



PLA Service Articles Published in April 2025

Introduction

This is Exovera's fourth monthly report examining English and Chinese articles that the People's Liberation Army (PLA) publishes online to cover activities by the four Services in protocol order (Army/PLAA/陆军, Navy/PLAN/海军, Air Force/PLAAF/空军, and Rocket Force/PLARF/火箭军). Although the first two reports included information from each of the five Theater Commands (TC/战区), each article was actually about the relevant service. Therefore, all new reports covering articles published since March have incorporated any TC-related information into the relevant Service data. *Most sources are withheld. Please [contact us](#) to obtain the full source list.*

The following bullets show the key websites used for this report:

- English-language websites
 - The Ministry of National Defense (<http://eng.mod.gov.cn/>)
 - China Military (<http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/>)
 - China Military Focus (http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/HOME_209227/Focus_209228/)
- Chinese-language websites
 - 中华人民共和国国防部/ Ministry of National Defense (<http://www.mod.gov.cn/>)
 - 中国军网 (China Military Network) (<http://www.81.cn/?big=jian>).

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms and Appendix B for a list of key terms and concepts.

It appears that, in March 2024, the China Military website created a new component identified as China Bugle (中国军号 / <https://www.junhao.mil.cn/>). However, only three April articles came from this source.

As a general rule, other than the numbered PLAA Group Armies (GA/集团军) shown in Table 1 below, no PLA articles identify units by their true unit designator (TUD/部队番号), such as the 32nd Brigade or 3rd Zhidui. Although articles during previous years identified units by their 5-digit Military Unit Cover Designator (MUCD/部队代号), such as the 32145 部队 (also known as the 161st Air Assault Brigade under the 83rd Group Army in the Central Theater Command), no articles during 2025 have used any MUCDs; however, many of the PLAA articles identify units as a certain brigade under the numbered Group Army that they are subordinate to, such as a certain brigade subordinate to the 71st Group Army in the Eastern Theater Command. Table 1 below provides a list of the 13 Group Armies by Theater Command, City, and Province, as well as their MUCD.

Table 1: 13 PLA Army Group Armies

Group Armies in new Theater Commands	
Current TC	Group Army
Eastern TC	71 st Group Army (31655) in Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province
	72 nd Group Army (31657) in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province
	73 rd Group Army (31659) in Xiamen, Fujian Province
Southern TC	74 th Group Army (31661) in Huizhou, Guangdong Province
	75 th Group Army (31663) in Kunming, Yunnan Province
Western TC	76 th Group Army (31665) in Xining, Qinghai Province
	77 th Group Army (31667) in Chongzhou, Chengdu, Sichuan Province
Northern TC	78 th Group Army (31669) in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province
	79 th Group Army (31671) in Liaoyang, Liaoning Province
	80 th Group Army (31673) in Weifang, Shandong Province
Central TC	81 st Group Army (31675) in Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province
	82 nd Group Army (31677) in Baoding, Hebei Province
	83 rd Group Army (31679) in Xinxiang, Hebei Province

Key Findings

This section provides 15 key findings (KF) concerning the articles published in April 2025.

KF1: The number of articles published about the PLAN exceeded the number of articles about the PLAA for the first time, but this was most likely due to the number of articles based on the PLAN's 76th anniversary.

KF2: The number of articles on the PLARF continues to be the fewest number for the four services and very few of them have any substance to them. Furthermore, of the 44 PLARF articles so far this year, only one of them is in English.

KF3: Articles continue to be published on all seven days of the week.

KF4: Compared to January through March, several articles concerning joint training between two or more services were published and were added at the end Tables 5 and 6.

KF5: The PLAA identifies the 13 Group Armies by their number (71st to 83rd), of which 11 were identified in a total of 33 articles, ranging from two to six articles.¹

KF6: Multiple articles identify problems the units are having, especially at the squad, company, and platoon levels due to turnover of personnel and personal issues. Of note, these are the same problems that that PLA has had for years. Each article identified what the problem was and how the unit “solved” the problem, but none of the articles discussed how the solutions have been incorporated into overall guidance and regulations for the entire service or PLA as a whole.

¹ 71st (2), 72nd (0), 73rd (2), 74th (5), 75th (1), 76th (3), 77th (2), 78th (3), 79th (1), 80th (0), 81st (6), 82nd (5), and 83rd (3).

KF7: The PLAA conducted separate “joint” (what the U.S. calls “combined”) training with Cambodia and Pakistan; the PLA conducted separate combined training with Thailand and Vietnam; and the PLAAF conducted combined training with Egypt. Of note, the PLARF has never conducted joint training with any country.

KF8: Understanding and following Xi Jinping’s and Party guidance is highlighted multiple times.

KF9: There still has not been a single mention of the Master Chief (士官长) system, which is roughly equivalent to the U.S. military’s senior enlisted advisor system, which was created in 2014 at the company, battalion, regiment, and brigade levels.

KF10: Of note, the PLA uses the term “round-the-clock training” for each of the services, which means that activity for the unit takes place during each of the 8-hour periods (0800-1600, 1600-2400, and 2400-0800). Concerning the PLAAF, however, it does not necessarily mean that individual pilots are flying during each flying period or that an organization does not take any breaks during the 24-hour period.

KF11: Of note, the PLAAF photoshops out all of the aircraft tail numbers.

KF12: There was no mention of the Outline of Military Training and Evaluation (OMTE) the provides overall guidance for the annual training cycle.

KF13: There were several articles about the PLAN’s 76th anniversary, but nothing of value was found for this report, so they are not included.

KF14: Several articles noted the use of drones by both the “red team” and “blue team” to help provide reconnaissance.

KF15: Of note, no articles discussed training for new conscripts at new soldier training brigades or bases or the loss of conscripts who had served their two years and were demobilize.

Overview of April 2025 Articles

This section is organized into the following five tables:

- Table 2: Number of April 2025 Articles
- Table 3: Article by Service and Language for January through April 2025
- Table 4: Articles Published by Days of the Week for January through March
- Table 5: Thumbnail of Each English Article Published
- Table 6: Thumbnail of Each Chinese Article Published

Table 2 below shows the total number of English (49) and Chinese (139) articles that were found by service and language during April.

Table 2: Number of April 2025 Articles

Service	English Articles	Chinese Articles
Army (PLAA)	9	60
Navy (PLAN)	23	45
Air Force (PLAAF)	10	19
Rocket Force (PLARF)	0	12
Joint	7	3
TOTAL	49	139

Table 3 below shows the number of articles by service and language for January through April.

Table 3: Article by Service and Language for January through April 2025

	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		Total
Service	E	C	E	C	E	C	E	C	
Army	0	31	4	53	15	62	9	60	234
Navy	1	15	15	27	25	27	23	45	178
Air Force	1	9	6	17	12	27	10	19	101
Rocket Force	0	8	0	13	1	9	0	12	43
Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10
TOTAL	2	63	25	110	53	125	49	139	566
	65		135		178		188		

E = English; C = Chinese

Table 4 below shows the number of articles published each day of the week for January through April.

Table 4: Articles Published by Days of the Week for January through March

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
Mon	5	20	37	26	88
Tue	21	36	28	41	126
Wed	11	18	24	29	82
Thu	14	23	25	22	84
Fri	8	16	30	21	75
Sat	3	10	11	24	48
Sun	8	12	23	25	68

Table 5 below provides information from each of the 49 English-language articles that are organized into the following columns. (Please [contact us](#) to obtain a document containing all articles with English translations.)

- Category: PLAA, PLAN, PLAAF, and Joint (No PLARF or Theater Command articles)
- Fn: citation (Please [contact us](#) to obtain the footnotes.)
- Date: article date
- Themes: Key themes in the article

Table 5: Thumbnail of Each English Article

Category	FN	Date	Themes
PLAA	5	04/06/25	This article has two photos of a vehicle-mounted howitzer attached to an army regiment under the Xinjiang Military Command spitting fire at mock targets during a live-fire shooting drill on March 28 in a bid to test the troops' training effectiveness.
	6	04/09/25	At the invitation of the Pakistani military, the PLAA will send a detachment to Pakistan to participate in the Pakistan Army Team Spirit (PATS) 2025 international military skills competition in early and mid-April. The PATS 2025 mainly includes nighttime reconnaissance and infiltration, ambush and counter-ambush operation, combat swimming and other contests. It aims to test and improve the combat capabilities of the participating troops and strengthen exchanges and mutual trust among the militaries of participating countries.
	7	04/12/25	Three photos showing a main battle tank (MBT) attached to a 71 st Group Army (GA) brigade firing smoke bombs to form smoke screen during a live-fire training exercise on March 31.
	8	04/18/25	This article has three photos showing PCL-181 wheeled self-propelled howitzers attached to a PLAA regiment maneuvering in formation during a live-fire shooting training exercise on April 7 and one PCL-181 spitting fire.
	9	04/19/25	This article has a 36-second video about a 71 st GA brigade that recently carried out a rail loading training exercise to enhance the troops' long-distance force projection capability. The positioning of equipment on the rail cars is a crucial step in rail loading operations. The width of some wheeled equipment is basically the same as that of the rail car, thus limiting the driver's vision to a large extent. Therefore, coordination between the guide and the driver is

			essential to ensure that various types of tracked or wheeled heavy equipment can be loaded onto the rail cars smoothly. For different types and sizes of tracked and wheeled equipment, the light and medium-strength fastening equipment are accordingly used.
	10	04/20/25	This is a 22-second video about a heavy equipment transport detachment assigned to an 81 st GA brigade that recently carried out a combat power projection training exercise.
	11	04/24/25	This article has five photos of an integrated minesweeping vehicle attached to an engineer element of a combined-arms brigade under the 71 st GA during a minesweeping operation on April 9, including 1) detonating explosives; 2) firing a wire-guided minesweeping explosive device to the targets; 3) firing a wire-guided minesweeping explosive device to the targets; 4) firing a wire-guided minesweeping explosive device to the targets; and 5) firing a wire-guided minesweeping explosive device to the targets.
	12	04/28/25	This article has three photos of a Type 96 tank assigned to a tank detachment of a brigade shooting at a mock target while moving during a live-fire shooting training exercise on April 19.
	13	04/29/25	This article has six photos showing armored vehicles attached to a 73 rd GA air-defense unit with a brigade being loaded onto rail flat cars during a rail-load training exercise aiming to enhance the troops' long-distance transportation capability on April 23.
PLAN	14	04/01/25	This articles has five photos about a landing craft air cushion (LCAC) under the Southern Theater Command Navy (STCN) that was steaming in speed during a combat-focused maritime training exercise on March 24 and landed on the beach. One photo shows two LCACs landing on the beach in formation.
	15	04/01/25	This article has a 31-second video showing Marines training on day five of the China-Thailand "Blue Strike-2025" exercise in Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province, which involves the Chinese and Thai naval taskforces conducting field survival, sniper tactics, diving, and other specialized training subjects with Marine Corps characteristics.
	16	04/02/25	On April 2, joint naval training between China and Thailand, code-named "Blue Strike-2025," concluded in Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province. The eight-day joint exercise, themed "maritime counterterrorism and disaster relief," involved naval vessels and marine units from both sides. The training covered a range of subjects, including joint maritime strike operations and maritime search and rescue. In addition, the two sides held discussions, exchange activities, mutual visits, and cultural and sports events. This marks the sixth instance of such joint training organized by China and Thailand.
	17	04/04/25	This article has four photos of the Type 051C guided-missile destroyer Shijiazhuang (Hull 116) that is subordinate to the Northern Theater Command Navy (NTCN) and is involved in a combat training exercise in late February. The photos show: 1) sailing at sea; 2) firing a close-in weapon system at the simulated targets; 3) releasing jamming shells; and 4) sailing at sea.
	18	04/05/25	This article has five photos showing naval activity on March 28 for the PLA Navy and Thai Navy "Bleu Strike 2025" Joint Naval Training Exercise in Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province that took place from March 26 to April 2. Photos 1 and 2 show Chinese and Thai naval vessels steaming in formation in the South China Sea on March 28. During the joint training, both sides' participating troops conducted joint underwater mine countermeasure operation, anti-ship strike, maritime search and rescue, and field survival operation, as well as other training subjects both in the sea and land domains. Photo 3 shows ship-borne helicopters lifting off successively from the flight deck of the amphibious dock landing ship Qilianshan (Hull 985) during counterterrorism and anti-piracy operations on March 30. Photo 4 shows Chinese and Thai participating soldiers rushing to board ship-borne helicopters during counterterrorism and anti-piracy

		operations on March 30. Photo 5 shows two ship-borne helicopters that have lifted off from the flight deck of the amphibious dock landing ship Qilianshan to the designated air space on March 30.
19	04/06/25	On April 5, the inauguration ceremony of China-Cambodia joint logistics and training center was held at the Ream Naval Base in Cambodia. Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Manet and a PLA delegation attended the ceremony. At the ceremony, the two militaries also launched the China-Cambodia Golden Dragon 2025 joint military exercise. Afterwards, the naval vessels of the two militaries engaged in formation tactics, operation of maritime communication equipment, and other training subjects. The Golden Dragon series of joint military exercises is a regular military cooperation program between the Chinese and Cambodian militaries and is conducive to improving the iron-clad friendship between the two countries and enhancing strategic coordination between the two militaries. The Golden Dragon 2025 [金龙-2025] is the sixth iteration of the series. The article has a 1:01-minute video with the English text shown above.
20	04/07/25	Four photos of the comprehensive supply ship Weishanhu (Hull 887) and troopship Nanyun 830 attached to a naval service group under the STCN conduct astern replenishment-at-sea during a recent maritime maneuver and replenishment training exercise in the South China Sea.
21	04/07/25	According to a navigation warning notice released by China's Shandong Maritime Safety Administration on April 6, from April 7 to 20, military missions will be conducted daily from 09:00 to 18:00 in the following waters of the Bohai Sea. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits: (1)37-15.72N 119-21.87E; (2)37-14.67N 119-24.50E; (3)37-04.57N 119-18.13E; and (4)037-05.53N 119-15.78E.
22	04/07/25	This article has three photos showing Y-9 and Y-8 anti-submarine patrol aircraft assigned to a PLAN aviation regiment taking off during a multi-subject flight training exercise on March 24.
23	04/09/25	According to navigation warning notices released by China's Maritime Safety Administration, live-fire shooting drills and other military missions will be conducted on April 9 and April 11 in waters of China's Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, South China Sea. During these periods, the relevant waters are off-limits. The article provides the coordinates for each area.
24	04/11/25	This article has three photos of the guided-missile frigate Dali (Hull 553) attached to a [STCN] flotilla steaming ahead towards the designated waters in full maneuvering speed during a maritime training exercise in late March.
25	04/13/25	The Chinese and Vietnamese navies will carry out their 38 th joint patrol in the waters of the Beibu Gulf on April 16 and 17, based on relevant agreements and arrangements between the two militaries, a statement issued by China's Ministry of National Defense (MND) said on Sunday. This move will further enhance pragmatic cooperation between the two militaries and improve their ability to jointly safeguard the security of relevant waters, according to the statement.
26	04/14/25	Four photos showing a group of fast attack missile boats sailing at sea during a maritime training exercise on April 5.
27	04/16/25	This article has four photos of the comprehensive supply ship Gaoyouhu (Hull 904) and guided-missile frigate Honghe (Hull 523) attached to the 47 th Chinese naval escort taskforce in the Gulf of Aden that are conducting alongside replenishment-at-sea during a multi-subject training exercise on April 2. One photo shows the Honghe firing jamming bombs. One photo shows a ship-borne helicopter lifting off from one of the ships.
28	04/19/25	This is a bilingual article about the Nanshui (Hull 977) water tanker and Nanyun (Hull 830) troopship attached to the STCN conducting training on such subjects as astern and alongside replenishment-at-sea, rescue of drowning personnel, and damage control. The article has a 39-second video.

	29	04/20/25	Five photos involving the Type-054A guided-missile frigate Bayannaoer (Hull 551) and Chenzhou (Hull 552) attached to a naval flotilla under the STCN during a live-fire shooting training exercise on April 13, including sailing toward the designated sea area, firing its main gun at simulated maritime targets, firing its close-in weapon system at simulated maritime targets, and firing jamming bombs.
	30	04/22/25	This article has four photos of ships attached to a combat support ship flotilla under the NTCN during a maritime training exercise in early April, including 1) three warships including comprehensive supply ship Taihu (Hull 889), frigate (Hull 588), and one unidentified ship sailing in formation; 2) Comprehensive supply ship Taihu and guided-missile destroyer Chengdu (Hull 120) conducting alongside replenishment-at-sea; 3) A Z-9 helicopter landing on the comprehensive supply ship Taihu; and 4) comprehensive supply ship Taihu and guided-missile frigate Yancheng (Hull 546) conducting alongside replenishment-at-sea at night.
	31	04/22/25	This article has a 50-second video showing the Shandong aircraft carrier training in the South China Sea along with other PLAN branches/arms in an around-the-clock joint training exercise.
	32	04/24/25	This article has 12 photos showing the celebration of the 76 th anniversary of the PLAN at different locations from April 19-22, including the PLA Navy's birthplace in Taizhou, Zhejiang Province; Zhoushan, Zhejiang Province; Qingdao, Shandong Province; Sanya, Hainan Province; Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province; and) Shanghai. The only ship identified in a photo was the Tangshan destroyer (Hull 122) at Qingdao.
	33	04/26/25	This is a 33-second video that shows the naval landing and transport vessels attached to the STCN dashing towards the beachhead during a multi-subject maritime training exercise in the South China Sea.
	34	04/28/25	This is a 20-second video showing two naval anti-submarine patrol aircraft attached to the STCN teaming up to hunt for the targeted submarine during an anti-submarine warfare (ASW) training exercise.
	35	04/29/25	This is a 39-second video showing a Type 075 helicopter-carrying amphibious assault ship Hainan (Hull 31) and three Type 071 amphibious landing platform docks (LPDs) (Qilianshan/Hull 985; Changbaishan/Hull 989; and Hull 686) attached to a landing ship flotilla carrying out multi-subject maritime training in the South China Sea.
	36	4/29/25	According to a navigation warning notice released by China's Qinglan Maritime Safety Administration, from April 29 to May 1, military training will be conducted daily from 03:30 to 05:30 in certain waters of South China Sea. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits. HN41/25 SOUTH CHINA SEA MILITARY TRAINING IN AREA WITHIN 6 MILES RADIUS OF 19-36.47N 110-57.07E FROM 1930 UTC TO 2130 UTC DAILY FROM 28 TO 30 APR. ENTERING PROHIBITED. HAINAN MSA CHINA.
PLAAF	37	04/03/25	This article has four photos showing J-10 fighters subordinate to a Southern Theater Command Air Force (STCAF) brigade conducting a round-the-clock asymmetric aerial confrontation training exercise on March 25. Photo 1 shows an aircraft maintenance technician (AMT) inspecting a J-10 inside a hangar during the break in the exercise. Photo 2 shows Two J-10s rising up during daytime for the designated airspace on March 25. Photo 3 shows a pilot taxiing his single-seat J-10 jet out of a hangar. Photo 4 shows a J-10 taking off in speed.
	38	04/08/25	This article has five photos showing Su-30 fighters assigned to an unidentified brigade or Theater Command Air Force (TCAF) that are conducting a flight training exercise on March 26, including 1) four aircraft taxiing in formation on the runway; 2) one aircraft taking off in speed; 3) one aircraft taxiing on the runway; 4) one aircraft landing and releasing a drag chute to slow down; and 5) a maintenance technician inspecting the cockpit.

