



**PLA Service Articles Published in June 2025**

## Introduction

This is Exovera's sixth 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 starting in March have incorporated any TC-related information into the relevant Service data. Also, starting in April, each report 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 since January 2025 about military diplomacy, which includes joint exercises with foreign countries.

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 article in April, one in May, and three in June 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 April report. See Appendices C and D for information about the Central Committee's Eight Regulations and the Central Military Commission's (CMC) Ten regulations, respectively.

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 five-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 17 key findings (KF) concerning the articles published in June 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 67 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 18 articles about joint training involving two or more services have been published from January through June, including six articles in Chinese and 12 in English. This is indicative of 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 28 articles, ranging from one to six articles per Group Army.

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: Concerning joint exercises with foreign countries during June, the PLAN's amphibious dock landing ship Changbaishan (Hull 989) participated in the China-Cambodia "Golden Dragon 2025" joint exercise in May and then made a three-day technical stop at the Muara Port terminal in Brunei on its way home. In addition, at the invitation of the Ministry of Defense of Mongolia, the PLAA sent troops to Mongolia to participate in the Khaan Quest 2025 multinational peacekeeping exercise.

KF7: Understanding and following Xi Jinping's and Party guidance is highlighted multiple times. See Appendices C and D for information about the Central Committee's Eight Regulations and the CMC's Ten Regulations, respectively, that are mentioned 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 US 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 eight-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 PLA photoshops out all of the aircraft tail numbers for each service.

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 19 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 US 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]."

KF15: The PLA is increasing the use of drones for multiple tasks, including being used to guide firepower against enemy targets, to support maintenance repairs to equipment that was damaged by "enemy" firepower including carrying spare parts to the site, using drones to see if PLAA troops are using proper camouflage, and using drones to inspect PLAAF combat aircraft before takeoff and identify problems.

KF16: There are two articles discussing how PLARF security troops are training in nearby remote areas to protect launch sites.

KF17: No articles discuss the PLAAF's airborne corps or the PLAN's marine corps.

## Overview of June 2025 Articles

This section is organized into the following five tables:

- Table 2: Number of June 2025 Articles
- Table 3: Article by Service and Language for January through June 2025
- Table 4: Articles Published by Days of the Week for January through June
- 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 (55) and Chinese (107) articles that were found by service and language during June.

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

<b>Service</b>	<b>English Articles</b>	<b>Chinese Articles</b>
Army (PLAA)	23	45
Navy (PLAN)	20	31
Air Force (PLAAF)	8	16
Rocket Force (PLARF)	0	13
Joint	4	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>107</b>

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

**Table 3: Article by Service and Language for January through June 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											190
Eng	9	24	10	0	N/A					7	50
Ch	58	48	18	13						3	140
May											173
Eng	12	24	13	0	N/A					1	50
Ch	74	17	19	12						1	123
June											157
Eng	23	20	8	0	N/A					4	55
Ch	45	31	16	13						2	107

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 June.

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

Day	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Mon	5	20	5	22	32	24	108
Tue	21	36	29	40	27	24	177
Wed	11	18	25	28	22	19	123
Thu	14	23	25	21	20	18	121
Fri	8	16	32	21	28	20	125
Sat	3	10	11	24	29	22	99
Sun	8	12	23	24	16	22	105

Table 5 below provides information from each of the 55 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	06/04/25	This article has two photos of a soldier assigned to a brigade under the 72 <sup>nd</sup> GA using the Army crawl to cross a one-rope bridge during a reconnaissance training exercise.
	6	06/04/25	Recently, continuous heavy rain resulted in the rapid rise of water level in several rivers at Dulongjiang Township of Gongshan County in Lisu Autonomous Prefecture of Nujiang, southwest China’s Yunnan Province. The following succession of mountain collapses, mudslides, and other disasters damaged the roads, communication, and power supply facilities. Some houses were severely damaged, posing a significant threat to the safety of the local people’s lives and property. On June 1, an army brigade under the Southern Theater Command dispatched a contingent composed of over 30 service members for disaster relief mission. The contingent rushed to the most severely affected Kongdang Village with specialized equipment to conduct emergency rescue operations. As of noon on June 2, the disaster relief contingent, in collaboration with the local government, had evacuated 134 affected households of 728 people with no casualties, recovered over 1,000 pieces of materials, identified five positions of potential risk, and transported about five tons of disaster relief supplies, thereby providing effective life support for the disaster-affected people.
	7	06/08/25	Three photo show soldiers assigned to a 71 <sup>st</sup> GA brigade rushing toward three surface-to-air missile launching vehicles during a ground-to-air confrontation training exercise on May 21.
	8	06/08/25	This is a 28-second video in English showing a military depot assigned to PLA Shenyang Joint Logistic Support Center conducting a battlefield feeding drill with the troops assigned to a 78 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade. The video shows a large cargo trailer attached to a truck where the food is cooked. One part of the video shows about four to five vehicles as part of a convoy.
	9	06/09/25	This article has four photos of two to three helicopters subordinate to a 75 <sup>th</sup> GA aviation brigade lifting off successively during daytime for a flight training exercise in late May.
	10	06/09/25	At the invitation of the Ministry of Defense of Mongolia, the PLAA will send troops to Mongolia in mid-June to participate in the Khaan Quest 2025 multinational peacekeeping exercise.
	11	06/10/25	This article has three photos of PCL-161 122mm truck-mounted howitzer systems attached to 75 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade firing at mock targets during a live-fire training exercise on May 27.
	12	06/19/25	This article has two photos of soldiers assigned to a 73 <sup>rd</sup> GA brigade hoisting and loading shells onto the predetermined position of a launching device during an ammunition hoisting operation.
	13	06/19/25	Recently, medics assigned to the PLAA Medical University conducted a comprehensive military medical training exercise “Cheetah 2025,” further

			enhancing their capabilities in combat casualty care and epidemic prevention. This was their last assessment task before graduation. The article has a 59-second video showing their activities and using the text above.
	14	06/20/25	This article has three overhead photos of amphibious infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) attached to a 72 <sup>nd</sup> GA brigade steaming in formation during a ferrying and assault wave formation training exercise on June 7. One photo shows nine IFVs side-by-side. One photo shows four IFVs in a straight line following the lead IFV.
	15	06/21/25	This is a 22-second video showing unidentified tanks subordinate to the 81 <sup>st</sup> GA firing shells in a mountainous area with dirt roads. In a recent shooting assessment, the tanks had to fire at randomly emerging hidden and visible targets or moving targets within three minutes at a speed of no less than 16 kilometers per hour.
	16	06/21/25	This article has three overhead photos of over 20 military vehicles attached to a PLAA transportation brigade that are en route along a road in a desert and mountainous area to a designated area during a long-distance maneuver training exercise on June 11.
	17	06/22/25	This article has two photos of two soldiers assigned to a regiment under the Xinjiang Military Command [District] firing a Type QJZ-89 heavy machine gun and a Type QJG-02 anti-aircraft machine gun during a shooting training exercise on June 13.
	18	06/23/25	This is a 14-second video showing seven live-fire shootings of PLAA PCL-181 wheeled self-propelled howitzers spitting fire during a live-fire shooting training exercise.
	19	06/24/25	This article has two photos of snipers assigned to a 76 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade dressed in ghillie suits during a tactical training exercise on June 12, including 1) advancing in line on a hillside and 2) a sniper sighting in on targets through a scope.
	20	06/25/25	Continuous heavy rain has recently impacted Rongjiang County in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture, southwest China's Guizhou Province, posing a serious threat of flooding to some areas. More than 500 troops of the PLA and People's Armed Police (PAP), civilian personnel, and militias rushed to the frontline of flood control with life jackets, assault boats, kayaks, and other disaster relief equipment to search and evacuate the trapped people, install flood control baffles, and reinforce flood control embankments. As of 14:00 on June 24, the disaster relief troops had relocated more than 150 affected people. At present, the rescue and transfer efforts are still underway in an intensive and orderly manner. This article has a 43-second video with the text above.
	21	06/26/25	This bilingual article has three overhead photos of PLAA amphibious assault vehicles attached to an armored detachment of a ETCA brigade firing at mock targets during a live-fire training exercise on June 13.
	22	06/27/25	This article has three overhead photos, including two WZ-10 helicopters and one WZ-10 and one Z-20 helicopter, flying above a river during a flight training exercise on June 16.
	23	06/30/25	This article has three photos of amphibious infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) attached to the 74 <sup>th</sup> GA steaming in formation during a maritime driving training exercise on June 13.
PLAN	24	06/02/25	This article has four photos during a maritime training exercise on May 22, including 1) a ship borne helicopter attached to a Southern Theater Command (STC) Navy (STCN) landing ship flotilla [zhidui] lifts off from the flight deck of the amphibious dock landing ship Wuzhishan (Hull 987); 2) a landing craft air cushion (LCAC) attached to a landing ship flotilla [zhidui] steams at lightning speed; 3) the amphibious assault ship Hainan (Hull 31) steams to a designated sea area; and 4) the amphibious dock landing ship Wuzhishan (Hull 987) fires its close-in weapon system at the simulated maritime targets.
	25	06/04/25	On June 3, the PLAN's amphibious dock landing ship Changbaishan (Hull 989), which participated in the China-Cambodia "Golden Dragon 2025" joint exercise

		in May, made a three-day technical stop at the Muara Port terminal in Brunei on its way back. Staff from the Chinese Embassy in Brunei and representatives of Chinese-funded companies came to the dock to welcome the ship.
26	06/04/25	Recently, the PLA Naval Medical University (NMU) organized a comprehensive military medical exercise for its final year students on the naval hospital ship Peace Ark. During the three-day exercise, the midshipmen, organized in combat groupings, conducted drills on continuous battle injury treatment contest, mass casualty treatment and evacuation at sea, medical treatment for the sick and wounded, and other subjects. The exercise reinforced the comprehensive capabilities of the midshipmen and prepared them better for their future duties. [34-second English-language video]
27	06/06/25	This article has three photos of the Type 056A corvette Huangshi (Hull 655) attached to a Northern Theater Command (NTC) Navy (NTCN) flotilla [zhidui] that is sailing on the sea during a maritime training exercise in early May. One photo shows a speed boat sailing away from the Huangshi.
28	06/07/25	This is a 28-second video in English showing an aviation unit assigned to the STCN that recently dispatched multi-sorties of J-15 carrier-based fighter jets (Flying Shark) to engage in multi-rounds of air combat training. The training on that day lasted from 8:00 am to 9:00 pm.
29	06/08/25	This is a 49-second English-language video showing the ocean-going comprehensive supply ship Kekexilihu (Hull 903), which was domestically designed and built by China, is a Type-903A replenishment ship attached to PLAN [NTCN's 1 <sup>st</sup> Combat Support Ship Flotilla/Zhidui]. Since being commissioned in 2019, the Kekexilihu has successfully completed several batches of escort missions in the Gulf of Aden, participated in multiple joint military exercises between China and foreign countries, and engaged in various combat readiness patrols.
30	06/09/25	Recently, more than 350 midshipmen from the PLA NMU sailed to the ocean aboard the PLA Navy's support ship Xiangqianjin-01 (Hull 88) to enhance their capabilities and successfully completed a 16-day navigation internship mission. The 16-day mission spanned over 3,000 nautical miles. During this period, the midshipmen assumed their respective stations aboard the ship, and conducted comprehensive training on astronomy, physiography, seamanship, and other related subjects, effectively reinforcing their professional navigation competencies. Under the supervision of qualified instructors, the midshipmen maintained 24-hour watch rotations by standard naval procedures. They also conducted professional debriefings with senior crew members to share operational insights, thereby enhancing interoperability between the naval academy and combat troops. During the internship mission, the midshipmen also learned about the shipboard regulations, the basics of navigation, the procedures for drawing nautical charts, and the maritime rescue skills.
31	06/10/25	This is a 29-second video that shows the 47th Chinese naval escort taskforce conducting underway replenishment (UNREP) in the Gulf of Aden recently. The comprehensive supply ship Gaoyouhu (Hull 904) performed alongside replenishment with the guided-missile destroyer Baotou (Hull 133). The taskforce also conducted training on such subjects as ship-borne helicopter flight and light weapons live-fire shooting to enhance the troops' quick response and joint combat capabilities.
32	06/10/25	This is a 35-second video about the Honghe (Hull 523), a guided-missile frigate attached to China's 47th naval escort taskforce, that arrived at Tanzania's Port of Dar es Salaam on June 8 for a five-day technical stop and replenishment. The Tanzanian Navy honored the arrival with a welcome ceremony, including the water arch salute — their highest naval courtesy. Following the ceremony, representatives of the welcoming crowd boarded the vessel for a tour.

33	06/12/25	This article has four photos of carrier-based fighter jet J-15 fighter activity on an unidentified aircraft carrier during a flight training exercise in recent days, including 1) an aircraft handling officer gives launch signal to a J-15; 2) A J-15 speeds up towards the ski jump to take off; 3) a J-15 takes off from an aircraft carrier; and 4) a J-15 prepares to land onto an aircraft carrier.
34	06/13/25	This is a 53-second video in English showing divers using torches on a sunken ship and pulling up a container and “people,” as well as paratroopers parachuting out of an aircraft and being met by speedboats. The text states that a STCN naval emergency rescue flotilla [zhidui] recently conducted an emergency search and rescue drill in the South China Sea to hone the troops’ maritime rescue capabilities in real combat environments. (Video Editor: Yang Xueqing)
35	06/17/25	On June 16, the PLAN’s hospital ship Silk Road Ark set sail from a naval port in the coastal city of Sanya, Hainan Province, kicking off a medical outreach voyage to the islands and reefs in the South China Sea. This is the second such mission by the Silk Road Ark since it was commissioned in 2024. The mission focuses on meeting the medical needs of service members on islands, such as training injury prevention and treatment, and mental health maintenance. The Silk Road Ark is the second 10,000-ton ocean-going hospital ship independently designed and built by China. It has functional divisions covering outpatient clinics, pandemic prevention, surgery, rescue, and wards, as well as 15 types of clinical departments. It also possesses complete supporting medical facilities and equipment. Its major tasks include medical rescue and evacuation of the wounded at sea, international humanitarian medical service, emergency medical rescue in major disasters, and foreign military medical exchanges and cooperation. The article has a 40-second video in English with text above. There is also a Chinese article with the same information in Table 6.
36	06/18/25	According to a navigation warning notice released by China’s Hainan Maritime Safety Administration, from June 18 to June 20, gun-firing training exercises will be conducted daily from 07:00 to 17:00 in certain waters of the South China Sea. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits. SOUTH CHINA SEA GUNFIRING IN AREA BOUNDED BY THE LINES JOINING 18-46.83N 110-30.80E, 18-52.40N 110-30.80E, 18-52.40N 110-36.88E AND 18-46.83N 110-36.88E FROM 172300 UTC JUN TO 200900 UTC JUN. ENTERING PROHIBITED. HAINAN MSA CHINA.
37	06/20/25	On June 18, the UK’s offshore patrol vessel (OPV) HMS Spey sailed through the Taiwan Strait and hyped it up publicly. Troops assigned to the PLA Eastern Theater Command (ETC) tracked and monitored the action of the UK warship throughout the process and dealt with it effectively. The spokesperson slammed that the UK’s relevant remarks distorted the legal principles and confused the public, and its actions were deliberately intended to disrupt the situation, undermining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait. “The troops of the ETC will remain on high alert at all times and resolutely counter all threats and provocations,” stressed the spokesperson.
38	06/23/25	This article has three overhead photos of an unidentified submarine subordinate to an NTCN flotilla [zhidui] steaming towards the designated sea area during a maritime training exercise on June 14.
39	06/23/25	According to a navigation warning notice released by China’s Zhuhai Maritime Safety Administration, gun-firing training is being conducted daily from 06:00 to 23:00 in certain waters of the South China Sea on June 23. During this period, the relevant waters are off-limits. SOUTH CHINA SEA GUN FIRING IN AREA BOUNDED BY 21-54.00N 113-39.00E, 21-54.00N 113-47.00E, 21-48.00N 113-47.00E AND 21-48.00N 113-39.00E. 0130 UTC TO 0930 UTC DAILY FROM 23 TO 26 JUN. ENTERING PROHIBITED. GUANGDONG MSA CHINA.

	40	06/28/25	This article has three photos concerning an STCN frigate flotilla [zhidui] multi-subject training exercise on June 12, including 1) rigid-hull inflatable boats (RHIB) depart from the guided-missile frigate Dali (Hull 553); 2) RHIBs sail towards maritime targets during a multi-subject training exercise; and 3) a shipborne helicopter lifts off from the Dali.
	41	06/28/25	Approved by the CMC, a naval fleet led by the aircraft carrier Shandong (Hull 17) will visit Hong Kong from July 3 to 7. The fleet, which also includes the guided-missile destroyers Yan'an (Hull 106) and Zhanjiang (Hull 165) and guided-missile frigate Yuncheng (Hull 571). Hong Kong will host a series of open tours and cultural exchange activities. These events aim to offer Hong Kong compatriots a more direct and in-depth understanding of China's advancements in national defense and military development in the new era.
	42	06/29/25	This article has two photos of carrier-based J-15s subordinate to an STCN naval aviation brigade during a recent flight training exercise, including 1) one J-15 taking off from the runway and 2) a group of J-15s receiving power-on inspections prior to taking off.
	43	06/29/25	This article has a 43-second video of the Nanyun (南运) service ship (Hull 831) subordinate to the STCN conducting comprehensive training involving ship maneuvering operations, defense operations, maritime rescue, and towing operations to hone its troops' combat support capabilities
PLAAF	44	06/03/25	This article has three photos of J-16 fighters subordinate to an STC Air Force (STCAF) brigade involved in a multi-subject flight training exercise in late May, including, 1) a J-16 taxiing on the runway before taking off; 2) two J-16s just took off in formation; and 3) a J-16 flying above clouds to a designated airspace.
	45	06/07/25	This article has two photos of a single J-16 multi-role fighter subordinate to an unidentified Theater Command during a nighttime flight training exercise on May 23, including 1) taxiing on the runway and 2) releasing a drag chute to slow down while landing on the runway.
	46	06/11/25	This article has four photos of J-10 multi-role fighter jets subordinate to an STCAF brigade during a flight training exercise in the small hours at night on June 6, including, 1) maintenance members conducting a pre-flight check on a J-10; 2) a J-10 taxiing back to the hangar (Note: the photo shows 8 metal hangars side by side; 3) a J-10 taxiing on the runway; and 4) a J-10 taking off.
	47	06/14/25	This article has five photos of J-10 multi-role single-engine fighter jets with two pilot seats subordinate to an unidentified PLAAF brigade involved in a live-fire training exercise during daytime on May 30, including 1) four photos showing a J-10 streaking down a runway before taking off and after landing and 2) a J-10 firing at least nine rockets at the mock targets.
	48	06/16/25	According to the Pilot Recruitment Department of the PLAAF, starting from June 2025, the PLAAF will begin to recruit the 14th batch of female pilot cadets from high school graduates across 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) in China. This year's selection process for female pilot cadets will be launched in June, and the final admission decisions will be determined in early July. Among the female pilot cadets to be admitted, those with outstanding college entrance exam results and exceptional flight potential may have the opportunity to become "dual-enrollment" pilot cadets of the PLAAF and to study at the Peking University, Tsinghua University, or Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics. It is reported that since the first batch of female pilots of the PLA Air Force flew into the sky in 1951, the development of the female pilot team of the PLAAF has progressed steadily over the past seven decades. As the strategic transformation of the PLAAF accelerates, female pilots will undergo more targeted and specialized training. In the future, they will fly more types of aircraft and perform diverse tasks.

