



## **PLA Service Articles Published in May 2025**

## Introduction

This is Exovera's fifth 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 on articles published since March 2025 have incorporated any TC-related information into the relevant Service data. Also, each report for articles published since April 2025 has a separate section on joint training (联合训练); however, there are very few articles on this topic, which is an indicator about how little the PLA actually conducts joint training. Exovera has also published a monthly report on articles published since January 2025 about military diplomacy, which includes joint exercises with foreign countries. Sources are withheld. Please [contact us](#) to obtain the 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/](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>).

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 and one May article came from this source.

See Appendix A for a list of acronyms and Appendix B for a list of key terms and concepts, which has been updated from the report on April 2025 articles.

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 32<sup>nd</sup> Brigade or 3<sup>rd</sup> *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

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

## Key Findings

This section provides 14 key findings (KF) concerning the articles published in May 2025.

KF1: The Army continues to have the most articles, followed by the Navy, Air Force, and Rocket Force. 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 55 PLARF articles so far this year, only one of them is in English.

KF2: Articles continue to be published on all seven days of the week.

KF3: So far, only 12 articles about joint training involving two or more services have been published from January through May April, including 11 articles in Chinese and only one in English. This is indicative about the lack of overall joint training within the PLA. See the relevant data at the end of Tables 5 and 6.

KF4: The PLAA identifies the 13 Group Armies by their number (71<sup>st</sup> to 83<sup>rd</sup>), of which 12 were identified in a total of 32 articles, ranging from one to six articles.

KF5: Multiple articles continue to identify problems the units are having, especially at the squad, platoon, company, and battalion 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.

KF6: The PLAA conducted separate “joint” (what the U.S. calls “combined”) training exercises with Singapore, Cambodia, and Egypt.

KF7: Understanding and following Xi Jinping’s and Party guidance is highlighted multiple times.

KF8: 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.

KF9: Of note, the PLA uses the term “round-the-clock training” and “day and night 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.

KF10: Of note, the PLAAF photoshops all of the aircraft tail numbers.

KF11: There was no mention of the overall Outline of Military Training and Evaluation (OMTE) that provides overall guidance for the annual training cycle, but there are references to the Army Military Training Outline and a Military Physical Training Outline.

KF12: There were six English-language videos.

KF13: 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 demobilized.

KF14: Although the PLAN uses the term “flotilla” in its English-language articles, it does not actually equate to a U.S. Navy “flotilla.” Therefore, each Chinese-language article uses the term “*zhidui*” (支队), which is explained in Appendix B. As such, each relevant article in the report uses “flotilla [*zhidui*].”

## Overview of May 2025 Articles

This section is organized into the following five tables:

- Table 2: Number of May 2024 Articles
- Table 3: Article by Service and Language for January through May 2025
- Table 4: Articles Published by Days of the Week for January through May
- 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 (50) and Chinese (115) articles that were found by service and language during May.

**Table 2: Number of May 2025 Articles**

Service	English Articles	Chinese Articles
Army (PLAA)	12	67
Navy (PLAN)	24	17
Air Force (PLAAF)	13	17
Rocket Force (PLARF)	0	12
Joint	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>115</b>

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

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

Language	PLAA	PLAN	PLAAF	PLARF	ETC	STC	WTC	NTC	CTC	Joint	Total
January											71
Eng	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	2
Ch	30	13	8	8	3	1	1	4	1		69
February											135
Eng	4	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	25
Ch	44	27	13	13	6	2	2	3	0		110
March											178
Eng	15	25	12	1	N/A						53
Ch	62	27	27	9							125
April											188
Eng	9	23	10	0	N/A					7	49
Ch	60	45	19	12						3	139
May											174
Eng	12	24	13	0	N/A					1	50
Ch	74	17	19	12						2	124

Eng = English; Ch = Chinese; N/A = not applicable; ETC = Eastern Theater Command; STC = Southern Theater Command; WTC = Western Theater Command; NTC = Northern Theater Command; CTC = Central Theater Command

Table 4 below shows the number of articles published each weekday for January through May.

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

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
Mon	5	20	5	22	32	84
Tue	21	36	29	40	27	153
Wed	11	18	25	28	22	104
Thu	14	23	25	21	20	103
Fri	8	16	32	21	28	105
Sat	3	10	11	24	29	77
Sun	8	12	23	24	16	83

Table 5 below provides information from each of the 50 English Language articles that are organized into the following columns. (Please [contact us](#) to obtain a document containing all Chinese-language articles with English translations and all English-language articles.)

- Category: PLAA, PLAN, PLAAF, PLARF, and JOINT
- Fn: Citation (Please [contact us](#) to obtain the footnotes.)
- Date: Article date (month/day/year)
- Themes: Key themes in the article

**Table 5: Thumbnail of Each English Article**

Category	FN	Date	Themes
PLAA	5	05/01/25	This article has four photos of multiple types of PLAA helicopters, including Z-9s and WZ-10s subordinate to a 79 <sup>th</sup> GA aviation brigade conducting a flight training exercise, including 1) a WZ-10 attack helicopter flying over a mountainous area to a designated airspace; 2) a group of five transport helicopters lifting off successively; 3) six multi-type attack helicopters getting ready for a flight training exercise; and 4) a cluster of six Z-9 helicopters getting ready for a flight training exercise.
	6	05/02/25	This is a 34-second video showing a combat engineer detachment [ <i>fendui</i> ] assigned to a 72 <sup>nd</sup> GA brigade conducting a recent multi-subject live-fire blasting operation assessment. The assessment was based on realistic battlefield environment and aimed at testing the soldiers' equipment operation skills and collaboration capabilities.
	7	05/06/25	This article has four photos of an amphibious armored assault vehicle attached to a 72 <sup>nd</sup> GA brigade firing at mock targets during a live-fire training exercise on April 17.
	8	05/06/25	This is a 22-second English-language video showing robotic quadrupeds, commonly referred to as robot dogs, which are playing an increasingly pivotal role in military operations. The video shows a robotic dog moving quickly along a border defense fence followed closely by six soldiers holding rifles and one soldier holding a device controlling the robot.
	9	05/07/25	This article has two photos of two attack helicopters attached to a 75 <sup>th</sup> GA army aviation brigade conducting low-altitude maneuver during a round-the-clock flight training exercise on April 16. One photo is at night, and one is during the

			daytime. A third photo shows a helicopter pilot sitting in the cockpit preparing to depart for a mission during a round-the-clock flight training exercise.
	10	05/14/25	This article has three photos of PGZ-09 dual 35mm tracked self-propelled anti-aircraft gun systems (SPAAG) attached to an air-defense unit with a combined-arms regiment under the PLA Xinjiang Military Command [District] maneuvering in smoke, kicking off a cloud of dust, during a live-fire training exercise in early May.
	11	05/15/25	This article has two photos of four Z-20 medium-lift utility helicopters attached to a brigade under the 72nd GA lifting off successively during a multi-subject training exercise on May 3.
	12	05/17/25	This article has three photos of soldiers assigned to a brigade under the 72nd GA who are repairing and assembling the multiple launch rocket system and transferring wounded personnel during a combat support training exercise on April 27.
	13	05/21/25	This article has two photos of soldiers assigned to a brigade under 71st GA passing through the contaminated area in combat formation during an emergency chemical defense training exercise on May 14.
	14	05/24/25	This article has five photos of PLC-09 122mm truck-mounted self-propelled howitzer systems attached to a PLAA brigade involved in a live-fire training exercise in a designated area, including 1) seven PLC-09s maneuvering to the designated area, 2) a gun crew laying PLC-09 122mm truck-mounted self-propelled howitzer system to set initial firing data, 3) PLC-09 122mm truck-mounted self-propelled howitzer systems changing their battle positions, 4) PLC-09 122mm truck-mounted self-propelled howitzer system spitting fire down range at mock targets, and 5) a gun crew member looking through the barrel of a PLC-09 122mm truck-mounted self-propelled howitzer system to adjust the direction.
	15	05/28/25	This article has three photos of amphibious infantry fighting vehicles (IFV) attached to a 73 <sup>rd</sup> GA's brigade maneuvering at high speed during a ferrying and assault wave formation training exercise on May 20.
	16	05/28/25	This article has an 18-second English-language video showing Type 96A Main Battle Tanks (MBT) attached to an unidentified unit roaring forward on muddy terrain and firing at mock targets.
	17	05/31/25	This article has three photos of an 81 <sup>st</sup> GA brigade's reconnaissance detachment's unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) involved in a UAV training exercise in mid-May, including 1) two photos showing a UAV taking off, and 2) a UAV popping a parachute for landing.
PLAN	18	05/04/25	This is a 52-second video entitled "Female Crews Onboard Aircraft Carrier Liaoning." The aircraft carrier Liaoning (Hull 16) was commissioned to the PLAN in September 2012. Over the past 13 years, the Liaoning has continuously improved its combat effectiveness and deepened coordination with attached ships, submarines, and aircraft. There are nearly 100 female crew members onboard. Today, more and more female sailors are stepping onto the flight deck from logistic support posts, making more contributions in the frontline and key positions. Female crews can be seen working at the wheelhouse, bridge, flight deck, and everywhere on the aircraft carrier Liaoning.
	19	05/05/25	This article has three overhead photos of an unidentified Northern Theater Command Navy (NTCN) submarine floating on the surface at sea steaming toward the designated area during a maritime training exercise on April 8.
	20	05/06/25	According to China's Zhanjiang Maritime Safety Administration, from May 6 to 9, live-fire shooting training will be conducted daily from 08:00 to 17:00 in certain waters of South China Sea. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits. SOUTH CHINA SEA, GUN FIRING IN AREA BOUNDED BY 20-53.0N 110-54.0E, 20-53.0N 110-59.0E, 20-48.0N 110-59.0E AND 20-48.0N 110-54.0E 060000 UTC TO 060900 UTC DAILY FROM 6 TO 9 MAY. ENTERING PROHIBITED. GUANGDONG MSA CHINA.

21	05/09/25	<p>On May 8, a Chinese defense spokesman warned the Philippines to stop offending China's core interest in any form, noting that the recent appearance of the CNS Shandong aircraft carrier in the northern waters of the Philippines was not aimed at any specific country or target. Zhang Xiaogang, a Defense Ministry spokesman, made these remarks during an online news briefing in response to recent analyses suggesting that the CNS Shandong's movements might be a reaction to the United States-Philippines Balikatan 2025 joint exercises or to a Philippine patrol vessel intruding into the waters around China's Huangyan Island in the South China Sea. Furthermore, the Philippine Navy spokesperson recently claimed that the Philippine military and Taiwan troops are only one step away from holding joint exercises. Zhang emphasized that the Shandong carrier group conducted its annual training mission in the relevant waters to further test and enhance its operational capabilities. The movements align with international law and norms and is not directed at any specific country or target, he stressed. The spokesman criticized certain individuals in the Philippines for stirring up trouble in the South China Sea for selfish gains by relying on external forces like the U.S., thereby undermining regional peace and stability, and warned against Philippine provocations regarding the Taiwan question. Zhang sounded a stern warning to the Philippines to cease infringing and provocative actions and stop challenging China's core interests in any form. He stated that China would continue to take resolute and strong measures to defend its national territorial sovereignty and maritime rights.</p>
22	05/08/25	<p>This article has a 50-second video in English about The International Maritime Defense Exhibition (IMDEX) Asia 2025 that kicked off at the Changi Exhibition Center in Singapore on May 6, involving the guided-missile frigate Xuchang (Hull 536) and the minesweeper hunter Chishui (Hull 729) assigned to the PLAN. IMDEX Asia is one of the most influential defense events in Asia, and China has participated in several consecutive editions of this event. This year's exhibition attracted participation from over a hundred companies from various countries and regions, showcasing the latest achievements in maritime technologies including artificial intelligence and ship power systems.</p>
23	05/12/25	<p>This article has a 28-second video about the PLAN's 47th Naval Escort Task Force (NETF) to the Gulf of Aden that completed the PLAN's 1661st escort mission on May 4 that included the Chinese cargo ship "Zhenhua 35" by the PLAN guided-missile frigate Honghe (Hull 523). It is reported that the cargo ship "Zhenhua 35," carrying 26 Chinese crew members, features a large tonnage, low freeboard, slow sailing speed, weak security forces, and is vulnerable to pirate attacks. The escort fleet safely escorted the cargo ship to the safe area in the eastern Gulf of Aden after more than two-day sailing and a voyage of over 580 nautical miles.</p>
24	05/12/25	<p>According to a navigation warning notice released by China's Zhanjiang Maritime Safety Administration, from May 12 to May 14, military exercises will be held daily from 06:00 to 20:00 in certain waters of Beibu Bay. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits. BEIBU BAY MILITARY EXERCISES IN AREA WITHIN 6 KM RADIUS OF 21-14.87N 109-32.73E FROM 112200 UTC TO 141200 UTC MAY. ENTERING PROHIBITED. GUANGDONG MSA CHINA. Another notice released by China's Dalian Maritime Safety Administration stated that from May 11 to June 1, military mission will be carried out in certain waters of Bohai Strait and north Yellow Sea. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits. BOHAI STRAIT AND NORTH YELLOW SEA MILITARY MISSION IN AREA BOUNDED BY THE LINES JOINING 38-51.7N121-38.2E, 38-34.2N121-38.2E, 38-33.9N121-07.9E, 38-48.2N121-14.1E FROM 110800UTC MAY TO 010800UTC JUN. ENTERING PROHIBITED. LIAONING MSA CHINA.</p>



	25	05/12/25	The “China-Singapore Exercise Cooperation 2025” joint maritime exercise kicked off at the Changi Naval Base (CNB) in Singapore on the morning of May 9. Representatives of participating naval forces from China and Singapore attended the event. This is the fourth Exercise Cooperation joint maritime exercise held by China and Singapore. The exercise has three phases, featured with shore-based exchange, joint maritime exercise, and closing ceremony respectively. During the shore-based exchange phase, China and Singapore navies will hold planning seminars and cultural exchanges and simultaneously carry out multiple professional exchange activities. During the joint maritime exercise phase, the two navies will focus on joint anti-ship strike, replenishment-at-sea, joint search and rescue, and visit, board, search, and seizure (VBSS) operations. The two navies sent a total of four warships to participate in the exercise. The Chinese participating warships include the guided-missile frigate Xuchang (Hull 536) and the minesweeper/hunter Chishui (Hull 729), while the Singaporean participating warships are the frigate RSS Steadfast (70) and the mine countermeasure vessel RSS Bedok. [32-second English language video]
	26	05/13/25	The PLA troops participating in the China-Cambodia Golden Dragon 2025 joint exercise, aboard the PLAN’s amphibious dock landing ship Changbaishan (Hull 989), arrived at the Ream Naval Base in Cambodia on the morning of May 12. The Cambodian side held a welcoming ceremony at the dock. During navigation, the PLA troops familiarized themselves with the structure of the warship, the basic performance of the equipment involved, and precautions for loading and unloading. They also conducted training on joint damage control, emergency evacuation, and other subjects. The berthing of the ship Changbaishan at the Ream Naval Base marks the first time that the China-Cambodia Joint Logistics and Training Center at the Ream Naval Base has supported a China-Cambodia joint exercise since its inauguration. Upon their arrival, the Chinese troops carried out unloading operations in close collaboration with relevant departments of the Cambodian side and set off to their respective assembly areas as planned. The article has a 38-second English-language video.
	27	05/13/25	On May 13, sailing vessel 286-Le Quy Don assigned to the Vietnam People’s Navy arrived at a military port in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province, for a five-day friendship visit. The sailing vessel 286-Le Quy Don, decorated with the national flags of China and Vietnam and carrying 118 Vietnamese naval troops and academy cadets, docked at the port. Sailors assigned to the navy under the Chinese PLA Southern Theater Command lined up at the port to welcome them. During the visit, the two navies will pay cross-deck visits, conduct professional skill exchanges, and organize cultural and sports games and other activities. The Vietnamese side will hold a deck reception on the ship Le Quy Don. Representatives of the Vietnamese troops will also visit the Guangdong Museum, the site of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, the Canton Tower, and other places. It is learned that it is the maiden visit of the sailing ship Le Quy Don to Guangzhou City, as well as the second visit of the Vietnamese Navy to China this year after its missile frigates Tran Hung Dao and Quang Trung visited Beihai City in south China’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The article has a 43-second English language video.
	28	05/13/25	This article has a photo of a landing craft air cushion (LCAC) attached to a landing ship group under the Chinese PLA Southern Theater Command Navy steaming to beachhead at lightning speed during a maritime training exercise.
	29	05/16/25	Under the escorting of frigate Honghe (Hull 523) of the 47th Chinese naval escort taskforce, cargo ship Zhen Hua 35 arrived at safe waters on May 4, which marks the completing of 1661st escort mission of the Chinese naval escort taskforce. The photo shows frigate Honghe (Hull 523) escorting cargo ship Zhen Hua 35 in the Gulf of Aden.
	30	05/16/25	According to a navigation warning notice released by China’s Zhuhai Maritime Safety Administration, from May 19 to 20, gun firing activities will be conducted

		daily from 09:00 to 15:00 in certain waters of South China Sea. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits. SOUTH CHINA SEA GUN FIRING IN AREA BOUNDED BY 21-55.00N 113-39.00E, 21-55.00N 113-45.00E, 21-50.00N 113-45.00E AND 21-50.00N 113-39.00E. FROM 190100 UTC TO 190700 UTC MAY, AND 200100 UTC TO 200700 UTC MAY. ENTERING PROHIBITED. GUANGDONG MSA CHINA.
31	05/17/25	On the afternoon of May 12, the Vietnamese Navy's sail training ship Le Quy Don arrived at a military port in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, for a five-day goodwill visit. During the visit, officers and men of both sides participated in a series of exchange activities. Vietnamese officers and men visited the former site of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, where historical photographs and precious artifacts offered a glimpse into the enduring revolutionary friendship between China and Vietnam. At an athletic field and the naval port, Chinese and Vietnamese service members held friendly football matches, tug of war, and so on. Both the Chinese Navy's Tianmen (631) and the Vietnamese Navy's Le Quy Don were open for reciprocal visits, with guides from each side introducing their vessels to the guests. During professional sessions, sailors from both navies held technical discussions and shared operational expertise covering damage control drill, sail maintenance, voyage planning, and meteorological support for open-sea operations. This article has a 1:43-minute English language video.
32	05/18/25	This article has two photos of a single fighter jet attached to a base under the PLA Naval Aviation University during a recent flight training exercise.
33	05/19/25	The PLAN taskforce participating in the "China-Singapore Exercise Cooperation 2025" joint maritime exercise set off for China on the afternoon of May 16. The taskforce was comprised of the guided-missile frigate Xuchang (Hull 536) and the minesweeper/hunter Chishui (Hull 729). The "China-Singapore Exercise Cooperation 2025" joint maritime exercise kicked off in Singapore and its surrounding waters on May 9 and lasted for eight days. During the shore-based planning phase, the two navies jointly held cross-deck visits, friendly ball games, operational discussions, and other exchange activities. During the maritime drill phase, the participating troops of the two navies coordinated closely and completed the live drill on subjects including sea mine countermeasures, live-fire shooting at maritime targets, joint search and rescue, and medical evacuation. As the fourth iteration of this series of exercises between the two navies, this year's joint maritime exercise has further deepened the consensus on naval cooperation between the two sides and enhanced their capabilities in conducting joint maritime operations.
34	05/21/25	This is a 55-second video in English about the new naval hospital ship Auspicious Ark (Hull 868) that conducted a multi-element and full-process medical rescue drill in a sea area of China's Yellow Sea. The drill tested and improved the overall training level of the hospital ship and enhanced the troops' capabilities in undertaking diversified medical rescue tasks.
35	05/21/25	According to a navigation warning notice released by China's Tangshan Maritime Safety Administration, from May 21 to 22, live firing activities will be conducted daily from 00:00 to 24:00 in certain waters of China's Bohai Sea. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits.
36	05/26/25	This article, that is in both an English article and separately as a bilingual article, has six photos of a Southern Theater Command Navy (STCN) flotilla's [zhidui] guided-missile frigate Dali (Hull 553) enroute to designated area during a training exercise in middle May and then sitting within a few feet of the guided-missile frigate Chenzhou (Hull 552) to conduct double-banking operations at sea.
37	05/27/25	This article has a 54-second English video about the aerial and maritime live-force drill of the China-Cambodia "Golden Dragon 2025" joint exercise that kicked off on May 26 in the sea area and airspace near the port of Sihanoukville

