2025 PLA Army Chinese Articles

Group Armies in new Theater Commands

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

January 2025

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16362289.html

爸妈，我在这里，就是你们的骄傲!

来源：中国军号 作者：夏一博 李天文 陈豪等 责任编辑：李佳琦

2025-01-02 10:49:37 0

为进一步做好暖心惠兵工作

增强官兵幸福感、获得感

近日

陆军第 82 集团军某旅组织“新兵家长进军营”活动

邀请 200 余名官兵家属相约军营

零距离感受孩子的成长蜕变

共享温馨时光



“我是中国人民解放军军人，我宣誓……”

“我会像爱护生命一样爱护武器装备”

仪式现场

新兵们昂首挺胸

目光坚毅、庄严宣誓

迎接期待已久的荣誉时刻

家属走向会场中间

为新战友们佩戴列兵军衔

温馨画面让全场官兵深深动容






中国军号
习强军思想


中国军号


中国军号
生活保障中心
全力以赴打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战
2024年度秋季新兵授枪仪式


中国军号


中国军号

欢迎仪式上

一张张全家福将幸福瞬间定格

他们脸上洋溢着团聚的喜悦

看到官兵精心准备的训练课目展示

家属们全力为他们喝彩助威





来到装备展示区

整齐摆放的各类武器装备

让军属们大饱眼福

在认真倾听官兵讲解的同时

感受军人的职责使命



参观结束后

新兵们迎来了与亲人的温情时刻

久别重逢、倍感激动的同时

也早已抑制不住泪水

官兵为家属献上惊喜礼物

表达浓浓感恩之情

新兵马钰欣家属说道

“很荣幸能够参加这样的活动

看到孩子在部队的变化、取得的成绩

让我很放心，感谢部队的培养

家里一切都好，无需牵挂。”



为了让来队家属吃上可口的饭菜

炊事班使出“十八般武艺”

清蒸鲈鱼、红烧肉、奥尔良鸡腿、手工水饺……

色香味俱全的军营美食让人垂涎欲滴

军属们纷纷为军营大厨竖起了大拇指

“爸妈，您看我包的饺子好不好。”

一张桌、同举杯、共婵娟的幸福时刻

让每一名官兵和军属的心头都涌起阵阵暖流





此次“家属进军营”活动

让家长们见证了孩子的成长蜕变

也加强了军属之间的纽带

为新兵军旅奋进注入温暖力量

看着父母离去的背影

新兵们在心底暗暗下定决心

要加倍努力，一定不给父母丢脸

让自己的青春绽放不一样的光彩

作者：夏一博、李天文、陈豪、于文旗

摄影：徐超、王焕斌、吴昊松、赵静怡

Google Translation

Mom and Dad, I am here, and I am your pride!

Source: China Military Author: Xia Yibo, Li Tianwen, Chen Hao, etc. Editor: Li Jiaqi

2025-01-02 10:49:37 0

To further improve the work of warming soldiers

Enhance the happiness and sense of gain of officers and soldiers

Recently

A brigade of the 82nd Army Group of the Army organized the "Parents of New Soldiers Entering the Barracks" activity

Invited more than 200 family members of officers and soldiers to meet in the barracks

Feel the growth and transformation of children at close range

Share warm moments

"I am a soldier of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, I swear..."

"I will protect weapons and equipment as much as I protect my life"

Ceremony site

The new recruits held their heads high

With firm eyes and solemn oaths

Welcome the long-awaited moment of honor

Family members walked to the center of the venue

For new comrades They wore the rank of private

The warm scene deeply moved all the officers and soldiers

At the welcome ceremony

Family photos captured the happy moments

Their faces were filled with the joy of reunion

Seeing the training courses carefully prepared by the officers and soldiers

The family members cheered for them with all their strength

Coming to the equipment display area

All kinds of weapons and equipment were neatly arranged

The military families were feasting their eyes

While listening carefully to the officers and soldiers' explanations

Feeling the responsibilities and missions of the soldiers

After the visit

The recruits welcomed the warm moments with their loved ones

Long While reuniting and feeling excited, they could not hold back their tears. The soldiers presented surprise gifts to their families and expressed their deep gratitude. The family of recruit Ma Yuxin said, "It is an honor to participate in such an event. Seeing the changes and achievements of my child in the army makes me feel relieved. I am grateful for the training of the army. Everything is fine at home, no need to worry." In order to let the family members of the team eat delicious meals, the cooking team used "eighteen martial arts". Steamed sea bass, braised pork, Orleans chicken legs, handmade dumplings... The delicious military camp food is mouth-watering.

The military families gave thumbs up to the chefs in the military camp

"Mom and Dad, do you think the dumplings I made are good?"

A happy moment of sharing a table, toasting and watching the moon

The hearts of every soldier and military family are filled with warmth

This "Family Members Entering the Military Camp" activity

Allowed parents to witness the growth and transformation of their children

Also strengthened the bond between military families

Injecting warm power into the military career of the new recruits

Watching their parents leave

The new recruits secretly made up their minds

To work harder and never embarrass their parents

Let their youth shine with a different brilliance

Authors: Xia Yibo, Li Tianwen, Chen Hao, Yu Wenqi

Photographers: Xu Chao, Wang Huanbin, Wu Haosong, Zhao Jingyi

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16362668.html

第 75 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——融入战位，以学促干谋打赢

来源：解放军报 作者：黄远利 陈典宏 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-01-04 13:10:41

第 75 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

融入战位，以学促干谋打赢

■黄远利 解放军报记者 陈典宏

兵车辚辚，铁甲奔流。前不久，野外训练场上，第 75 集团军某旅一场全要素综合训练落下帷幕，多个战法训法得到实战检验。

征尘未洗，该旅立即组织参训官兵深入学习习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上的重要讲话。“我们要立足岗位，苦练精训，担负起制胜未来战场的使命任务……”官兵结合岗位实际谈体会、话感受，奋进新征程、建功新时代的信念更加坚定。

“学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，要注重学用结合、以学促干，在深化认识、推动工作、融入战位上下功夫，切实将会议精神融入练兵备战实践。”该旅领导介绍，他们采取“论述+解读”“观点+事例”“笔记+要点”等学习方式，引导官兵结合部队使命任务吃透精神实质、把握实践要求。

采访中记者了解到，他们注重聚焦实战靶标，采取个人查、支部议、党委统的方式，把影响和制约战斗力提升的深层次矛盾查找出来，列出问题清单、制订整改措施、明确整改时间，在聚力破解难题中检验学习成效。前不久年终总结时，该旅党委一班人围绕思想认识、工作指导、战备训练、作风纪律等方面认真盘点总结，梳理出指挥信息化战争能力不足、思战谋战意识树得不够牢固等多个与实战要求不符的问题，并逐一制订补差措施，针对性开展训练。

任务进行到哪里，学习贯彻就跟进到哪里。针对部队战训任务繁重、动态分散等实际，该旅常态抓好点滴灌输，利用训练间隙组织“战地微课”，鼓励人人登台分享感悟、共话担当，通过以学促训推动学习成果向任务聚焦、向战位延伸，官兵研练新装备、探索新战法的热情高涨。

学之愈深，知之愈明，行之愈笃。近日，该旅组织了一场全员全装战备拉动。训练中，他们临机设置道路被毁、通信网络中断、遭“敌”无人机侦察等多个特情，检验部队应急处置能力。任务刚结束，复盘会随即展开。从机关参谋到基层战士，官兵拿出抛开面子、揭短亮丑的勇气，针对训练中暴露的短板不足深挖根源，逐项研究制订整改措施。“学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，必须要用能打仗打胜仗的‘硬杠杠’来检验成效。”该旅一名参加复盘会的干部说。

融入战位，以学促干谋打赢。连日来，随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神不断深入，该旅坚持从难从严组织新年度军事训练，在真抓实备、真打实练、真考实训中破除和平积弊，立起备战打仗鲜明导向。

Google Translation

A brigade of the 75th Group Army thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference-Integrate into the battle position, learn to promote work and win

Source: PLA Daily Author: Huang Yuanli Chen Dianhong Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-01-04 13:10:41

A brigade of the 75th Group Army thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference-

[75th GA: Southern TC Army, Kunming, Yunnan Province]

Integrate into the battle position, learn to promote work and win

■Huang Yuanli PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

The soldiers are rumbling and the armor is running. Not long ago, a full-element comprehensive training of a brigade of the 75th Group Army came to an end on the field training ground, and many tactics and training methods were tested in actual combat.

Before the dust of the expedition was washed away, the brigade immediately organized the participating officers and soldiers to deeply study Chairman Xi's important speech at the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference. "We must stand on our posts, work hard and train hard, and take on the mission of winning the future battlefield..." The officers and soldiers talked about their experiences and feelings based on the actual positions, and their belief in forging ahead on the new journey and making contributions to the new era became more firm.

"Studying and implementing the spirit of the Central Military Commission's political work conference, we must focus on combining learning with practice, learning to promote work, and working hard to deepen understanding, promote work, and integrate into combat positions, and truly integrate the spirit of the conference into the practice of training and preparation for war." The brigade leaders introduced that they adopted learning methods such as "discussion + interpretation", "viewpoints + examples", and "notes + key points" to guide officers and soldiers to understand the essence of the spirit and grasp the practical requirements in combination with the mission and tasks of the troops.

During the interview, the reporter learned that they focused on actual combat targets, adopted the methods of personal investigation, branch discussion, and party committee coordination to find out the deep-seated contradictions that affect and restrict the improvement of combat effectiveness, list the problem list, formulate rectification measures, and clarify the rectification time, and test the learning results in focusing on solving problems. Not long ago, during the year-end summary, a group of people from the brigade's party committee carefully reviewed and summarized ideological understanding, work guidance, combat readiness training, style and discipline, and

sorted out a number of problems that did not meet the actual combat requirements, such as insufficient ability to command informationized warfare and insufficient awareness of thinking and planning for war, and formulated compensation measures one by one to carry out targeted training.

Wherever the task is carried out, learning and implementation will follow up. In view of the heavy combat and training tasks and dynamic dispersion of the troops, the brigade has been doing a good job of drip-feeding on a regular basis, organizing "battlefield micro-classes" during training breaks, encouraging everyone to share their feelings and talk about their responsibilities on stage, and promoting learning results to focus on tasks and extend to combat positions through learning and training. The enthusiasm of officers and soldiers to study new equipment and explore new tactics is high.

The deeper you learn, the clearer you know, and the more you practice. Recently, the brigade organized a full-staff combat readiness pull. During the training, they set up multiple special situations such as road destruction, communication network interruption, and "enemy" drone reconnaissance to test the emergency response capabilities of the troops. As soon as the mission was over, the review meeting was held. From the staff of the agency to the grassroots soldiers, the officers and soldiers took out the courage to put aside their faces and expose their shortcomings. They dug deep into the root causes of the shortcomings exposed in the training and studied and formulated rectification measures item by item. "To study and implement the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference, we must use the "hard lever" that can fight and win to test the effectiveness." A cadre of the brigade who participated in the review meeting said.

Integrate into the combat position, promote work through learning and win. In recent days, with the deepening of learning and implementing the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference, the brigade has insisted on organizing the new year's military training in a difficult and strict manner, breaking the accumulated problems of peacetime in real preparation, real practice, real testing and real training, and establishing a clear orientation for preparing for war.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16362879.html

陆军某合成旅攥指成拳一体联动

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴思哲 卜启庚 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-01-06 06:21:57

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陆军某合成旅

攥指成拳一体联动

解放军报讯 吴思哲、卜启庚报道：寒冬时节，急促的哨音打破清晨的寂静，陆军某合成旅闻令迅速集结，按照作战编组兵分多路机动至作战地域，一场近似实战的多兵种协同训练打响。

“前方发现‘敌’火力点！”收到侦察组传回的坐标信息，突击车组乘员密切配合，迅速进行测距、瞄准、击发，随着一声炮响，“敌”火力点被拔除。随后，在突击车组和火力分队的掩护下，工兵分队前出破障，爆破小组采取交替爆破方式对“敌”多型障碍实施爆破，为后续分队开辟通路。

“‘敌’突增多个反装甲火力点，对我装甲目标实施打击，部队进攻受阻。”接到前方传回的信息，指挥员冷静研判形势，指挥卫勤力量和抢修分队展开抢救抢修，同时派出侦察小组抵近侦察。确定目标信息后，火力分队迅速对“敌”目标展开多轮火力覆盖，拔除“敌”反装甲火力点。

“多兵种、多要素协同配合优势互补，是制胜未来战场的关键。”该旅领导介绍，他们注重加强各要素之间的协同配合，锤炼指挥员复杂条件下临机指挥处置能力，着力实现攥指成拳一体联动。

演兵场上，步战车不断向“敌”纵深发起冲击，战斗班组成功歼灭“敌”袭扰分队。经过多个波次的火力打击后，“敌”防御阵线被逐一攻破。

训练结束，复盘研讨随即展开。官兵将火力运用、兵力协同等方面发现的问题拉单列表，逐一分析，并提出针对性改进措施，持续完善战法训法。

Google Translation

A certain army composite brigade clenched its fingers into a fist and linked them together

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Sizhe Bu Qigeng Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-01-06 06:21:57

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A certain army composite brigade

Clamped its fingers into a fist and linked them together

People's Liberation Army Daily Wu Sizhe and Bu Qigeng reported: In the cold winter, the rapid whistle broke the silence of the early morning. A certain army composite brigade quickly assembled upon hearing the order, and moved to the combat area in multiple routes according to the combat formation. A multi-service coordinated training similar to actual combat began.

"An 'enemy' firepower point was found ahead!" After receiving the coordinate information sent back by the reconnaissance team, the assault vehicle crew worked closely together to quickly

measure the distance, aim, and fire. With a gunshot, the "enemy" firepower point was removed. Subsequently, under the cover of the assault vehicle group and the firepower team, the engineering team went forward to clear the obstacles, and the blasting team used alternating blasting to blast the "enemy" multi-type obstacles, opening up a path for the follow-up teams.

"The 'enemy' suddenly increased multiple anti-armor firepower points and attacked our armored targets, and the troops' attack was blocked." After receiving the information sent back from the front, the commander calmly analyzed the situation, commanded the medical forces and the repair team to carry out rescue and repair, and sent a reconnaissance team to conduct close reconnaissance. After determining the target information, the firepower team quickly launched multiple rounds of firepower coverage on the "enemy" target and removed the "enemy" anti-armor firepower points.

"The coordination and complementary advantages of multiple arms and multiple elements are the key to winning the future battlefield." The leaders of the brigade introduced that they focus on strengthening the coordination between various elements, tempering the commander's ability to command and deal with emergencies under complex conditions, and striving to achieve integrated linkage.

On the military exercise field, infantry fighting vehicles continuously launched attacks into the depth of the "enemy", and the combat team successfully annihilated the "enemy" harassment team. After multiple waves of firepower strikes, the "enemy" defense lines were broken one by one.

After the training, the review and discussion began immediately. The officers and soldiers listed the problems found in the use of firepower and coordination of forces, analyzed them one by one, and proposed targeted improvement measures to continuously improve the tactics and training methods.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16362880.html

供氧模式改变，让海拔 **5380** 米的边防连官兵安心戍边守防

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵金石 孙兴维 李伟欣 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-01-06 06:35:01 0

新疆和田军分区某团持续改善高海拔连队氧气保障条件——

体系供氧助力官兵戍边守防

■赵金石 解放军报记者 孙兴维 李伟欣

“如今，高海拔连队哨所已实现多元供氧、体系供氧，供氧模式发生了巨大变化。”日前，记者来到新疆和田军分区某边防团海拔 5380 米的神仙湾边防连采访，连长刘昊告诉记者，军分区探索建立“20 公里制供氧圈”供氧模式，让官兵吸氧用氧更方便、更快捷。

该团戍守在平均海拔 5000 米以上的喀喇昆仑腹地，这里空气平均含氧量不到平原的 40%。近年来，为助力高原官兵科学守防、安全守防，各级不断加大吸氧工程建设力度，先后为高原哨所配备制氧方舱、微压氧舱及单兵便携式制氧机，安装床头供氧系统，建设富氧室内训练场，官兵吸氧经历了“救命氧—保健氧—常态氧—战斗氧”的转变。

“听老班长说，多年前，他初上哨所时，氧气供应量不足，只有危重病号才能吸上钢瓶灌装的氧气。如今，连队氧气供应充足便捷。”一级上士郭翔翔告诉记者，他见证了边防用氧的变迁——

2010 年，郭翔翔下连后来到神仙湾哨所，那时的第五代营房已配套安装了床头供氧设备，官兵每天午休或熄灯后至少可吸一小时的氧气，有助于在静态环境下提升血液中的含氧量。

2016 年，富氧室内训练场在该连投入使用。富氧室内训练场采用气膜结构建造，配备暖气、加湿器、制氧机等设备，具备增氧、加压、调温、加湿等功能。富氧室内训练场还配备跑步机、动感单车等健身器材，设有训练健身场地，有利于官兵在运动中增加体内含氧量。

“距离的缩短，是用氧条件改善的一个缩影。”郭翔翔回忆，一开始，罐装氧气得从遥远的喀什市区拉上山；再后来，需在距离近一些的叶城进行氧气灌装；前几年，百余公里外的某医疗站具备了灌装氧气的条件。2020 年，制氧方舱落户神仙湾边防连，可同时灌装多瓶高浓度氧气，官兵再也不用跑到百余公里外灌装了，氧气保障水平明显提升。

“相比官兵自行吸氧，微压氧舱更具可控性和科学性，有利于降低高原疾病发生率。” 采访中，军医刘伟带着记者来到一座米黄色的方舱式建筑前。记者一抬头，“高原氧力蓄能舱”7 个大字映入眼帘。跨进大门，记者看到，里面整齐排列着 8 个座椅。

刘伟告诉记者，连队微压氧舱于 2021 年建成，可模拟海拔 3000 米、2000 米、500 米等多种不同海拔条件下的氧气浓度和气压、温度等条件，具有一定的治疗和保健作用。新兵首次到哨所、官兵巡逻归来或剧烈运动后进入微压氧舱治疗，能有效缓解缺氧症状。

“如今，高海拔连队哨所均已形成了以制氧方舱、制氧设备为基点，富氧室内训练场和微压氧舱等为辅助，车载式制氧机为节点，单兵制供氧器材为终端的高原制供氧体系。”刘伟告诉记者，全覆盖、成体系的制供氧保障，助力官兵执勤、巡逻、训练，促进了驻高原部队战斗力提升。

记者感言

心系边关冷暖 倾力为兵解难

■孙兴维

生命有“禁区”，但守防不能有“空白”。多年来，戍守在雪域高原的边防官兵，以“缺氧不缺精神、缺氧不缺战斗力”的顽强斗志，以“宁可生命透支、绝不让使命欠账”的奉献精神，高标准完成了党和人民赋予的各项任务，用青春、热血甚至生命为祖国守边固防，交出优秀答卷。

官兵赤诚奉献，组织倾心解难。边防卫士的冷暖疾苦，各级一直放在心上。多年来，在各级机关持续努力下，高原氧气供应保障条件不断改善，逐步实现“从平时到战时、从营区到野外、从固定到机动”的转变，海拔 3000 米以上哨所官兵用氧条件今非昔比。从过去的“救命氧”到现在的“保健氧”“常态氧”“战斗氧”，各级机关从预防、保健、救治 3 个层面系统施策，为高原官兵筑起一道健康屏障。

制供氧建设事关高原官兵平时保健用氧、战时医疗用氧，其建设质量直接关系部队战斗力生成。用氧条件的改善，有利于部队战斗力提升，助力官兵以更加昂扬的状态戍守“生命禁区”。各级要以高原官兵用氧保障条件不断提升为契机，牢固树立科学训练理念，遵循科学规律、采取科学手段，倾心呵护官兵身体健康，更好地服务部队战斗力建设、服务练兵备战，为铸牢边关钢铁防线提供坚强有力的后勤保障。

一线保障·军营在行动

新疆和田军分区某团持续改善高海拔连队氧气保障条件——

体系供氧助力官兵成边守防

■赵金石 本报记者 孙进雄 李伟欣

“如今，高海拔连队哨所已实现多元供氧、体系供氧，供氧模式发生了巨大变化。”日前，记者来到新疆和田军分区某边防团麻扎 6300 米的神仙湾边防连采访，连长刘昊告诉记者，军分区探索建立“20 公里制供氧圈”供氧模式，让官兵吸氧更方便、更快捷。

该团戍守在平均海拔 4000 米以上的哨哨是仓库地，这里空气平均含氧量不到平原的 40%。近年来，为助力高原官兵科学守防、安全守防，各级不断加大吸氧工程建设力度，先后为高原哨所配备制氧方舱、微压氧舱及单兵便携式制氧机，安装采头供氧系统，建设富氧室内训练场，官兵吸氧经历了“就命第一保健第一完全第一战斗氧”的转变。

“时老哥头说，多年前，他初上哨所时，氧气供应量不足，只有危重病号才能吸上制瓶灌装的氧气。如今，连队氧气供应无足够惠。”一级上士郭翔翔告诉记者，他见证了边防哨所的变迁——

2010 年，郭翔翔下连后采到神仙湾哨所，那时的第五代营房已配套安装了两头供氧设备，官兵每天午休或熄灯后至少可吸一小时的氧气，有助于在静卧环境下提升血液中的含氧量。

2016 年，富氧室内训练场正式投入使用。富氧室内训练场采用气膜结构建造，配备暖气、加湿器、制氧机等设备，具备增氧、加压、调温、加湿等功能。富氧室内训练场还配备跑步机、动感单车等健身器材，设有训练健身场地，有利于官兵在运动中增强体内含氧量。

“耐高的缩短，是附氧条件改善的一个缩影。”郭翔翔回忆，一开始，戴鼓氧气得从遥远的喀什军区拉上山，再后来，国庆时真正一些的对抽进行氧气灌装，前几年，百余公里外的某医疗站具备了灌装氧气的条件。2020 年，制氧方舱落户神仙湾边防连，可同时灌装多瓶高浓度氧气，官兵再也不用跑到百余公里外灌装了，氧气保障水平明显提升。

“相比官兵自行吸氧，微压氧舱更具可控性和科学性，有利于降低高原疾病发生率。”采访中，军医对伟带着记者来到一座米黄色的方舱式建筑前。记者一抬头，“高原氧力要舱舱”个个大字映入眼帘。跨进大门，记者看到，里面整齐排列着 8 个舱室。

对伟告诉记者，连队微压氧舱于 2021 年建成，可模拟海拔 3000 米、2000 米、600 米等多种不同海拔条件下的氧气浓度和气压、温度等条件，具有一定的治疗和保健作用。原来百次到哨所，官兵适应只来或调原运动后进入微压氧舱治疗，能有效缓解缺氧症状。

“如今，高海拔连队哨所均已形成了以制氧方舱、制氧设备为基点，富氧室内训练场和微压氧舱等为辅助，不断式制氧机为节点，单兵制供氧器材为终端的高原制供氧体系。”对伟告诉记者，全覆盖、成体系的制供氧保障，助力官兵执勤、巡逻、训练，促进了驻高原部队战斗力提升。

记者感言

心系边关冷暖 倾力为兵解难

■孙进雄

生命有“禁区”，但守防不能有“空白”。多年来，高守在雪域高原的边防官兵，以“缺氧不缺精神、缺氧不缺战斗力”的顽强斗志，以“守好生命禁区，绝不让使命大幅”的英雄精神，为祖国完成了党和人民赋予的各项任务，用青春、热血甚至生命为祖国守边固防，定叙世有容易。

官兵走边备战，组织核心群体，边防卫士的身躯或容，各级一直在关心上。多年来，在各级机关持续努力下，高原氧气供应保障条件不断改善，逐步实现“从平时到战时，从常规到野外，从固定到机动”的转变，海拔 3000 米以上哨所官兵用装备作个边者也，从过去的“缺命氧”到现在的“保健氧”“营养氧”“战斗氧”，各级机关从预防、保健、救治三个层面系统施策，为高原官兵成长一道强固屏障。

制供氧建设落实高原官兵平时保健用氧、战时医疗用氧，系建设高原官兵缺氧高原疾病预防和治疗体系的重要举措。用氧条件的改善，有利于部队战斗力提升，助力官兵以更加高昂的状态为守“生命禁区”、各级要以高原官兵用氧保障条件不断提升为契机，牢固树立科学训练理念，遵循科学规律，采取科学手段，细心呵护官兵身体健康，更好地服务部队战斗力建设、服务练兵备战，为祖军在高原铜铁防线固体官兵有力的边防保障。



西部战区空军某旅改进评功评奖办法激发官兵干事创业热情——

评出堂堂正气 奖出融融暖气

■张 凯 本报记者 张磊峰 特约记者 李再华

冬日，高原军营，西部战区空军某旅某连一场支委会正会议室内召开，支部一名人针对即将展开的评功评奖工作各抒己见。

“这几年，部队在评功评奖工作中，注重将军事训练、练兵比武、日常表现、工作实绩等方面纳入综合考察内容，既注重官兵考核成绩，也关注平时工作表现，切实发挥评功评奖的激励引导作用，有效激发官兵干事创业的热情动力，‘演连干部练少模混。

“无论时代如何变化，‘向战为战、备战打战’的鲜明导向不会变，评功评奖工作必须把备战斗为标尺，立起鲜明导向，评出军心士气，激发官兵向战为战热情干劲，‘演旅领导告诉记者，‘要能力不看资历，重贡献不重年限，才能评出战斗力，奖出凝聚力，让获奖者有底气，感动者满福气，本奖者受激励。”

“我营团军旨不符合要求被批评过，本以为此次评功评奖与先进无缘，没想到喜奖的预选名单上也有我的名字，”下士小王告诉记者，“党支部没有因为一次过错而‘一票否决’，而是综合衡量整体表现，让我更有动力扎根岗位，建功军营。”

该旅领导介绍，评功评奖工作只有真正立起“能者上、优者奖、庸者下、劣者汰”的“风向标”，教育引导官兵凭能力立身、事实晋进步，才能真正营造出比学赶超的崭厚氛围。

为此，他们采取一系列务实措施，确保评功评奖工作落实落细：建立军事训练档案，将平时训练成绩作为“耳争”的重要参考依据；建立量化评比制度，制订量化评比细则，综合考量日常表现、军事训练成绩、理论考核成绩、执行任务情况等多方面情况，让个人实绩量化具体明确，用活用好政策法规，在重大演训任务结束后，及时制订评功评奖实施方案，分配专项奖励指标，第一时间给予官兵奖励，让表彰奖励冒热气、接地气，对大项比武中表现突出的个人和单位，在评功评奖方面优先考虑，给予倾斜，“有功者优先”的导向更加清晰明确——

此外，该旅军团立起向战为战“指挥棒”，制订下发“四优先四不评”表彰奖励办法——在大项任务中积极作为、表现出色、贡献重担的，优先考虑；在创新战术战法、武器装备使用方面有突出突破，助力战斗力提升的，优先考虑——通过这些举措，营造出“为战者优先，有为者有位，吃苦者吃香”的良好氛围，激发官兵建功立业、头击打赢的昂扬斗志。

“评功评奖和步推荐入选个个关键节点，一般表现出色、实干有为的官兵成为受表彰主体，为有理想、想作为、有追求的年轻官兵指明了奋进方向，”演旅领导介绍，他们标明树立向战为战鲜明导向，引导官兵争干时不争“评”时，凝聚起“见贤思齐，人心思进”的蓬勃正能量。



强军论坛 中国新闻名专栏

坚持稳中求进、以进促稳

■何立峰

党中央进工作总基调是我们治国理政的重要原则。近个大百产的中央经济工作会议强调，要坚持稳中求进，以进促稳，守正创新，先立后破，系统集成，协同配合，充分发挥各项工具箱、国务宏观调控的前瞻性、针对性、有效性，国际和军队建设同样要辩证看待“稳”和“进”的关系，做到以稳求进、以进促稳。

党中央进行为工作总基调，要求各个领域的发展都要以“稳”为基础和底线，“稳”和“进”，相辅相成，相互促进，体现事物发展动态平衡中的运动变化基的规律，行稳方能致远。其中，“稳”是主调，是大局，是发展的基础和前提，指的是决定事物发展的主要方面处于相对平衡状态，但非事物绝对出为下大幅合者运动的趋势，而运动趋势又有着相不同方向变化的可能。没有“稳”，就不可能实现“进”，“进”是方向，是目标，没有“进”，就不会有真正的“稳”。

“稳”，就是要保持战略定力和对定心，知止而后有定，定而后能静，静而后能安，而后能虑，虑而后能得。“稳中求进，以进促进的”稳”，不是不动，不定，而是要进中求稳，在发展中保稳。主是当下形势，准确识定，基本国是，要遵守发有利的战略态势，力求大方向不错，方针政策不变，战略部署稳固。在守住底基、稳住基的基础上积极进取，加好主动仗。善于危中寻机，化危为机，力争主动，力避被动，在稳当可靠基础上争取胜利。

“进”，就是要主动作为，平视积重，以乐观行动为部队建设和改革发展营造氛，“进度制不进，是心到制之事不成，“稳中求进，以稳促进的”进”不是急进，冒进，不计成效地蛮干，而是要以满足的重标准，坚战略，以科学的方法，稳扎稳打，落实每一步发展措施，一抓抓着一抓加，一锤锤着一锤敲，一步一个脚印向前迈进，干一事成一事，能快则快，争步当前，积小胜为大胜，确保各项工作扎实推进，高质量完成。

加管好事务北京，本质保证稳取稳务，我们应加强对“稳”和“进”的辩证关系，重问题，想对策，抓落实，加强学对度情，深思熟虑，事业前进，改变不对当的应行，不思进取，又急于对冲动蛮干，急于求成，加强的各项任务，加进的各进取，正确处理好速度和质量的关系，坚持向深化改革要红利，向科技创新要红利，向战略管理要红利，确立各个国军加速度，赢得军事竞争新优势。坚持动不步，边备战，边建设，加实持发展理念，创新发展模式，增强发展动能，实现更高质量、更高效益、更可持续的发展。

国防大学联合作战学院用好外部优质资源培养人才

现地教学深化研战谋战

本报讯 张成利、高德报道：日前，国防大学联合作战学院组织学生赴南部战区一线部队，开展现地教学实践活动。该院与一线部队建立长期教研协作机制，着眼“直指战场、贴近部队、服务未来”目标定位，在与多军兵种部队互学互鉴中，大力提升教学针对性和合成素。

“登上舰艇参观新型装备，聆听一线官兵讲述任务经历，为我们推动备战打仗工作走深走实提供了思路借鉴。”在海军某基地现场学习后，学员王书红兴奋地说。在驻军某部指挥所，官兵开展一场作战行动全流程训练，旅部的战斗氛围让现场观摩的学员深受感染。在某军工企业科技产业园，随行教员引导学员围绕“高新技术装备的作战运用”展开深入研讨……

“用好用足外部优质教育资源，是我们加快人才培养模式转变的一个有益探索，”该院领导介绍，他们着眼实战抓教学，围绕打赢育人才，将教学课堂向一线部队延伸，利用战区联合指挥机构、驻军各型部队、高新技术军工企业和红色纪念场馆等载体，定期组织学员开展现地教学，帮助大家熟悉掌握新质部队作战力量建设现状和高新技术装备发展运用，不断拓宽战略视野，提升战略思维。

现地教学结束后，该院学员教员组织全体学员共同等现课习设计，拟制行动方案，开展兵棋推演，推动教学成果及时转化。该院领导介绍，他们在“走出去”开展现地教学的同时，还进一步拓宽教学路子，邀请不同学科和名专家、经验丰富的部队指挥员进行专题授课，推动形成集课堂教学、现地见学、讲坛研学于一体的院校育人新格局。

Google Translation

The change in oxygen supply mode allows officers and soldiers of the border defense company at an altitude of 5,380 meters to guard the border with peace of mind

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhao Jinshi Sun Xingwei Li Weixin Editor: Liu Shangjing

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A regiment of the Hotan Military Sub-district in Xinjiang continues to improve the oxygen support conditions of the high-altitude company-

System oxygen supply helps officers and soldiers guard the border

■ Zhao Jinshi People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Sun Xingwei Li Weixin

"Nowadays, the high-altitude company outposts have achieved diversified oxygen supply and system oxygen supply, and the oxygen supply mode has undergone tremendous changes." Recently, the reporter came to the Shenxianwan Border Defense Company at an altitude of 5,380 meters of a border defense regiment of the Hotan Military Sub-district in Xinjiang for an interview. The company commander Liu Hao told reporters that the military sub-district explored the establishment of a "20-kilometer oxygen supply circle" oxygen supply mode to make it more convenient and faster for officers and soldiers to breathe oxygen.

The regiment is stationed in the heart of the Karakoram Mountains, with an average altitude of more than 5,000 meters. The average oxygen content in the air here is less than 40% of that in the plains. In recent years, in order to help soldiers on the plateau defend scientifically and safely, all levels have continuously increased the construction of oxygen inhalation projects, equipped plateau outposts with oxygen-making cabins, micro-pressure oxygen cabins and single-soldier portable oxygen generators, installed bedside oxygen supply systems, and built oxygen-rich indoor training grounds. Soldiers' oxygen inhalation has undergone a transformation from "life-saving oxygen-health oxygen-normal oxygen-combat oxygen".

"I heard from the old squad leader that many years ago, when he first arrived at the outpost, the oxygen supply was insufficient and only critically ill patients could breathe oxygen in cylinders. Now, the company's oxygen supply is sufficient and convenient." First Class Sergeant Guo Xiangxiang told reporters that he witnessed the changes in the use of oxygen in border defense-

In 2010, Guo Xiangxiang came to the Shenxianwan outpost after being assigned to the company. At that time, the fifth-generation barracks had been equipped with bedside oxygen supply equipment. Soldiers could breathe oxygen for at least one hour every day during lunch break or after turning off the lights, which helped to increase the oxygen content in the blood in a static environment.

In 2016, the oxygen-enriched indoor training ground was put into use in the company. The oxygen-enriched indoor training ground is built with an air membrane structure and is equipped with equipment such as heaters, humidifiers, and oxygen generators. It has functions such as oxygenation, pressurization, temperature regulation, and humidification. The oxygen-enriched indoor training ground is also equipped with fitness equipment such as treadmills and spinning bikes, and has training and fitness venues, which is conducive to soldiers increasing the oxygen content in their bodies during exercise.

"The shortening of distance is a microcosm of the improvement of oxygen conditions." Guo Xiangxiang recalled that at the beginning, canned oxygen had to be pulled up the mountain from the distant Kashgar city; later, oxygen filling had to be carried out in Yecheng, which was closer; a few years ago, a medical station more than 100 kilometers away had the conditions for filling oxygen. In 2020, the oxygen production cabin settled in the Shenxianwan Border Defense Company, which can fill multiple bottles of high-concentration oxygen at the same time. Soldiers no longer have to run more than 100 kilometers away to fill, and the oxygen guarantee level has been significantly improved.

"Compared with soldiers breathing oxygen on their own, the micro-pressure oxygen cabin is more controllable and scientific, which is conducive to reducing the incidence of plateau diseases." During the interview, military doctor Liu Wei took the reporter to a beige cabin-style building. When the reporter looked up, the seven big characters "Highland Oxygen Energy Storage Cabin" came into view. Stepping into the door, the reporter saw that there were 8 seats neatly arranged inside.

Liu Wei told reporters that the company's micro-pressure oxygen chamber was built in 2021. It can simulate oxygen concentration, air pressure, temperature and other conditions at different altitudes such as 3,000 meters, 2,000 meters and 500 meters above sea level, and has certain therapeutic and health-care effects. New recruits enter the micro-pressure oxygen chamber for treatment when they first arrive at the outpost, officers and soldiers return from patrol or after strenuous exercise, which can effectively relieve the symptoms of hypoxia.

"Nowadays, the high-altitude company outposts have formed a plateau oxygen supply system with oxygen-making cabins and oxygen-making equipment as the base, oxygen-enriched indoor training grounds and micro-pressure oxygen chambers as auxiliary, vehicle-mounted oxygen generators as nodes, and individual oxygen supply equipment as terminals." Liu Wei told reporters that the full coverage and systematic oxygen supply guarantee helps officers and soldiers on duty, patrol and train, and promotes the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops stationed in the plateau.

Reporter's remarks

Caring about the warmth and coldness of the border and devoting all efforts to solving problems for soldiers

■ Sun Xingwei

There are "forbidden areas" in life, but there can be no "blanks" in defense. Over the years, the border guards stationed on the snowy plateau have completed the tasks assigned by the Party and the people with a high standard, with the tenacious fighting spirit of "lack of oxygen but not lack of spirit, lack of oxygen but not lack of combat effectiveness", and the spirit of dedication of "rather overdraw life than let the mission fall behind", and have handed in excellent answers with their youth, blood and even life to defend the borders and consolidate the defense for the motherland.

The officers and soldiers are sincere and dedicated, and the organization is dedicated to solving problems. The cold and warm sufferings of border guards have always been in mind at all levels. Over the years, with the continuous efforts of agencies at all levels, the oxygen supply and guarantee conditions of the plateau have been continuously improved, and the transformation from "peacetime to wartime, from barracks to the field, and from fixed to mobile" has been gradually realized. The oxygen conditions of officers and soldiers at outposts above 3,000 meters above sea level are no longer the same as before. From the past "life-saving oxygen" to the current "health oxygen", "normal oxygen" and "combat oxygen", agencies at all levels have systematically implemented measures from the three levels of prevention, health care and treatment to build a health barrier for officers and soldiers on the plateau.

The construction of oxygen production and supply is related to the oxygen used for health care and medical treatment in wartime for officers and soldiers on the plateau. The quality of its construction is directly related to the combat effectiveness of the troops. The improvement of oxygen conditions is conducive to the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops and helps officers and soldiers to guard the "forbidden zone of life" in a more high-spirited state. All levels should take the continuous improvement of oxygen support conditions for officers and soldiers on the plateau as an opportunity to firmly establish the concept of scientific training, follow scientific laws, adopt scientific methods, and wholeheartedly care for the health of officers and soldiers, so as to better serve the construction of the combat effectiveness of the troops, serve the training and preparation for war, and provide strong and powerful logistical support for the iron and steel defense line at the border.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16363037.html

铁翼飞旋 掠空突击！第 80 集团军某旅实弹射击训练影像

来源：解放军报 作者：张思敏 刘雨辰 吴 晨 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-01-07 08:21:07

铁翼飞旋 掠空突击

——第 80 集团军某旅实弹射击训练影像

■张思敏 刘雨辰 吴 晨 摄影报道



战机释放干扰弹。



起飞前，飞行员调试观瞄设备。



战机飞赴训练空域。



对目标实施打击。

寒冬拂晓，第 80 集团军某旅一场多弹种实弹射击训练拉开帷幕。

“起飞！”随着指挥员一声令下，数架武装直升机接续升空。各机组密切协同，实施低空隐蔽机动，向目标空域快速逼近。

机动途中，特情突然袭来。“遭‘敌’电磁干扰！”空中指挥员快速反应，指挥各机组调整通信模式、变换战术动作，成功摆脱“敌”电磁干扰。

“发现目标！”飞行员调整飞行姿态，建立攻击航线。跃升、俯冲、瞄准……数枚火箭弹呼啸出膛。

完成首轮攻击任务后，机舱响起警报声。“战机遭‘敌’雷达锁定！”飞行员立即操纵战机实施大坡度转弯，同时释放红外干扰弹，退出攻击航线。与此同时，编队另一架武装直升机增速前出，展开火力打击，成功摧毁“敌”雷达阵地。

对接实战，专攻精练。训练中，该旅将不同机型灵活编组，全程嵌入多个复杂特情，锤炼飞行员过硬战斗本领。傍晚时分，战机沐着霞光陆续返航，训练圆满结束。

Google Translation

Iron wings whirl, air raid! Live-fire shooting training video of a brigade of the 80th Group Army

[80th GA: Northern TC Army, Weifang, Shandong Province]

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Simin, Liu Yuchen, Wu Chen Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-01-07 08:21:07

Iron wings whirl, air raid

——Live-fire shooting training video of a brigade of the 80th Group Army

■ Zhang Simin, Liu Yuchen, Wu Chen Photo report

The fighter jet releases jamming bombs.

Before takeoff, the pilot debugs the sighting equipment.

The fighter jet flies to the training airspace.

Strike the target.

At dawn in the cold winter, a live-fire shooting training of multiple types of ammunition of a brigade of the 80th Group Army kicked off.

"Take off!" With the commander's order, several armed helicopters took off one after another. The crews worked closely together to carry out low-altitude covert maneuvers and quickly approached the target airspace.

During the maneuver, a special situation suddenly hit. "Enemy electromagnetic interference!" The air commander responded quickly, commanding each crew to adjust the communication mode and change tactical actions, successfully getting rid of the "enemy" electromagnetic interference.

"Target found!" The pilot adjusted the flight attitude and established an attack route. Leap, dive, aim... several rockets roared out of the gun.

After completing the first round of attack missions, an alarm sounded in the cabin. "The fighter plane was locked by the "enemy" radar!" The pilot immediately manipulated the fighter plane to make a large-angle turn, while releasing infrared jamming bombs, and exited the attack route. At the same time, another armed helicopter in the formation accelerated forward, launched a fire strike, and successfully destroyed the "enemy" radar position.

Docking actual combat, specializing in refinement. During the training, the brigade flexibly organized different models, embedded multiple complex special situations throughout the process, and tempered the pilots' strong combat skills. In the evening, the fighter planes returned one after another in the sunset, and the training ended successfully.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16363874.html

第 81 集团军某旅：多管齐下提升军事训练质效

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：何 斌 尹贻浩 宋子洵 责任编辑：李庆桐

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第 81 集团军某旅依法依规开展新年度军事训练筹划——

紧盯战斗力　立起风向标

■何 斌 尹贻浩 解放军报记者 宋子洵



近日，第 81 集团军某旅官兵开展刺杀训练。刘家琪摄

编者按 依法治训是提升战斗力的重要途径，是强军兴军的重要抓手。新年度军事训练筹划是依法治训的关键环节，可以说，既是全年任务的“蓝图”，更是锤炼实战能力的“指引”。

以往，有的单位在开展新年度军事训练筹划时，存在聚焦实战不够、目标定位不准、部署计划不细等问题。第 81 集团军某旅紧抓新年度训练开局，坚持以战领训、依法治训，严格依照军事训练条例、军事训练大纲等法规要求，以提升实战化水平为核心，精细筹划各项任务，科学分解阶段目标，统筹安排训练内容，确保军事训练与战斗力生成同频共振。通过强化按纲施训，全面夯实打赢根基，为新年度军事训练开好局、起好步树立鲜明导向。

着力提升基础训练质效——

精细筹划夯实能力根基

前不久，第 81 集团军某旅某连孙连长拿到新年度军事训练计划，感到眼前一亮。认真浏览后，他说，相比往年，这份计划内容更加详尽，重点更为突出，时间安排更加科学规范，实战化导向更加鲜明。

“这份计划较好回应了训练暴露出的一些问题。”谈到连队训练情况，孙连长有些感慨，此前，连队在落实按纲施训过程中，每个课目都没有落下，但一些课目的年终考核成绩还是不尽如人意。

问题出在哪里？总结经验时，有骨干直言不讳，从表面上看，一年的训练任务全部完成了，可实际上有的基础训练课目并不牢固，导致考核中时常有“意外”出现，影响了整体训练成绩。

对此，战士小刘深有体会。“就拿去年来说，有段时间，比武、演示、集训扎堆组织开展，连队官兵只能全员上阵，分散投身在各个任务中。”他坦言，虽然任务最终都顺利完成了，但基础训练时间被压缩，他们只得插缝补训，“因为时间零碎、内容分散，训练效果不免打了折扣”。

机关在调研时还了解到一些情况。比如，训练大纲明确规定夜间按图行进训练必须在夜间进行，但出于安全考虑，个别营连将考核安排在天刚转黑的傍晚，虽降低了风险，但与实战要求存在较大差距。

“基础训练是部队形成实战能力、完成作战任务的重要保证。提升体系作战能力，抓好基础训练是基本，而抓好基础训练的关键在于按纲施训、按纲组考。”参谋部一名领导介绍，筹划新年度训练计划时，旅队认真梳理基础训练存在的问题，强调要按照训练法规要求，以“精准筹划、实战导向、体系推进、严格标准”为原则，着力统筹优化年度训练任务的时间安排和课目设计。

他们明确要求，严格落实大纲规定的训练内容和考核标准，在满足训练时间的基础上，将基础训练作为重点贯穿全年始终，针对各个专业、不同层级官兵的作战技能特点水平，精

细化制订训练方案，重点培养单兵体能、技能、心理和战术意识，打牢综合能力基础。计划初步制订后，他们画出计划推进图，依据训练法规细化时间节点、科学编排任务，避免多项任务冲突影响训练进度，确保“人员、内容、时间、质量”四落实。

前不久，在制订新年度夜训计划时，他们将法规要求进一步细化，更加精准指明在组训中容易忽视和违反的细节要求，并作出整改调整。比如，优化训练场地条件，加强安全保障，强调必须将训练时间严格安排在暗夜等等，确保按照法规要求施训，还原真实战场环境，提升实战化水平。

年度军事训练计划从源头上防止了时间碎片化、训练不科学、考核标准低的问题，让基层有了更清晰的训练思路，可以按部就班抓好落实。孙连长对新年度训练更有底数，他说，这份计划让基层官兵能够“看得懂、抓得住、照着练”。

推动重难点课目训实训到位——

重点攻关保证依规施训

去年底一次官兵恳谈会上，重难点课目训练成为官兵讨论的焦点之一，这让正在制订新年度军事训练计划的作训科王参谋陷入了深思。

会上，有官兵反映了个别课目在训练中难以实现预期效果的问题。一名侦察兵举例说，相关法规对侦察兵水上操舟训练的操作技能和场地标准要求较高，过去受一些任务影响，部分训练课目时常出现训练时长不够、训练效果不佳的现象，野外驻训返营后因为没有水上训练的条件，结果无法补训，导致个别战士基本操作还不够熟练。

还有战士反映，大纲虽然明确了重难点课目的训练内容与考核标准，但在教练员水平不一、参训人员能力参差、训练难度较大的情况下，日常训练有时会一带而过、浅尝辄止。结果，在实战化训练或考核中，有时只能靠官兵自己的理解去摸索，心里没底。

梳理总结发现，一些重难点课目技术复杂，实际训练中部分课目的训练指导不到位、训练场地保障力量相对不足，容易导致训练质效得不到保证。一名旅领导指出，重难点课目是影响和制约训练质量提高的瓶颈，这些课目训不好，部队执行作战任务的能力水平就上不去，实战化训练就难以深入。

“抓好重难点课目攻关，才能抓住训练的关键和战斗力的核心。新的一年必须将相关课目训实训到位，把精力放在有效破解难题上。”据此，旅党委提出“难点优先、重点攻关”的工作思路，明确提出从计划制订阶段开始，就要确保严格按纲施训、内容重点突出、资源优先配置，重点把“硬骨头”啃下来。

对基层无法独立解决的训练难题，旅队明确由机关业务科室牵头，依照训练相关法规对重难点课目进行系统全面梳理，将问题归类细化，逐项对照法规标准明确整改措施。比如，为解决训练场地保障问题，他们积极请示上级机关，与兄弟单位沟通协调，通过错峰借用的方式组织训练，让训练在依法合规的条件下进行。在提升组训水平上，他们计划在今年加大“请进来、走出去”力度，定期邀请外单位专家前来辅导授课，并增加送学培训机会，强化教练员队伍对法规的理解掌握，提升依法组训水平。

在具体计划制订中，旅机关指导基层根据法规对训练内容进行细化分解，采取“分步攻关、逐级验收”的方式推进课目实施。记者看到，今年水上操舟训练被分解为基础操舟、复杂航线操作和快速转移三个阶段，官兵在每个阶段结束后接受考核评价，达标后再进入下一阶段训练。那名侦察兵看到新的训练计划后很有信心地表示：“新的组训方式既保证了训练质量，又有效避免了‘一刀切’和‘走过场’等现象，我们对于攻克重难点课目训练‘拦路虎’更有信心了。”

聚力破解协同训练难题——

提高认识强化融会贯通

去年的一次多兵种合成训练，让该旅参谋部领导至今印象深刻。

那次训练中，尽管各单兵种课目完成得不错，但在合成协同时却暴露出一些问题。尤其是在攻防训练中，装甲集群火力的毁伤指标未达预期，直接导致战斗进程受阻。

“指挥员未能有效调用上级配属的火力打击力量，其他兵种的协同计划不够细化，导致关键时刻火力支援不到位。这类问题说明个别指挥员和参训官兵法治意识欠缺，对合成训练的认识不深入、能力不精通。”事后复盘时，大家认真总结分析，查摆出深层次原因。

一名机关参谋感慨，合成训练是在完成专业训练和战术训练基础上，基于作战编组展开的高级应用训练。合成训练顺应实战化要求，其核心在于“合”，强调的是军兵种之间的联合和协同，指挥员如果不能将各方力量运用到位，就难以达到作战目的。

随后调研时，他们还发现少数官兵对训练大纲中多兵种合成要求的理解仅仅停留在理论层面，缺乏将其转化为实际训练行动的意识和能力。“对法规要求没有深层次体会与理解，就难以将其学以致用、融会贯通，导致训练出现‘形合神散’现象。”参谋部一名领导剖析指出。

进行新年度筹划之前，该旅广泛开展调研，将官兵反映集中的装备性能、场地条件、火力资源等方面的问题“摊开”剖析，对照法规要求逐一研究，展开一场深度“问诊”。制订训练

计划时，围绕“依法依规、合成协同、精准施训”的目标，突出问题导向，优化训练计划，推动合成训练真正实现体系化、法治化、实战化。

记者留意到，他们充分发挥法规考核的“指挥棒”作用，依据大纲要求，在新年度计划中增加合成训练的考核频次及在年度考核中的比重，倒逼官兵提升协同思维。为了强化指挥员依规进行作战指挥的意识和能力，他们还增加了定期组织研讨等安排，加强对训练相关法规条款的研究，引导各级养成对标法规要求思战研战的习惯。为提升火力打击协同效能，他们在今年首次将上级配属的陆航、空军航空兵力量纳入训练计划编制的全流程……

新年伊始，某营率先依据新的军事训练计划开展了一场基于实战化背景的攻防训练。炮兵分队精准覆盖目标后，装甲分队随即接续实施机动火力打击，步兵分队则在火力掩护下同步推进至敌方纵深。“场地一场多用，资源整合到位，火力打击紧密协同。”该营李营长认为，这种模块化训练模式能够更好摔打锤炼部队尤其是指挥员的能力素质。他说，训练是体系作战能力提升的关键，而依法筹划是训练成功的基础和前提。新的一年，他会带领全营官兵努力实现多兵种协同的优化升级。

讲好法治故事 传播法治声音

岁月不居，时节如流。不知不觉间，2025年的日历已经翻开，新一年的“法治军营”版又与读者见面了。

过去的一年，全军和武警部队深入贯彻习近平法治思想，贯彻落实法治军队建设新要求，深入推进依法治军、从严治军，聚焦备战打仗主责主业，全面加强军事法治建设，为实现党在新时代新征程的强军目标任务提供了有力法治保障。

“军营话‘法’”：将学习宣传贯彻党的二十届三中全会精神作为重点，组织官兵学习领会全会《决定》，深刻把握全面深化改革的重大意义、指导思想、总体目标、重大举措，引导官兵增强改革意识，提高改革本领，为推进国防和军队现代化提供强大动力。

“法治故事”：围绕全面从严治军、备战打仗、练兵备战、军事斗争准备、军事训练、依法管理、军队改革、军事力量运用等重点任务，深入宣传军队和武警部队贯彻落实习近平法治思想和党中央军委、中央军委主席命令的生动实践，展现了广大官兵不断坚定法治信仰、强化法治思维的责任风貌。

过去的一年，我们坚持内容和形式相统一，注重用喜闻乐见、接地气的方式讲好法治故事，传播法治声音。

编辑老师 法治思维是提升战斗力的重要途径，是强军兴军的重要抓手。新年度军事训练筹划是依法治军的关键环节，可以说，制定全年任务的“蓝图”，更是落实依法治军的“密钥”。以往，有的单位在制定新年度军事训练筹划时，存在要么实战不够、目标定位不准，要么计划不细等问题。第81集团军某旅紧紧围绕新年度训练开局，坚持以战为训、依法治训，严格按照军事训练条例、军事训练大纲等法规要求，以提升实战化水平为核心，组织等级作战任务，科学分解阶段目标，统筹安排训练内容，高标军事训练，与战斗力生成转换衔接，通过强化法制地训，全面有序有效组织，为新年度军事训练开好局、起好步树立规矩。





去年底，前进军区某团组织开展复杂电磁环境下复合战术训练。 门城摄

筑牢个人信息安全防线

■张江文

军营话“法”

伴随科学技术的迅猛发展，我国步入数字时代已经到来。无数新鲜事物层出不穷，各种便利生活的手段不断涌现，也带来新的安全隐患。如今，通过日常的点点滴滴的痕迹，无数别有用心者对个人资产、隐私、名誉等方面的侵害已经屡见不鲜。

不断提升法治素养，学会保护个人信息，网络安全人人有责。网络安全法、个人信息保护法等法律的出台，对我国公民个人信息保护提供了基本制度支撑。《军队互联网络信息管理规定》《军队互联网络安全监督检查规定》以及严密防范网络泄密“十条禁令”等军队各项法规，从互对官兵使用网络的要求，也是为了保护个人信息安全。

一是要增强个人信息保护意识。当前，部队平时官兵之多是“网生一代”，各类网络是“老家”，一份网络，在打，就是军队使用数字装备的认同度也依赖数据，通过基于信息，这无疑会给官兵个人信息安全带来风险。个别官兵在基地军事演习，通过轨迹，暴露部队位置，给对手以可乘之机。因此，广大官兵务必深入了解无数据发展带来的利弊，对相关信息，以及如何个人财务，信息泄露，及个人财务，个人信息，也有助于个人，个人信息的保护，个人信息的保护，个人信息的保护

Google Translation

A certain brigade of the 81st Group Army: Multi-pronged approach to improve the quality and effectiveness of military training

[81st GA: Central TC Army, Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province]

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: He Bin Yin Yihao Song Zixun Editor: Li Qingtong

2025-01-07 07:00:32 0

A certain brigade of the 81st Group Army carried out the planning of military training for the new year in accordance with the law and regulations——

Keep a close eye on combat effectiveness and set up a weather vane

■ He Bin Yin Yihao People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Song Zixun

Recently, officers and soldiers of a certain brigade of the 81st Group Army carried out assassination training. Photo by Liu Jiaqi

Editor's note: Training in accordance with the law is an important way to improve combat effectiveness and an important means to strengthen the army. The planning of military training in the new year is a key link in the rule of law. It can be said that it is not only a "blueprint" for the tasks throughout the year, but also a "guide" for tempering actual combat capabilities. In the past, some units had problems such as insufficient focus on actual combat, inaccurate target positioning, and unclear deployment plans when carrying out the planning of military training in the new year. A brigade of the 81st Group Army has seized the opportunity to start training in the new year, insisted on training in accordance with war and training in accordance with the law, strictly followed the requirements of military training regulations, military training outlines and other laws and regulations, and focused on improving the level of actual combat. It carefully planned various tasks, scientifically decomposed stage goals, and coordinated the arrangement of training content to ensure that military training and combat effectiveness generate the same frequency resonance. By strengthening training according to the outline, comprehensively consolidating the foundation for winning, and setting a clear direction for a good start and a good start for military training in the new year.