	49	06/21/25	A PLAAF J-16 fighter jet conducts flight training on June 21, the longest day of 2025. Summer Solstice has longer daylight hours and more time for flight with clear visibility, less turbulence. For pilots, it is the best time of the year to take to the skies. The summer solstice (sometimes called midsummer) is the longest day of the year. It's celebrated all around the world as a universal symbol of light, life, growth, and the prospect of a bountiful harvest in the future.
	50	06/22/25	This article has a 30-second video showing about 200 PLAAF troops walking in two-person formation (side by side) with backpacks for a 30 km march and to practice concealment, which tested their physical stamina and mental fortitude, and helped them take "the first step" of their military life.
	51	06/25/25	This article has six photos about J-10 fighters assigned to an unidentified TCAF involved in a flight training exercise, including 1) a J-10 soaring into the sky; 2) a pilot getting ready for a flight; 3) a maintenance man conducting pre-flight inspection on a J-10; 4) 2 J-10s take off in succession; 5) 2 J-10s taxi on the flightline in formation; and 6) 3 J-10s taxi on the flightline in formation.
PLARF			NO ARTICLES
JOINT	52	06/01/25	On May 31, the Chinese military conducted combat readiness patrols in the territorial waters and airspace around China's Huangyan Dao in the South China Sea's Nansha Island Chain and its adjacent areas. The STC said that, beginning in May, its troops have organized naval and air forces to continuously strengthen patrols in the waters and airspace surrounding the territorial waters of Huangyan Dao, and further bolster relevant maritime and airspace control and management. The move is aimed at resolutely safeguarding China's sovereignty and security, as well as upholding peace and stability in the South China Sea region.
	53	06/12/25	Troops assigned to the army, navy and air force of the PLA's Hong Kong Garrison conducted a joint patrol on June 11 to hone their combat capabilities in emergency response, joint operations, and special situation handling. The article has a 47-second video showing Army troops in an emergency rescue mission, air force helicopters flying over water, and a PLAN unidentified ship [Hull 3359] offshore near land with helicopters flying nearby.
	54	06/15/25	The STC conducted joint sea and air patrols in the South China Sea on June 14. According to the STC spokesperson, the Philippines has been courting non-regional countries and organizations to conduct so-called "joint patrols," which has raised security risks in the South China Sea and undermined regional peace and stability. He stressed that the STC troops will remain on high alert to resolutely safeguard China's territorial sovereignty and maritime rights. "Any military activities that disrupt the South China Sea and create hotspots are all under control."
	55	06/24/25	According to China's State Council Information Office, China will hold a military parade in Tian'anmen Square, downtown Beijing, on Sept. 3 to mark the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. President Xi Jinping will review the troops during the parade, which is held as part of a grand gathering to commemorate the anniversary. Xi will deliver a speech at the gathering. The military parade will feature marching formations, armored columns and aerial echelons, showcasing both traditional main battle forces and new-domain forces with new combat capabilities. All equipment to be on display is domestically produced and currently in service. In addition to the latest generation of conventional weapons, the parade will display new-type combat capabilities, such as unmanned intelligent systems, underwater combat units, cyber and electronic forces, and hypersonic weapons, demonstrating the Chinese military's strong ability to adapt to technological trends and evolving warfare, and to prevail in future wars.

Table 6 below provides information from each of the 107 Chinese articles that are organized into the following columns by service, Theater Command, and chronological order:

- Category: PLAA, PLAN, PLAAF, PLARF, JOINT
- Fn: Citation
- 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 percent 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	56	06/01/25	This is a detailed article about how, based on the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s (CMC) Political Work Conference that was held in Yan’an, Shaanxi Province, in June 2024, continued to deepen, an 81 <sup>st</sup> Group Army (GA) brigade has improved the use of its Strong Army Network [强军网], where personnel can submit information to the network’s “I contribute a plan for the organization” column, and “I tell the organization my heart” column, and a closed link of “upload soldiers’ information - classified supervision - Party Committee coordination - timely feedback,” and get a fairly rapid response. For example, personnel have submitted information that they could not get their marriage certificates because their military IDs had expired. The Political Work Department’s Human Resources Office immediately verified the information and reissued the certificates for the relevant personnel. In response to the problem of “conflicts in the use of training grounds, affecting training efficiency,” the Staff Department’s Operations and Training Office scientifically coordinated the training content and use of the grounds of various units. Other key issues addressed have involved damaged equipment, aging equipment on the training ground, etc. “In the past, when questions and suggestions were raised, the person didn’t get a reply for a long time, but now they get a reply within a week. Currently, more than 70 percent of the opinions and suggestions put forward in the early stage have been implemented, and more than 20 contradictions have been solved in a timely manner.”
	57	06/03/25	A brigade of the Tibet Military Command [district] organized a transport detachment [fendui] to conduct a continuous assessment across day and night in an unfamiliar area. “Night is a period of physiological fatigue for the human body. Drivers are prone to problems such as lack of concentration and slow reaction during night driving.” The brigade leader introduced that in view of the characteristics of conducting tasks across day and night, they set up special situations strictly and difficultly to improve the combat capabilities of the troops in real fighting. At the beginning of the training, the reconnaissance vehicle set off first. “An abnormal radio signal was detected on the transport route, suspected to be an ‘enemy’ vehicle!” Faced with the sudden special situation, the commander decisively issued an order: “Continuous monitoring, precise positioning, and real-time information sharing!” Then, the officers and men worked closely and quickly locked the target. Suddenly, the superior reported that “the ‘enemy’ satellite passed overhead.” “Stop the car and start camouflage

		<p>immediately!” The commander quickly issued a concealment order. The officers and men acted upon hearing the order and quickly completed the vehicle camouflage operation, successfully avoiding the “enemy” satellite reconnaissance. After the situation was resolved, the officers and men quickly dismantled the camouflage net and continued to move towards the designated position in the night. According to the intelligence sent back by the reconnaissance vehicle in real time, the commander made a quick judgment and issued orders in time. The transport team was divided into two routes and alternately covered. The combat units worked closely and were ready to respond to emergencies at any time. “The road ahead is blocked” and “the vehicle is ‘damaged’”... one wave has not yet subsided, and another wave has risen. Faced with the new special situations issued continuously by the guidance and dispatching group, the officers and men responded calmly and responded to them. At the end of the training, the sky gradually turned white. Without taking time to rest, the officers and men immediately began to review the training, carefully analyzed the multiple problems exposed in the training, and formulated improvement measures.</p>
58	06/04/25	<p>This is a detailed article about problems that a transportation regiment deals with on a regular basis. Specifically, many problems are not identified during seasonal maintenance in the shop. The problems are normally only found when the vehicles are deployed for training. After the start of this year’s training, the regiment headquarters found in the survey that the most concentrated problem reflected by the grassroots officers and men was that the frequent use of equipment led to a significant increase in faults. In addition, the natural environment of the training site is relatively harsh, and the locations of the battalions and companies are scattered, which makes it more difficult to maintain the equipment in a centralized manner on a daily basis. There are also phenomena such as “no problem during inspection, but problems when moving.” Before the start of this seasonal maintenance, the regiment headquarters specially invited the manufacturer’s technical personnel to hold a weapons and equipment maintenance seminar together with the equipment support department. Everyone believes that the “static” inspection method used before can no longer meet the needs of conducting various tasks. The so-called “static” inspection refers to the performance inspection of equipment vehicles parked in the garage after completing maintenance. Finally, after discussion and research, they decided to use a “dynamic and static combination” method to test the effectiveness of this seasonal maintenance, that is, to add a dynamic inspection link on the original basis. In the specific operation, the regiment headquarters conducted a comprehensive inspection of the equipment that had completed maintenance through a pull-up assessment without any notice or plan. They set the assessment content from difficult to strict according to the characteristics of different professions, approaching the performance limit of the equipment, so that the problems were fully exposed. At the same time, equipment management experts and professional backbones were selected from each battalion company to form an assessment and acceptance group together with the officers and men of the repair company.</p>
59	06/04/25	<p>This article discusses how a company’s political instructor and a platoon commander give a 40-minute lecture to their units that blends theory into reality. As such, the audience can relate to what they are saying. Editor’s Note: Education is generally inseparable from lesson plans and lecture notes. In practice, some political instructors have benefited greatly from it and made the lessons vivid and touching; some people focus on form and ignore content, and put in a lot of “paperwork,” but their words are empty and can’t touch the hearts of officers and men. It should be noted that there are no fixed rules for lesson plans and lecture notes. What to write, how to write, and how long to write depends entirely on the content and effect.</p>

60	06/05/25	<p>This article discusses how an Eastern Theater Command (ETC) Army (ETCA) brigade in Jiangxi Province used drones to support maintenance repairs to equipment that was damaged by “enemy” firepower in a dense forest in the mountains. In the past, the support unit had to carry a large number of spare parts to repair equipment. In addition, due to the influence of the terrain, it was not only time-consuming and laborious, but also easy to cause the equipment to “break down” for a long time, affecting the efficiency of battlefield deployment. In this training, they set up a battlefield environment close to actual combat, explored the use of drones to assist in battlefield repairs, and improved the efficiency of equipment maintenance and support. In order to broaden the field of observation, the drone operator manipulated the drone to increase the altitude. By flying around and observing, he quickly obtained the damage to the equipment, made a preliminary analysis and judgment of the fault type, and prepared replacement parts and repair tools accordingly. The emergency maintenance repair squad then arrived at the scene. Faced with the emergency, the leader immediately reported to the rear repair station and applied for another drone to deliver the sight accessories. After receiving the request for help, the rear repair station immediately dispatched a drone to deliver the accessories. Unexpectedly, during the flight of the drone, it encountered a strong gust of wind and the fuselage shook violently. Seeing this, the drone operator decisively changed the flight altitude and constantly adjusted the flight attitude. In the end, he successfully flew the drone to the repair area. After receiving the spare parts, the repair team quickly replaced the damaged parts, and the repaired tanks were quickly put into follow-up training.</p>
61	06/05/25	<p>This article discusses how an Army Aviation brigade has decided to train its transport helicopter and attack helicopter pilots to be able to fly each type of helicopter so that they can work together in a combat situation. For example, at one point, the brigade organized airdrop training, but the mission failed due to the poor coordination between armed helicopters and transport helicopters. After reviewing and summarizing, they decided to improve the pilots’ capabilities and qualities in all aspects, explore the “one specialty, multiple capabilities, one person, multiple aircraft” training model, and require pilots to “be proficient in one type of aircraft, be able to fly multiple types of aircraft, and be competent in multiple combat positions.” The article provides information about one pilot who can now fly both types of helicopters. “Descend altitude, pay attention to concealment!” In early summer, a low-altitude penetration training at sea was conducted in a certain sea area by a certain brigade of the Army Aviation Corps. Among the fleet, Zhao Qinghua, who served as the captain of a transport helicopter, drove an armed helicopter to approach the target. During the flight, Zhao and his wingman were tracked by “enemy aircraft.” They took turns to cover and completed multiple tactical actions in succession to quickly get rid of the opponent. One wave has not yet subsided, and another wave has risen. “Found the ‘enemy’ air defense radar!” Faced with the special situation that came one after another, the crew members adopted ultra-low-altitude concealed penetration and other methods to successfully avoid “enemy” radar detection and finally successfully completed the attack mission.</p>
62	06/06/25	<p>This article discusses how a 76<sup>th</sup> GA brigade is dealing with personnel issues for its subordinate organizations that are located a long way away from the headquarters. Normally, if you take a long-distance bus from the company that is located on a 4,000 meter plateau to the brigade headquarters, it will take at least ten hours to arrive, but the roads are slippery in snowy weather and there are safety hazards. If you take a plane, you must report to the brigade leaders for approval in accordance with relevant regulations. The process is complicated and time-consuming. Now, they are trying to use planes to cut down the time. The reporter learned that the brigade is deployed in a scattered manner, with many points and long lines. How to provide timely and thoughtful services to officers</p>

		and men has always been a topic that the brigade Party Committee has been working hard to promote. In the squatting and helping construction, the brigade leaders divided the work into pieces, went deep into the front line, fully understood the needs of the grassroots, sorted out more than 30 specific problems in three categories—military training, political work, and service guarantee—and formulated a plan to do practical things for the grassroots, clarifying the responsible departments and completion time limits. On this basis, they established a regular service mechanism for officers and men, stipulating that every Friday morning, a “Soldier Reception Day” activity will be held in the main base, and a “Reception Day Hotline” will be set up for officers and men outside the main base to collect the needs of officers and men extensively; a department leader will be assigned every quarter to lead the service team to work on-site at various scattered points to solve problems for everyone; a “Heart-to-Heart Bridge” column will be opened on the Strong Army Network to listen to opinions and suggestions in a timely manner to ensure that the soldiers are deployed thousands of miles away and the service is uninterrupted. The brigade leader introduced that as of now, more than 30 problems that were listed in the field assistance have been basically solved. In the next step, the Party Committee will explore and conduct “one-stop” services to effectively solve the “urgent needs” of officers and men, so that everyone can devote more thoughts and energy to training and preparation for war.
63	06/06/25	This short article is about a battalion political instructor who gives frequent political presentations to everyone, which included lessons about the safe use of the Internet.
64	06/06/25	This article discusses how an 82 <sup>nd</sup> GA brigade has conducted the assessment and evaluation of “professional and technical experts.” The leaders of the brigade said that, in the past, they usually organized and implemented professional subject training according to the unit structure, and officers and men with different ability bases were trained together. It is very likely that officers and men with good foundations will repeat low-level training, while officers and men with weak foundations cannot keep up with the progress, which ultimately affects the quality and effectiveness of training. To this end, they broke down the barriers of the establishment and adopted an intensive training model to conduct professional subject training and assessment. In the specific implementation process, they distinguished different abilities and qualities and characteristics of training subjects according to the self-declaration of officers and men, and scientifically organized and trained the participating officers and men. Then, they conducted precise training to make up for the gaps according to the actual situation of each group, pushing the training level of the troops to a new level. “The recent evaluation and assessment of ‘professional and technical experts’ is a specific practice of our promotion of intensive training.” The brigade leader told reporters that before organizing the evaluation and assessment of “professional and technical experts,” they first accurately organized the reference personnel according to the evaluation goals that the officers and men had previously self-declared, and combined with the assessment subjects, tailored training plans for officers and men in different training groups. This training model greatly improved the pass rate of officers and men participating in the “professional and technical experts” assessment.
65	06/06/25	This article is about a 74 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade’s major who graduated from Longhui County No. 1 Middle School in Hunan Province and returned in the early summer to give a lecture about joining the military. He is proficient in more than 10 special warfare skills and is known as the “three-amphibious pioneer.” He has been named the “Excellent Communist Party Member” of the whole army and the “Model of Strengthening the Army and Improving Military Skills” of the Army. He has won the first-class merit twice and the third-class merit four times. He won the “Warrior Medal” when he led a team to Brazil to participate in the

		Second International Jungle Patrol Competition in 2016. In this competition, his team ranked first among the 17 participating teams. Only 20 days after returning from Brazil, he set out on a journey again and led his team to Russia to participate in the “Scouting Vanguard” International Military Competition and won the “Consolidating Combat Friendship Medal.”
66	06/07/25	This detailed article lays out key issues that a certain brigade has dealt with and tried to resolve by conducting a thorough study and education on the spirit of the Eight Central Regulations. The leaders of the brigade introduced that, since the study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations were conducted, they have used the opportunities of the Party Committee’s theoretical study center group study and Party class tutoring to organize party members and cadres to seriously study the spirit of the Eight Central Regulations, the Ten Regulations of the Military Commission and their implementation rules. [Note: This is a key point that only Party members and cadres (officer) are involved. This implies that the enlisted force is not involved in the discussions. See Appendix D for information about the Ten Regulations.] At the same time, they insist on learning, checking and correcting at the same time, closely combining with the mission and tasks of the troops, taking inspection and rectification as an important yardstick for testing the effectiveness of learning and education, strengthening the sense of responsibility of the Party Committee to serve the grassroots in the continuous improvement of work style, and making every effort to solve the worries of officers and men; continuing to correct formalism in training and preparation for war, reducing the burden on the grassroots, and truly allowing officers and men to devote their time and energy to their main responsibilities and main business. Looking through the brigade’s “Implementation Plan for Deeply Implementing the Central Eight Regulations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,” the author found a series of practical measures to correct the accumulated malpractices in work style. For example, further standardize the issuance of documents by the organs, and resolutely put an end to “false, big, and empty”; compile typical cases of violations of the Central Eight Regulations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in recent years into a book, and send it to party members and cadres for serious study and comparison; adopt questionnaires, chief mailboxes, and other forms to widely solicit opinions and suggestions from grassroots officers and men on work style construction. They require leaders and cadres at all levels to go deep into the grassroots training grounds, focus on combating false combat effectiveness, seriously investigate and correct the problems of unrealistic training style, performance style and examination style, insist on tackling the stubborn problems that damage combat effectiveness, and promote the high-quality development of combat effectiveness of the troops with new achievements in style construction. Not long ago, a member of the Party Committee of the brigade found that the leaders of the battalion asked some people who had little to do with the meeting to attend the battalion meeting, which took up the time of these officers and men and affected their normal training. After discovering the problem, the member of the Party Committee immediately stopped the meeting, pointed out that arbitrarily expanding the scope of participants was contrary to the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, and supervised the rectification and implementation on the spot, returning the training time to the officers and men. [See Appendix C for the Eight Regulations.]
67	06/08/25	This lengthy article discusses how the PLAA has adjusted the scores for the Military Physical Training Assessment Standards in the new version of the “military physical training outline.” The new outline adjusts the basic physical fitness scoring standard from the current 100-point system with no upper limit to a 100-point cap and adds combat physical fitness and practical skills to the special level assessment. Previously, soldiers could excel in some components, which then raised to total score even if they did poorly on some subjects. A