		<p>in Cambodia. A joint taskforce comprising 11 naval vessels and three air force helicopters from the two countries participated in the drill. In the scenario of a cargo ship hijacked by “terrorists” riding armed speedboats focusing on joint maritime counterterrorism and anti-hijacking operations, the drill mainly included the joint response, accompanying escort, counterterrorism and anti-piracy, joint aerial and maritime search and rescue, and other training subjects. After receiving the situation briefing, the joint taskforce rushed to the “incident sea area.”</p> <p>Following target identification through the search at sea, the navy and air force participating troops applied various methods to deter and stop the “terrorists,” implemented rapid blocking and guard, and carried out visit, board, search, and seizure (VBSS). They also jointly searched and rescued the “terrorists” falling overboard and provided medical aid to them on humanitarian grounds.</p> <p>Subsequently, the two sides jointly held a conclusion ceremony for the aerial and maritime live-force drill. The drill achieved the purpose of mutual learning and advancement and demonstrated the firm will and competence of both sides in jointly safeguarding maritime security. The video shows PLAN Hull 989, which is the amphibious dock landing ship Changbaishan.</p>
38	05/27/25	<p>This article has seven photos showing different activities that took place during the “Golden Dragon 2025” joint exercise in Cambodia that kicked off in the sea area and airspace near the port of Sihanoukville in Cambodia on May 26. The PLAN ships are subordinate to the Southern Theater Command Navy (STCN). The photos include 1) three photos of a joint taskforce comprising Chinese and Cambodian naval vessels steaming in formation to the designated sea area; 2) Chinese and Cambodian medical personnel jointly treating the wounded aboard the Chinese amphibious dock landing ship Changbaishan (Hull 989); 3) a ship-borne helicopter transferring the wounded to the Chinese amphibious dock landing ship Changbaishan; and 4) the Chinese guided-missile frigate Panzhihua (Hull 621) firing its main-gun at mock sea targets.</p>
39	05/27/25	<p>According to a navigation warning notice released by China’s Qinhuangdao Maritime Safety Administration, from May 27 to 31, military mission will be conducted daily from 00:00 to 24:00 in certain waters of China’s Bohai Sea. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits. BOHAI SEA MILITARY MISSION FROM 271600UTC TO 311600UTC MAY. IN AREA BOUNDED BY THE LINES JOINING: (1) 39-40.00N 119-10.00E; (2) 39-40.00N 119-35.00E; (3) 39-35.00N 119-40.00E; (4) 39-20.00N 119-40.00E; (5) 39-20.00N 119-10.00E. ENTERING PROHIBITED. HEBEI MSA CHINA. Another notice released by the Guangdong Maritime Safety Administration stated that from May 27 to 30, gun firing activities will be conducted daily from 08:00 to 17:00 in certain waters of the South China Sea. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits. SOUTH CHINA SEA GUN FIRING IN AREA BOUNDED BY: 20-53.0N 110-54.0E, 20-53.0N 110-59.0E, 20-48.0N 110-59.0E AND 20-48.0N 110-54.0E 0000 UTC TO 0900 UTC DAILY FROM 27 TO 30 MAY. ENTERING PROHIBITED. GUANGDONG MSA CHINA</p>
40	05/28/25	<p>In recent days, the 47th Chinese naval escort taskforce in the Gulf of Aden organized multi-subject training for its special operations forces (SOF) members based on the actual situation of the escort mission. The training covered gunnery, visit, board, search, and seizure (VBSS), confrontation between red and blue forces, and other subjects, aiming to enhance the capabilities of the SOF members in performing diversified tasks. This article has a 22-second English-language video.</p>
41	05/29/25	<p>The PLAN recently commissioned the Ark Silk Road, which is the third 10,000-ton-class ocean-going hospital ship that was domestically produced in China. It features a combat-oriented layout and is equipped with advanced medical equipment. The other two ships are the Ark Peace and Ark Auspicious. Each of</p>

			the three TCNs now has a subordinate hospital ship. They undertake the tasks of international humanitarian medical services, emergency medical rescue in major disasters, and foreign military medical exchanges and cooperation. The article has a 36-second English-language video.
PLAAF	42	05/02/25	This article has four photos of J-16s assigned to a Southern Theater Command Air Force (STCAF) air brigade engaging in a flight training exercise in mid-April, including 1) a close up photo of two pilots sitting in the cockpit and saluting to the ground crew members before taking off; 2) a photo of ground crew members and pilots assigned inspecting the cockpits of two J-16 multi-role fighter jets; 3) a pilot climbing up a ladder to the cockpit of his J-16; and 4) two J-16s taxiing on the runway before taking off.
	43	05/04/25	This article has four photos of a J-10 multi-role fighter during an actual combat training exercise on April 27, including 1) a pilot stepping into the cockpit of his J-10; 2) A pilot conducting a pre-flight check on his J-10; 3) a pilot sitting in the cockpit of his J-10 in the hangar, and 4) a J-10 taxiing out on the runway prior to take off.
	44	05/08/25	The PLAAF dispatched aircraft, including J-10C, KJ-500, and YY-20, to Egypt to participate in joint training identified as “Eagles of Civilization-2025” from April 17 to May 4 with its Egyptian counterpart at an Egyptian air force base. This was the PLAAF’s first joint training with Egypt. This was also the first time the PLAAF sent force packages to Africa for joint training. The two sides conducted drills on such subjects as air superiority operations, suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD), battlefield search and rescue, and mixed grouping, as well as discussions and exchanges on training models, air combat tactics, and aerial refueling. The joint training enhanced the technical and tactical competence of the participating troops, and deepened friendship, mutual trust, and practical cooperation between the two militaries, and it is also an effective test of the PLAAF’s capabilities in long-range force projection, agile deployment, and systemic operations.
	45	05/09/25	This article has four photos about the China-Egypt “Eagles of Civilization 2025” joint air force training that concluded at an Egyptian air force base on May 4. The photos showed 1) two Chinese and Egyptian pilots walking side by side; 2) two Chinese and Egyptian aircraft flying over two pyramids in formation at ultra-low altitude on May 1; 3) a PLAAF YY-20 tanker aircraft refueling an Egyptian MiG-29 fighter jet during aerial refueling training on April 28; and 4) the moment that a PLAAF YY-20 tanker aircraft, J-10C fighter jet, and KJ-500 early warning aircraft appeared together on the ground on April 28.
	46	05/11/25	This article has four photos of Eastern Theater Command Air Force (ETCAF) J-16 fighters conducting flight training on April 25, including 1) a J-16 retracting its landing gears after taking off; 2) a J-16 taxiing on the runway; 3) three J-16s flying in formation; and 4) a J-16 taxiing on the runway.
	47	05/12/25	On May 11, the PLAAF denied it had used a Xi’an Y-20 military transportation aircraft to take supplies to Pakistan. After seeing a large amount of information on the internet about a “Y-20 transporting relief supplies to Pakistan,” the Air Force said in a statement such claims were untrue. The Air Force also posted several screenshots of photos and words that shared the incorrect information, with each stamped with the red word “rumor.” “The internet is not beyond the law! Those who produce and spread military-related rumors will be held legally responsible!” it added.
	48	05/12/25	This article has four photos of PLAAF J-10 fighters conducting round-the-clock training, including 1) one J-10 taxiing on the runway; 2) two J-10s that just took off and one waiting to take off; 3) one J-10 soaring into the sky; and 4) two J-10s flying in formation toward a designated airspace.
	49	05/22/25	This article has two photos of soldiers assigned to a PLAAF unit under the ETCAF practicing bayonet fighting skills in pairs on May 8 to hone their vigilance, defense, and emergency response capabilities.

	50	05/23/25	This article has four photos showing two-seat J-10 fighters assigned to an STCAF unit conducting a round-the-clock flight training exercise on May 20, including 1) a pilot checking the avionics system of his J-10 fighter jet before taking off; 2) two pilots sitting in the cockpit of a J-10 fighter jet and getting ready to take off; 3) a J-10 speeding up to take off; and 4) two J-10s flying in formation towards the designated area.
	51	05/24/25	This is a 40-second video showing two-seat J-16 fighter jets and a YY-20 tanker aircraft subordinate to ETCAF brigades, respectively, engaging in a day-and-night aerial refueling training exercise.
	52	05/25/25	This 26-second video in English shows how parachute riggers maintain and prepare parachutes for fighter jets.
	53	05/29/25	This article has six photos of J-10 fighters assigned to an STCAF brigade during a day-and-night flight training exercise, including 1) a pilot preparing to climb onto a J-10 fighter jet; 2) a bird-driving soldier using a bird deterrence system to prevent bird strikes prior to the exercise; 3) two J-10 fighters taking off in formation; 4) a J-10 landing with a drag chute and taxiing on the runway; and 5) a J-10 taxiing on the runway before takeoff, and 6) a J-10 speeding up just after taking off.
PLARF			NO ARTICLES
JOINT	54	05/09/25	This is a 53-second English-language video about Chinese troops assigned to the PLA Army, Navy, Air Force, and Joint Logistic Support Force holding a departure ceremony at a military port in south China's Zhanjiang city on the afternoon of May 8. They will participate in the China-Cambodia Golden Dragon 2025 joint exercise during mid-May in Cambodia. The troops were assembled on the flight deck of the PLAN's amphibious dock landing ship Changbaishan (Hull 989). After the ceremony, they set out for the exercise area in Cambodia through sea and air means. The exercise focuses on joint counterterrorism and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HA/DR) operations and is also the 7th one of this series between the Chinese and Cambodian militaries.

Table 6 below provides information from each of the 115 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 (month/day/year)
- 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	55	05/03/25	<p>This is a very detailed article about several helicopters assigned to a 76<sup>th</sup> GA brigade that conducted plateau training in the Kunlun Mountains in late spring. [The Kunlun Mountains constitute one of the longest mountain chains in Asia, extending for more than 3,000 kilometers. In the broadest sense, the chain forms the northern edge of the Tibetan Plateau south of the Tarim Basin.] In late spring, at an airport in the hinterland of the Kunlun Mountains. As the altitude continues to rise, the oxygen content in the air becomes lower and lower, and the difficulty of helicopter operation increases, which puts higher requirements on the technical and tactical level of pilots. During the flight, a mountain in front was blocked by “cumulonimbus clouds.” When the helicopters passed through the clouds, the mountain suddenly appeared in front of the pilot. The pilot was calm and immediately skillfully controlled the helicopter to fly over the mountain safely. “This training adopts a high-intensity and continuous operation mode under extreme conditions, and subjects such as ground assault and ultra-low-altitude [100 meters or lower] penetration are carried out in turn.” The brigade leader introduced that the troops are responsible for plateau combat readiness tasks all year round and have long faced complex conditions such as thin oxygen and bad weather. To this end, they organized practical training in combination with the actual normality of the task and studied and practiced the tactics and training methods of different types of ammunition in the plateau environment. At the same time, they emphasized the research and practice of all-weather, all-time, and all-element tactics and training methods to collect first-hand data for the troops to conduct plateau combat tasks. Shortly after arriving at the target airspace, the airborne alarm of the armed helicopter responsible for forward reconnaissance suddenly sounded: a high-speed and maneuverable aircraft was found between the snow-capped mountains ahead. After the pilot carefully identified and determined that it was an “enemy” aerial reconnaissance aircraft by operating the equipment, he immediately sent the intelligence data to the attack crew where the captain of the lead aircraft was. After receiving the situation report, the armed helicopter responsible for the flank attack mission adjusted the attack position according to the target direction and used the airborne equipment to quickly aim and lock and accurately intercepted and struck the “enemy” aerial reconnaissance aircraft. The battle became intense as the war eagles flapped their wings and smoke filled the air. The attack crew launched air-to-ground missiles to “strike” ground armored targets, and at the same time launched rockets and aircraft guns to suppress close-range ground targets with air-to-ground firepower. After the mission was completed, the fleet withdrew from the combat route at a high speed and a large slope and launched infrared jammers and left the scene quickly.</p>
	56	05/03/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain brigade has encouraged new privates to accept difficult challenges and solve the problems in competition with non-commissioned officers (NCOs) using what is called a “task-based assessment” mechanism. The brigade leaders introduced that, in recent years, they have broken the previous ladder-style training route for privates, no longer using “meters, seconds, and rings” as the only standard, but through the actual tasks assigned in stages, to achieve a comprehensive experience of their abilities and qualities. In the view of a certain company instructor, under the traditional training model, the training plans formulated by the battalion and company are conducted step by step. At the same time, the excessive “protection” of privates by the leaders can easily make them lack stress resistance. Even if the “meters,</p>

		seconds, and rings” are outstanding in normal times, they are prone to panic and make mistakes when encountering important tasks. Of note, “the automatic artillery adjustment system suddenly has failed.” Recently, at the training site of a certain army brigade, a task assessment was underway. Private Wang Ruiqi, a rocket launcher operator who has only been in the army for one year, calmly responded to the special situation set up temporarily, made a quick judgment based on the on-site situation, decisively switched to manual artillery adjustment, and successfully completed the shooting task. Lai Heling, a rocket launcher operator and private, is a training target in the “reserve talent task list.” In the eyes of his comrades, Lai has a calm personality and strong learning ability. He had a professional foundation in electrical engineering before joining the army. Under the encouragement of the “task-based assessment” mechanism, he actively studies on the basis of consolidating his original knowledge and further strengthens his skills and expertise. In a battalion-wide assessment, the command and dispatch group changed the target position several times. Lai calmly operated the fire control equipment and assisted the artillery detachment [fendui] to successfully complete the fire strike mission. Since then, he has been given the opportunity to participate in more major tasks by the company and became a “seed” player among privates. Not long ago, he expressed his willingness to stay in the detachment [fendui] to the unit.
57	05/04/25	This detailed article discusses how a certain PLAA brigade implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s (CMC) Political Work Conference (held in Yan’an, Shaanxi Province in June 2024) to prepare for war. Not long ago, when the drone detachment [fendui] of a certain army brigade was organizing flight training, the wind speed suddenly increased, approaching the upper limit of the technical parameters of a certain type of drone. Faced with severe weather conditions, the Party organizations at the battalion and company levels made a comprehensive judgment and decided: “Fighting does not choose the weather, and it will be implemented as planned!” “The strength of the Party comes from the organization, and the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the troops come from the organization.” The brigade leader introduced that the brigade Party Committee carefully studied the spirit of the CMC’s Political Work Conference and realized that in order to complete the various tasks assigned by the Party and the people, it is necessary to work hard to improve the leadership, organization, and execution of Party organizations at all levels. Only by building a stronger and more powerful Party organization can officers and men be united as one and provide a reliable guarantee for fulfilling their missions. “Some grassroots Party organizations still have problems such as weak ability to prepare for war and unclear organizational functions.” In response to the problems found in the previous investigation, a group of people from the brigade’s Party Committee went to the grassroots to help build. In practice, they combined the actual training and preparation for war to formulate the “Grassroots Party Affairs Work Process Specifications” to help grassroots Party organizations clarify their ideas and standards for building. They adopted “battlefield Party affairs classrooms” and “new and old secretary pairings” to help grassroots Party organizations identify the crux of problems that affect the function of organizations and restrict the generation of combat effectiveness, and study and formulate improvement measures. The author learned from the interview that the brigade focuses on highlighting practice orientation and focusing on overcoming difficulties. After a certain company was equipped with a new type of ammunition, the officers and men found it difficult to adapt for a while, and the combat effectiveness was generated slowly. After the brigade Party Committee learned about this situation, it immediately assigned a standing committee member to the company to follow the training to help the company identify problems and discuss countermeasures. He led a group of people from the company’s Party branch to study the new type of ammunition shooting training method around the theme of “how to quickly form combat effectiveness” and invited experts from