39	04/10/25	On April 10, four PLAAF Y-20 transport aircraft arrived at Beijing Capital International Airport successively, carrying the China Search and Rescue Team, the China International Search and Rescue Team, the search and rescue team from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), and other rescue forces that have been in Myanmar following the March 28 earthquake. After the outbreak of the earthquake, the PLAAF deployed two Y-20s to the country, carrying 118 rescue personnel and medical experts as well as 42 tons of humanitarian relief supplies. On the morning of April 8, four Y-20s were dispatched to deliver China's fourth batch of emergency humanitarian earthquake relief supplies to Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. On the morning of April 9, the four Y-20s carrying the above-mentioned three Chinese search and rescue teams left Nay Pyi Taw for China. This is the first time that the Chinese PLAAF has sent four Y-20s to undertake international rescue operations. [Note: The tail number 20047 is on one Y-20, which is assigned to the 13 th Transport Air Division in Wuhan, Hubei Province.]
40	04/13/25	This article has six photos flight activity involving J-10 fighters assigned to a brigade in southwest China and conducting an air-to-ground attack training exercise. One photo shows a pilot stepping into the cockpit; one photo shows two aircraft in formation; one photo shows one aircraft firing rocket shells against a ground target; and one photo shows an aircraft landing and using a drag chute.
41	04/16/25	The PLAAF will send a detachment to Egypt to take part in the China-Egypt joint air force training code-named "Eagles of Civilization 2025" from mid-April to early May. This is the first joint training between the Chinese and Egyptian militaries, which is of great significance to promoting pragmatic cooperation and enhancing mutual trust and friendship between the two militaries.
42	04/17/25	This article has one photo of a surface-to-air missile vehicle with three surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) in launch tubes facing the sky during a multi-subject assessment, and one photo showing two soldiers in camouflage outfits that look like animals in a forest and holding man-portable/shoulder-fired SAMs.
43	04/19/25	This article has five photos of J-16 fighters flying during different times in the day and night for a training exercise. One photo shows a single aircraft flying during sunset, one shows an aircraft landing with a drag chute at night, and one shows an aircraft landing during the day with a drag chute.
44	04/23/25	This article has five photos of Eastern Theater Command Air Force (ETCAF) surface-to-air missiles during a round-the-clock comprehensive training exercise on April 16, including 1) a line of wheeled surface-to-air missile systems maneuvering at night towards the designated training area; 2) a wheeled air defense radar system searching for "enemy" targets at night; 3) soldiers hoisting missiles onto the launch system; 4) an air defense radar system getting ready for searching "enemy" targets; and 5) two-wheeled surface-to-air missile systems getting ready for launching during daytime.
45	04/25/25	Five photos of an unidentified J-10 multi-role fighter brigade conducting a round-the-clock training exercise in late April, including 1) three J-10s sitting on the runway waiting to take off during daytime; 2) two J-10s soaring in the sky in formation during daytime; 3) one J-10 soaring into the sky at night; 4) one J-10 sitting on the runway waiting to take off during late evening; and 5) a maintenance crew member guides a J-10 back to the hangar at night using hand held lights.
46	04/27/25	This article has three photos of PLAAF aircraft that are involved in the China-Egypt "Eagles of Civilization 2025" joint training in Egypt on April 19. The photos include 1) a PLAAF J-10S fighter jet and an Egyptian MiG-29 fighter jet taxiing side-by-side on the runway; 2) a PLAAF J-10C fighter and an Egyptian

			MiG-29 fighter jet flying in formation; and 3) a PLAAF YY-20 tanker aircraft taking off.
PLARF			NO ARTICLES
JOINT	47	04/01/25	On April 1, the Eastern Theater Command started to conduct joint exercises around Taiwan. The theater command organized its army, navy, air force, and rocket force to close in on Taiwan from multiple directions, said Senior Colonel Shi Yi, the spokesperson for the theater command. According to Shi, these drills mainly focus on sea-air combat-readiness patrols, joint seizure of comprehensive superiority, assault on maritime and ground targets, and blockade of key areas and sea lanes to test the joint operation capabilities of the troops. The drills serve as a stern warning and forceful deterrent against “Taiwan independence” separatist forces, and are a legitimate and necessary action to safeguard China’s sovereignty and national unity.
	48	04/02/25	On April 2, the Eastern Theater Command (ETC) conducted military exercise code-named “Strait Thunder 2025A” in the middle and southern sea areas of the Taiwan Strait. The exercise mainly focused on such training subjects as identification and verification, warning and expulsion, and interception and detention, in a bid to test the troops’ capabilities in regional control, joint blockade, and precision strike.
	49	04/02/25	The ETC has completed all designated tasks in the joint exercises held from April 1-2 and tested the troops’ capability of conducting integrated joint operations. Troops assigned to the theater command will remain on high alert at all times, continue to strengthen combat readiness training, and resolutely thwart any separatist activities seeking “Taiwan independence.”
	50	04/02/25	This is a very long <i>China Daily</i> article that discusses the joint exercise and why it was held. The joint exercises by the ETC around the island of Taiwan that began on Tuesday are an indispensable measure to safeguard China’s national sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity. Unlike previous military drills, which were mostly officially described as “routine” or “regular,” the latest military exercises were given an unusually high profile by both the civil and military authorities on the Chinese mainland. The military’s message was stern and explicit, with Shi Yi, spokesperson for the theater command, highlighting the comprehensive scope of the exercises, which involve the coordinated operations of the army, navy, air and rocket forces converging on the island from various directions. The drills, which have been specifically tailored to address the challenges posed by the Lai Ching-te authorities on the island, primarily focus on enhancing sea-air combat-readiness patrols, seizing comprehensive superiority, conducting assaults on maritime and ground targets, and implementing blockades in key areas and sea lanes to evaluate the joint operational capabilities of the troops. If a mainland blockade of the island had recently been considered a matter of fanciful talk, then what happened on Tuesday was a pointed indication of what may be in store for the separatist forces on the island should they cross a glaring red line. Contrary to any clamor suggesting otherwise, the exercises are a necessary and lawful action to uphold China’s sovereignty and national unity. Since taking office, Lai has persistently pursued a separatist agenda, employing provocative rhetoric to brand the Chinese mainland as an “external hostile force” and advocate separatism. That is only pushing the people of Taiwan into “a dangerous situation of war,” as Zhu Fenglian, spokeswoman for the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, said. Given the historical fact and internationally accepted legal truth that Taiwan is a part of China, the PLA has every right to guarantee the country’s territorial integrity by any means, including by force. The two sides across the Taiwan Strait have lived in peace for decades generally, as long as the authorities of the island uphold the 1992 Consensus that both sides of the Strait belong to one China. But Lai, as the present Democratic Progressive Party chair and the leader of the authorities, has significantly escalated separatist endeavors in a bid to

		<p>create what he fantasizes as Taiwan “sovereignty.” He has audaciously propagated a revised version of the “two states theory” and brazenly called the island “a sovereign democratic state” for the first time in a speech last month, when he also vowed to take a series of measures to purge mainland elements from the island. The law-enforcement patrols being conducted by China Coast Guard vessels around the island, in accordance with the one-China principle, complement the joint exercises by the PLA Eastern Theater Command. The coast guard’s actions signify practical steps to assert legitimate jurisdiction over the island in alignment with the one-China principle, reinforcing Taiwan’s status as an integral part of the People’s Republic of China. Having worked alongside his immediate predecessor as Taiwan’s deputy leader, Lai knows well what red lines the mainland has drawn for Taiwan’s “independence” seekers, and where they lie. But he just keeps pushing the envelope. And, for all the warnings from the other side of the Strait, he refuses to mend his ways. For Lai and those like him, who have gotten lost in the daydream of “Taiwan independence,” the latest military drills should serve as a reality check, prompting them to refrain from further provocations. They demonstrate that the PLA has the proficiency to effectively carry out joint operations, the ability to strike at key targets on the island, and the capability to seize air superiority, maritime dominance, and information control. As the spokeswoman for the Taiwan Affairs Office said, “Taiwan independence” means war. By recklessly upping the ante with his words and deeds, Lai simply reveals himself to be the “destroyer of cross-Strait peace” and a “Taiwan Strait crisis maker.” The latest exercises should awaken him to the reality that there is no room for any form of “Taiwan independence.”</p>
51	04/02/25	<p>On April 2, the ETC organized the Shandong Aircraft Carrier Task Group to conduct a training exercise with some naval and air forces in the eastern sea area and airspace of Taiwan Island. The exercise focused on subjects including vessel-aircraft coordination, seizure of regional air superiority, and strike on ground and maritime targets, in a bid to test the troops’ capabilities in conducting integrated operations inside and outside the island chain, multi-dimensional blockade and control, and joint operations involving multiple services and arms.</p>
52	04/03/25	<p>This is a long <i>China Daily</i> article that summarizes the activities that took place during the two-day “Strait Thunder 2025” joint exercise by the ETC from April 1-2 near Taiwan. One photo shows two PLAA rockets being fired from the shore over water. The PLA conducted joint drills and training in waters to the north, south, and east of Taiwan Island, involving ground, air, naval and rocket forces, and conducted the “Strait Thunder-2025A” exercise. The ETC successfully completed all tasks of the joint training, thoroughly testing the integrated joint combat capabilities of the troops. The exercise was conducted in the middle and southern areas of the Taiwan Strait, focused on tactics and maneuvers for identifying suspicious objects, warning and expulsion, as well as interception and seizure. The operation was intended to test the troops’ capabilities in regional monitoring and control, joint blockade, and precision strikes on key targets. In addition, a carrier strike group led by the aircraft carrier Chinese Navy Ship (CNS) Shandong conducted assault drills in waters to the east of Taiwan Island. The CNS Shandong strike group cooperated with other naval and air units to carry out exercises of vessel-aircraft coordination, regional airspace dominance, and strikes against land and sea targets. The ETC Ground Force conducted long-range live-fire drills in waters of the East China Sea on the morning of April 3, with mock targets including major ports and energy infrastructure, and with the precision artillery strike achieving the desired results. The drills on April 2 were focused on force deployment, while Wednesday’s exercise emphasized deterrence, blockade and isolation. The operational routes indicated that the CNS Shandong aircraft carrier group quickly maneuvered to the east of Taiwan Island, coordinating with forces</p>

			approaching the island from both inner and outer lines, fully demonstrating the hardcore strength to deter “Taiwan independence” separatist forces and promote reunification. In recent years, the PLA’s aircraft carrier groups have conducted multiple exercises to the east of Taiwan Island. The presence of the PLA’s aircraft carrier groups to the east of the island aimed to help block “three lines” militarily. “The first line is cutting off the lifeline of energy and resource imports for ‘Taiwan independence’ separatist forces. The second line is blocking the support line of external assistance to these forces.” “The third line is preventing the escape line for separatists attempting to evade sanctions and flee.” This demonstrates that the path of “Taiwan independence” separatist forces leads only to a dead end, and that China’s reunification is both inevitable and eventual, he said.
	53	04/30/25	The Southern Theater Command (STC) conducted routine patrols in the South China Sea on April 29. Tian Junli, the command’s spokesperson, said the Philippines has repeatedly provoked incidents at sea and colluded with non-regional countries to stage so-called “joint patrols.” He stated that the Southern Theater Command’s naval and air forces maintained close tracking and monitoring of these activities throughout the process. Tian emphasized that troops of the Southern Theater Command remain on high alert, vowing to resolutely safeguard China’s territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and uphold peace and stability in the South China Sea.

Table 6 below provides information from each of the 139 Chinese articles that are organized into the following columns by service, Theater Command, and chronological order:

- Category: PLAA, PLAN, PLAAF, PLARF, and Joint
- Fn: citation (Please [contact us](#) to obtain the footnotes.)
- Date: article date
- Themes: Key themes in the article

The information in English in the Themes column is based on a Google Translation of the original Chinese article. Although Google Translations are not always 100% correct, they provide a good gist of the information. When necessary, the author of this report corrected the translation appropriately. See Appendix B for key terms and concepts.

Table 6: Thumbnail of Each Chinese Article

Category	FN	Date	Themes
PLAA	54	04/01/25	This is a brief article about a border defense post at Chagola (查果拉) in the Himalayan Mountains in Tibet. Soldiers frequently perform patrols along the border in a mountain pass in all weather conditions, high altitude, and lack of oxygen.
	55	04/01/25	This is a long, very detailed article with a photo of four helicopters flying over water next to a small islands. The article is about how an unidentified PLAA helicopter brigade that was not successfully carrying out strikes against certain targets, especially on islands and in mountainous areas and valleys, has solved the problem. For example, “In the valley, how to hide and jump from the mountain,” “How to avoid fire attack when jumping,” “How to find the target in the first time after jumping.” The brigade created a “training think tank” composed of multi-professional backbones. After repeatedly soliciting the opinions of pilots and comprehensively considering the combat performance of

		<p>weapons and equipment, members of the “training think tank” designed and upgraded tactical actions in line with actual combat needs to form new tactics. When planning the operation, the team found that the battlefield environment was relatively complex, the nature and types of targets were diverse, and it was difficult to destroy all targets by relying solely on air-to-ground missiles, and the cost-effectiveness ratio was not scientific. At this time, the problem of the hit rate of this type of rocket was once again placed before them. The crew members carefully studied the deviation value, analyzed the influencing factors in detail, and tried their best to find the “crux” that affected the hit rate. In the simulated attack of the actual flight training, they found that when aiming at the target, the helicopter body would shake to a certain extent due to various factors, which might cause the laser ranging to deviate. Faced with multiple practical application problems, the members of the “training think tank” worked day and night to sort out five categories of 26 typical combat scenarios for in-depth and detailed research, and repeatedly tested with the help of the flight tactical simulation training system. They refined the targeted training into four stages of “theoretical research, simulation training, actual equipment and flight, and live ammunition testing,” gradually increasing the difficulty of training and helping pilots master combat skills in a step-by-step manner. In their research and exploration, they also borrowed the navigation mode provided by one co-pilot, which greatly improved the accuracy of training. Today, under the promotion of the “training think tank,” new tactical actions have been verified in training many times, which not only effectively solved the “reverse slope dilemma,” but also promoted multiple tactics innovations in a coordinated manner, opening up a new situation for training. The “training think tank” came to the flight training ground.</p>
56	04/01/25	<p>Recently, an 82nd GA brigade invited legal experts from the Central Judicial Police College to enter the barracks to answer questions and solve problems related to the law that officers and men are more concerned about. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they have focused on strengthening the construction of a law-based barracks and guiding officers and men to learn and use legal knowledge in various ways, which has effectively improved their legal literacy. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found in the early stage of the investigation that a few officers and men had problems such as weak legal concepts and weak awareness of protecting rights according to law. How to educate and guide officers and men to firmly establish the concept of rule of law, to act in accordance with the law, to find the law when encountering problems, and to rely on the law to solve problems have become an urgent problem to be solved. In addition, they also conducted co-construction activities with colleges and universities’ law departments, and through signing legal aid cooperation agreements and setting up “legal aid workstations,” they deepened cooperation in rule of law education, legal consultation, and military-related rights protection, continuously enhancing officers and men’s awareness of the rule of law and injecting strong momentum into the comprehensive construction of the troops.</p>
57	04/01/25	<p>This is a long article about an engineer company in a 77th GA brigade that was created during the 11th force reduction in 2016 and has had its ups and downs concerning its performance. At the beginning of the company’s establishment, the company faced the dual difficulties of “no equipment and no technical backbone,” and the combat effectiveness construction was difficult to climb. It has won the “double competition” a few times and become the “benchmark company” but has also failed to meet the requirements other times due to low morale and insufficient motivation. Following a win, some officers and men have the idea of “taking a break,” and the momentum and enthusiasm have shown signs of decline, and the company training has once again fallen into a low-level hovering state. The competition includes a 10-kilometer race, 400-meter obstacle race, and horizontal bar pull-up.</p>

	58	04/02/25	This is a long, detailed article about how a Southern Theater Command Army (STCA) tank brigade has trained personnel to step in when a leader has been hurt or killed. In mid-March, a land-air confrontation training was launched in a certain brigade of the STCA, and special situations such as battlefield repair, rescue of the wounded, and replacement operation were conducted in a continuous manner. "In recent years, the brigade has focused its training on one person and one post, thinking that as long as they practice and strengthen the skills of our own posts, they will become an iron fist. But everyone overlooked one point: on the battlefield, everyone in the combat chain may be absent. Once no one takes over in time, the overall combat effectiveness will inevitably be affected." At the review meeting, a leader of the brigade took the lead in reviewing and pointed out the root cause of the defeat. To win future wars, talent reserves are the key. The brigade's Party Committee quickly convened a meeting to discuss war and training, and launched a series of talent pre-reserve incubation measures around talent training: optimize the talent training model, promote "one-to-one" pairing and mentoring activities, and formulate training plans for "one person, one policy" to consolidate the ability foundation of young officers and men; carry out small professional specialization and training and use various training and exercise opportunities to help officers and men accumulate combat experience and temper their practical skills; strictly grasp various professional trainings and include professional skills and command capabilities in the training and examination content of pre-promotion command sergeants; and establish and improve the talent reserve pool and comprehensively strengthen the grassroots backbone team through teaching with expertise, organizing rotation training, etc.
	59	04/02/25	This article discusses training by an unidentified PLAA helicopter unit during daytime and then again at night. While in the air, they pilots faced various "situations," including a faulty tail rotor and communications being jammed so they used a backup communications channel and tactical actions to avoid the interference source. As night fell, after completing the supply and maintenance, the warhawks took off again for night training. In the night sky, pilots can only rely on weak lights and avionics equipment to identify directions, but pilot Hu, with his excellent technical and psychological qualities, successfully completed training on subjects such as take-off and landing in the field.
	60	04/02/25	This is a long, detailed article about personnel in a certain 73 rd GA brigade who have had physical issues that were not treated adequately, but the brigade has helped solve the problem. For example, during training a particular rocket launcher often needs to carry equipment weighing dozens of kilograms. Previously, due to long-term high-intensity weight-bearing, he began to feel back pain. He went to the hospital for examination, and the doctor diagnosed him with lumbar muscle strain and recommended that he undergo regular rehabilitation treatment. Because the camp was too far away from the hospital, his rehabilitation treatment was intermittent and the effect was not satisfactory. However, at the beginning of this year the brigade's diagnosis and treatment center was completed and put into use. Soldiers can enjoy daily diagnosis and treatment, health examinations, rehabilitation, and physiotherapy services without leaving the camp. He received systematic treatment and his health improved significantly. At the beginning of the construction of the diagnosis and treatment center, the brigade simultaneously selected a group of battalion and company medical staff to rotate training at the center to learn and master common training injury prevention methods and basic physiotherapy skills and improve the medical treatment level of grassroots medical staff.
	61	04/03/25	This article discusses how a 76 th GA brigade revised its service manual for troops who have to submit a request for reimbursement or funding for issues such as certificate processing, welfare benefits, housing funds, equipment application, and fault reporting. Previously, it could take considerable time for the paperwork

		to be processed, but now it goes through rapidly. The revisions were made due to feedback from a questionnaire sent to everyone in the brigade.
62	04/03/25	This article discusses how a PLAA helicopter brigade was previously not trained for or prepared to conduct any tactics over water and did not have any teaching materials for this topic. However, it linked up with a Naval Aviation helicopter unit to teach them how to train and operate over water at extreme-low altitude [under 100 meters] and low-altitude [100 to 1,000 meters]. The brigade now shares the information with other PLAA helicopter units. The article has photo of six helicopters flying in formation over water.
63	04/03/25	This is a long article about a 74 th GA brigade with a lot of fluff about how in early 2025 the Central Military Commission's (CMC) Political Work Department (PWD) issued the "Notice on Deepening the Education and Practice Activities of Focusing on 'Forging Political Loyalty and Fighting the Tough Battle'" that is intended to thoroughly implement the spirit of the CMC's Political Work Conference (held in Yan'an, Shaanxi Province, in June 2024) and to make arrangements for the annual major education of the entire army. Based on the "Notice," every unit should strengthen political guidance, highlight practical orientation, and focus on seeking truth and being pragmatic. Previously, one company participated in the military training level assessment organized by the superiors. The officers and men went through three days and two nights of high-intensity operations and achieved excellent results. Before the dust of the expedition was washed off, they participated in the new year's record-breaking competition organized by the brigade. The officers and men were not afraid of difficulties and fought bravely to win six first places in individual events and one first place in the group.
64	04/04/25	This article discusses how multiple problems identified on the training ground were identified and solved rapidly by a "Service for War" battalion-level group that is subordinate to a test brigade. In mid-March, a certain brigade of the Army organized equipment maintenance. During this process, officers and men found that a certain type of calibration radar had a fault and could not send data, so they could only manually count the landing points. "This will increase the operation time." The operator checked to no avail. At this time, an officer assigned to the "Service for War" group stepped forward quickly, sorted out the data, checked the software, searched, and compared. After a series of operations, the fault was quickly eliminated. These days, seven experts ran around the training ground to obtain more information about radar targets and accurately identify and capture low, slow, and small targets. In the in-depth front-line survey, one problem after another surfaced. They held face-to-face discussions with grassroots equipment management personnel and key operators, answering questions one by one. "We will provide services on-site as long as the combat troops need them!" For problems found on the spot and raised by officers and men, those that can be solved on the spot will be dealt with immediately; those that cannot be solved for the time being will form a problem ledger, clarify the time limit, and assign responsibilities to people. Since the beginning of this year, the "Service for Combat Group" has solved dozens of training problems for front-line officers and men, and has also summarized and applied for one innovation project, issued five sets of technical solutions, and preliminarily determined three research topics and two key research projects.
65	04/04/25	This article discusses how squads subordinate to a 76 th GA brigade compete for the "military training mobile red flag." Although the 5 th Squad has usually won, the 1 st Squad won the most recent round. Since the second half of last year, in order to encourage officers and men to strive for the first place and work tirelessly, the 1 st Squad's company set up three mobile red flags of "military training," "housekeeping hygiene" and "discipline style," and organized selections regularly. Among them, the "military training mobile red flag" is evaluated based on the monthly assessment results of everyone in each squad.