		<p>military physical training simulation assessment caught a sergeant who was a “long-distance running expert” by surprise: in the past, he could pass the special level 2 assessment with his two advantage subjects of 3,000-meter running and push-ups. But this time, he tried his best and just reached the special level 3 standard. The new outline requires high standards for all training subjects.</p> <p>According to the past military physical special grade assessment standards, the faster the speed and the more actions completed, the higher the score and grade. Therefore, officers and men will always find ways to make their strengths stronger in order to get higher scores. The new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline” not only stipulates that the basic physical fitness scores in the special grade assessment will no longer be infinitely accumulated, but also includes combat physical fitness and practical skills in the assessment scope. On the training ground, “horizontal bar experts” and “long-distance running experts” constantly refresh the “long board” data, but they cannot really improve the “water storage capacity” of combat effectiveness - no matter how many pull-ups you do, it does not mean that you can climb the rope fast enough; no matter how short the time it takes to run 3,000 meters, it does not mean that you can read and use the map accurately enough.</p>
68	06/09/25	<p>This is a very detailed article and the first one on this topic that discusses how some two-year conscripts have become Party members in a certain brigade. This full article is definitely worth reading. According to the article, conscripted soldiers are an important part of the military personnel. Attaching importance to the development of conscripted soldiers is conducive to optimizing the structure of the Party member team and making the role of the group more obvious. Focusing on new situations in conscription policies and new training situations, all troops should take the initiative to implement various tasks of developing conscripted soldiers in accordance with regulations and with high quality. In view of the characteristics of the short time for the training and inspection of conscripts and the need to improve their ability and quality, a certain army brigade has started to make preparations in advance from the beginning of the soldiers, focusing on solving the difficult and key problems of developing conscripted soldiers, and timely absorbing outstanding conscripts into the Party organization, constantly injecting fresh blood, optimizing the team structure, and making the Party member team full of vitality. Their exploration and practice have certain reference significance. [Note: Basically, it takes two years to become a Party member. Prior to 1999 when Jiang Zemin cut down the conscript force to two years, some three- and four-year conscripts applied to become a Party member and went through the process. However, when JZM cut the conscript force down to two years, everything I read said that the process stopped. However, now that some two-year conscripts are joining after having attended from one to four years of college, some of them have already started the process, so they can actually become a Party member while serving as a conscript. All two-year enlisted personnel are called conscripts (义务兵) whether they were conscripted for voluntarily joined; however, they are sometime referred to as recruits (新兵).]</p>
69	06/10/25	<p>On June 6, Zhang Wei, a member of a certain army unit, bravely rescued five people who fell into the water in Nanhu, the ancient city of Shangqiu, during his vacation. He ignored his personal safety and fought back and forth in the deep water. After successfully rescuing five people, he was sent to the hospital for treatment due to severe physical overdraft and lung infection. On the morning of June 10, relevant personnel from the Xiayi County People’s Armed Forces Department welcomed the hero Zhang Wei back home after recovery.</p>
70	06/10/25	<p>In April 2025, the new Political Instructor for a Red Mountain River Maintenance Station [红山河机务站], which is located near Urumqi, Xinjiang, took over the task of writing up the history of the unit. This task began four years ago. In 2021,</p>

		when that Political Instructor led officers and men to build the company’s honor wall, he found that the maintenance station was established in 1983, but the company history graphic materials preserved at that time could only be traced back to 1999. The current Political Instructor did some deep research and reached out to veterans to help fill in the gaps.
71	06/12/25	This article discusses how a certain army brigade strictly implements the relevant provisions of the new regulations on commendation and rewards so that the rewards are handed out twice a year and don’t get lost along the way. Honor is the second life of a soldier. Our army has always had a fine tradition of inspiring the fighting spirit of officers and men with meritorious service and honor. Respecting honor, cherishing honor, and pursuing honor have long been integrated into the blood of the majority of officers and men. The newly revised “Discipline Regulations of the PLA” gives full play to the role of honor incentives; insists on rewarding the right person, rewarding the right performance, and rewarding the right time; vigorously creates a strong atmosphere of respecting honor and pioneering and striving for excellence; and inspires and encourages officers and men to make meritorious service in battle and post and make greater contributions to the realization of the Chinese dream and the dream of a strong army. Regarding the implementation of commendation for meritorious service and honor, the newly revised Article 69 of the “Discipline Regulations of the PLA” has added a new provision: “Peacetime rewards are usually implemented in conjunction with the half-year or year-end work summary, and can also be implemented in a timely manner according to the completion of work tasks.”
72	06/13/25	This is a very long, detailed article about how a certain brigade has created a program to deal with and solve multiple problems, including equipment and personal problems. “In response to the shortage of technical talents for some new equipment, we actively explore new ways of order-based talent training...” Recently, a certain army brigade organized a “cloud talk” based on the video conferencing system, and some officers and men came up with solutions to their concerns through brainstorming. This is a microcosm of the brigade using the “cloud talk” as a starting point to improve the quality and efficiency of helping build the grassroots. “We are working hard to implement the ‘three lists’ of problem list, problem solving list, and responsibility list, and effectively solve the urgent problems of officers and men and the bottleneck problems that restrict grassroots construction.” The brigade leader introduced that they combined the previous work of the headquarters squatting in the company, front-line research and the reports of various units to sort out the problem list and find the right direction for solving problems. Looking through this list of problems, the reporter found that the content not only covers combat readiness training, equipment support, daily management, and other work, but also involves the “details” of the interests of officers and men, such as the protection of their rights and interests, which clarifies the goals for the agency to conduct its work in the next step. Based on the problem list sorted out in the early stage, the brigade distinguishes individual problems, common problems, and difficult problems, and formulates a problem-solving list in layers and categories to ensure that the right measures are taken and the problems are solved accurately. They adhere to the principle of “specific solutions to individual problems, centralized consultation on common problems, and focused efforts to tackle difficult problems.” For individual problems, the organs give guidance and suggestions, and the battalions and companies introduce measures based on their own; for common problems, the organs coordinate relevant departments, formulate specific plans, and help solve them one by one; for difficult problems, the organs take the lead in coordinating the joint office of the superiors, and take regular discussions and centralized research to ensure that they are effectively solved. At the forum, the reporter saw that many heads of organs and departments took

		<p>turns to go on stage to answer questions and solve doubts for officers and men around specific issues in the problem list. In response to the problems of insufficient textbooks and key personnel in meteorology, hydrology, surveying and navigation, and difficulty in organizing training, the head of the brigade’s training department replied on the spot that they would coordinate the group army to coordinate resources, adopt the method of “self-training, unified training, department training, and integrated training,” conduct systematic training for relevant professionals, compile and issue textbooks and teaching standards; coordinate technical personnel from manufacturers and experts from colleges and universities to come to the team to conduct technical guidance, and take multiple measures to cultivate professional talents. “Only by getting to the bottom of the problems and clearing them up can we further boost the soldiers’ entrepreneurial spirit.” The brigade leaders introduced that they, in accordance with the responsibilities of the organs and departments, distinguished the brigades, battalions, and companies to formulate responsibility lists; decomposed the rectification tasks to people; clarified the solution measures and completion time limits; formed a closed loop of “investigation-rectification-improvement”; improved the responsibility system of upper and lower connection, horizontal coordination, and easy implementation; and implemented the rectification measures with the spirit of nailing nails. “Some damaged equipment and equipment are difficult to repair on their own. Can they be reported to the superiors for centralized repair or replacement?” The reporter walked into the equipment maintenance department of the brigade and saw that the responsibility list was posted in a conspicuous position in the office. In response to the problems raised by the officers and men, such as equipment maintenance and replacement, the department staff communicated with the battalions and companies at the first time, sorted out the problems that were difficult to solve at the grassroots level, promptly coordinated the manufacturers to return to the factory for repair, and clearly marked the responsible persons, contact numbers, and completion time limits of each process link on the responsibility list. At the same time, they included some equipment and equipment that were frequently used and had large losses in the annual application plan, designated specific persons in charge, and reported and applied for them in a timely manner according to regulations.</p>
73	06/13/25	<p>This is a long article about combined arms training reforms. In October 2024, a meeting on combined arms training was held for the entire army, emphasizing the need to explore new models of combined arms training and to blaze new paths for generating combat capabilities for the troops. The officers and men of the troops acted upon hearing the order and gradually implemented the basic model of combined arms training of unit integration training, tactical coordination training, and confrontation test training on the front line of training, exploring effective methods, accumulating practical experience, and laying a solid foundation for embarking on the road of system training in the new era of combined arms support for joint forces. For example, a few days ago, at the training ground of a certain army brigade, a sergeant led the assault team to drive an unmanned obstacle-clearing vehicle to open up a path, operate a drone to guide firepower to conduct targeted destruction of “enemy” targets, and use smoke to conceal and quickly occupy the high ground. Their smooth actions made the reporter’s eyes light up. The reporter found that the composition of this assault team is very well-organized: nine members come from four different companies, divided into three groups of unmanned equipment, firepower, and support, equipped with sniper rifles, rifles, drones, mortars, and other weapons. What’s more surprising is that this well-coordinated assault team was temporarily drawn a few days ago.</p>
74	06/13/25	<p>This article briefly discusses the history of an 81<sup>st</sup> GA brigade linked to the military parade celebrating the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the PRC.</p>

75	06/14/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain army brigade organized a multi-subject reconnaissance training across the day and night. After receiving the order, the reconnaissance team quickly moved to the mission area. On the way, a river blocked the way. The team commander Tian An immediately ordered the team members to operate the drone for aerial reconnaissance. According to the information sent back by the drone, the team officers and men set up ropes and took the traction crossing method to successfully reach the other side and quietly sneak into the dense forest. The brigade leaders introduced that in this training, they set up subjects such as concealed marching, traction crossing, combat shooting, and target reconnaissance, and tempered the continuous combat capability of the reconnaissance team through multi-subject continuous operations. It had just rained the night before, and the rugged and muddy mountain road was slippery and difficult to walk. Not long after walking, a special situation suddenly came: "Unknown gas appeared ahead!" Tian An decisively issued a disposal order, and the officers and men of the detachment quickly put on protective equipment and passed through the "contaminated" area in an orderly manner in a combat formation. Before they had time to catch their breath, they found an "enemy" observation post not far away. With the help of the terrain and topography, the officers and men adopted a small group multi-route tactic to infiltrate the "enemy" rear in a roundabout way and successfully eliminated the "enemy" observation post. "Enemy" aircraft reconnaissance, road "destroyed"... All the way forward, special situations all the way, the officers and men of the detachment cooperated closely and responded to each move. As night fell, a small group of "enemies" appeared in front of the reconnaissance detachment. "Taking a detour will delay a lot of time, and using weapons may expose the whereabouts. "After comprehensive analysis, Tian An decided to implement a prisoner capture operation. With an order, several team members took advantage of the night to approach the "enemy" and successfully captured him. Continuing forward, the detachment finally arrived at the mission area. The reconnaissance team used various equipment to conduct all-round reconnaissance and quickly sent the target data back to the command post. As the order was issued, the "enemy" position was instantly covered by artillery fire. After the smoke cleared, the team members quickly moved forward to annihilate the remaining "enemy" forces.</p>
76	06/14/25	<p>This article discusses how a 76<sup>th</sup> GA brigade established an education and teaching mechanism of "everyone speaks and everyone evaluates" to encourage officers and men to actively participate in education and take the initiative to accept education, and clarify the education goals, topic selection direction, organizational form, and assessment standards to ensure that mass education achieves solid results. In practice, they combine the annual theme education, the actual tasks of the troops, and the ideological dynamics of officers and men; issue a "list of topics" for reference every quarter; and encourage everyone to make short videos, multimedia courseware, and other methods to enhance the vividness and effectiveness of education and teaching. They also rely on the strong army network to conduct activities such as "teaching plan evaluation" to continuously improve the participation and attractiveness of education.</p>
77	06/16/25	<p>This article discusses how an engineering company subordinate to a Western Theater Command Army brigade has implemented 3D modeling technology that can simulate the loading process; intuitively display the placement, dynamic changes, and space utilization of materials; and improve the efficiency of material transportation and support. In the front-line support practice, the efficiency of material loading directly affects the combat effectiveness. In the past, they relied on experience to conduct material loading training, and there were problems such as insufficient refinement and visualization in the classification and query process as well as "inaccurate material positioning" and "irrational space utilization." In a subsequent long-distance mobile mission, the</p>

		company's officers and men completed vehicle camouflage, formation grouping, special situation handling, and other actions through software system simulation, empowering and increasing the efficiency of mission completion, and related practices have been promoted throughout the brigade. In addition, they also applied 3D modeling technology to the innovation of blasting equipment backpacks and the planning of company warehouse renovation, all of which achieved good results.
78	06/16/25	This article discusses how a certain brigade uses technology to improve its support capabilities. Recently, a certain army brigade organized an emergency training. In the weapons room, officers and men hold their guns close to the scanner, and the personnel's name, gun type, release time, and other information are immediately displayed on the smart terminal. "Technology empowerment promotes the improvement of quality and efficiency of grassroots combat readiness work." The brigade leader introduced the intelligent equipment management system into the grassroots battalion and company weapons room, which significantly improved the accuracy of equipment management and the speed of personnel and equipment dispatch. The system embeds electronic chips into weapons and equipment, uses high-frequency scanning technology to achieve accurate identification of "one equipment, one code," and uploads data such as equipment models, maintenance records, and in-and-out warehouse information to the intelligent management platform in real time, so that equipment management can achieve dynamic and accurate monitoring. "In the past, when encountering emergency situations such as combat readiness mobilization and emergency response, either you apply for guns first and then register them, which has management loopholes; or you apply for guns while registering, which is easy to delay the opportunity." The brigade leader introduced that the intelligent equipment management system is equivalent to installing a "smart brain" for the weapons room, which can not only greatly shorten the time required to apply for equipment and improve the rapid response ability of the troops, but also generate electronic ledgers in real time to ensure that weapons and equipment management are more standardized and orderly. The author saw in the duty room of the brigade that Zhang Cong, an assistant of the equipment management department, clicked the mouse, and the weapons inventory rate, maintenance qualification rate, and daily system implementation of the weapons room of each battalion and company were clear at a glance. Zhang Cong introduced that this intelligent equipment management system can realize intelligent perception of demand, dynamic allocation of resources, and accurate evaluation of efficiency, and has the characteristics of "data sharing and situation visualization."
79	06/16/25	On a summer morning, at the shooting range of a 79 <sup>th</sup> GA brigade, a light weapons live-fire shooting assessment was in full swing. Every time the officers and men fired, the target display and control terminal next to them would automatically broadcast, providing a reference for the next shooting calibration. At the end of the assessment, Captain Liu of a certain company took the performance analysis table of the entire company from the shooting position, and looked at the upward curve chart with a satisfied smile on his face. The reporter checked the results of the light weapons live-fire shooting assessment of multiple battalions and companies of the brigade and found that there were many companies that had made significant progress like this company. "Since the brigade built the intelligent shooting range, we have organized live-fire shooting training more scientifically and efficiently." Captain Liu said. According to him, in the past, organizing a live-fire shooting required a lot of manpower and material resources. Not only was the process cumbersome and lengthy, but it also required constant adjustment and correction of the impact point. A lot of bullets were fired, but the training effect was sometimes good and sometimes bad. To solve this problem, the brigade decided to demand combat effectiveness from

		<p>scientific and technological training, and specially introduced an intelligent shooting range that integrates automatic control, data analysis, simulation training, and other functions, and transformed it in combination with the actual tasks and the characteristics of weapons and equipment. How smart is the intelligent shooting range? Walking into the control room, the “shooting range brain,” the reporter was amazed. According to the operator, before each live-fire shooting, he only needs to input parameters such as target type, hidden and visible time, and moving speed according to the requirements of the training plan, and the shooting range layout can be completed quickly. During the shooting process, the target position display and control terminal displays the impact point in real time and broadcasts the shooting results and deviations. After the shooting, the system automatically generates a shooting situation map to help officers and men fully grasp their personal training situation, so as to make targeted adjustments and improvements.</p>
80	06/17/25	<p>This is a long article about the history of the “Red Second Company” (红二连) that is subordinate to an 82<sup>nd</sup> GA brigade. While serving as part of the UN peacekeeping operations in South Sudan in 2022, the company tracked down and arrested some thieves who stole material from the peacekeeping camp. During a recent night training mission for several hours, they arrived at the designated area quietly and lurked. Soon, the chirping of insects around sounded again, as if no one had ever been there. If the reporter had not known the plan of this trip in advance, he would not have noticed that a team of elite soldiers was lurking in this area. The officers and men seemed to disappear in this area. When the reporter also lay in the grass like the officers and men, he found that every second was “torture” - unknown insects climbed up his cheeks and bit him from time to time, the grass leaves in the night wind caressed his skin, and an indescribable itch attacked his heart.</p>
81	06/17/25	<p>This article discusses a live-fire shooting sniper assessment for a certain STC Army (STCA) brigade. The morning light was dim and the mist was light. In the mountain jungle of the southern country, with an order, the officers and men of the sniper team headed towards the target area, and a sniper professional assessment of a certain army brigade was quietly launched. Soon after the departure, the sniper team was harassed by the “enemy.” The commander ordered the officers and men to quickly break contact with the “enemy,” sneak into the depths of the dense forest, and change the marching route. On the way, a river appeared in front. “Prepare the ropes and start the traction crossing!” The team members worked closely together, using the ropes to cross the river one by one, and then rushed to the target area armed. “Found the target!” The officers and men received the shooting test order before they had time to rest. They quickly corrected the gun parameters, adjusted their breathing, and locked the target. “Bang! Bang!” The gunshots rang out, and the target was accurately hit. “A qualified sniper must not only have the ability to kill with one sword, but also be able to conduct battlefield reconnaissance and guide firepower strikes...” The leader of the assessment team introduced that this assessment has set up concealed infiltration, armed raids, and applied sniping courses to test the snipers’ comprehensive combat and precise sniping capabilities under complex conditions.</p>
82	06/17/25	<p>This is a long article about how individual personnel and units create technical manuals for their equipment even though there are larger regulations that everyone must follow. For example, “Three-step method to prevent rust on the bolt in rainy days: apply butter, wrap gauze, and turn frequently!” In early June, a certain company of a certain 82<sup>nd</sup> GA brigade organized equipment maintenance. Private Li held an “exclusive secret book”—“Equipment Maintenance Guide”—written by a sergeant, and carefully disassembled and wiped each component according to the picture instructions and maintenance formulas in it. Weapons and equipment have special training materials and</p>

