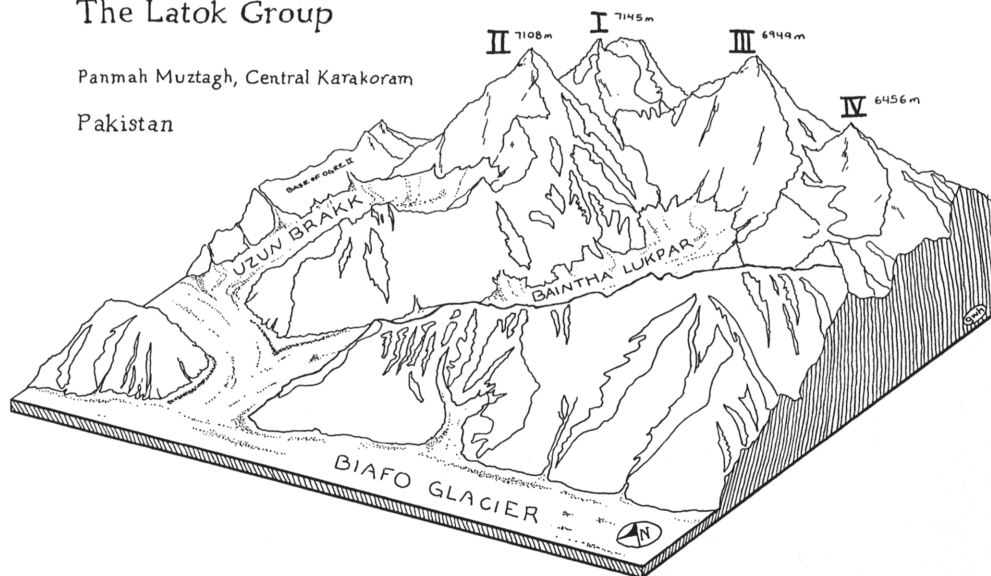


The Latok Group

Panmah Muztagh, Central Karakoram

Pakistan



The heights given correspond as follows: Latok I is the central peak of the group; Latok II, the western peak; and Latok III, the eastern peak. (See above sketch.) The triangulation results from Professor Bergamaschi's expedition, which surveyed the peaks with Galileo and Salmoiraghi instruments, indicated the peak accepted as Latok II as the highest at 7151 meters. Based on these findings, Bergamaschi proposed that the designations for Latok I and Latok II be switched. He therefore called his the first ascent of "Latok I," but the peak has continued to be called Latok II in most publications. *The American Alpine Journal*, while acknowledging Professor Bergamaschi's work, will continue to refer to the Latok group by its designation in the 1990 *Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research Karakoram* map. The 1997 ascents of Latok II were thus the second and third ascents of the mountain.

We are indebted to Professor Bergamaschi, who has been kind enough to supply us with both a map that clarifies the results of their triangulations and a photo that shows his team's original route.

Shipton Spire, Ship of Fools. Mark Synnott and Jared Ogden established a new route on the east face of Shipton Spire (5852m) called *Ship of Fools* (VII 5.11 A2+ WI6), spending 20 nights on the wall and summiting on August 6. A full account of Synnott and Ogden's climb appears earlier in this journal.

Hainablak, Ascent. Hainablak is the prominent granite aiguille named by Ardito Desio in 1929 during his exploratory reconnaissance up the Baltoro Glacier. The tower, which can be seen in in this journal on page 25 and in *AAJ* 1997 on page 322 behind the climber (mis-captioned as Chuck Boyd; it is actually Greg Foweraker) as he ascends fixed lines on Shipton Spire, is west of Uli Biaho and hides Shipton Spire from most viewpoints. It was reported that Hungarians Gabor Berecz and Oskar Nadasdi and German Thomas Tivader visited the