		Due to complaints about how the evaluation criteria were not reasonable enough and that the red flag did not flow between squads, officers and men lost their motivation. As a result, the company's Party Branch combined everyone's opinions and suggestions, revised and improved the evaluation rules, and introduced the "progress index" on the original basis that resulted in each person's assessment score in the 1 st Squad increasing by more than 10% compared with the previous time, and extra points can be obtained, achieving the effect of "horizontal ranking" and "vertical progress."
66	04/06/25	In mid-spring, a border defense regiment of Xinjiang Hotan Military Sub-district organized a phased assessment. The results showed that the assessment scores of officers and men improved significantly compared with the last time. The leader of the regiment said that since the military sub-district conducted the "downward problem-solving" activity, the comprehensive service team has gone to the plateau outposts for tour services, effectively improving the quality and efficiency of grassroots services and stimulating the enthusiasm of officers and men to guard the border. Most of the front-line border defense companies of the military sub-district are distributed in the snowy plateau with an average altitude of more than 4,500 meters. The natural environment of the station is harsh, far away from the organs, and there is little social support. The contradictions and problems that restrict the development of grassroots construction are more prominent. The Party Committee of the Military Sub-district thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the CMC's Political Work Conference (held in Yan'an, Shaanxi Province, in June 2024) and realized that only by effectively solving problems for the grassroots can the high-quality development of the army's construction be promoted. In view of the actual situation of the troops' garrisons being "high, far, and scattered," they decided after in-depth research to widely carry out "sinking-style problem-solving" activities and to select cadres and relevant professional backbones to form a "caravan" comprehensive service team, which will regularly go to the plateau and enter the outposts to carry out talent training, policy propaganda, legal consultation, psychological counseling, equipment maintenance, and other services. Last year, when the comprehensive service team was carrying out service activities, it was found that some companies had problems such as insufficient work experience and weak construction ability of Party Branch members. They immediately reported the situation to the military sub-district leaders. After the military sub-district Party Committee conducted a special investigation on this, it decided to select outstanding cadres from the organs to help with the construction of relevant companies. With the help of this cadre, the combat effectiveness of the company's Party Branch has been significantly improved, and some problems that have troubled the company have been solved.
67	04/07/25	This article discusses how a tank company subordinate to a 75 th GA brigade failed an assessment after deploying to a location to engage PLAAF "enemy" aircraft because of the deviation of the launch vehicle's fixed point. Bottom line is that the company commander did not follow the plan. At the review meeting, the brigade leaders hit the key point - modern warfare has entered the "instant kill" era of discovery and destruction. A slight difference may miss the opportunity and lose the battle. To win the future battlefield, it is necessary not only to calibrate the action deviation in training, but also to eliminate the ideological "errors" in the minds of officers and men and firmly establish a clear orientation of strict and detailed training according to actual combat standards.
68	04/07/25	This long article discusses how the historic Sixth Company subordinate to a 74 th GA brigade conducts regular criticism and self-criticism of everyone, including the commander and political officer, to improve itself. For example, once, the company held a Party member meeting to check and correct the problems in the daily construction of the company. When it was the turn of a platoon leader to speak, he hesitated for a long time, but finally said "no opinion." As a result, he

		<p>was criticized on the spot by several Party members: If you really have no opinion, it means that you have not fulfilled the responsibilities of a Party member in daily life; if you have an opinion but do not say it, it means you are irresponsible to the company. After being reminded, the platoon leader realized his problem and said that he would make corrections immediately and ask the Party organization and all Party members to supervise him. Criticize people and things in person, don't say bad things behind their backs, rely on the organization to manage cadres, and strictly manage Party members.</p>
69	04/08/25	<p>This is a detailed article about how a certain PLAA brigade consisting of radar, missile, anti-aircraft artillery, radio, and command post components engaged "enemy aircraft" during the day and night in a mountain training ground. As the "enemy aircraft" attacked at low altitude [100 – 1,000 meters], they provided strong electromagnetic interference that affected the brigade's radars but the operator took anti-interference measures to quickly "recover" the radar. The unit commander quickly judged the situation and issued instructions to each combat unit through an encrypted channel. In an instant, all air defense firepower units were ready to go, and a tightly woven air defense "Skynet" was formed. At night the "enemy aircraft" approached again using clouds as cover.</p>
70	04/08/25	<p>In the spring, a brigade of the 82nd GA organized political instructors to discuss the topic of "How to do a good job in ideological and political education," combined with the results of previous research, and gathered wisdom to discuss good solutions. Closely following the actual situation of officers and men, a series of practical and feasible methods were put forward to improve the quality and effectiveness of education. According to reports, since the brigade implemented the "precision drip irrigation, segmented implementation, and full-staff effort" education model, the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education has been continuously improved, and the officers and men have become firmer in their ideals and beliefs and more motivated to train and prepare for war. In the next step, the brigade will regularly collect feedback from officers and men; adjust the education model in a timely manner; optimize and improve the mechanisms of lesson preparation, demonstration, and effect evaluation; ensure that the education content is closely integrated with grassroots construction; strive to combine learning with practice; apply what is learned; and promote learning to promote work, so as to promote ideological and political education to go deeper and more practical.</p>
71	04/09/25	<p>This is a detailed article about how a PLAA brigade's tank company successfully completed its assessments at the same training ground in less than a day for six courses in three majors, including tank driving, shooting, and communications, and command information system use. The brigade's training office noted that, in the past, when organizing training, they often faced problems such as short basic training time but many subjects, and uneven distribution of instructors and venues. To this end, they decided after in-depth discussions to revise and improve the "Military Training Schedule" on the basis of implementing the requirements of the "Army Military Training Outline" and strictly following the "four" requirements of basic training specialization teaching, intensive training, simulation training, and standardized assessment. The newly revised "Army Military Training Outline" has many new changes in terms of training subjects, training methods, assessment, and evaluation, and puts forward higher requirements for teaching and training. In response to this reality, they optimized and upgraded the "Military Training Schedule." Select outstanding instructors from all professions throughout the brigade and break the unit organization and training, so that every officer and soldier can enjoy high-quality teaching resources; coordinate training resources, increase the division of training venues, adjust training methods and other specific contents, and each company will distinguish professions and levels according to the difficulty of training courses, and scientifically arrange training time; and make full use of the simulation</p>

		<p>training room to carry out specialized training, effectively shortening the combat capability generation cycle of officers and men. The troops actively used various simulators to prepare for the assessment. For example, one course was simulated shooting training. After mastering the basic theory, you can use the simulation training platform to carry out intensive training, and then conduct live ammunition shooting. The “Training Method” column in the “Military Training Plan” provides guidance that some professional training courses were specially noted with “simulator training” behind them, emphasizing that these courses need to be simulated. In a live-fire shooting assessment, tanks and infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) took turns to cross obstacles such as craters and depressions and fired at multiple hidden and visible targets, with a hit rate significantly improved compared with the past.</p>
72	04/11/25	<p>This article discusses how an 81st GA brigade restructured its training program for non-commissioned officers (NCO) at each level. The leaders of the brigade introduced that in order to build a team of NCO talents with professional skills and strong comprehensive abilities, they combined the actual situation of job resumes, technical expertise, etc., and tailored a “personalized path” for the growth of abilities for each NCO, helping them to accelerate from professional backbones to compound talents. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found in the early research that some NCOs had problems such as long adaptation period after job adjustment and slow ability improvement. To this end, they combined the characteristics of the NCO talent team and explored the construction of a “fine classification, step-by-step training, and practical testing” mechanism to help NCOs identify gaps and make up for weaknesses. In practice, the brigade divided the NCO talent growth cycle into five stages: “basic adaptation period, skill improvement period, job proficiency period, innovation breakthrough period, and backbone maturity period.” Different training goals were set for each stage, and training measures and advancement standards were clarified; attention was paid to strengthening the training of new domains and new talents, breaking professional barriers, and building a “main professional training + secondary professional rotation training + frontier subject special training” training chain. At the same time, they adopted the “periodic review + rolling upgrade” model and regularly conducted professional refresher training to help everyone review what they learned in the early stage and further consolidate and strengthen their professional quality.</p>
73	04/12/25	<p>This is a very detailed article about how a certain PLAA brigade, including infantry companies, has had problems using night vision equipment. Although the brigade had a lot of new equipment, they rarely used it. “Night vision goggles are precise and delicate. What if they are accidentally damaged during training?” “Every time they use it, they have to maintain it, which is troublesome and time-consuming.” At a symposium to discuss the issue, officers and men spoke the truth one by one. It turned out that when the night vision equipment was first distributed, some soldiers damaged the equipment due to improper operation. Although it did not affect the core function of the equipment, the repair process was cumbersome, time-consuming, and laborious. Over time, some soldiers simply gave up using night vision equipment for fear of “causing trouble.” To this end, the brigade invited the manufacturer’s technical personnel to give lectures; explained in detail the operation methods, technical performance, and common troubleshooting techniques of night vision equipment to the officers and men; drafted a “Night Vision Equipment Maintenance Flow Chart,” optimized the maintenance process, clarified the responsible persons and contact information of each link, and facilitated the officers and men to accurately grasp the maintenance progress; held regular experience sharing meetings, organized officers and men to share the “golden ideas” and “little tricks” summarized in the process of management and use of equipment; and launched collective wisdom to tackle the equipment usage problems encountered in training. The introduction</p>

		<p>of a series of pragmatic measures not only dispelled the officers and men's previous concerns, but also stimulated everyone's enthusiasm for training. As the frequency of use of night vision equipment increases, the Equipment Maintenance Office has received more repair requests. To this end, the brigade has strengthened its personnel and worked overtime to complete the maintenance work. For problems that they cannot solve themselves, they coordinate with manufacturers in a timely manner and follow up on the maintenance progress, trying every means to ensure that the training of officers and men is not affected. In order to dispel the concerns of a few officers and men about "being responsible for equipment damage," the brigade party committee specially formulated the "Night Vision Equipment Training and Use Disclaimer Clause," which clearly stipulates that "no accountability for non-intentional damage and no accountability for scientific training failures," helping officers and men to unload psychological burdens and go into battle lightly. Finally, during recent training, the officers and men of a certain company used night vision equipment to penetrate the "enemy" position as usual. Suddenly, the opponent implemented strong electromagnetic interference, and the night vision device of the penetration team instantly turned into a "snow screen." The officers and men were immediately confused and lost their way in the night, and the confrontation ended in failure.</p>
74	04/13/25	<p>This article discusses how medical personnel have to deal with wounded personnel on the battlefield, including after a chemical weapons attack and enemy drones in the air.</p>
75	04/14/25	<p>In the past, border defense troops in the Hotan Sub-District of Xinjiang Autonomous Region, which are at 5,000 meters had difficulties dealing with their bank accounts, including getting access on the internet. Now, there are mobile bank services that come to them frequently. The bank staff also popularized anti-fraud and anti-scam related knowledge for officers and men through a large number of real cases.</p>
76	04/14/25	<p>This article briefly discusses how a battalion-level group [<i>dadui</i>] subordinate to the 74th GA provides pre-appointment training for its new staff officers. The trainees conducted simulated combat training through an information platform and flexibly carried out full-process command planning according to the battlefield situation. To this end, the group adheres to the principle of "demand-driven, problem-oriented, and capability-based," scientifically sets the course content around functional department theory, practical skills, command coordination, etc., and adopts a combination of "theoretical teaching + practical training + case study" to help trainees lay a solid foundation for their abilities and help them walk the "last mile" of the transformation from "functional department experts" to "warfare staff." At the training site, trainees combined the assumed operations and divided into different command roles. They made decisions on the spot under various complex special situations, quickly completed tasks such as analyzing the "enemy" situation, formulating plans, and issuing instructions, and systematically analyzed the shortcomings in the command decision-making process through review. During the training, the group also invited experts from colleges and universities and front-line commanders to serve as instructors and conducted on-site teaching around key and difficult topics to help everyone improve their comprehensive ability to study and plan for war. "In the past, trainees mostly completed their work in the face of static assumptions, but now they have to respond to the challenges on the 'dynamic battlefield.'" The leader of the group said that they regularly organized simulated combat training through "scenario simulation training, environmental simulation training, platform system training" and other methods, and the command ability of trainees has been significantly improved.</p>
77	04/14/25	<p>This article discusses how an anti-aircraft artillery (AAA) company subordinate to an 82nd GA brigade has put together a "Battle Position Album" to discuss</p>

		things that have happened. For example, the company was organizing live-fire shooting, and the breech block of a gun suddenly got stuck. A sergeant knew that if he did not deal with it in time, it would be very dangerous. Without thinking, he immediately grasped the bolt handle and pulled the bolt to the back, completely ignoring the metal debris piercing his palm. With his efforts, the shell was quickly taken out. But he burned his hand. If the shell had not been ejected, there was a risk of it exploding at any time. A similar situation occurred in 2015. Other “heroic” situation shown in the album were also discussed.
78	04/14/25	This article provide a general overview of how troops in an 81 st GA brigade and subordinate companies have used surveys to raise issues such as insufficient guidance and assistance and incomplete work to solve daily issues by the brigade’s administrative and functional “departments.” As a result, recently, the brigade’s headquarters revised and improved the “Service Manual for Soldiers” and continued to promote the solution of practical problems that officers and men are more concerned about, such as the renovation of family buildings and the construction of drying rooms. [Note: This is the first article in 2025 that actually mentioned including guidance based on problems into a manual.]
79	04/16/25	This article discusses how an 83 rd GA brigade provided discussions at multiple levels leading up to the National Security Education Day. The lectures include case analysis and focus on the various changes in the field of national security in the 10 years since the promulgation and implementation of the National Security Law, which has given a deeper understanding of the current national security situation.
80	04/17/25	Recently, a brigade of the 83 rd GA launched a simulation training of an air defense unit at the simulation training center. A soldier put on VR equipment, held the joystick tightly, and quickly completed tracking, locking, aiming, and firing operations, and successfully hit the “enemy” aircraft. Simulation training not only breaks through the venue restrictions, but also effectively shortens the capability generation cycle and promotes the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops. The leaders of the brigade introduced that in order to further improve the level of simulation training, in recent years, they have used scientific and technological means to continuously grasp the equipment of simulation training equipment and the upgrading and transformation of venues, and continuously improve the matching rate of simulation training equipment. At the same time, they also standardized the standards, functional layout, site settings, and operation and maintenance management of simulation training equipment, and explored and formulated a relatively mature training plan to help officers and men to carry out targeted strengthening and strengthening training in a layered and classified manner. The brigade leaders told reporters that from equipment operation to professional coordination and from combat command to tactical confrontation, the various simulation training methods they explored have been fully implemented in various units.
81	04/17/25	This article discusses the history of the “Victorious Third Battalion” that is subordinate to a brigade in the 78 th GA that goes back to 1942 as part of the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army.
82	04/17/25	This is a lengthy article about how communications platoon leaders in a Xinjiang Military Command’s regiment have not worked well together due to the different ways they approach daily training.
83	04/18/25	This is a very long, detailed article worth reading about how different components of a brigade used drones in the same airspace for different reasons and interfered with each other. It also discusses issues of coordinating with Air Force fighters and Army Aviation helicopters in the same airspace. One issue discussed is whether to implement the combat plan to the letter or improvise as needed. Arguments have occurred during the review of each training event about who is right and who is wrong.

