Weihrauch reducibility is a tool for comparing the difficulty of various mathematical problems that has been widely applied in computable analysis and complexity theory, and more recently, also in computable combinatorics. In many ways, it is a refinement both of effective mathematics and reverse mathematics, and over the past few years it has seen a surge of interest. Many open problems remain about the basic algebraic structure of the Weihrauch degrees. We answer a question of Brattka and Pauly by showing that the so-called strong Weihrauch degrees, which are a natural and well-studied subclass of the Weihrauch degrees, form a lattice. Previously, these were known only to form a lower semi-lattice. I will present a general introduction to this problem and give a sketch of the proof. (Received March 20, 2017)