Focus on improving the quality and effectiveness of basic training——

Careful planning to consolidate the foundation of capabilities

Not long ago, Sun, the company commander of a company of a brigade of the 81st Group Army, got the new year's military training plan and felt bright. After carefully reading it, he said that compared with previous years, the content of this plan is more detailed, the focus is more

prominent, the time arrangement is more scientific and standardized, and the actual combat orientation is more distinct.

"This plan has responded well to some problems exposed by the training." Speaking of the company's training, Captain Sun was somewhat emotional. Previously, the company had not missed any subject in the process of implementing the training plan, but the year-end assessment results of some subjects were still unsatisfactory.

Where is the problem? When summarizing the experience, some backbones said frankly that on the surface, all the training tasks for the year were completed, but in fact some basic training subjects were not solid, resulting in frequent "accidents" in the assessment, affecting the overall training results.

Soldier Xiao Liu has a deep understanding of this. "Take last year as an example. There was a period of time when competitions, demonstrations, and training were organized and carried out in a cluster. The company's officers and soldiers could only go into battle and devote themselves to various tasks in a scattered manner." He admitted that although the tasks were finally completed smoothly, the basic training time was compressed, and they had to make up for the gaps. "Because the time was fragmented and the content was scattered, the training effect was inevitably discounted."

The agency also learned some situations during the investigation. For example, the training outline clearly stipulates that night-time marching training must be conducted at night, but for safety reasons, some battalions and companies arrange the assessment in the evening when it just turns dark. Although the risk is reduced, there is a big gap with the actual combat requirements.

"Basic training is an important guarantee for the troops to form actual combat capabilities and complete combat tasks. To improve the combat capability of the system, it is essential to do a good job in basic training, and the key to doing a good job in basic training is to train and test according to the outline." A leader of the General Staff introduced that when planning the new annual training plan, the brigade carefully sorted out the problems existing in basic training, and emphasized that it is necessary to follow the requirements of training regulations and take "precise planning, actual combat orientation, system promotion, and strict standards" as the principle, and strive to coordinate and optimize the time arrangement and course design of annual training tasks.

They clearly require that the training content and assessment standards stipulated in the outline be strictly implemented. On the basis of meeting the training time, basic training should be focused throughout the year. According to the combat skill characteristics and levels of officers and soldiers of various professions and different levels, training plans should be formulated in a refined manner, focusing on cultivating individual physical fitness, skills, psychology and tactical awareness, and laying a solid foundation for comprehensive capabilities. After the initial plan was formulated, they drew a plan advancement chart, refined the time nodes according to the training regulations,

scientifically arranged the tasks, avoided the impact of multiple task conflicts on the training progress, and ensured the implementation of "personnel, content, time, and quality".

Not long ago, when formulating the new year's night training plan, they further refined the requirements of the regulations, more accurately pointed out the details that are easy to ignore and violate in the training, and made rectifications and adjustments. For example, optimize the conditions of the training site, strengthen security, emphasize that the training time must be strictly arranged in the dark night, etc., to ensure that the training is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the regulations, restore the real battlefield environment, and improve the level of actual combat.

The annual military training plan prevents the problems of time fragmentation, unscientific training, and low assessment standards from the source, so that the grassroots have a clearer training idea and can implement it step by step. Captain Sun has a better understanding of the new year's training. He said that this plan allows grassroots officers and soldiers to "understand, grasp, and practice according to it."

Promote the training of key and difficult subjects in place -

Focus on key issues to ensure training in accordance with regulations

At a meeting of officers and soldiers at the end of last year, the training of key and difficult subjects became one of the focuses of discussion among officers and soldiers, which made Wang, a staff officer of the Operations and Training Department who was formulating the new year's military training plan, fall into deep thought.

At the meeting, some officers and soldiers reflected on the problem that some subjects were difficult to achieve the expected results in training. A scout soldier gave an example, saying that relevant regulations have high requirements for the operation skills and venue standards of scouts' water boat training. In the past, affected by some tasks, some training subjects often had insufficient training time and poor training results. After returning to the camp from field training, there was no condition for water training, and as a result, they could not make up for the training, resulting in some soldiers' basic operations not being proficient enough.

Some soldiers also reflected that although the outline clearly defined the training content and assessment standards of key and difficult subjects, in the case of different levels of coaches, different abilities of trainees, and high difficulty of training, daily training sometimes passed by and stopped at a whim. As a result, in actual combat training or assessment, sometimes the officers and soldiers can only rely on their own understanding to explore, and they are unsure.

After sorting out and summarizing, it was found that some difficult and key subjects are technically complex, and the training guidance of some subjects in actual training is not in place, and the training ground support force is relatively insufficient, which easily leads to the inability to ensure the quality and effectiveness of training. A brigade leader pointed out that difficult and key subjects

are bottlenecks that affect and restrict the improvement of training quality. If these subjects are not trained well, the ability of the troops to perform combat tasks will not be improved, and actual combat training will be difficult to deepen.

"Only by focusing on the key and difficult subjects can we grasp the key to training and the core of combat effectiveness. In the new year, we must train the relevant subjects in place and focus on effectively solving difficult problems." Based on this, the brigade party committee proposed the working idea of "prioritizing difficult points and focusing on key issues", and clearly proposed that from the planning stage, we must ensure that the training is strictly carried out according to the outline, the content is highlighted, and the resources are allocated first, focusing on gnawing down the "hard bones".

For training problems that the grassroots cannot solve independently, the brigade has clearly designated the business department of the agency to take the lead, systematically and comprehensively sort out the key and difficult subjects in accordance with relevant training regulations, classify and refine the problems, and clarify the rectification measures item by item in accordance with the regulations and standards. For example, in order to solve the problem of training venue security, they actively consulted the superiors, communicated and coordinated with brother units, and organized training by staggered borrowing, so that the training can be carried out under legal and compliant conditions. In terms of improving the level of training, they plan to increase the efforts of "inviting in and going out" this year, regularly invite experts from external units to come for tutoring and teaching, and increase the opportunities for sending students for training, strengthen the understanding and mastery of the regulations by the coaching team, and improve the level of legal training.

In the formulation of specific plans, the brigade agency guides the grassroots to refine and decompose the training content according to the regulations, and adopts the method of "step-by-step attack and level-by-level acceptance" to promote the implementation of the subjects. The reporter saw that this year's water boat training was divided into three stages: basic boat operation, complex route operation and rapid transfer. Officers and soldiers will be evaluated after each stage, and enter the next stage of training after meeting the standards. After seeing the new training plan, the scout said confidently: "The new training method not only ensures the quality of training, but also effectively avoids the phenomena of 'one size fits all' and 'going through the motions'. We are more confident in overcoming the 'obstacles' of training for key and difficult subjects."

Focus on solving the problem of coordinated training-

Improve awareness and strengthen integration

Last year's multi-service combined training left a deep impression on the leaders of the brigade's staff.

In that training, although the subjects of each single service were completed well, some problems were exposed in the combined coordination. Especially in the attack and defense training, the

damage index of the armored cluster firepower did not meet expectations, which directly led to the obstruction of the battle process.

"The commander failed to effectively call on the firepower strike force assigned by the superior, and the coordination plan of other arms was not detailed enough, resulting in insufficient firepower support at critical moments. Such problems show that individual commanders and participating officers and soldiers lack legal awareness, do not have a deep understanding of combined training, and are not proficient in their abilities." When reviewing the situation afterwards, everyone carefully summarized and analyzed and found out the deep-seated reasons.

A staff officer said that synthetic training is an advanced application training based on the completion of professional training and tactical training and carried out based on combat formation. Synthetic training conforms to the requirements of actual combat, and its core lies in "synthesis", emphasizing the combination and coordination between the military services. If the commander cannot use the forces of all parties in place, it will be difficult to achieve the combat objectives.

In the subsequent investigation, they also found that a few officers and soldiers only understood the requirements of multi-service synthesis in the training outline at the theoretical level, lacking the awareness and ability to transform it into actual training actions. "Without a deep understanding and understanding of the requirements of the regulations, it is difficult to apply them and integrate them, resulting in the phenomenon of 'form unity and spirit dispersion' in training." A leader of the staff department analyzed and pointed out.

Before planning for the new year, the brigade conducted extensive investigations, "spread out" and analyzed the problems reflected by the officers and soldiers in terms of equipment performance, site conditions, firepower resources, etc., and compared them with the requirements of the regulations one by one, and carried out an in-depth "diagnosis". When formulating training plans, we will focus on the goal of "following laws and regulations, synthesizing and coordinating, and accurately implementing training", highlight problem orientation, optimize training plans, and promote the real systematization, legalization, and actual combat of synthetic training.

The reporter noticed that they gave full play to the "baton" role of legal assessment, and according to the requirements of the outline, increased the assessment frequency of synthetic training and the proportion of annual assessment in the new annual plan, forcing officers and soldiers to improve their collaborative thinking. In order to strengthen the awareness and ability of commanders to conduct combat command in accordance with regulations, they also increased arrangements such as regular seminars, strengthened the research on training-related regulations, and guided all levels to develop the habit of thinking about war and studying war in accordance with regulatory requirements. In order to improve the effectiveness of firepower strike coordination, this year they included the aviation forces of the Army and Air Force assigned by their superiors into the whole process of training plan compilation for the first time...

At the beginning of the new year, a battalion took the lead in carrying out an offensive and defensive training based on a practical combat background according to the new military training plan. After the artillery unit accurately covered the target, the armored unit immediately followed up with a mobile fire strike, and the infantry unit simultaneously advanced to the depth of the enemy under the cover of firepower. "One site can be used for multiple purposes, resources are integrated, and firepower strikes are closely coordinated." Li, the battalion commander, believes that this modular training model can better hone the capabilities and qualities of the troops, especially the commanders. He said that training is the key to improving the combat capability of the system, and planning in accordance with the law is the basis and prerequisite for successful training. In the new year, he will lead the officers and soldiers of the entire battalion to strive to achieve the optimization and upgrading of multi-service coordination.

China Military Client

China Military Network WeChat Official

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16363094.html

向榜样看齐，这场颁奖典礼振奋人心！

来源：中部号角 责任编辑：李佳琦

2025-01-07 10:12:46 0

近日

中部战区陆军第 82 集团军某旅

举行“忠诚尖兵”年度颁奖晚会

邀请获奖官兵家属代表走上领奖台

共享荣耀时刻



晚会在开场舞

《战鼓催征》中拉开序幕

年度全面建设汇报片

《砥砺忠诚砺尖兵》

将现场气氛彻底点燃

一帧帧听从号令

拼搏进取的画面

一幕幕亮剑沙场

敢于突破的动人场景

引发官兵强烈共鸣



歌伴舞

《五公里》《战斗宣言》

《战友还记得吗》

源于官兵日常训练的原创节目

展现出该旅建设发展风貌

官兵练兵备战风采

把现场观众带入了火热的练兵场





武术《武动青春》

健身秀《阳刚男儿》

将官兵纵横疆场

敢于亮剑的勇气

淋漓尽致地展现出来

音乐剧《我和标兵班长的故事》

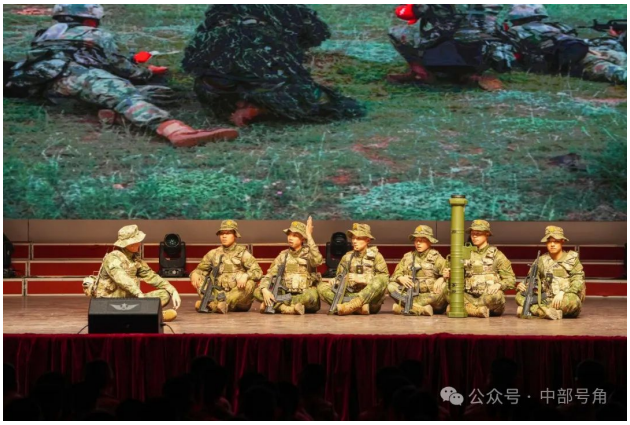
快板《神枪五连美名传》

紧贴官兵生活

强化官兵的责任担当







独唱《追溯》

舞蹈《望海峡》

轻快的音乐、优美的舞姿

使官兵身心得到了放松

台下掌声久久不息





证书映光辉、奖杯励前行

获奖官兵登台领奖

将晚会氛围推向高潮

“成绩属于过去、前行仍须努力

把荣誉化作动力

不辜负组织的信任和期盼

努力带出过硬连队”

“忠诚尖兵”张贺激动地说道





先进事迹催人奋进

强军脚步更加坚定

官兵纷纷表示

要以标兵为榜样

阔步强军新征程

勇当“忠诚尖兵”

作者：焦晓萌、孙凯、陈诚、赵静怡

摄影：徐超、王焕斌、于文旗、程凯

Google Translation

Follow the example, this award ceremony is inspiring!

Source: Central Horn Editor: Li Jiaqi

2025-01-07 10:12:46 0

Recently

A brigade of the 82nd Army Group of the Central Theater Command held the annual "Loyalty Vanguard" awards ceremony

Invited representatives of the family members of the award-winning officers and soldiers to the podium

Shared the moment of glory

The evening party kicked off with the opening dance

"War Drums Urge the March"

Annual comprehensive construction report film

"Sharpening Loyalty and Sharpening Vanguard"

The atmosphere on the scene was completely ignited

Frame by frame obeying orders

Pictures of striving for progress

Scenes of swords on the battlefield

Moving scenes of daring to break through

Aroused strong resonance among officers and soldiers

Song and dance

"Five kilometers" and "Battle Declaration"

"Do Comrades Remember?"

Original programs derived from the daily training of officers and soldiers

Show the construction and development style of the brigade

Officers and soldiers' training and preparation style

Bringing the audience into the hot training ground

Martial arts "Wudong Youth"

Fitness show "Masculine Man"

The courage of officers and soldiers to brave the battlefield

is vividly displayed

Musical "My Story with the Model Squad Leader"

Quick Talk "The Fame of the Fifth Company of the Divine Gun"

Close to the lives of officers and soldiers

Strengthen the responsibility of officers and soldiers

Solo "Tracing Back"

Dance "Looking at the Strait"

Brisk music and graceful dance

Relaxed the officers and soldiers physically and mentally

The applause from the audience lasted for a long time

Certificates reflect glory, trophies encourage progress

Award-winning officers and soldiers took the stage to receive awards

Pushed the atmosphere of the party to a climax

"Achievements belong to the past Go, still need to work hard to move forward

Turn honor into motivation

Live up to the trust and expectations of the organization

Strive to lead a strong company"

"Loyal pioneer" Zhang He said excitedly

Advanced deeds inspire people to move forward

Strengthen the pace of strengthening the army

Officers and soldiers said

Take the model as an example

Stride forward on the new journey of strengthening the army

Be a "loyal pioneer"

Author: Jiao Xiaomeng, Sun Kai, Chen Cheng, Zhao Jingyi

Photographer: Xu Chao, Wang Huanbin, Yu Wenqi, Cheng Kai

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16363076.html

新疆和田军分区加强基层通信网络建设“信息高速”通到哨所

来源：解放军报 作者：赵金石 孙兴维 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-01-07 09:35:16

解放军报讯 赵金石、记者孙兴维报道：冬日的一个周末，新疆和田军分区神仙湾边防连宿舍里，一级上士郭翔翔与远在家乡的女儿视频通话，脸上洋溢着笑容。据了解，该军分区协调军地相关部门加强基层通信网络建设，极大方便了官兵工作生活。

“如今，我部所属边防连队基本实现无线网络信号覆盖。”该军分区领导介绍，单位所属边防连队和哨所大多驻守在高寒地区，自然环境恶劣，社会依托条件差，通信网络建设始终未得到有效解决。近年来，他们积极协调军地相关部门，严格按照互联网进军营和部队保密相关规定要求，加强边防连队通信网络建设，取得良好效果。如今，随着 5G 网络覆盖边防哨所，官兵参加线上学习、进行远程就诊、与家人联系等再也不是难事。

二级上士祁龙对视频剪辑有着浓厚兴趣，课余时间他网购了相关书籍认真学习，成为连队的视频制作能手；二级上士王东借助网络视频学习特色菜肴烹饪技术，每次会餐都为战友奉上丰盛的菜肴；上等兵关彦旭报名学习网络课程《无土栽培技术》后，已开始尝试进行高原蔬菜种植……“信息高速”通到雪域哨所，为官兵提供了极大便利。“目前，仅我们连就有一半以上官兵通过线上渠道学习新技能。”神仙湾边防连二级上士李齐对记者说。

同时，该军分区借助建设完善的通信网络开展线上教育，实现优质资源共享。前不久，他们邀请老战士姚彦芳为大家上教育课。其间，军分区多个点位官兵借助网络视频同步聆听、交流互动，取得良好效果。

据介绍，该军分区在引导官兵用好网的同时，定期组织官兵开展“安全用网、文明用网”专题教育，将网络安全教育融入日常点滴；采取安全防范和技术手段加强网络管理、规范官兵上网行为，确保官兵安全高效享受网络带来的便利。

Google Translation

Xinjiang Hotan Military Sub-district strengthens grassroots communication network construction, "information highway" reaches outposts

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhao Jinshi Sun Xingwei Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-01-07 09:35:16

PLA Daily News Zhao Jinshi, reporter Sun Xingwei reported: On a winter weekend, in the dormitory of Shenxianwan Border Defense Company of Xinjiang Hotan Military Sub-district, First Sergeant Guo Xiangxiang had a video call with his daughter far away in his hometown, with a smile on his face. It is understood that the military sub-district coordinated with relevant military and local departments to strengthen the construction of grassroots communication networks, which greatly facilitated the work and life of officers and soldiers.

"Nowadays, the border defense companies under our department have basically achieved wireless network signal coverage." The leaders of the military sub-district introduced that most of the border defense companies and outposts under the unit are stationed in high-altitude and cold areas, with harsh natural environments and poor social support conditions, and the construction of

communication networks has never been effectively solved. In recent years, they have actively coordinated with relevant military and local departments, strictly followed the relevant regulations on the Internet entering the barracks and the confidentiality of the troops, and strengthened the construction of communication networks for border defense companies, achieving good results. Nowadays, with the 5G network covering the border outposts, it is no longer difficult for officers and soldiers to participate in online learning, remote medical treatment, and contact with their families.

Second Sergeant Qi Long has a strong interest in video editing. In his spare time, he bought relevant books online and studied them seriously, becoming a video production expert in the company; Second Sergeant Wang Dong used online videos to learn the cooking techniques of special dishes, and served rich dishes to his comrades at every dinner; Private Guan Yanxu signed up for the online course "Soilless Cultivation Technology" and began to try to grow plateau vegetables... "Information Highway" leads to the snowy outpost, providing great convenience for officers and soldiers. "At present, more than half of the officers and soldiers in our company alone have learned new skills through online channels." Second Sergeant Li Qi of the Shenxianwan Border Defense Company told reporters.

At the same time, the military sub-district has carried out online education with the help of a well-built communication network to achieve high-quality resource sharing. Not long ago, they invited veteran soldier Yao Yanfang to give everyone an education class. During this period, officers and soldiers at multiple points in the military sub-district listened, communicated and interacted synchronously with the help of online videos, achieving good results.

It is reported that while guiding officers and soldiers to make good use of the Internet, the military sub-district regularly organizes officers and soldiers to carry out special education on "safe and civilized use of the Internet", integrating network security education into daily life; it adopts security precautions and technical means to strengthen network management and standardize officers and soldiers' online behavior, ensuring that officers and soldiers can safely and efficiently enjoy the convenience brought by the Internet.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16363078.html

西藏日喀则军分区拓展服务保障内容“暖心套餐”送到一线

来源：解放军报 作者：邬军 郭丰宽 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-01-07 09:35:16

西藏日喀则军分区拓展服务保障内容

“暖心套餐”送到一线

解放军报讯 邬军、记者郭丰宽报道：“太阳能手电筒、发热鞋垫、防寒艾灸贴……这些都是我们执勤时可随身携带的物资用品。”冬日高原，寒风凛冽，位于海拔 4600 多米的詹娘舍哨所内却暖意融融。当天，由西藏日喀则军分区机关抽组的服务小分队顶风冒雪，为官

兵送来药品食品、蓄电设备和生活用品等。据了解，该军分区紧贴高原官兵训练生活实际，在前期发放冬储物资的基础上主动靠前服务，扎实将为兵服务举措落实落细落位，受到官兵欢迎。

“军分区防区点多线长面广，有的点位大雪封山期较长。我们在帮助基层做好物资冬储冬囤冬备的基础上，精准对接官兵需求拓展服务保障内容，尽最大努力保障官兵温暖过冬。”该军分区领导介绍，工作中，他们指定相关部门抽组人员成立服务小分队，深入基层单位、偏远点位听取官兵意见建议，尤其是了解大家训练生活中尚未完全解决的现实难题，并据此针对性推出“暖心套餐”，最大限度做到按需保障。

位于海拔 5500 多米的巴弄卓康哨所，受降雪天气影响手机信号很差。该军分区机关专门为这个哨所配送了信号增强器等专业设备，并对接协调驻地电信公司指定专人开展定期检修；詹娘舍哨所海拔高、风雪大，大雪封山期较长，每到冬季官兵训练生活会因电力供应不稳定受到影响。为此，该军分区专门为他们购置了一台发电机，以备不时之需……件件暖心事，激励官兵心。大家表示，将铆定战位履行使命职责，用实际行动守好祖国边防。

“我们还将通过热线电话、强军网、远程视频系统等，跟进了解基层官兵需求，定期围绕取暖、制氧、用电等常见问题听取建议，随时就可能出现的具体情况展开应急处置，全力为基层官兵提供服务保障。”该军分区干部左南星说。

Google Translation

Tibet Shigatse Military Sub-district expands service support content "heartwarming package" sent to the front line

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Jun Guo Fengkuan Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-01-07 09:35:16

Tibet Shigatse Military Sub-district expands service support content

"Heartwarming package" sent to the front line

PLA Daily News Wu Jun, reporter Guo Fengkuan reported: "Solar flashlights, heating insoles, cold-proof moxibustion patches... These are all supplies we can carry with us when on duty." In the winter plateau, the wind is cold, but the Zhanniangshe outpost at an altitude of more than 4,600 meters is warm. On that day, the service team drawn by the Tibet Shigatse Military Sub-district Office braved the wind and snow to deliver medicines, food, power storage equipment and daily necessities to the officers and soldiers. It is understood that the military sub-district closely follows the actual training and life of officers and soldiers on the plateau. On the basis of the early distribution of winter storage materials, it actively provides services and solidly implements the service measures for soldiers in detail, which is welcomed by officers and soldiers.

"The military sub-district has many points, long lines and wide areas, and some points are closed for a long time due to heavy snow. On the basis of helping the grassroots to store materials for

winter, we accurately match the needs of officers and soldiers to expand service support content, and do our best to ensure that officers and soldiers spend a warm winter." The leaders of the military sub-district introduced that during work, they designated relevant departments to draw personnel to form a service team, go deep into grassroots units and remote points to listen to the opinions and suggestions of officers and soldiers, especially to understand the practical problems that have not been completely solved in everyone's training and life, and launch "heartwarming packages" based on this, to maximize on-demand support.

Located at an altitude of more than 5,500 meters, the Banong Zhuokang outpost has poor mobile phone signals due to snowy weather. The military sub-district agency specially distributed professional equipment such as signal boosters to this outpost, and coordinated with the local telecommunications company to designate special personnel to carry out regular maintenance; the Zhan Niangshe outpost is at a high altitude, with strong winds and snow, and the mountain is closed for a long time due to heavy snow. Every winter, the training and life of officers and soldiers will be affected by unstable power supply. For this reason, the military sub-district specially purchased a generator for them to prepare for emergencies... Every heartwarming thing inspires the hearts of officers and soldiers. Everyone said that they would stay in their positions to fulfill their mission and responsibilities, and guard the border of the motherland with practical actions.

"We will also follow up and understand the needs of grassroots officers and soldiers through hotlines, the Strong Army Network, remote video systems, etc., regularly listen to suggestions on common problems such as heating, oxygen production, and electricity use, and carry out emergency response to specific situations that may arise at any time, and do our best to provide service guarantees for grassroots officers and soldiers." Zuo Nanxing, a cadre of the military sub-district, said.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16363871.html

陆军某旅“钢甲列车连”开展“以连为家二三事”活动

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李 健 廖晓彬 责任编辑：赵镭饷 发布：2025-01-08 07:15:24

手机看分享到

东部战区陆军某旅“钢甲列车连”开展“以连为家二三事”活动——

调动积极性 增强凝聚力

■李 健 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬



钟富广绘

“三班战士李衍庆，利用休息时间维修双杠，排除了训练安全隐患”“二班班长白剑锋，周末带领全班整修宿舍楼前训练场”……连务会上，讨论完下一周工作训练安排，东部战区陆军某旅“钢甲列车连”的干部骨干开始汇报本周战士的良好表现。连主官王鹏边听边记，并不时插话点评。

从 3 年前开始，该连连务会增加了一个固定环节，由干部骨干汇报本周各班排的“好人好事”。“我们连人数较多，每次都能记满几页纸。”王鹏介绍，这是他们开展“以连为家二三事”活动的一部分，目的是鼓励官兵从力所能及的点滴小事做起，参与连队建设，加强情感投入，牢固树立“以连为家”意识。

开展这项活动的初衷，还得从王鹏刚到连队任职时说起。一天，他发现连队食堂一个水龙头坏了，水细细流着，路过的战士见状没有一个上前处理，最后还是他找来工具修好了。事后，王鹏找到那几名战士，询问“视而不见”的原因。

“那不是我们班的卫生区”“这是连队水电工的事，不归我管”……战士们“事不关己”的态度让王鹏陷入沉思。不仅如此，他还发现，“长明灯”“乱丢垃圾”等问题并不鲜见；平时出公差，个别官兵常有抱怨；就连参加比武竞赛，训练尖子也会互相推托……

“这些事看似微不足道，却暴露出部分官兵主人翁意识不强，没有把连队当成家来建设。”找到了症结，王鹏竟一时没有好办法。因为他反复强调，大家却没什么触动，问题依旧存在。

一筹莫展之际，王鹏注意到，一名即将退伍的老兵有时在宿舍楼后的树下独坐很久。不解其意，王鹏赶忙靠上去关心。

“这棵树是我当新兵时栽下的，这些石凳石椅是我当班长时，带着全班战士搬过来的……”老兵深情回忆当年的事，那如数家珍的神情，让正在发愁的王鹏找到了解决问题的突破口。

“老兵之所以对连队充满不舍，是因为他为连队建设发展付出了心血和努力。一个好的集体需要大家共同建设和维护，官兵参与感增强了，对连队才会更有感情，连队才会更有凝聚力……”一次党支部开会时，王鹏的发言得到委员们认同。经过讨论，他们决定开展“以连为家二三事”活动。

起初，战士们参与热情并不高，有的认为自身能力有限，执行大项任务的机会轮不到自己，同时对一些日常小事又不屑一顾。为了改变这种状况，王鹏和干部骨干商量，决定每周连务会增加一项内容，由各位排长、班长汇报当周所属人员做的好事，再由连主官利用集合、点名等时机当众表扬。

一开始，哪怕只是随手拾起垃圾这样的小事，王鹏也会予以肯定，并将其与推动连队建设联系起来。官兵们从一些看似不起眼的小事中感受到了价值感、认同感，慢慢地，为连队做好事的行动自觉开始形成，“以连为家”意识也在大家的头脑中强固起来。

有一件事，令王鹏印象深刻。一次，旅里组织乘员驾驶专业比武，连队资深驾驶员、中士黄林桂考虑到年轻战友经验不足，主动放弃休假，申请担任集训教练员。得知黄林桂的决定，有战友劝他不必如此。黄林桂却很坚持：“假可以改日再休，但连队现在有需要，我不能在这个时候离开！”

“为连队建设作贡献，不一定要做轰轰烈烈的大事，只要把连队和战友放在心上，并付诸行动，哪怕只是拧紧了一颗螺丝钉，也很有意义。”王鹏说，“以连为家二三事”活动不仅推动了连队建设，还密切了内部关系，让年轻战士对连队更有认同感、归属感。

义务兵张孙文艺，此前因不适应部队生活，产生过提前退役的想法，一度让王鹏头疼不已。然而前不久，张孙文艺竟主动找到王鹏作检讨，表示想要长期服役。这突如其来的转变让王鹏有些惊讶，张孙文艺解释说：“在连队，大家就像一家人。我遇到困难，立马会有战友围过来提供帮助。我感到很幸福，也很惭愧。现在的我，就想努力为连队做些什么！”

与张孙文艺不同，战士胡南通过“以连为家二三事”活动找到了实现个人价值的方式。胡南训练成绩并不突出，再加上性格内向，一直觉得自己在连队没什么存在感。去年 2 月，听到一些即将退伍的老兵感慨军旅生涯没能留下什么记录后，他萌生想法：根据老兵各自的经历，为每个人画一幅画。

收到胡南的“礼物”后，老兵们爱不释手。胡南说，看到大家开心的样子，他突然觉得自己的双手仿佛在发光。从此，用画笔记录战友军旅难忘场景成了胡南引以为豪的“分内事”。

如今的“钢甲列车连”，“以连为家”4 个字不仅贴墙上、挂在嘴上，更刻进了官兵头脑中。王鹏说，从大家的行动表现中，能感受到他们对连队建设的关心、对身边战友的关爱。这几年，在“以连为家二三事”活动的推动下，该连凝聚力明显提升，全面建设稳步提升，多次被上级评为“四铁”先进连队。

Google Translation

The "Steel Armor Train Company" of a certain army brigade carried out the "Two or Three Things to Do with the Company as Home" activity

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Jian Liao Xiaobin Editor: Zhao Leixiang Release: 2025-01-08 07:15:24

View and share on mobile

The "Steel Armor Train Company" of a certain army brigade in the Eastern Theater Command carried out the "Two or Three Things to Do with the Company as Home" activity——

Mobilize enthusiasm and enhance cohesion

■ Li Jian People's Liberation Army Daily special correspondent Liao Xiaobin

Zhong Fuguang drew

"Li Yanqing, a soldier in the third squad, used his rest time to repair the parallel bars and eliminated the hidden dangers of training safety" "Bai Jianfeng, the squad leader of the second squad, led the whole class to renovate the training ground in front of the dormitory building on the weekend"... At the company meeting, after discussing the work and training arrangements for the next week, the cadres and backbones of the "Steel Armor Train Company" of a certain army brigade in the Eastern Theater Command began to report the good performance of the soldiers this week. Company commander Wang Peng listened and took notes, and occasionally interrupted and commented.

Three years ago, the company affairs have added a fixed link, in which the cadres and backbones report the "good deeds" of each class and platoon this week. "We have a large number of people in our company, and we can fill several pages every time." Wang Peng introduced that this is part of their "two or three things to do with the company as home" activity, the purpose of which is to encourage officers and soldiers to start from the little things they can do, participate in the construction of the company, strengthen emotional investment, and firmly establish the awareness of "taking the company as home".

The original intention of carrying out this activity has to be said when Wang Peng just took office in the company. One day, he found that a faucet in the company cafeteria was broken, and the water was flowing slowly. No soldier passing by saw this and stepped forward to deal with it. In

the end, he found tools to repair it. Afterwards, Wang Peng found those soldiers and asked why they "turned a blind eye".

"That's not the sanitation area of our class" "This is the company's plumber's business, it's not my business"... The soldiers' attitude of "it's none of my business" made Wang Peng fall into contemplation. Not only that, he also found that problems such as "ever-burning lights" and "littering" were not uncommon; some officers and soldiers often complained when they were on business trips; even when participating in competitions, top trainees would shirk their responsibilities...

"These things seem insignificant, but they reveal that some officers and soldiers do not have a strong sense of ownership and do not regard the company as their home." After finding the crux, Wang Peng had no good solution for a while. Because he repeatedly emphasized it, everyone was not touched, and the problem still existed.

When he was at a loss, Wang Peng noticed that an old soldier who was about to retire sometimes sat alone under the tree behind the dormitory building for a long time. Unable to understand what he meant, Wang Peng hurried over to show concern.

"I planted this tree when I was a new recruit, and these stone benches and chairs were moved here by me when I was a squad leader with the whole class..." The old soldier recalled the past affectionately, and his expression of knowing everything made Wang Peng, who was worried, find a breakthrough to solve the problem.

"The reason why the veteran is reluctant to leave the company is because he has devoted his heart and soul to the development of the company. A good collective needs to be built and maintained by everyone. When the officers and soldiers have a stronger sense of participation, they will have more feelings for the company and the company will be more cohesive..." At a party branch meeting, Wang Peng's speech was recognized by the committee members. After discussion, they decided to carry out the "Two or Three Things to Do with the Company as Home" activity.

At first, the soldiers were not very enthusiastic about participating. Some thought that their abilities were limited and they would not have the opportunity to perform major tasks. At the same time, they were dismissive of some daily trivial matters. In order to change this situation, Wang Peng discussed with the cadres and backbones and decided to add an item to the company affairs every week. The platoon leaders and squad leaders would report the good things done by their subordinates that week, and then the company commander would praise them in public during the gathering and roll call.

At the beginning, even if it was just a small thing like picking up garbage, Wang Peng would affirm it and link it with promoting the construction of the company. The officers and soldiers felt a sense of value and identity from some seemingly insignificant little things. Gradually, the conscious action of doing good things for the company began to take shape, and the awareness of "taking the company as home" was also strengthened in everyone's mind.

There was one thing that impressed Wang Peng. Once, the brigade organized a professional driving competition for crew members. Huang Linggui, a senior driver and sergeant of the company, took into account the lack of experience of young comrades and took the initiative to give up his leave and applied to be a training instructor. After learning of Huang Linggui's decision, some comrades advised him not to do so. Huang Linggui insisted: "I can take a leave another day, but the company needs it now, and I can't leave at this time!"

"To contribute to the construction of the company, you don't have to do a grand event. As long as you keep the company and comrades in mind and take action, even if you just tighten a screw, it is very meaningful." Wang Peng said that the "Two or Three Things to Take the Company as Home" activity not only promoted the construction of the company, but also strengthened internal relations, allowing young soldiers to have a greater sense of identity and belonging to the company.

Zhang Sunwenyi, a conscript, had previously thought of retiring early because he was not used to the military life, which once gave Wang Peng a headache. However, not long ago, Zhang Sunwenyi took the initiative to find Wang Peng to review and expressed his desire to serve for a long time. This sudden change surprised Wang Peng a little. Zhang Sunwenyi explained: "In the company, everyone is like a family. When I encounter difficulties, my comrades will immediately come to help. I feel very happy and ashamed. Now I want to work hard to do something for the company!"

Unlike Zhang Sunwenyi, soldier Hu Nan found a way to realize his personal value through the "Two or Three Things to Do with the Company as Home" activity. Hu Nan's training results are not outstanding, and coupled with his introverted personality, he always feels that he has no sense of existence in the company. In February last year, after hearing some veterans who were about to retire lament that they had not left any records of their military careers, he came up with an idea: to draw a picture for each veteran based on their respective experiences.

After receiving Hu Nan's "gift", the veterans loved it. Hu Nan said that seeing everyone happy, he suddenly felt that his hands seemed to be glowing. From then on, using a brush to record the unforgettable scenes of his comrades in the military became Hu Nan's proud "job".

Today's "Steel Armored Train Company", the four words "Take the company as home" are not only posted on the wall and on the lips, but also engraved in the minds of officers and soldiers. Wang Peng said that from everyone's actions, he could feel their concern for the company's construction and their love for their comrades around them. In recent years, driven by the "Take the company as home" activity, the company's cohesion has been significantly improved, and its overall construction has been steadily improved. It has been rated as an advanced "four iron" company by superiors many times.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16363868.html

三九探哨丨东极哨所：我为祖国迎朝阳

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：杜迎春 许敏 责任编辑：赵镭饷 发布：2025-01-08 07:50:56

手机看分享到

东极哨所：我为祖国迎朝阳

——探访北部战区陆军某边防连

■杜迎春 解放军报记者 许 敏



北部战区陆军某边防连官兵迎着朝阳举行升旗仪式。陶成烽摄

编者按 习主席在二〇二五年新年贺词中强调，中国式现代化的新征程上，每一个人都是主角，每一份付出都弥足珍贵，每一束光芒都熠熠生辉。作为国家安全的捍卫者、人民幸福的守护者，广大官兵不负重托、牢记使命，赤诚奉献踩实奋斗足迹，精武强能擦亮忠诚底色，交出了优异的强军答卷。

夏练三伏、冬练三九。2024 年三伏时节，解放军报曾推出“三伏探哨”专栏，讲述新时代官兵的强军故事，触摸昂扬奋进的时代脉搏，感受普通一兵的家国情怀。三九时节，解放军报记者再次探视哨所、走进哨位、访问哨兵，见证他们在严寒天气下的无畏坚守，感受他们在艰苦环境中的忠诚奉献，分享他们在强军征程上的感悟体会。即日起，解放军报推出“三九探哨”专栏，敬请关注。

隆冬北国，清晨的天色仍有些灰暗。南下的西伯利亚冷空气砸在黑龙江的冰面上，激起浓浓雾气。茫茫雪原万籁俱寂，水天交接处，一抹玫红色带着喷涌的力量，在天地间蔓延开来。

当暖橘色的霞光染上鼻尖，二级上士、哨兵姜鑫雨知道，自己即将把朝阳迎进祖国大地。

姜鑫雨所在的北部战区陆军某边防连东极哨所，被誉为“东方第一哨”。哨所位于祖国陆地版图最东端的黑瞎子岛上，是祖国最早迎接太阳的地方。

日出给小岛染上亮色，却未能驱散浓浓的寒意。零下 30 摄氏度的寒气如冰水漫过肌肤沁入骨髓，让人仿佛置身于一个巨大的冷冻室中。道路两旁，冰花悄悄爬满了营区的玻璃展板，光秃秃的枝丫上挂满了雾凇。在寒冷的天气里，连呼吸都要小心翼翼——猛吸的冷气似乎能让肺腑结冰，呼出的哈气在面罩上凝成白霜。

2008 年 10 月 14 日，中俄两国在黑瞎子岛上举行两国国界东段界桩揭幕仪式。从那一天起，东极哨兵们正式登岛接防，担负起卫国戍边的神圣使命。

“当年，官兵们战天斗地、不畏艰辛，在冰天雪地里用手提肩扛的方式搬运建材，一砖一瓦建起一座营盘。”记者跟随指导员李政轩爬上哨楼 171 级台阶，李政轩告诉记者，如今，在上级关怀下，官兵已入住宽敞温暖的新一代营房，配发了先进的防寒装备，管边控边信息化手段升级，“智慧边防”让哨所边境管控质效倍增。

2016 年 5 月 24 日，习主席来到哨所看望官兵，登上哨楼察看执勤设施，询问执勤情况，在观察情况综合登记本上签下自己的名字。听取连队建设和执行任务情况介绍后，习主席叮嘱大家发扬以岛为家、艰苦创业精神，忠诚履行戍边职责。

“牢记统帅嘱托、传承艰苦创业精神，就是要在一个有意义的地方，当一个好兵。”李政轩告诉记者，连队戍守祖国“东大门”，使命光荣、责任重大，这是全连官兵的共识。

戍守“东方第一哨”，怎样当一个好兵？

“迎第一缕朝阳、升第一面国旗、筑第一道屏障、创第一流成绩”，这就是连队官兵的回答。在这座每天为祖国迎进朝阳的哨所，官兵时刻都保持着“勇争第一”的紧迫感。

姜鑫雨曾多次在上级组织的比武竞赛中摘金夺银，获评先进个人，荣立三等功。谈及秘诀，他说：“一个优秀集体可以改变一个人。”

2017 年，姜鑫雨从其他单位转隶至该连。上岛之初，他不适应新环境，一度萌生了提前退伍的念头。然而，第一次站上“东方第一哨”，看着火红的朝阳喷薄而出，面向只有优秀官兵才有资格亲手升起的国旗敬礼，他感到自己全身的血液瞬间被“点燃”。自那以后，姜鑫雨积极向老班长请教，加上勤学苦练，他的军事训练成绩突飞猛进。

在东极哨所，激励官兵前行的，还有连队荣誉和老兵故事。

中士李博展是姜鑫雨带出来的兵，综合素质过硬，至今仍保持着双杠课目旅队纪录。去年，李博展与连长、班长一起参加上级组织的比武。武装越野课目中，李博展因体力不支放慢

了脚步，班长看到后鼓励他：“东极哨所的兵，就得争第一！”一句话，让李博展再次咬紧牙关甩开步子。

那次比武，该连 12 名官兵无一人掉队。参赛官兵奋勇争先，最终夺得第一名的好成绩。连队官兵告诉记者，他们已连续多年在旅队组织的群众性比武竞赛中蝉联第一。

“我们被称为‘东方第一哨’，不仅源自地理位置，更来自官兵过硬的本领和作风。”该连所属某营干部张欣鹏，曾任该连主官。谈及连队官兵见红旗就扛、见第一就争的拼搏精神，张欣鹏深有感触地说：“如果当不了最优秀的一个，那就做最拼的一个。”

北方的冬夜，在这座边陲哨所降临得格外早。下午 4 点，墨色笼罩大地，寒霜爬上台阶，但哨所地下训练室里，却是一派火热景象。二级上士邹英杰告诉记者，受地理环境和气候条件的限制，连队采取室内室外相结合的训练模式，全连官兵不用监督，自觉加练是常态。他说：“每个人都生怕努力的脚步稍慢一点，就落在别人身后了。”

在东极哨所，“勇争第一”的精神已深入每个战位——

从零起步完成指挥室改造到连队“智慧边防”建设取得新成果，一级上士、通信技师刘相生始终觉得自己被“追着跑”。“装备更新换代太快了，能力素质必须跟上。”尽管已是战友眼中的业务“大拿”，但刘相生仍有一种本领恐慌。

近年来，哨所信息化装备不断更新完善：鹰眼全景系统让辖区无死角，多媒体背负式终端将一线画面实时回传，无人机、微波通信车、卫星电话数据直通各级作战室……“无论后勤班还是战斗班，我们争的每一个第一，都是为了让管边控边能力变得更强。”刘相生告诉记者。

在东极哨所，荣誉感责任感已融入官兵血脉——

在连队采访，无论新兵老兵，谈及“荣誉”，关键词都绕不过“东方第一哨”。

从艰难困苦战天斗地到昂首阔步争创一流，一级上士孙洪亮和自己的连队，共同沐浴着朝阳成长。那一年，孙洪亮的父亲来到儿子常夸的“好单位”探亲，却对眼前的场景大失所望。向来话少的父亲，探亲结束后破天荒地给他打了一个多小时的电话，劝他“服役期满就回家”。

如今，几次服役期满都选择留下的孙洪亮，已在边防线上坚守了 14 年。温暖祖国的朝阳，最早从这个一年里有 8 个月在过冬的哨所升起；见证官兵成长的一砖一瓦、一草一木，都倾注着他火热的青春和汗水。在这里，孙洪亮和战友们意气风发、书写连史，用实际行动践行统帅嘱托，用如火热情建设过硬连队。忠诚刻印在心，哪怕狂风肆虐、大雪没膝，哨

所的国旗总能准时升起，官兵巡逻的脚步必到界碑。年复一年，官兵始终叫响“只有争光的义务，没有抹黑的权利”，将连队打造成东部边陲一张闪亮的“名片”。

在东极哨所，过硬的连队有过硬的担当——

深夜，握住冰凉的门把手推开楼门，记者发现 3 个“雪人”迎面走来：虽是晴天，刚站完岗下哨的战士，从帽子到作训大衣，从眉毛到睫毛，全都覆盖着一层白霜。

严寒，在这里司空见惯。官兵在严寒天气里爬冰卧雪、刻苦训练，战风斗雪、执勤巡逻，用过硬的本领、过硬的作风、过硬的担当，捍卫祖国领土安全，以实际行动唱响《我把太阳迎进祖国》。近年来，连队先后被评为“全军先进基层单位”、陆军“四铁”先进单位、北部战区“海空边防工作先进单位”，荣立集体一等功 2 次、二等功 7 次、三等功 9 次。

“一代人有一代人的担当，我们要做的不是‘前人栽树后人乘凉’，而是担起我们这一代人的使命，把连队这棵‘树’浇灌得更加茁壮。”该连干部于成成说。在该连，每名官兵都有一个属于自己的“东极卫士”编号。这份独有的荣誉，激励着一个个“东极卫士”在朝阳下、在战位上，以时不我待的使命感履行职责，以舍我其谁的责任感擦亮荣誉。

当“东极卫士”将第一缕阳光迎进祖国，这阳光便带着边防官兵的光与热，从雄鸡版图的“金喙”徐徐向着心脏地带挪移。等到天安门广场上军乐响起、国旗飘扬，在祖国最东边，官兵们已迎着金色阳光，用脚步丈量着国土，昂首行进在皑皑界江边、强军征程上……



编者按 习主席在二〇二五年新年贺词中强调，中国式现代化的新征程上，每一个人都是主角，每一份付出都弥足珍贵，每一束光芒都值得呵护。作为国家安全的捍卫者、人民幸福的守护者，广大官兵不负重托、牢记使命，本报即日起开设“三九问哨”专栏，邀请部队基层官兵讲述戍边故事，展现新时代官兵的强军誓言。

寒练三伏，冬练三九。2024年三伏时节，本报曾推出“三伏探哨”专栏，讲述新时代官兵的强军故事，触摸场场奋进的时代脉搏，感受普通一兵的家国情怀。三九时节，本报记者再次探视哨所，走进哨位、访问哨兵，笔录他们在严寒天气下的无畏坚守，感受他们在艰苦环境中的忠诚奉献，分享他们在强军征程上的感悟体会。即日起，本报推出“三九探哨”专栏，敬请关注。

本图：北部战区陆军某边防连官兵迎着朝阳举行升旗仪式。

周成雄摄

东极哨所：我为祖国迎朝阳

——探访北部战区陆军某边防连

■杜建春 本报记者 许 敏

随冬北国，酒意的天色仍有些笑意。南下的西伯利亚冷空气碰在黑龙江的冰面上，激起滚滚雾气。还正值早万籁俱寂，东天又擦处，一抹妖红色带着喷薄的力量，在天地间蔓延开来。

当睡桃色的霞光映上鼻尖，二级上士、哨兵姜鑫闻知道，自己即将把朝阳迎进祖国大地。

姜鑫闻所在的北部战区陆军某边防连东极哨所，被誉为“东方第一哨”，哨所位于祖国陆地版图最东端的黑瞎子岛上，是祖国最早迎接太阳的地方。

日出恰小马驹上视色，却未能驱散凉凉的寒意。零下30摄氏度的寒气如冰冷魔法抓挠此人骨髓，让人协调置身于一个巨大的冷冻室中。温暖阔房、冰花饰物阔满了窗区的玻璃展板，无先光的校了上挂满了军装。在寒冷的天气里，连呼吸都要小心翼翼——猫哦的马气似乎能让眼睛结冰，呼出的哈气在面罩上凝成白霜。

2008年10月16日，中俄两国在黑瞎子岛上举行两国国界东段界桩揭幕仪式。从那一天起，东极哨岛们正式驻岛接防，担负起卫国戍边的神圣使命。

“当年，官兵们拔天斗地，不畏艰辛，在冰天雪地里用手搬砌石的方式搬运建材，一砖一瓦建起一座营盘。”记者跟随参导员李政环爬上哨楼171级台阶，李政环告诉记者，如今，在上级关怀下，官兵已入住宽敞温暖的新一代营房，配发了先进的防寒装备，营边经边信息化手段升级，“智慧边防”让哨所边境管控填地铝增。

2016年4月24日，习主席来到哨所看望官兵，登上哨楼察看执勤设施，询问执勤情况，在观察镜旁给合登记本上签下自己的名字。听取连队建设和执行任务情况介绍后，习主席对驻守这处特殊岗位为军，等百创业精神，忠诚履行戍边职责。

“军记统帅嘱托，师率军百创业精神，就是要在一个有意义的地方，当一个好兵，“京政环告诉记者，连队成守似国“东大门”，使命光荣，责任重大，这是全连官兵的共识。

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“连第一使朝阳，齐第一面旗帜，筑第一道国防，创第一流戍哨”，这就是连队官兵的创言。在这座每天为祖国迎送朝阳的哨所，官兵时时都保持着“勇争第一”的紧迫感。

姜鑫闻带多次在上级组织的比武竞赛中摘金夺银，获评先进个人，荣立三等功。谈及秘诀，他说：“一个优秀集体可以改变一个人。”

2017年，姜鑫闻从其他单位转来兰连连。上岛之初，他不适应那环境，一度病生了根前退后的念头。然而，第一次站上“东方第一哨”，看着火红的朝阳喷薄而出，面向只有优秀官兵才有资格亲手升起的国旗敬礼，他感到自己全身的血液瞬间被“点燃”。日复以后，姜鑫闻积极向老班长请教，加上勤学苦练，他的军事训练成绩突飞猛进。

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中士李博展是姜鑫闻带出来的兵，综合素质过硬，怎今仍保持着军校课目据队纪录。去年，李博展与连长、班长一起参加上级组织的比武，武装越野课目中，李博展团体力不支险些了脚步，班长看到后鼓励他：“东极哨所的兵，就得争第一！”一句话，让李博展再次吃紧牙关甩开步子。

那次比武，该连12名官兵无一人掉队，参赛官兵奋勇争先，最终夺得第一名的好成绩。连队官兵告诉记者，他们已连续多年在部队组织的群众性比武竞赛中蝉联第一。

“我们被称为‘东方第一哨’，不仅是自地理位置，更来自官兵过硬的本领和作风。”该连所属某营干部张晓鹏，曾任该连士官，谈及连队官兵见证旗展红，见第一就争的拼搏精神，张晓鹏深有感触地说：“如果当不了最优秀的一个，那就做最拼的一个。”

北方的冬夜，在这座边陲哨所降临得格外早。下午4点，墨色笼罩大地，寒霜爬上台阶，铝照明地下训练室里，却是一派火热景象。二级上士等来杰告诉记者，受地理环境和气候条件的限制，连队平常室内室外相结合的训练模式，全连官兵不同监督，自觉加练是常态。他说：“每个人都生拍势力的脚步朝着一点，就离东照人身边了。”

在东极哨所，“勇争第一”的精神已深入每个战位——

从军校步完成指挥室改造到连队“智慧边防”建设取得新成果，一级上士、通信技师邓相生始终觉得自己被“追着跑”。“装备更新换代太快了，能力素质必须跟上。”邓哥已是战友眼中的业务“大拿”，但对新生仍有一种本领恐慌。

近年来，哨所信息化装备不断更新完善，南眼全景系统让辖区无死角，多模地带负式终端将一线画面实时回传，无人机、微波通信车、卫星电话数据直通各级作战室——“无论切断都还是战斗疏，我们争的每一个第一，都是为了让指边把边能力变得更强。”对邓生告诉记者。

在东极哨所，责任感使任感已融入官兵血脉——

在连队采访，无论新兵老兵，谈及“荣誉”，关键词都绕不过“东方第一哨”。

从军海图后放天斗地到异百同步争创一流，一级上士孙英亮和自己的连队，共同体验着砸同成长。那一年，孙英亮的父亲来到儿子驻守的“标举位”探亲，却对眼前的场景大失所望。向来话少的父亲，探亲结束后破天荒地给他打了一个多小时的电话，动他“服役期满就回家”。

如今，几次服役期满都选择留下的孙英亮，已在边防线上坚守了14年，踏碎祖国的朝阳，最早从这个一年里有8个月在这个的哨所开始，见证官兵成长的一砖一瓦，一草一木，都倾注着他大热的青春和汗水。在这里，孙英亮和战友们坚气风发，书写着义，用实际行动践行统加幅民，用加火热情建设边疆连队。忠诚部队在心，哪怕狂风肆虐、大雪没膝，哨所的国旗总能准时升起，国旗飘扬，在祖国最东边，官兵们已经看全色阳光，照耀步丈量着国土，昂首行进在祖祖界江边，强军征程上……

坚持系统集成、协同配合

■陆军红

强军论坛 中国新闻名专栏

近不久召开的中央经济工作会议，对做好2025年经济工作提出要求，强调要保持系统集成、协同配合，做到“五个必须统筹”。国军治军是一项复杂的系统工程，哈军队各级领导干部应当坚持系统论同辩证必不可少的思维方式和工作方法。

唯物辩证法认为，万事万物是相互联系、相互依存的，系统观念是马克思主义哲学重要的认识论和方法论，是贯穿习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的五项观点方法之一。系统论理，系统工程，系统思维——进入新时代，以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚持系统谋划、统筹推进党和国军各项事业，统揭新的实践需要，形成一系列新布局和新方略，带领全党全国各族人民取得了历史性成就、实现了历证明，只有坚持系统集成、协同配合，贯彻统筹兼顾、体系建设，才不会走顾增就哨害，顾此失彼，各行其是，相互掣肘等问题。

军事实践充满各种复杂矛盾运动，加强系统论、整体协同性是推动军事发展的基本要求。当前，全军正全力以赴打赢建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战，深化国防和军队建设各个方面、各个领域、各个层级，不但关联因素多，涉及范围广，而且任务性质复杂，能力标准高，只有用系统集成、全局系统、发展变化的观点观察分析问题，才能更好地加强军事实践的基础建设，走好从推动国防和军队建设发展。

抓紧抢修，打通生命救援通道

强震来袭，当地部分水、电、交通、通信等基础设施受损。相关部门立即组织专业力量打通救援生命通道。

交通运输部紧急部署抗震救灾工作。西藏自治区交通运输厅启动二级应急响应，定日县境界今G219线经紧急抢修已恢复平幅通行。国家区域性公路交通应急装备物资经萨储备中心已进入待命状态。

受地震影响，经日铁路停运1月7日日吃哨至拉萨C3806次旅客列车，加开1月7日日吃哨至拉萨C7624次旅客列车。中国铁路青藏集团公司对有震感的7个车站和区间，展开地毯式排查，全面检查铁路线路、桥梁等设备设施，按应急处置要求处置到位。

日喀则交警支队启动全线交通管制，管制区域内的客运车辆根据实际情况调整运营线路或暂停运营。

通信是抗震救灾首不见的“生命通道”，保障畅通十分关键。

日喀则市定日县共有761个基站，截至7日13时，近限96个，近限率12.76%，影响用户680余户。目前，西藏移动他各乡光缆中断，西藏电信他当当今1地本地网重点，西藏联通县闭今，结果今2处本地网断点，暂未出现通信全部乡镇。

工业和信息化部第一时间派出工作组携带卫星通信设备赴西藏指挥协调应急通信保障工作，紧急调拨临近省份应急通信装备支援西藏。信息通信行业出动应急人员156人次，应急车辆87台次，开展通信保障抢修和应急通信保障。当地通信服务基本正常，受灾区域暂未出现乡镇级通信全断。

再赴日喀则！国务院国资委督促指导中央企业迅速查处力，通信等基础保障设施受损情况，指导企业积极参与抗震救灾。中国安能集团调派196人的专业救援力量，携带装备80台（套）参与抗震救援行动，国家煤监局应急救援中国中铁二局西藏队已分4批次投入25名救援人员，30余台（套）专业救援设备……

地震发生后，国网西藏电力有限公司累计派出4支应急队伍共141人，40辆检修车，17辆应急保电装备赴现场，截至17时20分，定日县县城及协格尔镇、岗嘎镇、加措乡、城镇等乡、定玛乡已恢复供电。

截至1月7日下午，航天科技集团资源卫星中心安排卫星成像8次，及时提供灾情核探处总，持续为震后检险救灾、灾害评估等工作提供遥感卫星数据保障和分析服务。

妥善安置，确保群众温暖过冬

时值寒冬，千方百计保障灾区群众基本生活和温暖过冬至关重要。

在定日县，记者在现场看到，震中所在的扬果乡和受灾最严重的长所乡，部分民房已经损毁，大量群众搬离到开阔地带避险。在险查县、扬城部分建筑物出现损坏，一些建筑物墙体脱落，车辆受损，当地在中小学操场等开阔地带安置群众。

在日喀则市，得知当地医院用血需求，西藏军区某团数百名官兵在献血点前排起长队献血。23岁的运输分队驾驶员刘志勇主动献血400毫升，顾不上休息，他和战友们又投入到搬运物资、救助伤员、清理道路的任务中。

国家发展改革委紧急下达5亿元中央预算内投资，重点用于灾区受损道路桥梁、学校医院等基础设施和公共服务设施应急恢复建设，推动尽快恢复正常生产生活秩序。

财政部、应急管理部紧急预拨1亿元中央自然灾害救灾资金，重点做好受救转移安置受灾人员、排危除险等应急处置，次生灾害隐患排查和应急整治、倒损民房恢复等工作。

物资是保障灾区群众生活的关键环节。国家防灾减灾救灾委员会办公室、应急管理部会同国家粮食和物资储备局、紧急向灾区调拨棉帐篷、棉大衣、棉被等2.2万件中央救灾物资，以及高寒高原疾地区特殊救灾物资。

中国红十字会总会已启动应急响应，派驻工作组及救援队员赶赴震区，现场开展灾情需求评估及救援救助工作，紧急调拨棉帐篷、棉被等救灾物资4660件（套），用于支持灾区做好群众转移安置和生活保障工作。

住房城乡建设部已动地震应急二级响应，并派出工作组赴灾区，指导开展震后房屋建筑和市政设施安全应急评估、险险检测，以及活动板房建设等工作。

水利部启动水利抗震救灾响应应急响应，对震区水利工程和可能引发的堰塞湖等次生灾害开展险情成排查和风险研判，落实险险区群众转警和转移措施。西藏自治区水利厅已在日喀则市灵定日县、定结县、萨迦县、仲克县等开展排查监测，实现重大险情。

中国气象局提升地震灾害气象服务三级应急响应为二级，西藏自治区气象局增派现场震中的定日、定结等6县开展专项服务。气象部门根据，灾害三灾震区及周边有6至8级风度的降温过程，要防范大风和降温的不利影响。

夜幕降临，震区依然彻松。据达定日县震区的一支救援官兵已累开快事作业，预计可保障300余名灾区群众晚餐。

寒冬的深夜，高原上的救援仍在持续进行中。

（据华社北京1月7日电 新华社记者）

学会“十个结合种种联系”、坚持和运用系统观点观察形势，分析问题，推动工作，贯彻总书记要求全面、统筹抓好建设和运用建设，统筹军事斗争和军队建设各环节，统筹建设要素全方位各，科学加强战场与军事、战略与战略、官国与国家、各战与上级等重大关系，统筹推进战略建军、依事国军、科技强军、人才强军、依法治军，始终站在维护国家安全的战略高度思考谋划国防和军队建设，加强加军事斗争这个抓总牛战略对键。

着眼全局谋划工作，国防和军队现代化建设是系统性强，必须用全面的观点统建设，坚持全局统筹，着眼实现国防和军队现代化“三步走”战略，加强顶层军事建设，军队编制形态，军事人员，武器装备现代化，加强建设军队现代化与国民经济发展、各个全面安定、国家和军队长期发展问题，着用最新全面的系统工程手段，广泛运用现代一流手此，使作为高效对。

现场讲得真动，又有讲有实动，抓住重点带动面上工作，是唯物辩证法的要求。面对复杂形势和繁重任务，必须基于现实主要矛盾和必要矛盾，矛盾的主动方面和必要方面，区分轻重缓急，区分轻重程度，集中力量解决主要矛盾的解决，实现整体推进和重点突破相统一。

（作者单位：河北省邯郸军分区）

Google Translation

39th Day Exploration | Dongji Post: I Welcome the Sunrise for the Motherland

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Dongji Post: I Welcome the Sunrise for the Motherland

——Visiting a Border Defense Company of the Northern Theater Army

■Du Yingchun People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Xu Min

Officers and soldiers of a border defense company of the Northern Theater Army held a flag-raising ceremony facing the sunrise. Photographed by Tao Chengfeng

Editor's note In his New Year's message for 2025, President Xi Jinping emphasized that on the new journey of Chinese-style modernization, everyone is the protagonist, every contribution is precious, and every beam of light is shining. As defenders of national security and guardians of people's happiness, the majority of officers and soldiers have lived up to their trust, kept their mission in mind, devoted themselves to the struggle, refined their martial arts and strengthened their abilities to polish their loyalty, and handed in an excellent answer sheet for strengthening the army.