	84	04/18/25	This article discusses the necessity of 83 rd GA brigade leaders and staff officers to visit units on a routine basis to get feedback about everything from training to personal issues and then to actually do something about it. The brigade also has an online site where personnel can provide feedback and recommendations. “Some staff members lack the awareness of proactive service and their work efficiency is low, which affects the sense of gain of grassroots officers and men.” “We can’t sit in the office and wait for officers and men to come to us for help, but we must often go to the front line to provide door-to-door services.” The leaders of the brigade believe that the current training and preparation tasks are becoming increasingly heavy, and the previous service mechanisms and models for the grassroots can no longer meet the actual needs. The organs must take the initiative to meet the needs of the grassroots and provide front-line services.
	85	04/19/25	This article discusses how a brigade organized a reconnaissance unit to move forward for a reconnaissance mission at night in the rain. They had to climb a mountain and use drones once they reached their destination. The “enemy” was also using drones against them, which included communications jamming.
	86	04/19/25	This article includes interviews with four new recruits, including one directly-recruited sergeants, who were recently assigned to a 78 th GA brigade. Each of them had concerns when they joined but moved through them, including doing the physical fitness components.
	87	04/19/25	This article discusses how new recruits are assigned to specific billets once they arrived at their unit following basic training. Before, the grassroots companies in the brigade mainly adopted a random allocation method to determine the professional positions of new recruits based on the personnel gap. Due to the extensive personnel allocation, problems such as “people and positions are not suitable” after new recruits are assigned to the company are common. The headquarters’ investigation found that according to this personnel allocation mechanism, some talents are “not used well” and some talents are “not enough,” which are not conducive to the growth and development of officers and men, nor are they conducive to the release of talent vitality. How to improve the adaptability of people and positions and achieve simultaneous improvement in talent training and training quality and efficiency? The brigade party committee decided to explore the establishment of a “troop adaptation mechanism”: after the new training, the recruits will be assigned to the adaptation company according to their comprehensive quality and actual performance. The company will allocate and determine positions based on factors such as talent training needs and people and positions, and finally make fine adjustments based on personal opinions to create a good growth and development environment for new recruits to the maximum extent and stimulate their enthusiasm and motivation to integrate into the troops and into the battle positions. In order to effectively improve the adaptability of recruits to professional positions, a company of the brigade set up a two-month job adaptation period for recruits. During the adaptation period, the company continued to track and record the growth of recruits. After the adaptation period, they comprehensively considered factors, such as training results, personal wishes, backbone opinions, and public evaluation results, and made appropriate adjustments to the recruits’ classes and positions to ensure that they thrive in the appropriate “soil.”
	88	04/20/25	This article discusses the history of a company that was involved in the Yijiangshan Island battle in 1954-1955 but does not provide any good information about today.
	89	04/20/25	This article briefly discusses how a brigade linked up enlisted personnel of different ranks to help guide each other through their daily training.
	90	04/20/25	This article briefly discusses twin brothers born in the 2000s were assigned to different companies in a brigade and helped each other across the board, including passing the physical fitness evaluations.

91	04/21/25	This is a lengthy article about how being an officer and enlisted NCO Party member in an 82 nd GA brigade has helped through every phase of training and conducting exercises. Party members are the body cells of the party and the main body of party activities. If we build a good team of party members and give full play to the vanguard and exemplary role of the majority of party members, then the troops will have backbone forces and have important support for completing tasks. In the context of the new era, improving the quality and efficiency of party member education and management is a very important task for the grassroots party organizations of the troops. Several examples were given about how the political understanding helped during actual training.
92	04/21/25	This article discusses how a 79 th GA brigade has changed its training model to be able to have qualified specialists help train new personnel and to use the “Three Mutual Activities” system as the base. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they guided the battalion and company to carry out “three mutual” activities of mutual learning, mutual help, and mutual teaching in accordance with the principles of “dynamic adjustment, flexible operation, normal incentives, and branch management.” They adopted the methods of grouping by organization, grouping by establishment positions, grouping by independent duty points, and grouping by temporary task teams; scientifically assigned “three mutual” groups; flexibly carried out “three mutual” activities; achieved timely and accurate perception of problems; and solved difficulties and difficulties directly to the end, helping officers and men to quickly improve their training results. Not long ago, the brigade organized tank and infantry fighting vehicle teams to carry out professional training at the field training ground. Due to the relatively scattered personnel and venues, the previous method of arranging “three-way” teams according to the established squads and platoons was difficult to meet the needs of the task. To this end, the team flexibly adjusted the teaming mode based on the actual task, and in accordance with the principle of “strong and weak matching,” the soldiers with weak training foundations were matched with professional backbones with strong capabilities and qualities. Everyone made progress together by learning from each other’s strengths and weaknesses, which not only improved the military training results, but also strengthened the relationship between new and old soldiers.
93	04/21/25	This is one of the most detailed article the author has seen in 2025 concerning PLAA multi-branch training and is worth reading the full article. No Theater Command or Group Army were identified. There was a “Red-Blue” confrontation at the brigade level in a training ground that included reconnaissance teams, drones, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, minefields, radar, firepower teams, medical teams, and electromagnetic interference. The leaders of the brigade introduced that, in recent years, they have not conducted “scripted” training, nor set up “routine” special situations, but have organized real-life confrontation training on a regular basis to continuously improve the actual combat capabilities of the troops.
94	04/22/25	This is a long article about how two battalions in an 81 st GA brigade have competed against each other for a long time to see who is the best team in multiple areas including physical training and shooting.
95	04/22/25	This article discusses how a “Blue Team” destroyed a “Red Team’s” command post and what needs to be done so this does not happen again. Bottom line is that everything has to be moved rapidly before the command post is destroyed.
96	04/22/25	This article discusses how the “Red Third Company” that is subordinate to an 82 nd GA brigade has teamed up personnel who are having difficulties with key issues such as physical training and firing weapons with qualified personnel to help them succeed. To accomplish this, the unit’s experience of pairing up and promoting each other has given the company’s cadres a new understanding of the “three mutual” activities of mutual learning, mutual help, and mutual teaching that the company has been carrying out for a long time: in the past, the members

		<p>of the “three mutual” group were mostly determined by each squad and platoon based on the length of service, complementary strengths and weaknesses, and the combination of the old and the new. This combination method seems reasonable, but the effect is sometimes not ideal. In this regard, they specially organized a questionnaire survey, and many officers and men expressed their true thoughts: Most officers and men will only provide help when the other party encounters difficulties or makes demands, and lack the awareness of actively approaching and caring for their comrades. Sometimes when encountering problems, some personnel want to consult the professional backbones of other platoons, but they are worried that the comrades who are paired with them in the “three mutual” group will have opinions and can only give up.</p>
97	04/23/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain battalion carried out the “half an hour before bedtime” reading activity to guide officers and men to fall in love with reading and learning. After four years, the officers and men of the battalion gradually developed a habit of reading, increased their knowledge and abilities, and experienced growth and transformation. Since then, the battalion and company commanders have set an example, actively recommended good books, shared reading experiences, and led the reading trend. First, there is an interest in reading, and then there is a love of reading. Therefore, before the officers and men form a reading habit, it is very important to guide them to read what kind of books. As the saying goes, “Reading is beneficial.” If the officers and men do not like to “read,” then the benefits of reading are naturally out of the question. In addition to the must-read books on the party’s innovative theories, disciplines and rules, I recommend the following three types of books to the company’s officers and men. First, skill improvement. Books related to speech and eloquence are very practical and operational. Officers and men like to read them and gain immediate results. In addition, books on business management, psychology, etc. are especially suitable for squad leaders and backbones to read. The knowledge and methods in them can help them improve their work ability. Second, humanities and social sciences. They are mainly books that help to cultivate the correct “three views,” such as “Crawling Low” and “Life.” Historical books and celebrity biographies are also good. Officers and men can distinguish right from wrong, learn lessons, and correct the direction of life after reading them. Third, party history, military history, and war history. For example, “Sparks Spreading Across the Land,” “The Decisive Battle,” “The War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression,” “The Korean War,” etc., allow officers and men to increase their military knowledge while having a clearer understanding of the extraordinary struggle of our party and army, thereby strengthening their belief in joining the army and serving the country.</p>
98	04/23/25	<p>This article briefly discusses how a 74th GA brigade equipped with newer variants of combat aircraft [helicopters] has selected and trained top theoretical, teaching and training experts in related majors and created a “multi-functional team” for equipment research and application that integrates research, teaching, and training. They have carried out research on theoretical research, equipment potential tapping, training innovation, lesson preparation, and demonstration, and strived to improve the quality and effectiveness of flight training.</p>
99	04/24/25	<p>Recently, a brigade of the 78th GA organized a training session for grassroots party organization secretaries. Party organization secretaries from the grassroots gathered together to share work experiences and jointly study effective strategies. Improving the level of comprehensive grassroots construction and building a strong “leading goose” team is the key. “The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found in their previous investigation that a few grassroots party organization secretaries had not been in office for a long time and did not have rich work experience. To a certain extent, they had few methods for regular work and weak party work ability, which affected the function of the organization. To this end, they organized special training, carefully studied the plan and teaching</p>

		content, helped the grassroots party organization secretaries improve their ability to perform their duties in the training, and cultivated grassroots construction “knowledgeable people.” During the training, the brigade focused on organizational construction, ideological and political education, daily management, and other aspects, and combined “learning, research, examination, watching, speaking, and practicing” through teaching and tutoring, scenario simulation, case analysis, discussion and exchange, etc., to help everyone master the urgent needs of work and grasp the methods of construction and management. During this period, they also took advantage of opportunities such as concentrated learning, experience sharing, and assessment and evaluation to organize problem consultations and special seminars on key and difficult issues in grassroots party work, and guide the trainees to analyze the crux and formulate countermeasures.
100	04/25/25	This is a very long, detailed three-part article about a 77 th GA brigade that has a new model for training new recruits assigned to an artillery company and subordinate squads. “The new recruits nowadays should not be underestimated. Although they have not been in the company for a long time, many of them have grown into the backbone of a certain position or a certain task.” Speaking of the excellent performance of the new recruits, the battalion commander Jin said happily, “In the past, we called the first few months after the new recruits were assigned to the company the ‘second adaptation period,’ and everyone tried to help them become competent for their positions as soon as possible. With the brigade exploring and innovating the ‘pre-training-incorporation-task practice’ new recruit training model, now this cycle has been greatly shortened, and the ‘second adaptation period’ has become the ‘joint growth period’ for new recruits.” “The so-called ‘second adaptation period’ is not only the new recruits adapting to the company, but the company is actually adapting to the new recruits.” In the past, whenever new recruits were assigned to the company, Captain Wu of a certain company would feel anxious: the old soldiers had left the team, the new recruits did not yet have the corresponding professional capabilities, some positions were vacant, and some training subjects were not smooth. “In the past, it would take at least a year or two to grow from a recruit to a ‘master gunner.’” The brigade leader said that in recent years, with the improvement of the quality of soldiers and the improvement of the learning ability of recruits, timely interspersing professional subjects in the basic training of recruits can not only help recruits to be competent for their posts as soon as possible after joining the company, but also steadily improve the combat effectiveness of the troops. The first month after the recruits joined the company was designated as the “combat readiness month.” The story also started when the recruits joined the company at the beginning of last year. Wang, an officer of the brigade’s human resources department, said that the brigade organized a questionnaire survey and asked the recruits “what they felt most uncomfortable with after joining the company.” It was thought that most recruits would choose “homesickness” and “unsuitable for high-intensity training,” but unexpectedly, more than half of the recruits gave the answer “no sense of existence in the company.”
101	04/25/25	This article discusses how a STCA border defense brigade, which has many small components scattered all along the area of responsibility, has dealt with personnel issues, including family visiting housing, slow time to receive new ID cards, health, training, human resources, and troop management. For example, at the beginning of this year, the “Soldiers’ Feelings and Voices” column of the brigade’s Strong Army Network received feedback from the grassroots: the border defense company was stationed alone, the environmental conditions were limited, and the scrapped assets occupied the storage space. A survey on such issues was immediately launched, and the relevant departments found that most grassroots units had different degrees of inconvenience in managing old assets,

		and were troubled by the difficulty of transferring, recycling, and destroying them. To this end, they combined the construction of the brigade's "public property warehouse" with the law and regulations to carry out centralized storage, and quickly solved this problem. To help resolve the issues, the brigade regularly organized activities such as "Officers and Men Reception Day," and made public the contact information of the brigade commander, the Commission for Discipline Inspection, and the heads of the department; unblocked the grassroots communication channels of the department; and effectively solved problems for officers and men. In order to facilitate officers and men to report problems, they also opened online services, and the department had a "through train" to solve problems for the grassroots. Theoretically, this has solved the problems. [Note: These problems have apparently been going on for years and are now just being "solved," at least for this brigade. One purpose for publishing these types of articles is to allow other units with similar problems to have an idea how to deal with their own problems. However, there was no mention about these solutions being incorporated into larger PLAA regulations or guidance.]
102	04/25/25	This article discusses how a certain brigade conducted real-life confrontation training on a training ground that included an armored infantry unit and reconnaissance, firepower, and other combat detachments jointly formed into an interspersed team. Faced with an unfavorable situation, the commander immediately organized reconnaissance forces to conduct close reconnaissance in person and using drones and guided artillery fire strikes. The armored infantry squad quickly seized the front-line shooting position with the help of artillery cover and launched fire suppression on the "enemy." After a fierce battle, the officers and men successfully broke through the "enemy" defense position and completed the task of seizing key points. The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have focused on opening up the combat power generation link and deepening the promotion of system training. They closely follow the mission and task to innovate the training mode. While strengthening the training of basic combat units such as individual soldiers and equipment, they regularly organize multi-arms system training, break barriers, and improve mechanisms in the coordination of arms and integration of detachments, and drive the improvement of training level.
103	04/25/25	This article discusses how a certain brigade has tried to strengthen grassroots governance. It is very important to adhere to the leadership of party building, use party building to lead mass building, and build the 'three major organizations' into a piece of solid steel. The "three major organizations include the battalion and company level Party Branches, the Communist Youth League Party Branch [consisting primarily of enlisted personnel], and the larger military committee. The leaders of the brigade introduced that, in the early stage, when they went deep into the grassroots to investigate, they found that some cadres and backbones of some units had not been in office for a long time and lacked work experience. There were problems such as unclear ideas and improper measures in building the grassroots, which affected the quality and efficiency of work to a certain extent. To this end, the brigade guided the battalions and companies to combine their own actual conditions, based on the "Outline of Grassroots Construction of the Army," to optimize and improve the working mechanism of the "three major organizations," further clarify the working ideas, and improve the ability to build. They organized special training regularly to address the problems of some members of the "three major organizations" being unfamiliar with rules and regulations, unclear work processes, and infrequent organization of activities, and included their performance of duties in the "double competition" evaluation; sorted out and formed a list of work responsibilities to provide reference for the members of the "three major organizations" to carry out their work; established a follow-up and assistance mechanism to promote the efficiency of mass organization construction by improving the ability and quality

		of cadres and backbones; and selected training tops, technical experts, and theoretical backbones to be included in the “three major organizations” to improve the scientific, professional, and legal level of work.
104	04/26/25	This article briefly discusses how an 81 st GA brigade has tried to make family visits to the unit exciting rather than just sitting around and talking by creating a “family community” and receiving feedback from the officer and men and their families.
105	04/26/25	This article discusses how several helicopters of a brigade of the 76th GA took off and launched a flight training under low weather conditions, including fog, in mid-spring. It also discusses how “unfamiliar areas and complex weather conditions are the ‘grindstones’ for tempering flight skills.” As the flight training under low weather conditions ended, the participating helicopters landed safely one after another, and the maintenance team immediately inspected and maintained them. In recent years, the brigade has organized troops to go to unfamiliar areas such as plateaus and Gobi, based on the actual tasks, to carry out field take-off and landing, night instrument landing, simulated special situation handling, and other training to hone pilots’ practical skills. It has also practiced simulated mid-air engine failures and how to deal with them.
106	04/27/25	This article provides an overview of how a certain brigade has tried to deal with having qualified technicians to deal with on-site problems during training and real combat. “A certain type of radar suddenly broke down, and immediately organized emergency repairs.” A few days ago, the fourth battalion of a certain army brigade organized a professional training. After receiving the equipment emergency repair order, two professional backbones quickly went forward to carry out emergency repairs. At the same time, the maintenance “master” of the second battalion of the brigade used a certain type of system terminal to provide real-time remote guidance. “As the ‘fresh force’ preparing for war, how to accurately train and scientifically use the sergeant team has always been an important topic of concern to the brigade.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found in the early stage of the investigation that with the acceleration of the equipment iteration and update speed, the quality of training of professional backbones in various battalions and companies was uneven, which to a certain extent affected the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops. To this end, they broke the battalion and company system, scientifically coordinated professional and technical teaching resources, and widely carried out specialized teaching. They followed the idea of “one ‘soldier expert’ brings out a group of backbones, and a group of backbones activates a field,” promoted the sharing of high-quality teaching resources throughout the brigade, gave full play to the “yeast” role of senior sergeants, explored and implemented the “soldier expert” teaching model, and provided guidance for the growth of young backbones. In practice, the brigade distinguished different majors such as radar, missiles, communications, and driving according to job requirements and task characteristics; selected senior sergeants with outstanding work performance and rich teaching experience in various professional positions; and adopted centralized training, paired assistance, and other methods to accurately help the backbone seedlings recommended by each battalion and company. At the same time, they combined field training, major tasks, inspections, and repairs, so that young backbones could be tempered and tested in task practice, and continuously improve their professional ability and comprehensive quality.
107	04/27/25	This is a long article about how in the “Smart Classroom” of a certain company of a certain army brigade, officers and men expressed their views and raised questions through video barrage from time to time around the theme of “loyalty to the party and striving to strengthen the army.” During the course, the Political Instructor of a certain company actively answered questions and solved doubts for officers and men in real time, and the classroom atmosphere was very warm.