		colleges and universities to give special lectures to officers and men on “ammunition maintenance in high-salt and high-humidity environments.” Not long ago, in the live-fire shooting training of this type of ammunition organized by the superiors, the Party branch secretary and deputy secretary of the company took the lead and led the officers and men to achieve excellent results. Build a strong fortress and focus on attacking and winning.
58	05/06/25	This is a detailed article about how a certain brigade created “education teams” to improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education. In previous surveys, the leaders of the brigade found that some young political cadres had problems such as lack of teaching experience and inaccurate content in daily teaching. In addition, the troops have heavy training tasks and limited time to prepare lessons, so it is difficult to guarantee the educational effect. To this end, the brigade coordinated the educational resources of the entire brigade, selected officers and men of different positions from the grassroots battalions and companies and formed 10 “education teams.” Everyone complemented each other’s strengths, worked together in unity, and worked together to create “a good class.” The brigade headquarters assigned the annual key education content to different teams. Each team took on different teaching tasks according to the “many people prepare lessons, one person lectures” model, and finally formed a series of high-quality classes, which were uniformly included in the brigade’s “high-quality education course library,” or used for touring lectures or for learning and reference by various battalions and companies. “In the past, most of the teaching had to be prepared by ourselves. Now, each team specializes in a theme, and the preparation efficiency is higher, and the teaching is more targeted.” When each battalion and company organizes daily teaching, they can directly select suitable teaching plans from the “high-quality education course library,” and then make slight modifications based on the situation of each unit. It can not only ensure the quality of teaching but also allow everyone to devote more energy to training and preparation.
59	05/06/25	This article briefly discusses how new enlisted recruits (conscripts) held a themed Party Day and visited the history gallery of an 82 <sup>nd</sup> GA brigade to learn about the unit’s history.
60	05/06/25	This article discusses how a new platoon leader in a drone unit had difficulties presenting teaching subjects to an audience due to his introverted personality and concerns that he might get things wrong. However, after discussing his problems and giving several presentations, he overcame the problem.
61	05/06/25	This article discusses how a certain brigade conducted training based on a plan but the situation changed a few times, such as the reconnaissance detachment [ <i>fendui</i> ] receiving electromagnetic interference. Each time a situation like this occurred, the information was sent to the brigade’s operations room, including the reconnaissance seat and the fire power seat. In response to this special situation, the commanders of the brigade, battalion, and company levels quickly modified the countermeasure plan after full discussion. Once the interference countermeasures were effective and the reconnaissance seat notified the firepower seat, the firepower seat quickly seized the strike window, obtained the precise coordinates of the “enemy” target, and issued a strike order. A few minutes later, the command-and-control group determined that the strike was successful! “The battlefield situation changes rapidly, and the case research and promotion must be adjusted in real time according to the “enemy” situation,” said Captain Su of a certain company participating in the training. In order to promote the in-depth development of the case research and case promotion model, the brigade also explored the establishment of a military intelligence research system, combined with new situations and new problems found in the case research and case promotion, invited military and local experts to give lectures and guidance, and regularly organized research results reports to guide commanders at all levels to actively study wars and opponents. The brigade



		constantly put forward “golden ideas” to provide effective support for actual combat training. The bottom line is that after each training event, the brigade reviewed the situation and came up with recommended changes for the future. Also, there was no mention of the reconnaissance detachment [ <i>fendui</i> ] making any decisions on its own. Everything came from the command center.
62	05/07/25	This is a long article about how officers and soldiers assigned to a Southern Theater Command Army (STCA) company complained about their daily workload compared to other specialties in the same company. For example, a company just finished a five-kilometer armed cross-country training, and each platoon was ordered to send one person on another mission, but they said that the cooks aren’t busy, so some of them should go instead. However, the cooks disagreed and said they were busy all day. A communications operator also complained about being overloaded. As a result, the company’s Political Instructor stepped in and criticized and educated both sides, telling everyone that as comrades, they should be considerate of each other and think about problems from each other’s perspective. In the end, they all hugged and apologized.
63	05/07/25	This article discusses how a special service company subordinate to a Beijing Garrison regiment flunked a surprise inspection. Normally, according to convention, emergency training is usually conducted on Friday morning, and most officers and men prepare in advance on Thursday night. However, there was no advance notice for this surprise inspection on a different day, and the various equipment and tools were not placed in a standardized and orderly manner, which made it difficult to find them all at once, so they did not meet the time limit. Subsequently, the company immediately changed its practice and adjusted the routine training on Friday morning to random training. At the same time, it required officers and men to manage war preparedness materials on a regular basis and not to use or place them at will. On this basis, they thoroughly cleaned up the accumulated problems in peacetime, and the use of “spare quilts” and non-standard combat boots that did not meet the actual combat requirements were pointed out and rectified one by one. Not long ago, the department conducted another surprise inspection. The company’s officers and men carried complete materials and assembled quickly and orderly, which was evaluated as “excellent.”
64	05/07/25	This is a lengthy article about how two officers became a company’s Political Instructor and the challenges they faced in learning how to deal with officers and enlisted personnel across the board. One Political Instructure began as an officer cadet in an academy, while another Political Instructor began as an enlisted member and then attended an officer academy and became an officer. They have to understand not only the operational aspects of their unit, but also all of the personal issues everyone faces, and to be able to communicate with everyone on a personal basis.
65	05/07/25	This is a detailed article about the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” 《中国人民解放军内务条令》. President Xi repeatedly emphasized that “the army [military] should look like an army [military]” and “the soldiers should look like soldiers.” The release and implementation of the newly revised common regulations provide a basis for shaping the good image of the people’s army, standardizing the path, and putting forward new and higher requirements. Starting today, the <i>PLA Daily</i> will launch a column entitled “New Regulations, New Highlights,” focusing on the important changes in the newly revised common regulations, reflecting the vivid practice and fresh experience of various troops in learning, and using and abiding by the regulations. The newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the PLA” adjust “mastering the combat and technical performance of the main combat weapons and equipment” to “proficiently mastering the tactical and technical performance of the main combat equipment” in the provisions on the

		<p>responsibilities of the battalion commander. The newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the PLA” clearly stipulate the responsibilities of the squad leader: lead the whole squad to prepare for battle; cultivate a tenacious fighting spirit, fighting style, and fighting will; and command the whole squad to complete combat tasks. “The new regulations have made nine mandatory provisions on the ‘duties of the battalion commander,’ which more clearly highlight the word responsibility.” Compared with the original regulations, the new regulations have higher requirements and more practical implementation points and have “hard bars” for the job ability and quality requirements of the battalion commander, setting up the fundamental direction of preparing for war. “The new regulations stipulate that battalion commanders must be proficient in the tactical and technical performance of their main combat equipment. The word ‘proficient’ requires specific requirements and heavy responsibilities.” Captain Liu introduced that this puts forward new and higher requirements for battalion commanders to master equipment operation and implement combat readiness regulations, further consolidating the battalion commander’s responsibilities for preparing for war. After the implementation of the newly revised common regulations, the Political Instructor organized the backbone of the squad leaders to study collectively, interpret the “squad leader’s responsibilities” one by one, and analyze the important changes sentence by sentence. “There are seven ‘squad leader’s responsibilities’ in total, and the first six emphasize ‘the whole class’.” At the end of the study, the Political Instructor said earnestly, “The squad leader must first be ‘all.’ Not only must he be comprehensive and strong, but he must also think about the whole class at all times and places and not let a soldier fall behind. Only when the whole class is strong can it be strong.” The newly revised common regulations have added many contents on “war,” “combat,” and “wartime,” and the orientation of fighting for war is more distinct. For the majority of officers and men, the newly revised common regulations are not only institutional norms, but also must become conscious actions, implemented in every word, every action, and every move. Responsibilities are clear, and things are clear. When learning the newly revised common regulations, the first thing to do is to learn the responsibilities of soldiers. Many officers and men said that the best action to implement the newly revised common regulations is to remember the responsibilities, be loyal to the duties, and fight for war.</p>
66	05/07/25	<p>In 2016, President Xi signed an order of the CMC to award the honorary title of “Highland Border Guarding Model Battalion” to a battalion of the Xigaze Military Sub-district in Tibet. The officers and men of the battalion are stationed on the snowy plateau with an average altitude of more than 4,800 meters all year round. In 2021, the officers and men of the entire battalion wrote a letter to President Xi to report on their work since the award. In mid-spring, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is still covered with ice and snow. In Gangba County, Shigatse City, the Qudeng Nyima Glacier, never melts all year round. The most dangerous patrol route has an altitude of more than 4,600 meters at the lowest point and more than 6,000 meters at the highest point. On this patrol route, cliffs are connected to ice walls, and gravel rolls down from time to time. Company commander Danzeng Qujue led the team to meet the challenge. After more than two hours of arduous trek, they arrived at the point on time and slowly unfolded the bright five-star red flag. The place where the battalion is stationed is full of snow-capped mountains with a high average altitude. Here, the oxygen content in the air is less than half of that in the mainland, the lowest temperature is -40°C, and there are more than 200 days of strong winds above level eight every year. The article discusses how several personnel have been stationed here for several years of their own volition.</p>
67	05/07/25	<p>This a very long article about how a brigade has addressed methods and paths to forge an excellent group of instructors by creating an “Instructors Home” and implementing the requirements from the “Army Military Training Outline” (陆军</p>

		<p>军事训练大纲). The new operation requires a high-risk factor, which has never been practiced before. This means that a soldier must be proficient in two sets of operation procedures and be able to respond to commands to switch actions at any time, which is very difficult.” At the teaching site, many people were a little flustered because they mixed up the actions, and the training effect was not ideal. “The previous operation method was fast and convenient, and the task could be completed in a short time. Spending a lot of time and energy on the new training content, but what is the benefit?” There are examples about the new use of bomb disposal robots to find unexploded bombs, but it is difficult finding them at night. [See the photo of the robot in the article.] Last year, the brigade set out to establish “instructor homes” in each battalion. Instructors of the same profession in each battalion discussed and exchanged ideas in the “instructor home,” completed centralized lesson preparation, and formed a teaching plan. The company commanders and professional backbones of each battalion served as “instructors” in the “instructor home”; discussed and analyzed the course design, operation process, and other contents in the teaching plan; pointed out the direction of improvement; and coordinated resources and technical support for some teaching plans worth expanding, helping today’s instructors to achieve the transformation and upgrading of teaching thinking and teaching methods. The brigade is also beginning to use more computer simulations wearing VR helmets to prepare the soldiers before they actually conduct live training in the training ground. [See the photo in the article.] “When the technological wave is surging all around, what is most needed is a newer and braver mind.” The instructors’ minds are constantly “upgraded” so that thinking can truly become a multiplier for improving combat effectiveness. Therefore, a qualified instructor should first have an innovative mindset of “daring to break through and being good at seeking change.” Superiors should routinely help instructors understand new combat styles and concepts, help them study combat tactics and winning mechanisms, and improve their research, training, and combat levels and information-based teaching capabilities. For example, make good use of simulation, virtual reality, and other technologies to build a realistic battlefield environment and achieve precise docking of training and combat. Strengthen data thinking and dynamically optimize through analysis of training data.</p>
68	05/08/25	<p>This is a very long, detailed article worth reading in full about how a battalion subordinate to an 83<sup>rd</sup> GA brigade balances out theory and reality during training in a training ground. Before dawn, a combat readiness exercise was launched at the training ground. After receiving the order, the company commander led the officers and men to quickly assemble and organize, practiced “walking, fighting, eating, living and hiding” all the way, and arrived at the mission area on time. Being praised and recognized by the superiors, the company commander and the officers and men were very emotional. Just a few months ago, the company was criticized by the superiors for problems such as “improper handling of special situations” and “failure of vehicle camouflage” in the combat readiness exercise. During that exercise, the company encountered special situations issued by the assessment team on the way to the assembly area. Although the commander of the second platoon strictly followed the standards and ordered each vehicle group to reduce the distance between vehicles and speed up, he did not think of using nearby shelters to avoid “enemy” reconnaissance in time, and was eventually judged to have failed the mission; when conducting camouflage operations in the evacuation area, the third platoon strictly set up standard camouflage nets according to the outline, but due to the lack of flexibility, the vehicle camouflage did not fit the surrounding terrain well, which exposed the target. “Why did the combat readiness professional theory assessment have all excellent results and the standard regulations were memorized by heart, but there were many loopholes in the actual combat training?” At the review meeting, a battalion commander asked everyone to reflect on this seriously. When analyzing the</p>

		<p>problem, some similar phenomena surfaced. For example, some leaders mechanically understood the “fixed people and fixed things” in the regulations as labeling and marking grids. Some officers and men have a deviation in their understanding and think that as long as they do it according to the standard requirements, they will not be responsible if there is a problem. “Learning cannot be rote learning or mechanical application. It must be applied flexibly in accordance with reality and tested in the smoke of actual combat!” Concerning another example, at the training ground, an armored technician of a certain company led his team members to gather around a certain type of infantry fighting vehicle. In the blank space of the “Equipment Operation Specifications” in his hand, there were densely marked special situation handling methods in different tactical scenarios. “The textbook stipulates that the water temperature of the infantry fighting vehicle should be preheated to 70 degrees Celsius with a heating pot before starting in winter, but in an emergency, the water temperature can reach 40 degrees Celsius and it can start smoothly.” The “battle position annotation” circled with a red marker in the operation manual gave everyone more inspiration for the practical application of equipment. At the other end of the training ground, the battalion’s cooking squad posted the “Field Fast Food Support Standard” on the self-propelled cooking vehicle, and the squad leader Wen Guilin conducted work under bumpy conditions. “In addition to the standard requirements, in actual operations, placing the soup bucket as low as possible at the center of gravity can further overcome the impact of bumps.” These experiences and practices learned from professional theories and tested in actual combat have left a deeper impression on officers and men.</p>
69	05/09/25	<p>This article discusses how a company of a border defense regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] built facilities for officers and men to help with psychological services. Work, training, and life are tense and busy, which is the norm for grassroots officers and men. However, when you are in a group, there will always be a moment when you want to have a quiet space to hold those emotions that you don’t want to show or be alone for a while without being disturbed. A company of a border defense regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] closely follows the needs of officers and men and set up a “comfortable house” on the top floor of the dormitory building to let officers and men relax and release pressure, achieving remarkable results. Their exploration has brought useful inspiration for grassroots units to better conduct psychological services and ideological education. “Over the years, we have continuously improved the level of construction according to the outline and gradually improved the infrastructure. Building the “comfortable house” is just one of the actions.” The company has built a library, gym, and karaoke bar, and various cultural and sports activities are carried out regularly. In their spare time, the officers and men have more choices and more space for activities. At present, “post-95s” and “post-00s” are gradually becoming the main body of grassroots officers and men. They have higher education, more active thoughts, and stronger self-awareness. They generally expect to have more personal space and be respected. Looking at the officers and men scattered in every corner of the company on rest days, I realized that simply relying on the company to organize collective activities can no longer meet their diverse and diverse individual needs.</p>
70	05/10/25	<p>This is a long article about how a company’s political instructor linked up with an NCO as his partner to fold parachutes before they jumped out of a helicopter together at 800 meters. The article focuses on how the NCO was not trusted by the other team members, but the political instructor did. The parachute recalled that the NCO had been transferred to a new team because of his low work enthusiasm at that time, and he failed the parachute folding training many times. But the political officer spent considerable time with him, and they worked out the personal issues affecting him.</p>

71	05/10/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain brigade has begun using “stratified education” to educate and train personnel at different levels. Specifically, rather than having everyone in the same room listening to the same speaker talk about the same subject, they broke up the discussions into micro-education by specialty and level of specialty. For example, while one armored detachment [<i>fendui</i>] was discussing how to get tanks on a landing ship, the brigade’s communications, engineering, and other professional officers and men were distributed in multiple venues and simultaneously conducted activities such as reading exchanges and mutual praise meetings between officers and men. Take marriage and love education as an example. In the past, when organizing relevant education, they were used to teaching about husband and wife getting along and family harmony, and most unmarried officers and men were not interested. Since the implementation of stratified education, they have distinguished the actual situation of officers and men and relied on the brigade’s education live broadcast platform to teach accurately, guide unmarried officers and men to strengthen their own cultivation, and establish a correct view of mate selection; pay attention to the family difficulties and children’s education of married officers and men and help them solve practical difficulties. “Stratified education enables everyone to participate effectively and find content that suits them.” After the lecture, a soldier admitted that he had gained a lot.</p>
72	05/10/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain brigade has arranged for operational and political education to take place at all times, including when units are en route to a training venue. No specifics were given other than to have personnel read something and then take two to three minutes to tell everyone what they read.</p>
73	05/11/25	<p>This is a long, complicated article that discusses how a certain army brigade strictly follows the new regulations to standardize the registration and statistics for the subordinate companies. It says that companies must follow the “five mores.” [The “Five Mores” (五多) date back to Mao Zedong in 1953, but they have changed a few times since then. The current “Five Mores” are “more discussions, more training sessions, more memorizations, more books, and more requests for materials.”] If the “five mores” are not rectified, it will be difficult to reduce the burden at the grassroots level. To correct the stubborn disease of “five mores,” it is necessary to set up a rule of law yardstick; use regulations as a system weapon; reduce the red tape, interference, and extra burden that affect the preparation for war; ensure that every article and clause of the regulations are implemented and rigidly enforced; and free the hands and feet of the officers and men from the shackles of formalism, so that they can go into battle lightly and start businesses. The newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” clearly stipulate registration and statistics: “seven books, five books, three tables, and one volume.” Except for the “Navigation Log,” which is determined by military service, the others are unified and supervised by the relevant departments of the Military Commission. Military units shall not add company registration and statistics items beyond the provisions of this regulation; if it is necessary to add, it shall be stipulated by units at or above the deputy theater level. The reporter learned that in addition to the cadres in the organs, many grassroots cadres and backbones are also accustomed to grasp the work dynamics and keep work traces through various registration and statistical books. “In the past, the company referred to the “Company Affairs Meeting Record Book” and issued the “Platoon Affairs Meeting Record Book” and “Squad Affairs Meeting Record Book.” Now, all the “books” outside the regulations have been abolished.” Zhang Haolin, a platoon leader of a certain company, told reporters that in the past, many cadres and backbones were accustomed to working through “books.” After a long time, they developed a dependence mentality. Suddenly, they were “empty-handed” and felt a little unsure.</p>



	74	05/12/25	This article identifies the Horgos Border Defense Company of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] that is located on the border with Mongolia. Horgos, which means “the place where the camel caravan passed by” in Mongolian, is now an important transportation hub and comprehensive port in the west. The company’s officers and men guard the national gate, watching the trains leaving the country every day.
	75	05/13/25	This article discusses how two new platoon leaders, one of whom was an enlisted soldier with college background and was promoted as an officer, were good at their jobs but were not good at presenting the information to other soldiers. However, they overcame their personal issues and became good at their job.
	76	05/13/25	This is a very long article about how a new platoon leader has learned to communicate well with all of the personnel in his subordinate squads, especially when they are in the barracks at night. The barracks is a place where people can relax. After the intense training every day, everyone returns to the barracks to chat about family matters and talk about their worries, and the pressure can be greatly released. Sometimes, the real thoughts of the soldiers are hidden in such small talk. If you don’t live with them, it is difficult to understand.
	77	05/13/25	This is a very detailed article about how a certain brigade has received new equipment, but it did not have qualified personnel to use it. As such, it reached out to people to become qualified by changing their jobs and training them accordingly. In recent years, national defense and military reforms have continued to advance in depth. Many troops have added new positions and equipped new equipment, which have put forward higher requirements for the quality of officers and men. However, some newly formed units are facing a shortage of talents, which needs to be solved urgently. For example, in early summer, in front of the bulletin boards of the battalions and companies of a certain army brigade, officers and men gathered in groups of three or five to discuss a “recruitment” notice posted by the department. “In the next stage, it is expected to expand the number of mid- and senior repair technicians by two, optoelectronic countermeasure technicians by one, and blasting technicians by three...” The reporter saw that this notice not only clarified the number of professionals and selection standards for the corresponding positions but also focused on the construction of new domains and new qualities of combat forces such as fire guidance and unmanned intelligence, requiring the Party organizations of each battalion and company to select and recommend the best. After understanding, the reporter learned that this “recruitment” method is not the first time in the brigade, and many grassroots officers and men have already shined in their new positions. In the past, the selection and training of professional backbones were generally submitted by each battalion and company, and the department selected suitable personnel according to the quota and arranged learning and training. However, as the brigade is in a period of reform and adjustment, a number of newly formed units and new equipment have emerged, making it difficult for some officers and men to adapt to the new job requirements.
	78	05/15/25	This article provides an overview of how a brigade’s Party Committee oversees the overall training for the brigade. Not long ago, a combat training the brigade ended. A member of the brigade Party Committee who followed the training immediately organized officers and men to conduct a review and summary, sorting out and analyzing the shortcomings that restrict the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops. The leaders of the brigade and relevant units took the initiative to acknowledge the problems, put forward rectification measures, and clarified the rectification standards and time limits. This is a microcosm of the brigade Party Committee focusing on the main responsibilities and main business of preparing for war, strengthening the ability to lead combat and training, and taking the lead in researching and planning combat.