		<p>operating specifications, so why do officers and men still need to compile manuals? After opening this “Equipment Maintenance Guide,” the author discovered that this small manual was written with reference to the operating specifications. It contains common troubleshooting methods and process points. The whole manual uses easy-to-understand expressions, which are both easy to remember and practical. “Encouraging officers and men to compile manuals based on job practices is a powerful measure for us to solve training problems and improve training quality and efficiency.” The company commander introduced that during an exercise last year, a certain type of artillery broke down. A sergeant in the company temporarily received the task of troubleshooting, but made mistakes in several steps. After reviewing the situation, the company technician He Zihao believed that troubleshooting was not difficult, but there were too many contents to remember in the operating instructions. Later, he compiled a concise manual based on his own experience. Using this booklet, officers and men have significantly improved their efficiency in troubleshooting similar faults. All manuals are loose-leaf and can be updated in time in combination with practice. Nowadays, self-compiled manuals have become “living textbooks” that the company’s officers and men carry spontaneously during training. The fresh experience from practice has effectively promoted the improvement of training quality and efficiency. Not long ago, the company used the “Key Points of Radar Operation Coordination” compiled by officers and men to optimize the firepower link, which not only greatly shortened the reaction time, but also significantly improved the hit rate compared with the past. It is understood that the company is also preparing to invite relevant professional backbones from brother units to participate in the compilation of self-compiled manuals, so as to share the innovation and creation results of officers and men on a larger scale. At the same time, scenario simulation teaching, troubleshooting deduction and other methods are adopted to deepen the officers and men’s understanding and application of the contents of the manual, and continue to inject strong momentum into the improvement of combat effectiveness.</p>
83	06/19/25	<p>This article briefly discusses how new enlisted recruits are integrated into an 80<sup>th</sup> GA brigade during tactical training in a training ground. For example, a few days ago, a new recruit who had just joined the company, jumped forward with a gun, and alternately covered with his comrades to approach the “enemy” target in a roundabout way, preparing to remove the “enemy” front-line firepower point. The brigade leader introduced that, in the past, after the new recruits were assigned to the company, they mainly adopted the training methods such as “old soldiers lead and new recruits watch,” which led to a long period of job adaptation and slow improvement of their abilities. One year ago, the brigade participated in the confrontation training organized by the superiors, and Tang Jiayi, who was still a new recruit at the time, was assigned to the assault team. He faced the “gunfire and smoke” for the first time. In the course of crossing the “contaminated zone,” he was choked by the smoke and had difficulty breathing because of the slow speed of wearing a gas mask. Seeing this, the squad leader pulled him to the bunker and said: “If this is a battlefield, the enemy will not give you a second chance!” After that training, the brigade organized various units to open a “battlefield survival special training course” to target the problems and shortcomings exposed by the new recruits in the training. Tang Jiayi and his comrades were tempered in a really difficult and rigorous environment, aiming at the urgent need of the battlefield to conduct intensive training. Half a month later, a confrontation training started again. The command and dispatch group suddenly gave the special situation of “being attacked by ‘enemy’ chemical weapons.” Tang Jiayi not only quickly completed personal protection, but also assisted his comrades to adjust the assault route in time and successfully completed the task.</p>

84	06/19/25	<p>This article discusses how a tank company conducted camouflage and concealment and also covered the wheel tracks with weeds as well as conducting radio silence to avoid detection by a low flying “enemy” drone but it failed. Specifically, during the assessment, a member of the guidance and coordination team projected the images taken by the drone onto the big screen, and everyone took a breath of cold air after watching it. There was a grassland in the picture, and several trees grew in the half-human-high grass. The camouflage net covered tightly, wrapping the tank tightly. However, there was a piece of weeds trampled around each camouflage net, and the white plant roots were exposed, forming white and green traces, clearly “marking” the outline of the tank. In the past assessments, drones mostly simulated opponents to conduct high-altitude reconnaissance, mainly identifying large targets and common camouflage features. In recent years, drone technology has developed rapidly, and aerial reconnaissance capabilities have been greatly improved. Every blade of grass and every tree on the battlefield can be seen, and problems that are not easy to detect at ordinary times are also exposed. The unit then held mass discussions involving everyone to help solve the problem. In the end, the author saw in the notebook of the battalion leader that it not only clearly recorded “establishing the concept of full-dimensional camouflage, paying attention to the camouflage itself, but also considering the changes in the surrounding environment,” “keeping up with the pace of the times, thinking about war from the perspective of the opponent, studying tactics, and innovating tactics,” and other summary views, but also listed in detail the next improvement measures.</p>
85	06/19/25	<p>While on vacation at home in Zaoli Village, Baiyan Town, Pingyi County, Shandong Province, a soldier assigned to an unidentified PLAA brigade helped put out a fire and received praise from the local government and his unit.</p>
86	06/21/25	<p>This is a long article about a private, Zhou Lutong, who is a communications equipment operator in an 83<sup>rd</sup> GA brigade’s subordinate company, and won two competition awards (one gold and one silver) even though his physical fitness was not good. He was selected as an instructor for the communications course and was a guest speaker at a strong army storytelling session so he could tell everyone how he succeeded in the competitions. He also worked on his physical fitness issues.</p>
87	06/23/25	<p>This is a one-sentence article with a photo of six soldiers walking up a hillside. In mid-June, soldiers of a border defense company of the Army performed patrol missions.</p>
88	06/21/25	<p>This article discusses how a PLAA helicopter brigade trained in poor weather conditions. Low clouds are shrouded and drizzling. A few days ago, a certain army brigade organized a multi-subject flight training under low weather conditions. With the command of the tower commander, the combat aircraft [helicopters] took off one after another and flew to the mission airspace. “Complex weather conditions are both a ‘roadblock’ for flight training and a ‘grindstone’ for sharpening flying skills.” The brigade leader introduced that the garrison had continuous rainy weather and strong winds some time ago. They used low weather conditions to organize flight training, aiming to sharpen the combat skills of officers and men from difficult and strict conditions and improve the ability to deal with emergencies under complex conditions. Hovering, climbing, turning sharply... Under the precise control of the pilots, the combat aircraft flexibly shuttled through the clouds. “There are many clouds ahead and visibility is low. Keep the formation distance. The pilots of each crew judged the flight attitude through the instrument and calmly manipulated the combat aircraft to break through the clouds and fog. The leaders of the brigade introduced that in this training, they set up difficult training courses and scientifically configured training forces. According to the weather dynamics, they scientifically formulated more than 10 air special situation handling plans such as crossing cumulonimbus clouds and air loss. At the same time, the maintenance officers</p>

		and men were organized to increase the inspection of the power and communication systems of the combat aircrafts to ensure that the combat aircrafts are in the best condition. In the rain and fog, the young pilot Rui Minqi manipulated the combat aircraft and conducted instrument landing training. After receiving the order, he made a judgment on the relative position of the combat aircraft based on the instrument data, constantly corrected the flight attitude, and manipulated the combat aircraft to land smoothly.” “Conducting flight training under complex meteorological conditions, with low visibility and fast wind speed changes, requires the pilots to manipulate more accurately, cooperate more closely, and coordinate more finely,” Rui Minqi told reporters. “Pay attention to strengthening route observation...” Over the airport, combat aircrafts broke through the clouds and rain. The tower commander and men at various combat positions stared at the weather map with full concentration. With the close cooperation between the air and the ground, the pilots successfully completed the scheduled training courses. In the evening, the training ended. After getting off the combat aircraft, pilot Li An said with emotion: “Not only did the bad weather not affect the progress of training, but it also helped us to sharpen our courage and strengthen our skills, and practice real combat skills.”
89	06/25/25	Recently, a certain army brigade held a military democracy meeting. Sergeants from multiple professions such as reconnaissance, communications, and air defense, grassroots cadres and agency cadres sat together to discuss the key and difficult problems encountered in training, and formed multiple feasible plans on the spot. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they learned from their previous research that some units did not pay enough attention to the training experience summarized by officers and men, and did not dare to let officers and men innovate training methods and tactics, resulting in a single training model and restricting the improvement of training level. To this end, the brigade insisted on asking the soldiers for advice, selecting backbone sergeants of various professions and representatives of grassroots cadres, and holding military democratic meetings with the cadres of the organs to sort out the difficulties in training and teaching, and formulate targeted solutions; through the regular “Zhuge Liang meeting” and the opening of a “message board” on the strong army network, the officers and men were asked for “golden ideas” for training and teaching; a “combat training micro forum” was opened to encourage top trainers to share their training experiences. The brigade also established an “establishing a ledger-responsibility to people-time-limited completion” mechanism, divided the responsible departments, designated special persons to be responsible, and classified the collected opinions and suggestions to ensure that the reasonable suggestions of officers and men were implemented in detail.
90	06/25/25	Not long ago, a certain army brigade organized a centralized lesson preparation seminar for political instructors. The teaching guidance carefully prepared by a certain company political instructor passed the final review and acceptance of the course evaluation link and won unanimous praise from the officers and men who listened to the trial. The leader of the political work department of the brigade told reporters that in the previous investigation, they found that although some political instructors used new media technologies such as animation and H5 in their teaching, and the courseware was beautifully produced, it was not closely connected with the officers and men’s training, work, and life, which made it difficult for the teaching content to enter their minds and hearts, and the officers and men were not satisfied with the teaching. During the preparation stage, a political instructor subdivided the teaching topics into war preparation material sorting, war preparation warehouse construction, war preparation plan deduction, and other sub-topics, and explained them with multiple vivid cases.”
91	06/25/25	“The main responsibility and job of soldiers is to be able to fight and win battles. We must firmly establish the orientation of fighting for war and resolutely return the focus of work to preparing for war.” A leader of the brigade introduced that

		<p>since the in-depth implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, they have benchmarked the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations and the Ten Regulations of the Military Commission and their implementation rules and insisted on learning, investigating, and rectifying in an integrated manner. They have required leaders and cadres at all levels to throw themselves down and sink to the front line; take the lead in investigating and rectifying the style problems existing in the guidance and construction of the grassroots and the active service to the grassroots; take inspection and rectification as an important yardstick for testing the effectiveness of study and education; focus on changing the work style; and improve the quality and efficiency of serving the grassroots, so that officers and men can truly feel the new atmosphere and new changes brought about by changing the style and establishing a new style. In order to promote the normalization and long-term effectiveness of work style construction, the brigade Party Committee conducted serious discussions on the problems found in the investigation and formulated a series of effective measures to further standardize the work procedures of relevant business departments of the organization. They require that the staff of the organization must sort out past data before organizing statistical work. If relevant statistical materials are already available, it is strictly forbidden to repeatedly ask for them from the grassroots; implement the “double review” mechanism for the release of notices, implement unified management and real-time evaluation of the notices to be issued by various departments of the organization, and realize the precise release of documents and telegrams of the organization; rely on the “cloud-based Q&amp;A” communication platform opened by the Strong Army Network. After the grassroots reflect the problem, the leading department will sort it out and summarize it as soon as possible, and then distinguish different situations and contact relevant departments to solve it within the specified time limit. [See Appendix C for the Eight Regulations and Appendix D for information about the Ten Regulations.]</p>
92	06/27/25	<p>This article discusses changes to the physical fitness requirements for an 82<sup>nd</sup> GA brigade. In the past, physical training was mostly organized by the company, and the same subject often shared a set of training plans. However, the physical fitness of officers and men was uneven. This extensive training model not only affected the enthusiasm of physical elites to seek breakthroughs, but also was not conducive to targeted compensation for officers and men with physical shortcomings, making it difficult to maximize training benefits. After the implementation of the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline,” the brigade gradually established a scientific training system supported by data, established a “one-person-one-file” health management file, and formulated targeted training plans based on the officers and men’s body fat percentage, body mass index, and other physical data to improve the level of scientific training and precise training. For example, if the body fat rate is too low, the private will stop running 3,000 meters; if the body fat rate is too high, the soldier will change to 5,000 meters.</p>
93	06/27/25	<p>In order to strengthen team building, improve teaching ability, and create a strong atmosphere for striving to be an excellent Political Instructor. Recently, a 76<sup>th</sup> GA brigade organized a 2025 “Three Meetings and One Good” Political Instructor evaluation competition. Six Political Instructors from the grassroots gathered together and conducted a live duel of thinking, wisdom, and ability through three links: theoretical assessment, teaching evaluation, and random education. A qualified Political Instructor must have a solid theoretical foundation. With the command of “start answering questions,” the contestants quickly entered the “combat” state, and everyone was fully focused, pens flying, and calmly answered. The content of this assessment covers multiple aspects such as the party’s innovative theories, military policies and regulations, and current hot topics, and comprehensively tests the theoretical foundation and knowledge</p>

		reserves of Political Instructors. “Why do you want to join the army?” Zeng Jianwei, a company Political Instructor, took the questions raised during a self-education session of the company as the starting point, combined with typical deeds around him, and analyzed the responsibilities and missions of soldiers layer by layer. In the teaching evaluation session, the contestants closely followed the actual thoughts of the officers and men and used fresh examples and vivid language to transform the “big truth” into down-to-earth soldiers’ words, which not only had theoretical depth, but also showed emotional warmth. Some teaching contents were cleverly integrated into situational dramas, and videos and pictures were used to directly present the story of strengthening the army; some stimulated the thinking of officers and men through interactive question-and-answer methods, and the atmosphere on the scene was warm and applause was frequent.
94	06/28/25	Recently, the “Red Military Doctors Go to the Grassroots” expert medical team of the Army Specialty Medical Center of the Army Medical University went to the field training ground of a certain regiment of the Western Theater Command to provide diagnosis and treatment services for officers and men. The author saw in the tent of the regiment’s field training ground that members of the expert medical team answered questions and gave prescriptions and medicines to officers and men who came to consult. The leaders of the center introduced that in recent years, they have established and improved the “send to the camp” medical service mechanism, and each year they select experts from orthopedics, gastroenterology, dermatology, and other disciplines to form a medical team to conduct rounds of services in grassroots troops. During this round of inspection, the medical team conducted rounds of inspections, health lectures, medical training, and other services for diseases and training injuries that are prone to occur during the training of troops; established a cooperation mechanism with a certain army hospital and conducted paired assistance in terms of discipline construction, technical guidance, talent training, scientific research, and other aspects to help the hospital improve its medical support capabilities; and helped multiple grassroots units establish remote diagnosis and treatment systems to improve their medical support levels. Military doctors were “sent to the camp” to help prepare for war and win. The center’s leaders introduced that in recent years, they have kept a close eye on the mission characteristics of the front-line troops and the health needs of officers and men and have sent more than 20 batches of expert medical teams to multiple border and coastal defense forces, which have been widely praised by officers and men.
95	06/28/25	This article briefly discusses how a certain PLAA brigade conducts training in a group training area for new crew members of armored vehicles, including drivers who drive carefully through obstacles, communication students who carefully check the radio parameters, and shooting students who carefully learn the skills of loading ammunition. The reporter saw at the assessment site that one driver drove through complex terrains such as crater roads and wading fields, and completed the task accurately throughout the whole process; and a communications specialist successfully completed the communication task under strong electromagnetic interference. After leaving the examination room, the “stage evaluation” column in the training files of the two was marked as “excellent.” The examiner who organized the assessment on site told reporters that students with excellent assessment results will be included in the brigade’s “armored talent reserve pool” and tracked and cultivated as professional backbone seedlings.
96	06/29/25	In 2017, the PLAA launched a plan to recruit female high school graduates and train them as helicopter pilots independently at the Army Aviation Academy. More than 120,000 high school graduates across the country participated in the selection. In the end, 10 people stood out and became the first batch of female flight cadets trained by the Army. In 2019, the Army recruited the second batch

		<p>of female flight cadets, and 11 high school graduates passed the test and were successfully selected. After entering the military academy, female flight cadets receive four years of systematic training, covering military theory, flight skills and other subjects. At present, the first two batches of 21 female pilots trained by the Army have been flying in their respective combat positions, and many have been awarded for meritorious service. With the graduation of the third batch of female flight trainees on June 20, the group of female pilots in the Army Aviation has continued to grow. At the Army Aviation Academy, they completed training such as initial solo flight, aircraft modification, special situation handling, and formation flight, and mastered basic technical and tactical capabilities. After graduation and assignment to their unit, they continued to learn to fly new combat aircraft (helicopters), improve their combat level in actual combat training, and gradually grow into an important participant in the construction of a new army. A photo shows seven female pilots walking together in front of helicopters. The article identifies one female from the second group who is currently assigned to the 75<sup>th</sup> GA and flies Z-20 helicopters. In addition, one female is one of the first female pilots trained independently by the Army, and one of the first two female flight instructors to stay in academy to teach. So far, she has flown safely for more than 700 hours and successfully taught two batches of flight students.</p>
97	06/30/25	<p>This article discusses how an 82<sup>nd</sup> GA squad leader has dealt with a new corporal who was slow in accomplishing just about everything he did. The squad leader learned that not everyone is the same and you have to deal with each person individually. As a result, the corporal has excelled in his training.</p>
98	06/30/25	<p>This article discusses how inspections of barracks in an 81<sup>st</sup> GA brigade has not been consistent with the regulations and many inadequate issues have been overlooked on purpose. This is now changing so that all inspections are being done to the letter.</p>
99	06/30/25	<p>This article discusses how a group of officers and backbone personnel from the 78<sup>th</sup> GA visited the “Red Company 1” subordinate to the 83<sup>rd</sup> GA to learn about the company’s history dating back to Autumn Harvest Uprising in September 1927 under Mao Zedong.</p>
100	06/30/25	<p>President Xi Jinping emphasized that the PLA should lay a solid foundation, strictly implement training according to the guidelines, strictly conduct assessments and evaluations, strictly supervise and hold accountable, improve support conditions, and do a good job in mass training and competitions, so as to train every single soldier, every type of equipment, and every type of combat element in place, and lay a solid foundation for the ability to win battles. An 82<sup>nd</sup> GA brigade innovated the training model, explored the use of “military training target topological maps,” decomposed the “big goals” of combat tasks at all levels into “small goals” for individual training, and grasped the key links such as planning, implementation, and evaluation, forming a closed link from goal decomposition to results aggregation, promoting the transformation and upgrading of military training, and effectively improving the training level of the troops. As such, engineering machinery breaks through obstacles and quickly builds shelters and heavy equipment moves flexibly and builds barriers; to accomplish this, the brigade organized a multi-position professional skills stage assessment. The reporter looked through the assessment report card of a course of a company of the brigade and found that the officers and men had an excellent rate of more than 80 percent, and the assessment scores of many officers and men were significantly improved compared with the previous ones. Previously, an operation skill has always been a difficulty for the brigade to conduct training because of its cumbersome operation process and high precision requirements. However, after this skill was included in the personal training goal, many officers and men took the initiative to optimize the operation methods and summarize experience and skills, which greatly improved the quality and effectiveness of</p>