	108	04/28/25	<p>This article discusses how an 81st GA brigade has dealt positively and negatively concerning the “one specialty, multiple capabilities” system that has been in effect for several years. Basically, each person has one specialty but needs to be able to step in and replace someone who has been killed or is not available. ‘One specialty, multiple capabilities’ training has been carried out for a long time, why does this situation still occur? At the review summary meeting, the brigade leader’s questioning made the officers and men fall into deep thought. The brigade headquarters conducted in-depth investigations at the grassroots level and found the problem: the usual “one specialty, multiple capabilities” training mostly focuses on personal skill improvement. Although the officers and men have mastered many professional skills, there is still a gap in the ability to coordinate operations. Once they change positions temporarily, it is difficult to quickly form a joint force. Find the right target to exert force. In response to the problems found in the review, the brigade launched a series of measures: breaking the establishment, randomly organizing officers and men of different professions into combat teams to carry out “one specialty, multiple capabilities” training, and improving the level of coordination and cooperation between officers and men of different professions; constructing a complex battlefield environment, organizing officers and men to carry out cross-professional training under different battlefield conditions, and improving everyone’s ability to adapt to complex battlefield environments; selecting technical elites from various units to form a research room, focusing on the common problems of “one specialty, multiple capabilities” training, and regularly holding “Zhuge Liang meetings” to gather wisdom and solve problems, and formulate targeted solutions.</p>
	109	04/28/25	<p>This article discusses how an Army helicopter brigade conducted training using various helicopter variants, including reconnaissance, transport, and armed helicopters. Reconnaissance helicopters go forward to search and guide. Transport helicopters, under the cover of armed helicopters, carry commandos to the target area at low altitude. Recently, a mixed flight training of multiple helicopter types in a certain army brigade was launched, and officers and men conducted continuous training on key and difficult subjects such as low-altitude penetration. The leaders of the brigade introduced that in this training, they coordinated the participating forces and training subjects; flexibly adopted the method of “mixed grouping of aircraft types, integrated training of subjects, and matching of new and old personnel”; and organized specialized training from difficult and strict aspects to hone the actual combat capabilities of the troops. During the training, the brigade organized different aircraft types into assault, cover, reconnaissance, and other groups according to mission requirements, and clarified the coordination relationship between each group; scientifically formulated training plans and integrated and carried out training on target reconnaissance, airdrop assault, and other subjects; and tested the coordinated combat capabilities of multiple aircraft types. In accordance with the principle of old leading new, officers and men were organized into pairs to improve the overall technical and tactical level. In the sky, various types of helicopters constantly adjusted their course and maneuvered towards the target area in a covert manner. “Found the ‘enemy’ armored vehicle!” At the front of the formation, the reconnaissance helicopter discovered the “enemy situation” and quickly transmitted the target information to the fire strike group. The leader of the armed helicopter established an attack route, and the wingman cooperated closely to launch a simulated attack from the left and right, accurately “hitting” the target. As the ground targets were cleared, the transport helicopter lowered its altitude, and the commandos quickly completed the airdrop.</p>
	110	04/29/25	<p>This is a very long, three-part article that discusses how a road company (#2) subordinate to a brigade’s battalion failed consistently to be able to perform its job accurately and failed during competitions because the key personnel were not qualified to do their job accurately. As a result, the brigade’s Party Committee</p>

			created an assistance group that was manned with qualified personnel from six departments, including the training department and human resources department, which could teach everyone what to do. The brigade also created a “Precision Assistance Implementation Plan” in which each item was marked with specific responsible persons, stage goals, and acceptance standards. At the same time, the plan stipulates that members of the “assistance group” must have work experience as grassroots officers to ensure that they have strong guidance and assistance capabilities. The brigade leader introduced that in the precise assistance, they followed the “one battalion (company) one case” model; distinguished between military training, organizational construction, and other aspects to formulate a “growth plan”; consolidated the responsibility of grassroots self-construction; and held “two-way review meetings” regularly to evaluate and supervise the ability of the leading units of the party organizations of each battalion and company to comprehensively build and solve their own problems. As a result, the Second Road Company won the spring 2025 competition.
	111	04/29/25	This article has four photos showing live-fire shooting training by a brigade’s subordinate artillery detachment. At dawn, the alarm sounded suddenly. The officers and men of the artillery detachment quickly set out to conduct live-fire shooting training in unfamiliar areas in the wild. Arriving at the mission area, the officers and men immediately completed the transition from marching to combat. Build fortifications, observe targets, set all the elements, complete shooting preparations... At the same time, the reconnaissance team that infiltrated the “enemy” front line promptly transmitted the target information back to the command post. The commander quickly formulated a combat plan, and combat orders were transmitted to each firepower detachment through the command information system. The firing order was issued. The deafening sound of artillery fire rang out, and the “enemy” position was full of flames and smoke. After a round of strikes, the officers and men quickly withdrew their weapons and equipment and moved to the reserve position. Entering the new position, the commander adjusted the combat plan based on the data sent back by the forward observation post, and commanded the artillery squad to strike the remaining forces of the “enemy.” Then, the rumbling sound of artillery resounded through the valley, and shells were fired one after another, forming a huge firepower net and rushing towards the “enemy” position...Fast-paced conversion, high-intensity training. During the training, the brigade set up a dangerous environment, guided the enemy’s special situation on the spot, and deeply integrated the reconnaissance, meteorological, and other elements with the firepower detachment, effectively tempering the officers and men’s practical capabilities such as rapid response, on-the-spot coordination, and precise strikes in complex environments.
	112	04/30/25	This one-sentence article has a photo of soldiers sliding down on two ropes out of a helicopter. Recently, a certain army unit and a certain army aviation brigade conducted airdrop training to improve air-ground coordinated combat capabilities.
	113	04/30/25	This one-sentence article has an overhead photo of seven armored vehicles and a fuel truck from a certain army brigade conducting long-distance driving training on a dirt road.
PLAN	114	04/01/25	On April 1, the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the People’s Liberation Army of China,” “Regulations on Discipline of the People’s Liberation Army of China,” and “Regulations on Formations of the People’s Liberation Army of China” (collectively referred to as the common regulations) were officially implemented. This is a major measure to implement the strategy of governing the army according to law, an important achievement in building a military legal system with Chinese characteristics, and marks a new level of legalization of the army. The newly revised common regulations set rules for

		officers and men of the whole army. Only by strictly following the requirements of the regulations to regulate the behavior of officers and men, improve the level of regularization of the troops, and consciously turn “laws on paper” into “laws in action” can we maintain the iron discipline of our army and ensure the high degree of centralization, unity, safety, and stability of the troops. Every soldier must internalize the regulations and externalize them, and truly transform the power of laws and regulations into cohesion, centripetal force, and combat effectiveness.
115	04/01/25	On March 27, the National Natural Science Foundation of China released the “Top Ten Advances in Chinese Science” in 2024. Among them, the major scientific research achievement of the joint research team of Professor Xu Huji of the Second Affiliated Hospital of the Naval Medical University, “Allogeneic CAR-T Cell Therapy for the Treatment of Autoimmune Diseases,” was selected, which is the only selected achievement of our army. For a long time, how to alleviate and cure autoimmune diseases has been a common problem faced by the global medical community. Professor Xu Huji and his joint research team have developed allogeneic universal CAR-T cells, which can provide treatment for different patients using standardized cell products without the need for personalized preparation, thereby simplifying the treatment process. At present, this achievement has been used to treat three patients with severe autoimmune diseases, and all have achieved therapeutic effects.
116	04/06/25	This is a short article about two or more aircraft subordinate to a Naval Aviation anti-submarine warfare regiment conducting training overwater took place. No details were provided.
117	04/07/25	This article briefly discusses how a PLAN aviation early warning regiment joined hands with friendly neighboring troops to organize confrontation training and implemented the spirit of the National People’s Congress’s (NPC) Two Sessions. In mid-spring, the regiment joined hands with friendly neighboring troops to organize confrontation training, and several tactics were verified. For example, between the sea and the sky, a small system coordinated confrontation training was fiercely conducted. At the critical moment, the early warning aircraft accurately captured the target, guided the fighter to launch a missile, and successfully “hit” the target.
118	04/07/25	In mid-spring, a certain naval aviation unit organized an emergency support training under the background of actual combat. A corporal used the “multi-functional propeller disassembly and assembly tools,” independently developed by officers and men to greatly improve the efficiency of equipment maintenance, and refreshed the record of the time required for replacing a single engine in one fell swoop. This is the fifth set of equipment maintenance tools independently developed by his team. Previously, they found in the equipment maintenance practice that the disassembly and assembly of engine parts was difficult and time-consuming, so they came up with the idea of independently innovating special maintenance tools. After the successful development of this set of disassembly and assembly tools, the maintenance of fighter jets took less time and was more efficient, becoming a powerful “assistant” for officers and men to carry out maintenance support. In response to one problem, the Party Committee of one department decided to rely on a team of highly educated talents to establish a “Creative Incubation Center” and formulate a standardized “Requirements Description Template.” “When developing the ‘engine shock absorber strut disassembly and assembly tool,’ they submitted basic information to the ‘Creative Incubation Center.’ Engineers used 3D modeling to optimize the structure and then went to the factory for 3D printing, and soon came up with a tool sample.” In practice, the department explored and improved the working mechanism of “discovering problems - unveiling the list - application transformation - effect feedback,” held seminars and exchanges, and collected and sorted out the opinions and suggestions of front-line officers and men. The

		department regularly organized the “Equipment Star” selection, linked innovative achievements with the evaluation and awards, and maximized the enthusiasm and motivation of officers and men.
119	04/07/25	This is a very long article about the PLAN’s Liaoning aircraft carrier that conducted the first dual aircraft carrier formation with the new Shandong aircraft carrier that was led by ships assembled in the South China Sea. Twelve fighter jets sprayed blue-purple tail flames, took off from the Liaoning, and passed over the mighty fleet in a neat formation. The Liaoning has more than 20 decks and more than 3,000 cabins. At the beginning of boarding the Liaoning when it was being built, there were almost no cabin structure diagrams, pipeline diagrams, or circuit diagrams. At that time, the aircraft carrier personnel did not know how to organize the work on the aircraft carrier, nor did they know how to operate the huge and complex equipment system. At first, they could not even find the cabin. During the construction, the ventilation and lighting systems were not installed properly. The ship was filled with the harsh noise of grinders and electric welders, filled with heavy dust, and the cabin temperature was close to 40 degrees Celsius. On September 25, 2012, the brand-new aircraft carrier was officially delivered to the Navy and named the Liaoning with the hull number 16. Two months later, on November 23, carrier-based aircraft test pilot Dai Mingmeng successfully blocked the landing of the J-15 aircraft, and the PLAN achieved a historic breakthrough in the landing of carrier-based fighters on board. Afterwards, the fighter jet successfully took off from the Liaoning’s ski-jump deck.
120	04/08/25	This article discusses how an enlisted soldier’s unit of an STCN aviation unit helped his mom, who was in a car accident that caused paralysis. The family had financial problems, and she could not take care of herself so her husband gave up his job. After the soldier’s unit learned more about the situation, it immediately sought support and help from the Haikou Military Procuratorate. The Military Procuratorate contacted the procuratorate in his hometown and submitted relevant clues to the case. The military and local procuratorates quickly started work, retrieved relevant civil case materials, conducted comprehensive visits and investigations, and deeply understood his family situation. They formulated a plan for multi-party joint assistance to drive social multi-dimensional assistance and legally protected the rights and interests of his mother and solved problems. In the end, his family overcame the difficulties with the help of the organization. In recent years, the unit has conscientiously improved the military situation archives, improved and optimized the content of the officers and men’s roster; expanded the content of family difficulties, the health of soldiers and their families, and the legal and litigation situations; and updated them in a timely manner, so as to keep abreast of the family situation of officers and men. They strengthened their ties with relevant military and local departments to form a fast and efficient assistance and relief mechanism. In addition, the legal aid station of the department regularly conducts legal education lectures and invites local lawyers to serve as rights protection consultants to help officers and men solve legal and litigation issues.
121	04/08/25	This article includes four photos of three unidentified ships assigned to a naval training ship flotilla that are conducting at-sea training as a fleet. “Enemy targets are found ahead!” After receiving the “enemy situation” report, the participating ships immediately entered combat status. In the combat command room, officers and men stared at the screen and conducted a focused search for the target area. At the same time, the ships quickly completed the networking and chain establishment, shared the battlefield situation, and prepared for the attack. At the commander’s command, the main gun of the warship roared, the shells whistled out of the barrel, and the target was successfully destroyed. After a round of firepower strikes, the command and dispatch group issued a special situation of “unknown aerial target flying close,” and the fleet immediately interfered with

			the incoming target by means of releasing smoke screens and firing jamming bombs. Subsequently, the secondary guns of each ship launched strikes on aerial targets, and “fire dragons” rushed straight to the sea and sky.
122	04/09/25		This is a 16-second video showing a recent ceremony at a certain training base of the NTCN that provided guns for new recruits in the spring of 2025. More than a thousand new recruits lined up in high spirits and dignity, welcoming their own “coming-of-age ceremony.”
123	04/09/25		The newly revised Outline of Military Physical Training (hereinafter referred to as the Outline) was officially issued, and the PLA’s military physical training has shifted from focusing on health fitness to focusing on combat fitness. On the basis of inheriting the previous advantages, the Outline distinguishes four parts—basic knowledge, basic physical fitness, combat physical fitness, and practical skills—and comprehensively optimizes and reshapes the content of military physical training assessment. The core physical fitness subjects are structured according to the “1+1+X” system (basic physical fitness + general combat physical fitness + special combat physical fitness of military branches). In order to help the majority of comrades understand the “Military Physical Training Outline,” the STCN organized a series of activities such as the “Outline” lecture and “Training Injury Prevention and Treatment Science Popularization into the Barracks.” The STCN invited a number of military physical training experts and a team of sports medicine experts from Wuhan Institute of Physical Education to various directly affiliated units to give lectures on the “Outline” to officers and men, demonstrate combat physical fitness subjects that officers and men are concerned about, to carry out training injury prevention and treatment science popularization activities. In view of the small working space of naval officers and men, long-term sitting and standing can easily cause back pain, the Outline has designed corresponding training courses in a targeted manner and created combat physical fitness courses for naval ship units. After the practical exercise, each unit selected an outstanding representative, and a small competition was launched among them.
124	04/09/25		This article discusses how a support team that was created in 2020 and is subordinate to an NTCN group [dadui] has improved the development of professional skills for everyone, especially newly assigned personnel. At that time, the team faced the challenge that its members came from different units and studied a wide range of majors. Only a handful of them had worked in ship equipment maintenance and support related work. At the beginning of the establishment of the support team, the superiors took into account the actual shortage of talents and, in accordance with the usual practice, selected a group of sergeants to study and train at military academies and equipment manufacturers, and took advantage of opportunities such as warship maintenance to invite manufacturer technicians to teach the officers and men of the support team. Today, this support team, which started almost from scratch, not only has the ability to maintain equipment and complete a number of important support tasks, but also has achieved good results of over 100 key repair projects and over 100 annual self-repair projects. The team began with learning the theory and then applying it to real situations. This includes giving lectures and recording them for everyone to watch. According to statistics, in the three years since 2022, the support team has recorded 75 micro-courses involving ship equipment maintenance and troubleshooting. These micro-courses, in addition to being used by officers and men for daily learning and training, are also uploaded to the military vocational education platform. Among them, 65 micro-courses have passed the review at all levels and can be seen by officers and men of the whole army.
125	04/11/25		This long article discusses how, in late March, a certain Naval aviation unit organized a maintenance forum where six maintenance officers and NCOs gave presentations about maintenance problems on fighters they had encountered and

		<p>how they solved them. The problems included oxygen pressure issues and a leak in the hydraulic oil circuit. For example, when the maintenance technicians checked the aircraft after the flight training, they found that the oxygen pressure was slightly lower than normal. However, due to the noisy environment, no one could hear clearly where the leak occurred. At night, the squad leader took the technicians on the plane, put their ears against the cabin, and moved inch by inch to listen carefully. Finally, the squad leader judged from a slight sound that the problem was with an adapter. After removing the panel, they found that it was the aging of the sealant on the adapter that caused the oxygen leak. Each year, some maintenance personnel participate in a professional competition that not only requires accurate memory of the location of each component, but also a thorough understanding of its working principle.</p>
126	04/12/25	<p>This article discusses how an unidentified type of PLAN brigade has dealt with issues concerning how to deal with equipment maintenance. According to a senior engineer, “In the past, academic discussions were generally conducted within the unit, with limited vision. Now experts and scholars from all walks of life gather their wisdom to tackle key problems, which is not only conducive to solving difficult problems, but also allows everyone to share what they have and improve together.” In order to help solve this problem, in 2025, the brigade built an academic exchange platform with military colleges, equipment manufacturers, research institutes, and other units, and regularly organized “academic salons.” By “inviting in” experts from other units and letting professional and technical cadres of the unit “go out,” they can achieve mutual promotion of exchanges and complementary advantages and provide intellectual support for research and combat. Since the “academic salon” was created, the participants include well-known experts in the military, backbones of scientific research institutions, and officers and men of grassroots troops. The discussions cover new military changes in the world, new technologies and equipment inside and outside the military, and new tactics and training methods at the grassroots level. As a result of “brainstorming” and successively developing several sets of professional system software, more than 20 research results were achieved and a series of technical problems were solved for the front-line troops.</p>
127	04/12/25	<p>This article discusses issues that repair technicians in an unidentified [probably Marine Corps] unit equipped with tanks and armored vehicles have to deal with regularly. For example, one day, armored vehicles conducted training on the training ground, and the continuous firing of artillery shook the earth. The muddy road and high-frequency firepower output caused the two tanks to have different degrees of failure. After receiving the order, the repair technicians quickly went out and towed the faulty vehicle back to the workshop, where the technicians fixed the problem after several hours at night and the tank went back to the training ground. During the year, the technicians have to deal with extremely hot weather and ice that hardens on the tanks. In another situation, an artillery repair technician heard a faint “hissing” sound coming from a tank and quickly determined the cause of the failure: part of the ammunition bag of the previous shell fell off and got stuck in the rifling. The fragments of the ammunition bag are small in size but very dangerous. If they are not removed in time, the shells will encounter resistance in the barrel and are likely to explode. Faced with a fault, the repair technician has two options. The first is to use explosives to detonate the duds in the vehicle. In this way, the tank may be scrapped. The second is to manually remove the duds and transport them to the processing area for processing. In this process, there is a possibility of explosion. The tank cannot be abandoned easily. After a brief contemplation, the technician began to manually remove the duds. He carefully clamped the duds out of the barrel and took out the cartridge. When he took out the cartridge, he found that a part of the side and rear of the cartridge was smoking. In a critical moment, he did not let go, but held it and moved step by step, transporting it to the ammunition</p>

		<p>processing area as smoothly as possible. Holding the cold shell in his hand, he seemed to be able to feel its “heartbeat.” He did not dare to breathe violently, and sweat flowed down his cheeks. It took him three minutes to walk 70 meters. When he put the shells into the processing area, his comrades who had been holding their breath finally breathed a sigh of relief. In the workshop, engine oil and various chemicals evaporate in the air, emitting a pungent smell, and breathing for a long time will make you nauseous. Therefore, many repair technicians have sachets prepared by their families at the bottom of their toolboxes, that include kapok flowers that his wife dries, mugwort bags, and lemon-scented wipes to help with the fatigue.</p>
128	04/12/25	<p>This article briefly discusses how helicopter [also known as war eagle] assigned to a Naval Aviation regiment on shore conducted anti-submarine training. After arriving at the designated sea area, with the commander’s order, the helicopters immediately dropped the sonar, flew over the sea, and searched for suspicious signals. In the cabin, the data on the screen was updated in real time, and suspicious signals appeared and disappeared from time to time. “Found the signal of the ‘enemy’ submarine!” After the sonar operator identified the target attributes, he quickly determined the coordinates of the “enemy” submarine. Afterwards, the officers and men skillfully set the attack parameters, established the attack route, and constantly adjusted the course and speed to attack the “enemy” submarine. After locking the target, the helicopter immediately carried out a simulated strike and successfully completed the “shark hunting” mission. After the helicopter(s) landed, the officers and men immediately entered the review room, interpreted the flight parameters, and conducted a review and discussion, summarizing the experience and reviewing the deficiencies based on the actual application effects of various tactics and strategies in the training. Shortly thereafter, the engines roared again on the training ground, and several helicopters took off one after another to start a new round of anti-submarine training.</p>
129	04/13/25	<p>This is a lengthy, detailed article about how a certain PLAN unit’s Political Work Department sends out a set of questionnaires to everyone to fill out if they have any specific issues they want to address. The questionnaire has two pages: the first page is specific questions and the second page is a blank page. Some are evaluations of the work of the Political Work Department, some are expectations for work and life, and some are confusion about the inaccurate grasp of policies. Many comrades are unwilling to be the ‘first bird.’ They are worried that if they write their opinions on the questionnaire, they will become the focus of the company’s attention. After analyzing the complaints of the soldiers, a decision was made to improve the questionnaire survey work method. They started with the content of the questionnaire, focusing on one theme each time, and each question tried to be close to the actual work and life of the soldiers. Questions without opinion tendencies were set, and the soldiers could express themselves freely according to the actual situation. The questionnaire survey was conducted anonymously to dispel the concerns of the soldiers and encourage everyone to fully express their opinions. After a period of careful preparation, the unit issued a set of questionnaires on grassroots cultural and sports activities. The questionnaire had a new look, and its content was close to reality. It was thought that the grassroots officers and men would actively make suggestions and talk about their ideas. However, the result disappointed key people because there was still very little valid information in the returned questionnaires. In one questionnaire survey, some officers and men reported that financial reimbursement is time-consuming and laborious, and sometimes they may not be able to complete it even if they queue up in the office for an afternoon. It turned out that the department had only one dedicated computer and one financial account at that time, and all grassroots units could only queue up and wait for their numbers to be called when they came to the office for reimbursement. In</p>