Summer training in the dog days and winter training in the coldest days. During the dog days of summer in 2024, the PLA Daily launched a column called "The Dog Days Exploration" to tell the stories of the new era's officers and soldiers, touch the pulse of the era, and feel the patriotism of ordinary soldiers. During the 39th day of summer, PLA Daily reporters once again visited the sentry posts, walked into the sentry posts, and interviewed the sentries to witness their fearless perseverance in the severe cold weather, feel their loyalty and dedication in the difficult environment, and share their feelings and experiences on the journey of strengthening the army. Starting today, the PLA Daily will launch the "39th Days Exploration" column, please pay attention.

In the dead of winter in the north, the sky is still a little gray in the early morning. The Siberian cold air from the south hits the ice surface of the Heilongjiang River, stirring up thick fog. The vast snowfield is silent, and at the junction of water and sky, a touch of rose red spreads between heaven and earth with gushing power.

When the warm orange glow dyed the tip of his nose, the second-class sergeant and sentry Jiang Xinyu knew that he was about to welcome the sunrise into the land of the motherland.

The Dongji outpost of a border defense company of the Northern Theater Army where Jiang Xinyu is located is known as the "First Outpost in the East". The outpost is located on Heixiazi Island, the easternmost island in the motherland's land territory, and is the first place in the motherland to welcome the sun.

The sunrise dyed the island bright, but failed to dispel the deep chill. The cold air of minus 30 degrees Celsius was like ice water flowing over the skin and penetrating into the bone marrow, making people feel as if they were in a huge freezer. On both sides of the road, ice flowers quietly climbed all over the glass display boards of the camp, and the bare branches were covered with rime. In cold weather, even breathing has to be cautious - the cold air you inhale seems to freeze your lungs, and the exhaled breath condenses into white frost on the mask.

On October 14, 2008, China and Russia held a ceremony to unveil the boundary stakes of the eastern section of the border between the two countries on Heixiazi Island. From that day on, the Dongji sentinels officially landed on the island to take over the defense and shoulder the sacred mission of defending the country and guarding the border.

"Back then, the officers and soldiers fought against the sky and the earth, and were not afraid of hardships. They carried building materials by hand and on their shoulders in the ice and snow, and built a camp brick by brick." The reporter followed the instructor Li Zhengxuan to climb the 171 steps of the sentry tower. Li Zhengxuan told reporters that now, under the care of the superiors, the officers and soldiers have moved into the spacious and warm new generation barracks, equipped with advanced cold-proof equipment, and upgraded the information technology of border control. The "smart border defense" has doubled the quality and efficiency of the border control of the sentry post.

On May 24, 2016, President Xi came to the sentry post to visit the officers and soldiers, climbed the sentry tower to inspect the duty facilities, inquired about the duty situation, and signed his name in the comprehensive registration book of the observation situation. After listening to the introduction of the company's construction and execution of tasks, President Xi urged everyone to carry forward the spirit of taking the island as home and hard work, and faithfully perform the border defense duties.

"To bear in mind the commander's instructions and inherit the spirit of hard work and entrepreneurship is to be a good soldier in a meaningful place." Li Zhengxuan told reporters that the company guards the "Eastern Gate" of the motherland, with a glorious mission and heavy responsibilities, which is the consensus of all officers and soldiers in the company.

Guarding the "First Post in the East", how to be a good soldier?

"Welcome the first ray of sunrise, raise the first national flag, build the first barrier, and create first-class results", this is the answer of the company's officers and soldiers. In this post that welcomes the sunrise for the motherland every day, the officers and soldiers always maintain a sense of urgency to "fight for the first place".

Jiang Xinyu has won gold and silver medals in competitions organized by superiors many times, was rated as an advanced individual, and won the third-class merit. Talking about the secret, he said: "An excellent collective can change a person."

In 2017, Jiang Xinyu transferred from other units to the company. At the beginning of the island, he was not adapted to the new environment and once had the idea of retiring early. However, when he stood on the "First Post of the East" for the first time, watching the flaming morning sun burst out and saluting the national flag that only outstanding officers and soldiers were qualified to raise by themselves, he felt that his blood was instantly "ignited". Since then, Jiang Xinyu has actively consulted the old squad leader, and with hard work and practice, his military training results have improved by leaps and bounds.

At the Dongji Post, the officers and soldiers are motivated to move forward by the company's honor and the stories of veterans.

Sergeant Li Bozhan is a soldier trained by Jiang Xinyu. He has excellent comprehensive qualities and still holds the brigade record for the parallel bars course. Last year, Li Bozhan participated in the competition organized by the superiors with the company commander and squad leader. In the armed cross-country course, Li Bozhan slowed down due to physical exhaustion. The squad leader saw it and encouraged him: "Soldiers at the Dongji Post must strive for the first place!" This sentence made Li Bozhan grit his teeth and shake off his pace again.

In that competition, none of the 12 officers and soldiers of the company fell behind. The participating officers and soldiers fought bravely and finally won the first place. The company's officers and soldiers told reporters that they have won the first place in the mass competitions organized by the brigade for many consecutive years.

"We are called the 'First Post in the East', not only because of the geographical location, but also because of the excellent skills and style of the officers and soldiers." Zhang Xinpeng, a cadre of a battalion under the company, was once the chief of the company. Talking about the fighting spirit of the company's officers and soldiers who took up the red flag and fought for the first place, Zhang Xinpeng said with deep feeling: "If you can't be the best, then be the hardest one."

The winter night in the north came especially early in this border post. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the earth was covered with ink and frost climbed up the steps, but the underground training room of the post was a scene of enthusiasm. Second Sergeant Zou Yingjie told reporters that due to the limitations of the geographical environment and climatic conditions, the company adopted a training mode that combines indoors and outdoors. All officers and soldiers in the company do not need supervision, and it is normal for them to practice more consciously. He said: "Everyone is afraid that if they work a little slower, they will fall behind others."

At the Dongji outpost, the spirit of "bravely striving for the first place" has penetrated into every combat position-

From starting from scratch to completing the transformation of the command room to achieving new results in the company's "smart border defense" construction, Sergeant First Class and communications technician Liu Xiangsheng always feels that he is "chased". "The equipment is

updated too fast, and the ability and quality must keep up." Although he is already a "master" in the eyes of his comrades, Liu Xiangsheng still has a fear of incompetence.

In recent years, the outpost's information equipment has been continuously updated and improved: the Eagle Eye panoramic system allows the jurisdiction to have no dead ends, the multimedia backpack terminal transmits the front-line images back in real time, and the drones, microwave communication vehicles, and satellite phone data are directly connected to the operations rooms at all levels... "Whether it is the logistics squad or the combat squad, every first place we strive for is to make the ability to manage and control the border stronger." Liu Xiangsheng told reporters.

At the Dongji outpost, the sense of honor and responsibility has been integrated into the blood of officers and soldiers-

In the company interview, whether it is a new recruit or a veteran, when talking about "honor", the key word cannot be avoided by "the first outpost in the East".

From fighting against hardships to striving for excellence, Sergeant First Class Sun Hongliang and his company have grown up together in the sunshine. That year, Sun Hongliang's father came to visit his son's "good unit" which he often praised, but was disappointed with the scene in front of him. After the visit, his father, who was always quiet, called him for more than an hour for the first time and advised him to "go home after the service period is over."

Now, Sun Hongliang, who chose to stay after several service periods, has been on the border for 14 years. The morning sun that warms the motherland first rises from this outpost that spends 8 months of the year in winter; every brick and tile, every blade of grass and every tree that witnesses the growth of officers and soldiers are filled with his fiery youth and sweat. Here, Sun Hongliang and his comrades are full of vigor and write the company history, implement the commander's instructions with practical actions, and build a strong company with fiery enthusiasm. Loyalty is engraved in the heart. Even if the wind is raging and the snow is knee-deep, the national flag of the post can always be raised on time, and the patrolling footsteps of the officers and soldiers must reach the boundary marker. Year after year, the officers and soldiers have always shouted "only the obligation to win glory, not the right to smear", making the company a shining "business card" on the eastern border.

At the Dongji Post, the excellent company has an excellent responsibility-

Late at night, holding the cold door handle and pushing open the door, the reporter found three "snowmen" coming towards him: Although it was a sunny day, the soldiers who had just finished their post were covered with a layer of white frost from their hats to their training coats, from their eyebrows to their eyelashes.

Severe cold is commonplace here. In severe cold weather, the officers and soldiers climbed ice and snow, trained hard, fought against the wind and snow, and patrolled on duty. They defended the territorial security of the motherland with excellent skills, excellent style, and excellent

responsibility, and sang "I Welcome the Sun into the Motherland" with practical actions. In recent years, the company has been rated as "the advanced grassroots unit of the whole army", the advanced unit of "Four Irons" of the Army, and the "advanced unit of sea, air and border defense work" of the Northern Theater Command, and has won the first-class collective merit twice, the second-class merit seven times, and the third-class merit nine times.

"Each generation has its own responsibilities. What we need to do is not to 'plant trees for the future generations to enjoy the shade', but to take on the mission of our generation and water the 'tree' of the company to make it stronger." Yu Chengcheng, a cadre of the company, said. In the company, every officer and soldier has his own "Dongji Guard" number. This unique honor inspires each "Dongji Guard" to perform their duties under the rising sun and at their positions with a sense of mission that time is running out, and to polish their honor with a sense of responsibility that no one else can do.

When the "Dongji Guard" welcomes the first ray of sunshine into the motherland, the sunshine will slowly move from the "golden beak" of the rooster's territory to the heartland with the light and heat of the border guards. When the military music sounded and the national flag fluttered in Tiananmen Square, at the easternmost part of the motherland, the officers and soldiers had already greeted the golden sunshine, measured the land with their footsteps, and marched with their heads held high on the snowy river bank, on the journey to strengthen the army...

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16363858.html

新疆军区某团开展实弹射击训练提升新射手遂行任务能力

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手机看分享到

新疆军区某团提升新射手遂行任务能力

实弹射击砺炼“嫩肩膀”

解放军报讯　李博、牛昱森报道：元旦刚过，新疆军区某团训练场，官兵快速登车，向目标地域进发，一场实弹射击训练就此拉开帷幕。与以往不同的是，此次参训的射手大多是下连不久的新兵。据了解，新年度各项工作展开后，该团着眼夯实训练基础狠抓新射手能力提升，通过科学编组、以老带新助力新同志快速成长。

“新射手打实弹，‘嫩肩膀’得砺炼，这一做法与之前的一次调研分不开。”该团领导说，去年底，他们结合年度训练情况调研发现，有的新射手受训练场景单一、组训思路固化等因素影响，能力素质提升较慢，在复杂环境条件下遂行任务时打击效果不太理想。为此，他

们结合营连实际情况，在完善现有训练设施的同时，引进新设备建成模拟训练室，根据训练需求、任务性质等针对性构建相关模块，模拟构设特殊天候、复杂环境及常见特情，帮助新射手快速成长。

同时，该团还结合新射手训练进程、能力生成规律等，定期组织实操演示，围绕操作规范、流程细节等纠正痼癖动作、传授操作技巧，进一步优化改进组训施训方案；每次开展实弹射击前，组织训练骨干借助模拟训练系统汇总数据、分析研讨，针对每名新射手的不同情况提出针对性改进建议。

训练现场，新射手曹翔量因过于紧张，首发射击效果不佳。为此，班长张震一边帮他疏导不良情绪、缓解紧张心理，一边耐心为他讲解操作要领与技巧。“完善射表信息，准备打击！”再次收到指令，曹翔量校准射击诸元，锁定目标后果断按下发射按钮。只见导弹呼啸而出，精准命中目标。

“此次训练前，我们专门结合去年训练考核复盘情况，区分新射手素质基础和具体课目内容组织了强化训练，引导大家就可能遇到的情况预想处置办法。”该团干部鲁琪说，下一步，他们将在复盘总结的基础上，针对存在的不足组织新射手集训补差强能；着眼提升复杂环境条件下遂行任务能力，开展夜间实弹射击、火力突袭等课目训练，循序渐进提升作战本领。

Google Translation

A regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region conducts live-fire shooting training to improve the ability of new shooters to perform tasks

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Bo Niu Yusen Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-01-11 07:00:59

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A regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region improves the ability of new shooters to perform tasks

Live-fire shooting tempers "young shoulders"

People's Liberation Army Daily News Li Bo and Niu Yusen reported: Just after New Year's Day, at the training ground of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region, officers and soldiers quickly boarded the car and headed towards the target area, and a live-fire shooting training kicked off. Unlike in the past, most of the shooters participating in this training are new recruits who have just joined the company. It is understood that after the various tasks of the new year were launched, the regiment focused on consolidating the training foundation and focusing on improving the ability of new shooters, and helped new comrades grow rapidly through scientific grouping and old-to-new training.

"New shooters have to hone their 'tender shoulders' when firing live ammunition, and this practice is inseparable from a previous survey." The leader of the regiment said that at the end of last year, they combined the annual training situation survey and found that some new shooters were affected by factors such as the single training scene and the rigid training ideas, and their ability and quality improved slowly, and the strike effect was not ideal when performing tasks under complex environmental conditions. To this end, they combined the actual situation of the battalion and company, while improving the existing training facilities, introduced new equipment to build a simulation training room, and built relevant modules in a targeted manner according to training needs, task nature, etc., simulated special weather, complex environment and common special situations, and helped new shooters grow quickly.

At the same time, the regiment also combined the training process of new shooters, the law of ability generation, etc., regularly organized practical demonstrations, corrected bad habits around operation specifications, process details, etc., taught operation skills, and further optimized and improved the training plan; before each live-fire shooting, the training backbones were organized to summarize data, analyze and discuss with the help of the simulation training system, and put forward targeted improvement suggestions for the different situations of each new shooter.

At the training site, the new shooter Cao Xiangliang was too nervous and the first shooting effect was not good. To this end, squad leader Zhang Zhen helped him to relieve his negative emotions and relieve his nervousness, while patiently explaining the essentials and techniques of operation to him. "Complete the shooting table information and prepare to strike!" After receiving the order again, Cao Xiang calibrated the shooting parameters and decisively pressed the launch button after locking the target. The missile whizzed out and hit the target accurately.

"Before this training, we specially combined the review of last year's training assessment, distinguished the quality foundation of new shooters and the specific content of the subjects, and organized intensive training to guide everyone to anticipate and deal with the situations they may encounter." Lu Qi, a cadre of the regiment, said that in the next step, they will organize intensive training for new shooters to make up for the shortcomings and strengthen their abilities based on the review and summary; focus on improving the ability to perform tasks under complex environmental conditions, carry out night live-fire shooting, fire raids and other subjects training, and gradually improve combat skills.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16363997.html

战斗车组依令扑向"敌"阵地……一场实战化对抗训练紧张进行

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：喻润东 胡立轩 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-01-12 07:41:35 0

陆军某旅组织实战化对抗训练

新年硬碰硬 较量实打实

解放军报讯 喻润东、记者胡立轩报道：寒冬时节，陆军某旅某营刚进驻预定阵地，警报骤然响起。各作战单元迅速进入战斗状态，指挥模块依托一体化信息系统展开战场布势，战斗车组依令扑向“敌”阵地……一场实战化对抗训练紧张进行。

“只有平时千锤百炼，战时才能克敌制胜。”该旅领导表示，新年伊始，他们在实战化训练中设置险难特情，引导官兵强化实战意识，练强战斗本领。

记者在现场看到，数公里纵深内，遭遇“敌”反坦克火力点阻击、小股“敌”侧翼袭扰等特情接踵而至。某营战斗车组刚成功用火力压制正面之“敌”，“敌”装甲车就从防御阵地侧方赶来增援。当指挥员准备呼叫火力支援时，后方火力分队突遭“敌”炮火袭击，无法提供火力支援。

“战场上，战斗进程不会按我们的设想展开，指挥员要面临各种复杂情况考验。”该旅领导告诉记者，设置无法提供火力支援特情，目的是在难局危局中锤炼指挥员战场应变能力和车组自主决策能力。

“战场态势瞬息万变，如果此时撤退，很可能导致全局被动。”指挥员当即决定充分发挥车组火力优势，调动战车包围“敌”增援力量。接到指令，各车组精准实施火力打击，成功歼灭“敌”装甲车。

“新年度第一场军事训练，就是硬碰硬、实打实的较量！”走下训练场，该营指挥员感慨，只有瞄准实战，才能真正淬炼过硬战斗本领。下一步，他们将组织复盘总结，针对训练中的不足展开专攻精练。

Google Translation

The combat vehicle crew rushed to the "enemy" position according to the order... A practical confrontation training was carried out intensively

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Yu Rundong Hu Lixuan Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-01-12 07:41:35 0

A certain army brigade organized a practical confrontation training

New Year's hard-hitting competition is real

People's Liberation Army Daily News Yu Rundong and reporter Hu Lixuan reported: In the cold winter, a certain battalion of a certain army brigade had just entered the designated position when the alarm suddenly sounded. Each combat unit quickly entered the combat state, the command module relied on the integrated information system to deploy the battlefield, and the combat

vehicle crew rushed to the "enemy" position according to the order... A practical confrontation training was carried out intensively.

"Only by tempering in peacetime can we defeat the enemy in wartime." The brigade leaders said that at the beginning of the new year, they set up dangerous and difficult special situations in practical training to guide officers and soldiers to strengthen their awareness of actual combat and strengthen their combat skills.

The reporter saw at the scene that within a few kilometers of depth, special situations such as "enemy" anti-tank firepower point blocking and small-scale "enemy" flank harassment followed one after another. Just as a battalion's combat vehicle crew successfully suppressed the "enemy" in front with firepower, "enemy" armored vehicles rushed to reinforce from the side of the defensive position. When the commander was about to call for firepower support, the rear firepower unit was suddenly attacked by "enemy" artillery fire and could not provide firepower support.

"On the battlefield, the battle process will not unfold as we imagined, and commanders will face various complex situations." The brigade leader told reporters that the purpose of setting up special situations where firepower support cannot be provided is to temper the commander's battlefield response ability and the crew's independent decision-making ability in difficult and dangerous situations.

"The battlefield situation changes rapidly. If you retreat at this time, it is likely to lead to a passive overall situation." The commander immediately decided to give full play to the firepower advantage of the crew and mobilize the tanks to surround the "enemy" reinforcements. After receiving the order, each crew carried out precise firepower strikes and successfully annihilated the "enemy" armored vehicles.

"The first military training of the new year is a hard-hitting, real-life contest!" After leaving the training ground, the battalion commander said with emotion that only by focusing on actual combat can we truly hone our combat skills. In the next step, they will organize a review and summary, and focus on the deficiencies in the training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16364025.html

第七十七集团军某旅扎实开展互为对手训练

来源：解放军报 作者：杞卫东 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-01-12 08:48:30

第七十七集团军某旅扎实开展互为对手训练——

真打实抗锻造“防空坚盾”

隆冬时节，第 77 集团军某旅一场全时域、全要素对抗训练，在大漠戈壁火热展开。

“‘敌’机释放电磁干扰。”雷达方舱车内，显示屏上一片“雪花”，雷达操作手立即采取抗干扰措施。然而，还没来得及捕获，目标便迅速“消失”。

“‘蓝军’电磁干扰手段多、范围广、强度大，我们必须进一步提升抗干扰能力。”一轮对抗结束，该旅某连雷达号手臧庆达总结道。

第二轮对抗展开，“蓝军”战机发挥装备性能优势，灵活规避地面雷达搜捕，向目标地域快速逼近。

另一边，雷达操作手王能刚发现目标，雷达再次遭到强电磁干扰。王能全神贯注紧盯屏幕，一边快速展开抗干扰操作，一边请求支援。接到求援信息后，该旅电子防空力量迅速采取反制措施，与其他作战分队联手协作搜捕目标。

无形战场你来我往，对抗过招异常激烈。很快，地面雷达成功捕获目标。随着一声令下，操作手果断按下发射按钮，导弹成功命中目标。

“要想练就过硬本领，必须多与强敌对手过招。”该旅领导介绍，此次训练，他们加大干扰强度、提升训练难度，在真打实抗中验证组训思路、改进演训方案，有效提升防空分队复杂电磁环境下的整体作战能力。

为更好发挥对抗训练的“磨刀石”作用，他们抽组骨干成立战法训法研究小组，与厂家技术人员共同研讨挖掘雷达装备潜能的方法路子；常态组织官兵学习“蓝军”的先进作战模式，组织红蓝双方指挥员共同开展重大课题研究，定期开展互为对手训练，锤炼提升部队打赢能力。

训练结束，该旅防空分队与“蓝军”官兵齐聚一堂复盘检讨，剖析问题短板，研讨改进措施。

“瞄准强敌练，紧盯对手训，才能锻造‘防空坚盾’。”该旅某营魏营长表示，通过与“蓝军”硬碰硬展开较量，部队整体作战能力得到有效提升。

该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将认真梳理近年来积累的演训数据，在总结经验基础上不断优化改进战法训法，推动实战化训练进一步走深落实。

Google Translation

A brigade of the 77th Group Army carried out solid training as opponents

Source: PLA Daily Author: Qi Weidong Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-01-12 08:48:30

A brigade of the 77th Group Army carried out solid training as opponents——

[77th GA: Western TC Army, Chongzhou, Chengdu, Sichuan Province]

Realistic resistance to forge an "air defense shield"

In the middle of winter, a brigade of the 77th Group Army carried out a full-time and full-element confrontation training in the desert Gobi.

"The 'enemy' aircraft released electromagnetic interference." Inside the radar cabin, there was a "snowflake" on the display screen, and the radar operator immediately took anti-interference measures. However, before it could be captured, the target quickly "disappeared".

"The 'Blue Army' has many electromagnetic interference methods, a wide range, and high intensity. We must further improve our anti-interference capabilities." After a round of confrontation, Zang Qingda, a radar bugler of a company of the brigade, concluded.

The second round of confrontation began, and the "Blue Army" fighter took advantage of the performance of its equipment, flexibly avoided ground radar searches, and quickly approached the target area.

On the other side, radar operator Wang Neng had just found the target when the radar was again subjected to strong electromagnetic interference. Wang Neng focused on the screen, quickly carried out anti-interference operations, and requested support. After receiving the request for help, the brigade's electronic air defense force quickly took countermeasures and cooperated with other combat units to search for the target.

The invisible battlefield was fierce. Soon, the ground radar successfully captured the target. With an order, the operator decisively pressed the launch button, and the missile successfully hit the target.

"If you want to develop strong skills, you must fight more with strong enemies." The brigade leaders introduced that in this training, they increased the intensity of interference and the difficulty of training, verified the training ideas and improved the training plan in real combat, and effectively improved the overall combat capability of the air defense unit in a complex electromagnetic environment.

In order to better play the role of "sharpening stone" of confrontation training, they selected key personnel to form a combat method and training method research group, and discussed with the manufacturer's technical personnel the methods and ways to tap the potential of radar equipment; they regularly organized officers and soldiers to learn the advanced combat mode of the "Blue Army", organized the commanders of the Red and Blue sides to jointly carry out major research projects, and regularly carried out training with each other as opponents to hone and improve the troops' ability to win.

After the training, the air defense unit of the brigade and the officers and soldiers of the "Blue Army" gathered together to review and analyze the problems and shortcomings, and discuss improvement measures.

"Only by training against strong enemies and keeping a close eye on opponents can we forge an 'air defense shield'." Battalion Commander Wei of a battalion of the brigade said that by competing

head-on with the "Blue Army", the overall combat capability of the troops has been effectively improved.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the next step, they will carefully sort out the training data accumulated in recent years, continuously optimize and improve the combat methods and training methods based on summarizing experience, and promote the further implementation of actual combat training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16364285.html

第七十九集团军某旅坚持体系练兵：跨专业训练 强体系对抗

来源：解放军报 作者：王立军 张东盼 王钟卫 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-01-14 08:25:12

第七十九集团军某旅坚持体系练兵——

跨专业训练 强体系对抗

■王立军 解放军报记者 张东盼 特约通讯员 王钟卫

战机凌空对“敌”实施火力压制、直升机空降“敌后”展开突袭、战车疾驰向“敌”前沿突进……日前，第 79 集团军某旅组织一场实兵对抗训练，某营与配属支援的陆航、空军等友邻部队密切配合，兵分多路立体突击，精准破“敌”。

“未来战场是体系与体系的对抗，只有强体系才能打胜仗。”该旅作训科王科长介绍，以往组织对抗训练，不少专业分队习惯单打独斗，对其他军兵种部队装备性能、作战方式及火力运用等情况了解不够，一定程度上影响了训练质效。

为破解这一难题，该旅在深入调研基础上，树牢集约化组训理念，走开专业训练跨界交互的路子：各专业分队结合训练实际，分赴多地挂靠跟训、联战联训，在博采众长中助推战斗力建设转型升级；组织官兵与陆航、特战、空军等军兵种力量开展联合训练，在真打实抗中摸清装备性能、提高技战术水平；围绕联合侦察、火力打击、陆空协同等展开专攻精练，在不同作战地域、不同作战环境中加钢淬火。

近年来，该旅电子对抗分队上海岛、闯戈壁，多次参加集团军组织的电子对抗专业集训，与信息支援部队某部开展互为对手训练，锤炼提升部队打赢能力。

“电子对抗专业技术复杂、组训难度较高，大家都有一种本领恐慌。”该分队负责人介绍，他们利用野外驻训等时机，设置逼真战场环境，围绕协同战术展开研练，不断强化官兵战场思维，提高应急应战能力。

这几年，该旅炮兵分队与多支军兵种力量共同开展体系编组融合训练，锤炼复杂战场环境下火力协同、机动打击等作战能力；防空分队与多军兵种防空力量进行联合编组，在实战实训中不断提升导弹命中率……该旅领导告诉记者，通过跨军兵种、跨专业开展体系训练，各分队作战能力得到有效提升。

记者在训练现场看到，侦察分队拓展情报信息共享范围，为电抗、火力等本级任务分队和配属支援力量提供信息支撑；炮兵分队与空军战机密切配合，对“敌”实施火力压制……各作战要素“攥指成拳”，实现了“1+1 > 2”的作战效能。

“从单打独斗到跨界融合，从各自为战到体系作战，瞄准战场需求才能打赢未来战争。”该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将结合训练成果，梳理问题短板、制订改进措施，力争实现“打一仗进一步”。

Google Translation

A brigade of the 79th Group Army insists on system training: cross-professional training and strong system confrontation

[79th GA: Northern TC Army, Liaoyang, Liaoning Province]

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Lijun Zhang Dongpan Wang Zhongwei Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-01-14 08:25:12

A brigade of the 79th Group Army insists on system training——

Cross-professional training and strong system confrontation

■ Wang Lijun PLA Daily reporter Zhang Dongpan Special correspondent Wang Zhongwei

Fighter planes suppress the "enemy" with firepower in the air, helicopters land behind the "enemy" to launch a surprise attack, and tanks rush to the "enemy" front... Recently, a brigade of the 79th Group Army organized a real-life confrontation training. A battalion cooperated closely with the supporting army aviation, air force and other friendly neighboring forces, and divided into multiple routes for three-dimensional assault to accurately defeat the "enemy".

"The future battlefield is a confrontation between systems, and only a strong system can win the battle." Wang, the chief of the brigade's training section, introduced that in the past, when organizing confrontation training, many professional teams were used to fighting alone, and they did not have enough understanding of the equipment performance, combat methods and firepower application of other military services, which affected the quality and effectiveness of training to a certain extent.

In order to solve this problem, the brigade, based on in-depth research, established a firm concept of intensive training and took the path of cross-border interaction of professional training: each

professional team, based on the actual training, went to many places for training and joint combat training, and promoted the transformation and upgrading of combat effectiveness by learning from others; organized officers and soldiers to carry out joint training with the army aviation, special operations, air force and other military services, and found out the equipment performance and improved the technical and tactical level in real combat; carried out specialized training around joint reconnaissance, firepower strikes, land and air coordination, and strengthened the steel in different combat areas and different combat environments.

In recent years, the brigade's electronic warfare unit has been to the islands of Shanghai and the Gobi Desert, and has participated in the electronic warfare professional training organized by the group army many times. It has carried out mutual training with a certain unit of the information support force to hone and improve the unit's ability to win.

"The professional technology of electronic warfare is complex and the training is difficult. Everyone has a kind of skill panic." The person in charge of the unit introduced that they took advantage of opportunities such as field training to set up a realistic battlefield environment, conduct research and training around coordinated tactics, and continuously strengthen the battlefield thinking of officers and soldiers and improve emergency response capabilities.

In recent years, the brigade's artillery unit has carried out system formation integration training with multiple military forces to hone combat capabilities such as firepower coordination and mobile strikes in complex battlefield environments; the air defense unit has been jointly organized with multiple military air defense forces to continuously improve the missile hit rate in actual combat training... The brigade leader told reporters that through cross-service and cross-professional system training, the combat capabilities of each unit have been effectively improved.

The reporter saw at the training site that the reconnaissance team expanded the scope of intelligence information sharing and provided information support for the task teams and supporting forces at the same level such as reactance and firepower; the artillery team worked closely with the air force fighters to suppress the "enemy" with firepower... All combat elements "clenched their fingers into a fist" and achieved the combat effectiveness of "1+1>2".

"From fighting alone to cross-border integration, from fighting alone to system combat, only by targeting battlefield needs can we win future wars." The brigade leaders introduced that in the next step, they will combine the training results, sort out the problems and shortcomings, formulate improvement measures, and strive to achieve "one battle and one step forward".

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16364440.html

新春走军营丨“智能演兵场”实现一网同训

来源：解放军报 作者：郑烨 陈典宏 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-01-15 08:23:45

记者深入第 74 集团军某旅感受模拟训练系统升级带来的新变化——

“智能演兵场”实现一网同训

■郑 烨 解放军报记者 陈典宏



官兵紧急出动。刘延安摄

新春将至，记者来到第 74 集团军某旅模拟训练中心，恰逢一场实战背景下红蓝对抗训练在虚拟战场火热展开。

“战斗”一触即发，蓝方率先出击。参谋人员轻点鼠标，数架战机迅疾出动，向红方阵地突进。

“发现多批目标超低空临近。”记者在某雷达专业模拟训练室看到，雷达操作手、三级军士长罗金勇紧盯屏幕，及时将空情信息传送至各火力平台。

链路畅通，高效协同。记者走进某营模拟训练室，只见各型模拟训练装备一应俱全，作战口令声此起彼伏，各号手密切配合，快速精准锁定“敌”机。

战况紧急，蓝方调整战术，出动直升机在密林深处穿梭飞行。殊不知，直升机行踪已被隐蔽在一旁的红方观察哨捕获……

“瞄准！击发！”某便携式地空导弹模拟训练室内，新射手林霍云头戴 VR 眼镜，快速锁定目标，“敌”机应声坠落。

身处训练现场，激烈的对抗气氛让记者眼界大开——

向科技要战斗力，科技不仅改变了军事训练形式和方法，也深刻影响着战争胜负。官兵足不出户，便可驰骋“智能演兵场”——导弹昂首、雷达飞旋，各专业官兵实现一网同训，仿真对抗让人如临战场。

“这是我们对模拟训练系统升级改造后带来的新变化。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们大力发展模拟仿真、网络对抗等练兵手段，集智攻关打造一网联通的“智能演兵场”，在一网同训中提升模拟对抗训练的针对性和实效性。

该旅精心设置训练课题，将不同专业官兵置于同一背景、同一战场态势、同一作战想定下的虚拟战场，异地同步展开体系训练。

“模拟训练仿真度越高，官兵训练质效就会越高。”现场跟训的该旅一名助理工程师表示，他们打通模拟训练指挥、情报和打击链路，实现全旅一网同训，推动模拟对抗训练向体系练兵转型。

该旅作训科黄参谋告诉记者，随着智能化训练设施体系初步形成，新年度军事训练展开以来，他们破解了多个训练重难点问题，多项新战法训法得到验证，助推部队战斗力稳步提升。

Google Translation

Visiting the military camp during the Spring Festival | "Smart military training ground" realizes one network and one training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Ye Chen Dianhong Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-01-15 08:23:45

Reporters went deep into a brigade of the 74th Group Army to experience the new changes brought about by the upgrade of the simulation training system——

[74th GA: Southern TC Army, Huizhou, Guangdong Province]

"Smart military training ground" realizes one network and one training

■ Zheng Ye PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

Officers and soldiers were dispatched urgently. Photo by Liu Yan'an

As the Spring Festival is approaching, reporters came to the simulation training center of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, and it happened that a red-blue confrontation training under the background of actual combat was carried out in the virtual battlefield.

"Battle" was about to start, and the blue side took the lead. The staff clicked the mouse, and several fighters quickly dispatched and rushed towards the red side's position.

"We found multiple groups of targets approaching at ultra-low altitude." The reporter saw in a radar professional simulation training room that the radar operator, third-class sergeant Luo Jinyong, stared at the screen and transmitted the air situation information to various firepower platforms in a timely manner.

The link is smooth and efficient. The reporter walked into a simulation training room of a certain battalion and saw that all types of simulation training equipment were available. The sound of combat commands came one after another, and the buglers worked closely together to quickly and accurately lock the "enemy" aircraft.

The battle situation was urgent, and the blue side adjusted its tactics and sent helicopters to fly through the deep forest. Little did they know that the helicopter's whereabouts had been captured by the red side's observation post hidden nearby...

"Aim! Fire!" In a portable surface-to-air missile simulation training room, the new shooter Lin Huoyun wore VR glasses and quickly locked the target, and the "enemy" aircraft fell.

At the training site, the fierce confrontation atmosphere opened the reporter's eyes-

Asking technology for combat effectiveness, technology has not only changed the form and method of military training, but also profoundly affected the outcome of the war. Without leaving home, officers and soldiers can gallop on the "smart military training ground" - missiles are raised, radars are flying, officers and soldiers of various professions can achieve the same training on one network, and the simulated confrontation makes people feel like they are on the battlefield.

"This is a new change brought about by our upgrade and transformation of the simulation training system." The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have vigorously developed training methods such as simulation and network confrontation, and have worked together to create a "smart military training ground" connected by one network, and improve the pertinence and effectiveness of simulated confrontation training in the same network training.

The brigade carefully set up training topics, placed officers and soldiers of different professions in a virtual battlefield with the same background, the same battlefield situation, and the same combat assumptions, and carried out system training in different places simultaneously.

"The higher the simulation degree of simulation training, the higher the quality and efficiency of officers and soldiers' training will be." An assistant engineer of the brigade who followed the training on site said that they opened up the command, intelligence and strike links of simulation training, realized the same training of the whole brigade on one network, and promoted the transformation of simulation confrontation training to system training.

Staff Officer Huang from the brigade's training and operations department told reporters that with the initial formation of an intelligent training facility system, since the start of the new year's military training, they have solved a number of difficult and key training problems, and a number of new tactics and training methods have been verified, helping to steadily improve the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16364667.html

“点赞·谏言”公示栏让官兵的“满意指数”越来越高

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：韩 帅 张文哲 童祖静 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-01-16 06:36:06 0

第 72 集团军某旅机关收集工作评价反馈接受官兵监督——

以基层意见为镜正服务作风

■韩 帅 张文哲 解放军报特约记者 童祖静



“谢谢，我尽快过来办理手续。”近日，第 72 集团军某旅某连干部蔡春晓在同机关某科干事的通话中，得知家属的工作调动问题得到顺利解决，心中十分激动。当天下午，他便将对该科的服务评价写在一张“点赞卡”上，贴在机关楼大厅的“点赞·谏言”公示栏。

“机关服务质量怎么样，基层官兵最有发言权。”去年以来，该旅将基层满意度作为评价机关服务的重要指标，广泛开展“我为机关点个赞，谏言献策提质效”活动，基层官兵既可将“点赞卡”投给服务质效较高的科室，也可通过“谏言卡”反映机关服务的不足之处。一名旅领导告诉记者，开设“点赞·谏言”公示栏，就是为了表扬激励服务好的科室和个人，督促引导服务较差的提升服务质效，切实解决官兵急难愁盼。

记者在旅机关办事大厅看到，所有“点赞卡”和“谏言卡”都被张贴在公示栏上，各科室能够清楚看到自己获得的卡片数量。

“‘点赞卡’多的科室要表扬，‘谏言卡’多的科室则要及时总结反思。”该旅领导说，他们每周将获得“点赞卡”最多的科室评为本周“服务基层先进科室”，被提意见最多的科室，则会在旅交班会上被通报。

“是不是由于前段时间检查督导较真碰硬，导致个别官兵心存不满才给了差评？”前段时间，看着公示栏里自己科室收到一些“谏言卡”，部队管理科王科长如坐针毡。可翻阅“谏言卡”，他发现并非如此。官兵们对机关严格检查并无异议，反映更多的是个别机关人员只顾着查纠问题、登记通报，与基层沟通不够深入，没有及时跟进指导帮带等问题。

“对查出问题的单位或个人，依规依纪‘打板子’并无不妥，但发现问题不是最终目的，我们更应该做的是沉下心来帮基层分析问题、研究措施，而不是简单通报批评了之……”组织召开科务会时，王科长教育引导大家树立既抓检查、也强指导，既精准问责、也指导帮带的工作态度和理念，积极改进工作方式和作风。科室成员随后对“谏言卡”上的意见建议进行逐条剖析反思，决定一方面完善帮建基层机制，及时做好法规宣讲和教育，另一方面对被问责单位跟进回访，帮助他们重拾信心，抓好问题整改。

很快，部队管理科依托旅强军网“士兵心声”板块设置问题整改清单，明确划分责任人和整改时限，自觉接受官兵监督。随着这些措施的落地生效，该科室收到的“点赞卡”也越来越多。

有一次，某营中士小肖因违规使用手机受到行政处分后，心情低落，一度影响了日常工作训练。了解情况后，负责检查督导工作的一名部队管理科参谋主动与基层对接，及时联系心理服务队到基层开展服务，帮小肖解开了“心理疙瘩”，帮他重新找到奋斗方向。后来，小肖尽职尽责投入工作，得到了战友认可。

近段时间的公示栏显示，该科排名上升明显，收到的“点赞卡”连续多次排名前列，成为“服务基层先进科室”的有力竞争者。王科长感言：“点赞和谏言就像一面镜子，让我们能更客观发现优缺点，有针对性地固强补弱。”

记者了解到，该旅党委正进一步拓宽民主渠道，广泛征求“点赞·谏言”活动的改进措施；综合考虑机关科室业务具体情况以及各营连担负任务的差异，按照实际情况下发不同数量的“点赞卡”和“谏言卡”；加强风气监督和交替巡查机制，确保活动公开透明、公平公正。

“点赞卡”肯定工作，“谏言卡”鞭策改进。该旅领导介绍，去年底，获得“点赞卡”较多的机关科室和干部，绝大多数都获评先进。今年，他们会继续为基层官兵解决通过“谏言卡”反映的训练设施改造、福利待遇落实等方面急难愁盼问题，确保官兵心声件件有回音、事事有着落。

微议录

服务基层要注重结果导向

■张 愈

机关服务基层，话题虽不新鲜，但基层官兵始终关心，各单位为此研究推出了不少办法，如热线电话、留言墙、意见箱等。但说到底，一些方法之所以受到基层官兵欢迎，并不是因为方式方法多么新颖、名头多么响亮，而是机关敢于接受监督、善于听取意见，切实将官兵挠头事当作心头事，及时有效做好了纾困解难的“下篇文章”。反之，如果基层反馈的意见建议没有得到回应和解决，那么再好的形式最终也只是摆设，久而久之就会无人问津。

服务基层，归根结底要以实际成效为导向，最终要落实到为官兵排忧解难上，切实解决好大家的操心事、烦心事、揪心事。现实中，个别单位机关在服务基层过程中，不同程度存在一些问题和不足。比如，有的只重形式不重实效，把服务措施搞成“形象工程”，只是体现在纸面上、口号中，基层一些老大难问题却久拖不决。如此，不仅会阻碍战斗力提升和基层建设发展，还会严重损害机关在基层官兵心中的形象威信。

服务基层，机关首先要转变作风、端正态度，秉持“基层至上、士兵第一”的理念，改变仅是讲评督导、通报批评的方式，自觉问计于兵、问需于兵，不断完善建议反馈和双向讲评的机制，及时听取官兵真实呼声。同时，要牢固树立责任意识，严格落实责任制度，真正让“暖心举措”暖心，让“放心工程”放心，把基层的“困难指数”转化为官兵的“满意指数”，最大限度凝聚兵心、提振士气，为基层官兵全身心投身练兵备战创造良好条件。

Google Translation

The "Likes and Advices" notice board makes the "satisfaction index" of officers and soldiers higher and higher

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Han Shuai Zhang Wenzhe Tong Zujing Editor: Zhao Leixiang

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The headquarters of a brigade of the 72nd Group Army collects work evaluation feedback and accepts supervision from officers and soldiers——

[72nd GA: Eastern TC Army, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province]

Use grassroots opinions as a mirror to correct service style

■ Han Shuai Zhang Wenzhe People's Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Tong Zujing

"Thank you, I will come to handle the procedures as soon as possible." Recently, Cai Chunxiao, a cadre of a company of a brigade of the 72nd Group Army, was very excited when he learned from a call with a department officer of a department that the work transfer problem of his family members had been successfully resolved. That afternoon, he wrote his service evaluation of the department on a "like card" and posted it on the "Likes and Advices" notice board in the lobby of the headquarters building.

"The grass-roots officers and soldiers have the most say in the quality of the agency's services." Since last year, the brigade has used grass-roots satisfaction as an important indicator for evaluating agency services, and has widely carried out the "I give a thumbs up to the agency, give advice and suggestions to improve quality and efficiency" activity. Grassroots officers and soldiers can vote for departments with higher service quality and efficiency through "thumbs-up cards", and can also reflect the shortcomings of the agency's services through "thumbs-up cards". A brigade leader told reporters that the "thumbs-up and advice" notice board is set up to praise and encourage departments and individuals with good services, urge and guide those with poor services to improve service quality and efficiency, and effectively solve the urgent needs of officers and soldiers.

The reporter saw in the brigade office hall that all "thumbs-up cards" and "thumbs-up cards" were posted on the notice board, and each department could clearly see the number of cards they received.

"Departments with more 'like cards' should be praised, and departments with more 'advice cards' should summarize and reflect in time." The brigade leader said that they will evaluate the department with the most "like cards" as the "advanced department serving the grassroots" every week, and the department with the most suggestions will be reported at the brigade handover meeting.

"Is it because the inspection and supervision were too serious some time ago, which led to dissatisfaction among some officers and soldiers and gave bad reviews?" Some time ago, Wang, the chief of the military management department, was on pins and needles when he saw some "advice cards" received by his department in the public notice board. But after reading the "advice cards", he found that this was not the case. The officers and soldiers had no objection to the strict inspection of the organs, and reflected more that some personnel in the organs were only concerned with checking and correcting problems, registering and reporting, and not communicating deeply with the grassroots, and not following up on guidance and assistance in time.

"There is nothing wrong with 'punishing' units or individuals with problems in accordance with regulations and disciplines, but finding problems is not the ultimate goal. What we should do more is to calm down and help the grassroots analyze problems and study measures, rather than simply reporting and criticizing them..." When organizing a department meeting, Section Chief Wang educated and guided everyone to establish a work attitude and concept of both inspection and guidance, precise accountability and guidance, and actively improve work methods and work styles. The members of the department then analyzed and reflected on the opinions and suggestions on the "Admonition Card" one by one, and decided to improve the grassroots mechanism on the one hand, and do a good job in law enforcement and education in a timely manner, and follow up with the accountable units on the other hand to help them regain confidence and rectify problems.

Soon, the Force Management Section set up a problem rectification list based on the "Soldiers' Voice" section of the Brigade Strengthening Army Network, clearly divided the responsible

persons and rectification time limits, and consciously accepted the supervision of officers and soldiers. As these measures took effect, the department received more and more "like cards".

Once, Xiao Xiao, a sergeant in a battalion, was administratively punished for using a mobile phone in violation of regulations. He was depressed and affected his daily work training for a time. After understanding the situation, a staff officer of the troop management department in charge of inspection and supervision took the initiative to connect with the grassroots, contacted the psychological service team in time to provide services at the grassroots, helped Xiao Xiao to solve his "psychological problems", and helped him find the direction of struggle again. Later, Xiao Xiao devoted himself to his work with due diligence and was recognized by his comrades.

The recent bulletin board shows that the ranking of the department has risen significantly, and the number of "like cards" received has been ranked at the top for many consecutive times, making it a strong competitor for "advanced department serving the grassroots". Section Chief Wang said: "Likes and advice are like a mirror, allowing us to more objectively discover advantages and disadvantages, and strengthen the strengths and strengthen the weaknesses in a targeted manner."

The reporter learned that the brigade party committee is further broadening democratic channels and widely soliciting improvement measures for the "Likes and Advice" activities; comprehensively considering the specific business conditions of the department and the differences in the tasks of each battalion and company, different numbers of "Like Cards" and "Advice Cards" are issued according to the actual situation; strengthen the supervision of the atmosphere and the alternating inspection mechanism to ensure that the activities are open, transparent, fair and just.

"Like Cards" affirm work, and "Advice Cards" spur improvement. The brigade leaders introduced that at the end of last year, most of the departments and cadres who received more "like cards" were rated as advanced. This year, they will continue to solve the urgent problems reflected by the "advice cards" for the grassroots officers and soldiers in the transformation of training facilities and the implementation of welfare benefits, and ensure that the officers and soldiers' voices are echoed and everything is settled.

Micro-discussion

Serving the grassroots should focus on results-oriented

■ Zhang Yu

Although the topic of agencies serving the grassroots is not new, grassroots officers and soldiers have always been concerned about it. Various units have studied and launched many methods for this, such as hotlines, message walls, suggestion boxes, etc. But in the final analysis, the reason why some methods are welcomed by grassroots officers and soldiers is not because of how novel the methods are or how loud the names are, but because the agencies dare to accept supervision and are good at listening to opinions, and truly regard the officers and soldiers' headaches as their

own concerns, and promptly and effectively do a good job of alleviating difficulties. "Next article". On the contrary, if the opinions and suggestions fed back by the grassroots are not responded to and resolved, then no matter how good the form is, it will eventually be just a decoration, and no one will care about it over time.

Serving the grassroots, in the final analysis, should be guided by practical results, and ultimately implemented to solve the worries, troubles and worries of officers and soldiers, and effectively solve everyone's worries, troubles and worries. In reality, some units and agencies have some problems and shortcomings to varying degrees in the process of serving the grassroots. For example, some only pay attention to form rather than effectiveness, and turn service measures into "image projects", which are only reflected on paper and slogans, while some long-standing and difficult problems at the grassroots level are delayed for a long time. In this way, it will not only hinder the improvement of combat effectiveness and the development of grassroots construction, but also seriously damage the image and prestige of the agency in the hearts of grassroots officers and soldiers.

To serve the grassroots, the agency must first change its style and correct its attitude, adhere to the concept of "grassroots first, soldiers first", change the way of only commenting and supervising, reporting and criticizing, consciously ask the soldiers for advice and needs, and continuously improve the mechanism of feedback and two-way commenting, and listen to the real voices of officers and soldiers in a timely manner. At the same time, we must firmly establish a sense of responsibility, strictly implement the responsibility system, truly make the "heartwarming measures" heartwarming, make the "rest assured projects" reassuring, transform the "difficulty index" at the grassroots level into the "satisfaction index" of officers and soldiers, maximize the cohesion of soldiers' hearts and boost morale, and create good conditions for grassroots officers and soldiers to devote themselves to training and preparation for war.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16364668.html

新疆军区某红军团注重发挥营党委军士委员作用

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王 俊 高 群 责任编辑：赵镭饷

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新疆军区某红军团注重发挥营党委军士委员作用——

组织搭台 尽展其才

■王 俊 解放军报特约记者 高 群

“一营营党委委员潘飞同志提出的训练措施建议，经检验有利于提升训练质效，建议各营学习推广。”前不久，在新疆军区某红军团交班会上，团领导对军士委员、一级上士潘飞提出的建议予以肯定。

“感谢营党委的信任，考察增选我为党委委员，让我在履职尽责中，为单位建设贡献力量。”会后，谈及自己作为该团第一位营党委军士委员的经历，潘飞内心很是感慨。

去年以来，因各项任务交织叠加，潘飞所在营干部流动性大，在位干部少、代职人员多，有些基层官兵反映的问题处理不及时、不到位。对此，该营党委想了不少办法，但效果依然不理想。

结合剖析反思开展调研时，营党委蔡副书记留意到，潘飞与战友关系融洽，还主动为战友解决了不少难题。

“《中国共产党军队委员会（支部）工作规定》明确，根据需要或确有必要时，可以把专业技术干部党员、军士（警士）党员、文职人员党员纳入基层党委委员的吸收范围。”在一次营党委会上，大家研究感到：军士是军队建设和军事斗争准备的基础骨干力量，相比干部而言流动性小、稳定性强，他们身在兵中，不论是察兵情、听兵声，还是组训施训，都有着自身优势。将优秀军士增选为营党委委员，既能够发挥他们的带兵特长，还能够推动营党委各项决策落地落实。

进一步考察后，营党委发现，潘飞入伍以来兢兢业业，在班长、战勤参谋、助理员等岗位表现出色。去年服役期满后，他选择了延期服役，无论是组训任教，还是日常管理，都有着丰富经验。将他增补为军士委员，不仅有利于营党委把准官兵思想脉搏，还有利于充分发扬基层民主，推动单位全面建设。

成为营党委委员后，潘飞充分发挥与官兵们住一起、训一块的优势，同大家坦诚交流，解决了许多急难愁盼问题，在营党委和基层战士间架起一座沟通桥梁。有的年轻班长缺乏管理经验，他向营党委提议成立“随营军校”，开展新任职班长骨干集训，帮助他们尽快胜任岗位。某连新任党支部副书记上任后进入状态慢，潘飞就主动与他结成对子，讲连史、话传承，规划连队发展路线，帮他更快胜任工作……

潘飞的成长经历，让该营军士深受鼓舞，大家感到努力有方向、成长有平台，干事创业热情持续增强。下一步，该营将持续优化人才培养措施，通过建立人才库、开办“成长夜校”、开展“五小活动”等方式，为军士人才搭建岗位建功平台，推动形成“人人努力成才、人人尽展其才”的生动局面。

Google Translation

A Red Army Corps of the Xinjiang Military Region pays attention to the role of the sergeant committee members of the battalion party committee

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A Red Army Corps of the Xinjiang Military Region pays attention to the role of the sergeant committee members of the battalion party committee——

Organization sets the stage to show their talents

■ Wang Jun People's Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Gao Qun

"The training measures and suggestions put forward by Comrade Pan Fei, a member of the battalion party committee of the first battalion, have been tested to be beneficial to improving the quality and effectiveness of training. It is recommended that all battalions learn and promote them." Not long ago, at the handover meeting of a Red Army Corps of the Xinjiang Military Region, the regiment leaders affirmed the suggestions put forward by the sergeant committee member and first-class sergeant Pan Fei.