79	05/15/25	This is a very detailed article about how PLA personnel are now wearing smart watches and how smart electronic devices are deeply embedded in everyday work and life; however, there are concerns about security issues. Regarding the management of smart electronic devices, the newly revised “Internal Affairs Regulations of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” Article 240 add a new provision: military units and men should respect and protect the personal privacy of officers and men in the use and management of smart electronic devices; without approval in accordance with relevant provisions of national laws and military regulations, information technology means shall not be used for inspection and supervision. Regarding the use of smart electronic devices, the newly revised “People’s Liberation Army Internal Affairs Regulations” have a new provision in Article 243: company officers and men can use private smart electronic devices on rest days, holidays, and extracurricular activities at their own discretion; at other times, they are usually kept in a centralized manner by squad, platoon, or company. In addition, the smart watches have been extremely helpful in managing health-related issues, such as blood oxygen saturation. In a company barracks, a dedicated charging cabinet for smart electronic devices attracted the attention of reporters. In the charging cabinet, smart electronic devices such as mobile phones, watches, and bracelets of officers and men are stored in separate compartments. “Centralized management during training, on-demand use during rest, confidentiality requirements, and life needs are not missed.”
80	05/16/25	This is a detailed article about how an engineering company of a WTCA brigade has used 3D modeling to assist material loading training. For example, during a recent event, the person in charge order everyone to “Pay attention to the front being heavy and the back being light, and the left and right being balanced...” After receiving the emergency loading task, one person quickly divided the work according to the plan, but the actual situation was quite different from what he expected - the loading process strictly implemented the requirements, and the vehicle division was consistent with the previous one, but the materials could not be fully loaded and finally had to be unloaded and reloaded. Now, however, everything is prearranged by 3D so that the materials can be loaded and balanced out correctly.
81	05/16/25	This article discusses how some “second-time recruits,” meaning they served for two years as a conscript and then came back again for two years without becoming an NCO, stepped in to help the squad leaders connect with the new recruits on a daily basis concerning training and personal issues. They are now called “extra-staff instructors.”
82	05/17/25	This article discusses how a 79 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade has implemented innovation concerning combat effectiveness. Innovation capability is the core competitiveness of an army and an accelerator for generating and improving combat effectiveness. At the end of the generation of combat capability, grassroots officers and men have the most say in bottleneck issues such as training, support, and equipment. Vigorously carrying out mass innovation activities and stimulating the enthusiasm of officers and men for innovation are important measures to solve training problems and help generate combat effectiveness. In recent years, a brigade of the 79th Group Army has been committed to carrying out mass innovation activities, and a number of equipment and technology innovation results has been applied to the front line of training and exercise. Let us go to the brigade and listen to the officers and men’s views on carrying out mass innovation activities, as well as what suggestions and expectations they have.
83	05/17/25	In early summer, a safety work meeting was held in a certain army brigade. At the meeting, the brigade leaders and cadres in charge of the business gave precise comments and deployments on safety work, and the heads of various grassroots units participated in the meeting through the video system to discuss and

		exchange ideas around the key points of work. This meeting faced the problem directly and was pragmatic and efficient. Since the study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations was carried out, a brigade Party Committee has taken the political consciousness of “style construction is always on the road” and regarded the rectification of meeting style as a breakthrough for improving work style. They organized Party members and cadres to earnestly study and understand the requirements of the Central Committee’s Eight Regulations (中央八项规定), the CMC’s Ten Regulations, and their implementation rules for improving the style of meetings. Through in-depth study, careful investigation and practical reform, they promoted the in-depth development of work style construction and promoted the implementation of work through the change of meeting style. [See Appendix C for information about the Eight Regulations].
84	05/17/25	This is a long article about how a brigade designed a self-selected course evaluation system. After each class, officers and men can leave comments on the effectiveness of the class through the independent course selection and evaluation system and make suggestions on the content of the next class. The audience has been fairly critical of multiple presentations. For example, a company commander took the backbone to participate in the combat training and law training. He was in charge of all the work of the company and was very busy. It was not until the day before the class that he made time to prepare for the class in a hurry. Due to time constraints, he simply collected some information and hastily made course work and went on stage to teach the next day. After the class, he saw in the self-selected course evaluation system that the officers and men gave him a “failed” grade for his class, and many people had opinions about the class.
85	05/17/25	This article discusses how a 74 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade has created various activities to engage in “pioneer culture” activities when not on the combat training ground, including football and basketball games. The leaders of the brigade organized the backbone of the organization to deeply explore the red resources of the brigade, and through the compilation of “red genealogy,” production of brigade propaganda films, and creation of brigade songs and other forms, to display the honor of the unit, publicize the deeds of heroes and models, and integrate the red gene into the blood of officers and men; take advantage of opportunities such as barracks construction to optimize the layout of military barracks cultural construction, introduce advanced technologies such as VR, and create cultural positions such as military barracks KTV and digital library; explore and promote the “one barracks one feature” activities, guide each barracks to form a cultural team according to its own characteristics, and encourage officers and men to participate.
86	05/17/25	This is long, complicated article about the personnel who comprise instructor teams (教导队) for a certain brigade, including artillery, communications, engineering, and reconnaissance. To simulate what would be happening at an academic institution, the new soldiers are called students (学员). Captain Zhou of the instructor team detailed the division of tasks of the instructors to reporters, and he repeatedly mentioned keywords such as “composite” and “one specialty and multiple abilities.” “In the past, except for the pre-training of command sergeants and temporary rotation training, the instructor team rarely undertook other tasks.” Captain Zhou recalled that due to the lack of task experience, some instructors “worked hard” in their professional fields, but once they stepped out of their own “one acre and three points of land,” they were “completely in the dark.” That year, the brigade organized a training session on multi-course integrated teaching methods. According to the requirements, the professional instructors of the instructor team need to carry out joint teaching around different majors such as tactical command, firepower strike, and battlefield rescue. Soon after, they selected instructors in batches to go to colleges, manufacturers, and brother units to participate in cross-disciplinary training such as reconnaissance



		intelligence and drone operation; they invited experts from colleges and universities and front-line officers and men to come to the team to teach instructors on topics such as coordinated tactics and methods. To break down professional barriers, the brigade has also established a “double test and double certificate” certification system. After the instructors return to the team after the training, they can only obtain the cross-professional teaching qualification certificate after passing the theoretical written test and practical teaching double assessment organized by the brigade; a hard rule is introduced, requiring each instructor to add at least one professional qualification every year, and the professional qualification certification results are linked to selection and promotion.
87	05/19/25	This is a very long, detailed article about the new “Military Physical Training Outline” that came into effect in February 2025 aiming to promote the transformation and upgrading of military physical training throughout the army, and to achieve a shift from basic physical fitness to combat physical fitness. In particular, one brigade has implemented the new outline. For example, in early summer, on the training ground of a certain army brigade, a chemical defense detachment [ <i>fendui</i> ] was running in a smoky “contaminated” area. One corporal, wearing a heavy protective suit weighing more than 20 kilograms, carried the “wounded” to the designated location, and then completed a combination of training such as barbell lifting and flipping, carrying ammunition boxes, and rolling tires. From his slightly heavy steps, it can be seen that this training is a big challenge for one person, who is a top trainer. “Such continuous training really pushed my physical fitness to the limit.” Taking off the gas mask, his forehead kept rolling down with sweat. He told reporters that this training is very different from the past. More than 10 traditional professional subjects such as drug detection, decontamination, and testing have been integrated into six “military physical + arms specialty” combined subjects such as “400-meter obstacle + rescue of wounded in toxic areas” and “fast running + toxic agent detection” for continuous implementation, and the difficulty of training has increased sharply. They found that when conducting military physical training or professional training at all levels, the phenomenon of “three mores and three lesses” is common: more training on the playground track, less integration of tactical background; more emphasis on single subjects, less combination training; and more emphasis on physical skills, less consideration of battlefield practicality.
88	05/19/25	This article discusses how an 83 <sup>rd</sup> GA brigade has gradually integrated simulated training into its overall training. “Simulation training can not only simulate real equipment, real soldiers, and real scenes, but also effectively promote the accelerated generation of system combat capabilities.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that since traditional training venues could not meet the training needs, they built a simulation training room to break the venue limitations. After a period of time, they found that the simulation platform could only conduct single-equipment training, and most of the elements were “single-handed.” To this end, they fully explored the functions of the simulation training system such as coordination and tactics, integrated various combat elements together to carry out system training, and effectively improved the quality and efficiency of coordinated training. The reporter saw at the training site that on the main control screen, various combat data were updated in a rolling manner: reconnaissance elements collected battlefield information and quickly judged the nature of the target; meteorological elements updated meteorological reports in real time to prepare gunners to dynamically correct shooting parameters; command and control elements responded flexibly and coordinated firepower strikes. To further improve the quality and efficiency of simulation training, the brigade vigorously promoted the transformation of the training system from a single platform to a system, the main training content changed from individual operation skills to

		<p>technical and tactical integration, and the application method changed from independent and decentralized training to interconnected system training. In the next step, the brigade will take combat missions as the driving force; integrate the planning of equipment operation simulation, detachment [fendui] tactical networking, simulated combat confrontation, and other links; rationally organize reconnaissance, communication, firepower, and other system elements; and steadily advance the “simulated multiple training, actual equipment precision training” training model to go deeper and become more practical.</p>
89	05/19/25	<p>This is a lengthy article about how a 76<sup>th</sup> GA brigade has upgraded its one-stop “Service Hall” to be able to respond rapidly to any personal or work problems, such as getting the proper equipment rapidly, health referrals, and family issues. Not long after, the brigade held another grassroots meeting of the department, and officers and men talked about their feelings. “Rest time is tight, and it takes a long time just to queue up in the service hall.” “Instead of ‘queuing for two hours and doing things for five minutes,’ it is better to go directly to the office department to handle it”... After understanding the reasons why the service hall was “unpopular,” the brigade headquarters immediately made rectifications. They adjusted the number of windows, service content, and business handling time, and appropriately increased the number of service windows according to the opinions and suggestions of officers and men. They refined the window duty plan to ensure that the normal work of the office and the service for soldiers were not hindered; produced the “One-stop” Service Hall Service Guide and distributed it to the grassroots level to further optimize the service process and shorten the service time; opened an online business handling and declaration channel on the Strong Army Network at the same time, which officers and men can flexibly choose according to actual conditions; and, according to the division of business, extended the service time of windows with large business volume. After a set of “combination punches,” the waiting time of officers and men who come to do things is greatly shortened, and their satisfaction and sense of gain continue to rise. “After we accept the soldiers’ demands, we handle them on the spot if we can; if we need assistance from other departments, we handle them within one to two working days in principle. Soldiers only need to fill out a business application form, and the remaining procedures are handed over to the internal circulation of the department.” Li Peng, an officer of the brigade’s human resources department, told reporters that in recent times, they have established mechanisms such as “first-question responsibility system,” “full-process responsibility system,” and “time-limit completion system” for matters that are difficult to handle and have a long cycle and complex processes. The department tracks and inquires about the results throughout the process to ensure that the matters handled by the soldiers are implemented. At the same time, they also regularly collect opinions and suggestions from soldiers and list them in the ledger and concentrate on studying improvement measures at the weekly handover meeting of the department, designating specific people to be responsible and clarifying the time limit for resolution.</p>
90	05/20/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain STCA unit now uses scientific and technological means to improve its fuel management and support capabilities. Specifically, fuel depots and fuel systems now have digital monitoring capabilities so that someone back at the main office can immediately see a problem and deploy someone to fix it. This includes the ability to see if unauthorized personnel are also in the fuel area. Once, a corporal on duty in the command center found an abnormal level of an oil tank from the monitoring system and immediately reported the situation to the duty officer of the emergency detachment [fendui]. Upon hearing the order, the officers and men of the emergency detachment [fendui] immediately rushed to the storage area where the oil tank was located to conduct scientific disposal and ensure the safety of the oil. The leaders of the department introduced that in recent years, they have</p>

		continuously upgraded and transformed the intelligent management system of oil in combination with the actual tasks and the needs of the guaranteed objects, continuously improved various databases, and promoted the transformation of oil management and guarantee from “experience-based” to “precision.” The reporter saw in the control room of the department that engineer Li was using the system to calculate the oil distribution situation last month. On the electronic screen, the time and quantity of oil distribution last month and the current oil inventory are clearly visible.
91	05/21/25	This article discusses how a new company was established in 2023 and was equipped with new equipment. Faced with the dense instructions in the new equipment operation manual, not only the new recruits and the newly transferred officers and men found it difficult to master, but also the few technical backbones frowned and had no idea where to start. During that period, the soldiers lacked confidence, the cadres were not confident, and the officers and men were not enthusiastic about doing things and starting businesses. Recalling the difficulties faced by the company when it was just adjusted and established, the company commander still remembers it clearly, “At that time, one-third of the company were new recruits, and the professional and technical backbones were ‘broken’... How to fill the talent gap has become a major problem facing the Party Branch.” From ammunition loading to communication networking, two Party Branch Committee NCOs took the initiative to lead the technical backbone to tackle each subject and polish each links. They led the whole class to study hard to improve the ammunition loading speed by 50 percent. When formulating the company training plan, they often disagreed due to different training focuses: one NCO advocated laying a solid foundation and focusing on individual professional training; another NCO believed that team coordination training should be strengthened to improve the tacit understanding of personnel. During that period, the brigade organized a competition assessment. The company Party Branch took this as an opportunity to hold a “Take the company as home, work together” officers and men’s meeting to guide the officers and men to work together and strive to write the glory of the company. After gathering the ideological consensus of the officers and men, the company Party Branch put the two NCOs jointly responsible for the preparations for the competition assessment.
92	05/21/25	This is a lengthy article about a helicopter airborne chief aircraft mechanic (空中机械师) who began his career as a flight cadet in August 2016 but washed out after three years (2019) and decided to become a helicopter mechanic. He spent two years at an unidentified academic institution [most likely the Army Aviation Academy] to become a mechanic. He moved his way up the chain from working on helicopters on the ground to becoming part of the crew as an airborne chief mechanic for the first time in May 2025. Of note, his nametag has his full name and the characters 机械师 (chief mechanic) on it to show his billet. His uniform does not have any rank insignia, but he is most likely a special technical officer.
93	05/22/25	This article briefly discusses how an 80 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade provides instructor training for its new instructors. The brigade leaders introduced that this time, the brigade’s instructor training, based on the new syllabus, set up a number of training content, such as lesson plan writing, plan formulation, and on-site teaching, aiming to forge a team of “military instructors” with strong training, excellent teaching, and excellent comprehensive quality through concentrated quenching. To improve the quality of the training, the brigade first assessed the participating “military instructors” and divided them into groups for training according to the assessment results. During the training, the teaching group taught in the way of first legal theory and then practical operation, first individual subjects and then team subjects, focusing on helping the grassroots “military instructors” standardize the training methods and improve the ability to find problems, solve problems, and respond flexibly.

94	05/22/25	<p>This article briefly discusses the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of an 81<sup>st</sup> GA brigade's 9<sup>th</sup> Company that, as part of the PLA's 11<sup>th</sup> force reduction and reorganization, was transformed from an artillery company to a special operations company in 2017. During the personnel transfer and reorganization, a group of fresh blood was integrated into this heroic company. However, the officers and men of the company have different experiences and specialties. That year, in the competition organized by the superior, a reconnaissance team code-named "Steel Knife and Sharp Blade" won two single firsts and one collective first with excellent results and handed in a brand-new transformation answer sheet. Looking through the company history, the reporter found that the company was rated as an advanced "Four Iron" company for three consecutive years from 2020 to 2022 and was commended by the theater army as an advanced military training unit in 2022. In recent years, while completing major tasks such as international peacekeeping and cross-regional exercises, the company has continued to work hard to prepare for war, performed dangerous and difficult tasks many times, and explored and summarized a number of new tactics, focusing on forging a new quality iron fist that is ready for war all the time and can fight at any time.</p>
95	05/22/25	<p>This article discusses how a 74<sup>th</sup> GA brigade has a "Victory Red List" that identifies outstanding personnel each year. The latest list has a single private first class, who just a year ago had poor physical fitness and a low ranking in training results. The squad leader took him under his wing and helped him in every aspect. On the "Victory Red List" screen, the names, units, deeds, and other information of the soldiers on the list were played in a scrolling manner,</p>
96	05/22/25	<p>This article discusses in detail how a certain brigade strives to improve equipment management efficiency through a new "Digital Equipment Field." "After the 'digital equipment field' went online, the approval process such as vehicle mobilization, maintenance, and material request can be completed online, and equipment data can be dynamically collected and risks and hidden dangers can be monitored in real time." Not long ago, a certain army brigade completed the seasonal maintenance of equipment. The person in charge of the vehicle management station in the barracks said that the work that was previously handled face-to-face can now be completed quickly online, and equipment management has become more convenient and efficient. The "Digital Equipment Field" is an intelligent information management platform launched by the brigade to improve the quality and efficiency of equipment management. The chief of the equipment management section of the brigade told reporters that, in the past, when organizing seasonal maintenance of equipment, officers and men not only had to track the maintenance of armored equipment and update nearly a thousand data tables, but also had to carry out daily work such as repair approval and equipment application, which consumed a lot of time and energy. After moving to the new barracks, many companies were far away from the parking lot, which made it inconvenient for officers and men to handle business. After understanding the situation, they conducted in-depth investigations at the front line and found that there were problems such as unscientific allocation of equipment management resources, cumbersome approval procedures, and inefficient business handling at the grassroots level to varying degrees. "Only by managing and using equipment well in peacetime can it play its due role in wartime." The brigade Party Committee studied and decided to build a set of dynamic adjustment, precise, and effective information management system in combination with the actual needs of training and preparation for war, which can improve work efficiency while reducing the burden on grassroots officers and men. Subsequently, the relevant departments introduced intelligent and digital systems for auxiliary management, carried out collective discussions, and came up with a set of solutions. In response to the problems commonly reported by officers and men, such as too many reports, complex data, and difficult statistics, additional equipment such as parking lot gates, access control identification, and mobile collection terminals were added to</p>