		<p>this regard, not only the officers and men responsible for financial reimbursement in grassroots units found it difficult to understand, but also the cadres of relevant departments were somewhat helpless: The approval authority of financial accounts is not at this level, and more accounts must be opened by coordinating with superiors.</p>
130	04/13/25	<p>This article discusses how it is important for leaders to go deep into the grassroots to listen to the soldiers' voices and is based on one of our practices for carrying out the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations. The leader of the group introduced that after the launch of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, the group party committee made full use of theoretical learning, "three meetings and one class," theme party days, and other opportunities to organize party members and cadres to seriously study and understand Chairman Xi's important expositions on strengthening the party's style of work, and guide everyone to consciously temper their party spirit, improve their ideological awareness, and continuously improve their work style.</p>
131	04/15/25	<p>This article emphasizes the importance of emphasizing that national security is everyone's responsibility. Each unit must make good use of the opportunity of new recruit training to strengthen their sense of mission and responsibility to safeguard national security. The leaders of the unit introduced that they will carry out national security education throughout the whole process of new recruit training, organize new recruits to deeply study the overall national security concept and various laws and regulations through special lectures and warning education, and fully understand the great significance of maintaining national security.</p>
132	04/16/25	<p>April 23 is the 76th anniversary of the founding of the PLAN. The Navy will hold ship opening activities simultaneously in more than 10 coastal city ports, and more than 30 active naval ships will meet the public, many of which will be open to the public for the first time. The number and models of open ships are the highest in the history of naval ship opening activities. Around April 23, the Navy will open the 075-type amphibious assault ship, the 071-type integrated landing ship, the 052C/D-type missile destroyer, the 054A-type and 056A-type missile frigates, the 903-type integrated supply ship, the 022-type missile boat, and other active main battleships, and the public can board the ship for a visit. The open locations include Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Taizhou, Shanghai, Ningbo, Zhoushan, Wenzhou, Ningde, Xiamen, Shantou, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, Haikou, Sanya, and other cities. Among them, the "Peace Ark" hospital ship will berth in Tianjin for the first time, and many warships will berth in named provinces or cities for the first time. Many of the ships open this time have performed major tasks such as escorts in the Gulf of Aden, overseas visits, and joint exercises and training. At that time, the public can communicate face-to-face with naval officers and men and experience the unique naval culture such as knots, lights, and flags.</p>
133	04/17/25	<p>This is a lengthy article about how political officers must incorporate political work into daily operational activities in a Naval Aviation regiment. The leader of the regiment introduced that in recent years, they have focused on strengthening innovations in scene presets and tactical applications and embedded political work training in combat into the entire training process, allowing political cadres to face the gunfire and smoke on the training field, find shortcomings, explore and study the methods and paths of political work in combat, and hone their ability to carry out missions. Political officers must also get involved in family issues in case they are negatively affecting how personnel do their job.</p>
134	04/17/25	<p>On the occasion of the 76th anniversary of the founding of the PLAN, the opening ceremony of 3 special exhibitions of the Navy Museum was held in Qingdao. The three newly built special exhibitions are "Ancient Navy and Modern Navy Special Exhibition," "I Love This Blue Ocean Special Exhibition"</p>

		and the Navy Ship Platform Museum Exhibition Area. Through nearly a thousand pictures, more than 2,000 pieces (sets) of objects, and dozens of multimedia exhibits, they vividly show the arduous journey of the Chinese nation to understand the ocean, go to the ocean, and manage the ocean, witnessing the development footprints of the People's Navy from small to large and from weak to strong under the leadership of the Party and demonstrating the spirit of the People's Navy to forge ahead and strive for strength at sea. Since its renovation and expansion in 2021, the Navy Museum has continuously promoted the construction of exhibition areas and innovated the form of exhibition and opening. In less than four years, it has received nearly 10 million military and civilian visitors, becoming a platform for displaying naval history and a base for patriotic education. Taking this special exhibition as an opportunity, the Navy Museum will continue to make good use of red resources and build a position for preserving history, advising politics, and educating people.
135	04/17/25	This is a three minute and 40 second video about a PLAN submarine showing it below surface at sea and various crew members.
136	04/17/25	This is a 49-second video about the Shandong Aircraft Carrier.
137	04/17/25	This article has four photos of fighters assigned to the Naval Aviation University conducting flight training during the day, including about six aircraft lining up to take off, three aircraft in formation in the sky, pilots talking to each other on the ground after landing, and one aircraft landing with drag chutes. With an order from the tower, several fighter planes took off one after another and went straight into the clouds. After arriving at the target airspace, the fighter planes lowered their altitude and launched a low-altitude sea-skimming flight. The pilot held the joystick tightly with both hands, stared at the radar screen, and used the sea clutter to avoid "enemy" radar detection and searched for sea targets. At the moment of locking the target, the pilot decisively pressed the attack button to carry out a simulated strike. After completing the mission, the fighter planes quickly pulled up to the sky. Arriving at the designated airspace, the pilots worked closely together, quickly formed a formation according to the predetermined tactics, and carried out high-altitude formation flight. Afterwards, the fighter planes were divided into groups for air combat confrontation training. Above the clouds, the pilots constantly adjusted their flight attitude, flexibly used tactical actions such as large-angle circling and rapid leap, fought wits and courage, and played fiercely to hone their battlefield adaptability and technical and tactical levels. After returning from training, the pilots entered the review room, combined the flight data and flight video to review and summarize, and discussed and improved the tactical application plan. At the same time, the ground maintenance and station personnel worked closely together to quickly inspect, repair and supply the fighter planes, and prepare for a new round of training. Upon landing, the pilots discussed and exchanged ideas on the spot.
138	04/20/25	On the eve of Qingming Festival, a sea area was filled with fog. Several missile boats of a missile boat group of the Navy created a formation to attack and launched a live-fire shooting training at sea. After the formation left the dock, the fog on the sea became thicker. Faced with the sea conditions with poor visibility, the formation commander was calm and composed. Arriving at the target sea area, the screen of the mission command boat's combat command console showed that two "enemy planes" were approaching the formation at high speed. "Be prepared for battle!" The formation commander immediately ordered each boat to change formation and occupy the firing position. "The weapon system is ready to fight!" The various combat positions of the formation cooperated closely to quickly complete the defensive formation conversion. "Enemy armed ships are found ahead!" One wave has not yet subsided, another wave rises, and a new special situation comes from the radio. "In the process of air combat, we often randomly set different special situations to test the officers and men's ability to deal with them on the spot." The leader of the group introduced that since this

		year, they have been conducting confrontational training on a regular basis, optimizing and improving maritime combat tactics under the background of actual combat, and exploring the performance limits of weapons and equipment. At the same time, the command boat suddenly received a special situation that “the main engine cabin was hit and damaged, and two main engine soldiers were injured.” The captain organized the damage control team to plug the leak and drain the water, and the rescue team to rescue the “wounded,” while commanding the officers and men to counterattack the “enemy” armed ships.
139	04/21/25	This article discusses in general how the officers and men assigned to an STCN aviation regiment shared views with each other about what they do. No specific data other than what cooks do.
140	04/22/25	This is a unique article because it is bilingual. On the occasion of the 76 th anniversary of the founding of the PLAN, the STCN elaborately produced a bilingual (Chinese and English) film 《To The South, To The Deep Blue》.
141	04/22/25	This is a 1:39-minute video entitled, “The Story Behind the Hull Number: How Ships Are Named.” The text says, “Do you know what the mysterious numbers on aircraft carriers and submarines mean? What are destroyers and frigates named after?”
142	04/22/25	On the occasion of the 76 th anniversary of the founding of the PLAN, the PLA Daily video edition focuses on the front line of training and exercises and selects a group of multi-subject practical training images of different naval units for readers. At present, the impact of China’s maritime direction on the overall national security and development strategy is becoming more and more prominent. Only by building a world-class navy in an all-round way can we shoulder the sacred mission of defending the country’s maritime security, territorial sovereignty, and safeguarding maritime rights and interests, and provide strong support for the realization of the Chinese dream and the dream of a strong army. This article has nine photos showing various weapon systems, including ships, submarines, land-based surface-to-air missiles, ship-based helicopters, and crew members.
143	04/23/25	From April 22 to 23, the Navy Nanjing destroyer (Hull 155) will hold an open day event in Taizhou, the birthplace of the Navy. This includes a 1:01-minute video.
144	04/23/25	On the occasion of the 76 th anniversary of the founding of the PLAN, on April 23, the Navy held a ceremony to pay tribute to its heroes at the Qingdao Naval Museum with the theme of “paying tribute to the heroes of the Navy and determined to transform and overcome difficulties,” commemorating the heroes and paying tribute to the heroes.
145	04/25/25	This article briefly discusses how a certain PLAN brigade dealt with an explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) situation through its obstacle removal company. “EOD personnel must not only master the ability to remotely operate equipment, but also have rich experience in responding to various emergencies flexibly in actual combat environments.” The brigade leader introduced that in the past, manual EOD training was organized, and there were “complicated operation procedures” and “great safety hazards.” To this end, they followed the idea of “theoretical research, system design, and exploration and application,” fully utilized scientific and technological means, introduced unmanned EOD equipment, and withstood practical tests in actual installation and training. In order to further improve the efficiency of EOD, the brigade started from actual combat needs, continuously optimized the training process, implemented grid management of the actual explosion area, and monitored the training site with multiple cameras to achieve “precise locking and full-time monitoring.” In accordance with the requirements of “remote command and remote control operation,” a “command group-operator-equipment platform” link was established to ensure the safe implementation of EOD operations.

	146	04/25/25	An unidentified PLAN brigade conducted explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) training. During the training, a special situation suddenly occurred. Platoon Leader Zhang of the obstacle-breaking company calmly handled it and led the explosive ordnance disposal team to quickly retrieve the video from the command post, analyze the actual throwing screen, and accurately determine the location of the unexploded bomb. Subsequently, Zhang worked closely with his comrades to remotely operate the operating equipment and successfully completed the explosive ordnance disposal task, minimizing the safety risk.
	147	04/25/25	This is a lengthy article about a visit to the PLAN Museum in Qingdao, Shandong Province.
	148	04/25/25	On April 21, the Peace Ark hospital ship (Hull 866), which was commissioned in 2008, arrived at the Tianjin Port to help celebrated the PLAN's 76 th anniversary. Multiple people boarded the ship for a visit. Since its commissioning, the Peace Ark hospital ship has carried out humanitarian medical services in 52 countries and regions with the "Harmonious Mission" as its main mission, sailing more than 310,000 nautical miles across three oceans and six continents, treating more than 370,000 people, spreading friendship and love with sincere actions of humanitarian care and saving the dying and the wounded.
	149	04/26/25	A certain naval service ship group [dadui] of the NTCN has thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference (held in Yan'an, Shaanxi Province, in June 2024). On the sea, warships go forward to search; in the air, fighter formations attack. In late spring, the Tianzhushan support ship [Hull 921, formerly 911] carried out ship-aircraft coordination training in a certain sea area. Before sailing, they set up a temporary party branch of the task detachment in response to the actual situation of task modular extraction. Faced with complex sea conditions, the temporary party branch of the task detachment led the training backbones from various units of the brigade to gather wisdom and tackle key problems and successfully completed the task. This is a microcosm of the brigade's strengthening of temporary party organizations and improving the troops' ability to carry out tasks.
	150	04/26/25	This article has several photos about events taking place at an unidentified NTCN regiment to celebrate the PLAN's 76 th anniversary. The most significant photo is of a vehicle mounted unidentified missile.
	151	04/26/25	This long article is written by Zheng Xiaoqing, who is a Petty Officer First Class at an STCN Technical Station, discussing how he had applied to a Naval Academy but was rejected so he joined as an enlisted person in 2012. He has since become a reporter.
	152	04/27/25	Not long ago, a certain unit of the naval aviation organized a night flight solo training for new pilots. With the command of the tower commander, one combat aircraft after another took off and merged into the vast night in a blink of an eye. At this time, in the ground command center, the commander paid close attention to the flight data, communicated with the pilots in real time through the radio, and accurately grasped the training dynamics. When the new pilots took off, most of them were a little nervous, but under the guidance of the flight instructor, they quickly adjusted their state. After carefully observing the airspace situation, everyone followed the commander's instructions to flexibly adjust the fighter's attitude, heading, and altitude, and manipulated the fighter to complete climbs, turns, level flights, and other actions. "Night flight solo is the only way for new pilots to grow into qualified fighters." The leaders of the department introduced that night flight training has low visibility and unclear reference objects, which puts higher requirements on the pilots' skill level, reaction speed, and psychological quality. In view of this reality, before the training started, they carefully formulated a training plan. According to the characteristics of new pilots' short modification time and few flight sorties, they strengthened ground preparation and ground exercises, and used simulators to strengthen the practice

		<p>of various flight scenarios to help new pilots lay a solid technical, psychological and safety foundation. “The right engine has failed!” The instrument suddenly “alarmed” while the fighter was flying to the designated airspace. Faced with the special situation, the pilot handled it calmly, stabilized the stick, and increased speed... Soon, the “dangerous situation” was successfully eliminated. “The cockpit was leaked!” Before the crew had time to catch their breath, new special situations followed one after another. Everyone quickly operated according to the special situation handling plan and checked the “faults” item by item. The tower commander introduced that although this batch of new pilots have completed theoretical knowledge learning and ground simulation operations, the special situation handling training in the air is still a difficult hurdle that must be overcome. In daily training, setting special situations as real and conditions as difficult is conducive to shortening the ability generation cycle of new pilots and helping everyone grow quickly. With the successful completion of the last subject, the pilots manipulated the combat aircraft to land smoothly according to the instructions of the ground tower.</p>
153	04/27/25	<p>This is a one line article about a submarine flotilla [zhidui] that conducted recent maritime training. There is a photo of a single unidentified submarine operating on the surface.</p>
154	04/28/25	<p>This article discusses how, in general, a naval central station dealt with providing individual guidance to certain personnel who were having personal problems that affect them. The station selected certain people to deal with them individually and talk out the issues.</p>
155	04/28/25	<p>This article is about the first amphibious assault ship Hainan (Hull 31) that was built in China and is subordinate to the STCN’s 6th Landing Support Flotilla (zhidui) that was made open to the public for the first time to celebrate the PLAN’s 76th anniversary. One photo shows the ship from the side during the day and one photo shows it from overhead at night. On April 23, 2021, the Hainan ship was handed over at a military port in Sanya, Hainan, and officially joined the PLAN. Since its service, it has successfully completed dozens of large-scale joint exercises, far sea and far-area combat readiness training, and foreign visits, and its comprehensive combat capabilities have been continuously consolidated and improved. On April 23, 2021, the Hainan ship held a grand flag-raising ceremony. Photo by Wu Nan. In the early morning of April 21, with a whistle, the Hainan ship returned to its “hometown” Hainan for the first time.</p>
156	04/29/25	<p>This a lengthy, three-part article about how a target squadron attached to a PLAN training base set up “ships” as targets from operational ships to attack. The article has a good photo of one of the “target ships.” “The work we do is very ordinary, but our mission is very important.” Instructor Zeng said that setting targets sounds simple, but in fact it involves multiple professions such as welders, maintenance, navigation, hydrology, and meteorology. The technical level of officers and men greatly affects the superiors’ judgment of tactics, weapon systems, and attack effects. In an exercise, the gunfire is only a moment, but the officers and men who set targets may have been fighting for many consecutive days. Especially in recent years, the troops have been training and preparing for war, and the base has undertaken more and more training tasks. For the squadron, the target ships are dispatched more frequently, the damage is more serious, and the repair is more difficult, and their workload has doubled. However, while it is hard, there is more comfort-for each mission, they deploy target ships of different specifications according to the needs of the participating troops. At first, they pulled out the target ships, and some of them were brought back almost intact; now, in every exercise, the target ships are severely damaged and riddled with holes, which just reflect that the participating ships are hitting harder and more accurately. However, this also brings many new challenges to the squadron officers and men: In the past, the squadron participated in exercises only a few times a year, and after each mission, everyone had enough time to review and</p>

			analyze and repair the target ship; now, people and ships are operating at high load.
	157	04/30/25	This article discusses how a maintenance group subordinate to a naval aviation brigade has had to deal with an increase in training tasks. The bottleneck to pilot training focuses on the difficulties and bottlenecks in equipment support. The brigade leader introduced that in recent years, the brigade's training tasks have increased, and the equipment support work is heavy. To this end, they actively conducted the "Five Smalls" mass innovation activities of "small inventions, small innovations, small designs, small transformations, and small suggestions," encouraging officers and men to brainstorm and innovate around equipment management and support and continuously improve equipment support capabilities. Since the mass innovation activities were launched, the officers and men of the group have responded positively, focusing on the improvement of maintenance technology, troubleshooting, and invention of tools and equipment, forming a number of innovative results that meet training needs and are highly versatile. Among them, six unidentified results were commended by superiors.
	158	04/30/25	This is a long article about a PLAN unit's subordinate company's "honor tree" that is planted in its honor room. This honor tree, which is shown in a drawing, is two meters high and is made of thick iron wire. Each person has his own branch, and the leaves are written with personal goals, called 'Dream Leaves'; the fruits are recorded with everyone's outstanding performance and awards, called 'Fruits of Honor.'
PLAAF	159	04/01/25	In late March, a certain brigade of the Western Theater Command Air Force (WTCFAF) organized a "regulations propaganda team" to go deep into the grassroots to explain and interpret the newly revised common regulations for officers and men. After the release of the newly revised common regulations, the brigade immediately set off a learning boom from top to bottom in accordance with the idea of "leaders take the lead in learning, agencies take the initiative to learn, chief officers study in depth, backbones actively follow up, and all members apply and practice learning." At a field training site of the brigade, the "Regulations Propaganda Team" used the training intervals to explain and interpret the regulations to officers and men, such as "military units should take wartime management as an important part of military training exercises and drills, and plan and deploy, organize and implement, and inspect and evaluate as a whole," so that officers and men can better learn and understand.
	160	04/01/25	A short article about "Blue" and "Red" Force two-seat fighters engaging in the air at night and ground maintenance personnel inspecting and supplying the aircraft before the next sortie. There are four photos, including two showing the ground crew.
	161	04/02/25	This is a long, detailed article about a staff officer who frequently visited battalion and company facilities, including barracks and chow halls, to inspect them. In the beginning, he found multiple issues and reported them up the chain of command, but the troops who were inspected resented him and would not talk with him. However, he changed the way he did things and discussed the issues he found with the personnel involved and allowed them to make the corrections before he reported them. His relationship with the personnel he was inspecting became much better.
	162	04/06/25	This is a short article about training by a mobile radar unit on a plateau that is subordinate to the WTCFAF that identified "enemy" aircraft targets and the command post ordered rockets to shoot down the aircraft. The training took place during the day and night. "The 'enemy' aircraft wanted to use the mountain barrier to attack the command post with ultra-low-altitude [below 100 meters] penetration tactics!" The leaders told reporters that they have continuously optimized the training plan in response to the unique landforms and complex and changeable meteorological conditions of the plateau and increased the length of night training, so that officers and men can hone new skills and practice new

		tactics in an environment close to actual combat and further improve their ability to win.
163	04/07/25	In early April, a certain brigade of the NTCAF organized cadres to carry out a special discussion meeting on “Studying and Implementing the Newly Revised Common Regulations.” “Only when leading cadres take the lead in respecting, learning, abiding by, and applying the law can they influence and drive officers and men to truly put their personal words and deeds in the norms of regulations. We must not only be organizers of the study of regulations, but also demonstrators and promoters, and take the lead in learning and implementing them.” The brigade organized cadres to carry out a special discussion meeting on the new Regulations, and the speech of a brigade leader resonated with everyone. The newly revised common regulations clarify the basic duties of officers and point out that they must “improve their ability to win and resolutely complete their tasks.”
164	04/09/25	This long article discusses how a certain WTCAF unit created a series of micro-class videos by seasoned maintenance technicians to help new technicians better understand how to do their job. The leaders of the maintenance “department” introduced that the maintenance profession has high requirements for technology and experience. Lack of technology and experience will have a negative impact on the quality of maintenance work and threaten flight safety. The traditional “master-apprentice” talent training model mainly relies on face-to-face teaching and hand-to-hand teaching. It takes a long time to train a mature professional technician in this way, and there are many uncertainties. Especially when the backbones are adjusted and leave, and retire and leave the team, the problem of difficulty in retaining experience and technology is more prominent. After research and discussion, the department decided to establish a “Skills Storage Station for Veteran Maintenance Soldiers” to encourage professional backbones to systematically sort out and summarize their own experiences and technical achievements and save them in the form of videos, pictures, and notes, as an important teaching resource for professional maintenance training.
165	04/10/25	This article notes that a certain division subordinate to the PLA AF ground-to-air missile branch has begun conducting a thorough study and education on the spirit of the Eight Central Regulations in order to consolidate and deepen the results of Party discipline study and education and to deepen the comprehensive and strict governance of the Party. The division Party Committee must improve its understanding, strengthen its confidence, and unswervingly implement it. As such, in early April, the division organized a special study of the Party Committee’s Theoretical Study Center Group. [Note: No information was provided about the Eight Central Regulations.]
166	04/11/25	This article has seven photos of single-seat [J-11] fighters assigned to an STCAF brigade taking off and flying in formation during the day and evening. In late spring, fighter planes roared at an airport of the STCAF. As the tower issued orders, pilots quickly rushed to their positions, and several fighter planes soared into the sky, and a practical air combat confrontation training suddenly began.
167	04/12/25	This article discusses how inspections are done concerning the airfield/air station assigned to the Harbin Flight Academy. [Each air division has a subordinate regiment leader-grade air/airfield station (场站) that is co-located with each air regiment and is responsible for all logistics-related tasks. Each operational brigade has a subordinate air/airfield station.] The inspection team includes not only personnel from multiple components of the functional and administrative “departments,” but also several grassroots officers. Inspection is not the purpose, but helping everyone to find problems and clarify ideas in time is the key. Through the joint “consultation” of the “departments” and the grassroots can better grasp the laws of grassroots construction and truly find the crux of the problem.