"Thank you for the trust of the battalion party committee and the inspection and election of me as a member of the party committee, so that I can contribute to the construction of the unit while fulfilling my duties." After the meeting, talking about his experience as the first sergeant committee member of the battalion party committee of the regiment, Pan Fei was very emotional.

Since last year, due to the overlapping of various tasks, the cadres in Pan Fei's battalion have a high turnover rate, with few in-service cadres and many interim personnel. Some problems reflected by grassroots officers and soldiers have not been handled in a timely and adequate manner. In this regard, the battalion party committee has come up with many solutions, but the results are still not ideal.

When conducting research in combination with analysis and reflection, Deputy Secretary Cai of the battalion party committee noticed that Pan Fei had a good relationship with his comrades and took the initiative to solve many problems for his comrades.

"The Regulations on the Work of the Military Committee (Branch) of the Communist Party of China clearly state that, according to needs or when it is really necessary, professional and technical cadres, sergeants (policemen), and civilian party members can be included in the scope of absorption of grassroots party committee members." At a battalion party committee meeting, everyone studied and felt that sergeants are the basic backbone of military construction and military struggle preparation. Compared with cadres, they have low mobility and strong stability. They are among the soldiers, whether it is observing the soldiers' situation, listening to the soldiers'

voices, or organizing and conducting training, they have their own advantages. Electing outstanding sergeants as members of the battalion party committee can not only give play to their expertise in leading soldiers, but also promote the implementation of various decisions of the battalion party committee.

After further investigation, the battalion party committee found that Pan Fei had been working diligently since joining the army, and had performed well in positions such as squad leader, combat staff, and assistant. After his service term expired last year, he chose to extend his service. He has rich experience in both training and teaching, as well as daily management. Adding him as a sergeant committee member will not only help the battalion party committee to grasp the ideological pulse of officers and soldiers, but also help to fully promote grassroots democracy and promote the overall construction of the unit.

After becoming a member of the battalion party committee, Pan Fei fully utilized the advantages of living and training with officers and soldiers, communicated with everyone frankly, solved many urgent and difficult problems, and built a bridge of communication between the battalion party committee and grassroots soldiers. Some young squad leaders lack management experience. He proposed to the battalion party committee to set up a "camp military school" to carry out training for newly appointed squad leaders to help them take up their posts as soon as possible. The new deputy secretary of a company's party branch was slow to get into the state after taking office, so Pan Fei took the initiative to pair him up, talk about the company's history, talk about inheritance, plan the company's development route, and help him become competent for work faster...

Pan Fei's growth experience inspired the sergeants of the battalion. Everyone felt that there was a direction for hard work and a platform for growth, and their enthusiasm for doing things and starting businesses continued to increase. In the next step, the battalion will continue to optimize talent training measures, build a platform for sergeant talents to make contributions in their posts by establishing a talent pool, opening a "growth night school", and carrying out "five small activities", and promote the formation of a vivid situation of "everyone strives to become a talent and everyone can show their talents".

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军营观察丨打动兵心，从读懂内心开始

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■卢锦涛　解放军报记者　陈典宏

“没想到，连队的一封信打消了父母的顾虑……”新年伊始，第 74 集团军某旅指挥保障连强军故事分享会现场，下士刘锐鹏向连队表达感谢。

原来，去年夏天，刘锐鹏训练时不慎受伤。休假期间，父母发现他的伤病后，对他能否选改军士感到担忧。连队了解情况后，及时寄出一封慰问信，信中详细介绍了他近年来的成长变化和取得的优秀成绩，刘锐鹏父母看后打消了心中的顾虑。

这件事的妥善处理，得益于连队思想工作骨干、下士谢逸帅的作用发挥。谢逸帅在发现刘锐鹏的情绪变化后，主动找他谈心交心，并将情况汇报给连队党支部，才有了连队寄慰问信的一幕。

“像谢逸帅这样的思想工作骨干，在基层很受欢迎。”该旅政治工作部领导介绍，为解决官兵的烦心事，他们积极探索密切新时代官兵关系的方法路径，通过建强思想工作骨干队伍，持续开展“官兵友爱、兵兵互助”等活动，融洽内部关系，进一步提升了部队向心力、凝聚力、战斗力。

思想工作骨干推开战友“心门”并非一蹴而就——油料管理员、二级上士陈浩因一次工作失误被调离岗位，之后他变得有些孤僻，常常叹息“以后的军旅之路没希望了”。列兵李天乐性格内向，下连后时常失眠。班长与他交流过好几次，但很难走进他的内心世界。

“有的是‘犯了错不敢说’，有的是‘闷在心里不想说’。”该旅党委分析后认为，这既与新时代官兵“屏中世界”“云端交流”的生活习惯有关，也与思想工作骨干谈心不深入、方法不得当有关。

“一些传统办法不是不管用，而是没用好。”该旅领导说，他们对思想工作骨干存在的“流水线式谈心”、填鸭式说教等问题进行反思，着眼解决不愿谈、不会谈、谈不深、谈不真等问题，鼓励思想工作骨干改变方式方法，充分发挥主观能动性，灵活大胆地开展工作，提升思想政治工作质效。

“我不问+你不说=误会，我问了+你不说=隔阂，我问了+你说了=尊重，我想问+你想说=默契，我不问+你说了=信任……这是旅队每名思想工作骨干都熟知的‘谈心公式’。”思想工作骨干、二级上士丁俊德说，“关键是怎么掌握这把密切内部关系、打开官兵心锁的‘金钥匙’。”

“别灰心，这点失误不算什么，我以前也有过，振作起来你依然是最棒的。”一次球赛休息间隙，思想工作骨干、油料管理员金森涛把自身经历分享给同场竞技的陈浩，帮助他分析

失误原因。沉默许久的陈浩终于敞开心扉，重新振奋信心。和陈浩一样，在思想工作骨干的帮助下，李天乐也主动说出心事，逐渐乐观开朗起来。

河岸的连接靠桥梁，心灵的连通靠交流。随着思想工作骨干活跃在一线，该旅广大官兵积极向党组织靠拢，向党员干部看齐，携手共进，同心协力，官兵关系呈现出和谐友爱、互帮互助的新景象。

打动兵心，从读懂内心开始

——对第 74 集团军某旅思想工作骨干队伍建设的调查

■陈晓鹏 黄池敬 解放军报记者 陈典宏



第 74 集团军某旅导弹分队组织实弹训练。刘延安摄

直面新生代官兵，做好经常性思想工作面临挑战

第 74 集团军某旅二级上士覃运赏自担任思想工作骨干后，一直有种强烈的“本领恐慌”。

这种恐慌源于现实经历。一段时间，覃运赏所在的警卫勤务连各项任务接二连三，不少战士疲于应对，思想出现波动。

一次，覃运赏在训练场上无意间听到上等兵小张向同年兵“吐槽”：“每天工作和生活三点一线，太枯燥了。”

覃运赏当场反驳，简单地讲了几句使命光荣、军人奉献的大道理。这些话到底能不能讲到小张的心里，他也没有多少把握。

“这种情况折射出思想工作骨干开展工作的能力不足。”该旅政治工作部领导介绍，他们在对近两年新战士进行摸底调查发现，超过 80%的新战士是大专以上学历，不少人入伍前有过工作经历。与之相对的是，思想工作骨干的学历、阅历、视野出现“倒挂”现象。

不管跟谁谈，大都是“一个调”；不管谈什么，大都是“老一套”；不管你听不听，大都要“来一通”。调查发现，部分基层思想工作骨干由于经验不足，给官兵解决思想问题时，空泛讲大道理多、提供解难办法少，导致效果并不理想。这也让不少基层带兵人和思想工作骨干不免感慨：“现在的兵不好管、不好教，思想工作不好做。”

从某种意义上讲，思想工作骨干必须是“更强的兵”——内心更强大，认知有深度，沟通讲技巧。从士兵提干的排长李德铭直言：“行胜于言。一名合格的思想工作骨干，要学会用真理说服人、用真情感染人、用真实打动人。”

某连三级军士长吴新才心中有一大憾事。几年前，班里的上等兵小刘在选改军士前，因违规外出受到处分。

事实上，小刘的日常表现“可圈可点”：军事训练成绩靠前，理论学习积极，在战友中有良好口碑。然而，小刘的问题早有苗头。他不止一次向战友“吐槽”：老家在山沟沟，想到大城市见见世面，没想到部队管得严，当兵两年，让人向往的城市生活都没有好好体验……

当时，连队正在全力抓演习任务准备，作为思想工作骨干的吴新才也是训练骨干，一直忙于推敲训练方案，对班里成员思想波动没有太在意。当时没有被及时拉直的“问号”，最终变成“惊叹号”，这件事给吴新才带来很大冲击。

“思想工作骨干‘身兼多职’并不是啥新鲜事。”警卫勤务连张指导员说，大部分基层连队的思想工作骨干都由管理骨干兼任，管理骨干日常工作繁忙，各项工作很难兼顾。部分非管理岗位的思想工作骨干也常常由能力素质较强的军士担任，但他们多是专业能手，训练任务繁重。采访中，某连二级上士李冲给记者介绍了他的众多“头衔”：军士支委、思想工作骨干、基层风气监督员……

部分思想工作骨干身兼数职，分身乏术，关注战士思想不够，导致个别战士出现问题后才想到从思想上找原因。

基层思想工作骨干遇到的这些尴尬事，引起许多带兵人对思想工作骨干队伍建设的反思：随着社会发展、信息网络发达，战士呈现出思想多元、个性独立等特点，给思想工作骨干做好经常性思想工作带来不小挑战。

把准思想脉搏，学会用“同理心”化解“玻璃心”

某连思想工作骨干李明明想不到，新战士小邓那么快就“变脸”了。

该连官兵常年担负战备值班任务，压力比较大。不少战士分到该连后，不同程度出现了“水土不服”。

谈心交心是我军经常性思想工作的一个重要法宝，也是思想工作骨干一项必备的基本功。面对问题，连队思想工作骨干积极靠上去谈心疏导，做了不少工作。

在李明明眼中，小邓在新战士里算是省心的：文化水平高，军事素质好，心理承受能力强。闲暇时，李明明找小邓谈心，没想到他反过来宽慰李明明：“班长，你放心吧，我当兵就是为了锻炼自己，部队工作和生活我能适应，也觉得很有意义。”

然而，没过多久，小邓仿佛变了个人。训练场上无精打采，时常一个人发呆，脾气也变大了。他的同年兵悄悄告诉李明明，小邓不止一次向他吐槽：“这地方真是没法待了。”

思想工作已经做通，怎么突然会这样？李明明多方“打探”，始终没有找到问题症结。

过了一段时间，再次聊到此事，已经选改下士的小邓苦笑着告诉李明明：当时，谈了 3 年多的女朋友正在闹分手，小邓虽极力挽回，但没办法回到女朋友身边，所以才心急如焚。

该连的另一名思想工作骨干、二级上士林兴珠也有过类似经历。他们班的一名战士日常思想稳定、训练刻苦，有段时间因一点小事就和战友闹翻。后来他得知，这名战士家里遇到变故，心情低落，不知情的战友拿他开玩笑，这才引发冲突。

“有的战士今天工作积极、干劲十足，明天就可能心事重重、无精打采。”李明明感慨地说，如今，迈入军营的战士社会阅历丰富，思想更活跃、个性更鲜明，要找准思想情况的隐性“症结”并不容易。

实际工作中，有的战士思想藏而不露，遇到敏感问题嘴上说的和真实想法不一致；有的更多宁愿向女朋友、家里人、同年兵倾诉，不愿找班长、思想工作骨干等谈心；有的选择把心事默默放在心里，自我消化。

“当好一名合格的思想工作骨干，并不是一件容易的事。”该旅领导告诉记者，年轻战士思想变化和情绪波动背后的原因，单靠带兵人或思想工作骨干的简单几句话是找不到的，想捕捉战士的“心灵电波”，需要一群人的共同努力。

“把准思想脉搏，学会用‘同理心’化解‘玻璃心’。”在该旅领导看来，思想工作骨干要做战友成长进步的“领路人”，用自己的认识和行动带动身边战友；做密切官兵关系的“黏合剂”，善于发挥桥梁作用，及时消除官兵间的误解矛盾；做转化训练成绩落后战士的“助推器”，主动与他们结成互助对子，帮助他们成长进步。

强能减负，让思想工作骨干“轻装前行”

作为思想工作骨干，林兴珠有一本“独门秘籍”，上面记录了班里成员的生日、籍贯、婚姻状况、社会关系等。

当兵10年，林兴珠一直将老班长传授下来的经验，作为开展经常性思想工作的“法宝”。这让他开展思想工作游刃有余，赢得战士们好评。

然而，林兴珠还是遇到棘手问题——新兵小李体能较弱，性格内向。他尝试了能想到的所有办法，换来的却是小李的不领情。

“心理学的一个观点认为，人们在确定自我的意见和判断是否恰当时，往往倾向于同自我在一般特性上相类似的他人进行比较，这说明同一层次的人员思想感情比较接近，心理差距较小。”在该旅组织的思想工作骨干集训上，旅政治工作部领导的授课，让林兴珠看到了问题解决的希望——让年龄相近的同年兵去做思想工作。

和同年兵王二宁聊过几次后，小李敞开了心扉。他告诉王二宁：“觉得身边的战友都很优秀，自己在这个集体中没什么存在感。”

了解小李的真实想法后，林兴珠宣布由小李担任全班内务负责人，负责检查每天的内务。

欣喜的变化开始出现。自从被赋予了任务，小李参加集体活动更加积极，内务水平也显著提升。

“类似王二宁这样的义务兵思想工作骨干，全旅共有 27 名。在思想工作骨干选配上要注重广泛性。不仅要有干部骨干，也要有思想进步、工作优秀的战士；不仅要有党团员骨干，还要有具备一定工作经验的普通年轻战士。”某营苑教导员介绍，在思想工作骨干选配问题上，他们通盘考虑性格特点、兵龄结构、学历情况等因素，合理选配思想工作骨干。这一举措出台后，愿意找思想工作骨干谈心的人渐渐增加。

“越是担子重，越要爱护挑担人。”针对思想工作骨干“身兼多职”、精力分散等实际问题，该旅党委依照相关规定，出台《基层思想工作骨干工作细则》，为思想工作骨干树立威信，减少不必要的工作，尽量让他们“轻装前行”。

令中士陆向兆印象深刻的是，以前总感觉当思想工作骨干，一个重要任务是做好记录。但现在对于谈心本、在外人员联系本等，除了有思想波动或者心理问题的官兵要记录外，其他官兵的情况都不做硬性要求记录，切实把他从记录工作中解脱出来，让他有更多时间用在谈心疏导上。

“思想工作不能取代实际问题的解决，很多思想问题和实际问题往往是联系在一起的。”采访中，不少基层主官提到，如果不能及时解决官兵实际问题，做再多思想工作只是空谈。

“做思想工作既要跟上，又要切实解决实际困难。只有这样，才能增强思想引导的效果。”这是许多思想工作骨干的共识。

战士小钟父亲干农活时被蛇咬伤住院，不仅行动不便且医保迟迟未得到报销，家庭负担很重。小钟主动敲开了指导员的房门汇报此事。指导员了解情况后，马上向旅机关报告，保卫科与卫生连携手，一边了解小钟父亲病情提出治疗意见、一边协调地方医保部门进行报销，很快问题得到解决。在该旅“帮战友”活动中，旅党委专门对他家进行帮扶，小钟的脸上露出久违的笑容。

锐视点

把话说到一起 把心贴在一起

■朱 埠

当下，社会思想文化的多元碰撞与快速传播，对个体思想观念产生前所未有的影响。新时代青年官兵拥有强烈的时代烙印、独特的成长密码、崭新的价值诉求。如何直面变化，做好经常性思想工作，凝聚军心士气，是各级带兵人和思想工作骨干需要思考和解决的问题。

作为思想工作骨干，只有真正倾听兵声、走进兵心、读懂兵情，才能掌握思想动态、消除官兵隔阂、化解心理矛盾、预防倾向性问题，换来大家信任。

实践中，部分思想工作骨干在开展工作时常不得其法。有的凭经验办事，缺乏有效招法；有的对情况掌握浮于表面，聊不到心里；有的做思想工作简单粗暴，缺乏耐心，找不到解决问题的突破口；有的看不懂“网生代”的“新世界”、看不惯他们的“新行为”、看不清他们的“新表情”……

恩格斯说，人们酷肖他的时代，远胜于酷肖他们的生身父母。时代在变，经常性思想工作也需要与时俱进。面对新时代青年官兵，需要了解他们的表达习惯和接受心理，用他们喜闻乐见的语态跟他们交流，这样才能把话说到一起，把心贴在一起，产生共鸣和共情，让教育引导入脑入心。

作为思想工作骨干，如果只讲简单的大道理，现实问题不解决，思想工作就成了“无根之木、无源之水”。主动推倒阻隔官兵情感沟通的“心墙”，积极回应官兵的诉求，需要设身处地为官兵着想，为他们排忧解难，把思想工作做到官兵心坎上，真正筑牢“一条心”“一盘棋”“一条船”的思想根基。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation ｜ To impress the soldiers, start from understanding their hearts

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Xiaopeng Huang Chijing Chen Dianhong Editor: Zhao Leixiang Release: 2025-01-16 06:56:20

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Make good use of the "heart-to-heart formula" to open the door

■ Lu Jintao People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

"Unexpectedly, a letter from the company dispelled my parents' concerns..." At the beginning of the new year, at the sharing meeting of the story of strengthening the army of the command and support company of a certain brigade of the 74th Group Army, Corporal Liu Ruipeng expressed his gratitude to the company.

[74th GA: Southern TC Army, Huizhou, Guangdong Province]

It turned out that last summer, Liu Ruipeng was accidentally injured during training. During the vacation, his parents found out about his injury and worried about whether he could be selected as a sergeant. After the company learned about the situation, it sent a letter of condolences in time, which detailed his growth and changes in recent years and the excellent results he had achieved. After reading it, Liu Ruipeng's parents dispelled their concerns.

The proper handling of this matter was due to the role played by Xie Yishuai, a key figure in the company's ideological work. After discovering Liu Ruipeng's emotional changes, Xie Yishuai took the initiative to talk to him and reported the situation to the company's party branch, which led to the scene of the company sending a letter of condolence.

"Key figures in ideological work like Xie Yishuai are very popular at the grassroots level." The leader of the brigade's political work department introduced that in order to solve the worries of officers and soldiers, they actively explored ways and paths to strengthen the relationship between officers and soldiers in the new era, and by strengthening the team of key figures in ideological work, they continued to carry out activities such as "friendship between officers and soldiers, mutual assistance between soldiers", harmonious internal relations, and further enhanced the centripetal force, cohesion, and combat effectiveness of the troops.

It was not easy for the key figures in ideological work to open the "heart door" of their comrades-in-arms - Chen Hao, a second-class sergeant and oil manager, was transferred from his post due to a work mistake. After that, he became a little withdrawn and often sighed, "There is no hope for the future military journey." Private Li Tianle is introverted and often suffers from insomnia after joining the company. The squad leader has communicated with him several times, but it is difficult to get into his inner world.

"Some people are 'daring not to speak out after making mistakes', and some people 'keep it in their hearts and don't want to speak'." After analysis, the brigade party committee believes that this is related to the living habits of the officers and soldiers in the new era of "screen world" and "cloud communication", and also to the fact that the ideological work backbones do not talk deeply and use improper methods.

"Some traditional methods are not useless, but they are not used well." The leaders of the brigade said that they reflected on the problems of "assembly line-style heart-to-heart talks" and cramming-style preaching among the ideological work backbones, focusing on solving problems such as unwillingness to talk, inability to talk, insufficiency of talk, and insufficiency of talk, and encouraged the ideological work backbones to change their methods and methods, give full play to their subjective initiative, carry out their work flexibly and boldly, and improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political work.

"I don't ask + you don't say = misunderstanding, I asked + you don't say = estrangement, I asked + you said = respect, I want to ask + you want to say = tacit understanding, I don't ask + you said = trust... This is the 'heart-to-heart formula' that every ideological work backbone of the brigade is familiar with." Ding Junde, a backbone of ideological work and a second-class sergeant, said, "The key is how to master this 'golden key' to close internal relations and unlock the hearts of officers and soldiers."

"Don't be discouraged, this mistake is nothing, I have had it before, cheer up and you are still the best." During a break in a game, Jin Sentao, a backbone of ideological work and a fuel manager, shared his own experience with Chen Hao, who was competing in the same game, to help him analyze the reasons for the mistakes. Chen Hao, who had been silent for a long time, finally opened his heart and regained his confidence. Like Chen Hao, with the help of the backbone of ideological work, Li Tianle also took the initiative to speak out his thoughts and gradually became optimistic and cheerful.

The connection of the river bank depends on bridges, and the connection of hearts depends on communication. With the active ideological work backbones on the front line, the officers and soldiers of the brigade actively approached the party organization, followed the party members and cadres, worked together and made concerted efforts, and the relationship between officers and soldiers showed a new scene of harmony, friendship and mutual help.

Touching the hearts of soldiers, starting from understanding their hearts

——Investigation on the construction of the ideological work backbone team of a brigade of the 74th Group Army

■ Chen Xiaopeng Huang Chijing PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

The missile unit of a brigade of the 74th Group Army organized live-fire training. Photo by Liu Yan'an

Facing the new generation of officers and soldiers, doing a good job in regular ideological work faces challenges

Since serving as the ideological work backbone, Qin Yunshang, a second-class sergeant of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, has always had a strong "skill panic".

This panic stems from real experience. For a period of time, the guard service company where Qin Yunshang was located had various tasks one after another, and many soldiers were tired of coping and their thoughts fluctuated.

Once, Qin Yunshang accidentally heard Corporal Xiao Zhang "complain" to a fellow soldier on the training ground: "It's too boring to work and live in a straight line every day."

Qin Yunshang refuted on the spot and simply said a few words about the glorious mission and the dedication of soldiers. He was not sure whether these words could really reach Xiao Zhang's heart.

"This situation reflects the lack of ability of ideological work backbones to carry out their work." The leader of the political work department of the brigade introduced that they conducted a survey of new soldiers in the past two years and found that more than 80% of the new soldiers had college education or above, and many of them had work experience before joining the army. In contrast, the education, experience and vision of ideological work backbones have an "inverted" phenomenon.

No matter who you talk to, most of them are "the same tune"; no matter what you talk about, most of them are "the same old things"; no matter whether you listen or not, most of them have to "come". The investigation found that some grassroots ideological work backbones, due to lack of experience, talked more about empty principles and provided fewer solutions to problems when solving ideological problems for officers and soldiers, resulting in unsatisfactory results. This also makes many grassroots leaders and ideological work backbones sigh: "Nowadays, soldiers are difficult to manage and teach, and ideological work is difficult to do."

In a sense, ideological work backbones must be "stronger soldiers" - stronger in heart, deeper in cognition, and skillful in communication. Li Deming, a platoon leader who was promoted from a soldier, said bluntly: "Actions speak louder than words. A qualified ideological work backbone must learn to persuade people with truth, infect people with true feelings, and move people with reality."

Wu Xincai, a third-class sergeant major in a certain company, has a big regret in his heart. A few years ago, Xiao Liu, a senior private in the class, was punished for going out in violation of regulations before being selected as a sergeant.

In fact, Xiao Liu's daily performance is "remarkable": military training results are at the forefront, theoretical learning is active, and he has a good reputation among his comrades. However, Xiao Liu's problems have long been in the making. He complained to his comrades more than once: his hometown is in the mountains, and he wanted to see the world in the big city, but he didn't expect the army to be so strict. After two years of military service, he didn't experience the city life that people yearn for...

At that time, the company was making every effort to prepare for the exercise mission. Wu Xincai, as a backbone of ideological work and also a backbone of training, was busy thinking about the

training plan and didn't pay much attention to the ideological fluctuations of the team members. The "question mark" that was not straightened out in time at that time eventually turned into an "exclamation mark", which brought a great shock to Wu Xincai.

"It is not new for ideological work backbones to 'hold multiple positions'." Instructor Zhang of the Guard Service Company said that most of the ideological work backbones of grassroots companies are concurrently held by management backbones. Management backbones are busy with daily work and it is difficult to take care of various tasks. Some ideological work backbones in non-management positions are often held by sergeants with strong abilities and qualities, but most of them are professional experts with heavy training tasks. During the interview, Li Chong, a second-class sergeant of a certain company, introduced his many "titles" to the reporter: sergeant branch committee member, ideological work backbone, grassroots atmosphere supervisor...

Some ideological work backbones have multiple positions and are unable to do everything. They do not pay enough attention to the soldiers' thoughts, which leads to the fact that some soldiers only think of looking for the reasons from the ideological perspective after they have problems.

These embarrassing things encountered by grassroots ideological work backbones have caused many soldiers to reflect on the construction of ideological work backbone teams: with the development of society and the development of information networks, soldiers have shown characteristics such as diverse thoughts and independent personalities, which brings considerable challenges to ideological work backbones in doing regular ideological work.

Grasp the pulse of thought and learn to use "empathy" to resolve "glass hearts"

Li Mingming, a backbone of ideological work in a certain company, could not have imagined that the new soldier Xiao Deng would "change his face" so quickly.

The officers and soldiers of the company are on duty for combat readiness all year round, and the pressure is relatively high. After many soldiers were assigned to the company, they suffered from "water and soil incompatibility" to varying degrees.

Heart-to-heart talks are an important magic weapon for our army's regular ideological work, and it is also a necessary basic skill for the backbone of ideological work. Faced with problems, the backbone of the company's ideological work actively approached to talk and counsel, and did a lot of work.

In Li Mingming's eyes, Xiao Deng is a worry-free new soldier: he has a high cultural level, good military quality, and strong psychological endurance. In his spare time, Li Mingming talked to Xiao Deng, but he didn't expect that he would comfort Li Mingming in return: "Squad leader, don't worry, I joined the army just to train myself, I can adapt to the work and life in the army, and I think it is very meaningful."

However, not long after, Xiao Deng seemed to have changed. He was listless on the training ground, often in a daze alone, and his temper became worse. His fellow soldiers quietly told Li Mingming that Xiao Deng had complained to him more than once: "This place is really unbearable."

The ideological work has been done, why did it suddenly become like this? Li Mingming "inquired" from many parties, but he never found the crux of the problem.

After a while, when talking about this again, Xiao Deng, who had been promoted to corporal, told Li Mingming with a wry smile: At that time, his girlfriend, who he had been dating for more than three years, was breaking up. Although Xiao Deng tried his best to win her back, he couldn't get back to her, so he was very anxious.

Lin Xingzhu, another ideological work backbone of the company, a second-class sergeant, also had a similar experience. A soldier in their class had a stable mind and trained hard in daily life. For a period of time, he had a falling out with his comrades over a trivial matter. Later, he learned that the soldier had encountered an accident at home and was in a low mood. The comrades who were unaware of the situation made fun of him, which led to the conflict.

"Some soldiers are active and energetic at work today, but they may be worried and listless tomorrow." Li Mingming said with emotion that nowadays, the soldiers who enter the barracks have rich social experience, more active thoughts, and more distinct personalities. It is not easy to find the hidden "crux" of the ideological situation.

In actual work, some soldiers hide their thoughts and do not reveal them. When encountering sensitive issues, what they say is inconsistent with their real thoughts; some prefer to confide in their girlfriends, family members, and soldiers of the same year, rather than talk to squad leaders, ideological work backbones, etc.; some choose to keep their worries in their hearts and digest them by themselves.

"It is not easy to be a qualified ideological work backbone." The brigade leader told reporters that the reasons behind the ideological changes and emotional fluctuations of young soldiers cannot be found by a few simple words from the leaders or ideological work backbones. It takes the joint efforts of a group of people to capture the "spiritual waves" of soldiers.

"Take the pulse of thought accurately and learn to resolve the "glass heart" with "empathy." In the view of the brigade leaders, ideological work backbones should be "leaders" for the growth and progress of comrades, and use their own understanding and actions to drive their comrades around them; be "glue" to close the relationship between officers and soldiers, be good at playing a bridging role, and promptly eliminate misunderstandings and contradictions between officers and soldiers; be "boosters" for transforming soldiers with poor training results, and take the initiative to form mutual assistance pairs with them to help them grow and progress.

Strengthening the ability to reduce the burden, so that the backbone of ideological work can "move forward lightly"

As a backbone of ideological work, Lin Xingzhu has a "unique secret book" that records the birthdays, native places, marital status, social relations, etc. of the squad members.

After 10 years of military service, Lin Xingzhu has always used the experience passed down by the old squad leader as a "magic weapon" for carrying out regular ideological work. This allows him to carry out ideological work with ease and win praise from the soldiers.

However, Lin Xingzhu still encountered a thorny problem-the new recruit Xiao Li was physically weak and introverted. He tried all the methods he could think of, but in return he was not grateful from Xiao Li.

"A psychological point of view is that when people determine whether their opinions and judgments are appropriate, they tend to compare themselves with others who are similar to themselves in general characteristics. This shows that people at the same level have similar thoughts and feelings and smaller psychological gaps." At the ideological work backbone training organized by the brigade, the lectures given by the leaders of the brigade's political work department gave Lin Xingzhu hope of solving the problem-letting soldiers of the same age do ideological work.

After chatting with Wang Erning, a soldier of the same year, Xiao Li opened his heart. He told Wang Erning: "I feel that my comrades around me are very good, and I don't have much sense of existence in this group."

After understanding Xiao Li's true thoughts, Lin Xingzhu announced that Xiao Li would be the head of the class's housekeeping, responsible for checking the daily housekeeping.

Wonderful changes began to appear. Since being assigned the task, Xiao Li has participated more actively in group activities and his housekeeping level has also improved significantly.

"There are 27 ideological work backbones of conscripts like Wang Erning in the whole brigade. In the selection of ideological work backbones, we must pay attention to breadth. Not only cadres, but also soldiers with progressive ideas and excellent work; not only party and league members, but also ordinary young soldiers with certain work experience." The instructor of a camp garden introduced that in the selection of ideological work backbones, they comprehensively considered factors such as personality characteristics, military age structure, and educational background, and reasonably selected ideological work backbones. After the introduction of this measure, the number of people willing to talk to ideological work backbones gradually increased.

"The heavier the burden, the more we need to care for the bearer." In response to the practical problems of ideological work backbones "holding multiple positions" and distracting their energy, the brigade party committee issued the "Detailed Rules for Grassroots Ideological Work Backbones" in accordance with relevant regulations to establish prestige for ideological work backbones, reduce unnecessary work, and try to let them "move forward with light luggage".

What impressed Sergeant Lu Xiangzhao was that he always felt that an important task of being an ideological work backbone was to keep good records. But now, for the heart-to-heart talk book and the contact book for personnel outside, except for the officers and soldiers with ideological fluctuations or psychological problems, there is no rigid requirement to record the situation of other officers and soldiers, which effectively frees him from the record work and allows him to spend more time on heart-to-heart talk.

"Ideological work cannot replace the solution of practical problems. Many ideological problems and practical problems are often linked together." During the interview, many grassroots officers mentioned that if the actual problems of officers and soldiers cannot be solved in time, doing more ideological work is just empty talk.

"To do ideological work, we must keep up and solve practical difficulties. Only in this way can the effect of ideological guidance be enhanced." This is the consensus of many ideological work backbones.

The father of soldier Xiao Zhong was hospitalized after being bitten by a snake while doing farm work. Not only was he unable to move, but his medical insurance had not been reimbursed for a long time, which put a heavy burden on his family. Xiao Zhong took the initiative to knock on the instructor's door to report the matter. After the instructor learned about the situation, he immediately reported to the brigade headquarters. The security department and the health company worked together to understand Xiao Zhong's father's condition and put forward treatment suggestions, while coordinating with the local medical insurance department for reimbursement. The problem was soon solved. In the brigade's "Helping Comrades" activity, the brigade party committee specifically helped his family, and Xiao Zhong showed a long-lost smile on his face.

Sharp Viewpoint

Talk together and stick together

■ Zhu Bu

At present, the diverse collision and rapid spread of social thoughts and cultures have an unprecedented impact on individual ideas. Young officers and soldiers in the new era have a strong imprint of the times, unique growth codes, and new value demands. How to face changes, do a good job in regular ideological work, and gather military morale are issues that leaders and ideological work backbones at all levels need to think about and solve.

As the backbone of ideological work, only by truly listening to the voices of soldiers, getting into their hearts, and understanding their feelings can we grasp the ideological dynamics, eliminate the gap between officers and soldiers, resolve psychological contradictions, prevent tendency problems, and gain everyone's trust.

In practice, some backbones of ideological work often fail to do their work properly. Some rely on experience and lack effective methods; some have a superficial understanding of the situation and cannot talk to the heart; some do ideological work simply and crudely, lack patience, and find

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16365086.html

基层传真丨一名中士何以夺得全军军事建模竞赛一等奖

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：马永生 胡瑞智 张翔龙 责任编辑：刘上靖 发布：2025-01-17 07:35:54

手机看分享到

“聂凯旋，真了不起”“聂凯旋，祝贺你再获殊荣”……

室外寒气逼人，室内温暖如春。近日，在大家的祝贺声中，第 83 集团军某旅中士聂凯旋接过旅领导送来的获奖证书，脸上洋溢着灿烂的笑容。

这份沉甸甸的荣誉，让聂凯旋走进大家的视线——连队战士，全军军事建模竞赛一等奖，看似相距遥远的两件事，在他身上发生了奇妙的交集。

聂凯旋何许人也？该旅勤务保障营一名战士。高中毕业后，他参军入伍。2021 年 9 月，考入陆军装甲兵学院。第一次参观荣誉室时，学院师生参加全国各种竞赛获得的座座奖杯让他深受震撼，他梦想有一天，自己也能站在领奖台上。

梦想的种子一旦种下，便会快速生根发芽。入学不久，聂凯旋开始对数学建模着了迷。他一有空就钻进图书馆，如饥似渴地读书学习。面对陌生深奥的线性代数、微积分、数学规划等课程，以及相关软件操作，聂凯旋一点点攻关，一步步突破。

日复一日，辛勤的耕耘终有所获。第一次参加全国大学生数学建模竞赛，聂凯旋就夺得吉林赛区三等奖，让他信心倍增。接着参加第四届中国智能机器人大赛，再获深度学习智能车项目一等奖。在随后的两年里，他又接连获得 2 个一等奖、4 个二等奖和 1 个优胜奖。

一连串的荣誉，没有让聂凯旋迷失自我。2023 年，聂凯旋回到旅队，他把目光瞄向被誉为“作战筹划数字标尺”的军事建模，决心用所学知识为战斗力建设贡献力量。

理想很美好，现实却很骨感，他面临不少实际困难：日常训练任务重，用于学习研究的时间严重不足；连队里没有像样的配套资源可以利用……

每一座高山，在坚韧不拔的攀登者面前，都能被征服。面对一缺时间、二无条件的难题，聂凯旋没有放弃，他白天在演训场苦练军事技能，晚上学习编程、算法和建模写作，每天虽很劳累，但向上攀登的甘甜让他乐此不疲。

一次，旅领导来营里蹲点调研，被聂凯旋的故事深深打动。随后，在讨论如何鼓励基层官兵学习成才时，旅党委态度一致：提升部队战斗力，离不开基层官兵的创新创造，机关和营连必须给予支持，积极创造良好条件，让大家有时间、有平台、有资源学习成才、集智攻关。

让聂凯旋感动的是，旅党委说到做到，很快建起了科技工作站，专业技术骨干依托这一平台组建革新团队，进行攻关。同时，机关积极给予各类支持，鼓励基层官兵投身革新实践。有了这些利好条件和扶持，聂凯旋热情高涨，第一时间牵头成立军事建模攻关小组。

去年 5 月，收到全军军事建模竞赛通知后，聂凯旋和战友李豪组队参赛。选择题目时，他们主动弃易就难，选择了更有实战价值的“无人车运输路径规划与物资保障优化研究”。

军事建模没有标准答案，只有更优的解决方案。为此，聂凯旋仿真搭设了地形环境，充分考虑无人车行驶的安全性、稳定性和实效性；构建模型时，结合多次参加演习任务实际，梳理后装保障存在的难点堵点，科学制订前沿阵地保障方案，最终获得全军军事建模竞赛一等奖。

采访中，谈及聂凯旋，很多官兵说大家早就不把他当新闻人物了，因为在旅党委的关心支持下，基层已有更多的“聂凯旋”冒了出来。据介绍，单是近几年，该旅涌现 60 余名基层革新骨干，他们的成果获得多项国家发明专利。

“创新无止境，奋进不止步。”在新的成绩和荣誉面前，聂凯旋头脑十分清醒。作为科技工作站的骨干力量，聂凯旋的下一个目标是无人智能设备研究使用，他立志把军事建模转化为实实在在的战斗力。

编辑感言

不是新闻的新闻

■张 良

几天前，在某部队微信公众号上读到第 83 集团军某旅军士聂凯旋的故事后，编者立即联系集团军的新闻干事，请他第一时间采写报道——一个普通军士勇夺全军军事建模竞赛一等奖，难道不是一条“硬邦邦”的好新闻吗？

但他的解释让我沉默了半晌。他说：聂凯旋在集团军里早已不是新闻人物了，在此次获奖之前，早已拿下多个国家级竞赛奖项……

这名干事的回答让我感慨不已。一名来自基层一线的战士竟然站上了全军竞赛最高领奖台，这多么难得。但更难得的是，在该部队这已不是什么新闻。

细细品味，聂凯旋能取得如此多的成绩，固然与他的天赋和努力有关，但也必然离不开带兵人理念的转变、基层学习成才氛围的营造和部队建设水平的提升。

获奖不是终点，而是将成果转化成战斗力的起点。我们欣喜地看到，聂凯旋和战友牢记学用结合，努力将成果向部队战斗力转化，他们的做法值得点赞。

聂凯旋的战友们早已不把他当作新闻人物，恰恰是这篇报道最大的新闻点，也是我们这个伟大时代人人能成才、人人皆可成才、人人尽展其才良好局面的生动注脚。

Google Translation

Grassroots Fax | How did a sergeant win the first prize in the military modeling competition of the whole army?

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Ma Yongsheng Hu Ruizhi Zhang Xianglong Editor: Liu Shangjing Release: 2025-01-17 07:35:54

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"Nie Kaixuan, it's amazing" "Nie Kaixuan, congratulations on winning the award again"...

It's cold outside, but warm inside. Recently, with everyone's congratulations, Sergeant Nie Kaixuan of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army took the award certificate sent by the brigade leader with a bright smile on his face.

[83rd GA: Central TC Army, Xinxiang, Hebei Province]

This heavy honor brought Nie Kaixuan into everyone's sight-a company soldier, the first prize of the military modeling competition of the whole army, two seemingly distant things, had a wonderful intersection in him.

Who is Nie Kaixuan? A soldier in the service support battalion of the brigade. After graduating from high school, he joined the army. In September 2021, he was admitted to the Army Armored Forces Academy. When he first visited the Honor Room, he was deeply shocked by the trophies won by teachers and students of the college in various national competitions. He dreamed that one day he would be able to stand on the podium.

Once the seeds of dreams are planted, they will quickly take root and sprout. Soon after entering school, Nie Kaixuan became fascinated with mathematical modeling. Whenever he had free time, he would go to the library and study eagerly. Faced with unfamiliar and profound courses such as linear algebra, calculus, mathematical programming, and related software operations, Nie Kaixuan tackled the problems bit by bit and made breakthroughs step by step.

Day after day, hard work finally paid off. In his first participation in the National College Students Mathematical Modeling Competition, Nie Kaixuan won the third prize in the Jilin Division, which gave him more confidence. Then he participated in the Fourth China Intelligent Robot Competition

and won the first prize in the Deep Learning Intelligent Car Project. In the following two years, he won 2 first prizes, 4 second prizes and 1 winning prize in succession.

A series of honors did not make Nie Kaixuan lose himself. In 2023, Nie Kaixuan returned to the brigade. He set his sights on military modeling, which is known as the "digital ruler of combat planning", and was determined to contribute to the construction of combat effectiveness with the knowledge he learned.

Ideals are beautiful, but reality is very skinny. He faces many practical difficulties: daily training tasks are heavy, and there is a serious lack of time for study and research; there are no decent supporting resources in the company...

Every mountain can be conquered by a tenacious climber. Faced with the difficulties of lack of time and no conditions, Nie Kaixuan did not give up. He practiced military skills in the training ground during the day and studied programming, algorithms and modeling writing at night. Although he was very tired every day, the sweetness of climbing up made him never tired.

Once, the brigade leader came to the camp for a field investigation and was deeply moved by Nie Kaixuan's story. Later, when discussing how to encourage grassroots officers and soldiers to learn and become talents, the brigade party committee had a consistent attitude: Improving the combat effectiveness of the troops is inseparable from the innovation and creation of grassroots officers and soldiers. The organs and battalions must provide support and actively create good conditions so that everyone has time, platforms, and resources to learn and become talents and to work together to solve problems.

What moved Nie Kaixuan was that the brigade party committee did what it said and quickly built a science and technology workstation. Professional and technical backbones relied on this platform to form an innovation team to solve problems. At the same time, the organs actively provided various support to encourage grassroots officers and soldiers to engage in innovation practice. With these favorable conditions and support, Nie Kaixuan was enthusiastic and took the lead in establishing a military modeling research group at the first time.

In May last year, after receiving the notice of the military modeling competition of the whole army, Nie Kaixuan and his comrade Li Hao formed a team to participate in the competition. When choosing the topic, they took the initiative to abandon the easy and difficult, and chose the more practical "unmanned vehicle transportation path planning and material support optimization research".

There is no standard answer to military modeling, only a better solution. To this end, Nie Kaixuan simulated the terrain environment, fully considering the safety, stability and effectiveness of the unmanned vehicle; when building the model, combined with the actual practice of participating in multiple exercises, sorted out the difficulties and bottlenecks in the rear-end support, and scientifically formulated a front-line support plan, and finally won the first prize in the military modeling competition of the whole army.

In the interview, when talking about Nie Kaixuan, many officers and soldiers said that they no longer regarded him as a news figure, because with the care and support of the brigade party committee, more "Nie Kaixuan" have emerged at the grassroots level. It is reported that in recent years alone, more than 60 grassroots innovation backbones have emerged in the brigade, and their achievements have won many national invention patents.

"Innovation is endless, and progress will not stop." In the face of new achievements and honors, Nie Kaixuan is very clear-headed. As a backbone of the science and technology workstation, Nie Kaixuan's next goal is to research and use unmanned intelligent equipment. He is determined to transform military modeling into real combat effectiveness.

Editor's Notes

News that is not news

■ Zhang Liang

A few days ago, after reading the story of Nie Kaixuan, a sergeant of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army on a certain unit's WeChat public account, the editor immediately contacted the news officer of the group army and asked him to write a report as soon as possible - an ordinary sergeant won the first prize in the military modeling competition of the whole army. Isn't it a "hard" good news?

But his explanation made me silent for a long time. He said: Nie Kaixuan is no longer a news figure in the group army. Before winning this award, he had already won many national competition awards...

The officer's answer made me feel deeply. It is so rare that a soldier from the grassroots front line actually stood on the highest podium of the whole army competition. But what is even more rare is that this is no longer news in the unit.

If you think about it carefully, Nie Kaixuan's ability to achieve so many achievements is certainly related to his talent and hard work, but it is also inseparable from the transformation of the concept of leaders, the creation of a learning and talent atmosphere at the grassroots level, and the improvement of the level of unit construction.

Winning is not the end, but the starting point for transforming achievements into combat effectiveness. We are delighted to see that Nie Kaixuan and his comrades keep in mind the combination of learning and practice, and strive to transform the results into the combat effectiveness of the troops. Their approach deserves praise.

Nie Kaixuan's comrades no longer regard him as a news figure, which is precisely the biggest news point of this report, and a vivid footnote to the good situation in our great era where everyone can become talented, everyone can become talented, and everyone can show their talents.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16365087.html

一个连队的“胜战之约”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：廖晓彬 向黎鸣 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-01-17 07:01:12 0

陆军某旅以任务牵引激发官兵“双争”热情——

鼓足干劲再赴“胜战之约”

■解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬 记者 向黎鸣

“去年，我们连队打了‘翻身仗’，履行了‘胜战之约’。新的一年，我们要守住荣誉、再创佳绩，实现人人突破、整体提升……”1 月初，陆军某旅道路二连干部楚国梁在新年度工作展开之际，再次与官兵定下新的“胜战之约”。

回顾去年的“履约之路”，楚国梁感慨万千。过去的一年，该连官兵拼搏奋斗、成绩斐然，连队被评为“四铁”先进单位。“我刚到道路二连时，连队各项建设亮点不多，‘一般’‘平常’是大家评价连队整体建设时的常用词。”楚国梁坦言。

后来，该旅领导到连队挂钩帮带，对此情况展开思想摸排和深入调研发现，不少官兵创先争优劲头不足，工作中存在得过且过思想。比如，有的同志认为，单位承担的多是保障任务，练好专业技能、做好日常保障就可以了，没必要严抠细训；有的认为，连队很少参加大项任务和上级组织的比武竞赛，展示自己的机会不多、舞台有限，干多干少区别不大。

“官兵心气不足，就要通过任务牵引的方式，倒逼大家思进取、谋进步、争荣誉。”了解这一情况后，该旅领导与连队干部骨干一起分析形势、出谋划策，明晰工作用力方向。制订补差计划、完善强训方案、明确阶段时限……连队干部骨干在军人大会上与官兵一起定下“胜战之约”：“到年底，坚决打个‘翻身仗’！”

一场关乎荣誉的战斗就此打响：连队党支部充分发挥战斗堡垒作用，干部骨干以身作则、率先垂范，白天铆在训练场练技能，晚上自我加压研究新大纲、拓展学理论；官兵结成帮带对子、组成互助小组，紧盯短板弱项开展专攻精练，强短板、补弱项。后来，他们总结形成“四化”组训法，不仅助推连队军事训练成绩不断提升，还在全旅得到推广。

“只有敢交任务、多压担子，让官兵在摔打中经风雨、见世面、长才干、壮筋骨，才能促进其能力升级，提升基层建设整体水平。”总结这个连的变化，该旅领导深有体会地说。

一次，上级组织建制连比武考核，旅领导全面分析各连建设情况后，最终推荐道路二连参加。受领任务后，连队官兵精神振奋，誓言在比武中为集体争荣誉。为此，连队专门成立攻关小组，聚焦难点课目细化训练方案，通过专长带训、集中组训等方式反复研练，最终在比武考核中以出色表现受到表彰。

付出终有收获！该连官兵士气更加高涨，在群众性练兵比武、野外驻训、演习演训保障等任务中屡创佳绩。去年底，他们在旅队组织的建制连比武考核中斩获第一名。

应急保障能力有待提升，骨干队伍建设还需加强，新兵帮带培养要加快步伐……看着去年年终总结梳理的差距不足，楚国梁盘算着召集干部骨干研商对策。不远处的训练场上，连队官兵精神饱满、干劲十足，向着新的“胜战之约”发起冲锋。

Google Translation

A company's "promise of victory"

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Liao Xiaobin Xiang Liming Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-01-17 07:01:12 0

A certain army brigade uses tasks to stimulate the "double competition" enthusiasm of officers and soldiers-

Work hard to meet the "promise of victory" again

■People's Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin Reporter Xiang Liming

"Last year, our company fought a "turnaround" and fulfilled the "promise of victory". In the new year, we must keep our honor, create more achievements, achieve breakthroughs for everyone, and improve overall..." In early January, Chu Guoliang, a cadre of the Second Road Company of a certain army brigade, once again made a new "promise of victory" with officers and soldiers at the beginning of the new year's work.

Looking back on last year's "road to fulfillment", Chu Guoliang was filled with emotion. In the past year, the officers and soldiers of the company worked hard and made remarkable achievements, and the company was rated as an advanced unit of "four irons". "When I first arrived at the Second Road Company, there were not many highlights in the company's construction. 'General' and 'normal' were common words used by everyone to evaluate the company's overall construction." Chu Guoliang said frankly.

Later, the leaders of the brigade went to the company to help and guide, and conducted ideological investigations and in-depth research on this situation. They found that many officers and soldiers were not motivated enough to be the first and the best, and they had a muddle-through mentality in their work. For example, some comrades believed that the unit was mostly responsible for

support tasks, and it was enough to practice professional skills and do daily support, and there was no need for strict and detailed training; some believed that the company rarely participated in major tasks and competitions organized by superiors, and there were not many opportunities to show themselves, and the stage was limited, so there was not much difference between doing more and doing less.

"If the officers and soldiers are not motivated enough, we must force everyone to think about progress, seek progress, and strive for honor through task-driven methods." After understanding this situation, the leaders of the brigade and the backbone cadres of the company analyzed the situation, made suggestions, and clarified the direction of work efforts. Formulate a plan to make up for the shortfall, improve the training plan, and clarify the time limit for each stage... The company cadres and backbones made a "victory agreement" with the officers and soldiers at the military meeting: "By the end of the year, we will resolutely fight a 'turnaround battle'!"

A battle of honor has begun: the company party branch fully plays the role of a fighting fortress, the cadres and backbones set an example, practice skills in the training ground during the day, and study the new outline and expand the theory at night; the officers and soldiers form pairs and mutual assistance groups, focus on the shortcomings and weaknesses, carry out specialized training, strengthen the shortcomings and make up for the weaknesses. Later, they summarized and formed the "four modernizations" training method, which not only helped the company's military training results to continue to improve, but also was promoted throughout the brigade.

"Only by daring to assign tasks and putting more pressure on the burden, so that the officers and soldiers can experience the wind and rain, see the world, grow their talents, and strengthen their muscles in the fight, can their ability upgrade be promoted and the overall level of grassroots construction be improved." Summarizing the changes in this company, the leaders of the brigade said with deep experience.

Once, the superior organized a competition for the company. After a comprehensive analysis of the construction of each company, the brigade leaders finally recommended the Road Company No. 2 to participate. After receiving the task, the company's officers and soldiers were in high spirits and vowed to win honor for the collective in the competition. To this end, the company set up a special research group to focus on difficult subjects and refine the training plan. Through training with expertise and centralized training, the company was repeatedly trained and finally commended for its outstanding performance in the competition.

There is always a reward for hard work! The morale of the company's officers and soldiers is even higher, and they have repeatedly achieved good results in mass training competitions, field training, exercises and training support. At the end of last year, they won the first place in the competition for the company organized by the brigade.

The emergency support capability needs to be improved, the construction of the backbone team needs to be strengthened, and the training of new recruits needs to be accelerated... Looking at the

gaps in the summary at the end of last year, Chu Guoliang planned to convene cadres and backbones to discuss countermeasures. On the training ground not far away, the company's officers and soldiers were full of energy and enthusiasm, charging towards a new "promise of victory".

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16364920.html

军营观察丨一个蓝军班组的输赢观

来源：解放军报 作者：司长靖 魏允干 鲁桦等 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-01-17 13:23:31

二级上士担纲蓝军班组负责人

■司长靖 魏允干

“什么才是一支真正的蓝军，这支队伍该如何发挥作用？”在陆军某旅，一个常态参与对抗训练的蓝军班组成立，二级上士梁东升被任命为这支新队伍的负责人。作为一名老兵，他迎来一项全新课题。

“到实战化训练中去寻找答案！”很快，一场红蓝对抗被列入训练计划。梁东升明白，对抗是成为一支合格蓝军的最佳途径和最快方式。

红蓝双方严阵以待，对抗正式拉开帷幕。梁东升带领班组按照预定方案展开行动。

“看来红方也不过如此，这次我们肯定能速战速决！”梁东升带领的班组凭借着武器装备的优势果断进攻，迅速突破了红方的第一道防线。察觉红方并未拿出有效的反制措施，蓝方的防备心理逐渐放下，进攻招法更加大胆。

然而，他们不知道的是，这看似一边倒的局势，其实是红方精心布置的“陷阱”。

战场上，硝烟弥漫。红方虽然处于被动，但他们并没有乱了阵脚，而是密切关注着蓝方的一举一动。

梁东升和队友们在不断推进的过程中，逐渐暴露了自己的战术打法和兵力部署。红方抓住时机，开始反击，原本看似混乱和被动的红方，突然变得有条不紊，并迅速重新部署作战单元。

梁东升被红方突如其来的反击打得晕头转向，原本以为胜券在握，却没想到局势瞬间逆转。

“怎么回事？”梁东升还未来得及调整战术，班组便陷入了被动挨打的局面。

随着战斗的进行，红方逐渐掌握了主动权，在红方的猛烈攻击下，蓝方的防线逐渐崩溃。最终，红方成功逆袭，赢得这场对抗的胜利。

“这和我们之前的筹划完全不一样”“我们的武器装备更有优势，这样的结果不该出现”……训练总结会上，梁东升和队友们面对对抗结果，感到困惑和焦虑。

接下来的日子里，梁东升经常带领班组人员泡在会议室学习研讨。“作战方法和手段要有蓝军的样子”“要从实兵演习中体会战术战法精髓”……大家你一言我一语，谈论着自己对蓝军的理解。

经过讨论，梁东升和战友们的训练思路慢慢变得清晰：加强理论学习，调整组员编成、训练计划、武器配备等，学习各种经典战例，重新设计战术战法，逐步探索出一套符合蓝军作战特点的组训方式。他们深知，只有在逼真的实战环境中，不断突破自我，才能真正扮演好“磨刀石”角色，才能让部队锻造出更加过硬的战斗力。

一场“磨刀石”自我淬炼的头脑风暴，在这个班组上演……

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation ｜ A Blue Army Team's View on Winning and Losing

Source: PLA Daily Author: Si Changjing, Wei Yungan, Lu Hua, etc. Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-01-17 13:23:31

Second Sergeant Takes Charge of Blue Army Team

■ Si Changjing, Wei Yungan

"What is a real blue army, and how should this team play a role?" In a certain army brigade, a blue army team that normally participates in confrontation training was established, and Second Sergeant Liang Dongsheng was appointed as the head of this new team. As a veteran, he ushered in a brand new topic.

"Go to actual combat training to find the answer!" Soon, a red-blue confrontation was included in the training plan. Liang Dongsheng understood that confrontation is the best way and fastest way to become a qualified blue army.

The red and blue sides were ready, and the confrontation officially kicked off. Liang Dongsheng led the team to act according to the predetermined plan.

"It seems that the Red side is just so-so. We will definitely be able to win this time!" The team led by Liang Dongsheng attacked decisively with the advantage of weapons and equipment, and quickly broke through the first line of defense of the Red side. Realizing that the Red side did not take effective countermeasures, the Blue side gradually let down its defensive psychology and became more bold in its offensive tactics.

However, what they didn't know was that this seemingly one-sided situation was actually a "trap" carefully arranged by the Red side.

The battlefield was filled with smoke. Although the Red side was in a passive position, they did not lose their footing, but paid close attention to the Blue side's every move.

Liang Dongsheng and his teammates gradually exposed their own tactics and troop deployment in the process of continuous advancement. The Red side seized the opportunity and began to counterattack. The Red side, which seemed chaotic and passive, suddenly became orderly and quickly redeployed combat units.

Liang Dongsheng was dizzy by the sudden counterattack of the Red side. He thought he had a sure win, but he didn't expect the situation to reverse in an instant.

"What's going on?" Before Liang Dongsheng had time to adjust his tactics, the team fell into a passive situation.