		gradually realize autonomous and intelligent equipment information collection and data statistics updates. In response to the problems of cumbersome equipment maintenance and approval procedures and difficult deployment, detailed maintenance tasks were assigned, maintenance conditions were dynamically updated, various response plans were improved, and the autonomous maintenance capabilities of grassroots units were improved. In response to the problems of difficult vehicle management and high risks under mobile conditions, the dispatched vehicle information was integrated through the system, and the use time and driving routes were merged and reduced. If there is a temporary need for a vehicle, it can be directly approved by the on-duty chief... A few months later, a set of intelligent information management platforms that meet confidentiality requirements and have functions such as online approval of vehicle dispatch, real-time presentation of equipment status, and auxiliary generation of maintenance plans came into being - "Digital Equipment Field." The system is designed, tested and accepted in strict accordance with the principles of "intensive configuration, modular support, simplification and economy, and practicality," and can provide information collection, data management and other functional support for the brigade, battalion, and company duty rooms. In the brigade office, Yang Tao, the duty officer of the security seat, is relying on the "digital equipment field" to handle a temporary vehicle dispatch task.
97	05/23/25	This article is about honoring a veteran commander of an 80 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade's battalion during the War of Liberation and the Korean War.
98	05/23/25	This is a long article about how an 81 <sup>st</sup> GA brigade provided ways for its troops to come up with innovative ways to do many things. According to reports, the brigade has always focused on encouraging officers and men to explore and research around the innovation of tactics and training methods, equipment, and equipment innovation. During a grassroots survey, the brigade leaders learned that grassroots officers and men were very enthusiastic about innovation and put forward many good ideas for innovation, but due to the lack of financial support, many ideas and creativity could only remain on the drawing board. To this end, they decided to explore and implement the grassroots innovation "Dream Project" under the premise of complying with relevant regulations and provide financial and policy support for technical elites and professional experts to carry out innovation in terms of site support and equipment procurement. At the same time, the brigade also invited experts from colleges and universities and technical backbones from manufacturers to give lectures to the team to help officers and men open their innovation horizons, solve the difficulties of innovation, and further stimulate the vitality of innovation. Last year, to improve the anti-interference ability of a certain type of equipment in a complex electromagnetic environment, Dong Qiyue, a second-class sergeant of a certain company, wanted to design a new control system through programming technology and 3D printing technology. He submitted this project to his superiors in accordance with the application process of the grassroots innovation "Dream Project." Not long after, the project was approved after review and demonstration. With sufficient financial support, the research and development of the project quickly entered the fast lane. At present, this control system has been used in actual combat training and has been recognized by officers and men for its strong practicality.
99	05/23/25	This article discusses how officers and men of an 8 <sup>th</sup> Company assigned to a brigade returned to the place its origin in Shandong Province to celebrate its 62 <sup>nd</sup> anniversary.
100	05/23/25	This article discusses how an 80 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade has handled personnel psychological issues. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found through preliminary research that as various tasks were pushed forward in succession, some officers and men had psychological tension, anxiety, boredom, and other emotions, which could not be relieved for a while. To this end, they integrated psychological services into ideological and political work, gave full



		play to the advantages of ideological backbones as people around officers and men, and combined with daily heart-to-heart activities to investigate and counsel the psychological problems of officers and men. Since some ideological backbones lack professional knowledge, they cooperated with relevant institutions to carry out special training and encouraged the company's political chief and ideological backbones to obtain psychological counselor certificates. So far, more than 50 officers and men have passed the psychological counselor assessment and have been certified.
101	05/23/25	This is a detailed article about how the Political Instructor of a 77 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade's company helped a new two-year recruit deal with anxiety and family issues, including having the government provide relief funds for his needy family, even though the new recruit did not trust him to begin with.
102	05/24/25	This article is about an unidentified PLAA unit's history since it was created in 1949. Nothing of value.
103	05/24/25	Recently, a company of the 82 <sup>nd</sup> GA welcomed a group of 34 veterans who had served in the company's predecessor. They were invited to participate in the theme event of "Passing on the Torch to Remember the Original Heart, Striving to Strengthen the Army and Continue the Glory" organized by the company and communicated face to face with officers and men. The company has won the collective first-class merit once and the collective second-class merit 17 times in history.
104	05/24/25	This article discusses how an unidentified brigade has begun conducting a "cloud" Party class for units that are away from their home base. For example, after conducting training 500 kilometers away, the soldiers conducted a "cloud" Party class almost immediately. The focus is on studying and implementing the Party spirit classes and is organized into three topics: firm ideals and beliefs, strengthening Party spirit, and cultivating official morality and character.
105	05/26/25	This article is about an 82 <sup>nd</sup> GA sergeant first class who is the squad leader of a company's cooking squad and has 15 years of party membership. He has worked in positions such as tank driving, shooter, repairman, and cook, and has won the third-class merit once. When changed his position from a tank driver to a tank technician, he was faced with new equipment with more advanced performance, some soldiers did not dare to let go of the operation due to safety concerns and suggested waiting for on-site guidance from the manufacturer's technical personnel. He took the initiative to ask the company's party branch and signed a military order: to bite the "hard bones" within a time limit and solve technical problems for the company. During that time, he got into the bottom of the tank during the day, disassembled and assembled parts one by one, and tested and verified performance parameters one by one, often covered in oil; at night, he worked overtime to study theoretical knowledge, and studied the connection of power lines, engine structure principles, and troubleshooting methods in depth. After three months of research, he took notes in three large notebooks, which provided useful references for the company's actual equipment training later. He attributed all his awards and accomplishments to being a Party member.
106	05/26/25	This article is about a sergeant first class assigned to an 82 <sup>nd</sup> GA brigade who won the annual 400-meter obstacle assessment in 2024, which included going off a high board diving platform and climbing a ladder but then broke his knee and underwent surgery. Over the next several months he underwent surgery and rehab physical training and followed a training plan established by his company commander. He won the assessment again in 2025.
107	05/26/25	This article is about a "Daily Message" board that a company assigned to a 74 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade set up on the company's propaganda display board that everyone looks at each day. The message board has shifted from just data to challenges between squads for competitions and notices about special food during meals.

	108	05/26/25	This is a lengthy article without much substance about a Central Theater Command Army (CTCA) brigade's demolition company, which includes <u>crawling on the ground through areas that might have unexploded weapons.</u>
	109	05/26/25	This article is about new enlisted personnel assigned to the Xinjiang Military Command's (District) Kuzewen Border Defense Company that is stationed at the northern foot of the Tarbagatai mountain range, which straddles the China–Kazakhstan border, located in northwestern Xinjiang, China, and the Abai Region of East Kazakhstan, where there are 160 days of strong winds above level six in a year. This was their first patrol after receiving three months of adaptive training. As the patrol team moved along the wire fence on the border, they came across a wolf pack that watched them closely.
	110	05/26/25	This is a story about a sergeant first class whose wife and three-year old son visited him at his Guangtoushan outpost of a border defense brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army (NTCA), which is covered with ice and snow for most of the year, and the lowest temperature can reach minus 45 degrees Celsius. A few days before the visit, the temperature gradually warmed up, and the wife, who was unable to visit him during the Spring Festival this year, finally arrived at the outpost. The trip took three days and two nights, and after four transfers, they traveled more than 1,700 kilometers to meet him. However, after arriving at 8 o'clock in the evening, the child fell ill due to the cold weather and acclimatization. After temporary treatment in a hospital near the station, they were worried that the cold weather would continue to aggravate the child's condition, so she decided to return home immediately. The next day, they took the train home, and he went back to his patrol.
	111	05/26/25	This is a lengthy article about how soldiers assigned to various border patrol posts deal with daily life and the change of personnel due to the annual two-cycle conscription system, which is likened to "migratory bird sentry posts." Nothing of substance other than references to weather conditions. For example, in early summer, in the depths of the Altai Mountains on the Sino-Mongolian border, the water and grass are lush, and the mountains and forests are picturesque. In May every year, when the ice and snow in northern Xinjiang melt, the officers and men of the Koktokay Sea Defense Company of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region will enter the Hayar sentry post. Passing through the quiet valley and walking on the ancient pastoral road, they arrived at this outpost like migratory birds. In September and October, everyone will evacuate the deep mountains and dense forests before the heavy snow closes the mountains, waiting to be stationed again next year.
	112	05/28/25	This is a detailed article about how a certain brigade has set up a program for anyone to report any type of problem, including personal or work related, and to have it resolved as rapidly as possible. For example, a sergeant at a training ground in northern Jiangxi called the "Service Grassroots Special Hotline" to report equipment failure problems. The department responded on the same day and the problem was quickly solved; at a training point in Binhai, the stationed officers and men reported equipment support, training venues, and other issues to the relevant business departments of the department through the video conference system. The department cadres promised to solve them within three days. In recent days, the Party Committee and the department of a certain army brigade have devoted themselves to serving the grassroots, and their pragmatic style has won praise from officers and men. In practice, they require leaders and cadres to strictly follow the spirit of the Central Committee's eight regulations, the CMC's ten regulations and their implementation rules, and carefully find problems that affect the quality and efficiency of serving the grassroots; widely collect opinions and suggestions from officers and men on the style of work of the Party Committee, sort out and form a "List of Negative Behaviors of Party Committees in Serving the Grassroots Style of Work" that needs to be reviewed and rectified, and further clarify the responsibilities and requirements of serving

		<p>the grassroots; in accordance with the requirements of “the grassroots have expectations, and the organs will do it immediately,” form a “hotline direct access, cloud linkage, and officers and men’s evaluation” work mechanism to provide precise services to the grassroots, and ensure that good things are done well, practical things are done, and difficult things are done properly. “After the officers and men report the problems through the hotline, the leading department will sort them out and summarize them, distinguish different situations, and connect with relevant departments to solve them. The cadres of the organs will follow up the whole process to ensure that everything has a response and can be implemented.” The leader of the brigade told reporters that the officers and men reported the problems through the “special hotline for serving the grassroots,” and their voices went directly to the relevant business departments of the organs, which greatly improved the efficiency of problem solving. This practice has built a “bridge of communication” between the grassroots and the organs. In view of the reality that the troops are numerous and widespread, they also explored the establishment of a “multi-party linkage, cloud-based quick handling” mechanism, and held “cloud-based talks” regularly to focus on solving problems such as “long feedback chain of demands, low efficiency of cross-domain coordination, and few special situation handling methods” that appeared in the past service process at the grassroots level. In addition, they also pay attention to follow-up services and continuous performance evaluation, using the satisfaction of officers and men as the evaluation standard to ensure that the quality and efficiency of grassroots services are continuously improved.</p>
113	05/29/25	<p>This article is about how a repair company subordinate to a Xinjiang Military Command [District] trained over a year to compete and rank among the top during a 10-kilometer competition. The company brought in a new instructor who had to deal with various personal issues by members of the company. For example, some people said they were repair personnel, not combat personnel, so why should they train for this.</p>
114	05/29/25	<p>A service and support company (支援保障连) subordinate to an 82<sup>nd</sup> GA brigade created a name wall to encourage the personnel to be aware of what everyone is doing. A new conscript who had been a college student came up with the idea. The wall is divided into honorary blocks, such as second-class merit, third-class merit, commendation, and “four-have” outstanding soldiers, which correspond to the names of officers and men who have made meritorious contributions and received awards. Behind every name, there is a struggle story.</p>
115	05/30/25	<p>This is a very detailed article about how a reconnaissance team wearing night vision goggles and camouflage clothes and a using a tactical map crossed through the forest and a 20-meter-wide stream using ropes to help each other cross the stream at night to infiltrate the “enemy” and guide firepower to attack the “enemy” command post. Although they were following a specific plan to arrive at a certain time, they were delayed and the squad leader made a decision on his own to adjust the route to arrive on time, which they did. After arriving, they used a drone to find their target. The drone took off and was subjected to strong electromagnetic interference just after it flew a short distance. The drone operator keenly noticed that there might be signal jammers operating in the target area, so he made an emergency landing and reported the situation to the squad leader. After some investigation, the reconnaissance team obtained important intelligence that the “enemy” command post was nearby. Seeing that there was not much time left, the squad leader decided to change the route again, climb from the cliff, and advance to the weak defense of the “enemy.” At this moment, special information suddenly came. An order came from the walkie-talkie: “There is a ‘poisonous miasma’ in the forest ahead, deal with it quickly.” The officers and men of the reconnaissance team stopped, put on their gas masks, checked the air tightness, and began to move quickly through the forest. As the officers and men approached the “enemy” command post, a steep cliff with a</p>



		height difference of more than 10 meters appeared in front of them. They sent back the target data of the “enemy” command post and guard post to the command post. The rear firepower team accurately positioned, the whistling sound of artillery tore through the night, and the artillery fire instantly covered the target area.
116	05/30/25	This is a detailed article about Sergeant Second Class Wu Yunfei, who has served for 23 years and is a missile technician. During this period, his unit has had three generations of air defense equipment. He has focused on creating equipment to detect problems with the launchers so they can be used accurately. Wu Yunfei’s innovative research and development journey began with a live-fire shooting mission. At that time, a missile launcher suddenly broke down. Relying on the detection equipment at the time, they could not conduct a comprehensive inspection of the launch platform in a short time. In particular, the engine and circuit layout are greatly affected by environmental factors. If conventional detection methods are used, it will cause launch delays and affect the entire mission. Therefore, the idea of developing a set of rapid detection devices took root in Wu Yunfei’s heart. Late at night, Wu Yunfei drew a mind map on his notebook. The roar of the three engines to be inspected came one after another, and Wu attached 12 micro sensors to pipes of different materials. An abnormal waveform suddenly appeared on the oscilloscope screen, and this discovery gave him inspiration. With his efforts, a set of rapid detection devices was successfully developed. Wu Yunfei’s research and development and innovation achievements are far more than this one. In the air defense missile technology maintenance room, he led his comrades to work together to solve problems, and five innovative achievements were awarded national patents. There is no shortcut to success, but it is just taking more roads than others. Wu Yunfei always carries a notebook with him, with a line of words written on the cover of the notebook: “Failure is the battle situation, time is combat effectiveness.” Over the past 20 years, he has changed notebooks one after another, densely recording more than 400 failure cases, more than 500 maintenance experiences, and more than 40 hand-drawn circuit diagrams, which are called “maintenance handbooks” by his comrades.
117	05/30/25	This is a big picture article about how an 82 <sup>nd</sup> GA brigade established a “military training topological map” to promote training at each level from brigade to battalion to company level. Specifically, “The improvement of the individual training results of officers and men has led to the overall improvement of the company’s training level. This is a new change brought about by our exploration of the use of the “military training target topology map” to promote the transformation and upgrading of training.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they drew on the research results of topological structures and drew a tree-like “military training target topology map,” breaking down and refining the combat tasks step by step according to “brigade-battalion-company.” All levels set a “target set” that suits their own reality. The officers and men then use the company’s “target set” as a reference and combine their own situation to make personal training target cards containing training courses, progress and efforts. “After carefully studying the combat mission of the entire battalion, the battalion and company can set its own ‘target set’ in combination with the combat division of labor. Each company can further refine the ‘target set’ by distinguishing between command, action, and support combat groups, clarifying the training standards according to the requirements of the military training outline, and helping officers and men to set personal growth goals.”
118	05/30/25	This is a big picture article about how problems at each level within a brigade have either not been reported or have not been fixed. This problem has lasted for years. A working group was set up to examine this issue and solve it. For example, concerning one problem, at the head office meeting, the brigade leaders made serious criticisms of this phenomenon and required the headquarters’

		<p>departments to make immediate rectifications: re-collect and sort out the list of grassroots contradictions and difficulties and strictly prohibit private “setting up barriers” for grassroots needs; for the problems reported by the grassroots, clarify the responsible persons, responsible departments and solution time limits one by one; review the progress of the weekly handover meeting, and the departments that have not completed the work within the specified time limit must make a situation explanation. After the problem is solved, the grassroots will fill in the “Evaluation Form for the Service of the Agencies to the Grassroots,” and the evaluation results will be directly linked to the evaluation of the agency departments at the end of the year. Recently, a clerk re-listed the problems for one issue and reported the contradictions and difficulties of each company truthfully. It is reported that, as of now, the various business departments of the agency have collected 69 problems in six categories that grassroots units are unable to solve or require overall coordination by the agency and have formulated solutions for each of them.</p>
119	05/30/25	<p>This is a detailed article about how a 74<sup>th</sup> GA brigade’s artillery battalion has dealt with several new sergeants who joined the PLA as college students. Although they are smart, they don’t necessarily have good combat skills. For example, an officer from the Human Resources Department of the brigade introduced that according to relevant regulations, before the first granting of the rank of sergeant, the number of years that eligible college student conscripts have studied in ordinary colleges and universities can be converted into years of service, and those with outstanding performance can be promoted to higher ranks. In this regard, the commander of the first howitzer company said frankly: “The soldiers who are promoted to higher ranks have high academic qualifications, but lack grassroots experience and have shortcomings in leading troops, managing equipment, and handling special situations, which lead to the mismatch between rank and ability for some personnel.” The brigade’s training staff introduced that since last year, the group of soldiers who have been promoted to higher ranks in the brigade have taken the lead in overcoming many difficult and key subjects, and several training methods explored have been promoted by superiors. At present, the brigade is exploring the establishment of a special training mechanism before promotion, organizing soldiers who are expected to be promoted to higher ranks to conduct comprehensive training and assessment, and creating more favorable conditions for their growth and development.</p>
120	05/30/25	<p>This is a big picture article about how an 81<sup>st</sup> GA brigade created an “Innovation Dream Fund” to help pay for innovation by its grassroots personnel. Previously, grassroots personnel came up with ways to solve multiple problems, but there was no funding to help implement them. For example, several members of the night training equipment research team came up with many “golden ideas,” but due to lack of funds, these design concepts only remained on the drawings; a newly graduated cadre had the idea of designing an electronic sand table around improving combat planning capabilities, but due to lack of financial support, it could not be implemented. The brigade leaders told reporters that during that survey, they found that grassroots officers and men were on the front line and often came up with innovative ideas that made people shine, but often because of lack of funds, they ended up in vain.</p>
121	05/31/25	<p>This article briefly discusses, without any detail, activities involving vehicle training in the Tibet Military Command [District] at an altitude of more than 4,000 meters. Faced with continuous special situations, officers and men responded calmly, flexibly adopted a combination of walking and fighting, and integrated offense and defense tactics to successfully complete the training tasks. In the summary of the replay, Captain Chen of a company of the unit said: “As motor soldiers, we are both drivers and combatants. To conduct transportation tasks well, we must have superb driving skills and good combat qualities.”</p>