	168	04/12/25	This is a long article about how, on March 17, a helicopter maintenance technician NCO completed a four-hour hematopoietic stem cell collection and became the 19,629 th hematopoietic stem cell donor of the China Bone Marrow Bank at a hospital in Hubei Province.
	169	04/14/25	This is a detailed article worth reading in full about aircraft maintenance issues in a CTCAF air brigade that received a new type of fighter. For example, due to the large number of flight training sessions and high intensity of the troops, the flight parameter data distributed in the past were limited to single-flight analysis, and it was difficult to effectively conduct horizontal comparisons of data of the same type of equipment and vertical analysis based on usage time. This makes it difficult for maintenance personnel to monitor the status of fighter engines in real time and accurately. Some of the maintenance personnel in the brigade have created tools to help find and fix certain problems. The brigade created a “Qingying Workstation” that help gather data and analyze it. For example, the engine is like the “heart” of a fighter, and it must be absolutely safe. To solve this problem, the “Qingying Workstation” set up a technical research team. According to the working idea of “project establishment-targeted research and development-feasibility verification,” based on flight training data and faults found during inspection, a model was established, comprehensive analysis, and system integration were carried out, and finally a set of engine quality comprehensive monitoring system supported by algorithms was developed. This system can not only accurately identify typical faults, but also effectively shorten the fault warning time.
	170	04/15/25	This article briefly discusses how a certain PLAAF unit has dealt with offensive and defensive training that has exposed loopholes in security management. This reminds the unit that it must take targeted measures to improve its security prevention capabilities. As the National Security Education Day approaches, the unit used the newly formed “Safety Blue Army” to carry out offensive and defensive training in the form of “red” and “blue” confrontation to dig deep into the security risks and hidden dangers of the troops. It is reported that the relevant department has also enriched the educational content, invited relevant departments stationed in the area to hold lectures on the national security situation and photo exhibitions on covert struggles, produced and distributed a “Safety Law Popularization Manual,” and combined with typical cases that have endangered national security in recent years, organized a special discussion on “I will contribute a plan for national security” to guide officers and men to strengthen their awareness of national security and remain vigilant at all times.
	171	04/20/25	This is a long article about how the maintenance and logistics personnel in an aviation brigade must operate in every step of the process in order for the aircraft to be able to take off on time and meet its combat requirements. To help accomplish it, the brigade created a flight preparation process table that spells out what must be done in order and how long each step must take. Everyone must be in sync in order for it to work correctly. This also includes loading materials onto a transport aircraft that will fly somewhere to provide support for the unit’s aircraft.
	172	04/22/25	This long article discusses how a 79-year-old veteran radar operator visited the Air Force Early Warning Academy in Wuhan, Hubei Province, and discussed the history of the radar branch and the unit he was assigned to.
	173	04/24/25	This article has five photos from an unidentified WTCAF fighter brigade, including a fighter flying in front of the sun, a pilot flying in the cockpit, two fighters in formation shown from the rear, two pilots preparing to fly in the command post, and three fighters taxiing out for takeoff. At an airport in the northwest, a flight training of a certain unit of the WTCAF kicked off. Entering the training airspace, the “red” leader pilot commanded the formation to quickly adjust the tactical formation. The fighter planes performed large-angle maneuvers, used superior forces to create a favorable situation, and took the lead

		<p>in launching an attack. The “red” and “blue” sides then launched a fierce “fight.” On the tower screen, the tracks of the “red” and “blue” fighter planes were intertwined, and the air combat situation was constantly changing. After several rounds, both sides had their wins and losses. The first round of training ended and the fighter planes returned. “The reaction was not fast enough, and the intention of the other party was not determined in time.” In the review room, the pilots reviewed the training and found problems and shortcomings. At the same time, the officers and men were closely coordinated, and the fighter planes were quickly inspected and maintained, ready to be dispatched at any time. Soon, the fighter planes roared into the sky again, launching a new round of competition. The “red” leader seized a favorable position, and the wingman immediately responded and formed an attack posture. The “blue” pilot responded calmly, quickly released jamming bombs and continuously maneuvered to avoid the attack. The two sides countered each other’s moves, and the fight was indistinguishable. It is reported that the predecessor of the unit shot down 18 enemy planes in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. During the training, the unit built a confrontation environment closely following actual combat. Through real combat, it studied new tactics and tapped new combat power and constantly tempered the ability to win in the air and space.</p>
174	04/24/25	<p>This is a detailed article about a fighter air brigade that conducted combined-arms training with SAM and radar units against “enemy” aircraft over the Bohai Gulf and ended with aerial refueling with a Y-20U tanker over water. As the tower commander issued an order to take off, several fighter planes took off one after another and flew to the target airspace, and a combined-arms tactical training was launched. During the training, multiple practical courses such as low-altitude penetration, air combat confrontation, and live-fire shooting were launched one after another. The battlefield situation changes rapidly. In normal training, only by setting difficult training conditions and strict training standards can we find the shortcomings and temper the hard work of winning the battlefield. The brigade leader said that this training was conducted closely in actual combat, with high intensity of confrontation and complex electromagnetic environment. Pilots not only had to be deployed continuously and fly for long periods of time, but also had to deal with a variety of complex situations, which required high battlefield situation awareness, technical and tactical levels, and physical and mental distribution. When approaching the target airspace, the lead pilot suddenly found the “enemy” aircraft. He flexibly adjusted the flight attitude of the fighter and waited for an opportunity to launch an attack. In the sky, the confrontation was stalemate, from tracking and locking to large-load maneuvers, from medium-range competition to close-range fighting, fast-paced offense and defense conversions took turns. In the end, with the coordinated cooperation of ground-to-air missiles and radar units, the “enemy” aircraft was successfully “shot down.” Soon after the confrontation training ended, new instructions came. The pilots flew the fighters to the designated airspace to meet with the Y-20 to start aerial refueling operations. Above the clouds, the Y-20 took the lead in entering the designated route and released the refueling hose. The fighter pilots followed closely behind and maneuvered the fighters to break through the clouds. Affected by factors such as airflow, the refueling hose swayed violently in the air. The pilots kept correcting the flight attitude and drove the fighter closer to the Y-20. “Five meters, three meters, one meter on the left... docking successful! “The pilots seized the opportunity and operated accurately, successfully docking the fighter’s refueling device with the refueling hose cone sleeve, and successfully completed aerial refueling. As an important means to increase the range and extend the endurance time, aerial refueling can effectively improve the long-range combat capability of fighters. During the aerial refueling process, pilots must not only accurately control the speed and posture of the fighter, but also maintain a good psychological state, and only through close cooperation can they</p>

		complete the action. Go to war and train for war. The reporter learned in the interview that in recent years, the brigade has regularly organized contract tactical training and actively explored intensive training models. Through hard training in a realistic battlefield environment, the pilots' battlefield adaptability and technical and tactical level have been further improved. As the sky gradually darkened, the training came to an end as the last fighter returned to land. The pilots got off the fighter and rushed to the tactical seminar room to review.
175	04/26/25	Recently, a certain air force [training] base held a "Maintenance Pioneer" competition. Faced with the special situation of "sudden circuit failure of a certain type of fighter," a student enlisted soldier was calm and quickly locked the fault location and successfully eliminated it, winning the championship in the competition. "Learn from war and strengthen education for war. Only after actual combat tempering can the trained soldiers adapt to the needs of the future battlefield." The leaders of the base introduced that, in recent years, they have continued to promote teaching reforms and cultivate the awareness of "classroom as battlefield" among students, focusing on battlefield awareness and combat style, and building a practical teaching system that integrates teaching and combat and couples combat and training to help students consolidate their ability foundation. In a case practice class, instructor Yan was using the "stress training method" to explain to the students how to deal with a dangerous situation and randomly carried out a simulated handling training. "The left engine failed and the altitude dropped suddenly!" After the training started, he played the black box recording in a typical case on the spot. The students carried out operations according to the wartime support process. The repair team judged the type of fault based on the instrument data and started the emergency pressurization device; the communication group transmitted data to the command post in real time through the anti-interference communication channel. Soon after, as the simulated engine roared, the red alarm light turned green. Afterwards, he used the playback function of the teaching system to analyze the operation details frame by frame for everyone. "This 'stress training method' embedded with actual combat audio has become a teaching method for practical teaching." He introduced that the students completed training in subjects such as "listening to identify obstacles" and "rapid troubleshooting" in a strong noise and strong interference environment. The teaching system generated an evaluation report based on the students' performance to help everyone identify the shortcomings and provide data support for subsequent remedial training. It is understood that the base has also explored the implementation of the "troops + training institutions" teaching model, signed joint teaching and training agreements with front-line troops, invited military business backbones to the base for tutoring and teaching, and explained the latest tactics and training methods to the trainees.
176	02/27/25	Recently, the high-efficiency and energy-saving diffuse oxygen enrichment technology in the sleeping breathing area studied by the Air Force Medical University has been tried in the plateau area, achieving good results and being well received by officers and men. "When I use a nasal cannula to inhale oxygen while sleeping, my nose is always dry and irritated." In 2022, when Zhai Mingming, an associate professor of the Department of Military Biomedical Engineering of the Air Force Medical University, was conducting research in the plateau training troops, many pilots reported that although the nasal cannula oxygen supply can meet the oxygen demand, there is always a sense of restraint. Moreover, high-flow airflow will irritate the nasal cavity, which can easily lead to swelling and bleeding of the nasal mucosa, poor breathing, and thus affect the quality of sleep. Oxygen is a necessary condition for maintaining the physical and mental health of officers and men in the plateau and ensuring the combat effectiveness of the troops. After high-intensity and high-load training, officers and men in the plateau need a stable oxygen-rich environment to promote fatigue recovery. In order to create a better sleeping environment for pilots stationed in

			the plateau and help them effectively relieve fatigue after training, Zhai Mingming's team immediately invested in related research and explored the high-efficiency and energy-saving diffuse oxygen-enriched technology in the sleeping breathing zone. "Compared with conventional oxygen supply, this local diffuse oxygen-enriched method can not only improve the sleep comfort of officers and men, but also maintain a more stable oxygen concentration." Zhai Mingming introduced that this technology relies on a new diffuse oxygen-enriched terminal with oxygen concentration monitoring function. By controlling the airflow path, the oxygen with uniform concentration is sent to the breathing area of the pilot when he sleeps for local diffuse oxygen enrichment. It is reported that this technology has been tried in many training troops. In the next step, Zhai Mingming's team will promote the standardization of high-efficiency and energy-saving diffuse oxygen-enriched technology in the sleeping breathing zone, and at the same time promote the use coverage of this technology and strive to benefit more officers and men in the plateau.
	177	04/30/25	This article discusses how an unidentified fighter brigade with multiple fighters of different types conducted back-to-back "red" versus "blue" air-to-air mixed confrontation training. The "red" team won the first confrontation and the "blue" team won the second one. With the gradual deployment of multiple types of fighters, in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of flight training, the brigade has constructed a realistic battlefield environment from difficulty and strictness and formulated a mixed confrontation training plan, so that officers and men can receive all-round training. The leader of the brigade introduced that this confrontation training was carried out in a "back-to-back" manner, aiming to test the mixed tactics of multiple aircraft types and enhance the pilots' air situation awareness and coordinated combat capabilities. Above the clouds, the fierce battle is in full swing. The "red" and "blue" sides flexibly adjusted their tactics and methods according to the battlefield situation. The commanders commanded the formation to respond calmly, and the offensive and defensive situation changed several times. The "red" side's lead pilot received a report that "the wingman was intercepted by the opponent" and decisively commanded the wingman to leave the battlefield. Subsequently, the wingman took advantage of its own equipment performance, quickly maneuvered to a safe airspace, and successfully attracted the opponent's firepower. The "red" side's lead pilot seized the opportunity to attack and launched a fire attack on the "enemy aircraft." After returning from the first round of training, the pilots of both sides quickly reviewed the game. At the same time, the officers and men of the maintenance team reloaded and loaded the fighter planes, preparing for another sortie. Not long after, the pilots took off again and launched a new round of air confrontation. After losing the first battle, the "blue" side was not discouraged. It began to replan the route, adjust tactics in time, and launch a new round of attacks on the opponent. Locking, tracking. The "blue" side pilot seized the offensive window, decisively fired and "shot down" the opponent, and successfully won back a game. Back-to-back confrontation, real fighting. The brigade leaders told me that in recent years, they have continued to deepen research on weapons and equipment, force deployment, and tactics and methods, and continuously increased the intensity of confrontational training to help pilots continuously improve their ability to win in real confrontation training.
PLARF	178	04/01/25	A lengthy article about how a PLARF brigade has trained its personnel using the "three mutual activities," including mutual learning, mutual help, and mutual teaching in our army to cultivate professional talents and make sure everyone understands their responsibilities and can step in and take over if someone else is not able to do their job for whatever reason. The brigade leaders introduced that in recent years, they have combined the ideological characteristics and individual differences of young officers and men to carry out mass mutual assistance activities of "helping to build, help to guide, help to think, educate people,

		educate hearts, and educate work styles,” encouraging party members and league members, squad leaders, and men to form mutual assistance pairs, help each other, and improve together in daily life, military skills, and ideological awareness.
179	04/06/25	This article discusses how a PLARF brigade has studied and implemented the spirit of the NPC’s Two Sessions. In order to do this, the brigade’s Party Committee and cadres, on the basis of learning one step ahead and learning one level deeper, went into the squads and platoons and went deep into the front line to convey the spirit of the meeting to every officer and soldier. At the same time, they focused on their missions and tasks and encouraging all troops to talk about their feelings in combination with their job tasks and effectively transform the political enthusiasm generated by the spirit of the learning conference into practical actions for training and preparation for war. During the discussion, problems such as “insufficient equipment potential” and “shortage of backbone talents” were put on the table. Officers and men jointly sought solutions, and many “golden ideas” proposed were adopted by the brigade Party Committee.
180	04/08/25	This article discusses how the leaders of a PLARF brigade started in 2025 to widely carry out home visits, encouraging cadres and backbones at all levels to visit officers and men’s homes during business trips, family visits and vacations, report on work and training, listen to opinions and suggestions, understand contradictions, difficulties, and needs, and establish effective communication with officers and men’s families. The whole purpose is to have the leaders have a comprehensive analysis of family changes, physical injuries, marriage and dating, growth and progress, social interactions, and other situations, so they can accurately grasp the actual performance and ideological dynamics of officers and men and help solve problems, so that the personnel will feel comfortable in their job and possibly remain on active duty with their family’s encouragement.
181	04/10/25	This article discusses how a certain PLARF brigade’s company-level Political Instructors are now using a new ideological and political education management system that allows personnel to watch videos or participate online if they are not available in person. To prepare for this, the brigade sent political officers to various colleges and universities to learn advanced technologies so they could apply it to the new education management system. The system automatically generates information such as “alert for absenteeism” and “abnormal attendance reminder,” and the participation of officers and men in education is clear at a glance. Political Instructors/Directors at all levels upload teaching plans, courseware and audio and video materials to the system, and officers and men can choose courses according to their needs. Officers and men can evaluate the teaching situation in real time and put forward opinions and suggestions on the system.
182	04/11/25	This is a lengthy article about how an unidentified PLARF launch battalion subordinate to a brigade located in a forest responded at night to a “Blue Force” attack and rapidly deployed a missile(s) to a reserve location. According to the brigade leaders, in this training, they followed the principle of “setting dangerous environments, setting real special situations, and setting strict rules,” and adopted the methods of selecting backbone forces to form a “blue army” team, directing multiple waves of firepower assaults, setting high-density special situations, and realistically simulating battlefield environments, to solidly train the officers and men’s quick response and emergency response capabilities. Although they arrived at their initial location and covered everything with camouflage, they were exposed by “enemy” overhead reconnaissance satellites, so they moved on to a new reserve location, where the “enemy” continued to use electromagnetic interference. The launcher leader ordered the operator to change the communication method to ensure normal communication, which worked and the missile was successfully launched. As night fell, the training ended. The command and control group sat together with the officers and men of the combat