As the battle progressed, the Red Army gradually took the initiative. Under the fierce attack of the Red Army, the Blue Army's defense line gradually collapsed. In the end, the Red Army successfully counterattacked and won the battle.

"This is completely different from our previous plan" "Our weapons and equipment are more advantageous, and such a result should not have occurred"... At the training summary meeting, Liang Dongsheng and his teammates were confused and anxious about the results of the confrontation.

In the following days, Liang Dongsheng often led the team members to study and discuss in the conference room. "Combat methods and means should look like the Blue Army" "We should understand the essence of tactics and methods from actual military exercises"... Everyone talked about their understanding of the Blue Army.

After discussion, Liang Dongsheng and his comrades' training ideas gradually became clear: strengthen theoretical learning, adjust team composition, training plans, weapons and equipment, learn various classic battle examples, redesign tactics and methods, and gradually explore a set of training methods that meet the combat characteristics of the Blue Army. They know that only by constantly breaking through themselves in a realistic combat environment can they truly play the role of "grindstone" and enable the troops to forge a stronger combat effectiveness.

A brainstorming session of "grindstone" self-tempering took place in this team...

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16365236.html

新兵成长进行时丨陆军某旅探索开展新兵精细分配定岗

来源：解放军报 作者：邓宏辉 危乔巧 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-01-19 13:52:27

陆军某旅探索开展新兵精细分配定岗——

人岗双向选 沃土育幼苗

■邓宏辉 解放军报记者 危乔巧



该旅组织新兵在旅史长廊开展红色教育。谢瑞烽 摄

“跑步时要调整好呼吸节奏，以防岔气”“匍匐训练时注意身体姿势，避免受伤”……隆冬时节，陆军某旅训练场，新兵易湘鹏完成当天的课目内容后，与战友分享自己的训练心得。

易湘鹏从小酷爱竞技体育，入伍前还学过武术，身体素质、体能基础都不错。去年底新训结束后，他被分配到该旅侦察连，在训练中很快脱颖而出，成为连队军事训练小教员。

“我能短时间内快速适应新岗位，并不断取得新进步，与旅队推行的新兵精细分配定岗举措分不开。”谈起下连后的成长经历，易湘鹏深有感触。

原来，新兵入营集训期间，该旅机关相关部门就结合新兵思想反映，围绕“正确对待分配定岗”开展专题教育，引导大家廓清模糊认识、摆正自身定位，尽快以良好精神状态融入新集体；对新兵的教育背景、专业特长、成长经历、个人意愿等进行全面摸底，统计梳理每名同志入伍前参加行业竞赛、取得等级证书、实习就业经历等情况，并区分不同类别建立“新兵信息库”。

在此基础上，他们专门组织新兵召开座谈会，介绍旅队专业岗位、职能任务、人才队伍建设等方面情况，引导新兵结合自身情况确定岗位意向。同时，把了解到的新兵基本情况提供给基层单位，让各营连结合单位建设、专业岗位等方面实际提出人力需求。

“结合工作实际，我们统筹考虑旅队全面建设、基层单位需要和新兵个人意愿，秉持结合专业编配初分、考虑特长意愿细分、根据具体情况精分的原则，逐一为新兵进行精细分配定岗，最大限度做到量才使用、人岗相宜。”该旅机关干部付梁对记者说，他们此前调研了解到，以往新兵定岗很多时候都是“按缺分配”，方式单一、操作粗放，以至于有的基层单位感觉接收的新兵“不合胃口”，而一些新兵也对分配的岗位“心有落差”，不但不利于新兵成长，而且影响基层整体建设。

为此，该旅在广泛征求意见建议的基础上，着眼人力资源的优化配置，探索开展新兵精细分配定岗，通过“人岗双向选”提升岗位适配度；跟进新兵岗位表现动态进行“二次选岗”，结合用人单位和新兵本人意见视情调整岗位，最大限度做到人岗适配。同时，他们还遴选骨干对新兵开展帮带培养，逐人制订“成长进步路线图”，通过明确目标、榜样引领、激发担当等助力新兵成长成才。

在校读书时，新兵孔令辉已考取计算机网络管理工程师技术水平等级证书。机关部门同志了解他的能力专长后，将其分配到通信分队，并指派专业骨干与其进行结对帮带。如今，孔令辉在岗位工作中发挥特长、优势愈显，进一步坚定了努力的方向。

入伍前，新兵廖绮虹学习过医学专业。该旅卫生连干部了解这一情况后，主动靠上去跟他交流谈心，介绍卫生连岗位设置、职能任务、人员配备等情况。被分配到卫生连后，廖绮虹在岗位上干得如鱼得水，还学习掌握了应急救护等专业技能。

新兵张钊郡是二次入伍，具有一定的驾驶专业基础。结合他的意愿，旅队将其分配到运输连。他铆定岗位精练驾驶技能，很快赢得连队干部骨干认可。“旅队给我提供专业对口的岗位，我一定倍加珍惜、刻苦训练，争取早日取得好成绩为集体增光添彩。”在该旅组织的新兵交流会上，张钊郡如是说。

“育人如种树，带兵人就是种树人。新兵们如同稚嫩的幼苗，能否成长为枝繁叶茂的参天大树，需要每名带兵骨干认真思考和研究。”该旅领导说，在实践探索的基础上，他们指定机关干部跟进新兵岗位成长过程，结合新兵训练生活、教育管理等方面遇到的具体问题，与基层干部骨干一起调整改进工作方法，同步开展心理调适、组织谈心交心和教育引导，帮助新兵坚定信念，在火热军营淬炼成长。

据了解，该旅下一步将总结实践经验、完善工作机制，结合新兵岗位表现遴选人才苗子，针对性提供能力锻造平台，助力他们尽快成长成才；根据旅队人才建设需要，选拔专业技能过硬的列兵担纲训练小教员，为培养骨干队伍储备力量。同时，着眼练用新装备需要积极发挥大学生士兵作用，对有相关专业学习工作经历、基础较好的大学生新兵进行重点培养，通过送学培训、厂家跟训、换岗轮训等缩短成长周期，真正把兵员素质优势转化为军事训练优势，不断为部队战斗力建设注入新动能。

Google Translation

New recruits are growing up | A certain army brigade is exploring the fine allocation and posting of new recruits

Source: PLA Daily Author: Deng Honghui Wei Qiaoqiao Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-01-19 13:52:27

A certain army brigade is exploring the fine allocation and posting of new recruits——

Two-way selection of people and positions, fertile soil for seedlings

■ Deng Honghui PLA Daily reporter Wei Qiaoqiao

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The brigade organized new recruits to carry out red education in the brigade history corridor. Photo by Xie Ruifeng

"Adjust your breathing rhythm when running to prevent side stitches" "Pay attention to your body posture during crawling training to avoid injuries"... In the middle of winter, at the training ground of a certain army brigade, new recruit Yi Xiangpeng shared his training experience with his comrades after completing the content of the day's course.

Yi Xiangpeng has loved competitive sports since he was a child. He also learned martial arts before joining the army. He has good physical fitness and physical fitness. After the new training ended at the end of last year, he was assigned to the reconnaissance company of the brigade. He quickly stood out in the training and became a military training instructor of the company.

"I can quickly adapt to the new position in a short period of time and make new progress continuously, which is inseparable from the fine allocation and posting measures implemented by the brigade." Talking about his growth experience after joining the company, Yi Xiangpeng was deeply touched.

It turned out that during the training of new recruits, the relevant departments of the brigade carried out special education around "correctly treating the allocation and posting" in combination with the ideological reflection of the new recruits, guiding everyone to clarify vague understandings, correct their own positioning, and integrate into the new collective as soon as possible with a good mental state; conduct a comprehensive survey of the new recruits' educational background, professional expertise, growth experience, personal wishes, etc., and statistically sort out the situation of each comrade's participation in industry competitions, obtaining grade certificates, internship and employment experience before joining the army, and distinguish different categories to establish a "new recruit information database".

On this basis, they specially organized a symposium for new recruits to introduce the professional positions, functional tasks, and talent team building of the brigade, and guide the new recruits to determine their job intentions based on their own situation. At the same time, the basic situation of the new recruits was provided to the grassroots units, so that each battalion and company could put forward human resource needs based on the actual unit construction and professional positions.

"In combination with the actual work, we comprehensively consider the overall construction of the brigade, the needs of grassroots units and the personal wishes of the new recruits. We adhere to the principle of combining the initial division of professional allocation, considering the subdivision of specialties and wishes, and fine division according to specific circumstances. We

will finely allocate and assign positions for the new recruits one by one, and maximize the use of talents and the matching of people and positions." Fu Liang, a cadre of the brigade, told reporters that they had previously investigated and learned that in the past, the new recruits were often assigned positions "according to vacancies", with a single method and extensive operation, so that some grassroots units felt that the new recruits they received were "not to their taste", and some new recruits also "felt disappointed" with the assigned positions, which was not only not conducive to the growth of new recruits, but also affected the overall construction of the grassroots.

To this end, the brigade, based on extensive solicitation of opinions and suggestions, focused on the optimal allocation of human resources, explored the fine allocation and posting of new recruits, and improved the job adaptability through "two-way selection of people and jobs"; followed up the dynamics of new recruits' job performance to conduct "secondary job selection", and adjusted the job according to the opinions of the employer and the new recruits themselves, so as to maximize the fit of people and jobs. At the same time, they also selected backbones to help and train new recruits, and formulated a "growth and progress roadmap" for each person, helping new recruits grow and become talents by clarifying goals, leading by example, and inspiring responsibility.

When studying at school, recruit Kong Linghui had obtained the technical level certificate of computer network management engineer. After understanding his abilities and expertise, the comrades in the department assigned him to the communication team and assigned professional backbones to pair him up with him. Now, Kong Linghui has played his strengths and advantages in his job, which has further strengthened the direction of his efforts.

Before joining the army, recruit Liao Qihong studied medicine. After the cadres of the brigade's health company learned about this situation, they took the initiative to approach him to communicate and talk with him, introducing the job setting, functional tasks, and staffing of the health company. After being assigned to the medical company, Liao Qihong worked very well in the position and also learned professional skills such as emergency rescue.

Zhang Zhaojun, a new recruit, was enlisted for the second time and had a certain professional driving foundation. According to his wishes, the brigade assigned him to the transport company. He focused on his position and refined his driving skills, and soon won the recognition of the company's cadres and backbones. "The brigade provided me with a professional position, I will cherish it, train hard, and strive to achieve good results as soon as possible to add luster to the collective." Zhang Zhaojun said at the recruit exchange meeting organized by the brigade.

"Educating people is like planting trees, and the leaders are the tree planters. The recruits are like tender seedlings. Whether they can grow into towering trees with luxuriant branches and leaves requires serious thinking and research by each leading cadre." The brigade leader said that based on practical exploration, they designated cadres to follow up the growth process of recruits in their posts, combined with the specific problems encountered in the training life, education management and other aspects of recruits, and adjusted and improved the working methods with the grassroots

cadres and backbones, and simultaneously carried out psychological adjustment, organized heart-to-heart talks and education guidance to help recruits strengthen their beliefs and grow in the hot military camp.

It is understood that the brigade will summarize practical experience and improve the working mechanism in the next step, select talents based on the performance of recruits in their posts, provide targeted ability-building platforms, and help them grow and become talents as soon as possible; according to the needs of the brigade's talent construction, select privates with strong professional skills to train young instructors to reserve strength for the cultivation of backbone teams. At the same time, with a view to training and using new equipment, we need to actively play the role of college student soldiers, focus on training college student recruits who have relevant professional learning and work experience and a good foundation, shorten the growth cycle by sending them to study and train, training them with manufacturers, and rotation training, truly transform the advantages of soldier quality into military training advantages, and continuously inject new impetus into the construction of the unit's combat effectiveness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16365238.html

新疆军区某团组织多专业实战化联合训练

来源：解放军报 作者：刘金福 师恩泽 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-01-19 13:53:58

新疆军区某团组织多专业实战化联合训练——

复杂环境练体系

■刘金福 师恩泽

“前方道路被毁，迅速前出开辟通路！”冬日，新疆军区某团一场实战化训练在茫茫雪野拉开帷幕。面对突然而至的特情，指挥员李金龙果断下达处置命令。

工兵分队闻令行动，操作手熟练操控机械、开辟应急通道；侦察分队借助无人机对周边情况展开侦察，实时回传战场信息……训练中，冷风裹挟着雪粒，打在官兵脸庞，大家依然精神饱满、士气高昂，在广袤雪野奋勇冲锋，培育战斗精神、锻造过硬本领。

“打仗不分天气好坏。越是天气恶劣、环境复杂，越能锤炼官兵战斗意志、检验装备战斗性能。”该团领导说，近段时间，驻地气温骤降、连降大雪，他们结合新年度训练计划，组织多个兵种专业，围绕战场侦察、战术协同、火力打击等课目组织了此次训练。其间，机关部门结合现地情况，随机导调多种特情，构设难局危局险局，让官兵在近似实战环境中接受磨砺，检验提升部队应急应战能力。

工兵分队作业完毕，步兵分队快速穿过通路。途中，他们遭遇“敌”火力打击。李金龙快速研判态势后果断调整战术，并呼叫炮兵火力支援。刹那间，炮弹呼啸而出，直扑目标地域。与此同时，步兵分队趁机发起冲锋，交替掩护向“敌”纵深突进。

“遭强电磁干扰！”一波未平，一波又起。接到情况通报，通信分队官兵立即按照应对预案切换备用通信信道，快速恢复通信链路。电子对抗分队官兵同步展开搜索，精准定位干扰源，并对“敌”实施干扰压制，确保指挥信息顺畅传递。

恰在此时，侦察分队回传新的情报信息：“发现‘敌’炮阵地！”计算射击诸元、调整射向、装填炮弹……按照分队指挥员指令，炮兵分队官兵展开一系列娴熟操作，对“敌”目标展开火力打击。

“通过此次训练，我看到了自己在使用新装备方面存在的差距。”训练结束，步兵分队中士田鹏录说，下一步，他将针对存在的不足开展专攻精练，在连队专业骨干帮带下，切实打牢基础、逐步补差强能，力争在新年度训练中让成绩更进一步。

Google Translation

A regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region organized a multi-professional practical joint training

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A regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region organized a multi-professional practical joint training——

Complex environment training system

■Liu Jinfu Shi Enze

"The road ahead is destroyed, quickly move forward to open up a passage!" In winter, a practical training of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region kicked off in the vast snowy wilderness. Faced with the sudden special situation, Commander Li Jinlong decisively issued a disposal order.

The engineering detachment acted upon hearing the order, and the operators skillfully operated the machinery and opened up emergency passages; the reconnaissance detachment used drones to conduct reconnaissance of the surrounding situation and sent back battlefield information in real time... During the training, the cold wind wrapped in snow particles hit the faces of officers and soldiers, but everyone was still full of energy and high morale, bravely charging in the vast snowy wilderness, cultivating fighting spirit and forging strong skills.

"Fighting does not distinguish between good and bad weather. The worse the weather and the more complex the environment, the more it can temper the officers and soldiers' fighting will and test the combat performance of equipment." The leader of the regiment said that in recent times, the temperature in the garrison has dropped sharply and heavy snow has fallen. They have organized

multiple arms and specialties in accordance with the new annual training plan, and organized this training around battlefield reconnaissance, tactical coordination, firepower strike and other subjects. During this period, the organs and departments combined the local situation, randomly guided and adjusted various special situations, and set up difficult and dangerous situations, so that officers and soldiers could be tempered in an environment close to actual combat, and test and improve the emergency response capabilities of the troops.

After the engineering unit completed the work, the infantry unit quickly crossed the passage. On the way, they encountered "enemy" firepower. Li Jinlong quickly judged the situation and decisively adjusted the tactics, and called for artillery fire support. In an instant, the shells whistled out and rushed straight to the target area. At the same time, the infantry unit took the opportunity to launch a charge, alternating to cover the advance into the depth of the "enemy".

"Strong electromagnetic interference!" One wave has not settled, another wave rises. After receiving the situation report, the officers and soldiers of the communication unit immediately switched to the backup communication channel according to the response plan and quickly restored the communication link. The officers and soldiers of the electronic countermeasure unit simultaneously launched a search, accurately located the interference source, and implemented interference suppression on the "enemy" to ensure the smooth transmission of command information.

Just at this time, the reconnaissance unit sent back new intelligence information: "Found the 'enemy' artillery position!" Calculate the firing parameters, adjust the firing direction, load the shells... According to the instructions of the unit commander, the officers and soldiers of the artillery unit carried out a series of skilled operations and launched firepower strikes on the "enemy" target.

"Through this training, I saw the gap in my use of new equipment." At the end of the training, Tian Penglu, a sergeant of the infantry unit, said that in the next step, he will focus on the existing deficiencies and carry out specialized training. Under the help of the professional backbone of the company, he will lay a solid foundation, gradually make up for the gap and strengthen the ability, and strive to make further progress in the new year's training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16365242.html

三中全会精神在军营丨按纲抓建破解制约战斗力生成的短板弱项

来源：解放军报 作者：曹春波 赵文彦 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-01-19 14:10:28

陆军某旅深入学习贯彻党的二十届三中全会精神——

深学笃行，按纲抓建强动力

■曹春波 赵文彦

“下达命令要素不齐全”“防护装具穿戴不规范”……日前，陆军某旅“政治工作成绩优异连”组织一场实战化训练，训练结束后，督导组结合训练情况现场讲评，帮助官兵梳理出多个制约战斗力生成的短板弱项。

“《中共中央关于进一步全面深化改革、推进中国式现代化的决定》提出，健全依法治军工作机制。依法治军是实现党在新时代的强军目标的必然要求，基层建设落实依法治军要求，最基本的就是贯彻条令条例，坚持按纲抓建。”该旅领导介绍，党的二十届三中全会召开后，他们要求各级进一步立起严的标准，依法依规按纲抓建，建立健全长效机制，推进部队各项工作在法治轨道上行稳致远。

某营部分连队任务点位多、人员较分散，且各点位情况不尽相同，“大水漫灌式”抓建指导难以发挥有效作用。为此，该营党委结合学习贯彻三中全会精神，组织召开按纲抓建形势分析会，针对各点位特点和任务实际，明确抓建具体内容和目标任务，让基层决策有依据、抓建有参考。“营队抓建指导更有针对性，连里布置任务更加灵活高效，人员安排更加科学合理，官兵工作劲头更足了。”该营某连一名干部说。

据了解，该旅结合学习贯彻三中全会精神，严格落实条令条例和规章制度。他们大力锻造打仗型党委班子，提升把关定向、议事决策、解决问题等能力，严格按照法定程序、标准、权限开展工作，要求机关筹划部署工作、指导检查工作要以法规制度为依据，持续纠治“四风”特别是形式主义、官僚主义，切实解决“五多”问题为基层减负，增强基层建设管理的内生动力。同时，他们深入开展法治宣传教育，引导官兵树立办事依法、遇事找法、解决问题用法、化解矛盾靠法的意识，筑牢依法抓建基层的思想基础，不断提高基层建设正规化、法治化水平。

某连组织的一次学习讨论中，该连一名干部表示，文电经统一汇总、合并处理后，数量较以往明显减少，不少工作通过电话沟通就能及时处理，办公效率大幅提高。“部队调整改革以来，治军理念、治军方式发生深刻转变，各级依法治军工作力度明显增强。”对此，在该连蹲点的一名机关干部介绍，为进一步提升部队正规化建设水平，旅党委要求机关各部门必须根据任务实际、基层实情加强动态统筹，检查指导不得打乱基层正常工作秩序。

深学笃行，按纲抓建强动力。连日来，随着学习贯彻党的二十届三中全会精神不断深入，该旅官兵练兵备战热情更加高涨。训练场上，官兵围绕新装备战斗力生成，集智攻关难点问题、专攻精练重点课题、聚力创新战法训法，不断推动部队战斗力提质升级。

Google Translation

The spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee in the military camp ｜ Build according to the outline to solve the shortcomings and weaknesses that restrict the generation of combat effectiveness

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cao Chunbo Zhao Wenyan Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-01-19 14:10:28

A certain army brigade thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee——

Learn deeply and practice diligently, build according to the outline to strengthen motivation

■Cao Chunbo Zhao Wenyan

"Incomplete elements of issuing orders" and "Irregular wearing of protective equipment"... Recently, the "Excellent Political Work Company" of a certain army brigade organized a practical training. After the training, the supervision team combined the training situation on the spot to comment on it and help officers and soldiers sort out multiple shortcomings and weaknesses that restrict the generation of combat effectiveness.

"The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Further Deepening Reform and Promoting Chinese-style Modernization" proposes to improve the working mechanism of governing the army according to law. Governing the army according to law is an inevitable requirement for realizing the party's goal of strengthening the army in the new era. The most basic thing for grassroots construction to implement the requirements of governing the army according to law is to implement the regulations and insist on building according to the outline." The leaders of the brigade introduced that after the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, they required all levels to further establish strict standards, build according to the law and regulations, establish and improve long-term mechanisms, and promote the steady and long-term development of all work of the troops on the track of the rule of law.

Some companies of a certain battalion have many task points, scattered personnel, and different situations at each point. It is difficult for the "flooding" construction guidance to play an effective role. To this end, the battalion party committee combined the study and implementation of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee to organize a situation analysis meeting on building according to the outline, and clarified the specific content and target tasks of building according to the characteristics of each point and the actual tasks, so that grassroots decision-making has a basis and construction has a reference. "The battalion's construction guidance is more targeted, the company's task arrangement is more flexible and efficient, the personnel arrangement is more scientific and reasonable, and the officers and soldiers are more motivated to work." A cadre from a company of the battalion said.

It is understood that the brigade has combined the study and implementation of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee with strict implementation of regulations and rules and regulations. They have vigorously forged a combat-oriented party committee team, improved their ability to set standards, make decisions, and solve problems, and carried out their work in strict accordance with legal procedures, standards, and authority. They require the organs to plan and deploy work, guide and inspect work based on laws and regulations,

continue to correct the "four winds", especially formalism and bureaucracy, and effectively solve the "five more" problems to reduce the burden on the grassroots and enhance the endogenous driving force of grassroots construction and management. At the same time, they have carried out in-depth legal publicity and education, guiding officers and soldiers to establish the awareness of doing things according to the law, looking for the law when encountering problems, using the law to solve problems, and relying on the law to resolve contradictions, and to build a solid ideological foundation for building the grassroots according to the law, and continuously improve the level of formalization and legalization of grassroots construction.

In a study and discussion organized by a certain company, a cadre of the company said that after the unified summary and merging of documents and telegrams, the number has been significantly reduced compared with the past. Many tasks can be handled in time through telephone communication, and office efficiency has been greatly improved. "Since the adjustment and reform of the troops, the concept and method of military governance have undergone profound changes, and the efforts of all levels to govern the army according to law have been significantly strengthened." In this regard, a cadre of the agency who was stationed in the company introduced that in order to further improve the level of regular construction of the troops, the brigade party committee requires all departments of the agency to strengthen dynamic coordination according to the actual tasks and the actual situation at the grassroots level, and the inspection and guidance must not disrupt the normal work order at the grassroots level.

Deeply study and practice, and build strong motivation according to the outline. In recent days, with the deepening of learning and implementing the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, the enthusiasm of the officers and soldiers of the brigade for training and preparation has become higher. On the training ground, officers and soldiers focused on the generation of combat effectiveness of new equipment, gathered wisdom to solve difficult problems, specialized in refining key topics, and focused on innovating tactics and training methods, and continuously promoted the quality and upgrading of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16365508.html

陆军某旅装甲突击车连引导官兵齐心合力谋建设促发展

来源：解放军报 作者：于云之 宋世杰 刘仁浩 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-01-21 09:00:31

陆军某旅装甲突击车连引导官兵齐心合力谋建设促发展——

人人当主角 个个争创先

■于云之 解放军报特约通讯员 宋世杰 刘仁浩



该连官兵驾驶战车发起冲击。张修铭 摄

寒冬腊月，北风劲吹。陆军某旅综合训练场上，一场战术训练拉开帷幕。硝烟中，某新型装备伴随突击车，以锐不可当之势向目标发起冲锋。空中旋翼轰鸣，多架无人机超低空疾飞，掩护地面分队夺控预定目标。

前方，突击车驾驶员、二级上士谢烈平驾驶战车，向“敌”防线发起冲击；后方，无人装备操纵员、二级上士冯子茂通过监视屏幕密切观察战场情况。

“发现‘敌’火力点！”冯子茂立即启动烟幕发射装置，谢烈平利用“敌”火力间隙灵活机动，找准攻击位置，一举突破“敌”防线。

让人想不到的是，这两名配合默契的战友，过去在训练中一度“颇不对付”。

那年，伴随着改革强军的步伐，该旅两个坦克连经过合编调整，组建起装甲突击车连。

“两个连队都有着厚重历史，官兵技术过硬、作风扎实，演训经验丰富，如今强强联合，必定如虎添翼、相得益彰。”组建之初，时任连长胡忠俊对新连队的建设发展底气十足。

没想到，合编后的一次实弹射击训练，连队成绩并不理想。复盘会上，来自两个单位、被编入同一车组的冯子茂和谢烈平险些吵起来。

“按惯例，炮手应在车辆短停时进行瞄准射击。但我刚瞄准，驾驶员就发动车辆，导致射击出现偏差。”冯子茂愤愤不平地说。

“以前我们连搞射击训练，我就是这么开的，成绩照样不错！”听了他的话，谢烈平不服气地说。

合编后的工作千头万绪，磨合期出现不适应的情况在所难免。但随着工作推进，胡忠俊发现，两个连队官兵虽然能够履职完成各项任务，但很难攥指成拳形成合力，而且，一些同志对此不以为然。

合力的关键在于合心。只有摸清大家的能力底数，尽快统一思想，才能提振干事创业精神状态，应对装备升级、编制重组的挑战。那段时间，胡忠俊和时任指导员蔡宇星随身携带

一个小本，穿梭于多个点位，见缝插针找官兵谈心谈话了解情况，逐人解心结、激动力，树目标、鼓干劲。

“在原来的连队我是技术骨干，合编后工作方式变得不熟悉了，也担心个人发展会受影响”“以前积累的经验现在不太适用，工作节奏和思路也有所变化”“新装备专业技术要求高，想快速上手还是有些吃力”……根据官兵反馈的情况，连队党支部一班人仔细分析官兵工作方式、专业技术水平和作风习惯，想方设法统一官兵思想认识、磨合工作方式，引导大家聚焦新的使命任务当先锋、挑大梁，凝心聚力锻造突击利刃。

基于合编前两支连队同年在浙江平湖组建的历史渊源，他们开设“平湖讲坛”，让官兵登台讲述老连队光荣传统，在互学互赞中增进情感认同；制作“平湖利刃”连史册，记录大家的成长和收获；围绕建连目标开展大讨论，一起擘画新连队建设蓝图，强化主人翁意识，不断增强官兵的归属感、责任感。针对转岗人员专业不对口、组训力量薄弱的情况，他们优化骨干力量配备，遴选专业尖子开展交叉任教，倡导官兵通过结对互助实现专长互学；发挥榜样示范引领作用，大力营造见贤思齐、创先争优的浓厚氛围。

教练员张伟和特级射手岳学杰合编前分属不同连队。张伟组训经验较为丰富，岳学杰专业技术扎实过硬。两人结成互助对子后，仔细分析新装备特点和战友能力基础，结合以往组训经验，探索出新老装备对比组训法。“我们综合考虑官兵能力基础，用渐进对比的教学方式，帮助大家熟悉掌握新装备。”张伟说。他们还将一些复杂的操作流程编写成图文并茂、便携易用的“口袋书”，有效提升训练质效，相关经验做法在全旅推广。

目标明确，所以思想坚定；路径清晰，因此干劲十足。向着推动连队全面建设的共同目标努力，全连官兵在互学互教中不断加深了解，在循序渐进提升能力中“拧成一股绳”。

上级遴选人员参加装备效能检验任务，有的同志建议，效能检验任务对人员专业技术要求高，连队新组建没多久，派一名兵龄长的骨干更为稳妥。连队党支部讨论认为，新装备面前不论兵龄长短，只看能力高低。上等兵黄浩斌虽然兵龄不长，但专业技能过硬，完成任务没问题。

受领任务后，黄浩斌加班加点钻研装备、精练技能，并主动向专业骨干请教经验技巧。最终，他靠着平时扎实的训练，在任务中成功排除了弹药未成功击发的险情，还为装备改进收集了宝贵数据，事迹被写进“平湖利刃”连史册。如今，黄浩斌已成长为一名射击技师。

翻开“平湖利刃”连史册，连队官兵的奋斗足迹清晰呈现：谢烈平主动拓展学习数字化终端操作，顺利通过车长等级认证；冯子茂大胆改进某型装备信息接口，使空地信息流转更加顺畅；下士阎建豪设计的辅助蹬车钩，方便官兵快速进入加装防护棚的装甲车；中士蔡智

龙用手柄代替触控操作，解决触屏设备在移动条件下不易操纵的难题；下士林豪学习动手能力强，善于总结窍门妙招，革新制作的教具帮助官兵养成良好操作习惯……

“系列务实举措有效激发官兵内生动力，大家在建设实践中积极贡献智慧力量。”该连干部邬迪介绍，去年，连队参加新型无人装备作战能力检验，全连官兵上下齐心，白天冒着酷暑钻舱室，在操作维护装备中查找问题，晚上汇总复盘商讨对策。在厂家技术人员指导帮助下，大家以主人翁姿态积极谋战研战练战，经过一段时间努力，解决多个制约战斗力生成的难点问题。随着一项项小发明小创造投入实际应用，某新型无人装备也顺利融入作战体系。

被评为“基层建设先进连”，被表彰为“军事训练一级连”，荣立集体二等功……连队组建以来，全连官兵“拧成一股绳”，推动连队全面建设不断进步。“今天，我光荣地成为连队的一块‘新钢’，我将牢记‘敢打硬拼、勇当先锋’的连训，为突击利刃更加锋利作出自己的贡献！”去年底新兵下连时，连队在荣誉室组织新兵欢迎仪式。入连仪式结束后，新兵李浩楠看着一块块奖牌心潮起伏。他表示，自己将铆定岗位努力训练，锤炼过硬本领，以扎实的战斗作风、顽强的拼搏精神，在连史册上书写属于自己的奋斗篇章。

短　评

以主人翁精神开新图强

■赵晓伟

习主席在二〇二五年新年贺词中指出：“中国式现代化的新征程上，每一个人都是主角，每一份付出都弥足珍贵，每一束光芒都熠熠生辉。”党的十八大以来，国防和军队建设取得的历史性成就，凝聚着每一名官兵的青春与汗水，离不开每一名官兵的挺膺担当和辛勤付出。

改革强军浪潮中，新调整组建单位的使命任务发生了新的变化。变革孕育机遇，唯有打破旧观念、走出舒适区，以奋发作为、实干担当的行动应对新变化，才能不断打开新局面、干出新气象。对于新调整组建连队官兵来说，无论是从无到有白手起家，还是带着原单位的传统转隶改编，都不可避免地面临一个又一个挑战，接下一张又一张战书。开新图强不会一蹴而就，需要每名官兵继续奋发努力，铆定战位当主角、打头阵，埋头苦干、久久为功。

恩格斯说：“许多力量融合为一个总的力量，就造成一个新的力量。”基层官兵的动力越充足，强军兴军的力量就越强大。打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战，需要广大官兵如涓涓细流汇入江海般，把个人奋斗融入强军事业，以主人翁精神不断开新图强，做永远奔腾的浪花。奋斗强军新征程，必然还会面临艰巨繁重的任务、应对各种风险挑战。我们唯有

以时不我待、只争朝夕的姿态，铆定岗位、当好主角，凝聚每一份力量、汇聚每一缕光芒，才能积小胜为大胜、积跬步至千里，不断创造新的荣光。

Google Translation

The armored assault vehicle company of a certain army brigade guides officers and soldiers to work together for construction and development

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The armored assault vehicle company of a certain army brigade guides officers and soldiers to work together for construction and development——

Everyone plays the leading role and everyone strives to be the first

■ Yu Yunzhi PLA Daily Special Correspondent Song Shijie Liu Renhao

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The officers and soldiers of the company drove the tank to attack. Photo by Zhang Xiuming

In the cold winter, the north wind blew. A tactical training kicked off at the comprehensive training ground of a certain army brigade. In the smoke, a new type of equipment accompanied the assault vehicle and charged towards the target with an unstoppable momentum. Rotors roared in the air, and several drones flew at ultra-low altitudes to cover the ground team to seize the predetermined target.

In front, the assault vehicle driver, Second Sergeant Xie Lieping, drove the tank to attack the "enemy" defense line; in the back, the unmanned equipment operator, Second Sergeant Feng Zimao closely observed the battlefield situation through the monitoring screen.

"Found the "enemy" firepower point!" Feng Zimao immediately activated the smoke screen launcher, and Xie Lieping took advantage of the gap between the "enemy" firepower to flexibly maneuver, find the attack position, and break through the "enemy" defense line in one fell swoop.

What is unexpected is that these two comrades who cooperated tacitly used to "not get along" in training in the past.

That year, along with the pace of reform and strengthening the army, the two tank companies of the brigade were combined and adjusted to form an armored assault vehicle company.

"Both companies have a long history, the officers and soldiers have strong skills, solid style, and rich training experience. Now the strong combination will surely be more powerful and complement each other." At the beginning of the formation, the then company commander Hu Zhongjun was full of confidence in the construction and development of the new company.

Unexpectedly, the company did not perform well in a live-fire shooting training after the merger. At the review meeting, Feng Zimao and Xie Lieping, who were from two units and were assigned to the same vehicle group, almost quarreled.

"According to convention, the gunner should aim and shoot when the vehicle stops for a short time. But as soon as I aimed, the driver started the vehicle, resulting in a deviation in the shooting." Feng Zimao said indignantly.

"I drove like this when we did shooting training in the company before, and the results were still good!" Xie Lieping said unconvinced after hearing his words.

There are so many things to do after the merger, and it is inevitable that there will be some discomfort during the running-in period. But as the work progressed, Hu Zhongjun found that although the officers and soldiers of the two companies were able to perform their duties and complete various tasks, it was difficult to form a joint force, and some comrades did not agree with this.

The key to joint force lies in unity of heart. Only by finding out the bottom line of everyone's ability and unifying thoughts as soon as possible can we boost the spirit of doing things and entrepreneurship and meet the challenges of equipment upgrading and organizational reorganization. During that time, Hu Zhongjun and the then instructor Cai Yuxing carried a small notebook with them, shuttled between multiple locations, and found opportunities to talk with officers and soldiers to understand the situation, to relieve their worries, inspire their motivation, set goals, and encourage their enthusiasm.

"I was a technical backbone in the original company. After the merger, I became unfamiliar with the working methods, and I was also worried that my personal development would be affected." "The experience accumulated in the past is not very applicable now, and the work rhythm and ideas have also changed." "The new equipment has high professional and technical requirements, and it is still a bit difficult to get started quickly."... Based on the feedback from officers and soldiers, a group of people in the company's party branch carefully analyzed the working methods, professional and technical levels, and work styles of officers and soldiers, and tried every means to unify the officers and soldiers' ideological understanding and running-in working methods, and guide everyone to focus on the new mission and tasks to be pioneers and take the lead, and unite their hearts and minds to forge a sharp assault blade.

Based on the historical origin that the two companies were established in Pinghu, Zhejiang in the same year before the merger, they opened the "Pinghu Forum" to let officers and soldiers take the stage to tell the glorious traditions of the old company, and enhance emotional identification in mutual learning and mutual praise; make the "Pinghu Blade" company history to record everyone's growth and gains; carry out a big discussion around the company building goals, and work together to draw up a blueprint for the construction of the new company, strengthen the sense of ownership, and continuously enhance the sense of belonging and responsibility of officers and soldiers. In

view of the situation that the transferred personnel are not professionally matched and the training force is weak, they optimize the backbone force allocation, select professional tops to carry out cross-teaching, and advocate officers and soldiers to learn from each other through pairing and mutual assistance; play the role of role model demonstration and leadership, and vigorously create a strong atmosphere of learning from the good and striving for excellence.

Coach Zhang Wei and special shooter Yue Xuejie belonged to different companies before the merger. Zhang Wei has rich experience in training, and Yue Xuejie has solid professional skills. After the two formed a mutual assistance pair, they carefully analyzed the characteristics of the new equipment and the basic ability of their comrades, combined with previous training experience, and explored a training method for comparing new and old equipment. "We comprehensively consider the basic ability of officers and soldiers, and use a gradual comparison teaching method to help everyone familiarize themselves with the new equipment." Zhang Wei said. They also compiled some complex operating procedures into a "pocket book" with pictures and texts, which is portable and easy to use, effectively improving the quality and effectiveness of training, and the relevant experience and practices are promoted throughout the brigade.

The goal is clear, so the mind is firm; the path is clear, so the motivation is full. Working towards the common goal of promoting the comprehensive construction of the company, the officers and soldiers of the whole company continue to deepen their understanding in mutual learning and teaching, and "twist together" in the step-by-step improvement of their abilities.

The superiors selected personnel to participate in the equipment effectiveness inspection task. Some comrades suggested that the effectiveness inspection task has high professional and technical requirements for personnel. It is more prudent to send a backbone with a long service time since the company was newly established not long ago. The company party branch discussed and believed that in front of new equipment, regardless of the length of service time, only the ability level is considered. Although Corporal Huang Haobin has not been in the army for long, he has strong professional skills and can complete the task without any problems.

After receiving the task, Huang Haobin worked overtime to study the equipment, refine his skills, and actively asked professional backbones for experience and skills. In the end, relying on his usual solid training, he successfully eliminated the danger of unsuccessful firing of ammunition during the mission, and also collected valuable data for equipment improvement. His deeds were written into the history of the "Pinghu Blade" company. Today, Huang Haobin has grown into a shooting technician.

Opening the history of the "Pinghu Blade" company, the struggles of the company's officers and soldiers are clearly presented: Xie Lieping took the initiative to expand and learn digital terminal operations and successfully passed the vehicle commander level certification; Feng Zimao boldly improved the information interface of a certain type of equipment to make the air-to-ground information flow smoother; the auxiliary pedal hook designed by Corporal Yan Jianhao facilitated the officers and soldiers to quickly enter the armored vehicle with a protective shed; Sergeant Cai

Zhilong used a handle instead of touch operation to solve the problem that touch screen equipment is difficult to operate under mobile conditions; Corporal Lin Hao has strong hands-on learning ability, is good at summarizing tricks and tricks, and innovates and produces teaching aids to help officers and soldiers develop good operating habits...

"A series of pragmatic measures effectively stimulate the endogenous motivation of officers and soldiers, and everyone actively contributes wisdom and strength in construction practice." Wu Di, a cadre of the company, introduced that last year, the company participated in the combat capability test of new unmanned equipment. All officers and soldiers of the company worked together, braving the scorching heat to drill into the cabin during the day, find problems in the operation and maintenance of equipment, and summarize and review the countermeasures at night. With the guidance and help of the manufacturer's technical staff, everyone actively planned, studied and trained for war as a master. After a period of hard work, they solved many difficult problems that restricted the generation of combat effectiveness. With the practical application of small inventions and creations, a new type of unmanned equipment has also been successfully integrated into the combat system.

It was rated as an "advanced company in grassroots construction", commended as a "first-level company in military training", and awarded the second-class collective merit... Since the establishment of the company, all officers and soldiers of the company have "twisted into one rope" to promote the continuous progress of the company's comprehensive construction. "Today, I am honored to become a piece of 'new steel' in the company. I will remember the company training of 'dare to fight hard and be a pioneer', and make my own contribution to the sharper assault blade!" When the new recruits joined the company at the end of last year, the company organized a welcome ceremony for the new recruits in the honor room. After the ceremony, the new recruit Li Haonan looked at the medals and his heart was ups and downs. He said that he would focus on his post and work hard to hone his skills, and write his own struggle chapter in the company's history with a solid fighting style and tenacious fighting spirit.

Short Comment

Opening up new opportunities with the spirit of ownership

■ Zhao Xiaowei

In his New Year's message for 2025, President Xi Jinping pointed out: "On the new journey of Chinese-style modernization, everyone is the protagonist, every contribution is precious, and every beam of light is shining." Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the historic achievements made in national defense and military construction have condensed the youth and sweat of every officer and soldier, and are inseparable from the responsibility and hard work of every officer and soldier.

In the wave of reform and strengthening the army, the mission and tasks of the newly adjusted and established units have undergone new changes. Change breeds opportunities. Only by breaking old ideas, stepping out of the comfort zone, and responding to new changes with vigorous and practical actions can we continuously open up new situations and create new atmospheres. For the officers and soldiers of the newly adjusted and established companies, whether they start from scratch or transfer and reorganize with the traditions of the original units, they will inevitably face challenges one after another and take on one challenge after another. New efforts will not be achieved overnight. Every soldier needs to continue to work hard, fix their positions, play the leading role, take the lead, work hard, and work hard for a long time.

Engels said: "When many forces merge into a total force, a new force will be created." The more motivated the grassroots officers and soldiers are, the stronger the force of strengthening the army will be. To fight the tough battle to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army, it is necessary for the officers and soldiers to integrate their personal struggles into the cause of strengthening the army like a trickle of water merging into the river and the sea, and to constantly make new efforts with the spirit of ownership, and be the ever-running waves. In the new journey of striving for a strong army, we will inevitably face arduous and heavy tasks and deal with various risks and challenges. Only by fixing our positions, playing the leading role, gathering every bit of strength, and gathering every ray of light with a sense of urgency and a sense of urgency, can we accumulate small victories into big victories, accumulate small steps into a thousand miles, and constantly create new glory.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16365815.html

新春走军营丨第 78 集团军某旅开展低温条件下保障训练

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春节前夕，记者目睹第 78 集团军某旅开展低温条件下保障训练——

助力战鹰斗严寒

■李 刚 解放军报记者 奉云鹤

临近春节的一天，天色未亮，寒气袭人，第 78 集团军某旅机场已是一派忙碌景象。

记者走进该旅机库看到，机务官兵正紧张有序地进行新列装直升机飞行前准备。“冬季训练，要做的准备工作很多，其中一项就是给直升机重点机件加温，确保装备能够快速启动。这个加温设备是我们联合院校、厂家共同研制的。”旅领导告诉记者。

该旅地处高纬度地区，冬季漫长，要提升部队战斗力水平，官兵必须过好严寒关。为缩短低温条件下飞行准备时间，他们探索机体覆盖保温等多类保障方法。这些方法中，既凝聚了专家教授的智慧，也有基层官兵的主动作为。

该旅机务官兵对时间格外敏感，好像每个人心中都装着一块“秒表”。机械员王珂说：“只有精确掌握飞行安全的基础值，才能合理利用时间资源，提升部队低温条件下快速保障能力。”

记者看到，机库内，机务官兵分秒必争投入工作。该旅领导介绍，新装备电子设备高度集成，操作系统更加灵敏精准，对官兵操作精度提出了更高要求。

“直升机机件变小了，我们要学习的内容却更多了。”王珂说。

为尽快掌握新装备性能，该旅机务官兵白天开展实操训练，晚上学习理论知识；为充分论证低温条件对装备效能的影响，他们顶风雪、冒严寒，连续数昼夜坚守在装备阵地上，成功采集上百项装备保障数据……

晨光熹微，一切准备就绪，飞行训练随即展开。

“低气象条件下飞行，飞行员要克服能见度低等不利因素影响，非常考验心理素质和技战术水平。”该旅领导介绍，他们将低气象条件下飞行训练作为战斗力生成的增长点，瞄准短板弱项开展编队飞行、模拟特情处置等训练，锤炼飞行员作战本领。

铁翼飞旋，一架架直升机快速抵达目标空域，这让记者感受到该旅官兵对时间的精准把控。旅作训科科长说：“协同作战首先要在时间上做好协同，快速抵达是形成联合打击能力的基础。”

前不久，该旅新列装直升机首次参加上级组织的冬季实战化演训。官兵高标准完成低温条件下要点夺控、低空突防、定点投送等课目，多项战术战法得到检验。

Google Translation

Visiting the military camp during the Spring Festival | A brigade of the 78th Group Army conducts support training under low temperature conditions

[78th GA: Northern TC Army, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province]

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Gang Feng Yunhe Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-01-23 08:00:09

On the eve of the Spring Festival, the reporter witnessed a brigade of the 78th Group Army conducting support training under low temperature conditions——

Helping the war eagles fight the severe cold

■ Li Gang PLA Daily reporter Feng Yunhe

One day near the Spring Festival, the sky was still dark and the cold was biting. The airport of a brigade of the 78th Group Army was already busy.

The reporter walked into the hangar of the brigade and saw that the maintenance officers and soldiers were nervously and orderly preparing for the flight of the newly equipped helicopters. "There are many preparations to be done for winter training, one of which is to heat up the key parts of the helicopter to ensure that the equipment can start quickly. This heating equipment was developed jointly by us, colleges and manufacturers." The brigade leader told reporters.

The brigade is located in a high-latitude area with a long winter. To improve the combat effectiveness of the troops, the officers and soldiers must survive the severe cold. In order to shorten the flight preparation time under low temperature conditions, they explored various support methods such as covering the fuselage for insulation. These methods not only embody the wisdom of experts and professors, but also the initiative of grassroots officers and soldiers.

The maintenance officers and soldiers of the brigade are extremely sensitive to time, as if everyone has a "stopwatch" in their hearts. Mechanic Wang Ke said: "Only by accurately grasping the basic value of flight safety can we make rational use of time resources and improve the rapid support capabilities of the troops under low temperature conditions."

The reporter saw that in the hangar, maintenance officers and soldiers were racing against time to work. The brigade leaders introduced that the electronic equipment of the new equipment is highly integrated, and the operating system is more sensitive and accurate, which puts higher requirements on the operation accuracy of officers and soldiers.

"The helicopter parts have become smaller, but we have more to learn." Wang Ke said.

In order to master the performance of new equipment as soon as possible, the maintenance officers and soldiers of the brigade carried out practical training during the day and studied theoretical knowledge at night; in order to fully demonstrate the impact of low temperature conditions on equipment effectiveness, they braved the wind and snow and the severe cold, and stayed on the equipment position for several days and nights, successfully collecting hundreds of equipment support data...

In the early morning, everything was ready, and flight training began immediately.

"When flying under low weather conditions, pilots must overcome the adverse factors such as low visibility, which is a great test of psychological quality and technical and tactical level." The leaders of the brigade introduced that they regard flight training under low weather conditions as a growth point for combat effectiveness generation, aiming at shortcomings and weaknesses to carry out formation flying, simulated special situation handling and other training to hone pilots' combat skills.

The iron wings are spinning, and helicopters quickly arrive at the target airspace, which makes reporters feel the precise control of time by the officers and soldiers of the brigade. The chief of the brigade's training department said: "Coordinated operations must first be coordinated in time, and rapid arrival is the basis for forming joint strike capabilities."

Not long ago, the brigade's newly equipped helicopters participated in the winter combat training organized by the superior for the first time. The officers and soldiers completed tasks such as seizing key points under low temperature conditions, low-altitude penetration, and targeted delivery with high standards, and a number of tactics and strategies were tested.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16365864.html

比学赶超氛围拉满！演训场上战友争着为战车加颗星

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：牛昱森 叶玉伯 肖凡 责任编辑：刘上靖 发布：2025-01-23 06:51:47

手机看分享到

新疆军区某团通过荣誉激励浓厚比学赶超氛围——

“我为战车加颗星”

■牛昱森 叶玉伯 肖 凡

新年伊始，高原腹地。新疆军区某团演训场战车列阵，一场特殊而庄重的荣誉仪式——“我为战车加颗星”活动正在进行。一声令下，官兵快速在战车旁整齐列队，静候荣耀时刻的到来。

现场，编号“战 3 车”的战车车身上，3 颗红星格外引人注目。随着一阵激昂的乐曲响起，在全团官兵注视下，该团一名领导大步上前，将一颗红星郑重地交到“战 3 车”车长、二级上士张震手上。

阳光照射，红星闪耀，现场掌声雷动。

“这是‘战 3 车’获得的第 4 颗红星。”张震与战友将红星贴上车身，整齐排列的 4 颗红星熠熠生辉。“红星承载着车组全体成员的奋斗与汗水，既是对大家艰辛付出的肯定，也是对干好新年度工作的激励。”张震说。

“为取得优秀成绩的战车举行授星仪式，是我们团通过荣誉激励浓厚比学赶超氛围的有益尝试。”该团领导介绍，他们在工作中定期开展战车评级加星活动，每当官兵参加比武考

核、遂行重大任务、攻克训练难题等取得优异成绩，所在车组就会被表彰增加一颗红星，以此动态反映官兵练兵备战实绩，形成良好示范带动效应。

之前的几次演训任务中，张震驾驶战车和战友凭借出色表现取得优异成绩。去年底，他又驾战车参加某型靶弹实射任务，跟踪目标时某终端突发故障，经验丰富的车组成员迅速排除故障，最终圆满完成任务。在新年度训练展开之际，该团在训练场再次为他们组织授星仪式。

“这项活动开展后的第一颗红星，就授予了‘战 3 车’。”该团领导提及“战 3 车”刚列装地空导弹连时的往事。那段时间，连队官兵看着陌生的“新战友”，内心既高兴又忐忑：新装备性能更优，战斗力更强，列装连队无疑是件大喜事。但演训在即，面对刚入列的全新装备，能否在任务中好好驾驭它，大家心里一时没底。连队党支部一班人研究后决定，将这一任务交给经验丰富的张震所在车组。

起初，面对众多操作按钮和复杂的电子系统，张震倍感压力。但作为车长，他更知责任重大，与战友展开艰苦攻关。他们从研究说明书开始，一边加班加点学习理论知识，一边围绕部件结构、制造原理、性能特点等深究细研。请教骨干、查阅资料、联系厂家……张震和战友凭着不服输的劲头，誓言“拿下”新装备。功夫不负有心人。经过一段时间合力攻关，他们不但熟悉了战车基本操作，而且对一些小故障也能自主判断和排除。

那次任务展开后，面对陌生地域复杂环境，“战 3 车”车组成员沉着冷静，按照指令逐一完成各项任务。孰料，就在他们即将锁定目标时，信号却突然从终端显示屏上消失。张震与战友快速分析情况，果断切换搜索模式、调整发射参数，发现并锁定目标后依令实施打击，成功命中目标。

“这次任务结束后，机关部门在调研论证的基础上，结合官兵意见建议，制订完善为战车评级加星活动方案，并将团队第一颗红星授予了‘战 3 车’。”该团领导说。

战车授星，催人奋进。该团不断总结完善相关做法，结合年度工作常态开展“我为战车加颗星”岗位实践活动，引导官兵平时铆定岗位练强专业技能；跟进野外驻训、演习演训等，开展战地表彰暨授星仪式，激励大家在岗位任务中担重任、当先锋。

荣誉激发内动力，榜样引领创佳绩。勤务保障营通过某型装备小修能力认证，运输连结合远距离高海拔机动存在的不足总结梳理 10 条改进措施，团“创客工作室”集智攻关有效提升某型火炮射击精度……在“战 3 车”车组示范带动下，该团官兵日常训练你追我赶，任务面前主动请缨，多课目训练成绩屡创新纪录，多项练兵备战难题得到解决。

前不久，一批新兵下连走上专业岗位。他们除了学习部队光荣历史和优良传统外，“战 3 车”列装后的成绩也成为大家“入营第一课”重要内容。

授星仪式现场，来自广西桂林的新兵毛仁鹏，听着官兵砺兵高原的故事，看着战车光荣授星的场面，心中涌起学习直追的劲头。活动结束后，该团随即展开训练，毛仁鹏所在车组突遇通信故障。关键时刻，他发挥大学所学专业优势，在班长指导下很快排除故障，保障车组顺利完成训练。

Google Translation

The atmosphere of learning from each other and catching up is full! Comrades on the training ground compete to add a star to the tank

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Niu Yusen Ye Yubo Xiao Fan Editor: Liu Shangjing Release: 2025-01-23 06:51:47

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A regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region has created a strong atmosphere of learning from each other and catching up through honor incentives-

"I add a star to the tank"

■Niu Yusen Ye Yubo Xiao Fan

At the beginning of the new year, in the heart of the plateau. The tanks of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region are lined up on the training ground, and a special and solemn honor ceremony-"I add a star to the tank" activity is in progress. At the command, the officers and soldiers quickly lined up neatly beside the tank, waiting for the arrival of the glorious moment.

At the scene, the three red stars on the body of the tank numbered "Zhan 3" were particularly eye-catching. As a burst of exciting music sounded, under the gaze of all the officers and soldiers of the regiment, a leader of the regiment strode forward and solemnly handed a red star to the commander of the "Zhan 3 vehicle", 2nd Sergeant Zhang Zhen.

The sun shone, the red star shone, and the applause on the scene was thunderous.

"This is the fourth red star won by the 'Zhan 3 vehicle'." Zhang Zhen and his comrades pasted the red star on the body of the vehicle, and the four neatly arranged red stars shone brightly. "The red star carries the struggle and sweat of all members of the crew. It is not only an affirmation of everyone's hard work, but also an incentive for doing a good job in the new year." Zhang Zhen said.

"Holding a star-awarding ceremony for the tanks that have achieved excellent results is a beneficial attempt by our regiment to create a strong atmosphere of learning and surpassing through honor incentives." The leaders of the regiment introduced that they regularly carry out tank rating and star-adding activities at work. Whenever officers and soldiers participate in competitions and assessments, carry out major tasks, and overcome training difficulties and achieve excellent results, their crews will be commended and given an additional red star, so as to dynamically reflect the

actual performance of officers and soldiers in training and preparation for war, and form a good demonstration and driving effect.

In several previous training missions, Zhang Zhen drove the tank and his comrades to achieve excellent results with their outstanding performance. At the end of last year, he drove the tank to participate in a certain type of target missile live-fire mission. When tracking the target, a terminal suddenly malfunctioned. The experienced crew members quickly eliminated the fault and finally completed the mission successfully. At the beginning of the new year's training, the regiment organized a star-awarding ceremony for them again at the training ground.

"The first red star after the launch of this activity was awarded to the 'Zhan 3 vehicle'." The leader of the regiment mentioned the past when the "Zhan 3 vehicle" was just equipped with the surface-to-air missile company. During that time, the company's officers and soldiers looked at the unfamiliar "new comrades" and felt happy and uneasy: the new equipment has better performance and stronger combat effectiveness, and it is undoubtedly a great joy to be equipped with the company. But the training is imminent, and facing the new equipment that has just been put into service, whether it can be well controlled in the mission, everyone is unsure for a while. After research, a group of people from the company's party branch decided to give this task to the experienced Zhang Zhen's crew.

At first, facing many operating buttons and complex electronic systems, Zhang Zhen felt pressured. But as a commander, he knew that he had a heavy responsibility and started hard work with his comrades. They started by studying the manual, working overtime to learn theoretical knowledge, and studying the structure of components, manufacturing principles, performance characteristics, etc. Consulting backbones, consulting materials, contacting manufacturers... Zhang Zhen and his comrades vowed to "take down" the new equipment with their unyielding spirit. Hard work pays off. After a period of joint efforts, they not only became familiar with the basic operation of the tank, but also independently judged and eliminated some minor faults.

After the mission was launched, facing the complex environment of unfamiliar areas, the crew members of the "Zhan 3 Vehicle" were calm and calm, and completed each task one by one according to instructions. Unexpectedly, just when they were about to lock the target, the signal suddenly disappeared from the terminal display. Zhang Zhen and his comrades quickly analyzed the situation, decisively switched the search mode, adjusted the launch parameters, found and locked the target, and carried out the strike according to the order, and successfully hit the target.