PLAN	122	05/06/25	<p>In late spring, a fleet of ships composed of Huangshi [Frigate Hull 655], Qinhuangdao [Frigate Hull 656], and Zhangjiakou [Frigate Hull 605] ships of a flotilla [<i>zhidui</i>] of the NTCN conducted a practical training around comprehensive attack and defense, emergency response, and other subjects, and tested various tactics and training methods under complex conditions. “The right side of the Qinhuangdao ship contacted the ‘floating mine’ and caused an ‘explosion,’ and many fires broke out!” During the formation’s maneuver, a special situation suddenly occurred, and the officers and men at each position moved upon hearing the order and quickly launched emergency rescue. The secondary gun operator of the Huangshi ship stared at the “enemy” target on the screen and carefully checked the aiming point. “Fire!” As the command was given, the secondary gun of the Huangshi ship fired decisively and successfully hit the unexploded “floating mine.” After confirming the safety of the sea area, the Huangshi ship quickly adjusted its course and speed and used a high-pressure water gun to remotely extinguish the fire. Subsequently, the Zhangjiakou ship organized officers and men to carry out towing operations and tow the Qinhuangdao ship to move. With the tacit cooperation of the officers and men of the two ships, the special situation was successfully handled, and the formation continued to maneuver towards the target sea area. “The formation coordination training aims to enhance the tacit understanding between different ships and different combat positions, clench fingers into fists, and form a joint force.” The leader of the flotilla [<i>zhidui</i>] introduced that in this training, they randomly embedded a variety of special situations and constructed a complex battlefield environment, forcing officers and men to think about countermeasures in dangerous situations and difficult situations and improve the combat capability of the troops. A department head of the Zhangjiakou ship told reporters: “During the long-distance training, the meteorological and hydrological conditions are complex, and dealing with various special situations on the spot is a big challenge for the officers and men’s situational awareness and emergency response capabilities.” “Two ‘enemy’ planes quickly approached our formation!” As the formation moved to the target sea area, the commander suddenly received a notification and immediately commanded the officers and men to meet the “enemy.” However, the “enemy” plane did not fly according to our predicted route but took a series of tactical actions to evade radar detection to break through the air defense area. The formation commander was calm and quickly issued instructions: the Qinhuangdao ship fired multiple jamming bombs in succession, successfully jamming the “enemy” target; the Zhangjiakou ship operator pressed the launch button, and the air defense missiles whizzed out... In the combat command room, the formation commander flexibly adjusted the offensive and defensive strategies according to the battlefield situation, and the officers and men of the radar, sonar, and other departments cooperated closely and responded quickly. Between the sea and the sky, reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance and suppression and counter-suppression took turns, the two sides fought wits and courage, and the offensive and defensive situation changed several times. “Close cooperation between combat positions and systems can provide the best solution to complex air situations and continuously improve the air defense capability of the fleet.” The leader of the flotilla [<i>zhidui</i>] introduced that they have carried out specialized training around the use of firepower and command coordination of the fleet and continuously strengthened the combat skills and emergency response capabilities of officers and men. Comprehensive attack and defense, submarine search... one after another practical subjects are carried out alternately, and the confrontation between the two sides has shifted from sea and air to under the sea. The fleet deployed towed sonars and expanded the search range, and a “shark hunting” operation continued.</p>
	123	05/07/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain naval unit has had a detachment [<i>fendui</i>] of engineers address issues on ships concerning linking theory with actual use of</p>

		<p>equipment. For example, not long ago, Engineer Yu of a certain naval unit delivered the newly developed software and operation manual to the officers and men of the ship force, which began six months earlier. That day, Engineer Yu received a consultation call from a staff officer of the front-line troops. It turned out that a certain ship unit wanted to increase the intensity of the complex electromagnetic environment setting in training, but lacked relevant theoretical and means support, resulting in a single training method and low training efficiency. To solve the problems of front-line officers and men as soon as possible, the unit set up a research detachment [<i>fendui</i>] to focus on the difficulties and solve them one by one through research, program demonstration, simulation and deduction, and task inspection. After half a year of debugging, they completed the development and upgrade of related supporting software and edited the software instructions and operation manual. It has become a normal practice for the scientific research backbones of the department to go to the front-line troops. The leader of a certain detachment [<i>fendui</i>] has been conducting training research on the front line of the army for many years, and many of the results have played a role in the exercises; a senior engineer led the project detachment [<i>fendui</i>] members to give lectures and provide training support for the troops more than 20 times. In recent years, the department has adopted methods such as letter inquiry and on-site docking to understand the needs of combat training, established a normal coordination and communication mechanism with many troops, and released combat research problem databases many times, pushing more than 100 results. The topics come from combat training, and the results go to combat training. The leaders of the department told reporters that they continue to expand the “scientific research needs library” and continuously strengthen the coordination of advantageous resources in various professional fields, establish a rapid response mechanism, increase the intensity of scientific research, and strive to make greater contributions to improving the troops’ ability to win.</p>
124	05/07/25	<p>This is a long article about how cadets at the Naval Aviation University conduct physical training. They begin the day with a 3,000-meter run. From basic running and push-ups to assassinations, grenade throwing, and more complex tactical movements, every step is inseparable from solid physical support. Guided by the “Military Physical Training Outline,” the base actively explores new scientific training models, conducts military physical training in a layered and classified manner according to the physical test data of recruits, and improves the quality and efficiency of military physical training for recruits through a series of innovative means, striving to comprehensively develop the physical fitness of recruits and contribute to the generation of combat effectiveness. During the training interval, the squad leader of the new training organized new cadets to play tug-of-war to liven up the training atmosphere. Every week, cadets will undergo a physical fitness test, which is a key link in testing their training results for the week. After the test, the squad leader will sort out the results and enter them into the computer to form a detailed data record. Every week, the physical fitness data of the recruits will be displayed in the training room. The squad leaders of the new training detachment [<i>fendui</i>] sit together and carefully analyze the graphs, icons, bar charts, and curves converted from various data to study the changes in the physical fitness scores of each recruit. They not only pay attention to the overall training situation but also pay attention to the specific performance of each recruit in each subject. Based on data, the military physical training process of recruits has become more scientific, detailed, and precise. After six weeks of training, cadet Zhang’s supine crunch scores increased from 15 to 51, He’s pull-ups improved from four to 15, and Liu’s 3,000-meter running scores shortened from 18 minutes and 32 seconds to 13 minutes and 42 seconds... This is a combination of basic training movements designed by the base to help cadets quickly improve their physical fitness, including squats, jumping jacks, clapping hands, elbow-knee bumps, prone mountain climbing, high leg lifts, push-ups,</p>

		<p>supine crunches, and plank support. Before morning exercises and training every day, cadets will warm up with these movements. According to the characteristics of the training courses, group training of three basic movements is arranged. Finally, the “Nine 100” training is completed every day. Next, the base will also add tactical basic movements and breaststroke to the competition. Training injuries have always been a difficult hurdle that recruits must face in training. If preventive measures are not in place, then training injuries may become a “stumbling block,” which will not only interrupt the training progress, but also affect the enthusiasm of recruits to participate in military physical training. To prevent training injuries and reduce the risk of training injuries, the base introduced the functional movement screening (FMS) scoring system at the beginning of training to comprehensively evaluate the movement patterns of recruits’ training.</p>
125	05/10/25	<p>This long article discusses activities taking place at an NTCN base’s ship demagnetization operation dock. On the deck of the ship, the officers and men carefully adjusted the position of the measuring instruments; in the cabin, groups of data were constantly updated on the electronic display screen. “Under the influence of factors such as long-term magnetization of the earth’s magnetic field and machine operation, the magnetism of the ship will continue to accumulate. Regular demagnetization is an important means to ensure the safety of the ship.” The stationmaster told reporters that demagnetization can make the warship “magnetically invisible,” just like putting on an “invisible cloak” for the warship, protecting the ship from the threat of magnetic weapons and avoiding magnetic detection.</p>
126	05/12/25	<p>This article briefly identifies an electromagnetic communications detachment [<i>fendui</i>] subordinate to a PLAN navigation station that is mainly responsible for the power supply and communication issues. The detachment [<i>fendui</i>] is often out checking for issues all day long. The newly revised common regulations stipulate that for units with dispersed deployment, roll calls can also be conducted by video (audio) under the premise of meeting security and confidentiality requirements. To study and implement this regulation, we insist on gathering personnel at 8:30 every night by the cadres in charge of the detachment [<i>fendui</i>] and participate in the centralized roll call of the detachment [<i>fendui</i>] through video through military mobile phones without affecting the work of the outbound mission detachment [<i>fendui</i>]. The implementation of the new regulations effectively solves the management problems faced by the troops under the conditions of movement and dispersion. Video roll calls not only help the chief officer to fully grasp the dynamics of the officers and men but also can promptly convey the precautions that need to be reminded, improve the timeliness of education and management, and strengthen the prevention of safety issues in advance.</p>
127	05/13/25	<p>This is a detailed article about how a naval flotilla [<i>zhidui</i>] has begun using simulators to prepare for actual training. In recent years, with the entry of new ships, the task of training with new equipment is heavy. The new ships have a high degree of automation. How to make officers and men familiar with and master new equipment and consolidate their ability foundation has become a realistic issue facing the detachment [<i>fendui</i>]’s Party Committee. “In order to solve the problems encountered in combat effectiveness construction, we actively explore the way of simulation training and enrich and expand training methods and means.” The leader of the flotilla introduced that they fully utilized the advantages of simulation training in constructing a realistic training environment and improving training efficiency, carried out simulation training around ship operation and damage control, continuously improved the integration of people and equipment, and helped the crew to lay a solid foundation for ability and quality. The flotilla organized key personnel to learn from military academies and jointly carried out research on ship simulation operation training equipment with</p>



		academies; organized experts from the research group to conduct on-board research; integrated the characteristics of new equipment into the development process of the simulation operation training system; and developed a simulation operation training system for pilot use on a certain ship. “The simulation operation training system truly restores the ship operation equipment in the cab and has built-in multiple port scene data. Before entering and leaving the port each time, we can familiarize ourselves with the route and navigation in advance through simulation training, which effectively improves the ship’s operation ability.” In addition, in view of the difficulty of organizing some training subjects and the long training cycle, the flotilla actively established a cooperation mechanism with relevant units, participated in the commissioning and development of various types of simulation training equipment, actively introduced new simulation training equipment, and shortened the talent training cycle, and many people passed the certification of navigation duty officers. “We scientifically coordinate maritime tasks and port training, make good use of the gaps between tasks and the rest period, and organize officers and men to carry out simulation training.” Director Zhao of the flotilla’s ship training room introduced that as training support personnel, they make full use of simulation training equipment to create a training environment close to the real battlefield for trainees and help officers and men grow rapidly.
128	05/14/25	On May 14, crew members from the Eastern Theater Command Navy’s (ETCN) Yimengshan Amphibious Transport Doc [Hull 988] visited a veteran and presented him with souvenirs.
129	05/16/25	This is a detailed article about how a land-based STCN helicopter regiment conducted training over water in the South China Sea. Prior to take off, the maintenance officers and men had entered the field in advance to check the key parts of the fighter engine, avionics system, instrument equipment, etc. one by one. To ensure that the helicopters participate in the training in the best condition, they focus on strengthening the maintenance of the navigation and communication systems according to the current sea conditions and weather and training subject characteristics. “Suspicious signal found!” A helicopter was suddenly interfered with by signals when it was advancing towards the target sea area at an ultra-low altitude. Faced with complex meteorological and hydrological conditions, the sonar operator carefully identified and quickly determined the “enemy” position coordinates. The crew members quickly established an attack route based on the cockpit instrument data and visual observations, adjusted the course and speed, and quickly followed up to complete tactical actions such as locking on mobile targets at sea and simulating attacks. “Simulating the real battlefield environment and setting up complex tactical backgrounds in training is to establish a clear orientation for actual combat and training.” The leaders of the regiment introduced that, in recent years, as the mission tasks have been continuously expanded, they have focused on key subjects such as anti-submarine and anti-ship and set up special situations such as deviation from the route, signal interference, and bad weather in line with actual combat requirements, forcing pilots to improve their ability to deal with emergencies in difficult and dangerous situations. After a few hours, the participating helicopters returned and landed one after another. The leaders of the regiment introduced that in the next step, they will focus on practical training on subjects such as three-dimensional delivery, offshore search and rescue, and ship-aircraft coordinated anti-submarine, using unfamiliar waters and low weather conditions to increase the difficulty and intensity of training, and continuously hone the ship-aircraft coordination and system combat capabilities.
130	05/17/25	This is a detailed article about how a certain naval unit coordinated teaching resources to organize diving and blasting training. “Diving and blasting training has a high-risk factor, and some units have insufficient training experience and conservative methods.” The leaders of the department introduced that they had

		<p>previously conducted in-depth investigations at the grassroots level and found that some units, for safety reasons, repeated many simple subjects when organizing diving and blasting training; some units faced difficulties such as insufficient teaching force and limited venues and equipment and focused their training on professional theoretical learning, and their practical operation capabilities were weak. To this end, the department coordinated teaching resources, selected professional backbones to form a training detachment [<i>fendui</i>], and carried out specialized training around diving blasting. They invited experts in relevant military and civilian fields to conduct lectures and tutoring on dangerous subjects to help the trainees strengthen their training and practical skills. “The training method of ad hoc guidance and special situations and a combination of multiple subjects has effectively improved the skills of the trainees in applying and handling special situations.” The leader of the department introduced that during the training, they implemented underwater infiltration, underwater blasting, and other subjects in a coherent manner to hone the hard skills of the trainees in diving and breaking obstacles under complex circumstances. At the training site, the trainees were divided into two groups, one for underwater cover, and the other for judging the detonation method and preparing for blasting according to the environment and the nature of the target. After fixing the obstacle breaker, the detachment [<i>fendui</i>] members quickly withdrew to a safe area. With a few muffled sounds, the target was successfully cleared.</p>
131	05/18/25	<p>This article briefly discusses how a PLAN early warning aircraft assigned to a PLAN aviation regiment identified “enemy” ships and coordinated with unidentified PLAN ships to attack them. Based on the real-time data transmitted by the early warning aircraft, the fleet commander quickly judged and decisively issued orders, and the air defense, anti-ship, anti-submarine, and other combat units were ready... “The future battlefield is a confrontation between systems. Only by integrating various combat units into the system can the effect of ‘1+1&gt;2’ be achieved.” The leaders of the regiment introduced that in recent years, they have routinely conducted coordinated training with friendly forces, set up complex battlefield environments closely in actual combat, and guided special situations and dangerous situations on the spot to hone the combat capabilities of the force system.</p>
132	05/18/25	<p>On the afternoon of May 16, the Chinese naval fleet invited to Singapore to participate in the “China-Singapore Cooperation-2025” joint maritime exercise completed various tasks and set off for home. The “China-Singapore Cooperation-2025” joint maritime exercise lasted for 8 days and was divided into three stages: port-shore exchanges, joint maritime exercises, and closing summary. During the period, the two sides carried out exchange activities such as ship visits, friendly ball games, and business seminars, and completed multiple subjects such as passing through mine threat areas, naval gun firing at sea, joint search and rescue, and medical evacuation. The participating forces of both sides closely coordinated and cooperated tacitly, effectively tempering the ability of joint maritime operations. Since 2015, the “China-Singapore Cooperation” series of exercises have become an important platform for naval cooperation between the two countries, promoting the standardization and systematization of practical cooperation between the two sides at a high level, and are a vivid manifestation of China and Singapore’s practice of the concept of common security.</p>
133	05/19/25	<p>This is a very long article about how PLAN researchers have been researching information concerning corrosion to ships for over a decade. Not long ago, a new generation of ship materials developed by a research room of the Naval Research Institute passed the layers of access tests and officially entered the Navy Ship Material Library. Based on their research, a record book of equipment maintenance data has been used. The data showed that the corrosion failure rate curve showed a downward trend. “In the past, we were often ‘called’ for</p>

		emergency repair tasks. Now there are fewer consultation calls from grassroots officers and men. Does it mean that our research is very effective?” “The number of fault repair orders has decreased, which does show that our work has begun to show results. But the service life of equipment is often decades, and it is too early to say that it is successful now.” “Equipment protection is a protracted battle. The higher the quality of development, the longer the inspection cycle is required. We must continue to maintain a rigorous attitude...”
134	05/19/25	This is a 45-second video in Chinese about the PLAN’s third hospital ship “Auspicious Ark” (吉祥方舟) [Hull 868] that recently conducted a multi-element, full-process medical rescue drill in a certain area of the Yellow Sea to test and improve the overall training level of the ship and hone the officers and men’s ability to perform various medical rescue tasks.
135	05/20/25	This article briefly discusses how an unidentified ship formation went to a certain sea area to carry out multi-subject training to hone practical combat capabilities such as emergency response and coordination and engaged “enemy” ships and a submarine. Navigation supply, joint search and rescue, comprehensive attack and defense, ship damage control... The formation carried out a number of trainings continuously during the sea, practicing command and coordination in real fighting and tempering the ability to win.
136	05/23/25	This article discusses how a part-time medical staff assessment of an unidentified PLAN base was conducted as scheduled. At the assessment site, more than 100 part-time medical staff from different support positions such as fuel, driving, guards, and maintenance accelerated their growth towards providing medical support during actual combat. The leaders of the base introduced that in this assessment, they set up four assessment areas: combat physical fitness, “enemy” artillery fire blockade, mutual rescue, and self-rescue. Each area simulates the corresponding typical battlefield environment and restores the injuries of personnel during wartime. Part-time medical workers need to complete the assessment of combat rescue skills such as hemostasis, bandaging, fixation, and transportation according to different battlefield environments and the injuries of the “wounded.” The oil custodian quickly bandaged the “wounded” to stop bleeding, the guards skillfully performed cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and the driver fixed the fractures of the “wounded.” The author saw at the scene that the part-time medical workers responded flexibly according to the on-site situation and quickly completed the assessment of subjects such as injury assessment, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and first aid. “Unlike in the past, this assessment specifically set up a wound assessment link. We require part-time medical workers to judge the injuries of the “wounded” on the spot and take targeted emergency treatment measures.” He Dingzheng, a member of the assessment team, introduced that this assessment is close to actual combat, setting difficult conditions, real environments, and sufficient difficulties, which not only tests the battlefield rescue skills and emergency response capabilities of part-time medical workers, but also tempers their strong psychological quality. According to reports, in recent years, the base has organized multiple batches of part-time medical worker assessments, and hundreds of officers and men have obtained part-time medical worker qualifications. In the next step, the base will summarize existing experience, optimize the assessment model in a targeted manner, and continuously improve the battlefield rescue level of part-time medical staff to provide support for better completion of military port area and maritime medical support tasks.
137	05/24/25	This article discusses how officers and enlisted sailors visited an ETCN new recruits training base and discussed how to adjust to military life. For example, they discussed how to take the first step in the military career, view the hardships and fatigue of soldiers, and create extraordinary achievements in ordinary positions. One person addressed the question of “The daily life of the recruit