			<p>training. In a recent training, training cadre Sun Chaoran found that Sergeant Zhao Shengqin practiced this skill tirelessly. Zhao Shengqin said: “This skill will also be used in other subsequent courses. If you don’t practice it now, the progress of subsequent training will be affected.” Geng Junqing told reporters that the “Military Training Target Topology Map” is like an “exclusive schedule” for each officer and soldier, allowing everyone to fully understand the logical relationship between different training courses and contents, and effectively stimulate the initiative and enthusiasm of officers and men to improve their professional capabilities. Not only that, they also regularly review and verify whether the training plan and training methods are scientific and reasonable based on the changes in the training results of officers and men. On this basis, they continuously adjust and optimize the “Military Training Target Topology Map” and the “small goals” of individual training of officers and men. “Each training course and each officer and soldier is a node on the combat effectiveness generation link. If each node is strong, the smooth flow of the combat effectiveness generation link will be guaranteed. The brigade leader introduced that after the promotion and application of the “Military Training Target Topology Map,” the transformation and upgrading of the brigade’s training has been continuously shifting gears and accelerating. In terms of combat methods, each battalion, company, and combat unit is accelerating from “coordination and cooperation” to “integration of tactics.” At present, they are exploring the establishment of a more scientific training target results inspection mechanism to provide strong support for further optimizing the formation and precise training.</p>
PLAN	101	06/01/25	<p>This detailed article discusses how a submarine subordinate to an STCN flotilla [zhidui] conducted attack and defense confrontation training against “enemy” ships. Upon detecting the “enemy” ship, the submarine sonar technician stared at the display screen and captured abnormal sound wave signals. The indicator lights on the operating table flashed frequently, and various data flowed quickly. Suddenly, the “enemy” ship started an active sonar search. “Release the hydroacoustic countermeasure equipment!” In the command cabin, the commander decisively issued an order, and the officers and men moved upon hearing the order and started a fierce game with the “enemy.” “The ‘enemy’ ship changed its route and attempted to approach for reconnaissance!” After quickly analyzing the battlefield situation, the commander ordered: “Combat system ready!” The weapon operator quickly set the firing parameters, and the launch system entered the standby state. Just when the attack window was about to form, the “enemy” ship suddenly accelerated and turned, attempting to leave the battlefield. “Keep tracking, pay attention to using the hydrological environment to covertly approach the ‘enemy’!” The submarine adjusted its posture like a deep-sea hunter, accurately grasping the depth and speed in complex ocean currents. The officers and men cooperated tacitly and always locked the “enemy” ship firmly. “No. 1 launch tube, release!” With the commander’s order, the torpedo rushed straight to the target. A leader of a crew team of the flotilla [zhidui] introduced that in this training, the flotilla [zhidui] set up more than 10 subjects in accordance with the requirements of the whole process, all elements, and all time periods. There was no script throughout the whole process, and the officers and men were forced to practice new tricks and sharpen their skills in a really difficult and rigorous environment. On the way back, a training review meeting was held in the submarine cabin.</p>
	102	06/03/25	<p>In early June, the PLAN’s “Auspicious Ark” hospital ship (Hull 868), which is the PLAN’s third 10,000-ton ocean-going hospital ship, conducted a organized a multi-element maritime medical exercise for the first time in the Yellow Sea. “A ship was attacked in a certain sea area, and many people fell into the water. Your unit is ordered to search and rescue!” After receiving the rescue order from the superior, the command post of the “Auspicious Ark” hospital ship quickly formulated a rescue plan. As the commander gave the order, the helmsman</p>

		operated accurately, and all departments cooperated closely, the “Auspicious Ark” maneuvered at high speed to the mission sea area. “High-speed lifeboats are in place, go forward to rescue the “people who fell into the water!”” After arriving at the mission sea area, the commander gave an order, and two high-speed lifeboats carrying the search and rescue team entered the water from both sides of the hospital ship at the same time, and drove quickly to the target location to search and rescue the “people who fell into the water.” On the blue sea, the high-speed lifeboat drew two arc tracks. At the same time, the medical team of the maritime hospital made rescue preparations on the deck and various diagnosis and treatment departments. The reporter saw at the drill site that many “people who fell into the water” were rescued by high-speed lifeboats and transferred to the deck of the hospital ship. Afterwards, the rescue team raced against time to transfer the “injured” to the triage area, quickly assessed the “injury,” and performed hemostatic bandage and cardiopulmonary resuscitation for the “injured.” Afterwards, the medical team of the maritime hospital reported to the command post: “The ‘injured’ have been rescued and are out of danger.” At the exercise site, the medical staff formulated follow-up treatment plans according to the different conditions of the “injured” and quickly completed surgical preparations. It is reported that the “Auspicious Ark” hospital ship has advanced equipment and complete functions, which can meet the needs of surgical emergency surgery.
103	06/03/25	This article is about how a Naval Aviation unit [possibly the Naval Aviation Headquarters] is trying to deal with grassroots issues across the board. “The ability of new comrades in the company is improving slowly” and “the content of simulation training is lagging behind”... Recently, the leaders of a certain unit of the naval aviation force went to the grassroots level to communicate face-to-face with officers and men, understand their thoughts and expectations, take the initiative to solve problems and alleviate difficulties, and win praise from officers and men. To help accomplish this, they are starting to promote the implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Committee’s Eight Central Regulations and the CMC’s Ten Regulations. For example, some officers and men reported that they hoped to install training equipment near the barracks. The next day after the problem was reported, the headquarters’ relevant department came to conduct a field investigation and actively coordinated the installation of training equipment. [See Appendix D for information about the Ten Regulations.]
104	06/03/25	This article is about an STCN Naval Observation and Communication Station that is located on a high mountain. In front of each officer and soldier is a square map board, two map rulers, and red, blue, and black pencils. The caller reports hundreds of sets of data in a few minutes. They must mark, connect, and draw marks on the map board with colors representing different types of ships at a very fast speed. This is one of the basic skills training for the observation and communication soldiers: map marking. The map board is the vast sea in front of you, and a pencil can also “plow the waves.” The PLAN has moved from “near-sea defense” to “far-sea defense,” and the observation and communication soldiers must see farther, clearer, and more accurately. A few years ago, all the equipment in the station was connected to the integrated duty room, so that the duty positions originally scattered on the top of the mountain were unified and the real-time integration of multi-source intelligence was realized.
105	06/04/25	This article is about two anti-submarine warfare aircraft assigned to a regiment that conducted anti-submarine search and attack training. “A suspicious signal was found in a certain sea area, take off immediately!” In early summer, a certain regiment of the naval aviation organized a submarine search and attack training, and two anti-submarine patrol aircraft took off quickly after receiving the order. After arriving at the mission airspace, the two aircraft closely coordinated according to the on-site situation, flexibly used a variety of tactical actions, and made every effort to search for the traces of the “enemy” submarine. “A

		<p>suspicious underwater target was found!” After the No. 1 aircraft found the target, it immediately coordinated with the No. 2 aircraft to prepare for the next step. Unexpectedly, the opponent was very cunning, using the hydrological conditions and seabed topography of the sea area and continuously changed direction and speed to try to get rid of the search and tracking. Between the sea and the sky, the two aircraft identified the opponent’s intentions and responded to them. They immediately distinguished the height and divided the area, constantly changed positions according to the battlefield situation, and adopted various means to search and track. A “shark hunting net” was quietly woven between the sea and the sky. “The underwater environment in the mission area is complex, and there are no reference objects on the sea surface, which requires a high level of psychological quality and technical and tactical level for pilots.” In normal training, the regiment adopts cockpit practice, ground training, special situation simulation, and other forms to enhance the crew members’ underwater target discrimination ability in a targeted manner and effectively improve the troops’ search and attack submarine level. In the depths of the ocean, patrolling the sea and sky. During the training, the two aircraft took advantage of information sharing, flexibly adjusted tactics and combat methods, and finally captured the target again. Aircraft No. 1 seized the opportunity and decisively conducted a simulated attack on the “enemy” target, successfully “hunting sharks.” The leader of the regiment introduced that during this training, they organized specialized training around subjects such as coordinated anti-submarine warfare and maritime patrol and surveillance and improved the coordinated anti-submarine capabilities of two aircraft in actual combat training. The crew members’ level of application of submarine search and attack tactics under complex conditions was effectively tested.</p>
106	06/05/25	<p>This article discusses how a company assigned to a certain Navy Shore-based Service Department’s subordinate company (海军某岸勤部某连) has dealt with issues concerning training new personnel. For example, when the company commander pointed out issues with a new recruit, the recruit said, ““You are not my squad leader, why do you care so much?”” After further investigation, the commander found that this situation was not an isolated case. These remarks made the company commander realize that some young soldiers have strong self-esteem and use this as an excuse to not accept other people’s opinions and suggestions. This kind of ideological deviation urgently needs to be guided and corrected. “As a result, the company commander and political instructor met with everyone and told everyone that the reminders and help from comrades were precious, and they should correct their thoughts and understanding, face up to the gaps and shortcomings, learn humbly from their comrades around them, and improve their abilities and qualities.</p>
107	06/05/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain STCN unit has implemented the Central Committee’s Eight Regulations and the CMC’s Ten Regulations to help everyone solve problems rapidly. Under the regulations, key offices have been established to oversee all problems and then t ask the relevant organization to solve them. Specifically, since the study and education began, the relevant departments of the ministry have taken the initiative to provide door-to-door services, solve problems and alleviate difficulties, and coordinate to solve problems such as the enrollment of officers and men’s children and employment of their families. In the family recruitment fair organized by the ministry not long ago, they invited many local companies to participate in the meeting, and more than 50 officers and men’s families reached preliminary intentions with employers, effectively solving the worries of officers and men. [See Appendix C for the Eight Regulations and Appendix D for information about the Ten Regulations.]</p>
108	06/06/25	<p>This article briefly discusses the role of a temporary Party Branch assigned to an STCN Naval Aviation task force during a practical anti-submarine training based on studying and implementing the Spirit of the Central Military Commission’s</p>

		<p>Political Work Conference. Faced with the challenges of hidden raids and complex electromagnetic interference of “enemy” underwater targets, the temporary Party Branch of the task force quickly analyzed the battlefield situation, refined the division of tasks, and led officers and men to successfully capture the information of “enemy” underwater targets and conduct precise strikes. In a training mission, the role of the temporary Party Branch of a certain task force was not obvious, and the multi-force coordinated combat situation was not properly judged, resulting in the mission not achieving the expected results. This incident made the Party Committee of the department further realize that where the troops move in and where the mission is advanced, the party building work must follow up. To this end, they strictly implement the party’s organizational life system and give full play to the role of the party’s organizational life; according to relevant regulations, they formulate norms for organizational settings, responsibilities and powers, and work operations, and refine the responsibilities and work processes of temporary party organizations; regularly arrange members of the Party Committee team to help build the training sites, and promptly answer questions such as “how temporary party organizations discuss and make decisions” and “how to hold battlefield training meetings” to ensure that grassroots party organizations are built stronger and stronger. Not long ago, the unit organized a detachment to go to a certain area to perform combat training tasks. They immediately formed a temporary Party Branch, clarified the division of responsibilities, and standardized various systems. After transferring to the training site, a group of people from the temporary Party Branch of the detachment led officers and men to work together to solve difficult problems such as tactical coordination in a complex electromagnetic environment. Many tactics and training methods were tested and the task was successfully completed.</p>
109	06/09/25	<p>This article discusses the importance of naval personnel assigned to a garrison stationed in the Nansha islands in the South China Sea communicating by letters and video chats with their families.</p>
110	06/09/25	<p>This one-line article merely states, “In early summer, a certain naval unit conducts maritime training.” There is a photo of two ships with Hull 102 [Lhasa Destroyer, NTCN, 1<sup>st</sup> Destroyer Flotilla/Zhidui] and Hull 903 Kekexilihu Combat Support Ship, NTCN, 1<sup>st</sup> Combat Support Ship Flotilla/Zhidui].</p>
111	06/10/25	<p>This is a very detailed article about how a certain Naval Aviation regiment’s subordinate battalion-level maintenance group created a “Three Centers” system over the past two years to improve the level of maintenance support. The three centers include the maintenance command center, the combat injury repair center, and the aircraft practical training center to improve the maintenance support capabilities. For example, “Before going out for training, a combat aircraft suddenly had an oil circuit failure. The officers and men stayed up all night on the apron with the maintenance manual but could not find the cause. In the end, it was the experience of an old technician that accurately located the fault point.” That night two years ago, the regiment’s staff officer Yang Yi remembered it vividly. He said with some concern, “Facing one or two combat aircraft, this can still be dealt with. What if multiple combat aircraft fail at the same time?” To this end, the regiment set up a special task force and invited 12 military and local experts to offer suggestions. Within two months, they organized several technical seminars, analyzed the difficulties and pain points one by one, studied measures and plans, and finally decided to transform the existing maintenance command center and build a new combat injury repair center and a practical training center for the aircraft. Upgrading old equipment, installing IoT chips, debugging and applying new algorithms... Half a year later, the transformation of the maintenance command center was completed. The new maintenance comprehensive support information system integrates multiple functional modules such as aircraft status monitoring, maintenance resource</p>

		management, and support task planning, realizing real-time sharing of support information and unified dispatch of support resources. Walking into the hall of the maintenance command center, the author saw that the flight status, maintenance progress, and support resource distribution of various types of combat aircraft were dynamically updated and jumped onto the screen. A senior engineer at the center gave an example: During a long-distance force deployment, a certain type of combat aircraft suddenly had a fault alarm during the transfer. The system accurately “took the pulse” and combined the data of the combat aircraft’s flight altitude, speed, and engine operating conditions; quickly locked the fault point; and generated a solution in just a few minutes. As soon as the combat aircraft landed, the support team immediately started emergency repairs, enabling it to complete subsequent tasks.
112	06/10/25	Recently, the Chinese Navy’s Liaoning and Shandong aircraft carrier formations went to the Western Pacific and other waters to conduct training to test the troops’ far-sea defense and joint combat capabilities. This is a routine training organized according to the annual plan, aimed at continuously improving the ability to fulfill missions, in line with relevant international law and international practice and not targeting specific countries and targets.
113	06/10/25	This is a one sentence article with a photo of a fighter ready for takeoff on a carrier. Recently, a certain unit of the naval carrier-based aviation force conducted maritime flight training.
114	06/13/25	Recently, a formation composed of multiple ships of a certain naval group [dadui] from an unidentified Theater Command Navy (TCN) organized anti-mine training in an actual combat background in unfamiliar waters to hone the troops’ ability to perform tasks. After receiving the “enemy situation” notification, the ship formation immediately accelerated to the mission sea area. During the sonar detection process, the sonar soldiers of the Kunshan ship combined the current sea conditions and changes in seawater density and other factors to continuously change the detection frequency and exploration method to strengthen the collection and judgment of underwater target data. “A suspected target is found...” The sonar soldiers confirmed it through multiple comparisons and finally determined that the target was a “bottom mine” and immediately reported the target’s nature, location coordinates, and other data. “Deploy mine hunting.” After comprehensively analyzing the target information, the formation command post issued the order to “deploy mine-clearing equipment.” Under the control of the mine hunters, the mine-clearing equipment quickly dived into the water and approached the underwater target. “Confirm the target.” With a loud “boom,” the water column rushed into the sky and the mine was successfully cleared. “Only by keeping close to the actual battlefield during normal training can we effectively respond to emergencies and efficiently complete combat tasks when fighting.” The leader of the group introduced that in this training, they focused on the deficiencies sorted out in previous training, kept close to actual combat, did not set up scripts, randomly guided a variety of coherent special situations, carefully set up closely connected training content, and solidly tempered the emergency command level of commanders at all levels and the rapid response ability of officers and men. The sea breeze was howling and the waves were surging. Before the officers and men had time to catch their breath, the superiors suddenly issued an order: Jingjiang and Kunshan were opponents, and random inspection and arrest simulation training was conducted. “The target is approaching me at high speed!” In the combat command room, the commander of the Jingjiang ship quickly judged the situation and issued instructions. Tracking and monitoring, small boat attacks, inspections, and arrests... Multiple practical training subjects were conducted in turn, and the sea was filled with a thick smell of gunpowder. Facing the “most familiar stranger,” the officers and men of the two ships used all their skills, flexibly used tactics and methods, and fought wits and courage between the sea and the sky...” From coordinated