"After the mission was completed, the headquarters department, based on the research and demonstration, combined with the opinions and suggestions of the officers and soldiers, formulated and improved the activity plan for rating and adding stars to the tanks, and awarded the team's first red star to the 'Zhan 3 tank'." The leader of the regiment said.

The star awarding of tanks is inspiring. The regiment constantly summarizes and improves relevant practices, and carries out the "I add a star for the tank" job practice activities in combination with

the annual work routine, guiding officers and soldiers to strengthen their professional skills in their posts at ordinary times; follow up on field training, exercises and training, and carry out battlefield commendation and star awarding ceremonies to encourage everyone to take on important responsibilities and be pioneers in their job tasks.

Honor inspires internal motivation, and role models lead to outstanding achievements. The service support battalion passed the minor repair capability certification of a certain type of equipment. The transport company summarized and sorted out 10 improvement measures based on the shortcomings of long-distance and high-altitude mobility. The regiment's "Maker Studio" collectively tackled problems and effectively improved the shooting accuracy of a certain type of artillery... Driven by the demonstration of the "Zhan 3 vehicle" crew, the officers and soldiers of the regiment chased each other in daily training, took the initiative to volunteer in front of the mission, and repeatedly set new records in the training results of multiple subjects. Many training and preparation problems have been solved.

Not long ago, a group of recruits went to the company to take up professional positions. In addition to learning the glorious history and fine traditions of the troops, the achievements of the "Zhan 3 vehicle" after being equipped have also become an important part of everyone's "first lesson in the camp".

At the star awarding ceremony, Mao Renpeng, a new recruit from Guilin, Guangxi, listened to the stories of officers and soldiers training on the plateau and watched the scene of the glorious star awarding of the tank, and the enthusiasm for learning and catching up surged in his heart. After the event, the regiment immediately started training, and Mao Renpeng's crew suddenly encountered a communication failure. At the critical moment, he took advantage of his major learned in college and quickly eliminated the fault under the guidance of the squad leader to ensure that the crew completed the training smoothly.

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新春走军营丨”冰窟哨所”的暖心年

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王雁翔 李 岩 责任编辑：于雅倩 发布：2025-02-01

“冰窟哨所”的暖心年

■解放军报记者 王雁翔 李 岩

中国最冷的地方在哪里？许多人的第一印象是”神州北极”漠河。其实，地处阿尔泰山南麓的新疆可可托海，寒冷一点不逊于漠河。它另一个鲜为人知的名字是”中国第二寒极”。

除夕，记者来到被誉为”冰窟哨所”的可可托海边防连，与官兵一起过年。室外的温度计显示：零下 43 摄氏度。指导员胡明敏告诉记者：”去年，这里的最低气温达到零下 52.3 摄氏度。”

走进营区新建的家属来队住房，不时传来家属和孩子们的欢声笑语，为连队增添了几分热闹。”以前连队生活条件简陋，官兵家属春节很少来队。”胡明敏说，去年 8 月，家属来队住房建成投入使用。今年春节，有 4 名家属带孩子来队过年。房间里生活设施一应俱全，家属来队可”拎包入住”。

在连队干部吕政的”团圆房”，记者看到，他正陪 5 岁的女儿做游戏，妻子张苏萌满脸幸福地坐在一旁。春节前，吕政想让家人来队过年，张苏萌一开始有些犹豫，来队后发现房间布置得温馨雅致，生活条件比以前大为改善，悬着的心才放了下来。

“说实话，以往有点怕过年，除夕夜从哨位上看到远处村庄的烟花，让人更想家。”中士邱泉鑫说，这次新婚妻子胡晓丽来边关过年，让他十分高兴。去年结婚前，胡晓丽从河南老家来队，对边防官兵的戍边生活多了几分了解。此后，在战友们的祝福中，她与邱泉鑫领了结婚证。

“家是最小国，国是千万家。边防哨所连着万家灯火，正是因为有边防官兵的守护，才有我们的幸福生活。”胡晓丽说。

走进连队体能训练馆，各种训练器材很齐全。与记者聊起连队新变化，官兵争相打开话匣子：”现在哨所建有通信基站，还安装了锅炉，随时能洗热水澡……”

这时，胡明敏告诉大家一个好消息：”今年年夜饭，家属们不仅各自做几道拿手菜，还准备了几个小节目。”顿时，连队官兵乐开了花。

夜里，新年的钟声响起，连队哨位上，几名哨兵高度警惕地观察着周边情况。”守护万家团圆，是我们的神圣职责。边关有我们在，请祖国和人民放心！”一名哨兵坚定地说。

Google Translation

Visiting the military camp during the Spring Festival | A heartwarming year at the “Ice Cave Outpost”

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Yanxiang Li Yan Editor: Yu Yaqian Published: 2025-02-01

A heartwarming year at the “Ice Cave Outpost”

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Wang Yanxiang Li Yan

Where is the coldest place in China? Many people's first impression is Mohe, the "North Pole of China". In fact, Keketuohai in Xinjiang, located at the southern foot of the Altai Mountains, is no less cold than Mohe. Its other little-known name is "China's second coldest pole".

On New Year's Eve, the reporter came to the Keketuohai Sea Defense Company, known as the "Ice Cave Outpost", and celebrated the New Year with the officers and soldiers. The outdoor thermometer showed: minus 43 degrees Celsius. Instructor Hu Mingmin told reporters: "Last year, the lowest temperature here reached minus 52.3 degrees Celsius."

Walking into the newly built family housing in the camp, the laughter of family members and children came from time to time, adding a bit of liveliness to the company. "In the past, the company's living conditions were simple, and the families of officers and soldiers rarely came to the team during the Spring Festival." Hu Mingmin said that in August last year, the family housing for the team was completed and put into use. This Spring Festival, four family members brought their children to the team to celebrate the New Year. The room is fully equipped with living facilities, and family members can "move in with their bags" when they come to the team.

In the "reunion room" of company cadre Lv Zheng, the reporter saw that he was playing games with his 5-year-old daughter, and his wife Zhang Sumeng sat beside him with a happy face. Before the Spring Festival, Lv Zheng wanted his family to come to the team to celebrate the New Year. Zhang Sumeng was a little hesitant at first, but after coming to the team, he found that the room was decorated warmly and elegantly, and the living conditions were greatly improved than before, so he put down his heart.

"To be honest, I used to be a little afraid of the New Year. Seeing the fireworks in the distant village from the sentry post on New Year's Eve makes people miss home even more." Sergeant Qiu Quanxin said that he was very happy that his newlywed wife Hu Xiaoli came to the border to celebrate the New Year. Before getting married last year, Hu Xiaoli came to the team from her hometown in Henan and had a better understanding of the border guards' life. After that, with the blessings of her comrades, she and Qiu Quanxin got their marriage certificate.

"Home is the smallest country, and the country is made up of millions of families. The border post is connected to the lights of thousands of families. It is because of the protection of border guards that we have a happy life." Hu Xiaoli said.

Entering the company's physical training hall, all kinds of training equipment are very complete. Talking to reporters about the new changes in the company, the officers and soldiers rushed to open the conversation: "Now the post has a communication base station and a boiler installed, so you can take a hot bath at any time..."

At this time, Hu Mingmin told everyone a good news: "For this year's New Year's Eve dinner, the family members not only made a few specialties, but also prepared a few small programs." Suddenly, the company's officers and soldiers were very happy.

At night, the New Year's bell rang, and several sentinels at the company's sentry post observed the surrounding situation with high vigilance. "It is our sacred duty to protect the reunion of thousands of families. We are here at the border, please rest assured, the motherland and the people!" said a sentry firmly.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16367402.html

新春走军营丨节俭过年,倡导一种更加务实、有内涵的过节方式

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：马军 郭丰宽 责任编辑：于雅倩 2025-02-03

春节前夕，记者走进西藏军区某边防团，感受官兵勤俭务实作风——

节俭过年 清风扑面

■马 军 解放军报记者 郭丰宽

"正好顺路，记得带上两个连队的过节物资。"春节前夕，记者从西藏军区某边防团出发，到所属某边防连采访，途中要路过某连队。审批车辆时，机关业务股经办人员特意嘱咐带车干部并告诉记者："这是团里的规定，根据行车路线统筹规划，尽量合并用车。"

集中用车、合并用车，这是该团近年来坚持的一个做法。"少派一辆车，不仅节约油料，还降低了安全风险。"途中，带车干部对记者说。

中午，记者到达某边防连，走进连队食堂，一眼看到公示栏上的节日食谱。

"今年年夜饭，我们将会根据官兵的体能消耗情况进行荤素搭配、科学调剂，让大家吃得营养健康。"连队干部介绍。

记者在后厨仓库看到，肉蛋果蔬等食材分门别类放在数个柜子里。"买什么菜、做什么主食，我们会根据每天训练情况和执勤任务提前计量下单。"同行的该团领导介绍，他们使用上级开发的配送软件，在食材采购、库存管理、菜品制作等环节逐步实现科学化管理。

"节俭过年，不是要削减节日欢乐，而是倡导一种更加务实、有内涵的过节方式。"连队干部告诉记者，这段时间，他们组织了各类文化活动，邀请有特长、爱好的官兵现场书写春联、传授剪纸技巧，既营造了节日氛围，又厉行节约，广受好评。

下午，记者回到团机关，一进营区就看到官兵在即将竣工的射击场馆外进行节日装饰。

"今年悬挂的彩旗、灯笼都是往年用过的。"该团领导介绍，"热情不等于铺张，俭朴不等于简单。等过完年，我们还会将这些装饰品好好保存起来，下次再用。"

华灯初上，官兵在礼堂排练自己的"春节联欢晚会"。晚会负责人说："战友们为节俭办晚会出谋划策，晚会成本降了，年味儿更浓了，大家的节目一个比一个精彩。"

Google Translation

Visiting the military camp during the Spring Festival | Frugal New Year, advocating a more pragmatic and meaningful way of celebrating the festival

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Ma Jun Guo Fengkuan Editor: Yu Yaqian 2025-02-03

On the eve of the Spring Festival, the reporter walked into a border defense regiment of the Tibet Military Region to feel the frugal and pragmatic style of the officers and soldiers——

Frugal New Year, fresh breeze blowing

■Ma Jun People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Guo Fengkuan

"It's just on the way, remember to bring the holiday supplies of the two companies." On the eve of the Spring Festival, the reporter set out from a border defense regiment of the Tibet Military Region to interview a border defense company under it, and passed by a company on the way. When approving the vehicle, the staff of the agency business section specifically instructed the cadres with the car and told the reporter: "This is the regulation of the regiment. According to the overall planning of the driving route, try to merge the vehicles."

Centralized and merged vehicles are a practice that the regiment has insisted on in recent years. "Sending one less car not only saves fuel, but also reduces safety risks." On the way, the cadre with the car said to the reporter

At noon, the reporter arrived at a border defense company, walked into the company cafeteria, and saw the holiday menu on the notice board at a glance.

"For this year's New Year's Eve dinner, we will match meat and vegetables according to the physical consumption of officers and soldiers, and adjust scientifically so that everyone can eat nutritiously and healthily." The company cadre introduced.

The reporter saw in the back kitchen warehouse that meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables and other ingredients were placed in several cabinets in different categories. "What vegetables to buy and what staple food to make, we will measure and order in advance according to the daily training situation and duty tasks." The leader of the regiment who was traveling with them introduced that they used the distribution software developed by their superiors to gradually realize scientific management in the procurement of ingredients, inventory management, and dish preparation.

"Frugal New Year is not to reduce the joy of the festival, but to advocate a more pragmatic and meaningful way of celebrating the festival." The company cadre told reporters that during this period, they organized various cultural activities and invited officers and soldiers with specialties and hobbies to write Spring Festival couplets and teach paper-cutting skills on the spot, which not only created a festive atmosphere, but also practiced frugality and was widely praised.

In the afternoon, the reporter returned to the regiment headquarters. As soon as he entered the camp, he saw soldiers making holiday decorations outside the shooting range that was about to be completed.

“The colorful flags and lanterns hung this year were used in previous years.” The leader of the regiment introduced, “Enthusiasm does not mean extravagance, and frugality does not mean simplicity. After the New Year, we will keep these decorations well and use them next time.”

As the lights came on, soldiers rehearsed their “Spring Festival Gala” in the auditorium. The person in charge of the gala said: “Comrades-in-arms made suggestions for frugality in holding the gala. The cost of the gala has been reduced, the New Year atmosphere has become stronger, and everyone’s programs are more exciting than each other.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16367524.html

新春走军营丨雪裹山谷，镌刻青春誓言

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘 丹 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-02-04

春节期间，记者随新疆军区某边防连官兵巡逻——

雪裹山谷，镌刻青春誓言

■解放军报记者 刘 丹

喀喇昆仑山脉深处，马达轰鸣声打破高原的宁静。天尚未全亮，记者跟随新疆军区某边防连官兵，前往海拔 5500 米的某巡逻点位。

春节期间，受冷空气影响，连队驻地刮起大风，气温降至-40℃。刚登上巡逻车，记者就注意到，氧气罐湿化瓶里的水已经冻结成冰。

二级上士、驾驶员任创业熟练地打开一台小巧的车载制氧机。他告诉记者：”我们这里一年中有八九个月气温在 0℃以下。以前，湿化瓶里的水冻住后，要等小半天才能吸上氧。现在，车载制氧机的制氧浓度达到 90%以上，可充分满足车内用氧需求。”

晨光熹微，巡逻车在茫茫雪原疾驰。记者身旁坐着两名新战士，他们是第一次参加连队武装巡逻任务。

记者和两名新战士不停向车窗外张望。带队的邹排长笑着说：”以前出来巡逻，我们可顾不上看风景。”为啥？他回答：”早些年一下雪，我们就知道肯定要刨雪窝救车。”

任创业接过话茬说：”我第一次巡逻的时候半路开始下大雪，车陷进雪里不知道多少次。连长带领我们用铲子挖、靠人力推，回来都是后半夜了。现在，巡逻路修得平平整整，再也不用刨雪窝了。”

说话间，巡逻车停在一个碎石坡附近。记者放眼望去，脚下一处山谷内，河流冻结形成的冰带在阳光下闪耀。

虽然柏油公路已经连通大部分巡逻点位，但仍有个别地方，官兵需徒步抵达。邹排长特意将两名新兵和记者安排在巡逻队伍中间，反复叮嘱注意事项：”一定要跟紧队伍。一会下去时，宁走雪上、不走冰上……”

官兵手拉着手，小心翼翼走下陡坡。高原氧气稀薄，常人徒手行走相当于负重七八公斤。官兵全身装具将近 20 公斤重，脚下却比记者轻快。

巡逻官兵走出山谷，一边在落满积雪的山石上艰难跋涉，一边观察周围情况。1 个多小时后，终于到达巡逻点位。

“无人机飞行状态正常，视频拍摄器正常……”短暂休息后，下士卯升波放飞某型无人机，巡查目标区域情况。随着无人机等装备陆续投入使用，连队执勤效率不断提升，管边控边能力稳步增强。

驻守高原 5 年，卯升波的每个春节都在战位上度过。他说：”哪怕我只是一颗小石子，也要做边防线上最坚硬的那一颗。”

“边防有我，请祖国和人民放心！”猎猎风中，两名新兵展开五星红旗，官兵整齐列队，郑重敬礼。

巡逻结束回到连队，已是中午。大家一进屋，饭菜香扑鼻而来。红烧带鱼、葱爆羊肉、蒜蓉菠菜……记者和官兵一起享用热气腾腾的饭菜。连队李指导员介绍，现在连队补给物资及时，大家再也不用担心物资短缺了。

看着官兵脸上的笑容，记者切身感受到，这些年，边关建设日新月异，哨所面貌焕然一新，官兵扎根边防、建功边防的信念也愈加坚定。

“我站立的地方是中国，我用生命捍卫守候，哪怕风似刀来山如铁，祖国山河一寸不能丢……”喀喇昆仑上空，官兵嘹亮的歌声久久回荡。

Google Translation

Visiting the military camp during the Spring Festival ｜ The snow-covered valley engraved with the oath of youth

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Dan Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-02-04

During the Spring Festival, the reporter patrolled with the officers and soldiers of a border defense company of the Xinjiang Military Region——

Snow-wrapped valleys, engraved with the oath of youth

■People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Liu Dan

Deep in the Karakoram Mountains, the roar of the motor broke the tranquility of the plateau. Before the sun rose, the reporter followed the officers and soldiers of a border defense company of the Xinjiang Military Region to a patrol point at an altitude of 5,500 meters.

During the Spring Festival, affected by the cold air, the company's station was windy and the temperature dropped to -40℃. As soon as I got on the patrol car, I noticed that the water in the oxygen tank humidifier bottle had frozen into ice.

Second Sergeant and driver Ren Chuangye skillfully turned on a small car-mounted oxygen concentrator. He told the reporter: "The temperature here is below 0℃ for eight or nine months a year. In the past, after the water in the humidifier bottle froze, it took half a day to breathe oxygen. Now, the oxygen concentration of the on-board oxygen generator reaches more than 90%, which can fully meet the oxygen demand in the car."

In the dim morning light, the patrol car sped across the vast snowfield. Next to the reporter sat two new soldiers, who were participating in the company's armed patrol mission for the first time.

The reporter and the two new soldiers kept looking out the window. The platoon leader Zou, who led the team, smiled and said: "We didn't have time to see the scenery when we went out on patrol before." Why? He replied: "In the early years, as soon as it snowed, we knew we had to dig snow holes to save the car."

Ren Chuangye took over the conversation and said: "When I first patrolled, it started snowing heavily halfway, and I don't know how many times the car got stuck in the snow. The company commander led us to dig with shovels and push with manpower, and we came back in the middle of the night. Now, the patrol road is smooth and there is no need to dig snow holes anymore."

As he spoke, the patrol car stopped near a gravel slope. The reporter looked around and saw that in a valley under his feet, the ice belt formed by the frozen river was shining in the sun.

Although the asphalt road has connected most of the patrol points, there are still some places where officers and soldiers need to walk to. Platoon leader Zou deliberately arranged two recruits and reporters in the middle of the patrol team, and repeatedly reminded them of the precautions: "Be sure to follow the team closely. When you go down later, it is better to walk on the snow than on the ice..."

The officers and soldiers walked down the steep slope hand in hand carefully. The oxygen on the plateau is thin, and ordinary people walking barehanded is equivalent to carrying seven or eight kilograms. The officers and soldiers' full body equipment weighs nearly 20 kilograms, but their feet are lighter than reporters.

The patrol officers and soldiers walked out of the valley, trudging on the snow-covered rocks while observing the surrounding situation. After more than an hour, they finally arrived at the patrol point.

“The drone is in normal flight status, and the video camera is normal...” After a short rest, Corporal Mao Shengbo released a certain type of drone to patrol the target area. With the gradual commissioning of drones and other equipment, the company’s duty efficiency has been continuously improved, and its ability to manage and control the border has been steadily enhanced.

After five years of stationing on the plateau, Mao Shengbo spent every Spring Festival at his post. He said: “Even if I am just a small stone, I will be the hardest one on the border.”

“The border is with me, please rest assured, the motherland and the people!” In the whistling wind, two recruits unfolded the five-star red flag, and the officers and soldiers lined up neatly and saluted solemnly.

It was noon when we returned to the company after the patrol. As soon as everyone entered the house, the smell of food came to our noses. Braised hairtail, stir-fried lamb with green onions, garlic spinach... The reporter and the officers and soldiers enjoyed the steaming hot meals together. The company instructor Li introduced that now the company is supplied with materials in time, and everyone no longer has to worry about the shortage of materials.

Looking at the smiles on the faces of the officers and soldiers, the reporter felt personally that in recent years, the construction of the border has changed with each passing day, the appearance of the outpost has been completely renewed, and the officers and soldiers have become more determined to take root in the border and make contributions to the border.

“Where I stand is China. I will defend it with my life. Even if the wind is as strong as a knife and the mountains are as hard as iron, not an inch of the motherland’s mountains and rivers can be lost...” Above the Karakoram Mountains, the officers and soldiers’ loud singing echoed for a long time.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16367526.html

听说”金汤桥连”的班长有些不一样，不一样在哪？

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张科进 付 语 刘维姣 等 责任编辑：于雅倩 2025-02-04

代理排长的临机决断

■解放军报记者 付 语 特约记者 李晓辉

晨曦中，某综合训练场上，一场红蓝对抗即将全面展开。

远程机动到此地的第 81 集团军某旅，派出”金汤桥连”一排作为先头部队打开通道。

这是整场对抗中的一个关键环节，关系到红方部队能否顺利进入预定地域并展开部署。

蓝方派出战车拦截，战斗瞬间打响。一阵激战后，蓝方战车被判”损毁”，”金汤桥连”一排也出现人员”伤亡”。

按照以前训练中的惯例，被判”损毁”的战车会立即驶离战场。但这一次，指挥红方首车的班长阮建勇发现，蓝方被判”损毁”的几辆战车还停留在原地，恰好挡住红方车队前行的道路。

眼看蓝方战车没有驶离的迹象，阮建勇一下子没了主意。

最好的选择当然是清理路面的”损毁”车辆，畅通道路让红方车队快速通行。阮建勇紧急呼叫向排长请示。然而，通信设备里，没传来排长的回答。

这片区域不时有蓝方的炮弹落下，若先头部队再不前进，就极可能让后续部队行动陷入被动局面。这时，阮建勇得知，排长已在这次接战中”牺牲”。

情况紧急，阮建勇临时被指定接替排长指挥行动。

避开蓝方”损毁”战车重新开辟通道显然不可行，按照战时情况处置则可能使装备受损。怎么办？

“红蓝对抗，就是实战的预演。”想到这里，代理排长阮建勇大胆发出了指令：”用战车推顶蓝方’损毁’战车到两旁，迅速开辟出一条通道。”

随着红方战车的渐渐逼近，蓝方的”损毁”战车也模拟被推顶状态下的速度慢慢后退，离开了路面。终于，路面被清空，红方车队顺利穿过这片区域。

后来，阮建勇和战友们才知道，为了让对抗更加贴近实战，导演部对不少对抗环节进行调整。其中，就包括让”损毁”车辆停留在原地，以考验指挥员的实战意识和应变招法。

红蓝对抗结束后，阮建勇因此受到上级表扬。面对表扬，阮建勇显得很坦然：”如果当时让其他班长指挥，他们也会这样做！”

当时，从望远镜中目睹这一过程，连长对阮建勇的决断大加赞赏：”关键时刻，咱连的班长骨干个个过硬，这就是证明！

Google Translation

I heard that the squad leader of the “Jintangqiao Company” is a little different. What’s the difference?

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Kejin, Fu Yu, Liu Weijiao, etc. Editor: Yu Yaqian 2025-02-04

Acting platoon leader’s impromptu decision

■People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Fu Yu Special reporter Li Xiaohui

In the morning light, a red-blue confrontation is about to unfold on a comprehensive training ground.

A brigade of the 81st Group Army, which has long-distance maneuvers to this place, sent a row of "Jintangqiao Company" as a vanguard to open the passage.

This is a key link in the entire confrontation, which is related to whether the red troops can successfully enter the designated area and deploy.

The blue side sent a tank to intercept, and the battle started instantly. After a fierce battle, the blue tank was judged to be "damaged", and the "Jintangqiao Company" row also suffered "casualties".

According to the practice in previous training, the tank that was judged to be "damaged" will leave the battlefield immediately. But this time, Ruan Jianyong, the squad leader commanding the first vehicle of the Red Army, found that several tanks of the Blue Army that were judged to be "damaged" were still in place, just blocking the way for the Red Army's convoy.

Seeing that the Blue Army's tanks showed no signs of leaving, Ruan Jianyong was at a loss.

The best option is of course to clear the "damaged" vehicles on the road and clear the road for the Red Army's convoy to pass quickly. Ruan Jianyong urgently called the platoon leader for instructions. However, there was no reply from the platoon leader in the communication equipment.

There were shells from the Blue Army falling in this area from time to time. If the vanguard did not move forward, it would be very likely that the follow-up troops would fall into a passive situation. At this time, Ruan Jianyong learned that the platoon leader had been "sacrificed" in this engagement.

The situation was urgent, and Ruan Jianyong was temporarily designated to take over the command of the platoon leader.

It is obviously not feasible to avoid the Blue Army's "damaged" tanks and reopen the passage. If it is handled according to the wartime situation, the equipment may be damaged. What to do?

"The red-blue confrontation is a rehearsal for actual combat." Thinking of this, the acting platoon leader Ruan Jianyong boldly issued an order: "Use the tank to push the blue side's 'damaged' tank to the sides and quickly open up a passage."

As the red side's tank gradually approached, the blue side's "damaged" tank also simulated the speed of being pushed and slowly retreated, leaving the road. Finally, the road was cleared and the red side's convoy successfully passed through this area.

Later, Ruan Jianyong and his comrades learned that in order to make the confrontation closer to actual combat, the director's office adjusted many confrontation links. Among them, it included

letting the “damaged” vehicles stay in place to test the commander’s actual combat awareness and contingency strategies.

After the red-blue confrontation ended, Ruan Jianyong was praised by his superiors for this. Faced with the praise, Ruan Jianyong seemed very calm: “If other squad leaders were in command at the time, they would do the same!”

At that time, witnessing this process through a telescope, the company commander praised Ruan Jianyong’s decision: “At the critical moment, the squad leaders and backbones of our company were all strong, and this is the proof!

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16368729.html

红河前哨戍边人，站上哨楼守卫祖国边关口岸

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：龙文志 曹继可 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-02-05

南国冬日，红河远上。云南省红河哈尼族彝族自治州河口瑶族自治县既是闻名遐迩的百年商埠，也是璀璨夺目的口岸明珠。这里白天车水马龙、人流如织，夜晚霓虹闪烁、热闹非凡，有着”滇南不夜城”之称。南部战区陆军某边防旅”红河前哨钢二连”官兵就驻扎在这座口岸小城里的一座山顶上。站在山顶望去，山下景象尽收眼底。

一

“同志，这里是军事管理区，请不要在此逗留。”正在哨楼执勤的战士漆人瑜发现有游客在哨所附近徘徊，赶忙上前劝离。县城常住人口不多，但流动人口相对较多，不法分子时常混迹其中。

在连队，只有表现优秀的官兵，才能参与哨所执勤。站上哨楼，守卫祖国边关口岸，是”红河前哨钢二连”每名官兵追求的目标。

从军报国的种子，很早便在漆人瑜的心里播下。爷爷当兵时训练执勤的照片、父亲一身戎装的模样，是他儿时深刻的记忆。

2023 年，大学毕业的漆人瑜怀着对军营的热爱报名参军。最终，他如愿穿上军装，来到祖国西南边陲，成为一名边防军人。

尽管来到连队时间不长，但漆人瑜对连队官兵忠诚戍边的故事和连队”拒腐蚀永不沾，坚如钢永不垮”的优良传统，非常熟悉。

多年前的一天傍晚，时任副连长卢占强发现一名可疑男子在哨所附近拍照。卢占强上前询问时，该男子拿出一沓钱就朝卢占强的衣袋里塞。卢占强严词拒绝，并将该人控制。经相关部门查实，该男子确系不法分子。

10 多年前的一个冬日，官兵获知有不法分子正在活动，便火速集合、赶赴现场。不法分子提前设置的石堆、捕兽夹等，挡住了官兵的去路。战士孙希栋为了争取时间，只身前往排障，右脚不慎踩上捕兽夹。当战友用铁棍撬开捕兽夹时，孙希栋的裤管已被鲜血染红……

这些故事深深印在漆人瑜脑海里，让他对自己的战位有了初步的认识。此后不久，他亲身经历的一件事，让他对自己的职责使命有了更清晰的认识。

那天巡逻分队在界河边上，发现有人正在界河我方一侧用抽沙机采沙，连长赶紧带队上前制止。采沙的老板试图用金钱贿赂官兵，让他们”睁只眼闭只眼”。连长严词拒绝道：”在界河采沙，会使我方河床降低、河堤被冲刷侵蚀，导致界河中心线向我方移动，损害国家主权和利益。作为边防军人，绝不允许这种事情发生！”

这次经历让漆人瑜更懂得身为边防军人的责任和使命。在漆人瑜看来，捍卫国家利益，体现在一件件具体的事上：巡逻执勤、站岗上哨……当兵的日子，肩上扛着的是责任。

身在繁华口岸，考验常常相伴。连队党支部把提高官兵的”免疫力”作为重要方面，教育引导官兵传承弘扬连队优良传统，提高拒腐防变的能力，始终做”耐得住寂寞、守得住清贫、扛得住腐蚀、经得起诱惑”的国门卫士和口岸标兵。

二

“边关有我在，祖国请放心……”去年国庆节，连队巡逻官兵紧握右拳，在界碑前面向国旗庄严宣誓。豪迈激昂的誓言声，响彻红河岸边。队伍中，第一次参加巡逻的列兵吴柏剑眼神格外坚定。

吴柏剑是去年二次入伍的新兵。下连时，远远看到巍峨耸立的国门，吴柏剑十分激动，”能够在国门口岸巡逻执勤，是多么让人骄傲的事情！”

“边境口岸形势复杂多变，而执勤考验的就是观察识别能力，需要哨兵练就’火眼金睛’。”第一次进行观察训练时，吴柏剑听完班长的话，暗下决心，一定要练好本领，早日成为一名合格的国门卫士。

为了早日参加巡逻执勤，吴柏剑苦练军事技能。那天，通过全部考核的他，迎来第一次巡逻。

清晨，吴柏剑仔细整理装具，等待集合出发的命令。”我们每个人都是边防的一扇窗口，也代表着中国军人的形象。”集合前，服役十几年的老班长明亮对新兵们说。

第一次参与巡逻，吴柏剑有些激动。点名时，他双手紧握钢枪，答”到”的声音格外响亮。队伍行至半途，班长明亮下达口令，组织队员面向界河敬礼。礼毕，明亮转过身，对新兵

们说起王家国烈士的事迹。”当年王家国烈士就是在这里执行任务时落水牺牲的，年仅 19 岁……”

望着眼前流淌的河水，吴柏剑真切感受到身为军人的职责。那一刻，他对边防有了更深的理解，更加懂得了戍守边关的意义，不由得握紧手中的钢枪。

几个小时后，巡逻分队到达最后一个点位。远处，界碑上鲜红的”中国”二字出现在眼前。

神往已久的界碑就在眼前，吴柏剑只觉一路的疲惫顿时烟消云散。描红时，吴柏剑难掩自己激动的心情，”看到界碑威严矗立在国门一侧时，我觉得，再苦再累都值了！”

“走完巡逻路，我更加懂得了边防的含义。驻守在国门口岸，我们就是祖国的钢铁卫士！”吴柏剑巡逻归队后，在自己的笔记本上写下这样一段话。

三

戍边 10 余载，一级上士周余鑫执勤时，依然不敢有一丝懈怠。多年前，来到这里不久的周余鑫，感到哨位上日复一日的工作有些枯燥。时任副指导员赵林望着山下灯火璀璨的县城对周余鑫说：”哨位虽小，责任重大。岗位平凡，意义深远。小哨位连着大国门，守望万家灯火，守在国门口岸，我们是这片繁华的见证者，更是守护者。”这番话点亮了周余鑫。

再一次走上哨位，周余鑫的内心平静了。他决心当好国门卫士，守护不远处的繁华与安宁。从那之后，周余鑫训练更加刻苦，各项执勤技能取得很大进步。

那年，战友王家国的牺牲，让周余鑫很受触动。当时，上等兵王家国在一次边境执勤任务中不幸落水牺牲。消息传回连队，周余鑫呆住了。两人是同年兵，入伍后来到同一个新兵营，下连后被分到一个班。他们在摸爬滚打中建立了深厚的战友情谊，两人还相约要一起走上哨所。

面对王家国烈士生前获得的荣誉证书，周余鑫说：”守卫好祖国边疆，是边防军人神圣的使命，也是我坚定的承诺。”之后，周余鑫训练更加刻苦，每次上哨执勤更加用心。他知道，坚守战位也是对战友的缅怀和纪念。

深夜，城市渐渐安静，霓虹仍在闪烁，陪伴着执勤的官兵。”怀抱红河波上月，枕戈待旦四连山。”这是哨所官兵书写的一副对联，也是对他们迷彩青春的真实写照。一茬茬官兵，坚守在边境口岸、驻扎在高山上，以青春和热血守护着眼前的繁荣和可爱的山河。

Google Translation

The Frontier Guards of The Red River Stand on The Sentry Tower To Guard The Border Ports of The Motherland

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Long Wenzhi Cao Jike Editor: Liu Shangjing

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In the winter of the southern country, the Red River rises far away. Hekou Yao Autonomous County, Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province is not only a well-known century-old commercial port, but also a dazzling pearl of the port. There are busy cars and people here during the day, and neon lights flashing and bustling at night. It is known as the "City That Never Sleeps in Southern Yunnan". The officers and soldiers of the "Red River Frontier Steel Second Company" of a border defense brigade of the Southern Theater Army are stationed on the top of a mountain in this small port city. Standing on the top of the mountain, you can see the scenery below.

"Comrade, this is a military management area, please do not stay here." Qi Renyu, a soldier on duty in the sentry tower, found that there were tourists wandering near the sentry post and hurried forward to persuade them to leave. The county town has a small permanent population, but a relatively large floating population, and lawless elements often mingle among them.

In the company, only officers and soldiers with outstanding performance can participate in the outpost duty. Standing on the sentry tower and guarding the border ports of the motherland is the goal pursued by every officer and soldier of the "Red River Frontier Steel Second Company".

The seeds of joining the army to serve the country were sown in Qi Renyu's heart very early. The photos of his grandfather training and duty when he was a soldier and the appearance of his father in military uniform are his deep childhood memories.

In 2023, Qi Renyu, who graduated from university, signed up for the army with his love for the barracks. In the end, he put on a military uniform as he wished, came to the southwestern border of the motherland, and became a border guard.

Although he has not been in the company for a long time, Qi Renyu is very familiar with the stories of the company's officers and soldiers loyal to the border and the company's fine tradition of "resisting corruption and never getting involved, as strong as steel and never collapsing".

One evening many years ago, Lu Zhanqiang, then deputy company commander, found a suspicious man taking pictures near the outpost. When Lu Zhanqiang approached to ask, the man took out a wad of money and stuffed it into Lu Zhanqiang's pocket. Lu Zhanqiang sternly refused and controlled the man. After investigation by relevant departments, the man was indeed an outlaw.

One winter day more than 10 years ago, the officers and soldiers learned that there were outlaws in action, so they quickly gathered and rushed to the scene. The stone piles and traps set up by the outlaws blocked the officers and soldiers' way. In order to buy time, soldier Sun Xidong went alone to clear the obstacles and accidentally stepped on the trap with his right foot. When his comrades pried open the trap with an iron rod, Sun Xidong's trouser legs were stained with blood...

These stories were deeply imprinted in Qi Renyu's mind, giving him a preliminary understanding of his position. Shortly thereafter, an incident he personally experienced gave him a clearer understanding of his duties and mission.

That day, the patrol team was on the edge of the boundary river and found that someone was using a sand pump to extract sand on our side of the boundary river. The company commander quickly led the team to stop it. The boss of the sand mining company tried to bribe the officers and soldiers with money to let them "turn a blind eye". The company commander sternly refused: "Mining sand in the boundary river will lower our riverbed, erode the riverbank, and cause the center line of the boundary river to move toward us, damaging national sovereignty and interests. As a border guard, we will never allow this to happen!"

This experience made Qi Renyu more aware of the responsibility and mission of being a border guard. In Qi Renyu's view, defending national interests is reflected in specific things: patrolling, standing guard... When serving in the army, the responsibility is on the shoulders.

Being in a prosperous port, tests often accompany. The company party branch regards improving the "immunity" of officers and soldiers as an important aspect, educating and guiding officers and soldiers to inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the company, improve their ability to resist corruption and prevent change, and always be the national gate guards and port model soldiers who "can endure loneliness, keep poverty, withstand corruption, and withstand temptation".

"I am here at the border, please rest assured, motherland..." Last year on National Day, patrol officers and soldiers of the company clenched their right fists and solemnly swore to the national flag in front of the boundary marker. The heroic and passionate oath resounded on the banks of the Red River. In the team, Private Wu Baijian, who participated in the patrol for the first time, had a particularly firm look in his eyes.

Wu Baijian was a new recruit who joined the army for the second time last year. When he was assigned to the company, he saw the towering national gate from afar, and Wu Baijian was very excited, "It is such a proud thing to be able to patrol and work at the national gate!"

"The situation at the border is complex and changeable, and the duty test is the observation and identification ability, which requires the sentinel to develop a 'fiery eye'." During the first observation training, Wu Baijian listened to the squad leader's words and secretly made up his mind to practice his skills and become a qualified national gate guard as soon as possible.

In order to participate in patrol duty as soon as possible, Wu Baijian practiced military skills hard. That day, he passed all the assessments and ushered in his first patrol.

In the morning, Wu Baijian carefully sorted out his equipment and waited for the order to assemble and set off. "Each of us is a window to the border defense, and also represents the image of Chinese

soldiers." Before the assembly, Mingliang, an old squad leader who has served for more than ten years, said to the recruits.

Wu Baijian was a little excited for his first patrol. When he was called, he held the steel gun tightly with both hands, and the sound of "here" was particularly loud. When the team was halfway, squad leader Mingliang gave a command and organized the team members to salute the boundary river. After the ceremony, Mingliang turned around and told the recruits about the deeds of martyr Wang Jiaguo. "That year, martyr Wang Jiaguo fell into the water and died while performing a mission here. He was only 19 years old..."

Looking at the flowing river in front of him, Wu Baijian truly felt his duty as a soldier. At that moment, he had a deeper understanding of the border defense, and understood the significance of guarding the border, and couldn't help but hold the steel gun in his hand tightly.

A few hours later, the patrol team arrived at the last point. In the distance, the bright red word "China" on the boundary monument appeared in front of him.

The long-awaited boundary monument was right in front of him, and Wu Baijian felt that his fatigue along the way suddenly disappeared. When tracing in red, Wu Baijian could not hide his excitement, "When I saw the boundary monument standing majestically on the side of the national gate, I felt that no matter how hard or tired I was, it was worth it!" "After completing the patrol route, I have a better understanding of the meaning of border defense. Guarding the national gate, we are the iron guards of the motherland!" After Wu Baijian returned from patrol, he wrote this in his notebook.

After guarding the border for more than 10 years, Zhou Yuxin, a first-class sergeant, still dared not slack off when on duty. Many years ago, Zhou Yuxin, who had just arrived here, felt that the day-to-day work at the sentry post was a bit boring. Zhao Lin, the then deputy instructor, looked at the brightly lit county town at the foot of the mountain and said to Zhou Yuxin: "Although the sentry post is small, the responsibility is heavy. The post is ordinary, but the significance is far-reaching. The small sentry post is connected to the national gate, watching the lights of thousands of homes, guarding the national gate, we are witnesses of this prosperity, and even more guardians." These words lit up Zhou Yuxin.

Once again on the sentry post, Zhou Yuxin's heart was calm. He was determined to be a good guard of the country's gate and guard the prosperity and tranquility not far away. Since then, Zhou Yuxin has trained harder and made great progress in various duty skills.

That year, Zhou Yuxin was deeply touched by the sacrifice of his comrade-in-arms Wang Jiaguo. At that time, Corporal Wang Jiaguo unfortunately fell into the water and died during a border duty mission. When the news was passed back to the company, Zhou Yuxin was stunned. The two were soldiers of the same year. After joining the army, they came to the same recruit camp and were assigned to the same class after joining the company. They established a deep comradeship in the struggle, and the two also agreed to go to the sentry post together.

Facing the honorary certificate that martyr Wang Jiaguo received during his lifetime, Zhou Yuxin said: “Guarding the border of the motherland is the sacred mission of border guards and my firm commitment.” After that, Zhou Yuxin trained harder and was more attentive every time he went on duty. He knew that sticking to his position was also a remembrance and commemoration of his comrades-in-arms.

Late at night, the city gradually quieted down, but the neon lights were still flashing, accompanying the soldiers on duty. “Holding the moon on the waves of the Red River, keeping our weapons ready at Silian Mountain.” This is a couplet written by the soldiers at the outpost, and it is also a true portrayal of their camouflage youth. One batch of soldiers after another, sticking to the border ports and stationed on the mountains, guarded the prosperity and lovely mountains and rivers in front of them with their youth and passion.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16367683.html

一个新调整组建连队，如何书写新连史？

来源：解放军报 作者：余睿喆 宋世杰 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-02-05

陆军某旅某炮兵连奋勇拼搏争创新荣誉——

“崭新的连史，由我们来书写”

■余睿喆 解放军报特约通讯员 宋世杰



该连组织实弹射击。万智奇摄

寒冬深夜，战车轰鸣。

经过一夜战斗，陆军某旅某炮兵连圆满完成阵地防御任务，击退”敌”轮番进攻。

“我们赢了！”官兵激动呐喊。征尘未洗，连队干部黎龙带领骨干展开复盘研讨，从弹药准备、技术检查、占领阵地等方面逐项梳理，为下一场战斗提早做准备。

硬仗接连不断，奋斗步履铿锵。作为新组建连队，调整改革之初，他们面临缺装备、缺人才等困难，加之来自不同单位的官兵专业领域、训管标准各不相同，如何引导大家合心合力凝聚成一个钢铁集体，成为连队急需解决的首要问题。

连队党支部第一次支委会上，支部委员们经过深入讨论达成共识——每名官兵都是连队的主力，把每个人的干劲凝聚起来，就能形成一股强大力量。

然而，连队初建，连史簿、荣誉史还是一片空白，怎么办？

“崭新的连史，由我们来书写！”经过反复研究，连队推出一系列激励措施：官兵原单位精神特质契合连队建设需求的，纳入连训内容；在军以上单位组织的比武竞赛中获得奖项的，名字写入连史……在荣誉感召激励下，官兵在训练场上挥汗如雨、在比武场上奋勇争先，连队荣誉墙上的锦旗、奖牌渐渐多了起来。

那年底，连队列装某新型火炮，骨干们受命转岗。接装仪式一结束，大家便迫不及待地钻进车舱体验。看着眼前的”新战友”，官兵满脸都是兴奋与激动。

没想到，挑战接踵而至。面对全新的理论知识和操作要求，连专业技术过硬的”金牌”炮长李东阳都犯了难。

同样感到焦虑的，还有刚从其他专业转岗过来的火炮技师罗旭波。新装备训练展开后，李东阳与罗旭波负责配合校炮。看着复杂的操作面板，两人一时不知从何下手。

“新装备磨合期，故障率高，请厂家人员维修不仅费时费力，还影响训练进度。”作为承担全连装备维修保障任务的火炮技师，罗旭波决心探索一条快速高效排除故障的路子。此后遇到装备故障，他便把其他战车的零件一个个更换到故障车上，观察记录哪个零件、哪些部位最容易出问题。

然而，个人的力量毕竟有限。就在罗旭波为如何提高保障效率而发愁的时候，上级组织的一场比武提供了机会。当时，旅里明确要求各单位在备赛期间”边改装、边训练、边执行任务”。由于新装备训练没有经验可供借鉴、没有专业教练员授课，官兵对参加比武心里没底，更担心万一”掉链子”给连队抹黑，报名参赛者寥寥无几。

“书写连史的机会，只留给有准备的人。”动员大会上，黎龙的发言斩钉截铁，”就算倒下，也要倒在冲锋的路上！”铿锵有力的话语，将官兵的热情点燃，现场爆发出雷鸣般的掌声。

从那天起，连队悄然发生着变化：训练场上，相互”较劲”的人多了；比武竞赛，主动报名的人多了；休息时间，自觉加练的人多了……

那段时间，从操作火控计算机到人工操瞄，从穿脱炮衣到吊装弹箱，李东阳白天对着装备熟悉流程、苦练技能，晚上学教材、看视频、悟原理，理论功底和实操技能突飞猛进。

高强度的学习训练，不仅迅速提升了官兵的实战能力，也不断刷新着罗旭波维修保障新装备的”经验值”。

功夫不负有心人。比武结束，听到自己的名字与”优秀车组”一起宣布的一瞬间，李东阳与罗旭波击掌欢呼。

前行的动力，来自内心深处的认同和自觉。李东阳和罗旭波的成功，让大家清晰认识到，只要奋勇拼搏，平凡连队也能锻造出不平凡的兵，普通岗位也能创造出耀眼的成绩。

没有荣誉就创造荣誉，不是标兵就争当标兵。掩体构筑、武装越野、军事地形学……连队连续掀起一波波练兵热潮，官兵在一次次”自讨苦吃”中，不断探索完善新装备训练模式、训练标准、训练内容，凝心聚力形成砥砺奋进的”能量矩阵”和”精神磁场”。

每一颗汗珠都值得铭记，每一份努力都终有回报。组建以来，该连官兵转战大江南北，在寒风呼啸的深夜保养装备、在遮天蔽日的黄沙中开设阵地、在风高浪急的大海上勇立潮头，先后被评为全旅先进基层单位、”四铁”先进单位……

荣誉越来越多，劲头越来越足。去年初，上级组织一场建制连比武，该连与众多兄弟单位同台竞技。长途奔袭时，新兵小高的脚后跟被磨掉一层皮，血水混合着汗水黏在袜子上。班长劝小高休息一下，他却摆摆手：”我不能给连队丢脸！”

最后一个比武课目开始时，小高又站到了起跑线上。随着一声哨响，小高咬紧牙关，向终点冲去。

一次次示范任务、一场场训练演习……从组建之初的普通连队到上下认可的先进单位，在一次次向战而行中，该连官兵奋勇向前、无畏冲锋，走过一段艰辛的”逆袭”之路，在强军兴军新征程上交出一份优异答卷。

短 评

向难而进 奋勇冲锋

■冯启迪

一位军事家说过：”冲锋是一种外化的精神标识，折射着一支军队的士气、豪气、虎气。”对军人来说，冲锋是必须具备的精神状态、奋斗姿态，反映出超越自我、精益求精的目标追求和向险而行、向难而进的血性胆气。

一个新调整组建连队，如何书写新连史？答案就是冲锋、冲锋、再冲锋！面对陌生的专业领域、全新的体制编制、严苛的训练标准，陆军某旅某炮兵连官兵始终以冲锋的劲头担重任、打头阵：试装改装，他们与时间赛跑，推动战斗力快速提升；谋战研战，他们跟自己

较劲，为制胜战场积蓄打赢底气。他们把困难当作”垫脚石”、把挑战当作”登云梯”，在奋勇冲锋、攻坚克难中书写属于自己的新连史。

路虽远，行则将至；事虽难，做则必成。新时代新征程，我们都应像该连官兵一样，在一次次摔打磨炼中砥砺”尖刀利刃”，在一次次战胜困难中淬炼”钢筋铁骨”，始终保持勇站排头、只争第一的冲锋姿态，跑好转型”接力棒”，跑出强军加速度，担负起新时代革命军人的职责使命。

Google Translation

How does a newly adjusted company write a new company history?

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yu Ruizhe Song Shijie Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-02-05

An artillery company of a certain brigade of the army fought bravely to create new honors-

“A brand-new company history will be written by us”

■ Yu Ruizhe, special correspondent of the PLA Daily Song Shijie

The company organized live-fire shooting. Photographed by Wan Zhiqi

In the dead of winter, the tanks roared.

After a night of fighting, an artillery company of a certain brigade of the army successfully completed the position defense task and repelled the “enemy” attacks in turns.

“We won!” The officers and soldiers shouted excitedly. Before the dust of the expedition was washed off, the company cadre Li Long led the backbone to conduct a review and discussion, sorting out the ammunition preparation, technical inspection, occupation of positions and other aspects one by one, to prepare for the next battle in advance.

Tough battles continued, and the struggle was sonorous. As a newly formed company, at the beginning of the adjustment and reform, they faced difficulties such as lack of equipment and talents. In addition, the professional fields and training and management standards of officers and soldiers from different units were different. How to guide everyone to work together to form a steel collective has become the primary problem that the company urgently needs to solve.

At the first branch committee meeting of the company party branch, the branch members reached a consensus after in-depth discussion-every officer and soldier is the main force of the company. By gathering everyone’s enthusiasm, a powerful force can be formed.

However, the company was just established, and the company history book and honor history were still blank. What should we do?

“The new company history will be written by us!” After repeated research, the company launched a series of incentive measures: officers and soldiers whose original unit spiritual characteristics

meet the needs of company construction will be included in the company training content; those who won awards in competitions organized by military units and above will have their names written into the company history... Inspired by the call of honor, officers and soldiers sweated profusely on the training ground and fought bravely on the competition field. The number of silk banners and medals on the company's honor wall gradually increased.

At the end of that year, the company was equipped with a new type of artillery, and the backbones were ordered to transfer. As soon as the receiving ceremony was over, everyone couldn't wait to get into the cabin to experience it. Looking at the "new comrades" in front of them, the officers and soldiers were full of excitement and excitement.

Unexpectedly, challenges came one after another. Faced with new theoretical knowledge and operating requirements, even the "gold medal" gunner Li Dongyang, who has strong professional skills, was in trouble.

Also feeling anxious was Luo Xubo, an artillery technician who had just transferred from other majors. After the new equipment training started, Li Dongyang and Luo Xubo were responsible for coordinating the artillery. Looking at the complex operating panel, the two didn't know where to start for a while.

"During the running-in period of new equipment, the failure rate is high. Asking the manufacturer's personnel to repair it is not only time-consuming and laborious, but also affects the progress of training." As an artillery technician who undertakes the maintenance and support tasks of the entire company's equipment, Luo Xubo is determined to explore a way to quickly and efficiently troubleshoot. After that, when he encountered equipment failures, he replaced the parts of other tanks one by one on the faulty vehicle, observing and recording which parts and parts were most likely to have problems.

However, personal power is limited after all. Just when Luo Xubo was worried about how to improve the efficiency of support, a competition organized by the superiors provided an opportunity. At that time, the brigade clearly required all units to "modify, train, and perform tasks" during the preparation period. Since there was no experience to learn from in training new equipment and no professional coaches to teach, the officers and soldiers were unsure about participating in the competition, and they were even more worried that they would "fall off the chain" and discredit the company, so there were very few participants.

"The opportunity to write the company's history is only for those who are prepared." At the mobilization meeting, Li Long's speech was firm, "Even if we fall, we must fall on the way to charge!" The sonorous and powerful words ignited the enthusiasm of the officers and soldiers, and thunderous applause broke out at the scene.

From that day on, the company quietly changed: more people "competed" with each other on the training ground; more people actively signed up for the competition; more people practiced more during the break... During that time, from operating the fire control computer to manual aiming,

from putting on and taking off the gun cover to hoisting the ammunition box, Li Dongyang familiarized himself with the equipment during the day and practiced hard, and studied textbooks, watched videos, and understood the principles at night. His theoretical foundation and practical skills improved by leaps and bounds. High-intensity learning and training not only quickly improved the actual combat capabilities of officers and soldiers, but also constantly refreshed Luo Xubo's "experience value" in maintaining and supporting new equipment. Hard work pays off. At the end of the competition, when Li Dongyang and Luo Xubo heard their names announced together with the "excellent crew", they high-fived and cheered. The motivation to move forward comes from deep recognition and consciousness. The success of Li Dongyang and Luo Xubo made everyone clearly realize that as long as they fight bravely, ordinary companies can also forge extraordinary soldiers, and ordinary positions can also create dazzling results. If there is no honor, create it. If you are not a model soldier, strive to be one. Bunker construction, armed cross-country, military topography... The company has set off a wave of training crazes. The officers and soldiers have been "asking for trouble" time and time again, constantly exploring and improving the new equipment training mode, training standards, and training content, and have gathered their hearts and minds to form an "energy matrix" and "spiritual magnetic field" for forging ahead.

Every drop of sweat is worth remembering, and every effort will eventually pay off. Since its establishment, the officers and soldiers of the company have fought all over the country, maintaining equipment in the middle of the night when the cold wind is howling, setting up positions in the yellow sand that covers the sky, and standing at the forefront of the sea with high winds and waves. They have been successively rated as the advanced grassroots unit of the whole brigade and the "four iron" advanced unit...

More and more honors, more and more vigor. At the beginning of last year, the superior organized a competition for the established companies, and the company competed on the same stage with many brother units. During the long-distance raid, the heel of the new recruit Xiao Gao was worn off a layer of skin, and the blood mixed with sweat stuck to the socks. The squad leader advised Xiao Gao to take a break, but he waved his hand: "I can't embarrass the company!"

When the last competition course began, Xiao Gao stood at the starting line again. With a whistle, Xiao Gao gritted his teeth and rushed to the finish line.

One demonstration task after another, one training exercise after another... From an ordinary company at the beginning of its establishment to an advanced unit recognized by the upper and lower levels, in the battles again and again, the officers and soldiers of the company bravely moved forward and charged fearlessly, walked through a difficult "counterattack" road, and handed in an excellent answer sheet on the new journey of strengthening the army.

■Feng Qidi

A military strategist once said: "Charge is an externalized spiritual symbol, reflecting the morale, heroism, and tiger spirit of an army." For soldiers, charging is a necessary mental state and fighting

attitude, reflecting the goal pursuit of surpassing oneself and striving for excellence and the bloody courage to go to danger and advance to difficulties.

How does a newly adjusted company write a new company history? The answer is charge, charge, and charge again! Faced with unfamiliar professional fields, brand-new institutional organization, and strict training standards, the officers and soldiers of an artillery company of a certain brigade of the army have always taken on heavy responsibilities and taken the lead with the spirit of charge: in trial installation and modification, they raced against time to promote the rapid improvement of combat effectiveness; in war planning and research, they competed with themselves to accumulate confidence to win the battlefield. They regard difficulties as “steppingstones” and challenges as “ladders”, and write their own new company history in bravely charging and overcoming difficulties.

Although the road is long, it will be reached if you walk; although the task is difficult, it will be accomplished if you do it. In the new era and new journey, we should all be like the officers and soldiers of the company, sharpen the “sharp knife” in repeated falls and tempering, temper the “steel bones” in repeated overcoming difficulties, always maintain the attitude of bravely standing in the front and striving for the first place, run the “baton” of transformation well, run out of the acceleration of strengthening the army, and shoulder the responsibilities and missions of revolutionary soldiers in the new era.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16368727.html

将难题清单转化为”成效榜单”，陆军某部提升服务基层质效

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：胡家南 韩伟斌 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-02-06

陆军某部改进作风提升服务基层质效

将难题清单转化为”成效榜单”

解放军报讯 胡家南、韩伟斌报道：”通勤难题上报没多久，机关就下发通知明确，所属人员可以根据实际情况申请就近住用集体宿舍。”近日，陆军某部文职人员黄涛向家人打电话分享好消息。他按照要求提供相关材料后，已接到机关”申请通过”的通知。

“对于官兵反映的急难愁盼问题，必须用心用情解决，做到马上就办、办实办好。”该部领导介绍，他们召开新年度基层建设形势分析会时，要求机关开新局不忘理”旧账”，以拉单列表方式梳理出 10 余项服务基层未办理完毕的事项，并逐一分析原因、完善举措，分解任务后指定具体责任人。会上，他们还聚焦基层提报的新年度建设需求研办法、商实招，初步确定了第一季度需重点解决的问题。

黄涛家距离单位较远，加之交通拥堵，通勤极为不便。去年底，该部机关一名同志蹲点帮建时了解到，类似情况还不少。为此，该部将此事纳入基层难题清单，调研论证后决定将空余营房改造为临时集体宿舍，缓解文职人员通勤难题。”下一步，我们将跟进了解相关情况，积极与上级部门对接协调，聚焦这一问题研究制订长效举措。”该部领导说，他们结合解难实效开展动态讲评和满意度测评，将难题清单逐步转化为”成效榜单”。

通过分层分类集训等方法，帮助基层培养专业骨干；建立”三帮一”机制，帮带文职人员强化军政素质；统筹调控公寓房资源，为来队探亲家属提供暖心服务保障……该部将务实举措纳入年度工作统筹部署、一体推进，相关工作有条不紊展开，解难举措陆续在基层落地。

Google Translation

Transforming The List Of Problems Into a “Performance List”, a Certain Army Unit Improves The Quality and Efficiency of Serving The Grassroots

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Hu Jianan Han Weibin Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-02-06

A certain army unit improves its work style and improves the quality and efficiency of serving the grassroots

Transforming the list of problems into a “performance list”

Liberation Army Daily News Hu Jianan and Han Weibin reported: “Not long after the commuting problem was reported, the agency issued a notice to clarify that the personnel can apply for nearby collective dormitories according to actual conditions.” Recently, Huang Tao, a civilian staff member of a certain army unit, called his family to share the good news. After he provided the relevant materials as required, he received a notice from the agency that his “application was approved.”