			company is always to do housework, practice formations, conduct training, and recite regulations. Many new comrades find it monotonous and boring.” The basic answer was yes, but you work your way through it.
	138	05/26/25	This is a lengthy article about a PLAN 21-year-old recruit who joined in March 2025 as part of the first conscription cycle and was receiving basic training at a training base subordinate to the PLAN Submarine Academy. He went through several ups and downs and was shown on social media. For example, after graduating from high school, he fell into a “confused time.” He often lay in the room doing nothing and ordered takeout for extra meals at night. His weight soared from 65 kg to 85 kg. In the second half of 2024, encouraged by his relatives who had served in the army, he signed up for the military, but failed the physical examination. Three months later, he successfully lost weight and signed up again and was finally accepted. In the first horizontal bar exercise, he couldn’t do any pull ups; in the 3,000-meter run, he often fell behind; when tidying up, his quilts were not up to standard, and he was always criticized by name. His training NCO took him under his wing and helped him move up the training and psychological ladder.
PLAAF	139	05/02/25	This is a detailed article about an STCAF radar brigade that has been training to rotate its radars to multiple different locations rather than just the same location over and over. The new model identified as “cross-model rotation training, cross-regional training, and cross-task conversion” to hone the troops’ ability to perform tasks in complex electromagnetic environments and harsh weather conditions. After locking onto the target, the operators quickly transmitted the air situation data to the command post. While promoting “cross-model rotation training,” the brigade routinely conducts periodic rotation of units and actual combat training of mobile units. They organized their radar stations for rotation training to ensure cross-model support in extreme situations; the mobile units were deployed in deserts, snowfields, islands, and other environments to fully hone their actual combat skills. Last winter, a mobile unit of the brigade moved to a place in the north for training. In extremely cold weather, the cold wind wrapped in snow particles hit the radar antenna, the drive system of a certain equipment stopped running, and the radar could not be turned on. Faced with the test, the officers and men quickly divided into groups: one group used thaw to de-ice outdoors, and another group activated the extension heating function in the cabin. Soon, after the collaborative efforts of the officers and men, the radar antenna turned again, and the air situation appeared on the screen again. The brigade has also established a “three-all” training mechanism: full-element grouping, which combines radar operation, electronic countermeasures, logistics support, and other professions to cultivate compound talents; full-scenario coverage, building a special situation library such as plateau hypoxia, electromagnetic suppression, and equipment failure, forcing officers and men to hone their skills in dangerous and difficult situations; full-process inspection, using the simulation training platform to find capability shortcomings, real-time monitoring and intervention during training, and data analysis and optimization of action plans after training.
	140	05/08/25	This long article discusses the current regulations concerning how everyone’s personal items are stored in the barracks so that they can be picked up immediately if necessary to go to combat. For example, during the interview, the reporter saw that the officers and men of a certain unit who had just completed mobile training returned to the barracks after a long journey at a field training ground of the unit. After getting off the vehicle, the officers and men only carried a small amount of general supplies into the barracks, and personal living supplies and combat equipment were classified and placed in fixed positions on the tank. The newly revised common regulations stipulate: “Housekeeping settings should be conducive to combat readiness,” “Inspections of the beds and sentries should be combined to check the combat readiness of the duty personnel,” “Wartime

		management should be taken as an important part of military training exercises and drills, and integrated planning and deployment, integrated organization and implementation, and integrated inspection and evaluation.” The fundamental purpose of this series of specific regulations is to strictly cultivate the daily habits of soldiers so that all actions are conducive to war preparation and the execution of combat missions.
141	05/10/25	This article discusses in detail how a support company had problems quickly providing the support materials to an aviation unit during a combat readiness training event and needs to implement the Combat Readiness Regulations and Regulations on Military Safety Management. For example, not long ago, the company was criticized by the department for “dropping the chain” in the combat readiness pull. At that time, the company undertook the demonstration task of combat readiness warehouse construction in accordance with the requirements of the superiors. After receiving the task, the officers and men carefully arranged the combat readiness room. Not only did they place all kinds of combat readiness equipment and materials in order according to type, size, and height, but they also specially added a row of shelves, which looked neat and beautiful at a glance. Just when the company was confidently preparing to welcome the superior’s acceptance, the leaders of the department decided on the spot to test the effectiveness of the combat readiness room construction. In the beginning, the task went smoothly, but when it came to the stage of requesting materials, the officers and men lined up in front of the combat readiness room, and the speed of receiving materials was slow. In the end, the company’s performance was not good, which made the officers and men feel hot on their faces. “Your company’s combat readiness warehouse looks ‘neat,’ but the combat readiness materials are not placed in designated positions, and it is not convenient for personnel to enter and exit quickly, which is inconsistent with the requirements of preparing for war.” During the task review, a leader of the department pointed out that “the faster the troops are dispatched, the more likely they are to win the war. If we do not proceed from actual combat and strictly implement the combat readiness regulations, the ‘high standards’ will become ‘flowers’.” Afterwards, the company immediately made changes and rearranged the combat readiness warehouse in accordance with the principle of “benefiting combat readiness and facilitating training.”
142	05/12/25	This long article discusses how a Western Theater Command Air Force (WTCAF) brigade created a “Like Wall” where could put up notes identifying good and bad things. The “Like Wall” was set up to distinguish the three sections of “Heartwarming Moments,” “Training Breakthroughs,” and “Responsibilities,” guiding officers and men to like more specifically and clearly. A special “Anonymous Like” area was set up for officers and men who did not want to reveal their names.
143	05/12/25	This short article discusses training activities by a PLA AF brigade’s mobile radar battalion. The training included receiving “enemy” jamming and dealing with rain and snow.
144	05/13/25	This is a detailed article about how certain PLA AF personnel have not handled classified material safely, such as taking it back to their barracks rooms at night. After understanding the situation, the Party Committee of the department conducted a special analysis and found that some officers and men had cognitive deviations such as “temporary access for convenience” and “high efficiency of overtime in the dormitory,” and even had the tendency to take confidential carriers out of the confidential place for processing. In addition, the security detachment [ <i>fendui</i> ] also had problems such as incomplete registration and insufficient inspection frequency, which buried hidden dangers for the management of confidential carriers. “Confidential cabinets are not decorations, and legal requirements must be implemented!” The Party Committee of the department requires all levels to conduct self-inspections in accordance with relevant confidentiality regulations to ensure the full process control of

		<p>confidential carriers. In combination with self-inspection, they organized a special education on “No small matter of confidentiality,” compiled typical cases of loss and leakage into a warning record and strengthened the confidentiality awareness of officers and men through case analysis. At the same time, the use and management system of confidential carriers was further standardized, and the closed-loop management process of “approval for taking, supervision for use, and cancellation” was improved. It was required that the use of confidential carriers must be signed and filed by the chief officer, and the safety officer should focus on checking the bedside tables, desks, and other easy-to-miss points during the inspection. Later, the department upgraded the smart lock for the confidentiality cabinet and installed a monitoring system to achieve “human defense + technical defense” double insurance; hung confidentiality responsibility signs in the barracks to remind officers and men to always keep in mind the confidentiality requirements; sorted out the confidentiality laws and regulations in detail; formulated quantitative evaluation rules for confidentiality work; and linked the inspection results with the evaluation of officers and men. After a period of rectification, officers and men gradually developed the habit of “putting it into the cabinet when leaving the hand and clearing the table when leaving the post,” and the awareness of confidentiality was integrated into their daily behavior.</p>
145	05/13/25	<p>This is a lengthy article about how various PLA AF units were not pleased with certain equipment they received from manufacturers, so they designed their own. For example, when a certain brigade organized training, it was found that it was difficult to meet the training needs by relying solely on friendly aviation units to coordinate training, but the purchase of training target drones was not only costly, but also difficult to maintain in the later stage. “Equipment distribution has a cycle, but there should be no ‘gap period’ in combat effectiveness construction. We must find ways to use existing equipment to conduct technical research, reduce training costs, and improve training quality and efficiency.” To this end, the brigade selected technical backbones to form a research detachment [fendui] to conduct technical verification based on existing equipment. The head of a research detachment [fendui] led officers and men to collect information and visit factories and found that a certain type of drone has a high flight altitude and long endurance, which is more suitable for conversion into a training drone. However, after a period of trial, they found that the flight mode of this type of drone is single, the remote control is unstable, and the training effect is not ideal. In addition, the purchase cost of this type of drone is high, and the cost-effectiveness of using it for training is not high. During that time, the soldiers of the research detachment [fendui] verified the flight performance of the drone and collected test data at the training ground during the day and worked overtime to write code and test circuit boards at night. Concerning another example, a radar technician at a radar station likes to delve into technical problems on weekdays. Last year, in response to the problem of a certain type of radar’s declining detection capability, he did not choose to apply for funds to replace the module but led the technical backbone of the station to conduct an in-depth analysis of the massive data accumulated in recent years. By comparing the changing curves of factors such as climate and environment, they sorted out and summarized a radar “health file,” quickly found the “cause of the disease,” and revived the radar by replacing a small accessory. The low-cost equipment maintenance experience they explored was soon widely promoted throughout the brigade.</p>
146	05/17/25	<p>This article briefly discusses how a propaganda team discussed some new regulations in various ways so that the unit’s personnel will understand them. For example, “Article 192 of the Internal Affairs Regulations clearly states that military units should focus on preparing for war, adhere to actual combat training, joint combat training, science and technology training, and training in accordance with the law...” A member of the propaganda team took out a recent</p>

		<p>combat readiness training plan. “The department has improved the combat readiness training plan based on the content of the new regulations to ensure that everyone can efficiently improve their combat skills in an environment close to actual combat.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that recently some units have been stationed outside for training, and the characteristics of multiple locations and scattered distribution are very obvious, making it difficult to conduct concentrated learning. They found that many officers and men are very concerned about the content of the new regulations, but they do not understand and grasp it thoroughly, and it is easy to deviate in implementation. In this regard, they decided to use the publicity of the new regulations as a powerful tool to serve the officers and men stationed in training and strengthen the management of the troops. The publicity team is composed of the backbone of the department’s business and the backbone of the grassroots theory. They will go deep into various points on the front line of combat training to bring comprehensive and detailed explanations and answer questions for the officers and men.</p>
147	05/17/25	<p>This article briefly discusses some content of the newly revised “Common Regulations” that includes information about taking leave. “According to the newly revised common regulations, the brigade arranges for officers and sergeants who meet the conditions to go home for accommodation.” Before the implementation of the new regulations, the brigade’s force management department began to count the officers and sergeants who had a need to go home and took the initiative to inform one person that he met the conditions and could apply for home accommodation. For the management of mobile phone use, the measures clearly state that the requirements for respecting and protecting the personal privacy of officers and men should be respected and protected, and the time and occasion of use should be standardized to make it more convenient for officers and men to use it within the prescribed time. For leave on rest days and holidays, the measures clearly state that each unit should adjust the proportion of people going out according to actual conditions.</p>
148	05/18/25	<p>This article provides a big picture about how PLAAF units need to study and implement the spirit and guidance from the new CMC Political Work Conference. For example, not long ago, a radar station of the brigade was equipped with a batch of new equipment. To accelerate the generation of combat effectiveness, the brigade Party Committee specially arranged technical backbones to come to the station for guidance and assistance. A group of people from the station Party branch took the lead in researching and training new equipment, formulating training plans, and organizing officers and men to discuss around the theme of “using new equipment well and training combat effectiveness.” Under the leadership of the station Party branch, officers and men were enthusiastic about training with new equipment.</p>
149	05/19/25	<p>This article discusses how flight support at a PLAAF unit is changing. In mid-May, at an airport of a certain unit of the Air Force, as two batches of different-type aircraft landed one after another, the field duty staff immediately dispatched a group to the battle position to carry out “hot refueling” and “hot bomb hanging” support. Soon, the fighter jets soared into the sky again. “This is a new change brought about by our implementation of modular organization.” The leader of the department introduced that to improve the support capability, they adopted modular organization and building block combination methods, refined collaborative support and group support in batches and aircraft types, and promoted a new support model around urgent tasks. On one side of the apron, the leader of a support group was checking the day’s support equipment allocation table and assigning personnel tasks according to the support plan. After soldier Yu Yongjun operated the refueling truck, he drove the trailer to transfer the training ammunition for the hanger. Soldiers Li Dong and Li Dapeng operated the oxygenation truck and air-conditioning truck to provide support for the war</p>

		<p>eagle... Each link was closely connected, and the scene was in order. “The modular organization of the support force can not only improve the efficiency of talent training, but also further meet the needs of the battlefield.” The leader of the department introduced that they formulated a multi-specialty and multi-skill talent training plan, made a “portrait” of the ability according to the actual situation of the support personnel, and organized different professionals to conduct post-intensive training and cross-training to support high-intensity support tasks with solid support capabilities.</p>
150	05/21/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain PLAAF unit has Conducted a Solid Study and Education on the Spirit of the Eight Central Regulations (中央八项规定). See Appendix C for information about the regulations.</p>
151	05/24/25	<p>This is a detailed article about how a Northern Theater Command Air Force (NTCAF) radar brigade has dealt with key personnel issues recently by creating a live broadcast with personnel who are stationed in multiple locations. The so-called “live broadcast” means that the grassroots officers and men ask questions through the video system, the Party Committee organs answer them on the spot, and the officers and men of the whole brigade watch them online. Although this activity has only been held for three sessions, it has been well received. In this nearly three-hour “live broadcast” question and answer, the brigade’s Party Committee organs gave positive responses to more than 30 questions raised by grassroots officers and men, such as “too many quantitative evaluations, how to improve and optimize” and “when can the previously processed sergeant certificates be issued,” and what is the status of renovating temporary housing for visiting families. “There are subordinate units that are small, scattered, widely distributed, and inconvenient for communication. More importantly, through live broadcast, the officers and men of the whole brigade can see the attitude and determination of the Party Committee organs to do practical things for the grassroots, enhance the trust and confidence of the officers and men, and use this to spur and supervise us to serve the soldiers faster and better.” It turned out that the brigade had encountered some problems in serving soldiers before. For example, after the problems of grassroots officers and men were reported layer by layer, sometimes time wasted or distorted, turning good things into bad things and easy things into difficult things. For example, the grassroots response to the “conference” and “a blank sheet of paper to ask soldiers” activities was lukewarm. Some soldiers felt that their opinions would be “checked at every level” and it was useless to raise them; many soldiers took a wait-and-see attitude towards the solicitation of opinions, wanting to see how other people’s opinions would be handled first. After the brigade Party Committee studied, they decided to listen face-to-face through the video system, explore and promote the work mechanism that allows soldiers to ask questions to the Party Committee and the Party Committee to give clear answers on the spot.</p>
152	05/27/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain NTCAF unit created a legal services team to help officers and men in the unit solve family issues with companies and the local government at home. For example, when the family of a soldier was looking for a job, they signed a contract with a labor agency and paid the service fee to the agency as agreed. After paying the fee, the agency did not fulfill its promise as agreed. Faced with the communication demands of his family, the company was reluctant to come forward to solve the problem. The unit’s legal service team helped solve the problem.</p>
153	05/27/25	<p>This article has four photos showing fighter jets assigned to an unidentified Theater Command Air Force (TCAF) brigade conducting a two-aircraft formation after takeoff, a single aircraft launching rockets at a ground target, three aircraft taxiing out to prepare to take off, and a six-person maintenance crew quickly leaving an aircraft after completing the pre-takeoff inspection. The fighter formation flew over a valley, changing various tactical formations to</p>



			avoid “enemy” radar searches and approaching the “enemy” positions covertly. After arriving at the target airspace, the fighter formation seized a favorable position and waited for an opportunity to launch an attack. “Enemy tracking! Enemy tracking!” As soon as the formation jumped to a higher altitude, a rapid alarm suddenly sounded in the cockpit of the wingman. The wingman pilot drove the fighter plane to maneuver continuously while getting rid of the “enemy” lock, buying time for the leader to launch an attack. Aiming, locking, firing... The lead pilot seized the short time window and attacked the target. In a flash, flames rose, and smoke filled the ground target. After a round of attack, the fighter changed its flight attitude, avoided the “enemy” counterattack, and returned smoothly. On the apron, the security officers and men quickly refueled and inflated the aircraft, mounted missiles, powered on and checked, and prepared to go out again. In the flight assessment room, the pilots had a heated discussion on how to improve the hit rate and how to improve the survival rate after the attack. Soon, accompanied by a huge roar, several fighter planes took off again.
	154	05/30/25	Recently, the PLAAF organized and implemented aerial refueling special training at the Air Force Shijiazhuang Flight Academy for the first time. This is the first time that the Air Force has introduced this subject into flight academies, which has improved the important ability of practical teaching at the academy stage and provided support for the training of flight talents. The pilot in charge of this special training said that, in the past, due to aircraft model restrictions, aerial refueling courses have not been able to enter academies. In recent years, with the increasing maturity of the “third-generation aircraft entering flight academies” teaching model, the academy has relied on the third-generation aircraft platform, through coordinated training with the military tanker formation, and set up an aerial refueling environment in line with actual combat to maximize the tactical literacy and ability of the participating instructors, improve the teaching means and methods, and strengthen the teaching ability of the flight academy.
	155	05/31/25	This long article discusses an STCAF surface-to-air missile unit that is part of the PLAAF’s ground-to-missile air branch/arm that received two different new surface-to-air missile systems in recent year and won the highest honor “Golden Shield” award twice. The number of tasks has increased by nearly 30 percent year by year, the average annual mobile mileage has exceeded 50,000 kilometers, and dozens of innovative tactics and equipment application management results have been achieved. In the past two years, the unit has focused on accelerating the development of new quality combat capabilities and has never stopped its pace of attacking difficulties - they have stepped up their efforts in challenging difficult subjects again and again and have run their own winning track on the journey of thousands of miles. “In the past, the ground-to-air missile force had ‘one gun for the whole battalion.’ Now, advanced weapon systems have turned modern air defense into ‘one network for the system.’ [The implication is that each battalion now has more than one system.]
PLARF	156	05/04/25	On the eve of May 4th Youth Day, more than 100 members of a certain unit of the Rocket Army lined up neatly and raised their right fists facing the league flag and volunteered to join the Communist Youth League of China.
	157	05/06/25	This article provides examples of how a battalion of a certain PLARF brigade created a “wish collection box” where personnel could put in recommendations about how to relieve stress concerning family issues and daily work issues. It has apparently worked well. For example, some soldiers wrote down the wish of “I want to see my family, and it would be best if I could video call them.” For confidentiality reasons, the battalion contacted his family to record a greeting video and played it in the education class to cheer up the officers and men. Some comrades felt that they were too busy with work and hoped to “shout a few times.” Therefore, with the support of the agency, the “Barracks KTV” was installed in the training camp... As the wishes were met, the officers and men smiled more, and their training enthusiasm was obviously high. Also, one person