		<p>operations to confrontation training, by simulating the real battlefield environment and setting up complex tactical backgrounds, the officers and men are forced to improve their emergency response capabilities in actual combat training.” The leader of the group introduced that in the next step, they will start from the training environment setting, mission sea area selection, and enriching background assumptions, and continue to increase the difficulty and intensity of training to hone the coordinated combat capabilities of the troops under complex conditions.</p>
115	06/14/25	<p>This detailed article discusses how a certain PLAN aviation division has had to provide better training for the pilots in the front cabin and the combat support personnel in the rear cabin of an unidentified combat aircraft. The pilots in the front cabin of the division’s combat aircraft are from a certain flight regiment, and the combat support personnel in the rear cabin belong to a certain service group. The two belong to different organizational units. At the beginning of the joint training, the training progress of the front and rear cabin personnel was close, and the cooperation between the two sides was relatively smooth. As the actual combat training gradually progressed, they found that due to factors such as different organizational systems and different difficulty levels of courses, the two units had differences in training course settings, indicator allocation, and personnel training progress, and progress mismatches often occurred when formulating flight training plans. “At the end of each year, this problem becomes more prominent: because some subjects are difficult to train and progress slowly, the rear cabin personnel often need supplementary training, but at this time the front cabin pilots have completed the annual training targets, and have to increase the number of flights to ensure the training of the rear cabin personnel.” The division leader introduced that this “single subject, single flight” training mode reduces the overall cost-effectiveness of training. To this end, the division’s Party Committee proposed an intensive training idea of “advance planning at the beginning of the year, flexible adjustment in the middle of the year, and scientific coordination at the end of the year.” Under the guidance of the division’s training department, a certain flight regiment and a certain service brigade jointly established a training coordination group, combining the annual task list, personnel capability assessment results, and stationed meteorological conditions, and refining the integrated training plan month by month. At the same time, a “dynamic list” for training is established, and variables such as personnel flow and equipment status are included in the plan adjustment range to ensure that the training progress matches the capability generation. Not long ago, due to the business trips of several combat support personnel in the rear cabin, the training progress of many courses lagged behind. The overall planning group immediately coordinated to revise the training plan, allowing the pilots in the front cabin who had completed the training to add off-site training courses, and at the same time let the combat support personnel in the rear cabin who were lagging behind form a “make-up training crew”; it also arranged an air commander who would go out for study and training in the next step to lead the training and use the gaps between tasks to conduct specialized training. The progress gap was made up in just two weeks, and the training course indicators of the air commander were also completed ahead of schedule. The leaders of the division introduced that in view of the fact that the troops perform tasks in many places all year round, they rely on tasks to achieve training goals. Not long ago, a crew planned to go out to perform a combat readiness patrol mission that lasted for several months. The coordination team analyzed the data and found that the pilots in the front cabin of the crew had not completed the training course indicators for this field, and the combat support personnel in the rear cabin also had some coordinated training courses to be trained. After overall coordination, the mission crew scientifically adjusted the force composition, arranged the pilots who had completed the training courses ahead of the front cabin with the</p>

		rear cabin personnel who needed supplementary training, and conducted practical coordinated training using the mission route. During the mission, the pilots completed the off-field training courses, and the combat support personnel in the rear cabin not only completed the coordinated training courses through the mission flight, but also accumulated “advanced” experience such as maritime target identification and multi-platform information fusion. An air radar division said: “In the past, it took a lot of flights to complete these training indicators. Now, we use the mission opportunity to integrate training, and the problem is solved.”
116	06/15/25	This article notes that a class of helicopter pilots just graduated from the Naval Aviation University where they were assigned to a training base and they have been assigned to their operational unit(s). In recent years, as naval aviation has accelerated its leap from shore-based to ship-based, the Party Committee of the base has deeply realized that the teaching of flight academies must actively transform and focus on the needs of front-line troops and battlefield changes to cultivate flight talents. One flight instructor has more than 20 years of teaching experience, more than 6,000 hours of safe flight, and has trained more than 200 sea and air “young eagles.” On the second day after a new helicopter was put into service, he took the lead in taking off. When performing the transfer mission, he took the initiative to serve as the captain of the crew. After the base formed the new aircraft teaching ability, he successfully brought out the first batch of students. The article has a photo showing seven helicopters in a single-line formation of which three had already landed and the other four are preparing to land on a runway.
117	06/16/25	This article discusses how a ship assigned to the NTCN now allows its crew to take leave after returning to port from a mission at sea. Previously, after the ship docked, the officers and men were often busier than at sea because everyone had to submit reports and attend meetings concerning the at-sea training. It was not easy to wait until the ship docked. The backlog of documents in the early stage was issued at one time, and it was also to reduce the number of trips for the grassroots. Staff officer Zhao Guozhang explained: “If the inspection is not completed as soon as possible, it will affect the progress of the work throughout the year.” The grassroots have their own voices, and the headquarters departments have their own considerations. What should be done? After sorting out, the leader found that only a small number of notices and documents required immediate feedback and implementation from the grassroots. In this regard, the group [dadui] Party Committee has a clear attitude, “the grassroots are supreme, the men are first”; as long as there are difficulties and opinions at the grassroots, there is room for improvement in the work of the headquarters departments. In response to this, the headquarters departments have launched a set of “combination punches,” issuing documents and telegrams with notes on three categories—“need to be implemented immediately,” “can be completed after compensatory leave,” and “need long-term attention and implementation”—so that the grassroots can flexibly grasp them. Strengthen work coordination, fully consider the bearing capacity of each ship, and do not arbitrarily occupy the rest time of officers and men. If it is necessary to go on board for inspection, the “four no’s and two direct” method will be adopted, without prior notice and no preparation required.
118	06/17/25	This article has a 31-second video showing the Fujian aircraft carrier at sea, but there are no aircraft onboard. On June 17, 2022, the PRC’s third aircraft carrier was launched, named “Chinese People’s Liberation Army Navy Fujian Ship,” with the hull number “18.” The Fujian ship is the first catapult-type aircraft carrier designed and built completely independently in my country. Today is the third anniversary of the launch of the Fujian ship.
119	06/17/25	The Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship set sail from a military port in Sanya, Hainan on June 16 to conduct the “Healthy Sea Border” mission on the

		<p>islands and reefs in the South China Sea. This is the second time that the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship has conducted the “Healthy Sea Border” mission since it was commissioned in 2024. This “Healthy Sea Border” mission focuses on the medical support needs of grassroots officers and men on islands, such as training injury prevention and treatment and mental health maintenance. The Navy’s high-quality medical resources are the main force for conducting the mission, and the participation of backbone medical experts from the entire army is coordinated. The hospital ship adopts the mode of “training during the voyage and docking services” to provide medical services for officers and men and residents on the islands and reefs in the South China Sea. It will focus on five types of special medical services, namely “physical examination before the battle position, oral care after the ship, traditional Chinese medicine to strengthen the foundation, psychology on the front line, and eugenics to benefit thousands of families.” During the voyage, the medical service team will be organized to conduct maritime adaptability training and batch wounded and sick admission capacity inspection and evaluation. At the same time, the Southern Theater Command Navy Art Light Cavalry and political cadres also went to the islands and reefs with the ship to conduct activities such as “culture going to the grassroots” and “legal education for officers and men.” The “Silk Road Ark” is the second 10,000-ton ocean-going hospital ship designed and built independently by my country. It has functional divisions such as outpatient clinics, epidemic prevention, surgery, rescue, and wards, as well as 15 types of clinical departments. It has complete medical facilities and equipment. It is mainly responsible for the medical rescue and evacuation of wounded at sea, international humanitarian medical services, emergency medical rescue in major disasters, and foreign military medical exchanges and cooperation. [Note: The same basic article was also published in English and can be found in Table 5.]</p>
120	06/17/25	<p>This article briefly discusses how a new enlisted recruit at an NTCN training base passed a rifle shooting assessment by stabbing a dummy at close range. The new recruit has a postgraduate degree and, when he started his basic training was considered a “weak scholar” because, like many other new recruits, he couldn’t pull up on the horizontal bar and couldn’t pass the 3,000-meter run. However, the squad leader helped get their minds in the right place by having them visit the unit’s museum and have lectures and discussions about the unit’s history. For example, in addition to using the educational resources of the base to conduct “immersive” teaching, the base also organizes war history and case studies based on various opportunities and activities such as telling battle stories and singing battle songs to let new soldiers recognize their responsibilities and missions.</p>
121	06/18/25	<p>This article is about how six personnel in an unidentified NTCN battalion-level unit gave blood to help save the mother of one of their unit’s non-commissioned officers (NCO) who was a vehicle driver and had served 12 years. The Political Director helped arranged everything.</p>
122	06/19/25	<p>On June 18, the navy’s “Healthy Sea Border” mission officers and men arrived at a certain sea area in the South China Sea with the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship and began to provide services for officers and men on multiple islands and reefs. The article has a 42-second video showing the activities.</p>
123	06/19/25	<p>On June 19, 1954, the CMC approved the establishment of an independent submarine group [dadui] in the Navy, and the PLAN has since had its first submarine force. In the deep sea shrouded in darkness all year round, a group of fearless submarine crew members, driving steel behemoths, like lone heroes, penetrate the darkness and guard the thousands of miles of sea. An NTCN submarine flotilla [zhidui] relies on Jiang Aihua’s excellent skills to escort submarines for safe navigation. This article has a 1:51-minute video in Chinese with a Chief Petty Officer speaking most of the time.</p>
124	06/19/25	<p>This article briefly discusses how a certain PLAN submarine base provides historical information about the unit to encourage current crew members to press</p>

		<p>forward. For example, before the first submarine went to sea for its first voyage, each crew member wrote a suicide note. “History is the best nutrient. Using traditional stories to conduct education will help enhance the sense of mission and responsibility of officers and men in the new era.” The leaders of the base introduced that, in recent years, they have systematically sorted out the traditional stories of the crews, used them as fresh teaching materials for education, organized a series of activities of “learning the history of the pioneer boat and becoming the successor of the pioneer boat,” and guided officers and men to become the successors of the red. In practice, the base set up exhibition areas such as heroic deeds and honorary medals in the military history museum and honor room to display the development process of the troops and the struggle stories of typical figures; it organized officers and men to record short videos, create stage plays, and write story collections to clarify the inheritance of the red gene and understand the essence of the red gene. They also combined the actual situation of the unit and flexibly opened war history lectures during the execution of tasks to guide officers and men to appreciate the spirit of their predecessors and lay a solid ideological foundation for listening to the party and following the party. During a long-distance mission, some crew members became anxious. The political commissar of the crew team decided to use the rest time to tell the officers and men the story of the base’s “underwater pioneer boat” performing long-distance and deep-diving missions. “The mission is coming to an end, and almost all the crew members have reached their physical limits. Everyone has taken measures such as chewing dried chili peppers and applying wind oil on the temples to refresh themselves...” His affectionate narration inspired the officers and men of the crew team and finally completed the mission successfully.</p>
125	06/21/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain naval unit has explored a new path for military-civilian common professional skills training. “Making full use of, using well, and using social resources is an effective way to accelerate the cultivation of professional talents and improve the professional capabilities of officers and men. “The department’s leaders introduced that, in recent years, they have actively explored new ways to cultivate professional talents in accordance with the idea of “mainly cultivating themselves and sending them to local training as a supplement” in response to the reality of the shortage of some professional talents and the high technical content. In view of the fact that some officers and men take the opportunity of vacation to take the initiative to go to local training institutions to learn skills related to their own positions, the Party Committee of the department took advantage of the situation and actively supported it. In accordance with the relevant regulations of military vocational education, a talent training fund was established, and a special person was designated to track the learning and training process and strictly control it, so as to promote the transformation of learning results into professional capabilities. On this basis, the department accurately calculated the demand indicators of various professional talents according to the actual tasks of the troops, fully considered the personal growth willingness and professional expertise of the officers and men, and tailored a “growth roadmap” for them to achieve “one person, one case, precise training.” It selected excellent coaches to form a teaching team, and conducted intensive professional training on a regular basis. It invited experts from military and civilian colleges, equipment manufacturers, and local training institutions to enter the barracks to conduct military and civilian common professional skills training such as cooking, driving, and repair, and promote the quality and efficiency of professional talent team building. For example, recently, the results of the naval unit’s diving backbone training competition were announced. Sergeant Jia Huichao won the championship in one fell swoop, which impressed his comrades around him. The former “landlubber” made significant progress in a short period of time, thanks to the unit’s exploration of innovative talent training models. Last year, Jia Huichao took advantage of his vacation to participate in professional diving training at a local</p>

		diving training institution and successfully obtained a qualification certificate. After returning to the military, the department reimbursed part of his training expenses in accordance with the relevant tuition reimbursement regulations for military vocational education.
126	06/23/25	This article discusses how an enlisted sailor from an NTCN unit has donated whole blood and platelets 45 times in total since turning 18 in 2019, and won the National Free Blood Donation Contribution Award twice. In order to better complete the hematopoietic stem cell donation, he strengthened his own exercise while completing the daily recruit training tasks, paid attention to a balanced diet and work and rest, actively adjusted his physical condition, and monitored his physical indicators every day. After four consecutive days of preparation for the injection of mobilization agents, he successfully completed the collection of hematopoietic stem cell suspension in the collection room.
127	06/28/25	This article briefly discusses the mission assigned to a certain PLAN naval rescue flotilla [zhidui] that undertakes the duties and missions of submarine rescue and underwater salvage and the challenges divers face during deep diving training and how they train for it. For example, divers often say that diving is easy and floating is difficult. The “difficulty” lies in how to accurately control the decompression time. To ensure safety, deep-sea divers need to stay in the water for decompression during the ascent. During the decompression process, which may last for several hours, they not only have to face the loneliness underwater alone, but also have to overcome extreme physical fatigue. “Improper decompression will cause harm to the body of deep-sea divers.” At the training site, diving military doctor Zhang Qingyuan concentrated on recording various data of Guo Shanlin underwater. His duty is to formulate a diving decompression plan and strictly supervise its implementation. After completing decompression at the first stop, Guo Shanlin’s breathing gas was replaced with regular compressed air, and his voice slowly returned to normal. However, the long stay and the cold underwater made his hands and feet a little stiff, and his movements became slow.
128	06/28/25	This is a long article about the history of Petty Officer First Class Ma Shaoli, who has served on four types of ships and has used six different types of naval guns during his 27 years. He is currently the chief of the main gun area (主炮区队长) on the ETCN’s Ziyang Frigate. He has been a Party member for 24 years.
129	06/29/25	This article discusses how an NTCN unit conducted education concerning the Central Committee’s Eight Regulations and the CMC’s Ten Regulations. Some time ago, members of the unit’s Party Committee went to the grassroots to conduct research. Some officers and men reported that some of the work on the selection and promotion of NCOs did not fully consider the actual situation at the grassroots level. In response, the Party Committee immediately organized relevant departments to conduct discussions and fully solicited opinions and suggestions from officers and men. After many discussions and preparations, they formulated the “Detailed Rules for the Selection and Promotion of NCOs” based on policies and regulations such as the “Interim Regulations on NCOs” and the “Interim Regulations on the Management of NCO Career Development,” which was well received by officers and men. Afterwards, the Party Committee took this as a lesson and educated and guided the organs to seek more opinions from officers and men before conducting work, so as to do practical things and solve difficulties for the grassroots with a pragmatic style. [See Appendix C for the Eight Regulations and Appendix D for information about the Ten Regulations.]
130	06/29/25	Recently, a certain naval submarine that was performing a training mission received a special situation report from the command post. At the commander’s command, the entire boat immediately took position according to the first-level combat deployment, the navigation chief accurately marked the target position

			and distance, the command and control chief quickly bound the parameters and planned the route, and each combat position quickly prepared for launch... The commander seized the favorable opportunity and commanded the officers and men to decisively attack and accurately hit the target. The leader of the submarine’s crew team introduced that they carefully organized research on topics such as sea assault, set up a variety of special situations on the spot during training, and forced officers and men to improve their emergency response capabilities. During training, as the intensity of equipment use increased, unforeseen risks and hidden dangers also increased. To this end, they organized the crew to analyze typical equipment failure cases, brainstormed to produce the “Emergency Operation Instruction Card,” distinguished the fault type by card color, and listed the relevant operation instructions by item to ensure that the commands were accurate and the operation was smooth and coherent. During the training, the headquarters’ guidance group set up a special situation of “seawater pump failure” on the spot when the submarine was attacked by the “enemy” and the cabin was “flooded.” The commander led the officers and men to deal with it quickly and control the situation at the first time, which was well received by the guidance group. As soon as the submarine returned, the crew team organized the officers and men who participated in the training to review and summarize while the iron was hot. The headquarters guidance group and the leaders of the surface ships who followed the boat put forward many opinions and suggestions on the shortcomings exposed in the training, and solved the training problems together with the officers and men of the ship.
	131	06/30/25	This article is about a letter that the father of a naval aviation pilot, Zhang Chao, wrote to inspire the new class of pilot cadets at the Naval Aviation University. Zhang became a pilot cadet in 2004 and died in a fighter plane crash in the South China Sea on 27 April 2016.
PLAAF	132	06/02/25	This article discusses how a certain airfield station [the logistics and maintenance headquarters at an airfield] that is subordinate to the ETC Air Force (ETCAF) studied and implemented the Spirit of the CMC’s Political Work Conference following a situation during some emergency repair work where the runway maintenance personnel did not meet the specified requirements for crushing stones and a few ammunition inspection personnel did not have solid basic skills. Following the conference, the members of the airfield station’s Party Committee went to the front-line points to conduct anatomical research, sorted out more than 20 specific problems in support, such as the difficulty in coordinating the types of weapons and equipment and the difficulty in unifying the differences in technical standards, and organized relevant departments and technical backbones of the headquarters to discuss and tackle them one by one and formulate improvement measures. The Party Committee guided the grassroots units to formulate training plans in line with the actual combat standards, used flow charts and detailed tables to intuitively display the progress of each training link, supervised and inspected the entire training process, and required soldiers who were not fully trained and whose abilities did not meet the standards to receive timely training. At the same time, they adopted a model of randomly selecting units, setting courses, and guiding special situations, organizing assessments from difficult and strict aspects and forcing soldiers to accelerate the improvement of their actual combat capabilities through actual combat assessments. The airfield station leader introduced that in a course assessment set up by the field command post last year, when the officers and men of a certain battalion faced special situations such as wired communication interruption and equipment damage, an operational error occurred, resulting in all members being judged as failing. Faced with the defeat, the battalion Party Committee organized officers and men to reflect deeply, organize specialized training to focus on shortcomings and weaknesses, focus on difficult problems and conduct continuous research, and continuously improve actual combat capabilities. In a