“For the urgent, difficult and anxious problems reported by officers and soldiers, we must solve them with care and affection, and do it immediately and do it well.” The leaders of the department introduced that when they held a new year’s grassroots construction situation analysis meeting, they required the organs to open a new bureau without forgetting to deal with “old accounts”, and sorted out more than 10 matters that had not been completed in serving the grassroots in a list-drawing manner, and analyzed the reasons one by one, improved the measures, and designated specific responsible persons after decomposing the tasks. At the meeting, they also focused on the new year’s construction needs reported by the grassroots to study methods and discuss practical measures, and preliminarily determined the problems that need to be solved in the first quarter.

Huang Tao’s home is far away from the unit, and the traffic congestion makes commuting extremely inconvenient. At the end of last year, a comrade from the department learned that there

were many similar situations when he was squatting to help with construction. For this reason, the department included this matter in the list of grassroots problems, and after investigation and demonstration, it decided to transform the vacant barracks into temporary collective dormitories to alleviate the commuting problems of civilian personnel. “In the next step, we will follow up to understand the relevant situation, actively connect and coordinate with higher-level departments, focus on this issue to study and formulate long-term measures.” The department leader said that they will carry out dynamic reviews and satisfaction evaluations in combination with the effectiveness of problem solving, and gradually transform the problem list into a “performance list”.

Through methods such as stratified and classified training, help grassroots to cultivate professional backbones; establish a “three-help-one” mechanism to help civilian personnel strengthen their military and political qualities; coordinate and control apartment resources to provide warm service guarantees for family members who come to visit the team... The department will incorporate practical measures into the annual work planning and promotion, and relevant work will be carried out in an orderly manner, and problem-solving measures will be implemented at the grassroots level one after another.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16368723.html

第 81 集团军某旅提升教练员队伍组训施教水平

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵志宇 李芊逸 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-02-06

第 81 集团军某旅提升教练员队伍组训施教水平

集中会商解疑难 帮带指导强能力

解放军报讯 赵志宇、李芊逸报道：”组织战术基础动作训练时，应根据障碍物形状、高度等情况特点，引导参训人员灵活采用不同战术动作快速通过……”日前，第 81 集团军某旅训练中心，各课目教练员围坐一起，聚焦训练中常见问题和组训施教难题，开展集中会商、研讨解决对策。据了解，该旅结合阶段训练任务建立教练员集中会商机制，有效提升了训练水平。

“新大纲紧盯实战需要，调整了相关课目的训练方式和标准要求，这对教练员组训施教能力提出更高要求。”该旅领导说，为此，他们在组织教练员深入学习新大纲的基础上，建立完善集中会商机制，跟进阶段训练任务定期组织教练员围绕训练中存在的不足、遇到的问题集智攻关；邀请经验丰富的教练员、训练标兵和机关部门同志，聚焦重难点课目组训交流经验做法，提升组训水平。同时，大家还结合训练复盘剖析，围绕训练内容设置、组训施教方式等研究改进方案。

笔者在该旅刺杀课目训练场看到，首席教练员汤光鹤正结合某任务经历，逐一讲解组合练习中的动作细节。”集中会商时，我与其他教练员结合前期经验，围绕精细化组训提出建议，得到机关部门认可。”汤光鹤介绍，训练中，他们把相关课目分解为若干模块，先细化内容组织分训，然后开展整体合训，由易到难、循序渐进，不但激发了官兵训练热情，而且提升了训练质效。

“组织教练员集中会商，既利于及时发现解决训练中存在的普遍性问题，又为教练员集智攻关、分享经验提供了平台。”该旅干部段小虎说，他们将逐步扩大集中会商人员范围，定期收集汇总训练中遇到的疑难问题，邀请训练专家或相关研究人员等参与会商，在解决训练难题的同时，进一步提升旅队教练员队伍组训施教水平。

Google Translation

A Brigade of The 81st Group Army Improves The Training and Teaching Level of The Instructor Team

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhao Zhiyu Li Qianyi Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-02-06 06:27:03 0

A brigade of the 81st Group Army improves the training and teaching level of the instructor team

Concentrated consultation to solve problems and help guide and strengthen capabilities

People’s Liberation Army Daily News Zhao Zhiyu and Li Qianyi reported: “When organizing tactical basic action training, the trainees should be guided to flexibly adopt different tactical actions to quickly pass through according to the characteristics of the obstacle shape, height, etc....” Recently, at the training center of a brigade of the 81st Group Army, instructors of various subjects sat together, focusing on common problems in training and difficulties in training and teaching, and conducted centralized consultations and discussed solutions. It is understood that the brigade has established a centralized consultation mechanism for instructors in combination with the stage training tasks, which has effectively improved the training level.

“The new syllabus closely follows the actual combat needs and adjusts the training methods and standard requirements of relevant subjects, which puts higher demands on the training and teaching ability of instructors.” The brigade leader said that for this reason, they organized instructors to study the new syllabus in depth, established and improved the centralized consultation mechanism, followed up the stage training tasks, and regularly organized instructors to focus on the deficiencies and problems encountered in training; invited experienced instructors, training models and comrades from the organs and departments to focus on the training of difficult subjects to exchange experiences and practices and improve the level of training. At the same time, everyone also combined the training review and analysis to study improvement plans around the training content setting, training and teaching methods.

The author saw at the brigade's assassination training ground that the chief instructor Tang Guanghe was explaining the details of the movements in the combined exercises one by one based on a certain mission experience. "During the centralized consultation, I and other instructors combined previous experience and put forward suggestions on refined training, which were recognized by the organs and departments." Tang Guanghe introduced that during the training, they broke down the relevant subjects into several modules, first refined the content and organized separate training, and then carried out overall joint training, from easy to difficult, step by step, which not only stimulated the training enthusiasm of officers and soldiers, but also improved the quality and effectiveness of training.

"Organizing centralized consultations for instructors is conducive to timely discovering and solving common problems in training, and provides a platform for instructors to pool their wisdom and share experiences." Duan Xiaohu, a cadre of the brigade, said that they will gradually expand the scope of centralized consultation personnel, regularly collect and summarize difficult problems encountered in training, and invite training experts or relevant researchers to participate in the consultation. While solving training problems, they will further improve the training and teaching level of the brigade instructor team.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16368633.html

市电点亮高原军营，驻地官兵实现"用电自由"

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵金石 孙兴维 李伟欣 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-02-07

记者探访新疆和田军分区某部营区感受用能保障新变化——

市电点亮高原军营

■赵金石 解放军报记者 孙兴维 李伟欣

"接通市电，不用担心跳闸了，装备用电更加安全可靠！"

"有了市电，文娱活动再也不担心'限电'了！"

……

寒冬时节，记者来到驻守雪域高原的新疆和田军分区某部采访。谈及营区接入市电带来的新变化，官兵喜悦之情溢于言表。

该部营区地处高原腹地，远离城镇骨干电网，实现"用电自由"曾是一代代官兵的梦想。聊起这一话题，已在该部工作 12 年的干部宋飞感慨地说，接通市电前，营区日常用电主要依靠驻地附近的风能发电、光伏发电厂输电和部队的油机发电。随着时代发展，部队信息化装备越来越多，加之官兵日益增长的物质文化需求，对电能的需求量越来越大。

然而，由于供电总量有限，该部营区长期实行”计划用电”模式。大功率用电设备启动时，生活用电就得为工作用电让路。为保障部分特殊大型用电设备正常运转，需专门配置油机发电。有的设备还得配备不间断电源，以确保跳闸断电后能继续使用。

负责信息保障的干部臧茂枝说，突然断电极易损坏视频会议系统、网络服务器等设备，没有长明电时，必须为其配备不间断电源，以确保信息不中断、设备不受损。

2023 年底，在军地各级的关心关怀下，官兵期盼已久的市电，终于从 300 多公里外接入该部营区，官兵工作生活由此发生了喜人变化。

夜色渐浓，记者漫步营区，明亮的灯光为冬夜增添了几分暖意。同行的该部干部李光灿告诉记者，以前，由于晚间用电量大，道路两旁的灯箱基本不会点亮，一到晚上营区里就黑黢黢的。如今有了长明电，道路两旁安装了市电路灯，官兵不用摸黑走夜路了。

以前供电不足时，一到周末，团部读书吧、俱乐部、电影院等用电量大的场所同时开放，需要机关值班室提前通知其他部门关掉功率较大的用电设备，才能确保正常运行。有一年除夕，正当官兵欢欢喜喜收看春节联欢晚会时，突然停电了，大家只能摸黑回宿舍。如今，有了长明电，官兵可以踏踏实实看电视、放电影了。

“接入市电后，我们不用半夜起来检查油机了！”该部司炉班班长、一级上士刘威乐呵呵地说，由于锅炉鼓风系统、水系统等用电负荷大，过去只能通过专门的油机一对一”专属”供电。一到冬天，锅炉需全时连续运行，油机就得全时发电，司炉班需要 24 小时值班，很是辛苦。接入市电后，该部对营区供暖系统进行了升级改造，还安装了换热设备和软化水处理系统，供热效率大大提升，系统故障率显著降低，不仅有效节约了供暖成本和维修经费，还更加环保高效。

“医疗保健设备，也正在更新扩建。”该部制氧站负责人、一级上士韩亚军接过话茬，”有了长明电，设备安全系数大幅提高，我们对制氧方舱进行了升级改造。以前一次只能同时灌装 4 个钢瓶，现在可同时为 16 个钢瓶灌装高浓度氧气，工作效率大幅提升。”

开饭时间临近，记者走进炊事班。轰鸣声中，只见大功率的蒸箱、烤箱等设备都在满负荷运转。炊事班班长、一级上士么子轩感慨地说：”以前，功率稍大的电器都不敢同时工作，怕引起跳闸断电。有时会餐吃个火锅，都得协调其他单位’让’电。如今电力供应有了保障，不用担心跳闸。不过，长明电也是有限资源，我们还要像以前一样节约用电、科学用电。”

从油机发电到清洁能源，从光伏发电到长明市电，高原军营用能保障的喜人变化，不仅是国家经济发展惠及高原边防的见证，也是多年来高原基础设施建设发展变化的一个缩影。

该部领导告诉记者，可靠稳定的市电，不仅为官兵生活提供了有力保障，让官兵能将更多时间精力投入练兵备战，而且确保装备器材可以全天候工作，有效提升部队管边控边能力。

记者感言

营房增”光” 官兵心”亮”

■孙兴维

多年前，记者到高原边防部队采访时，大部分哨所靠油机发电，每天只能供电几个小时，而且电压不稳是常态；没有电力供应时，通信基站无法工作，打个电话得跑到很远的山头上”找”信号。

电力是现代生活的必需品，也是推动社会繁荣进步的重要基础。尤其在经济社会发展不断加速的今天，电力变得越来越不可或缺。在我军边海空防建设中，电力发挥的作用也越来越突出。过去，由于地理位置、交通条件、建设成本等因素制约，我军少数哨所或执勤点位长期不通长明电，给官兵工作训练和学习生活带来诸多不便，”白天兵看兵、晚上数星星”一度是不少边防哨所的真实写照。

营房增”光”，官兵心”亮”。随着高原边防部队接入长明市电，稳定的供电为边防生活增添了色彩。边防部队的装备器材、照明设施可以全天候工作，科技管边控边能力更强了；官兵执勤效率大大提升，守边固防热情更高、动力更足。采访中，官兵说得最多的一句话是：营区有了长明电，我们更要把祖国的大好河山守护好！

Google Translation

The City Electricity Lights Up The Plateau Military Camp, and The Stationed Officers and Soldiers Achieve “Freedom of Electricity Use”

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhao Jinshi Sun Xingwei Li Weixin Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-07

Reporters visit the camp of a certain unit of the Hotan Military Sub-district in Xinjiang to experience the new changes in energy guarantee——

City electricity lights up the plateau military camp

■ Zhao Jinshi People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Sun Xingwei Li Weixin

“Connect to the city electricity, don’t worry about tripping, equipment power use is safer and more reliable!”

“With the city electricity, cultural and entertainment activities no longer worry about “power restrictions”!”

...

In the cold winter, the reporter came to interview a certain unit of the Hotan Military Sub-district in Xinjiang stationed on the snowy plateau. Talking about the new changes brought about by the camp's access to the city electricity, the officers and soldiers were overjoyed.

The camp of the unit is located in the hinterland of the plateau, far away from the backbone power grid in the city. Realizing "freedom of electricity use" has been the dream of generations of officers and soldiers. Talking about this topic, Song Fei, a cadre who has worked in the department for 12 years, said with emotion that before the connection to the city power supply, the daily electricity consumption of the camp mainly relied on wind power generation near the station, photovoltaic power plant transmission and oil generator power generation of the troops. With the development of the times, the troops have more and more information equipment, and the officers and soldiers have growing material and cultural needs, and the demand for electricity is increasing.

However, due to the limited total power supply, the camp of the department has long implemented the "planned power consumption" mode. When high-power electrical equipment is started, the electricity for life must give way to the electricity for work. In order to ensure the normal operation of some special large-scale electrical equipment, oil generators need to be specially configured for power generation. Some equipment must also be equipped with an uninterruptible power supply to ensure that it can continue to be used after the power is cut off.

Zang Maozhi, a cadre in charge of information security, said that sudden power outages are very likely to damage video conferencing systems, network servers and other equipment. When there is no permanent power supply, they must be equipped with an uninterruptible power supply to ensure that information is not interrupted and equipment is not damaged.

At the end of 2023, with the care and concern of the military and local governments at all levels, the long-awaited city electricity was finally connected to the camp of the unit from more than 300 kilometers away, which brought about gratifying changes in the work and life of the officers and soldiers.

As the night deepened, the reporter strolled in the camp, and the bright lights added a bit of warmth to the winter night. Li Guangcan, a cadre of the unit who was traveling with the reporter, told reporters that in the past, due to the high power consumption at night, the light boxes on both sides of the road were basically not lit, and the camp was dark at night. Now there is a long-lasting electricity, and the city electric lights are installed on both sides of the road, so the officers and soldiers don't have to walk in the dark at night.

In the past, when the power supply was insufficient, on weekends, the regiment's reading bar, club, cinema and other places with high power consumption were opened at the same time, and the duty room of the agency needed to notify other departments in advance to turn off the high-power electrical equipment to ensure normal operation. One New Year's Eve, when the officers and soldiers were happily watching the Spring Festival Gala, there was a sudden power outage, and

everyone had to go back to the dormitory in the dark. Now, with long-lasting electricity, the officers and soldiers can watch TV and play movies steadily.

“After connecting to the mains, we don’t have to get up in the middle of the night to check the oil engine!” Liu Wei, the squad leader of the unit’s boiler team and a first-class sergeant, said happily that due to the large power load of the boiler blast system and water system, in the past, only a special oil engine could be used for “exclusive” power supply. In winter, the boiler needs to run continuously all the time, and the oil engine has to generate electricity all the time. The boiler team needs to be on duty 24 hours a day, which is very hard. After connecting to the mains, the unit upgraded the camp’s heating system and installed heat exchange equipment and softening water treatment systems. The heating efficiency was greatly improved and the system failure rate was significantly reduced. It not only effectively saved heating costs and maintenance expenses, but also became more environmentally friendly and efficient.

“Medical and health care equipment is also being updated and expanded.” Han Yajun, the head of the oxygen station of the unit and a first-class sergeant, took over the conversation, “With the long-term electricity, the safety factor of the equipment has been greatly improved. We have upgraded the oxygen cabin. In the past, only 4 cylinders could be filled at the same time. Now 16 cylinders can be filled with high-concentration oxygen at the same time, which greatly improves work efficiency.”

As the mealtime approached, the reporter walked into the cooking class. Amid the roar, high-power steamers, ovens and other equipment were running at full capacity. The squad leader of the cooking squad, Sergeant First Class Mo Zixuan, said with emotion: “In the past, we dared not work with slightly larger power appliances at the same time, for fear of causing a power outage. Sometimes we had to coordinate with other units to “give up” electricity when we had a hot pot. Now the power supply is guaranteed, and there is no need to worry about power outages. However, long-term electricity is also a limited resource, and we must save electricity and use it scientifically as before.” From oil-powered power generation to clean energy, from photovoltaic power generation to long-term city electricity, the gratifying changes in energy security in plateau military camps are not only a testimony to the national economic development benefiting the plateau border defense, but also a microcosm of the development and changes in plateau infrastructure construction over the years. The leaders of the department told reporters that reliable and stable city electricity not only provides a strong guarantee for the lives of officers and soldiers, allowing them to devote more time and energy to training and preparation for war, but also ensures that equipment can work around the clock, effectively improving the troops’ ability to manage and control the border. Reporter’s comments

Barracks are brighter and soldiers’ hearts are brighter

■Sun Xingwei

Many years ago, when reporters went to the plateau border defense forces for an interview, most of the outposts relied on oil generators to generate electricity, which could only provide electricity for a few hours a day, and unstable voltage was the norm; without electricity supply, communication base stations could not work, and you had to go to a distant mountain to “find” a signal to make a phone call.

Electricity is a necessity in modern life and an important foundation for promoting social prosperity and progress. Especially today, when economic and social development is accelerating, electricity is becoming more and more indispensable. In the construction of our army’s border, sea and air defense, the role of electricity is becoming more and more prominent. In the past, due to factors such as geographical location, traffic conditions, and construction costs, a few of our army’s outposts or duty points had no long-term electricity for a long time, which brought many inconveniences to the officers and soldiers’ work, training, study and life. “Soldiers watch soldiers during the day and count stars at night” was once a true portrayal of many border outposts.

Barracks are brighter and soldiers’ hearts are brighter. With the access of the plateau border defense forces to the long-term city electricity, the stable power supply has added color to the border life. The equipment and lighting facilities of the border defense forces can work around the clock, and the ability to manage and control the border with science and technology has been enhanced; the officers and soldiers’ duty efficiency has been greatly improved, and they are more enthusiastic and motivated to defend the border. During the interview, the most common phrase said by the officers and soldiers was: With the permanent electricity in the barracks, we must protect the beautiful mountains and rivers of our motherland!

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16368634.html

让”聆听者”变身”主讲人”，官兵自我教育的激情被点燃

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张百阳 李润杰 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-02-07

第 74 集团军某旅为官兵搭建自我教育平台——

让”聆听者”成为”主讲人”

■张百阳 解放军报特约通讯员 李润杰

日前，第 74 集团军某旅一堂内容丰富的教育微课在强军网推出，广受官兵好评。点开视频，该旅军史长廊里，授课主讲人、战士陈玉婷动情讲述军史故事，真挚的语言搭配生动的动漫，吸引不少官兵打卡留言。当月底，陈玉婷被评为”最佳主播”。

“我的成长进步，离不开旅队搭建的成长平台。”谈及自己从普通一兵转变为”最佳主播”的经历，陈玉婷感慨良多。

入伍之初，一个偶然的机会，陈玉婷得知旅队计划开设”白台山广播站”，性格内向的她想报名却又犹豫不决。班长看出了她眼里的渴望和胆怯，积极鼓励她”大胆试一试”。

凭借扎实的播音基础和出色的临场发挥，陈玉婷最终通过选拔成为”白台山广播站”广播员。此后，陈玉婷不仅尽心尽力完成好广播站的各项任务，还发挥播音特长录制了不少教育微课，上传到强军网供官兵学习。

搭建成长平台，燃旺教育炉火。受此启发，该旅决定趁热打铁，持续创新教育方式，扩大群众性自我教育的辐射效应。他们按照”实践调研、效果论证、持续深化”的思路，明确”内容要精、形式要活、效果要好”的要求，紧贴新时代官兵思维方式活、参与意识强等特点，打造”战士大讲堂”“强军故事会”等群众性自我教育平台，营造”人人参与教育、个个接受教育”的良好氛围。

在该旅某营组织的一堂教育课上，三级军士长马树军与官兵分享自己参加上级比武获得第一名的经历。讲到动情处，马树军忍不住热泪盈眶，台下官兵也深受感染，报以热烈掌声。该营陶教导员感慨地说：”把讲台交给官兵，本身就是一种教育。”

现场聆听马树军的强军故事，某连大学生士兵曾维佳深受触动。入伍前，曾维佳自信满满，期待在部队大展身手。没想到，因体能基础薄弱，他在训练考核中屡屡受挫，一度丧失信心。马树军的拼搏精神，让曾维佳暗下决心，一定要发挥自己的长处，找到属于自己的奋斗目标。

此后，在连队组织的一次读书分享会上，喜欢读书的曾维佳为战友介绍最近阅读的一本书，分享自己的思考和感悟。深入浅出的讲解，让战友们对这本书产生了浓厚兴趣，这让曾维佳很有成就感。

在曾维佳的带动下，越来越多官兵爱上了阅读。训练场上，找到自信的曾维佳加班加点专攻精练，不断突破自我。经过一段时间的刻苦训练，曾维佳的体能成绩有了明显进步。

军营朗读者、热点辨析会、学习讨论会……随着一系列群众性自我教育活动蓬勃开展，该旅不少官兵登上讲台，从”聆听者”变身”主讲人”。”官兵自我教育的激情被点燃，有效增强了思想政治教育的针对性、贴近性、实效性。”谈及这一变化，该旅领导欣喜地说，他们将继续拓展丰富群众性自我教育的方法手段，让官兵都能成长为”更好的自己”。

Google Translation

Let The “Listeners” Become “Speakers”, and The Passion for Self-Education of Officers and Soldiers Is Ignited

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Baiyang Li Runjie Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-07

A brigade of the 74th Group Army built a self-education platform for officers and soldiers-

Let the “listeners” become “speakers”

■ Zhang Baiyang Li Runjie, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily

A few days ago, a rich educational micro-class of a brigade of the 74th Group Army was launched on the Strong Army Network, which was widely praised by officers and soldiers. Click on the video, in the military history corridor of the brigade, the lecturer and soldier Chen Yuting emotionally tells the military history story, and the sincere language is matched with vivid animation, which attracts many officers and soldiers to check in and leave messages. At the end of the month, Chen Yuting was named “Best Anchor”.

“My growth and progress are inseparable from the growth platform built by the brigade.” Talking about her experience of transforming from an ordinary soldier to a “best anchor”, Chen Yuting was full of emotion.

At the beginning of her enlistment, by chance, Chen Yuting learned that the brigade planned to open the “Baitaishan Radio Station”. As an introvert, she wanted to sign up but was hesitant. The squad leader saw the desire and timidity in her eyes and actively encouraged her to “give it a try”.

With a solid broadcasting foundation and excellent on-the-spot performance, Chen Yuting finally passed the selection and became a broadcaster of the “Baitaishan Radio Station”. Since then, Chen Yuting has not only done her best to complete the tasks of the radio station, but also used her broadcasting expertise to record a lot of educational micro-classes and uploaded them to the Strong Army Network for officers and soldiers to learn.

Build a growth platform and ignite the fire of education. Inspired by this, the brigade decided to strike while the iron is hot, continue to innovate education methods, and expand the radiation effect of mass self-education. They follow the idea of ”practical research, effect demonstration, and continuous deepening”, clarify the requirements of “fine content, lively form, and good effect”, closely follow the characteristics of the new era of active thinking and strong participation awareness of officers and soldiers, create mass self-education platforms such as “Soldier Lecture Hall” and “Strengthening Army Story Club”, and create a good atmosphere of “everyone participates in education and everyone receives education”.

In an education class organized by a battalion of the brigade, Sergeant Ma Shujun shared with officers and soldiers his experience of winning the first place in the superior competition. When he was moved, Ma Shujun couldn’t help but burst into tears, and the officers and soldiers under the stage were also deeply moved and gave warm applause. The battalion instructor Tao said with emotion: “Giving the podium to officers and soldiers is itself a kind of education.”

Zeng Weijia, a college student soldier of a company, was deeply touched by listening to Ma Shujun’s story of strengthening the army. Before joining the army, Zeng Weijia was full of confidence and looked forward to showing his talents in the army. Unexpectedly, due to his weak

physical foundation, he was repeatedly frustrated in the training assessment and lost confidence for a time. Ma Shujun's fighting spirit made Zeng Weijia secretly determined to give full play to his strengths and find his own goals.

After that, at a book sharing meeting organized by the company, Zeng Weijia, who likes reading, introduced a book he had read recently to his comrades and shared his thoughts and feelings. The in-depth and easy-to-understand explanation made his comrades have a strong interest in the book, which made Zeng Weijia feel very accomplished.

Driven by Zeng Weijia, more and more officers and soldiers fell in love with reading. On the training ground, Zeng Weijia, who found confidence, worked overtime to focus on refining and constantly broke through himself. After a period of hard training, Zeng Weijia's physical fitness has improved significantly.

Barracks readers, hot spot analysis meetings, study and discussion meetings... With the vigorous development of a series of mass self-education activities, many officers and soldiers of the brigade took to the podium and transformed from "listeners" to "speakers". "The passion of officers and soldiers for self-education has been ignited, effectively enhancing the pertinence, closeness and effectiveness of ideological and political education." Talking about this change, the leaders of the brigade said happily that they will continue to expand and enrich the methods and means of mass self-education so that officers and soldiers can grow into "better selves."

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16368632.html

新疆军区某团"红四连"官兵云端对话老前辈田都来

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：滕宇飞 高 群 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-02-08

新疆军区某团"红四连"官兵对话老前辈田都来——

"云端"激荡英雄气

■滕宇飞 解放军报特约通讯员 高 群



田都来（右）与新疆军区某团”红四连”官兵视频连线。受访者供图

近日，新疆军区某团”红四连”指导员谢涛，专程来到陕西省渭南市富平县，代表连队官兵看望该连老前辈田都来。

“老班长，我是’田都来班’班长李嘉俊，祝您身体健康……”从视频连线中看到老部队的年轻官兵，田都来面露笑容：”好！好！谢谢大家。”

在”红四连”，田都来是深受官兵崇敬的英雄。1959年，在围歼纳木湖叛匪的战斗中，身为机枪手的田都来，在子弹打光、战友牺牲、援军尚未赶到的险恶情况下，只身与敌人展开肉搏战。激战中，他的头皮被削掉一块，左大腿被砍伤，全身负伤 13 处，取得歼敌 11 人的战果。战斗结束后，田都来被西藏军区授予”孤胆英雄”称号。

“我的战友强志文、班长苟祥荣，就牺牲在我眼前。他们牺牲后，阵地上只剩我一个人。眼瞅着敌人又冲了上来，我来不及多想，抄起大刀就向他们砍去……”面对镜头，田都来动情地回忆当年的战斗情景。即使是通过视频聆听田都来的讲述，官兵们仍能感到一股英雄气扑面而来。

“老英雄，这是大家给您准备的礼物。”谢涛拿出一块写有”孤胆英雄”字样的高原戍边石，送到田都来手中，”这块石头，是我们在高原执行驻训任务时带回来的。连队不少战友喜欢收集戍边石，有的还在石头上写字，比如’我为祖国守边防’’祖国请放心’等。”田都来细细摩挲着被高原劲风打磨光滑的戍边石，不时点着头。

跟随镜头，视频画面中出现”田都来班”宿舍内部的情景。”老班长，前不久我被评为’四有’优秀士兵！”站在”英模班排荣誉柜”前，列兵樊勇向老前辈汇报自己的成长和收获。樊勇入伍后因体能基础弱，成绩在新兵连”吊车尾”。下连来到全团的模范班”田都来班”后，他压力倍增。为了不给班里抹黑，他憋着一口气加训加练，成绩渐渐追了上来。学习训练之余，樊勇还积极参加各类文体活动，在演讲比赛中荣获奖项。

“太好了！太好了！”听完樊勇的汇报，田都来对着镜头比出大拇指，脸上露出由衷的笑容。

通过提前录制好的一段视频，官兵向田都来报告工作训练情况，展现官兵参加演训任务时的冲锋姿态和温馨的生活日常。配以讲解员的详细解说，田都来看得十分专注。他寄语官兵：”要练好本领，争取更大光荣”。

对话交流中，”红四连”官兵齐唱连歌向老英雄致敬。”勇猛顽强永当先锋，这是我们的连魂。严格精细务实快速，这是我们的连风……”嘹亮高亢的歌声奔涌而出，一股昂扬的英雄气在”云端”激荡。

Google Translation

The Officers and Soldiers of The “Red Fourth Company” of a Regiment in The Xinjiang Military District Had a Dialogue with The Veteran Tian Dulai in The Cloud

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Teng Yufei Gao Qun Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-02-08

The officers and soldiers of the “Red Fourth Company” of a regiment in the Xinjiang Military Region had a dialogue with the veteran Tian Dulai——

The “cloud” stirred up the heroic spirit

■Teng Yufei, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily Gao Qun

Tian Dulai (right) had a video connection with the officers and soldiers of the “Red Fourth Company” of a regiment in the Xinjiang Military Region. Photo provided by the interviewee

Recently, Xie Tao, the Political Director of the “Red Fourth Company” of a regiment in the Xinjiang Military Region, made a special trip to Fuping County, Weinan City, Shaanxi Province, to visit the veteran Tian Dulai of the company on behalf of the company officers and soldiers.

“Old squad leader, I am Li Jiajun, the squad leader of the ‘Tian Dulai Squad’. I wish you good health...” Seeing the young officers and soldiers of the old unit through the video link, Tian Dulai smiled: “Good! Good! Thank you all.”

In the “Red Fourth Company”, Tian Dulai is a hero deeply respected by officers and soldiers. In 1959, in the battle to encircle and annihilate the rebels in Nam Lake, Tian Dulai, a machine gunner, fought hand-to-hand with the enemy alone under the dangerous circumstances of running out of bullets, comrades sacrificed, and reinforcements not yet arriving. In the fierce battle, a piece of his scalp was cut off, his left thigh was cut, and he was wounded in 13 places all over his body, and he achieved the result of annihilating 11 enemies. After the battle, Tian Dulai was awarded the title of “Lone Hero” by the Tibet Military Region.

“My comrades Qiang Zhiwen and squad leader Gou Xiangrong died in front of me. After they died, I was the only one left on the battlefield. Seeing the enemy rushing up again, I didn’t have time to think, so I picked up a big knife and chopped them...” Facing the camera, Tian Dulai recalled the battle scene of that year with emotion. Even listening to Tian Dulai’s story through the video, the officers and soldiers can still feel a heroic spirit coming. “Old hero, this is a gift prepared for you.” Xie Tao took out a plateau border stone with the words “Lone Hero” written on it and handed it to Tian Dulai. “This stone was brought back when we were performing training missions on the plateau. Many comrades in the company like to collect border stones, and some even write on the stones, such as “I guard the border for the motherland” and “Please rest assured, the motherland.” Tian Dulai carefully stroked the border stone polished smoothly by the strong wind on the plateau,

and nodded from time to time. Following the camera, the video screen showed the scene inside the dormitory of "Tian Dulai Class". "Old squad leader, I was recently named an excellent soldier with 'four qualities'!" Standing in front of the "Heroic Model Class Honor Cabinet", Private Fan Yong reported his growth and gains to his senior. After joining the army, Fan Yong was weak in physical fitness and his grades were at the bottom of the recruit company. After joining the regiment's model class, "Tian Dulai Class", his pressure doubled. In order not to discredit the class, he held his breath and trained more, and his grades gradually caught up. In addition to learning and training, Fan Yong also actively participated in various cultural and sports activities and won awards in speech competitions.

"Great! Great!" After listening to Fan Yong's report, Tian Dulai gave a thumbs up to the camera with a sincere smile on his face.

Through a pre-recorded video, officers and soldiers reported their work and training to Tian Dulai, showing their charging posture and warm daily life when participating in training missions. With the detailed explanation of the narrator, Tian Dulai looked very focused. He sent a message to officers and soldiers: "Practice your skills well and strive for greater glory."

During the dialogue, the officers and soldiers of the "Red Fourth Company" sang the company song to pay tribute to the old hero. "Being brave and tenacious and always being a pioneer is the soul of our company. Being strict, meticulous, pragmatic and fast is the style of our company..." The loud and high-pitched singing voices rushed out, and a high-spirited heroic spirit surged in the "cloud".

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16368625.html

第 80 集团军某旅某连：强化打仗思想 促进新兵快速成长

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：黄玉叶 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-02-10

第 80 集团军某旅某连注重加强激发新兵主观能动性——

强化打仗思想 促进快速成长

■黄玉叶

"发现目标！"寂静的深山密林中，列兵邓广哲眼睛密切注视着前方。经过抵近侦察，他终于发现"敌"前沿指挥所，随即将坐标方位回传。

这是前段时间发生在第 80 集团军某旅侦察对抗训练中的一幕，某连入伍不到 5 个月的新兵邓广哲顺利完成组织交给的任务。

事后复盘，该连指导员张皓翔肯定了官兵们的表现，重点表扬了邓广哲等几名新兵。

笔者了解到，从下连开始，邓广哲就展现出较好的军事和心理素质。去年底，上级组织跨昼夜实兵侦察训练。考虑到此次训练在复杂陌生地域展开，安全风险相对较高，张皓翔在部署任务时，起初打算把新兵安排在后方学习观摩。但思来想去，他认为这是一次难得的锻炼机会，便与连长商议，决定适当调整侦察小组人员构成，将新兵编入其中，通过以老带新的方式，帮助他们增长见识。

训练展开当天，天气骤变，张皓翔立即组织安全风险评估、开展安全教育，对新兵反复叮嘱，要求他们遇到问题，及时向干部骨干汇报，生怕他们因缺少经验发生意外。

刚开始时，一切都进行得很顺利。然而，在第 2 次侦察行动中，邓广哲所在的小组报告：队伍遭”敌人”发现和反击，在疏散转移过程中，邓广哲不见了踪影！

天黑林密，张皓翔心急如焚，立即组织人员寻找邓广哲。就在大家苦寻无果、不知所措之时，邓广哲突然现身，还带回了关键”敌情”信息，这让虚惊一场的战友对他刮目相看。

原来，邓广哲发现自己掉队后，并没有害怕和惊慌，而是躲藏起来冷静回想各种方法预案和应急措施，很快有了对策。

他掏出指北针和地图，确定好方向和路线，在黑暗中摸索行进，最终找到了”大本营”，还沿途记下了几个”敌”哨所的坐标。

“没想到，这次新兵给我们老兵上了一课”“邓广哲好样的，这要是我，别说侦察’敌情’，能安全返回就不错了”“现在的新兵不容小觑，第一次参加这样的训练就表现不俗，未来可期”……

听着大家的议论，张皓翔陷入了沉思，对如何带兵有了新的思考——

现在的新兵，具有文化水平高、经历丰富、思维活跃等特点，但对部队训练生活有一个适应期，也正因如此，不少带兵人对他们缺乏应有的信任，总觉得他们不够成熟，需要事无巨细手把手地教。这些举动，看似是关心，实则不放心，无形中限制了新兵的成长。

以邓广哲为例，他入伍前当过消防员，体能素质在新兵里名列前茅，是营连干部重点关注的好苗子。可下连后，遇到一些重要任务，班长骨干总是习惯性地大包大揽，把邓广哲”护”在身后。对此，一些连队干部也是睁一只眼闭一只眼。

这次训练让张皓翔意识到，对新兵进行过度保护和关爱，对他们的成长反而是一种束缚。当兵就是准备上战场，不经过千锤百炼，钢铁战士从何而来？

打定主意后，张皓翔组织班长骨干逐班摸排情况，并召开连务会研究解决方案。”新兵的成长，需要成功的激励，也需要挫折的磨砺，不能因为害怕他们出错就束手束脚。我们要积极搭建平台，帮助他们强化打仗思想，促进快速成长。”

大家达成共识，改变随之发生。组织体能训练，该连克服”操场化”倾向，将队伍拉到山林地带连贯实施；开展专业训练，教练员合理设置”敌情”和战术背景，提高官兵的应急应变能力；形势战备教育，引入战例分析，让新兵走上讲台，分享切身感悟……

走出”舒适区”，摆脱”保护圈”。新兵们在训练工作中表现得更加积极踊跃、干劲十足，没有人喊苦叫累，反而觉得自己接受的历练越多成长越快。该连老兵也深受感染，主动担当作为，充分发挥模范带头作用，全连上下”比学赶帮超”的氛围日益浓厚。

Google Translation

A Company of a Brigade of The 80th Group Army: Strengthen The Idea of Fighting and Promote The Rapid Growth of Recruits

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Huang Yuye Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-02-10

A company of a brigade of the 80th Group Army focuses on strengthening the subjective initiative of recruits-

Strengthen the idea of fighting and promote rapid growth

■Huang Yuye

“Found the target!” In the quiet deep mountains and dense forests, Private Deng Guangzhe’s eyes were closely watching the front. After close reconnaissance, he finally found the “enemy” front command post and then sent back the coordinates and azimuth.

This was a scene that took place in the reconnaissance confrontation training of a brigade of the 80th Group Army some time ago. Deng Guangzhe, a recruit who had been in the army for less than 5 months, successfully completed the task assigned by the organization.

After reviewing the situation, the company instructor Zhang Haoxiang affirmed the performance of the officers and soldiers, and praised Deng Guangzhe and several other recruits.

The author learned that Deng Guangzhe has shown good military and psychological qualities since he joined the company. At the end of last year, the superiors organized a day-and-night live-fire reconnaissance training. Considering that this training was carried out in a complex and unfamiliar area, the security risk was relatively high. When deploying the task, Zhang Haoxiang initially planned to arrange the recruits to study and observe in the rear. But after thinking about it, he thought this was a rare training opportunity, so he discussed it with the company commander and decided to appropriately adjust the composition of the reconnaissance team and incorporate the recruits into it, helping them to increase their knowledge by bringing the old with the new.

On the day of the training, the weather changed suddenly. Zhang Haoxiang immediately organized a safety risk assessment and carried out safety education. He repeatedly reminded the recruits and asked them to report to the cadres and backbones in time when they encountered problems, fearing that they would have accidents due to lack of experience.

At the beginning, everything went smoothly. However, in the second reconnaissance operation, Deng Guangzhe's team reported that the team was discovered and counterattacked by the "enemy". During the evacuation and transfer, Deng Guangzhe disappeared!

It was dark and the forest was dense. Zhang Haoxiang was anxious and immediately organized people to look for Deng Guangzhe. Just when everyone was searching in vain and at a loss, Deng Guangzhe suddenly appeared and brought back key "enemy" information, which made his comrades who had been alarmed look at him with new eyes.

It turned out that after Deng Guangzhe found that he had fallen behind, he was not afraid or panicked, but hid and calmly recalled various methods, plans and emergency measures, and soon came up with a countermeasure.

He took out a compass and a map, determined the direction and route, groped in the dark, and finally found the "base camp", and also wrote down the coordinates of several "enemy" outposts along the way.

"I didn't expect that this time the new recruits taught us veterans a lesson." "Deng Guangzhe is great. If it were me, I would be lucky to return safely, not to mention scouting the 'enemy situation'." "The new recruits should not be underestimated. They performed well in their first training and have a promising future." Listening to everyone's discussion, Zhang Haoxiang fell into deep thought and had new thoughts on how to lead soldiers. Today's new recruits have the characteristics of high cultural level, rich experience, and active thinking, but they have an adaptation period to the training life of the army. Because of this, many leaders lack the trust they deserve in them, always feeling that they are not mature enough and need to be taught in detail. These actions seem to be caring, but in fact they are not at ease, which invisibly restricts the growth of new recruits. Take Deng Guangzhe as an example. He worked as a firefighter before joining the army. His physical fitness ranks among the best among the new recruits. He is a good seedling that the battalion and company cadres focus on. But after joining the company, when encountering some important tasks, the squad leader always habitually takes on a lot of responsibilities and "protects" Deng Guangzhe behind him. Some company cadres also turned a blind eye to this.

This training made Zhang Haoxiang realize that overprotection and care for recruits is a constraint on their growth. Being a soldier means preparing for the battlefield. Without tempering, where can steel soldiers come from?

After making up his mind, Zhang Haoxiang organized the squad leaders to investigate the situation class by class and held a company meeting to study solutions. "The growth of recruits requires the motivation of success and the tempering of setbacks. We cannot be restrained because we are afraid

that they will make mistakes. We must actively build a platform to help them strengthen their fighting ideas and promote rapid growth."

Everyone reached a consensus, and changes followed. Organizing physical training, the company overcame the tendency of "playgroundization" and pulled the team to the mountainous forest area for continuous implementation; carrying out professional training, the instructors reasonably set the "enemy situation" and tactical background to improve the emergency response capabilities of officers and soldiers; situation and combat readiness education, introducing battle case analysis, let the recruits go to the podium and share their personal insights...

Get out of the "comfort zone" and get rid of the "protection circle". The new soldiers were more active and enthusiastic in the training. No one complained about the hardship or tiredness. Instead, they felt that the more experience they received, the faster they grew. The veterans of the company were also deeply moved and took the initiative to take responsibility and give full play to their exemplary role. The atmosphere of "learning from each other, catching up with each other, helping each other and surpassing each other" became increasingly strong throughout the company.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16368893.html

第 76 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：孙 晨 靳钰龙 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-02-11

第 76 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

提振精神，凝心聚力谋打赢

■孙 晨 靳钰龙

初春时节，戈壁腹地，第 76 集团军某旅组织一场实弹战术训练。硝烟弥漫中，数辆战车轰鸣驰骋，多个险难课目轮番展开。官兵密切配合，出色完成训练任务。

走下训练场，官兵围坐在战车旁，围绕"转型重塑路上，应当以怎样的精神状态攻坚克难"主题展开讨论。"改革强军，我们既是见证者，更是参与者。"讨论中，先后经历 3 次转岗，在每个岗位都干得出色的某连火炮技师、三级军士长李文煦，结合自身经历分享心得体会，战友们不时报以热烈掌声。

该旅领导介绍，中央军委政治工作会议召开后，他们组织官兵认真学习习主席重要讲话精神，深刻领会"提振干事创业精神状态"等内容的内涵要义、精神实质和实践要求。针对部队装备更新换代、许多官兵转型转岗实际，该旅灵活利用训练间隙、党团活动等时机，适时组织官兵结合工作实际和自身思考展开讨论，帮助大家提振精神状态、坚定奋斗决心。

任务进行到哪里，会议精神学习贯彻就延伸到哪里。采访中笔者了解到，从大漠戈壁到雪域高原、从驻训帐篷到坑道工事，该旅官兵在一次次学习讨论、交流互动中找准奋斗目标、明晰奋斗方向。

戈壁深处，一场训练如期展开。关键时刻，维修技师、一级军士长杨立立凭借过硬本领，快速排除火炮故障。”主战装备升级换代，火炮快速机动能力、精确打击能力不断提升……”训练结束后，杨立立细数近年来部队发展变化，与战友分享成长经历。从军 28 年来，杨立立始终与火炮打交道，先后 6 次经历装备更新，见证了旅队主战装备从近距离火力覆盖向远程火力打击的升级。”作为基层官兵，我们必须扎根本职岗位，练精手中武器、练强打赢本领，在转型重塑之路上奋力冲锋。”他说。

学习越深入，行动越坚定。该旅坚持把学习贯彻会议精神和主责主业相结合。针对单位调整组建后人员重组等实际，他们紧盯制约部队战斗力建设的矛盾问题，查原因、谋对策，出色完成新装备战斗力生成试点、新大纲课目示范等大项任务，在练兵备战实践中推动会议精神落地落实。

提振精神，凝心聚力谋打赢。随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神不断深入，该旅官兵工作训练热情持续高涨，全旅广泛开展群众性练兵比武，多套作战方案得到论证检验，部队实战化训练水平稳步提升。

Google Translation

A Brigade of The 76th Group Army Thoroughly Studied and Implemented The Spirit of The Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference [held in Yan’an in June 2024]

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Sun Chen Jin Yulong Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-11

A brigade of the 76th Group Army thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference——

Boosting spirits, focusing on winning

■Sun Chen Jin Yulong

In early spring, in the heart of the Gobi Desert, a brigade of the 76th Group Army organized a live-fire tactical training. In the smoke, several tanks roared and galloped, and many dangerous and difficult subjects were carried out in turn. The officers and soldiers worked closely together and completed the training tasks excellently.

Walking off the training ground, the officers and soldiers sat around the tanks and discussed the theme of “What kind of mental state should be used to overcome difficulties on the road of

transformation and reconstruction." "We are not only witnesses but also participants in the reform and strengthening of the army." During the discussion, Li Wenxu, a company artillery technician and third-class sergeant major who had experienced three job transfers and performed well in each position, shared his experience based on his own experience, and his comrades-in-arms gave him warm applause from time to time.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that after the Central Military Commission's political work conference was held, they organized officers and soldiers to carefully study the spirit of Chairman Xi's important speech and deeply understand the connotation, spiritual essence and practical requirements of "boosting the spirit of doing things and entrepreneurship". In view of the equipment renewal of the troops and the transformation and transfer of many officers and soldiers, the brigade flexibly used training intervals, party and league activities and other opportunities to organize officers and soldiers to discuss in a timely manner based on the actual work and their own thinking, helping everyone to boost their spirits and strengthen their determination to fight.

Wherever the task is carried out, the study and implementation of the spirit of the meeting will extend to that place. During the interview, the author learned that from the desert Gobi to the snowy plateau, from the training tents to the tunnel fortifications, the officers and soldiers of the brigade found the goal of struggle and clarified the direction of struggle through repeated learning, discussion, communication and interaction.

Deep in the Gobi Desert, a training exercise was carried out as scheduled. At the critical moment, maintenance technician and first-class sergeant Yang Lili quickly eliminated the artillery failure with his excellent skills. "The main battle equipment has been upgraded, and the rapid mobility and precision strike capabilities of the artillery have been continuously improved..." After the training, Yang Lili counted the development and changes of the troops in recent years and shared his growth experience with his comrades. In the 28 years since he joined the army, Yang Lili has always been dealing with artillery, and has experienced equipment updates 6 times, witnessing the upgrade of the brigade's main battle equipment from close-range firepower coverage to long-range firepower strikes. "As grassroots officers and soldiers, we must take root in our posts, refine our weapons, strengthen our ability to win, and charge hard on the road of transformation and reshaping." He said. The deeper the study, the more determined the action. The brigade insists on combining the study and implementation of the spirit of the meeting with its main responsibilities and main business. In view of the actual situation of personnel reorganization after the adjustment and establishment of the unit, they focused on the contradictions that restricted the construction of the combat effectiveness of the troops, investigated the causes, sought countermeasures, and excellently completed major tasks such as the pilot of the combat effectiveness of new equipment and the demonstration of new syllabus courses, and promoted the implementation of the spirit of the meeting in the practice of training and preparation.

Boosting the spirit, focusing on winning. With the deepening of learning and implementing the spirit of the Central Military Commission's political work conference, the enthusiasm of the

officers and soldiers of the brigade for work and training continued to rise, the brigade widely carried out mass training competitions, and many sets of combat plans were verified and tested, and the level of actual combat training of the troops was steadily improved.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16369104.html

第 75 集团军某旅弘扬优良传统激励官兵精武强能

来源：解放军报 作者：刘维礼 李春国 陈典宏 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-02-12

第 75 集团军某旅弘扬优良传统激励官兵精武强能——

用英雄精神铸魂育人

■刘维礼 李春国 解放军报记者 陈典宏

“塔山阻击战中，革命先辈用鲜血和生命阻击疯狂进攻的敌人，誓死守住阵地……”新年伊始，第 75 集团军某旅在旅史长廊组织群众性自我教育活动，”红色宣讲员”刘晓玲结合先辈战斗故事进行的精彩分享，赢得阵阵掌声。

“以’顾全大局、严守纪律、勇于牺牲、敢打必胜’为内涵的塔山精神，是永不熄灭的精神火炬。”该旅干部覃章维告诉记者，他们始终把塔山精神作为旅队建设的强大精神动力，教育引导官兵大力弘扬先辈优良传统，铆定岗位精武强能，以”善于打大仗、打硬仗、打恶仗”的战斗作风投身练兵实践，在强军兴军征程上不断创造新业绩。

不远处的机降训练场上，三级军士长张洋正为几名年轻战士讲解高空课目训练技巧，并就大家提出的具体问题进行动作示范。很少有人知道，这名对高空课目训练要领熟稔于心的”兵教员”，刚入伍时因恐高一度自我怀疑，甚至有点自暴自弃。

“刚到部队那会儿，机降训练曾是我心里难以逾越的一道坎。”谈起自己的成长经历，张洋颇为感慨。后来，旅队教育课堂上的一幕情景短剧，让他深受触动并下决心改变自己。

那次，该旅以”传承先辈精神、岗位奋斗强军”为主题组织大课教育。其间，官兵根据先辈战斗故事自编自导自演的情景短剧——《塔山英雄》被搬上课堂。剧中，由官兵扮演的革命先辈一次又一次打退敌人，身边的战友接连倒下，他们凭着”誓与阵地共存亡”的无畏气概，始终坚守阵地……

情景短剧结束，背景幕布缓缓移动，大屏幕上呈现的是 DV 短片——《英雄战士李向群》。入党当晚，李向群在救生衣上一笔一画写下”全力以赴”4 个大字；高烧未退，李向群连续奋战，多次晕倒在大堤上……一幕幕场景，让官兵深受感动。

“面对强敌，革命先辈不惜流血牺牲坚守阵地；面对洪魔，李向群以生命不息战斗不止的拼搏精神，擦亮共产党员的光荣称号。”授课结束后，张洋登台发言谈体会时说，”遇到一点点困难就胆怯退缩，还算什么革命军人？还谈什么责任担当？”

从那之后，张洋立足本职埋头实干，在连队干部骨干指导下开展抗眩晕训练，终于克服了恐高心理。后来，在上级组织的训练中，他与战友乘机抵达机降点位后，面对恶劣天气等不利因素，第一个抓起索降绳带头跳下，并按前期制订的战术策略完成相关任务。

“教育者先受教育、铸魂者先铸其魂，是激发官兵战斗精神的关键。”该旅领导说，他们还抽派教育骨干组成”寻根小组”，分批次前往旅队发源地、纪念场馆以及战斗遗址搜集整理史料，沿着旅队先辈战斗足迹追寻、体悟、思考先辈战斗精神；完成素材整理、视频剪辑、文物复刻等工作，梳理形成访谈音频资料库、文字实录集，并制作文物史料图册和专题纪录片，引导官兵在感悟英雄精神中砺志铸魂，在传承优良传统中续写荣光。

一次，”寻根小组”组长曹开程在结束寻根之旅返程路上，将整理的战斗故事写进教育提纲，回到营区便走进教育课堂与战友分享寻根感悟。”作为英雄传人，工作中不管遇到多大困难，我们都要赓续优良传统、砥砺战斗精神，克服困难完成任务！”曹开程分享完毕，突击步兵连干部刘裕臣趁热打铁，为接下来的演训任务进行思想动员，激励大家在任务中打头阵、当先锋。

此前，刘裕臣是一名飞行参谋。因旅队建设需要，他怀揣着对融合制胜的思考，申请到突击步兵连任职。

转变的是角色，不变的是担当。来到连队后，刘裕臣一方面以突击队员身份与官兵一起学习飞行原理、战机构造等知识，一方面从飞行指挥员角度研练突击步兵战法战术。遇到瓶颈问题时，他总把那句”累不累想想革命老前辈”挂在嘴边，以此激励大家鼓起干劲、合力解难。如今，在他的示范带动下，连队涌现出一批专业尖子、组训骨干，围绕机降作战总结的多条经验在旅队推广。

同时，针对部队执勤点位多、人员分散的实际，该旅还因地制宜开展”铁心向党”故事会、先进事迹报告会等活动，鼓励官兵主动登台结合任务经历谈使命、话担当；开展”训练之星”评选活动，用身边榜样教育人、激励人，并将身边典型的先进事迹编印成册、下发基层，引导大家对标学习、奋力赶超。如今，一个个在塔山精神滋养下成长起来的典型，成为激励官兵精武强能、奋斗强军的生动教材。

一次训练中，面对多变特情、复杂环境和强劲对手，该旅官兵士气高昂、敢打硬拼，快速突入”敌”阵地；在上级组织的专业比武中，三级军士长刘恒严抠细节分毫不差，驾驶战车突破路障阻隔，从众多选手中脱颖而出……

过去，革命先辈冲锋陷阵，将艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献精神展现得淋漓尽致；新时代强军兴军实践中，该旅官兵铆在岗位专攻精练，齐心协力研究空地协同训练难点、卡点问题，一条条战训经验在思想碰撞中新鲜出炉。

采访结束，记者漫步营区。不远处，完成训练任务的官兵整齐列队，步履铿锵、口号嘹亮。”抓好铸魂育人工作，还须常长学习英雄精神。只有平时注重用先辈精神培塑官兵，战时才能做到勇往直前、敢打必胜。”覃章维指着整齐的队伍对记者说，在塔山精神激励下，官兵坚定扛起革命先辈的光辉战旗，在战位上书写着不平凡的青春华章。

传承先辈志 续写新荣光

■舒达生

艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献的革命精神，是先辈们血性胆魄的生动写照，也是我军政治优势的外化显现。回首往昔，无数革命先辈矢志不渝听党话、高举旗帜跟党走，在硝烟弥漫、枪林弹雨的血火战场上愈战愈勇，以视死如归、勇于牺牲、血战到底的战斗精神，锻造出一支英雄的人民军队，为新时代官兵铺就底色、树立榜样。

实践证明，发扬艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献的革命精神，学习革命先辈自强不息的奋斗精神，知难而进、迎难而上，方可练就克敌制胜的过硬本领。红色资源是我党我军艰辛而辉煌奋斗历程的见证。基层部队的实践说明，只有大力营造官兵”时时受熏陶、处处受感染”的浓厚氛围，讲好军队光辉历史，发扬英雄献身精神，才能不断激荡新时代官兵临危不惧的勇气、所向披靡的虎气、赴汤蹈火的胆气、舍我其谁的豪气。

传承先辈志，续写新荣光。我们应充分利用红色资源优势，总结部队能战善战、克敌制胜的宝贵精神财富，结合任务实际开展”血脉传承、岗位建功”实践活动，激励广大官兵在弘扬先辈精神中砥砺血性胆气，激发强军动力，想打仗之事、谋打仗之策、练打仗之功。

Google Translation

A brigade of the 75th Group Army carries forward fine traditions to encourage officers and soldiers to be strong in martial arts

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Weili Li Chunguo Chen Dianhong Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-02-12

A brigade of the 75th Group Army carries forward fine traditions to encourage officers and soldiers to be strong in martial arts——

Use heroic spirit to cultivate souls and educate people

■ Liu Weili Li Chunguo PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

“In the Tashan blocking battle, the revolutionary predecessors used blood and lives to block the crazy attack of the enemy and vowed to defend the position to the death...” At the beginning of the new year, a brigade of the 75th Group Army organized a mass self-education activity in the brigade history corridor. The “red propagandist” Liu Xiaoling combined the wonderful sharing of the predecessors’ battle stories and won applause.