		<p>wrote, “I want to learn one more skill, and I hope the battalion can provide an opportunity.” When sorting out the wishes of officers and men, the corporal’s message caught the attention of the Political Instructor. It turned out that as a driver of a general vehicle, he had a single driving skill and was full of fear concerning his abilities. After careful investigation, the battalion Party Committee decided to let him serve as the backup driver of the special vehicle and arranged relevant learning and training. Inspired by this, the battalion Party Committee decided to find out the basic needs of officers and men, cultivate more “one specialty and multiple skills” sergeants, and accelerate the improvement of combat effectiveness. The small “wish collection box” not only helps officers and men realize their wishes but also promotes the construction and development of the battalion invisibly.</p>
158	05/06/25	<p>Recently, a certain PLARF unit selected a group of psychological backbones and jointly established the “Warm Sun Psychological Service Team” with medical staff from multiple local medical institutions to conduct psychological patrol services in their grassroots units, which was welcomed by the soldiers. The leaders of the unit introduced that during the activities, they focused on the psychological service needs of the soldiers, explored the “on-site patrol + cloud consultation” service model, and provided psychological counseling services to the soldiers. They adopted “psychological health micro-classroom” and “psychological portrait filing” and other service measures to effectively solve the problems of some small and scattered remote units with shallow psychological screening and investigation and lagging psychological backbone team construction and build a full-time and multi-dimensional psychological protection network. The leaders of the department introduced that in the next step, they will carefully sort out the relevant data collected in psychological services, improve the working mechanism on the basis of accurately grasping the psychological characteristics of officers and men, and provide officers and men with more scientific and high-quality psychological services.</p>
159	05/12/25	<p>This is a detailed article about how PLARF troops, and apparently all PLA troops who deploy away from their home unit, must conduct daily activities. Specifically, regarding the management of troops (detachments) performing tasks outside their unit, the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the PLA” add a provision: “When troops (detachments) perform tasks in other unit barracks (military ports, airports, and fields), they should comply with the relevant management requirements of the units they visit.” Regarding roll call, the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the PLA” add a provision: “Roll call is usually conducted by each company before going to bed or at other times; if the deployment is dispersed, it can also be conducted by video (audio) on the premise of meeting security and confidentiality requirements.” The reporter learned that a few months ago, due to the needs of the mission, the unit sent officers and men to a field unit in the plateau to participate in the major mission support throughout the process. After the officers and men of the task force arrived, a series of problems followed: the local environment and climate were quite different from the unit’s resident, there was a “time difference” between getting up and going to bed, and the work points were highly dispersed, so the officers and men found it difficult to adapt for a while. During that time, due to the heavy tasks and different work rhythms, the officers and men of the task force were often late for assembly and absent from collective activities. At the same time, in the eyes of the leaders of the units they visited, the officers and men of the task force of the unit were “outsiders,” and according to convention, they should be managed by their leading cadres, and the regulations did not have clear requirements for this. Therefore, apart from the necessary safety reminders and work communication, the two sides did not have more intersections.</p>
160	05/15/25	<p>This is a lengthy article about how a certain PLARF unit has had difficulties providing proper clothing to new personnel because they don’t have enough in</p>

		<p>their warehouses, and personnel have lost weight. The regiment's clothing support team conducted a survey in the recruit barracks and found that the reasons why some recruits' uniforms did not fit were mostly due to irregular body measurement data, blind reporting based on casual clothing models, and large weight changes during training. "At that time, we wanted to replace the new comrades as soon as possible, but the warehouse did not have any stock of some models. Some comrades did not want to cause trouble to the company, so they just wore the clothes that did not fit them." The Party company commander of the recruit barracks said that recruits usually only received one set of seasonal military uniforms before entering the barracks, and most of the clothing materials needed to be sent to the clothing warehouse for matching after the recruit barracks collected data. In order to solve such problems and improve the fitting rate of clothing, the regiment has researched and launched a "one-stop" clothing support service of "front-end measurement + rear-end matching + rapid forward delivery": the support team will take the initiative to measure the recruits at their doorsteps based on the opportunity of data collection, distinguish between unsized and sub-sized clothing, quickly count and match them in the rear, and deliver them in batches. To ensure that the types and quantities of beddings are complete, they also strengthened the coordination with the bedding fusion warehouse to make timely allocation and replenishment. After the recruits were assigned to the company, their weight changed greatly in a short period of time, so how should they be replaced?</p>
161	05/17/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain PLARF unit recently launched a cross-day and night live-fire confrontation training in the depths of the desert. After receiving the maneuver order, each unit moved to the designated area according to the combat formation. "'Enemy' aerial reconnaissance!" During the transfer, the radio station suddenly received an "enemy situation" report. Each unit immediately stopped advancing, and the officers and men split up into small pieces, quickly conducted camouflage and concealment operations, and cleared the traces of wheel tracks. Soon, the equipment vehicles integrated with the surrounding environment and successfully avoided "enemy" aerial reconnaissance. After successfully handling the "enemy situation," the officers and men continued to move towards the mission area without stopping. After arriving at the mission area, each team skillfully deployed equipment, networked and established links, and camouflaged and protected. In the command post, the on-site commander analyzed the battlefield situation and issued operational tasks to each team. In the equipment cabin, the operator stared at the screen to strengthen the target search. On the battlefield, several combat units were on standby all the time and ready to go. The leaders of the department introduced that in recent years, they have focused on the shortcomings and weaknesses to organize the training of tactics, build a realistic battlefield environment from difficulty and strictness, organize confrontation training on a regular basis, and strive to hone the officers and men's actual combat capabilities such as command planning, coordinated strikes, and comprehensive support. "'Enemy' aircraft is coming!" At the training site, the opponent released strong electromagnetic interference while taking multi-aircraft formations and multi-way raids to attack the unit's position. After analyzing the air situation information, the commander of the unit decisively adjusted the combat deployment and commanded the officers and men to compete with the opponent. "The operator is 'injured,' the field rescue team is going to rescue!" During the battle, the radio station sent another report, and the field rescue team acted upon the order, quickly went forward to provide emergency treatment to the "wounded," and transferred and evacuated them. Special situations continued at the training site. The commander responded calmly, led the officers and men to deal with the situation, and finally effectively resolved the "enemy situation." As night fell, the officers and men received another order: "The position is exposed, move quickly!" In the dark, the officers and men quickly withdrew their equipment, took a small</p>

		group and multiple routes, and quickly moved to the reserve position, running all the way, non-stop. After arriving at the reserve position, the buglers at each position checked the equipment and entered the combat state again, ready to welcome the ensuing night confrontation training.
162	05/19/25	This article discusses how a PLARF unit along the southwestern border created a band with multiple instruments to keep the personnel occupied.
163	05/19/25	This article discusses how a PLARF warehouse has revised the way it finds and allocates required support material and has reduced the time it takes to find the equipment and deliver it rapidly. It now uses a warehouse business integrated management system. In the past, it took more than 10 people to work for two consecutive days to allocate the same amount of bulk materials. Now, the information warehouse allocates materials, and three people can finish it in two hours. According to reports, this warehouse is responsible for the receipt, delivery, and storage of dozens of categories of materials and equipment. It has a large storage capacity, many categories of materials, and a wide range of support. In recent years, as the pace of actual combat training of the troops has continued to accelerate, their support scale and frequency have increased year by year. One second faster support speed increases the confidence to win. To increase the contribution rate of logistics support to training and preparation, the department closely follows the needs of the troops to carry out information warehouse construction. On the basis of completing the expansion of the warehouse area and the full coverage of the information network, it simultaneously develops a comprehensive warehouse business management system to automate and refine the management of warehousing operations, warehouse areas, and shelf materials, and effectively improve the efficiency of warehouse supply support.
164	05/25/25	Recently, a PLARF base organized a meeting for the promotion of ideological and political education for more than 60 three-level political cadres [company, battalion, and brigade] to focus on discussing and solving educational problems. At this promotion meeting, 17 “exclusive experiences” explored and summarized by different units have become everyone’s commonwealth after repeated exchanges and polishing and will be promoted and applied in various units. The gains at the meeting come from the usual “cultivation.” The leaders of the base’s Political Work Department (PWD) introduced that, in recent years, they have continued to promote the implementation of the ideological and political education system in the new era and continuously enhanced the attractiveness and appeal of education classrooms. However, as the mission continues to expand and extend, education faces problems such as “difficulty in guaranteeing time” and “difficulty in concentrating personnel.” To this end, the base has carried out in-depth “big talk and big discussion” activities, organized officers and men of different levels, different positions, and different professions to hold seminars; analyzed and summarized more than a thousand questionnaires; sorted out more than 50 tendency problems; collected and sorted out nearly a hundred opinions and suggestions; and set up a “target” to improve the quality and effectiveness of education. Only when the problem is found accurately can the measures be determined.
165	05/26/25	This is a lengthy article about how both officers and enlisted personnel need to follow Party guidelines and conduct self-criticism and not be afraid to criticize others both privately and during team meetings about every issue, including following regulations, such as using cell phones in unauthorized locations, and personal issues.
166	05/26/25	This is an article about how the members of a certain PLARF unit’s Party Standing Committee has tried to become more involved in the daily life of all the troops. For example, to quickly open up the work situation and enhance the sense of belonging of officers and men, a certain [Political Work] department has carried out in-depth research and visit activities. The Party Standing Committee regularly enters the squads and positions, eats at the same table with the

			grassroots officers and men, and stands on the same shift. In face-to-face communication, they understand the ideas of the officers and men and grasp the actual situation at the grassroots level. Under the demonstration and leadership of the Standing Committee, the cadres of the organs plunged into the “soldier pile” to find out the truth and solve problems, and many urgent problems of grassroots officers and men were solved. The reporter saw in an administrative department that a series of ledgers that recorded the urgent problems of officers and men in detail were placed in a conspicuous position in different categories. Each ledger not only clarified the responsible person and time node but also marked the progress and difficulties of solving the problem. For some problems involving many departments that were difficult to solve, they established a “one person, one policy” problem-solving mechanism and designated an organ cadre as the leader to follow up specifically. It is understood that since the research and visit activities were launched, the department has solved dozens of problems for grassroots officers and men.
	167	05/27/25	This article discusses how a certain PLARF brigade was having a problem in a certain construction area, where the steel mold trolley used a new mold to cast concrete for the first time, but the template at the bottom of the trolley was loose. Although the work team discovered and reinforced it in time, the quality of the finished product did not reach the “optimal.” A new conscript, who had obtained a welder skill certificate during college, stepped forward and helped solve the problem. Today, from the beginning for each new soldier, each battalion and company in the brigade scientifically assigned positions according to the majors, abilities, and qualities, and actual performance of the college student soldiers, and drew a “growth roadmap” for each person.
JOINT	168	05/07/25	In spring, a certain storage and supply base of the Joint Logistics Support Force organized a practical training on oil protection. After the oil truck arrived at the training area, the emergency receiving and sending of oil was immediately launched. “An oil pipeline leaked oil!” The special situation suddenly came, and the oil delivery group immediately closed the valve and stopped oil delivery. At the training site, emergency receiving and sending, firefighting, pipeline repair and other training subjects were embedded in the special situation, and the assessment team conducted assessment and evaluation throughout the process. “In the past, we separated fuel support from daily training, which to some extent caused problems, such as focusing on processes and neglecting operations. In recent years, we have explored the path of ‘training in support and support in training,’ formulated training plans in combination with peacetime support tasks, and promoted training closer to actual combat in real support and training.” The leader of the department introduced that they studied and analyzed the characteristics of support tasks in different scenarios and flexibly embedded multiple training subjects. At the same time, they distinguished the support objects, support needs, and support capabilities, and directed various special situations on the spot to test the rapid response and emergency response capabilities of officers and men in the support tasks. At the training site, the reporter saw that the ground, pipelines, and tools were covered with oil stains, which added a lot of difficulty to the training of officers and men. Leakage plugging, cutting, welding. The officers and men in various positions were closely connected and closely cooperated, and the emergency repair work was quickly completed. The command of “oil can be issued” came from the walkie-talkie. At the review meeting, from the on-site commander to the grassroots officers and men, everyone talked about the problems frankly and pointed out the shortcomings. Many problems such as “lack of actual combat awareness” and “lack of coordination and cooperation ability” were pointed out. The leaders of the department told reporters that in the next step, they will focus on the shortcomings and weaknesses to conduct special training and further improve the comprehensive support level.

	169	05/25/25	<p>This article discusses how the NTCN has coordinate with the NTCAF and PLARF to conduct joint training based on guidance from Xi Jinping. Editor's note: President Xi stressed that it is necessary to strengthen joint training, adhere to the principle of joint training, develop the army's characteristic joint training system, and accelerate the improvement of integrated joint combat capabilities. Training based on war and joint training as the principle is not only the top-level design and operation but also requires all units to take the initiative to take "joint training" as the driving force to find new ways and new ways to develop combat effectiveness. The Navy of the Northern Theater Command will build the far sea formation training mission into a joint combat training platform, fully share advantageous training resources, promote the "sharpening of swords on the same stage" of multiple services and arms, and effectively promote the transformation of various combat forces from force coordination to integration and efficiency. Recently, a new landscape was presented in the training of a far sea formation of the Northern Theater Command Navy: in the formation command post, commanders, staff officers, and engineers from the Northern Theater Command and the Air Force, Rocket Force, and other military forces jointly participated in mission planning, situation assessment, and combat duty. This is a solid step taken by the Northern Theater Command Navy and relevant units to explore the mechanism of joint research and training at sea and promote the transformation of various combat forces from force coordination to integration and efficiency. All the way to sail, all the way to joint training. The backbones of multiple military forces carried out in-depth research on combat problems, practical verification of results, and front-line situation investigation around the direction of their respective combat functions. They solved the problems one by one through data collection, experience exchange, and practical testing. In a far sea formation training, the backbones of multiple services actively played their professional advantages, worked together to solve more than 20 typical problems, and helped the task ships to sort out the relevant situation handling manuals, which played a significant role.</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
CMC	Central Military Commission	中央军事委员会/中央军委
CNB	Changi Naval Base	
CPC (CCP)	Communist Party of China (Chinese Communist Party)	中国共产党
CTC	Central Theater Command	中部战区
CTCA	Central Theater Command Army	中部战区陆军
ETC	Eastern Theater Command	东部战区
ETCAF	Eastern Theater Command Air Force	东部战区空军
ETCN	Eastern Theater Command Navy	东部战区海军
GA	Group Army	集团军

HA/DR	Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief	
IFV	Infantry fighting vehicles	
IMDEX	International Maritime Defense Exhibition	
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
NTC	Northern Theater Command	北部战区
NTCA	Northern Theater Command Army	北部战区陆军
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
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
PWD	Political Work Department	政治工作部
SOF	Special Operations Forces	
SPAAG	Self-propelled anti-aircraft gun	
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
TUD	True Unit Designator	部队番号
UAV	Unmanned aerial vehicle	
VBSS	Visit, board, search, and seizure	
WTCAF	Western Theater Command Air Force	西部战区空军

## Appendix B: Key Terms and Concepts

This appendix discusses the translation of the following key terms and concepts:

- 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);
- Three key Party Committee (党委) terms, including *jiceng dangwei* (基层党委), *dangzhibu* (党支部), and *dangxiao zu* (党小组);



- Three key political officer terms, including *zhengzhi weiyuan/zhengwei* (政治委员 / 政委), *jiaodaoyuan* (教导员), and *zhidaoyuan* (指导员); and
- Two key personnel terms, including *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 [*zhidui*] 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, company, platoon, and squad level that is put together for a certain period of time that can last for months 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 [*fendui*] is used. Each detachment at the company and battalion level 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.” Of note, the PLA does not have a word for “headquarters.” Whether a term such as Army (陆军) or Air Force (空军) refers to the headquarters is clear from the context of the sentence.

*Yewu* (业务) 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 U.S. 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.

### **Appendix C: Central Committee's Eight Regulations**

The “Eight Central Regulations of the 18th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee Political Bureau on Improving Work Style and Maintaining Close Contact with the Masses,” referred to as the “Eight Central Regulations,” were proposed by Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at the 18th CPC Central Committee Political Bureau meeting on December 4, 2012. The meeting analyzed and studied the economic work in 2013, and reviewed the “Eight Central Regulations of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau on Improving Work Style and Maintaining Close Contact with the Masses.” On October 27, 2017, the 19th CPC Central Committee Political Bureau meeting reviewed and approved the “Implementation Rules of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau for Implementing the Eight Central Regulations.” After the 2025 National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the “Study and Education on Deeply Implementing the Spirit of the Eight Central Regulations” was launched again. The study and education were basically completed by the end of July of that month. The eight regulations are shown below:

- We should improve investigation and research. When we conduct investigations at the grassroots level, we should deeply understand the real situation, summarize experience, study problems, solve difficulties, guide work, learn from the masses and practice, hold more talks with the masses, talk more with cadres, discuss more, dissect more typical cases, and go to places where difficulties and contradictions are concentrated and the masses have many opinions. We must avoid going through the motions and engaging in formalism; we should travel light, reduce accompaniment, simplify reception, not post or hang slogans and banners, not arrange for the masses to welcome and send off, not lay welcome carpets, not place flowers and plants, and not arrange banquets.
- We should streamline conference activities, effectively improve the style of meetings, strictly control various national conferences and major events held in the name of the Central Committee, not hold meetings that generally deploy work and raise requirements, and not attend various ribbon-cutting, foundation-laying activities, celebrations, commemorations, commendation meetings, exhibitions, seminars and various forums without the approval of the Central Committee; improve the effectiveness of meetings, hold short meetings, speak briefly, and avoid empty talk and clichés.
- We should streamline document briefings, effectively improve the style of writing, and not send any document briefings that have no substantive content.
- We must standardize overseas visits, arrange overseas visits reasonably based on the overall needs of diplomatic work, strictly control the number of accompanying personnel, and strictly follow the regulations on the use of transportation. Generally, we will not arrange for representatives of Chinese-funded institutions, overseas Chinese, and international students to greet and see off at the airport.
- We must improve security work, adhere to the principle of being conducive to connecting with the masses, reduce traffic control, and generally do not close roads, clear venues, or close museums.
- We must improve news reporting. The attendance of members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee at meetings and activities should be reported based on work needs, news value, and social effects. The number of words and length of reports should be further reduced.
- We must strictly control the publication of manuscripts. Except for unified arrangements by the Central Committee, individuals shall not publicly publish books or speeches, send congratulatory letters or telegrams, or write inscriptions or calligraphy.
- We must practice diligence and thrift, strictly abide by relevant regulations on clean government, and strictly implement regulations on housing, vehicle allocation, and other work and living benefits.