		recent communication training, the officers and men of the battalion worked closely together, not only successfully completing the training tasks, but also greatly shortening the operation time.
133	06/04/25	This is a very long article about how three enlisted personnel from an aircraft maintenance squad created a small model aircraft that is about a yard long and applied technology they had learned to it. In order to better share and communicate with everyone, they also compiled the cutting-edge technology and latest developments collected about model aircraft into a book, and shared and circulated it with interested comrades. As the three-person model aircraft group emerged in the unit, the unit leader considered referring to the innovation studio model and letting the three of them take the lead in establishing a scientific and technological innovation group, so as to drive more young soldiers to pay attention to the forefront of science and technology and broaden their scientific and technological horizons. More importantly, the changes in the war made the leaders of the unit realize that they must speed up the exploration of the construction and application mode of new combat forces, and rely on “strengthening the army with science and technology and winning with elite soldiers” to take the initiative on the battlefield. The article has a photo of them holding the model aircraft.
134	06/05/25	This article discusses how an airfield station in southern China went from relying on local power supply sources to creating its own power sources using photovoltaic power generation. Three years ago, the airfield station was identified by the superiors as a pilot unit for the construction of a new energy power supply project. Combined with the rich solar energy resources in the station, all levels have worked together to promote the construction of the project. So far, the airfield station has formed a multi-dimensional power supply guarantee pattern that combines traditional energy and new energy such as municipal power grid, diesel engine power generation, photovoltaic power generation, and energy storage system. “Power supply is related to the safety of fighter takeoff and landing, and it is related to the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops.” A photo shows a huge set of photovoltaic panels.
135	06/07/25	This article is about a PLAAF corps-level Base that is mainly responsible for the training of transport aircraft maintenance personnel. In recent years, with the implementation of the “two conscriptions a year” policy, coupled with the interweaving of pre-job training for new PLAAF academy graduates and training for equipment changes, their training tasks have become increasingly heavy. The number of instructors who teach political issues (e.g., political instructors) has basically not changed, but the hours of education classes have doubled. In the previous investigation, many political instructors reflected that under the mode of preparing lessons separately, the pressure to ensure the quality of teaching is increasing. After in-depth research, the Party Committee of the Base decided to scientifically coordinate the strength of political instructors and explore the establishment of an education cooperation zone mechanism. They divided the subordinate units into five education cooperation zones in accordance with the principle of “regional cooperation, complementary advantages, and resource sharing.” Each cooperation area is led by a political instructor from the Military and Political Teaching and Research Section, and selected education backbones to form an education cooperation team. Each education cooperation team regularly conducts research, centralized lesson preparation, and trial teaching in accordance with the Base’s task arrangements. The education courses jointly created by political instructors and education backbones are shared across cooperation areas. The Base also established a teaching case library and talent library in accordance with the principle of “joint learning of theory, joint construction of activities, sharing of resources, and joint education of teachers,” and made high-quality educational resources flow through activities such as cross-collaboration area lectures by political instructors and tour broadcasts of

		high-quality courses. In addition, they also opened an “education supermarket” to upload lecture videos, background introductions, and key tips to the internal network for officers and men from different units to select courses and listen to them as needed and give feedback and evaluation on the educational effect.
136	06/08/25	This article discusses how the Air Force Command College has adjusted its manual (hand-held / 手工兵棋) war games for new cadets in a brigade. [Note: It appears that this refers to a war game that was completely created by the Command College, not created elsewhere and merely conducted at the Command College.] Recently, in the manual (hand-held) war game learning room of a brigade of the Air Force Command College, the students who had just completed the pre-teaching course of manual (hand-held) war games launched a red-blue confrontation under the guidance of the instructor. The brigade leader introduced that pre-teaching of manual (hand-held) war games is a new measure for them to focus on optimizing the curriculum setting for war education. “We keep a close eye on the needs of future battlefields, focus on the cultivation of high-quality new military talents, take the aviation combat command major as a pilot, add new manual war game teaching content, and transform students from “classroom participants” to “course promoters.” The leader of the brigade introduced that in response to the problems reflected by the previous batch of students, such as high threshold, few class hours, and difficult learning of manual war game courses, they explored new paths for pre-teaching of manual war games with the college teachers, drafted a pre-teaching implementation plan for a certain type of manual war game, and invited professional teachers to use the evening self-study time for small-class tutoring, so that students can study deeply and intensively in immersive teaching, cultivate a group of backbones who are proficient in administration and can teach, and lay the foundation for formal course teaching. The brigade’s students come from different positions, and the confrontation training is conducted in a random grouping method, which exercises the students’ combat planning ability, tactical thinking ability, and improvisation ability. After the pre-course, the brigade collected and sorted out the students’ opinions and suggestions on deduction assumptions and teaching methods and promptly fed back to the instructors, effectively promoting mutual learning and two-way running.
137	06/09/25	This article discusses the role of the Air Force Early Warning Academy, whose motto is “The Air Force Early Warning Academy insists on inheriting the fine tradition of ‘going to the border, going to the difficult places, going to the places where the motherland needs them most, and serving the troops in preparation for war for a long time,’ and deeply plants the seeds of serving the country. In recent years, a large number of advanced models who actively applied to go to the difficult and remote areas to guard the border have emerged among the graduates of the academy. They interpret the “Snow Lotus Spirit” with their actions and bloom their youth on the border of the motherland. One radar site of significance is the one in Gambala, Tibet. The academy leaders told reporters that 100 percent of the cadets who are about to graduate this year have submitted applications for border defense. A survey of the thoughts of new students when they entered the school in the past 10 years showed that more than 90 percent of young students were not mentally prepared to work in difficult areas when they entered the school, but their views changed as they completed their education.
138	06/09/25	This article is a promotional article for people to join the PLAAF as cadets. Nothing of substance other than the following comments: apply for military school entrance exams and join the military bugle; please download and register the China Military Trumpet APP in advance; and make sure you can enter the live broadcast room smoothly before the live broadcast starts.
139	06/09/25	This is a long article without much substance about enlisted personnel in a control vehicle cabin for a surface-to-air missile. This is the key info at the

		beginning: The north wind of the Gobi Desert swept the sand and gravel, slapping the walls of the command cabin. In the cabin, Yu Shixiang, a sergeant of an air force unit, stared at the square-sized screen in front of him. A flashing light spot was approaching the position with a complex track. He and his comrades carefully analyzed the target data shared by friendly forces, and his ten fingers flew between the keyboards, quickly locking the target. Then, the missile rushed straight into the sky. After just a few seconds, the target aircraft disintegrated in the flames. This is the “battlefield” exclusively for missile command technicians—a three-foot square screen covering an air and space defense line spanning hundreds of kilometers.
140	06/10/25	At an airport in the south, several fighter planes of a certain unit of the Air Force Aviation Corps are lined up and on standby. As the take-off order was issued, multiple types of fighter aircraft took off in succession, forming a formation to fly to the mission airspace and conduct live-fire ground target training. After arriving at the airspace of the shooting range, the fighter climbed rapidly at a large angle, and the pilots began to search for the target. Unknown smoke appeared in the target area, and the target was obscured by thick smoke. Faced with the sudden special situation, the command group activated the backup plan. “Pay attention to the altitude, switch the attack route!” The pilot quickly raised the altitude of the fighter, identified the target position through the onboard equipment, and dynamically adjusted the dive angle and weapon parameters to establish the best attack route. “Fire!” After receiving the strike command, the wings flashed instantly, and two rockets dragged the tail flames straight to the target. “Double hit!” The monitoring screen showed that two clouds of smoke rose from the target and the target was successfully destroyed. After completing the mission, the pilot immediately manipulated the fighter to make a large-angle turn and exit the attack route. At the same time, another fighter in the formation accelerated forward and launched a fire attack on the remaining targets. The first round of training ended and the fighter returned. In the review room, the pilot immediately reviewed and summarized. On the apron, the maintenance personnel were busy installing the deceleration parachute, checking the avionics system... Soon, the fighter roared into the sky again and started a new round of training.
141	06/11/25	This article discusses how a certain PLAAF brigade thoroughly studied and implemented the Spirit of the CMC’s Political Work Conference. In the hot summer, a certain Air Force brigade joined hands with friendly neighboring troops to conduct coordinated training. The author saw at the scene that the commander flexibly adjusted the combat deployment and actions according to the real-time situation on the scene and successfully tested a number of tactics and methods. In this regard, the brigade Party Committee will combine the study and implementation of the spirit of the conference with the full development of military democracy and the mass line, focus on the urgent needs of the troops in preparing for war, and encourage officers and men to make suggestions and boldly innovate. In specific practice, they widely conduct mass innovation activities, hold “Zhuge Liang meetings” regularly, and conduct collective wisdom research around the difficulties in combat readiness training, equipment support, etc.; set up an innovation studio led by technical backbones to provide a platform for small inventions, small creations, and small innovation activities; actively seek support from scientific research institutes, invite technical experts to the team for guidance, and evaluate relevant innovation results; and conduct joint training with friendly neighboring troops on a regular basis to promote innovation in tactics and training methods. In addition, they have introduced relevant incentive measures to continuously stimulate the innovation enthusiasm of officers and men. Late at night, the study room of a company of the brigade is still brightly lit. The company commander combines the training situation during the day and conducts a “brainstorming” with the training backbones. “Improve combat effectiveness by adjusting the firepower grouping and optimizing the

		networking mode...” As the discussion deepened, one “golden idea” after another emerged. Subsequently, the officers and men of the company continued to tackle and refine these “golden ideas.” After a period of hard work, they achieved innovative results and put them into use, which was affirmed by their superiors.
142	06/20/25	This article is a 31-second video showing five dual-enrollment female pilot cadets including at Peking University, Tsinghua University, and Air Force Aviation University, flying trainer aircraft. Recently, at a training base of the Air Force Aviation University (AUAF) a group of dual-enrollment female flight trainees jointly trained by the Air Force and local universities conducted formation flight training. In July this year, they will complete the training phase at AUAF and take on the important task of guarding the blue sky of the motherland.
143	06/21/25	This article discusses how a PLAAF aviation unit has been using drones to inspect combat aircraft before takeoff and for other missions as well. “Director Huang of the maintenance and training management office of a maintenance group of the department told reporters that using drones to inspect combat aircraft has greatly reduced the safety risks brought by high-altitude operations and reduced the number of operators and shortened the operation time, which is of great significance for emergency maintenance in actual combat environments. Officers and men of a certain station of the department operating at the same airport are also constantly exploring and broadening the use of paths for the same drones. “From the local meteorological perception in the past to the diversified tasks of high-altitude bird driving, line and warehouse patrol, and handling of ‘illegal flights,’ drones play an increasingly important role in flight support.” Deputy Director Wang of the meteorological station of the station introduced that they have formed a small team equipped with multiple types of drones and have successfully handled special situations in flight support many times. “The widespread use of drones in flight support is a microcosm of the officers and men’s ‘guaranteeing small posts and innovating big things’.” On the big stage of promoting the transformation and construction of the army, everyone is a maker and everything can be innovative. “The leaders of the department introduced that the troops have both new and old equipment. The advantages of new models cannot be achieved without innovation, and the potential of old models also needs innovation. In order to mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of officers and men to the maximum extent, they encourage officers and men to explore innovation based on their posts, give green lights to those who dare to think, unload burdens for those who dare to do, and concentrate the wisdom and strength of officers and men on solving the bottleneck problems that restrict the generation of combat effectiveness, so as to promote the continuous improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops. Since the beginning of this year, the department has adopted a number of “soldier ideas” to help solve a number of maintenance support problems.
144	06/23/25	This is a long article about how the WTCAF has studied and implemented better ways to educated personnel concerning understanding Chairman Xi Jinping’s emphasis at the CMC’s Political Work Conference that we should promote the implementation of our military’s ideological and political education system and establish a firm orientation to test learning outcomes with actual results. The Western Theater Command Air Force strengthened the awareness of “one chess game” in education, explored and implemented the “three-level integration” education method, coordinated the types of education, education time and education resources, and organized and implemented it well, which solved the problems of education fragmentation and stimulated the vitality and motivation of officers and men to do things and start businesses. Not long ago, after receiving the safety warnings and problem reports issued by the superiors in the morning, Yang, a political instructor of a company of a certain unit of the Western Theater Command Air Force, did not rush to organize education, but first summarized and sorted out the relevant education content such as safety

		regulations, safety common sense, safety theory, and safety warnings, and streamlined and integrated them. On that day, he used opportunities such as roll call to flexibly organize and implement safety education, without taking up extra training and rest time for officers and men. Everyone agreed with this.
145	06/27/25	In recent days, a certain PLAAF unit has taken positive actions and provided front-line services to solve the “head scratching” and “troubles” of officers and men with practical actions. This is a specific measure for the unit to take the improvement of the quality and efficiency of services to the grassroots as a starting point to promote the implementation of the study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations. For example, sorting out various welfare and benefits policies, compiling and distributing them to the grassroots, helping officers and men to familiarize themselves with relevant policy requirements; opening military childcare classes to solve the problem that some officers and men’s families have no time to take care of their children. “Serving the grassroots is serving combat effectiveness. Only when the Party Committee and the cadres of the organs really go deep into the front line to investigate the facts, devise practical measures, and solve problems can the motivation and vitality of the officers and men to do things and start businesses be stimulated.” The leaders of the department introduced that since the in-depth implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, they have benchmarked the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations and the Ten Regulations of the Military Commission and their implementation rules, and will improve the quality and efficiency of serving the grassroots as the focus of improving work style. Leaders and cadres at all levels are required to use opportunities such as serving as soldiers and helping with the company to widely solicit opinions and suggestions from grassroots officers and men on work style construction, analyze deficiencies, and seriously rectify them, so that officers and men can truly feel the new changes brought about by the change of work style. [See Appendix C for information about the Eight Regulations and Appendix D for information about the Ten Regulations.]
146	06/29/25	This article has a photo of a single fighter climbing after it took off and using its afterburners. No other information was provided.
147	06/29/25	This article discusses how, after receiving orders from superiors, the mobile detachment of a certain PLAAF radar brigade quickly formed a rapid response detachment with only half the number of people in the past. In the command truck, there was a power technician and an intelligence analysis technician. After maneuvering to the designated area, the officers and men of the detachment quickly started the operation, and batches of air situations were continuously sent back to the command post. Data shows that the time it takes for the detachment to complete the task is shorter than before. The brigade leaders introduced that since the training this year, they have explored and optimized the personnel grouping and operation process under different mission backgrounds, organized impromptu training many times in combination with mission requirements, and tempered the officers and men’s technical and tactical capabilities and coordination and cooperation level in the actual combat environment. In order to improve the ability of the group to conduct tasks, the brigade regularly organizes targeted training to create a multi-talented team. At present, most officers and men of the brigade’s mobile detachment have mastered more than two professional skills, realizing the dynamic complementarity of positions and professions and further improving the emergency response capabilities of the troops under extreme conditions. At the same time, the brigade explored and implemented the modular pre-positioning mode of materials, scientifically optimized the action process, and summarized more than 10 action points and operating specifications, effectively improving the speed of the troops’ deployment. “Camouflage nets can be interspersed when setting up antennas.” “An additional set of communication equipment needs to be pre-set”... After the

			training, the officers and men conducted a review on the spot and put forward many “golden ideas” to broaden the thinking for the next step of optimizing the operation process.
PLARF	148	06/01/25	This article discusses how a PLARF company received political training from members of the Party Branch based on guidance from the brigade’s Party Committee. Nothing of substance.
	149	06/04/25	This article discusses how a certain PLARF brigade has dealt with certain issues and applied the spirit of the CMC’s Political Work Conference to try to solve them. In the early stage, the brigade Party Committee and cadres of the organs conducted in-depth research at the front line and found that some grassroots Party organizations had problems such as insufficient self-construction capabilities and insufficient organizational functions. In this regard, they organized relevant units to check shortcomings and fill gaps and accurately formulated assistance plans based on the specific conditions of different units to promote the quality and efficiency of grassroots Party organization construction. Further standardize the deliberation procedures and improve deliberation efficiency; conduct “positive guidance, training command, and strengthening capabilities” activities; give full play to the role of Party Branches as a fighting fortress and the role of Party members as pioneers and models; and guide officers and men to devote all their energy to the main responsibilities and main business of preparing for war.
	150	06/08/25	This article discusses how a certain PLARF brigade has tried to improve its education techniques. “This is a vivid scene of our deepening education and practice activities focusing on ‘forging political loyalty and fighting a tough battle’.” The department leader said that, in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of deepening education and practice activities, they actively innovated education methods on the basis of conducting concentrated lectures, opened an online “red classroom,” and tempered the will and quality of officers and men by telling red stories and inheriting red genes. Combined with the content of learning and education, they organized discussions and exchanges, guided officers and men to conduct self-examination and analysis based on their actual positions, and continuously strengthened their sense of mission and responsibility to win and charge towards the war. The article did not provide any specifics.
	151	06/08/25	This article provide an overview of how a certain PLARF brigade had different people provide presentations about the importance of sharing information with each other. In early summer, a certain brigade of the Rocket Force organized a sharing session on advanced model deeds. Four advanced individuals and one advanced collective officers and men from different units took the stage to share their struggles of taking root in their posts and fulfilling their duties, which deeply touched the officers and men below the stage. The article did not provide any specifics.
	152	06/09/25	In the early summer, deep in the mountains, a simulated launch training of a certain PLARF brigade kicked off. In the smoke, the leaders of the brigade led the officers and men to jointly study tactics and tactics; worked together to solve the problems of precision strikes, reduction operations, and rapid counterattacks; and successfully completed the established tasks. “Leading cadres play an exemplary role and insist on teaching by example, so as to fully inspire the sense of mission and responsibility of the officers and men to charge into battle.” The leader of the brigade introduced that President Xi systematically deployed six key tasks to promote political building of the army on the new journey at the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, one of which is “restoring and carrying forward the fine tradition of political work.” To implement this important deployment, it is very important that leading cadres should set an example and lead by example, and inspire the troops with their excellent style and image. In practice, the brigade’s Party Committee insisted on using the “key minority” to drive the “majority,” taking the lead in studying,

		planning, training and grasping war, focusing on solving problems such as “five inabilities” and “two inadequate capabilities”; it also requiring Party members and cadres at all levels to focus on the contradictions that restrict the construction of the combat effectiveness of the troops in light of their actual positions, dig deep to find the crux and study countermeasures, and promote the implementation of the spirit of the CMC’s Political Work Conference in the process of firmly establishing the orientation of fighting.
153	06/11/25	This is a very detailed article about how a PLARF brigade has integrated training based on a simulation launcher with actual training. In summer, a fire assault training of a Rocket Force brigade was conducted intensively. Not far from the missile launcher, a simulation launcher simultaneously launched the launch operation. “3, 2, 1, ignite!” With an order, the “missile” was successfully “launched.” “Although the training is conducted based on the simulation launcher, the launch process and operating procedures are exactly the same as the actual equipment training.” After the training, a soldier told reporters that through real-life and immersive simulation training, everyone has a deeper understanding of the key and difficult training links of a certain type of equipment. According to reports, this simulated launch vehicle is the result of the independent innovation of the brigade’s “Liming Studio,” which can help officers and men further master the operating skills of this type of equipment during training and lay a solid foundation for subsequent actual installation training. The brigade leader told reporters that after the equipment was put into service, the brigade’s combat operation mode changed. In order to promote the new equipment to form combat effectiveness as soon as possible, the brigade Party Committee decided to set up an innovation studio to pave the way for grassroots officers and men to conduct technological innovation and encourage everyone to contribute wisdom and strength to improve the level of training and use of new equipment. They also equipped the studio with computers, books, materials, and auxiliary tools to provide relevant support and convenience for officers and men to conduct technological innovation.
154	06/13/25	This article discusses how a PLARF brigade has tried to take advantage of qualified NCOs to accomplish difficult tasks at construction sites. “Task conversion has become more scientific and reasonable, thanks to the ‘five-use’ mechanism implemented by the brigade.” The “five-use” mechanism is a scientific method of personnel deployment explored by the brigade. By implementing the talent management and use methods of “precise recruitment, centralized use, business call, front-line use, and assessment and continued use,” it ensures that construction positions and relevant talents are accurately connected, so that the professional advantages of senior sergeants can be maximized.
155	06/16/25	This article briefly discusses how a certain PLARF unit has thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the CMC’s Political Work Conference. There is no substance to this article.
156	06/19/25	This article discusses how a certain PLARF unit has taken multiple measures to solve the problem of medical treatment for soldiers in training. Recently, a soldier was accidentally injured during field training. The relevant departments of the unit responded quickly and sent a special car to send him to a hospital near the training site for treatment. With the referral letter and military ID, the medical procedures were quickly completed. With timely treatment, he recovered quickly. “Ensuring the health of officers and men is to ensure combat effectiveness.” The leader of the unit introduced that the troops have been stationed in the Gobi Desert for a long time, far away from the system hospital, and officers and men have difficulty taking transportation and often face medical problems. After the MND Party Committee conducted research in coordination with the military and local departments, it quickly came up with a solution: opening a “warm-hearted special car;” the health department summarizes the referral needs of non-