		units to review and discuss the problems in combat organization and situation handling during training and jointly improve the combat plan and perfect the combat plan to lay a solid foundation for the next step of training.
183	04/13/25	This article provide a large overview of how a certain PLARF unit previously did not combine all of its components together during training, but has now begun doing that in a comprehensive training ground. The leader of the functional and administrative departments introduced that, in the past, each component organized combined training separately, and it was difficult to coordinate the venue, carry out the courses, coordinate the time, and set up the conditions, and often felt stretched when planning training. For this reason, the departments fully considered the needs of combined training during the upgrading and construction of the training ground and built a comprehensive training ground on complex terrain. After the venue was built, they coordinated the components under their jurisdiction to share the comprehensive training ground. Walking into the training hall, the reporter saw that cadres from different components jointly studied and formulated training plans and jointly directed what was going on. As commands were issued one after another, the command post directed special situations such as road damage, precision strikes, and special warfare harassment to test the emergency response level of the officers and men participating in the training. Different units have different tasks and different capabilities and advantages. Only by gathering together can we learn from each other's strengths and weaknesses.
184	04/15/25	This article discusses how a PLARF unit addressed issues concerning national security leading up to the National Security Education Day. For example, taking a photo in the barracks may lead to the risk of leaking secrets and even endanger national security. They discussed how to prevent the 'invisible enemy' on the Internet and how to strengthen the protection of personal mobile phone information.
185	04/15/25	This article discusses how a PLARF regiment has implemented ways for officers and men to be able to share their views with each other openly. The leaders of the regiment introduced that they took "openness, innovation, and diversity" as the guiding ideology and widely carried out mass self-education activities among officers and men. The "Ten Positive Views" series of micro-courses is one of them. This series of micro-courses includes 10 contents such as the view of law and discipline, the view of confidentiality, the view of communication, the view of values, and the view of struggle. It encourages officers and men of different levels, different positions, and different positions to actively "unveil the list" and lead the lecture, and take the stage to teach, so as to enhance the appeal with the help of the active thinking of officers and men and improve the quality and effectiveness of mass self-education. One key item here is that enlisted personnel provided several of the speeches and even challenged some officers about what they said.
186	04/19/25	This article discusses how a PLARF unit has been implementing the spirit of the Central Committee's Eight Regulations and CMC's Ten Regulations concerning tempering their Party spirit and improving ideological awareness. During the study and education, the headquarters' departments highlighted the party members and cadres who held leadership positions, centered on education management supervision and problem investigation and rectification, and took the lead in finding problems and digging out the root causes in terms of strict political life within the party, research and planning, and training. Through questionnaires and suggestion boxes, they accepted the supervision of officers and men, promoted the rectification of problems in place, cleared them to the bottom, and promoted the normalization and long-term effectiveness of style construction with the thoroughness of problem rectification. The Party Committee also focused on combining study and education with combat effectiveness construction, focusing on the key and difficult issues that affect the

		improvement of combat effectiveness, and decided to take out two and a half days a week to organize leaders and cadres to study command theory and command skills. Closely following the mission and tasks, it continues to carry out training such as “weekly settlement of one question, weekly research of one case, and weekly training of one situation,” focusing on solving problems such as “two insufficient capabilities” and “five inabilities” and constantly tempering the ability to command and fight.
187	04/22/25	This article discusses how a construction battalion subordinate to a PLARF brigade completed the construction task of a rail system one week ahead of schedule with the help of the latest mountain transport rail car. At the beginning of this year, the battalion received a construction task. As the task progressed, multiple construction problems caused by the large height difference between the upper and lower steep slopes came one after another. The leaders of the brigade went to the front line to command and organized a symposium, proposing to make good use of the “unveiling the list and leading the way” mechanism, widely spread “heroic invitations,” and gather the “golden ideas” of officers and men. Once, a company in a certain battalion performed a tunneling construction task. Due to the special rock quality and other reasons, the difficulty of blasting increased exponentially. Squad leader Li Zhong consulted relevant materials and found that there was a method to accurately control blasting. Then, he took the initiative to “take the lead” in the company and submitted an implementation plan. Soon, the plan was approved after demonstration. The company applied for innovation funds and purchased relevant equipment for Li Zhong, and the battalion also specially arranged two experienced backbones to provide him with technical support. More than a month later, Li Zhong led the team to realize the innovation of blasting technology and overcome the “roadblock” in construction. With the implementation of the “unveiling the list and leading the way” mechanism in the brigade, a series of “soldiers’ smart manufacturing” with steam and dew has emerged one after another, becoming a new engine for responding to special situations and dangers, solving technical problems, and improving construction efficiency.
188	04/25/25	This article discusses how a certain PLARF unit’s battalion-level political instructors have changed the way they present political-related issues to the battalion’s personnel individually and during lectures. Basically, they try to apply the information to real life rather than just quote from higher up guidance manuals. As such, the political instructors have won various awards during competitions.
189	04/26/25	This is a detailed article about how a PLARF brigade conducted a two-part training situation in a certain training ground. The night is as dark and the spring plateau wind is still cold. At the combat launch training site of a certain brigade, a platoon on the way from the camp to the position encountered many special situations. After occupying the position, the launcher chief was judged as “killed in action” by the command and dispatch group, and the burden of commanding the launch was suddenly placed on the platoon commander’s shoulders. “Passing through the ‘contaminated zone’.” “Take protective measures.” The special situation came again. He calmly judged and commanded calmly, led the operators to respond flexibly, and advanced in an orderly manner according to the combat launch process to successfully complete the launch mission. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they closely followed the actual combat to formulate training plans, strictly constructed the battlefield environment, set up special situations and dangerous situations, and highlighted the joint points of action, key points of the process, and the key and difficult points of confrontation. The whole training process was “linked by courses, intertwined by situations, and superimposed by special situations,” full of the smell of gunpowder. “Order your unit to go to a certain place to carry out the launch mission!” In the early morning, the officers and men who had finished the high-

			<p>intensity training were just about to rest, and the superiors issued combat orders, and everyone immediately packed up and turned to combat status. After comprehensive analysis, the on-site commander found that since the mission position was far away from the camp, there were only two routes to choose from: one route was wide and stable, but it required a long detour and might not be able to complete the launch mission on time; the other route was short, but it had to climb over the mountains and pass through a series of bends and dangerous roads near the cliffs. The on-site commander led the officers and men to study and reached a consensus: to ensure the completion of the launch mission on time, choose the second route. The night was deep and the motor roared. The officers and men overcame the adverse conditions, cooperated closely and coordinated, and finally arrived at the target point on time. Unexpectedly, just as the officers and men unfolded their equipment, the opponent suddenly launched an attack and “blew up” the temporary command post. The officers and men had to reorganize according to the plan, withdraw equipment, and move positions...</p> <p>“Training is fighting. Only by identifying shortcomings and shortcomings in handling complex special situations in peacetime and strengthening and overcoming weaknesses in a targeted manner can we have more confidence to win in wartime.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that after the training, they will organize officers and men to discuss and analyze countermeasures item by item on special situation handling to provide ideas for the next step of targeted training.</p>
JOINT	190	04/14/25	<p>This is one of only a few articles that fully addressed joint training between two services and is quite long but focuses on the political cadres. After the adjustment and reform of the troops [in 2016], many grassroots units have become larger, more types, and more specialized. Among them, there are many small and new units that have undergone reorganization and reshaping and started a new beginning, and there are also many small, scattered, and remote units that are often active and stationed in remote areas. In the face of new missions and new tasks, building a strong team of grassroots party organization secretaries is particularly important for strengthening the front-line battle fortress. At present, all troops generally attach importance to the training of grassroots party organization secretaries and often organize special training. However, in specific practice, some units have not made deep plans for “how to train,” have few methods for “how to cultivate,” and have an inaccurate grasp of “what to train,” resulting in the training content not being closely related to the actual needs of training and preparation for war and job performance. To do a good job in the training of grassroots party organization secretaries, we must focus on the urgent needs of preparation for war, the urgent need to build, and the urgent difficulties of reality. We must highlight the problem-oriented “opening the topic,” in-depth research “solving the problem,” pre-training warm-up “researching the topic,” and system-strengthening training “solving the problem,” so that every party organization secretary can truly learn the true scriptures and real strategies for managing the party, leading the war and training, and building the company and educating people in the training, and become a qualified grassroots “party representative,” and contribute more wisdom and strength to the battle to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army. As a result, recently, a brigade of the Rocket Force and a brigade of the Army jointly held a training for grassroots party organization secretaries.</p>
	191	04/23/25	<p>An STCN aviation unit and STCAF bomber unit conducted joint and opposition force training together over the South China Sea. It appears that the PLAAF provided some bombers as the “enemy” attacking formation and the STCN used an airborne early warning and command (AEW&C) aircraft as the “airborne command post” to vector unidentified fighters, possibly including PLAAF fighters, to intercept them. The “enemy” aircraft implemented electronic</p>

		interference to jam ground-based radars, but the officers and men in the mission cabin quickly activated the anti-interference mode and locked the target again. A certain type of drone deviated from the scheduled route due to strong winds, and the department tried every means to establish relay communication; combat aircraft carried out simulated attacks, and radar echoes caused interference. The department decisively activated the backup link to ensure that all combat units shared the battlefield situation.
192	04/26/25	<p>This article provides a lengthy overview of how the 74th GA (STCA, Huizhou, Guangdong) has begun coordinating with relevant PLAAF and PLAN units to conduct joint training and confrontational training. Recently, in the meeting room, the discussion was heated. From map scales and marking habits to joint tactics and coordination methods, and then to the focus of firepower strikes, the two sides fully expressed their views, communicated their ideas, and deeply analyzed a series of air-ground joint training problems. “In recent years, cross-service, cross-organization, and cross-professional joint training has become increasingly frequent. It is difficult to meet the deep joint needs of the troops by simply relying on the review and summary after joint exercises and training.” The leader of the brigade told reporters that different services and arms have differences in systems and mechanisms, professional fields, and thinking concepts. In order to achieve deep jointness, they must “be opponents on the field and teammates off the field” and strengthen mutual understanding through experience sharing and problem solving. In order to expand the “training circle of friends,” under the coordination of the superior authorities, the brigade party committee took the initiative to establish a normal communication and liaison mechanism with the navy, air force, and scientific research institutes; regularly send personnel to give lectures and organize visits and learning; and learn from each other’s strengths in mutual understanding. In addition, the brigade has established a “joint learning and joint construction through train” cooperation mechanism with the brother units that have partnered in the joint training. In the form of rotation training, officers and men are sent to each other to learn the technical principles of each other’s equipment, increase the knowledge of the military services, broaden the ideas of training, and further promote resource sharing, complementary advantages, and emotional integration. In recent years, they have focused on the shortcomings and weaknesses in joint training and have worked with many units to carry out research projects. By improving tactics and training methods, they have effectively solved multiple joint exercises and joint training problems. In a “red-blue” confrontation training last year, the results of a certain training method jointly explored by the brigade and a naval detachment played an important role. Under complex meteorological and hydrological conditions, this training method not only provides strong data support for commanders’ command decisions, but also helps the amphibious armored unit to flexibly choose the best landing position during the process of leaving the ship and flooding. At the end of the training, the leader of a naval ship participating in the joint command said with emotion: “This training method originated from the collective discussion of the two forces. The two sides started from the characteristics of each other’s tactics and tactics and combat needs and jointly designed the details of the training method and the action plan, which laid the foundation for this confrontation training.” During a training mission, the brigade was stationed in the same area as a certain army aviation brigade and a helicopter unit of a certain navy unit. During the training interval, the brigade not only invited helicopter pilots to share their training experience, but also co-organized basketball games and other cultural and sports activities with the two units.</p>

Appendix A: Acronyms

This appendix provides a list of English acronyms used in the report, such as PLA for People's Liberation Army. The second column has the full English term. The third column has the Chinese characters that are relevant to the entries that are based on Chinese military terms.

Table A: Acronyms

Acronym	English Term	Chinese
AAA	Anti-aircraft Artillery	高射炮兵
AEW&C	Airborne Early Warning & Command	空中预警指挥
AMT	Aircraft Maintenance Technician	
ASW	Anti-Submarine Warfare	反潜机
CMC	Central Military Commission	中央军事委员会/中央军委
CNS	Chinese Naval Ship	
CTC	Central Theater Command	中部战区
CTCAF	Central Theater Command Air Force	中部战区空军
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	排爆
ETC	Eastern Theater Command	东部战区
ETCAF	Eastern Theater Command Air Force	东部战区空军
GA	Group Army	集团军
IFVs	Infantry Fighting Vehicles	
KF	Key Finding	
LCAC	Landing craft air cushion	
MBT	Main Battle Tank	
MND (aka MOD)	Ministry of National Defense	国防部
MUCD	Military Unit Cover Designator	部队代号
NCO	Non-commissioned officer	士官; 军士
NPC	National People's Congress	全国人民代表大会
NTC	Northern Theater Command	北部战区
NTCAF	Northern Theater Command Air Force	北部战区空军
NTCN	Northern Theater Command Navy	北部战区海军
OMTE	Outline of Military Training and Evaluation	大纲
PATS 2025	Pakistan Army Team Spirit 2025	
PLA	People's Liberation Army	人民解放军
PLAA	PLA Army	人民解放军陆军
PLAAF	PLA Air Force	人民解放军空军
PLAN	PLA Navy	人民解放军海军
PLARF	PLA Rocket Force	人民解放军火箭军
PRC	People's Republic of China	中华人民共和国
PWD	Political Work Department	政治工作部
SAM	Surface-to-Air Missile	地空导弹
SAR	Special Administrative Region	特别行政区
STC	Southern Theater Command	南部战区
STCA	Southern Theater Command Army	南部战区陆军
STCAF	Southern Theater Command Air Force	南部战区空军
STCN	Southern Theater Command Navy	南部战区海军

TC	Theater Command	战区
TCAF	Theater Command Air Force	战区空军
TCN	Theater Command Navy	战区海军
TUD	True Unit Designator	部队番号
WTC	Western Theater Command	西部战区
WTCAF	Western Theater Command Air Force	西部战区空军

Appendix B: Key Terms and Concepts

This appendix discusses the translation of nine key Chinese organization terms, including *budui* (部队), *zhidui* (支队), *dadui* (大队), *fendui* (分队), *jiguan* (机关), *yewu* (业务), *lianhe* (联合), *hetong* (合同), and *hecheng* (合成); Party Committee (党委) terms; three key political officer terms, *zhengzhi weiyuan/zhengwei* (政治委员/政委), *jiaodaoyuan* (教导员), and *zhidaoyuan* (指导员); and two key personnel terms, *guanbing* (官兵) and *xinbing* (新兵).

Organization Terms

Budui (部队): According to the 2011 *PLA Dictionary*, *budui* (部队) can be translated as “force” and “unit.” For example, the term “force” is used for the CMC Strategic Support Force (PLASSF/战略支援部队) that was created in 2016 and abolished in 2024, which was a theater command leader-grade organization, and the CMC Joint Logistics Support Force (PLA JLSF/联勤保障部队), which was also created in 2016 and is a corps leader-grade organization. However, the most common use of the term *budui* is translated as “unit,” which refers to four specific organization levels—corps (军), division (师), brigade (旅), and regiment (团). For purposes of this report, which does not include information about the PLASSF or JLSF, the term *budui* is translated as unit.

Zhidui (支队): In its English-language articles, the PLA Navy translates the term *zhidui* (支队) as “flotilla,” which is a division leader-grade headquarters. There are individual, frigate, landing ship, replenishment (combat support) ship, and submarine *zhidui*/flotillas. However, various PLA dictionaries and encyclopedias translate it as “detachment,” including *China Navy Encyclopedia* (中国海军百科全书) and *People’s Liberation Army Military Terminology* (中国人民解放军军语), which may also be referred to as the “*Junyu*” (军语). For purposes of this report, the term “flotilla” is used.

Dadui (大队): The term *dadui* (大队) is complicated, since it is used for not only PLAN ship headquarters organizations, but also for all services’ aviation organizations and for PLAA organizations. Concerning the PLAN, PLA English-language articles normally translate the term as a “naval service ship group” (舰艇大队), which, like the *zhidui*/flotilla, is a headquarters but is at the regiment leader-grade level. There are frigate and landing ship *dadui*/groups. For purposes of this report, the term “naval service ship group” or “group” is used, depending on the context. Concerning Naval, Air Force, and Army aviation units, there are “flight groups” (飞行大队) and

“maintenance groups” (机务大队), which are at the battalion leader-grade level. Concerning the PLAA, *dadui* is best translated as “group” and is a regiment leader-grade organization.

Fendui (分队): This term refers to an ad hoc organization at the battalion or company level that is put together for a certain period of time to accomplish a certain mission, such as reconnaissance, radar, or long-range strike. PLA English-language articles normally translate the term as a “detachment.” However, the *Junyu* translates it as “element.” For purposes of this report, the term “detachment” is used. Each detachment is assigned its own Party Branch.

Jiguan (机关): This term is the generic term for the functional and administrative departments in a headquarters and sometimes translates it as “organs.” Google Translate translates this as “agency,” which is not accurate for the PLA. This report translates it as “departments.” The PLA also uses the term *bumen* (部门) as the generic term for “department(s)” and sometimes translates it as “organs.”

Yewu (业务): This term is translated as “functional department” which is usually linked with *xingzheng* (行政) that is translated as “administrative department” and together are considered *jiguan*.

Lianhe (联合): The PLA uses the term “*lianhe*,” which it translates as “joint,” to mean two or more services, two or more branches in the same service (e.g., combined arms), and combined (e.g., the western term for multinational).

Hetong (合同) and *hecheng* (合成): The PLA uses the terms “*hetong*” and “*hecheng*,” which it translates as “combined” and “combined arms” to mean two or more arms/branches within the same service.

Party Committee Terms

While the CMC Political Work Department organizes propaganda and human resource functions from a macro perspective, political work within the PLA is largely the purview of Party Committees situated throughout the various organizational levels. These Party Committees are attached to the PLA from the company level up, and their Standing Committees function as a group for collective leadership. The term “Party Committee” (党委) is used for organizations which are established at the regiment level and above. Grassroots Party Committees (基层党委) are established at the battalion level and in second-level functional and administrative departments based on their size. At the company level, Party Committees are referred to as “Party Branches” (党支部). Party small groups (党小组) are generally established at the platoon level and for ad hoc organizations at any level that are created for specific purposes and have three or more Party members. These multiple levels of Party organizations will be generically referred to as Party Committees in this report, unless otherwise specified.

Political Officer Terms

Political Officers: Political officers have different titles based on the organizational level in which they are embedded. Political commissars (政委) are assigned to all organizations at the regimental level and above, while political directors (教导员) are assigned to all battalion-level organizations, and political instructors (指导员) are assigned to all company-level organizations. These are the preferred translations of these terms, originally cited from the PLA's 2002 Defense White Paper and used onward. However, there is a degree of interchange between them and the PLA itself is not completely consistent with their use. The original Chinese reads “政治委员、政治教导员、政治指导员与同级军事主官同为所在单位的首长” while the English translation provided by the PLA states “The political commissar, political director, and political instructor, together with the chief military officers at the same level, are the chief leaders of their units.” The bottom line is that the PLA most likely mistranslated the two terms, because 教导 refers to instructor and 指导 refers to director, but this report follows the “official” translations.

Personnel Terms

The *Junyu* has multiple entries for the term *guanbing* (官兵), which it translates as “officers and men,” which means officers and enlisted personnel in all of the services. Of note, the PLA Navy only uses the term *shuibing* (水兵), which translates as “sailor,” for enlisted personnel. In addition, unlike the US Air Force, the PLA Air Force does not have a word for “airman.” All personnel are referred to as “officers and men.”

The term *ganbu* (干部) is translated as “cadre” and refers to officers.

Multiple articles use the term *xinbing* (新兵) for all the services, which previously referred to two-year conscripts and was just translated as “conscripts”; however, over the past decade, the majority of two-year conscripts voluntarily join the PLA, so the term is mostly translated as “recruits” even though Chinese articles still refer to all of them as “conscripts” (*yiwubing*/义务兵). For purposes of this report, the term “recruit” is used.