		<p>emergency officers and men every week and uniformly transfers them to the system hospital for treatment; emergency patients are sent to the hospital at any time, and after providing the army referral letter and quick registration, they can go to the local hospital for treatment, and the expenses will be reimbursed by the unit on a regular basis. They also made full use of the preferential policies for supporting the army in the garrison, and coordinated with relevant departments to include the garrison officers and men in the local medical insurance system. Officers and men can register for medical treatment in the garrison hospital with the “support the army medical card,” and can also enjoy regular follow-up visits, health consultation and other services. Not long ago, a soldier in a certain company had a relapse of his old illness during training and was sent to a hospital in the training area for treatment. After professional treatment, his body gradually recovered. Recently, the department coordinated military and local medical experts, traditional Chinese medicine rehabilitation therapists, and medical staff to form a “medical service team” to visit remote training sites and provide medical services and medicine to officers and men. These measures have effectively improved the morale of the troops, and the officers and men have worked hard to successfully complete a number of training tasks.</p>
157	06/19/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain PLARF brigade has innovated its training model to improve the quality and effectiveness of military physical training. [This is most likely a security battalion (警卫营).] In recent days, at the “Fenghuo Cup” military sports meeting of a certain brigade of the Rocket Force, officers and men broke through themselves, challenged their limits, and completed one competition after another. Since the promulgation of the new “Military Sports Training Outline,” the brigade has compared the new training requirements, combined the differences in the physical fitness of officers and men and the functions and missions of the troops, and integrated physical competition with actual combat backgrounds to promote the transformation of military sports training from “healthy type” to “combat type.” They scientifically formulate training plans, broaden the content of training, increase the fun of training, and conduct various trainings such as endurance, explosive power, flexibility, and coordination; they widely conduct competitions to promote combat. At the scene, the reporter saw that a single-soldier combat all-around competition was in full swing. Li Qingwu, a second-class sergeant who organized the on-site training, said: “There can be no shortcomings, otherwise it will lower the final results.” Wang Yawen, a training staff officer, introduced that the competition items at this year’s military sports games are very new. They split and reorganized the original basic physical fitness items and combined with the professional characteristics and requirements of the unit; they set up multiple typical scenes to make the training and competition closer to actual combat. For example, the field survival all-around project tests the officers and men’s extreme combat level under complex conditions. This project requires the completion of tactical search, crawling, grenade throwing, respiratory protection, vehicle rescue, camping camouflage, and other subjects in sequence, which is a great test of the officers and men’s physical fitness and skills. The new training model also puts forward higher requirements on the ability and quality of trainers and the supporting training venues. According to reports, the brigade has transformed the training venues, organized cross-training for coaches, and continued to promote military physical training to focus on actual combat. The article has eight photos showing some of the different events.</p>
158	06/24/25	<p>This article discusses how a certain PLARF unit strengthens combat coordination. [This is most likely a security battalion (警卫营).] It has six photos of PLARF troops carrying rifles and moving through a forest as if they are ground force troops. “When encountering ‘enemy’ harassment, the No. 1 player was injured and the backup player was activated.” “The ‘enemy’ reconnaissance</p>

		<p>plane passed by, pay attention to cover!" In the command post, the sound of instructions came one after another, combat documents circulated, and the various combat formations cooperated closely and coordinated efficiently. "To win on the battlefield in the future, we must improve our ability to coordinate operations." The leaders of the unit introduced that they focused on the needs of future wars and established a set of standardized collaborative training organizational processes to promote the transformation of the training model to a multi-factor system. In order to break through the barriers of elements, the unit has created a ladder training model of "single soldier-formation-joint," combining "inviting in" with "going out," inviting experts to give lectures to the team, selecting backbones to follow up and learn in brother units, and deepening theoretical training in colleges and universities to help officers and men broaden their horizons and improve their knowledge structure. They implemented flexible grouping in confrontation training, took the approach of ad hoc command and dispatch of special situations without setting up plans, embedded multiple professions into the combat system, and tempered the emergency response capabilities of officers and men under complex conditions. In the smoke-filled training ground, facing the "enemy" electromagnetic interference, the communication team immediately took countermeasures, used a variety of anti-interference means to ensure smooth communication, and transmitted the real-time target information obtained to the firepower team through the command system. "Only by honing more in peacetime can we have 'joint forces' in wartime." After the exercise, the officers and men immediately conducted a review and summary to accumulate experience for the next step of training to optimize the coordination mechanism and clarify the direction of improvement.</p>
159	06/26/25	<p>This is a detailed article about how a certain PLARF unit's battalions have changed the way their Political Instructors present their briefings to everyone. The Political Instructors now do a test briefing to a small group of personnel to get their feedback. For example, when one Political Instructor first tried to give a trial lecture, the officers and men who listened to the lecture said that "the content was not clear and the examples were not grounded." "Can we build a rich and well-organized lesson preparation framework to systematically improve the effect of political instructors' lesson preparation and trial teaching?" To this end, the Political Work Department explored and borrowed the "teaching presentation" method of colleges and universities, requiring political instructors to scientifically deconstruct and systematically standardize the topic selection of teaching through the process of "explaining the purpose, framework, viewpoint, example, practice, problem, and countermeasure," helping them to clarify educational goals, enrich educational content, select typical examples, and form a "framework-type" lesson preparation model of "input-thinking-output." "The 'framework' lesson preparation model has changed the experience-based and extensive lesson preparation methods of political instructors. By thinking about the topic from multiple angles and obtaining information in a diversified way, a 'general model' for lesson preparation and teaching has been established." The leader of the department told reporters that they took advantage of the opportunity of holding education preparation meetings every quarter to arrange collective lesson preparation for political instructors at different levels. After each education theme is determined, political instructors follow the "seven-speaking" process, and through random questions, interactive answers, and on-site evaluations, they improve the "understanding degree" of the teaching content and the "conversion degree" of problem solving, thereby improving the quality of lesson preparation and teaching from the source. As a result, not long ago, two political instructors of the department were awarded the title of "Second-Level Outstanding Political Instructors of the Rocket Force."</p>
160	06/27/25	<p>This article has a photo of 11 PLARF men and their new wives during a wedding ceremony. It discusses how personnel are separated after marriage and the</p>

			various family issues they have to deal with, including children, civilian jobs for wives, and health issues, as well as family visits to the unit. When wives visit, the unit holds “Military Wives Talk Meetings” so they can share their stories.
JOINT	161	06/10/25	<p>In the early summer, a certain naval flotilla [zhidui] and an army helicopter brigade conducted a joint search and rescue training exercise over water. “There are ‘wounded’ falling into the water, rescue immediately!” After receiving the order, the pilot of the brigade took off urgently in a helicopter and flew to the target sea area. At the same time, a ship of a certain naval flotilla [zhidui] changed its course and headed for the same sea area. “Through joint search and rescue training at sea, the respective advantages of helicopters and ships are fully utilized to achieve the aggregation effect of ‘1+1&gt;2’.” The brigade leader introduced that in this training, they preset the mission background and randomly directed the special situation, aiming to test and optimize the process and method of coordinated search and rescue between ships and aircraft and hone their strong rescue skills. After the search and rescue helicopter arrived at the target sea area, it shared weather, sea conditions, and other information with the naval ships in real time and clarified the division of tasks between the two parties: the helicopter was responsible for high-altitude wide-area search, and the ship used radar and sonar to search the sea surface, building a three-dimensional search network. A suspected target was found 300 meters to the left front! After receiving the information of the “injured” falling into the water, the pilot immediately operated the combat aircraft to establish a search and rescue route, maneuvered to the target sea area, and maintained a hovering posture. After confirming that the “injured” below fell into the water, the pilot shared the target location information with the ship commander. “Immediately lower the boat.” After comprehensive analysis, the commanders of both sides decided that the search and rescue crew would switch to the guiding force and the ship would lower the rescue boat to go forward for rescue. Under the guidance of the helicopter, the rescue boat quickly found and salvaged the “injured” who fell into the water and then transferred it to the deck of the ship. The rescue has not yet ended, and new tests are coming one after another. “The “injured” who fell into the water was seriously injured and was immediately transferred to the rear hospital for treatment. The command group gave a special situation on the spot. After receiving the order, the pilot kept a close eye on the ship deck mark circle, seized the opportunity when the ship was relatively stable, and accurately landed the helicopter on the deck. Everyone worked together to quickly transfer the “injured” who fell into the water into the cabin.</p>

	162	06/22/25	<p>This is a very detailed article about how a certain PLAA brigade organizes training throughout the year in order to meet its training requirements. During the basic training stage at the beginning of the year, due to the limited training grounds near the base, it was difficult to meet the training needs of various professions. The brigade headquarters repeatedly surveyed the surrounding areas and selected four training grounds with different terrain conditions to help the smooth implementation of intensive training of various professions. Two months later, the troops entered the tactical training stage, and the training needed to be changed again. The brigade headquarters immediately moved the training ground to the Gobi Desert, which is more conducive to joint training. During this period, they also established a joint training mechanism with a certain Air Force flight academy around the training ground, and conducted confrontational training with each other many times. "The training ground follows the training needs, which is an inevitable requirement to keep up with the battlefield needs and practice combat skills." A staff officer of the brigade's training department introduced that in the past two years, they have continuously adjusted their thinking and focused the field training on "training." Whether it is "stationing" or "transfer" depends on the training plan and training needs. The summer Gobi Desert is hot. As soon as a full-element training of a certain army brigade ended, each battalion quickly gathered personnel and counted supplies to prepare for the upcoming transfer maneuver. The commander of a battalion told reporters that they will transfer the entire unit across regions to the new training point to complete the subsequent training tasks. This year, this kind of transfer has been the third time in the brigade. The brigade leader told reporters that now, every time they coordinate the training plan, they must not only consider the training rhythm and needs of their own unit, but also understand and grasp the training plans of friendly military units, select the most suitable training venue in a targeted manner, and find the most conducive to mutual learning and mutual improvement. According to the training plan, after moving to the next training point, they will make full use of the training resources around the new venue and work with multiple air defense firepower units of friendly forces such as the Navy, Air Force, and Rocket Force to organize multi-service ground joint air defense training. The brigade leader introduced that since this year's training, they have constructed dangerous environments based on different geographical environments and different mission types, explored and tested more than 10 types of land and air confrontation tactics and tactics, and collected a large amount of first-hand training data to provide data reference for the next step of improving training. Not long ago, the superior conducted an inspection and evaluation of the brigade's combat capability, and the overall training level of the troops has been significantly improved.</p>
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## 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**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>English Term</b>	<b>Chinese</b>
AUAF	Air Force Aviation University	空军航空大学
CMC	Central Military Commission	中央军事委员会/中央军委
CNB	Changi Naval Base	
CPC (CCP)	Chinese Communist Party	中国共产党
CTC	Central Theater Command	中部战区
ETC	Eastern Theater Command	东部战区
ETCA	Eastern Theater Command Army	东部战区陆军
ETCAF	Eastern Theater Command Air Force	东部战区空军
GA	Group Army	集团军
IFV	Infantry fighting vehicles	
KF	Key Finding	
LCAC	Landing craft air cushion	
MND (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
NMU	Naval Medical University	海军军医
NTC	Northern Theater Command	北部战区
NTCN	Northern Theater Command Navy	北部战区海军
OMTE	Outline of Military Training and Evaluation	大纲
OPV	Offshore patrol vessel	
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
PLASSF	PLA Strategic Support Force	战略支援部队
PRC	People’s Republic of China	中华人民共和国
PWD	Political Work Department	政治工作部
RHIB	Rigid-hull inflatable boats	
SOF	Special Operations Forces	特种作战部队/特战队
STC	Southern Theater Command	南部战区
STCA	Southern Theater Command Army	南部战区陆军
STCAF	Southern Theater Command Air Force	南部战区空军
STCN	Southern Theater Command Navy	南部战区海军
TC	Theater Command	战区
TCAF	Theater Command Air Force	战区空军
TCN	Theater Command Navy	战区海军
TUD	True Unit Designator	部队番号

UAV	Unmanned aerial vehicle	无人机
UNREP	Underway replenishment	
VBSS	Visit, board, search, and seizure	
WTC	Western Theater Command	西部战区
WTCA	Western Theater Command Army	西部战区陆军
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 *dangxiaozu* (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.

*Junying* (军营): Depending on the context, the PLA translates this term as “barracks” or “camp,” where “camp” means a “camp in the field” or as a “base” or “garrison,” as in an Army base or garrison.

### **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.

## Appendix D: Central Military Commission's Ten Regulations

This appendix identifies the CMC's Ten Regulations (军委十项规定), including a Google Translation. The regulations were approved in 2012 shortly after Xi Jinping assumed his leadership positions in late 2012 and were updated in early 2025.

《中央军委加强自身作风建设十项规定》内容如下：

1. **改进调研工作：**科学确定主题，深入了解实情，听取部队意见，避免形式与官僚主义；统筹安排，减少批次；每次调研向军委写报告，反映问题与建议；轻车简从，简化迎来送往。  
Improve research work: scientifically determine the theme, deeply understand the facts, listen to the opinions of the troops, avoid formalities and bureaucracy; make overall arrangements and reduce batches; write reports to the CMC for each research, reflect problems and suggestions; travel light and simplify reception and farewell.
2. **改进会风：**少开会，开短会，开解决问题的会，少讲话，讲短话，讲管用的话；严格控制全军性会议召开，不召开现场会等；讨论发言避免套话；会场布置简朴。  
Improve meeting style: hold fewer meetings, short meetings, and meetings to solve problems; speak less, speak briefly, and speak useful words; strictly control the convening of military-wide meetings, do not hold on-site meetings, etc.; avoid clichés in discussions and speeches; the venue is simple.
3. **减少事务活动：**除统一安排外，不出席各类庆祝，纪念等活动，不参与接见照相，颁奖等，不发贺信，题词。  
Reduce affairs activities: except for unified arrangements, do not attend various celebrations, commemorations, etc., do not participate in receptions, photos, awards, etc., and do not send congratulatory letters or inscriptions.
4. **精简文件简报：**政策法规有规定的不再发文；一般性材料不以电报或文件转发；压缩内部刊物，简报种类和篇幅。  
Streamline documents and briefings: no more documents will be issued if there are regulations in policies and regulations; general materials will not be

forwarded by telegram or document; reduce the types and length of internal publications and briefings.

5. **规范出访活动:** 根据军事外交需要安排出访, 严控随行人员, 按规定乘坐交通工具, 按规定处理外方礼品. **Standardize visits:** arrange visits according to military and diplomatic needs, strictly control the number of accompanying personnel, take transportation according to regulations, and handle foreign gifts according to regulations.
6. **改进警卫工作:** 减少扰民扰兵, 维持部队正常秩序, 严控警车使用, 不随意用警灯, 警报器. **Improve security work:** reduce disturbances to the people and soldiers, maintain normal order in the troops, strictly control the use of police cars, and do not use police lights and sirens at will.
7. **简化新闻报道:** 一般性会议和活动不作报道, 重要会议和活动报道压缩字数和时长, 部分只刊播简讯或标题新闻. **Simplify news reports:** general meetings and activities will not be reported, and reports on important meetings and activities will be reduced in word count and length, and some will only publish brief news or headline news.
8. **严格文稿发表:** 代表军委或个人发表涉及重大敏感问题的讲话文章须报军委批准; 除统一安排外, 个人不公开出版著作. **Strictly publish manuscripts:** speeches and articles on behalf of the Military Commission or individuals involving major sensitive issues must be reported to the Military Commission for approval; except for unified arrangements, individuals will not publish works publicly.
9. **改进接待工作:** 严格执行接待规定, 不提高标准; 相关单位不搞形式, 不安排宴请, 文艺演出, 不提供高档菜肴. **Improve reception work:** strictly implement reception regulations and do not raise standards; relevant units will not engage in formalities, arrange banquets, artistic performances, or provide high-end dishes.
10. **加强廉洁自律:** 反对腐败, 遵守廉洁规定, 不谋私利, 搞特权; 执行住房, 车辆等规定, 管好亲属和身边人员; 公正用人, 抵制不正之风; 不干预工程建设等事项. **Strengthen integrity and self-discipline:** oppose corruption, abide by integrity regulations, do not seek personal gain or privileges; implement housing, vehicle, and other regulations, manage relatives and people around you; employ people fairly and resist unhealthy practices; do not interfere in engineering construction and other matters.