“The Tashan spirit, which is characterized by ‘taking the overall situation into consideration, strictly observing discipline, being brave to sacrifice, and daring to fight and win’, is a spiritual torch that will never go out.” Qin Zhangwei, a cadre of the brigade, told reporters that they have always taken the Tashan spirit as a powerful spiritual driving force for the construction of the brigade, educating and guiding officers and soldiers to vigorously carry forward the fine traditions of their predecessors, fix their positions to improve their martial arts and strengthen their abilities, and devote themselves to training practice with the fighting style of “being good at fighting big battles, hard battles, and tough battles”, and constantly create new achievements in the journey of strengthening the army.

On the airdrop training ground not far away, Sergeant Major Zhang Yang was explaining the training skills of high-altitude subjects to several young soldiers, and demonstrated the actions on the specific questions raised by everyone. Few people know that this “soldier instructor” who is familiar with the training essentials of high-altitude subjects once doubted himself because of his fear of heights when he first joined the army, and even gave up a little.

“When I first arrived at the army, airdrop training was an insurmountable hurdle in my heart.” Talking about his growth experience, Zhang Yang was quite emotional. Later, a short play in the brigade’s education class deeply touched him and made him determined to change himself.

That time, the brigade organized a large class education with the theme of “Inheriting the spirit of the predecessors, working hard to strengthen the army”. During this period, the short play “Heroes of Tashan” written, directed and performed by officers and soldiers based on the battle stories of their predecessors was brought to the classroom. In the play, the revolutionary predecessors played by officers and soldiers beat back the enemy again and again, and their comrades fell one after another. They always stood firm with the fearless spirit of “swearing to live and die with the position”...

The short play ended, the background curtain slowly moved, and the DV short film “Heroic Soldier Li Xiangqun” was presented on the big screen. On the night of joining the party, Li Xiangqun wrote the four characters “Go all out” on his life jacket; Li Xiangqun continued to fight with a high fever and fainted on the levee many times... The scenes moved the officers and soldiers deeply.

“Faced with powerful enemies, revolutionary predecessors held their positions at the cost of blood and sacrifice; faced with floods, Li Xiangqun fought with a spirit of fighting until his life was up, and polished the glorious title of a Communist Party member.” After the lecture, Zhang Yang took

the stage to talk about his experience and said, “If you retreat when you encounter a little difficulty, what kind of revolutionary soldier are you? What kind of responsibility are you talking about?”

Since then, Zhang Yang has been working hard based on his job, and under the guidance of the company’s cadres and backbones, he has carried out anti-vertigo training and finally overcome his fear of heights. Later, during the training organized by the superiors, he and his comrades arrived at the landing point by plane. Faced with adverse factors such as bad weather, he was the first to grab the rappelling rope and take the lead in jumping down, and completed the relevant tasks according to the tactics and strategies formulated in the early stage.

“Educators should be educated first, and soul builders should build their souls first, which is the key to inspiring the fighting spirit of officers and soldiers.” The leaders of the brigade said that they also selected educational backbones to form a “root-seeking group” to go to the birthplace of the brigade, memorial venues and battle sites in batches to collect and organize historical materials, follow the battle footprints of the brigade’s predecessors to trace, understand and think about the fighting spirit of the predecessors; complete the work of material sorting, video editing, and cultural relics reproduction, sort out the interview audio database, text records, and produce cultural relics and historical materials albums and special documentaries, to guide officers and soldiers to sharpen their will and forge their souls in the perception of heroic spirit, and continue to write glory in the inheritance of fine traditions.

Once, Cao Kaicheng, the leader of the “root-seeking group”, wrote the sorted battle stories into the education outline on the way back from the root-seeking trip, and went into the education classroom to share his root-seeking feelings with his comrades after returning to the camp. “As the descendants of heroes, no matter how difficult the work is, we must continue the fine traditions, sharpen the fighting spirit, overcome difficulties and complete the task!” After Cao Kaicheng finished sharing, Liu Yuchen, a cadre of the assault infantry company, struck while the iron was hot, mobilized the thoughts for the next training task, and encouraged everyone to take the lead and be the pioneer in the task.

Previously, Liu Yuchen was a flight staff officer. Due to the needs of brigade construction, he applied for a position in the assault infantry company with his thoughts on integration and victory.

What changed is the role, and what remains unchanged is the responsibility. After arriving at the company, Liu Yuchen, on the one hand, studied the principles of flight and the structure of combat vehicles with officers and soldiers as a commando, and on the other hand, studied the tactics and tactics of assault infantry from the perspective of a flight commander. When encountering bottleneck problems, he always kept the phrase “If you are tired, think about the old revolutionary predecessors” on his lips to encourage everyone to work hard and work together to solve problems. Now, under his demonstration and drive, a group of professional tops and training backbones have emerged in the company, and many experiences summarized around airdrop operations have been promoted in the brigade.

At the same time, in view of the fact that the troops have many duty points and scattered personnel, the brigade also carried out activities such as “Iron Heart to the Party” storytelling and advanced deeds report meetings according to local conditions, encouraging officers and soldiers to take the initiative to talk about their mission and responsibility based on their mission experience; carrying out the “Training Star” selection activities, educating and motivating people with examples around them, and compiling and printing typical advanced deeds around them into books and distributing them to the grassroots, guiding everyone to learn from the benchmarks and strive to catch up. Today, the models who have grown up under the nourishment of the Tashan spirit have become vivid teaching materials to motivate officers and soldiers to improve their martial arts and strengthen their abilities and strive to strengthen the army.

In a training session, facing the ever-changing special situations, complex environment and strong opponents, the officers and soldiers of the brigade were in high spirits, dared to fight hard, and quickly broke into the “enemy” position; in the professional competition organized by the superiors, Sergeant Major Liu Hengyan was meticulous in details, drove the tank to break through the roadblocks, and stood out from many players...

In the past, the revolutionary predecessors charged forward and demonstrated the spirit of hard work, sacrifice and dedication to the fullest; in the practice of strengthening the army in the new era, the officers and soldiers of the brigade focused on their posts and worked together to study the difficulties and bottlenecks of air-ground coordinated training, and a series of combat training experiences were freshly produced in the collision of ideas.

After the interview, the reporter strolled around the camp. Not far away, the officers and soldiers who completed the training task lined up neatly, with sonorous steps and loud slogans. “To do a good job in cultivating souls and educating people, we must also constantly learn the spirit of heroes. Only by focusing on cultivating officers and soldiers with the spirit of our predecessors in peacetime can we be brave and win in wartime.” Qin Zhangwei pointed to the neat team and told reporters that under the inspiration of the Tashan spirit, officers and soldiers firmly carried the glorious battle flag of revolutionary predecessors and wrote an extraordinary chapter of youth at their positions.

Inheriting the aspirations of our predecessors and continuing to write new glory

■ Shu Dasheng

The revolutionary spirit of hard work, sacrifice and dedication is a vivid portrayal of the blood and courage of our predecessors, and it is also the external manifestation of our army’s political advantages. Looking back on the past, countless revolutionary predecessors have been determined to listen to the party, hold high the banner and follow the party, and fight more and more bravely on the battlefield filled with smoke and gunfire, with the fighting spirit of seeing death as home, being brave to sacrifice, and fighting to the end, forging a heroic people’s army, laying the foundation and setting an example for officers and soldiers in the new era.

Practice has proved that only by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of hard work, sacrifice and dedication, learning the revolutionary predecessors' spirit of self-improvement and struggle, and advancing despite difficulties, can we develop the strong ability to defeat the enemy. Red resources are a witness to the arduous and glorious struggle of our party and army. The practice of grassroots troops shows that only by vigorously creating a strong atmosphere where officers and soldiers are "influenced at all times and infected everywhere", telling the glorious history of the army well, and carrying forward the spirit of heroic dedication, can we constantly inspire the courage of officers and soldiers in the new era to face danger without fear, the invincible tiger spirit, the courage to go through fire and water, and the heroic spirit of who else but me.

Inherit the aspirations of our predecessors and continue to write new glory. We should make full use of the advantages of red resources, summarize the precious spiritual wealth of the troops' ability to fight well and defeat the enemy, and carry out the practical activities of "bloodline inheritance and post achievement" in combination with the actual tasks, so as to encourage the majority of officers and soldiers to hone their blood and courage in carrying forward the spirit of their predecessors, stimulate the motivation to strengthen the army, think about war, plan for war, and practice war.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16369109.html

陆军某综合训练基地探索研教训一体融合承训模式

来源：解放军报 作者：丁雷 李蕾 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-02-12

陆军某综合训练基地探索研教训一体融合承训模式

赴一线跟学跟训 聚合力研战研教

编者按 习主席强调，要把握现代战争特点规律，把握陆军转型建设要求，做到打仗需要什么就教什么、部队需要什么就练什么，使人才培养供给侧同未来战场需求侧精准对接。陆军某综合训练基地聚焦部队需求重点、组训任教难点，探索研教训一体融合承训模式，不断提升训练质效。

解放军报讯 丁雷、记者李蕾报道：重塑56门专业课程结构，更新50余套专业教材，申报6项新域新质方面课题……前不久，陆军某综合训练基地梳理去年以来的融合承训实践，沉甸甸的成果让基地领导倍感欣慰。成绩的背后，是该基地探索研教训一体融合承训模式，不断提升训练质效迈出的坚实步伐。

"战场需求就是攻关方向，部队需要就是承训指向。"该基地领导介绍，他们常年担负新疆军区多个兵种专业骨干升级培训和技能鉴定任务。近年来，随着武器装备不断迭代升级、送训单位担负任务日渐多元，加强新兴领域专业人才培养和组训方式创新的需求愈加迫切。为此，他们聚焦部队需求重点、组训任教难点，出台一系列务实举措，确保教学内容与部队需求相契合，研教模式与战斗力生成规律相匹配。

“以前，我们教什么，学兵学什么；现在，部队战斗力建设需要什么，我们就教什么。”该基地领导告诉记者，为精准对接未来战场需要，缩短从课堂到战场的距离，他们定期遴选教员赴送训单位跟学跟训，编入指挥一线、战斗一线，切实掌握部队练兵备战最新动态、兵员能力底数及需要。

如今，该基地教员投身练兵一线跟学跟训已成常态。几个月前，陆军某旅刚刚结束某新型装备试训任务。该基地某教研室李教员得知这一消息后，在学兵承训的”空档期”赶赴该旅。一个多月的时间里，李教员与部队训练骨干共同复盘总结、梳理练兵经验，不仅吸收了10 多种创新训法，还明确了该专业学兵下阶段培训的重难点。

着眼学兵成长急需、岗位所需、实战必需，该基地同步重塑研战研教模式。为切实把战场急需内容讲好教透，他们携手部队、院校、厂家等多方共同研究探讨，构建”平台共建、资源共享、人才共育、成果共用”模式，聚合各方在实践探索、理论研究、装备支撑等方面优势资源，对学兵专业方向、课程体系、教学方式等改造升级，不断提升课堂教学内容与部队需求的适配度。

前不久，了解到部队无人作战领域专业骨干较为紧缺，该基地第一时间将此专业内容列为学兵拓展课程，与厂家、院校等多家单位成立联合教学攻关组，共同探索课程设置、承训模式。同时，他们依托仿真建模技术，构设虚拟仿真战场环境，增设无人装备侦察、打击、评估、保障等训练内容。首批试训学兵结业返回部队后，直接走上相关战位，岗位适配率大幅提升。

对接需求精准训，面向实战融合训，着眼未来抢先训。据了解，该基地研教训一体融合承训模式推行以来，教学质效稳步提升。7 个课题攻关组的联研联教成果直达练兵一线，20 余种创新教学法在教学课堂推广应用，最新一批承训学兵军事训练成绩优良率达 80%以上，六成以上学兵结业返回部队后被任命为专业教练员。

去年初，陆军某部上等兵马明超从基地培训结束返岗后，恰逢新装备列装，他凭借所学很快成为业务骨干。去年底，因工作成绩突出，马明超荣立三等功。”培训内容精准对接岗位需求，让我学有所获、学有所成。”马明超说。

Google Translation

A comprehensive training base of the Army explores a training model that integrates research, lessons and lessons

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A comprehensive training base of the Army explores a training model that integrates research, lessons and lessons

Go to the front line to learn and train, and gather strength to study, fight and teach

Editor's note President Xi Jinping emphasized that we must grasp the characteristics and laws of modern warfare, grasp the requirements of the Army's transformation and construction, and teach what is needed for war and practice what the troops need, so that the supply side of talent training can be accurately connected with the demand side of the future battlefield. A comprehensive training base of the Army focuses on the key needs of the troops and the difficulties in organizing training and teaching, explores a training model that integrates research, lessons and lessons, and continuously improves the quality and effectiveness of training.

PLA Daily News Ding Lei and reporter Li Lei reported: Reshaping the structure of 56 professional courses, updating more than 50 sets of professional textbooks, and applying for 6 new domains and new quality topics... Not long ago, a comprehensive training base of the Army sorted out the practice of integrated training since last year, and the heavy results made the base leaders feel very gratified. Behind the achievements is the solid steps taken by the base to explore the training model of integrating research, teaching and training, and continuously improve the quality and efficiency of training.

"The battlefield needs are the direction of tackling key problems, and the needs of the troops are the direction of training." The leaders of the base introduced that they have been responsible for the upgrading training and skill appraisal of professional backbones of multiple arms of the Xinjiang Military Region all year round. In recent years, with the continuous iteration and upgrading of weapons and equipment and the increasingly diversified tasks undertaken by the training units, the need to strengthen the training of professional talents in emerging fields and the innovation of training methods has become more urgent. To this end, they focused on the key needs of the troops and the difficulties in training and teaching, and introduced a series of practical measures to ensure that the teaching content is consistent with the needs of the troops, and the research and teaching model is matched with the laws of combat effectiveness generation.

"In the past, we taught what the soldiers learned; now, we teach what the troops need to build combat effectiveness." The leaders of the base told reporters that in order to accurately meet the needs of the future battlefield and shorten the distance from the classroom to the battlefield, they regularly select instructors to go to the training units to learn and train, and put them in the command and combat front lines to truly grasp the latest dynamics of the troops' training and preparation, the basic number of soldiers' capabilities and needs.

Nowadays, it has become a normal practice for the instructors of the base to join the training and study. A few months ago, a certain army brigade just finished the test training task of a new type of equipment. After learning the news, Instructor Li from a teaching and research department of the base rushed to the brigade during the "gap period" of the training of the students. In more than a month, Instructor Li and the backbone of the training of the troops reviewed and summarized the training experience, not only absorbed more than 10 innovative training methods, but also clarified the key points and difficulties of the next stage of training for the students of this major.

Focusing on the urgent needs of the growth of the students, the needs of the positions, and the actual combat necessities, the base simultaneously reshaped the research and teaching model. In order to truly teach the urgent content of the battlefield, they joined hands with the troops, colleges, manufacturers and other parties to jointly study and discuss, and build a "platform co-construction, resource sharing, talent co-education, and achievement sharing" model, aggregating the advantages of all parties in practical exploration, theoretical research, equipment support and other aspects. Resources, transform and upgrade the professional direction, curriculum system, and teaching methods of the students, and continuously improve the adaptability of classroom teaching content to the needs of the troops.

Not long ago, it was learned that the army was short of professional backbones in the field of unmanned combat. The base immediately listed this professional content as an expansion course for students, and established a joint teaching research group with manufacturers, colleges and other units to jointly explore the course setting and training mode. At the same time, they relied on simulation modeling technology to construct a virtual simulation battlefield environment and added unmanned equipment reconnaissance, strike, evaluation, and support training content. After the first batch of trial trainees returned to the army after graduation, they went directly to the relevant combat positions, and the job adaptation rate was greatly improved.

Precise training for matching needs, integrated training for actual combat, and preemptive training for the future. It is understood that since the implementation of the integrated training model of research, teaching and training at the base, the quality and efficiency of teaching have been steadily improved. The joint research and teaching results of the 7 research groups have reached the front line of training, and more than 20 innovative teaching methods have been promoted and applied in teaching classrooms. The latest batch of trainees have achieved more than 80% excellent military training results, and more than 60% of the trainees have been appointed as professional coaches after graduation and returning to the army.

At the beginning of last year, Ma Mingchao, a soldier in a certain army unit, returned to work after completing training at the base. It coincided with the installation of new equipment. He quickly became a business backbone with what he had learned. At the end of last year, Ma Mingchao was awarded the third-class merit for his outstanding work performance. "The training content is precisely matched to the job requirements, which has enabled me to learn and achieve something." Ma Mingchao said.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16369362.html

作战救护—体训，陆军某旅组织实战化卫勤保障训练

来源：解放军报 作者：韩帅 杨茂生 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-13

陆军某旅组织实战化卫勤保障训练

作战救护一体训 体能技能融合练

解放军报讯 韩帅、杨茂生报道：”发现’伤员’，迅速前出救援！”寒冬时节，密林深处，陆军某旅野外训练场上，一场实战化卫勤保障训练拉开战幕。

硝烟弥漫中，侦察组放飞无人机侦察”敌情”，指挥员根据情报信息研判战场态势、确定行进路线。穿越”染毒”地带、遭”敌”强电磁干扰……救护组官兵突破重重阻碍，抵达目标地域，火速展开救援。

“只有以实战需求为牵引，构设逼真战场环境，才能真正摸清战场卫勤保障需求，确保随时拉得出、上得去、救得下。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们紧盯战场需求制订卫勤保障训练计划，着重围绕战场搜救、开放性伤口处置等重难点课目，以训考结合的方式倒逼官兵找准能力短板，展开专攻精练，提升战场卫勤保障能力。

此次训练，该旅通过在复杂战场环境下临机设置多种特情，推动官兵将作战救护一体训、体能技能融合练，有效检验提升实战背景下卫勤分队保障水平。

“‘伤员’中弹，大面积出血……”训练现场，判明”伤情”后，救护组官兵立即为”伤员”包扎止血，随后将其转运至装甲救护车上。

“‘伤员’右大腿骨折，相关救护器材受损。”后送途中，导调组临机给出新特情。与此同时，警戒组成员李占国发现有小股”敌”快速逼近。救护组官兵立即利用简易工具对”伤员”骨折部位进行固定，并借助烟幕掩护有序撤退。

训练结束，官兵就地展开复盘研讨。该旅领导告诉笔者，下一步，他们将根据训练中暴露的短板弱项，针对性制订改进措施，不断提升战场救护能力。

Google Translation

Combat and rescue integrated training, a certain army brigade organized practical medical support training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Han Shuai Yang Maosheng Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-13

A certain army brigade organized practical medical support training

Combat and rescue integrated training Physical skills integration training

PLA Daily News Han Shuai and Yang Maosheng reported: “Found the ‘wounded’, quickly go forward to rescue!” In the cold winter, deep in the dense forest, a certain army brigade’s field training ground, a practical medical support training kicked off.

In the smoke, the reconnaissance team released drones to scout the “enemy situation”, and the commander judged the battlefield situation and determined the route based on intelligence information. Crossing the “contaminated” area and encountering strong electromagnetic interference from the “enemy”... The rescue team officers and soldiers broke through many obstacles, arrived at the target area, and quickly launched rescue.

“Only by taking actual combat needs as the guide and constructing a realistic battlefield environment can we truly understand the battlefield medical support needs and ensure that we can pull out, go up and rescue at any time.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have closely followed the battlefield needs to formulate medical support training plans, focusing on difficult and key subjects such as battlefield search and rescue and open wound treatment, and forcing officers and soldiers to find their shortcomings in ability through a combination of training and examination, and carry out specialized training to improve battlefield medical support capabilities.

In this training, the brigade set up a variety of special situations on the spot in a complex battlefield environment, and promoted officers and soldiers to integrate combat rescue and physical skills training, effectively testing and improving the support level of the medical team under the actual combat background.

“The ‘wounded’ was shot and bleeding extensively...” At the training site, after determining the “injury”, the rescue team immediately bandaged the “wounded” to stop bleeding, and then transferred him to the armored ambulance.

“The ‘wounded’ had a fracture in his right thigh and related rescue equipment was damaged.” During the evacuation, the guidance and coordination team gave a new special situation on the spot. At the same time, Li Zhanguo, a member of the alert team, discovered that a small group of “enemies” were approaching quickly. The rescue team immediately used simple tools to fix the fractured parts of the “wounded” and retreated in an orderly manner under the cover of smoke screen.

After the training, the officers and soldiers conducted a review and discussion on the spot. The brigade leader told the author that in the next step, they will formulate targeted improvement measures based on the shortcomings exposed in the training, and continuously improve the battlefield rescue capabilities.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16369496.html

第 83 集团军某旅：红蓝对抗 斗智斗勇

来源：解放军报 作者：鲁渊博 胡瑞智 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-14

第 83 集团军某旅

红蓝对抗 斗智斗勇

解放军报讯 鲁渊博、特约通讯员胡瑞智报道：”侦察分队前出抵近侦察，火力分队做好打击准备。”前不久，某野外地域，第 83 集团军某旅一场红蓝对抗训练激烈展开。

遭”敌”电磁干扰，指挥枢纽突然”断联”；”敌”无人机抵近侦察，防护伪装被识破……训练中，面对接踵而至的特情，红方指挥员见招拆招，带领官兵沉着应对。

“我们采取红蓝对抗方式，将战场环境设险设难，着力锤炼官兵复杂条件下应急应战本领。”该旅领导介绍，此次训练，旅里只明确战场区域和基本对抗规则，方案制订和指挥协同由营级单位自主筹划实施，切实提升指挥员战场指挥能力。

训练现场，激战正酣。红方遭蓝方突袭，造成人员”伤亡”。红方指挥员快速研判战场态势，指挥步战车车队疏散隐蔽。随后，红方某班组在火炮掩护下发起冲击，蓝方迅速利用地形优势组织防御，并采用多种战术战法展开反击……对抗双方你来我往、攻守交替，现场弥漫浓浓的硝烟味。

“刀在石上磨，兵在险中练。只有不断提升对抗难度强度，才能练就克敌制胜的过硬本领。”该旅领导表示，他们将持续推进战训深度耦合，让官兵在真打实抗中摔打磨砺，进一步提升部队实战水平。

Google Translation

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army: Red and blue confrontation, fighting wits and courage

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lu Yuanbo Hu Ruizhi Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-14

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army

Red and blue confrontation, fighting wits and courage

PLA Daily News Lu Yuanbo and special correspondent Hu Ruizhi reported: “The reconnaissance team went forward for close reconnaissance, and the firepower team was ready to strike.” Not long ago, a red-blue confrontation training of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army was fiercely carried out in a field area.

Suffering from electromagnetic interference from the “enemy”, the command hub was suddenly “disconnected”; the “enemy” drone approached for reconnaissance, and the protective camouflage was discovered... During the training, facing the special situations that came one after another, the red commander responded to the moves and led the officers and soldiers to respond calmly.

“We adopt the red-blue confrontation method, set up dangerous and difficult battlefield environments, and strive to hone the emergency response capabilities of officers and soldiers under complex conditions.” The brigade leader introduced that in this training, the brigade only clarified the battlefield area and basic confrontation rules, and the plan formulation and command coordination were independently planned and implemented by the battalion-level units to effectively improve the commander’s battlefield command capabilities.

At the training site, the fierce battle was in full swing. The red side was attacked by the blue side, resulting in “casualties”. The red side commander quickly judged the battlefield situation and commanded the infantry fighting vehicle convoy to evacuate and hide. Subsequently, a certain team of the red side launched an attack under the cover of artillery, and the blue side quickly used the terrain advantage to organize defense and used a variety of tactics to launch a counterattack...

The two sides of the confrontation went back and forth, alternating between offense and defense, and the scene was filled with a strong smell of gunpowder.

“A knife is sharpened on a stone, and a soldier is trained in danger. Only by continuously increasing the difficulty and intensity of the confrontation can we develop a strong ability to defeat the enemy.” The brigade leaders said that they will continue to promote the deep coupling of combat and training, so that officers and soldiers can be tempered in real combat and further improve the actual combat level of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16369499.html

第 74 集团军某旅：共研管用招法 建强”头雁队伍”

来源：解放军报 作者：张百阳 曾庆丰 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-14

第 74 集团军某旅组织基层党组织书记集训

共研管用招法 建强”头雁队伍”

解放军报讯 张百阳、曾庆丰报道：”党建工作与业务工作如何统筹推进”“怎样落实好组织生活制度”……冬日，第 74 集团军某旅组织基层党组织书记集训。其间，参训人员围绕基层党建工作遇到的具体问题进行研讨交流，共享经验做法，探寻解题对策。这是该旅着眼增强基层建设质效，提升基层党组织书记能力素质的缩影。

“只有建强’头雁队伍’，才能凝聚官兵士气、形成攻坚合力，提升基层建设整体水平。”该旅领导说，他们前期调研发现，有的基层党组织书记存在抓工作缺少招法、建队伍经验不足等问题。为此，他们专门组织基层党组织书记集训，按照”综合+专项”“理论+实践”的思路，围绕议事决策、党员发展、人才培养等方面具体问题，制订集训计划，设计教学内容，通过理论解读、授课辅导、视频教学等方式，帮助大家理思路、谋对策、强能力。

集训开展前，该旅机关部门围绕基层党组织建设重点难点，梳理形成问题清单下发基层，明确要求参训人员聚焦问题深入思考。集训期间，他们邀请经验丰富的领导干部、业务骨干等，围绕基层抓建存在的问题开展专题授课，并通过情景模拟、案例演示为大家传授实用招法。

笔者在集训队看到，”生死在一起连”党支部书记王高升与部分参训人员组成临时党支部，围绕”动散条件下议事决策”进行示范教学。他结合野外驻训不同阶段任务特点，细致地讲解工作开展方法与问题解决办法，赢得阵阵掌声。”下一步，我们将把参训人员的研讨交流成果汇编成册并下发基层，为基层党组织书记提升抓建能力提供参考。”该旅领导说。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 74th Group Army: Jointly Researching Effective Tactics and Building A Strong “Leading Goose Team”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Baiyang Zeng Qingfeng Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-14

A certain brigade of the 74th Group Army organized a training session for grassroots party organization secretaries

Jointly researching effective tactics and building a strong “leading goose team”

PLA Daily News Zhang Baiyang and Zeng Qingfeng reported: “How to coordinate the promotion of party building work and business work” and “How to implement the organizational life system”... In winter, a certain brigade of the 74th Group Army organized a training session for grassroots party organization secretaries. During the period, the trainees discussed and exchanged ideas on specific problems encountered in grassroots party building work, shared experiences and practices, and explored solutions to problems. This is a microcosm of the brigade’s focus on enhancing the quality and efficiency of grassroots construction and improving the ability and quality of grassroots party organization secretaries.

“Only by building a strong ‘leading team’ can we gather the morale of officers and soldiers, form a joint force to tackle tough problems, and improve the overall level of grassroots construction.” The leaders of the brigade said that they found in their previous research that some grassroots party organization secretaries lacked methods to grasp work and lacked experience in team building. To this end, they specially organized a training camp for grassroots party organization secretaries. According to the ideas of “comprehensive + special” and “theory + practice”, they formulated a training plan and designed teaching content around specific issues such as deliberation and decision-making, party member development, and talent training. Through theoretical interpretation, teaching guidance, video teaching and other methods, they helped everyone to sort out ideas, seek countermeasures, and strengthen their capabilities.

Before the training camp, the brigade’s organs sorted out the problem list around the key difficulties in the construction of grassroots party organizations and sent it to the grassroots, and clearly required the trainees to focus on the problems and think deeply. During the training camp, they invited experienced leading cadres, business backbones, etc. to conduct special lectures on the problems existing in grassroots construction, and taught practical methods to everyone through scenario simulation and case demonstration.

The author saw in the training team that Wang Gaosheng, secretary of the “Life and Death Together Company” Party Branch, and some trainees formed a temporary Party branch to conduct demonstration teaching on “deliberation and decision-making under mobile conditions”. He combined the characteristics of tasks at different stages of field training and explained in detail the methods of carrying out work and solving problems, winning rounds of applause. “In the next step, we will compile the results of the participants’ discussions and exchanges into a book and distribute it to the grassroots level to provide reference for grassroots party organization secretaries to improve their ability to build.” The brigade leader said.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16369502.html

第七十一集团军某旅专业骨干工作室赋能练兵备战

来源：解放军报 作者：于云之 向沛茁 刘仁浩 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-14 07:06:04

第七十一集团军某旅专业骨干工作室赋能练兵备战——

集聚官兵”金点子” 打造解题”金钥匙”

■于云之 向沛茁 解放军报特约通讯员 刘仁浩

冬日皖东，寒气逼人。按照年度军事训练计划，第 71 集团军某旅组织带有作战背景的多课目训练。依照作战指令，突击小队隐蔽接”敌”后迅速展开设备，放飞无人机。其间，该旅中士万里革新研制的无人机携行器发挥了重要作用：该装置不仅缩短了无人机部署放飞用时，还降低了携带无人机快速机动途中因挤压可能带来的风险隐患。

“我的革新设想能够实现，离不开旅里专业骨干工作室的帮助。”万里说，无人机携行器本来是他结合训练需要自制的简易辅助工具。后来，旅队将这一设想纳入专业骨干工作室”重点项目清单”，经过进一步研讨论证、优化改进后在基层推广应用。

“基层官兵的小革新小发明解决了训练中的很多难点问题，助推战斗力加速生成。”该旅干部陈龙介绍，他们广泛开展群众性革新创新活动，遴选专业骨干成立工作室，定期聚焦训练难题献计谋策；旅队相关部门针对官兵提出的设想，邀请专家进行研究论证后，统筹资源、集智攻关，将大家的”金点子”转化为一把把解题”金钥匙”。

谈及专业骨干工作室的由来，陈龙讲起之前的一段经历。有一次，上级围绕练用新装备组织比武竞赛，陈龙带领官兵苦练精研，在比武中取得优异成绩。比武结束后，这支临时组建的团队却陷入”尴尬”——官兵虽复盘分析梳理了经验做法，但比武成果转化运用尚待进一步攻关。”团队成员来自全旅多个单位，比武结束不得不返回原单位。”陈龙感慨道，大家觉得，经过比武竞赛的摔打磨砺，团队成员已攥指成拳，不得已解散有些可惜。

官兵有呼声，机关有回应。该旅人力资源科戴科长介绍，在上级”创新人才储育工程”示范引导下，他们深研相关政策，成立专业骨干工作室，帮助团队成员协调专门场地，将他们列为旅队教学创新团队。后来，陈龙与团队成员利用丰富的实践经验，在机关部门的指导下，分批次展开装备操作骨干集训。借助工作室的硬件条件和专业骨干的指导帮带，越来越多的同志参与进来，聚焦练兵备战中存在的问题不足提出”金点子”，团队研战谋战氛围越来越浓厚。

上等兵梁鹤琦大学期间学习过模具设计制作。一次专业训练中，他发现某型装备零件不易拆卸，每次对照实物教学都需要手动拆装，影响组训效率。这时，他的脑海中浮现一个念头：”能不能利用大学期间所学，设计一组模具来替代教具？”抱着试一试的态度，梁鹤琦

向工作室骨干史晓宇讲了自己的想法。二人一拍即合，后来经过反复试验设计出替代教具。看到自己的革新成果在训练中得到应用，梁鹤琦心中充满自豪。

某连樊指导员革新制作”屏幕遮光罩”，避免某装备在夜间操作时因光亮暴露行动轨迹；史晓宇引入”模拟训练软件”，提升装备操作手的方向感和抗眩晕能力……目前，该旅官兵多个革新设想被纳入专业骨干工作室”重点项目清单”。

笔者走进专业骨干工作室看到，装步连教练员刘宏宇和陈龙正围绕某型装置的改进展开研讨。”我们紧贴任务调整攻关方向，确保革新成果始终瞄准实战靶心。”陈龙介绍，工作室常态化举办”创客沙龙”、开展座谈会，及时收集基层官兵的革新想法和意见建议，共同研讨训练难题的解决之策。

“专业骨干工作室既是人才培养的孵化器，也是挖掘基层革新潜力、积蓄革新动能的蓄水池。”该旅领导说，工作室已逐步建设成为集”学、研、训、修”多功能于一体的群众性革新创新平台，示范带动一批人才苗子参与其中。下一步他们将整合资源，邀请院校专家和厂家技术人员担任官兵的”革新导师”，开展针对性帮带指导。同时，做好成果转化，推动更多革新成果运用到练兵备战一线。

短评

聚拢基层智慧星火

■张智坤

当前，随着部队实战化训练深入推进，装备更新迭代速度加快，加速培养更多专业人才成为重中之重。基层官兵是武器装备的使用者、战法训法的实践者，鼓励引导他们围绕练用装备中遇到的具体问题开展革新活动，并采取务实举措确保相关成果运用于练兵实践，能有效激发官兵积极性、创造性。

“积力之所举，则无不胜也；众智之所为，则无不成也。”基层智慧犹如星星之火，需进一步聚拢、助燃。实践启示我们，各级只有加强创新革新平台建设，引导官兵将创新动力汇聚于实战靶心，才能形成人人为强军献计、个个为打赢谋策的局面。

当然，革新不是一朝一夕之事。我们还要积极做好革新”下篇文章”和”幕后工作”，以务实之举做好人才培育、抓好成果转化，不断为战斗力建设注入新动能。

Google Translation

The Professional Backbone Group of a Brigade of the 71st Group Army Empowers Training and Preparation for War

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yu Yunzhi Xiang Peizhuo Liu Renhao Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-14

The professional backbone studio of a brigade of the 71st Group Army empowers training and preparation for war——

Gathering the “golden ideas” of officers and soldiers to create the “golden key” to solve problems

■Yu Yunzhi Xiang Peizhuo PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liu Renhao

In the winter, the cold is pressing in eastern Anhui. According to the annual military training plan, a brigade of the 71st Group Army organized multi-course training with a combat background. According to the combat order, the assault team quickly deployed the equipment and released the drone after secretly contacting the “enemy”. During this period, the drone carrier innovatively developed by Sergeant Wan Li of the brigade played an important role: the device not only shortened the time for the deployment and release of drones, but also reduced the risk of squeezing during the rapid maneuvering of carrying drones.

“My innovative ideas can be realized only with the help of the professional backbone studio in the brigade.” Wan Li said that the drone carrier was originally a simple auxiliary tool he made according to the needs of training. Later, the brigade included this idea in the “key project list” of the professional backbone studio, and promoted it at the grassroots level after further discussion, demonstration, optimization and improvement.

“The small innovations and inventions of grassroots officers and soldiers have solved many difficult problems in training and helped accelerate the generation of combat effectiveness.” Chen Long, a cadre of the brigade, introduced that they have widely carried out mass innovation and innovation activities, selected professional backbones to set up studios, and regularly focused on training problems to offer advice and suggestions; the relevant departments of the brigade invited experts to conduct research and demonstration on the ideas proposed by officers and soldiers, and then coordinated resources and pooled wisdom to solve problems, turning everyone’s “golden ideas” into “golden keys” to solve problems.

Talking about the origin of the professional backbone studio, Chen Long talked about a previous experience. Once, the superiors organized a competition around the training and use of new equipment. Chen Long led the officers and soldiers to practice hard and achieved excellent results in the competition. After the competition, this temporarily formed team fell into an “embarrassment” - although the officers and soldiers reviewed and analyzed the experience and practices, the transformation and application of the results of the competition still needs further research. “The team members come from multiple units of the brigade, and they have to return to their original units after the competition.” Chen Long sighed. Everyone felt that after the competition, the team members had clenched their fingers into fists, and it was a pity to disband.

The officers and soldiers have voices, and the organs have responded. Chief Dai of the brigade’s human resources department introduced that under the demonstration and guidance of the superior’s “Innovative Talent Reserve Project”, they deeply studied relevant policies, established a professional backbone studio, helped team members coordinate special venues, and listed them

as the brigade's teaching innovation team. Later, Chen Long and team members used their rich practical experience and carried out equipment operation backbone training in batches under the guidance of the organs. With the help of the studio's hardware conditions and the guidance of professional backbones, more and more comrades participated in it, focusing on the problems and deficiencies in training and preparation for war and putting forward "golden ideas", and the team's atmosphere of war research and planning became more and more intense.

Corporal Liang Heqi studied mold design and production during college. During a professional training, he found that the parts of a certain type of equipment were not easy to disassemble, and each time he compared the actual teaching, he had to manually disassemble and assemble it, which affected the efficiency of the training. At this time, an idea emerged in his mind: "Can I use what I learned during college to design a set of molds to replace teaching aids?" With a try-it attitude, Liang Heqi told his idea to Shi Xiaoyu, a backbone of the studio. The two hit it off, and later designed a replacement teaching aid after repeated experiments. Seeing his innovative results being applied in training, Liang Heqi was full of pride.

Instructor Fan of a certain company innovated and produced a "screen hood" to prevent a certain equipment from exposing its movement trajectory due to light when operating at night; Shi Xiaoyu introduced "simulation training software" to improve the sense of direction and anti-dizziness ability of equipment operators... At present, many innovative ideas of the officers and soldiers of the brigade have been included in the "key project list" of the professional backbone studio.

The author walked into the professional backbone studio and saw that Liu Hongyu and Chen Long, coaches of the armored infantry company, were discussing the improvement of a certain type of device. "We adjust the direction of research and development in line with the tasks to ensure that the results of innovation are always aimed at the actual combat target." Chen Long introduced that the studio regularly holds "Maker Salons" and seminars to collect the innovative ideas and suggestions of grassroots officers and soldiers in a timely manner, and jointly discuss solutions to training problems.

"The professional backbone studio is not only an incubator for talent training, but also a reservoir for tapping the potential of grassroots innovation and accumulating innovation momentum." The leader of the brigade said that the studio has gradually been built into a mass innovation and innovation platform integrating "learning, research, training, and repair", and has demonstrated and led a group of talent seedlings to participate in it. In the next step, they will integrate resources and invite college experts and factory technicians to serve as "innovation mentors" for officers and soldiers to carry out targeted assistance and guidance. At the same time, do a good job in the transformation of results and promote the application of more innovative results to the front line of training and preparation.

■ Zhang Zhikun

At present, with the deepening of the actual combat training of the troops and the acceleration of equipment update and iteration, accelerating the training of more professional talents has become a top priority. Grassroots officers and soldiers are users of weapons and equipment and practitioners of tactics and training methods. Encouraging and guiding them to carry out innovation activities around specific problems encountered in training and using equipment, and taking practical measures to ensure that relevant results are applied to training practice, can effectively stimulate the enthusiasm and creativity of officers and soldiers.

“Where there is a collective effort, there is no failure; where there is collective wisdom, there is success.” Grassroots wisdom is like a spark, which needs to be further gathered and fueled. Practice has taught us that only by strengthening the construction of innovation and innovation platforms at all levels and guiding officers and soldiers to focus their innovation power on the actual combat target can we form a situation where everyone contributes to strengthening the army and everyone plans to win.

Of course, innovation is not a matter of one day or one night. We must also actively do a good job in the “next article” and “behind-the-scenes work” of innovation, cultivate talents with pragmatic measures, and grasp the transformation of results, and continuously inject new momentum into combat effectiveness construction.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16369769.html

深沉夜色中，陆军某旅开展夜间侦察考核磨砺制胜尖兵

来源：解放军报 作者：江吴靖文 任泽滔 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-15

陆军某旅

星夜鏖战砺尖兵

解放军报讯 江吴靖文、任泽滔报道：新春时节，夜色深沉，陆军某旅一场夜间侦察考核在密林深处进行。”前方发现’敌’巡逻哨兵……”面对突发情况，指挥员一声令下，参考队员利用环境就地伪装，隐入茫茫夜色。待”敌”巡逻哨兵远离后，队员继续向目标地域渗透。

“对侦察兵来说，夜色既是保护，更是挑战。”该旅领导介绍，此次考核，对手配备了性能较好的夜视装备，参考队员如果没有一击制胜的把握就贸然行动，很可能暴露位置，招来对手的打击。

“前方发现可疑目标！”夜色中，队员操纵无人机升空，展开抵近侦察。然而，刚确认”敌”观察哨位置，无人机就遭到强电磁干扰，目标影像从屏幕上消失。指挥员研判现场态势后，决定化整为零，组织队员从两侧迂回渗透至”敌”后，展开进一步侦察。

一路前行，一路特情。指挥员沉着指挥，队员密切配合，最终成功抵达目标地域，并锁定”敌”指挥所位置。确定无误后，他们迅速将坐标信息上报后方指挥所。随后，”敌”阵地被成功”摧毁”，考评组宣布行动结束。

“面对’敌’夜视装备，怎样更好隐蔽……”考核结束，复盘随即展开，官兵围绕考核中遇到的难点问题展开讨论。该旅侦察科科长介绍，下一步他们将针对考核中暴露的短板不足展开专攻精练，进一步锤炼官兵实战能力。

Google Translation

In The Deep Night, A Certain Army Brigade Carried Out Night Reconnaissance Assessment To Sharpen The Vanguard of Victory

Source: PLA Daily Author: Jiang Wu Jingwen Ren Zetao Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-15

A certain army brigade

Fighting in the starry night to sharpen the vanguard

PLA Daily News Jiang Wu Jingwen and Ren Zetao reported: During the Spring Festival, the night was deep, and a night reconnaissance assessment of a certain army brigade was carried out in the depths of the dense forest. “An ‘enemy’ patrol sentry was found ahead...” Faced with an emergency, the commander gave an order, and the reference team members used the environment to camouflage on the spot and hide in the vast night. After the “enemy” patrol sentry was far away, the team members continued to infiltrate the target area.

“For scouts, the night is both protection and a challenge.” The brigade leader introduced that in this assessment, the opponent was equipped with night vision equipment with better performance. If the reference team members acted rashly without the confidence of winning with one strike, they might expose their position and attract the opponent’s attack.

“A suspicious target is found ahead!” In the night, the team members operated the drone to take off and conduct close reconnaissance. However, as soon as the location of the “enemy” observation post was confirmed, the drone was subjected to strong electromagnetic interference and the target image disappeared from the screen. After analyzing the situation on the scene, the commander decided to split the whole into parts and organize the team members to infiltrate the “enemy” from both sides to conduct further reconnaissance.

All the way forward, all the way. The commander commanded calmly, and the team members cooperated closely, and finally successfully arrived at the target area and locked the location of the “enemy” command post. After confirming that it was correct, they quickly reported the coordinate information to the rear command post. Subsequently, the “enemy” position was successfully “destroyed”, and the assessment team announced the end of the operation.

“Facing the ‘enemy’ night vision equipment, how to better conceal...” After the assessment was over, the review was immediately launched, and the officers and soldiers discussed the difficult problems encountered in the assessment. The head of the reconnaissance department of the brigade introduced that in the next step, they will focus on the shortcomings exposed in the assessment and further hone the actual combat capabilities of the officers and soldiers.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16369784.html

军士选晋，火热展开!

来源：忠诚号 作者：李天文 于文旗 赵静怡 责任编辑：李佳琦

2025-02-15

近日，中部战区陆军第 82 集团军某旅

春季士兵选晋工作火热展开

200 余名锐意进取的战士

齐聚考场、蓄势待发

吹响向更高层次迈进的号角



为把素质过硬的人才保留下来

该旅成立选晋工作专业领导小组

按照”严格程序、优中选优

统一组织”原则

精心规划考核流程

考核内容涵盖理论知识

基础体能以及专业技能等多个维度

全面客观评估选晋人员综合素质

同时

通过公开量化排名的方式

确保整个选拔过程公正透明



在理论考核环节

考生们身着笔挺的军装

端坐于考桌前

全神贯注投入到答题中

风气监督员全程严格监督

确保考场纪律严明

体能考核现场更是激情四溢

三公里跑、引体向上、仰卧卷腹

30x2 蛇形跑等课目逐一展开

参考人员奋勇争先、全力拼搏

只为在这场较量中脱颖而出







与此同时

技术比拼同样精彩纷呈

线路架设、电台报文

卫星箱式站开设

卫生救护等专业课目

考核现场秩序井然

参考人员凭借精湛技能和高效操作

展现了专业素养和实战能力







战士张自豪满怀信心地表示

“选晋考核标准高

虽然压力山大

但更激发了我向前冲锋的斗志”

他们都在用实际行动

证明自己的实力和价值

军士选晋

不仅意味着身份的转变

更承载着强军兴军的责任和使命

衷心祝愿

所有战友们都能顺利晋级

在未来的军旅征程中

扎根战位、建功军营

作者：李天文、于文旗、赵静怡

摄影：徐 超、张 凯、曹 译

Google Translation

The Promotion of Non-commissioned Officers Is in Full Swing!

Source: Loyalty Author: Li Tianwen Yu Wenqi Zhao Jingyi Editor: Li Jiaqi

2025-02-15

Recently, a brigade of the 82nd Army Group of the Central Theater Army

The spring non-commissioned officer selection work is in full swing

More than 200 enterprising soldiers

Gathered in the examination room, ready to go

Blow the horn to move to a higher level

In order to retain high-quality talent

The brigade set up a professional leadership group for selection work

According to the principle of “strict procedures, selecting the best from the best

Unified organization”

The assessment process is carefully planned

The assessment content covers theoretical knowledge

Basic physical fitness and professional skills and other dimensions

Comprehensively and objectively evaluate the comprehensive quality of the selected personnel

At the same time

Through the public quantitative ranking method

Ensure that the entire selection process is fair and transparent

In the theoretical assessment stage

The candidates wore neat military uniforms

Sit at the examination table

Concentrate on answering questions

The atmosphere supervisor strictly supervised the whole process

Ensure strict discipline in the examination room

The physical fitness assessment site is even more passionate

Three-kilometer run, pull-ups, supine crunches

Courses such as 30x2 serpentine run were launched one by one. The candidates fought bravely and fought hard just to stand out in this competition. At the same time, the technical competition was also exciting. Line erection, radio message, satellite box station opening, health rescue and other professional courses were in good order at the assessment site. The candidates demonstrated their professional quality and practical ability with their superb skills and efficient operation. Soldier Zhang Zihao said confidently, “The selection and promotion standards are high. Although the pressure is great, it has inspired me to charge forward.” They are all using practical actions to prove their strength and value. The selection and promotion of sergeants not only means a change of identity, but also carries the responsibility and mission of strengthening the army. I sincerely wish that all comrades can be promoted smoothly. In the future military journey, take root in the battle position and make contributions to the military camp. Author: Li Tianwen, Yu Wenqi, Zhao Jingyi Photography: Xu Chao, Zhang Kai, Cao Yi

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16370125.html

西藏军区某旅组织跨昼夜战术机动训练，锤炼部队实战能力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李松原 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-02-16

西藏军区某旅

昼夜出击 专攻精练

解放军报讯 李松原报道：”前方遭’敌’炮火拦阻！”初春时节，西藏军区某旅一场跨昼夜战术机动训练激烈展开。接到”敌情”通报后，指挥员迅速指挥部队调整行军路线，官兵继续奔赴目标地域。

“战争不分昼夜，我们组织跨昼夜战术机动训练，就是要引导官兵时刻保持’弓满弦、带甲眠’的状态。”该旅领导介绍，训练中，他们围绕敌后侦察、隐蔽接敌、夜间破袭等课目展开专攻精练，从难从严设置临机特情，既考验指挥员快速反应能力，又检验战术编队的编成要素是否齐全完备，有效锤炼部队实战能力。

“前方道路被毁！”特情传来，侦察分队迅速前出探明情况。指挥员根据他们回传的情报信息，立即派出保障分队抢修道路。微光条件下，官兵有序展开作业，快速架起可供车队通行的简易桥梁。

晨曦初露，训练结束。参训官兵来不及休整，趁热打铁展开复盘总结。他们认真梳理训练中暴露出的短板弱项，逐项研讨制订解决方案。据悉，下一步，该旅将针对战法训法运用、复杂环境构设等方面存在的不足展开强化训练。

Google Translation

A Brigade of The Tibet Military District Organized a Day-and-Night Tactical Maneuver Training to Hone The Troops’ Combat Capabilities

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Songyuan Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-16

A brigade of the Tibet Military District

Attack day and night, specialize in training

People’s Liberation Army Daily News Li Songyuan reported: “The front was blocked by ‘enemy’ artillery fire!” In early spring, a brigade of the Tibet Military Region carried out a fierce day-and-night tactical maneuver training. After receiving the “enemy situation” report, the commander quickly commanded the troops to adjust the marching route, and the officers and soldiers continued to rush to the target area.

“War is not divided by day or night. We organize cross-day and night tactical maneuver training to guide officers and soldiers to always maintain the state of ‘bow full string, armored sleep’.” The brigade leader introduced that during the training, they focused on reconnaissance behind enemy lines, covert contact with the enemy, night raids and other subjects to carry out special training, and set up special situations from difficult and strict conditions, which not only tested the commander’s ability to respond quickly, but also tested whether the elements of the tactical formation were complete and effective in tempering the troops’ actual combat capabilities.

“The road ahead is destroyed!” The special situation came, and the reconnaissance team quickly went forward to find out the situation. Based on the intelligence information they sent back, the commander immediately sent a support team to repair the road. Under dim light conditions, officers and soldiers carried out operations in an orderly manner and quickly built a simple bridge for the convoy to pass.

The training ended at dawn. The participating officers and soldiers had no time to rest and regroup, and they started a review and summary while the iron was hot. They carefully sorted out the shortcomings exposed in the training, and discussed and formulated solutions one by one. It is reported that in the next step, the brigade will carry out intensive training on the deficiencies in the application of tactics and training methods, and the construction of complex environments.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16370126.html

基层传真丨”战场多面手”这样炼成

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘佳奇 王利纲 李润科 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-02-17 06:44:58 0

“战场多面手”这样炼成

■刘佳奇 王利纲 李润科



谢 岩绘

折叠伞包、安装弹射架、组装飞行器……

几天前，在第 81 集团军某旅训练场上，某连二级上士宋帅康与战友密切配合，打破了该旅”固定翼飞行器起飞”课目最短用时纪录。

“宋帅康是我们连的装甲侦察车射手兼侦察员，能力素质很全面。”该连干部宋先峻介绍，从去年起，旅里加大一专多能军士培养力度，助力他们在各自岗位上历练成长，实绩斐然：卫生员兼防化员刘玉清在上级组织的骨干集训中，与防化专业的战友同台竞技，成绩名列

前茅；卫生员兼驾驶员王承勇既是卫生专业教练员，又当驾驶专业教练员，培养出多名优秀骨干……

“新兵定岗时，由于素质突出，宋帅康被分配到如今的岗位上。” 宋先峻给笔者讲起这名老兵的故事：入伍以来，宋帅康多次在装甲侦察车射手比武中取得优异成绩。然而他的侦察专业成绩却并不出众，部分课目甚至存在明显短板。

起初，宋帅康不以为意：”我平时主要担任射手职责，侦察技能派上用场的机会屈指可数。更何况，有那么多战友专门执行侦察任务，我再花精力训练岂不是多此一举？”

原来，在实际训练中，尽管这些军士个人能力素质过硬，但面对专业人才储备多、训练压力大等实际，他们对多专业训练常常顾此失彼。在精力有限的情况下，他们往往侧重主专业能力提升，这意味着另一专业常常训不到位，很多人只是”入了门”。

然而，按照 2022 年出台的《军士暂行条例》规定，军士晋升必须具备相应的职业技能鉴定证书。宋帅康不禁担心起来：自己的侦察专业职业技能鉴定证书能否顺利取得？是否会影响未来晋升？多专业训练如何防止顾此失彼？

旅作训科同样注意到了这个问题。一次训练中，导调组判定某车驾驶员”阵亡”，而班组中的兼职驾驶员却没能顶上去，导致任务失败。

“通向未来战场的路上，每个岗位都是为打赢而设，不能出现偏训漏训现象！”旅领导一针见血地指出问题，专门组织”兼职”军士开展专业强化训练，帮助他们制订能力提升计划，实现固强补弱、一专多能。

经过强化训练，宋帅康的侦察专业水平明显提高。不久后，他顺利考取侦察专业中级职业技能鉴定证书。

完成双专业技能鉴定后，该旅将宋帅康纳入全旅一专多能人才库，为他建立成长档案，根据专业特长、培训经历、训练成绩等进行细分和标注，为其量身定制培养计划，提供院校送学、厂家跟研的机会。

刚刚晋升一级上士的胡哲魁，也是受益者。担任狙击手兼驾驶员的他，射击专业技能过硬，但由于训练时间交叉重合，他的驾驶技能仅停留在基础水平，难以应对复杂路况。

旅作训科发现这一不足后，专门为他制订训练计划，安排驾驶专业教练员侯钦峰挂钩帮带，帮他缩短成长周期。

几个月下来，经过各方努力，胡哲魁驾驶技术进步显著，还学会了修车。去年演习期间，胡哲魁驾车转移时突遇车辆故障，他沉着冷静地”望闻问切”，自行修好车辆，并在规定时间内抵达任务地域。将车辆隐蔽后，他随即进入射击点位，顺利完成狙击任务。

“并非所有军士都能像宋帅康、胡哲魁一样完成能力拓展升级。” 宋先峻说，”旅里建立了较为灵活的岗位人员出入机制，既让综合能力素质突出的战士，以最快速度适应岗位，也会及时为暂时不适配兼职岗位的战士，调整培养计划。”

中士陈立清原本是所在连队数一数二的装甲车驾驶员，后来他主动请缨兼职担任炮手。可事与愿违，他几次参加全营考核和上级组织的职业技能鉴定，均未通过。

连主官主动靠上去找他谈心，帮他分析情况。认识到自身不足后，陈立清主动申请暂时把炮手专业放一放，但没有因此丧失信心：”兼职所需的能力素质比我预想中更加全面，待我储备充分后，再重新挑战！”

“锻造’战场多面手’不是一朝一夕就能完成的，必须科学施策、久久为功。”该旅领导介绍，现在旅里已建成一批集驾驶、防化、火力等 10 余个专业于一体的”士兵训练室”。相信战士们在这里加钢淬火，一定能涌现出越来越多的”多面手”。

Google Translation

Grassroots Fax | “Battlefield All-rounder” Is Made in This Way

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Jiaqi Wang Ligang Li Runke Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-02-17

“Battlefield All-rounder” is made in this way

■Liu Jiaqi Wang Ligang Li Runke

Xie Yanhui

Folding parachute bag, installing ejection rack, assembling aircraft...

A few days ago, at the training ground of a brigade of the 81st Group Army, a company’s second-class sergeant Song Shuaikang worked closely with his comrades to break the brigade’s “fixed-wing aircraft takeoff” course’s shortest time record.

“Song Shuaikang is our company’s armored reconnaissance vehicle shooter and scout, with comprehensive abilities and qualities.” Song Xianjun, a cadre of the company, introduced that since last year, the brigade has increased the training of multi-talented sergeants to help them grow in their respective positions, with remarkable achievements: Liu Yuqing, a medic and chemical defense officer, competed with his comrades in chemical defense in the backbone training organized by the superiors, and his results were among the best; Wang Chengyong, a medic and driver, is both a medic and a driving instructor, and has trained many outstanding backbones...

“When the new recruits were assigned to their posts, Song Shuaikang was assigned to his current post because of his outstanding qualities.” Song Xianjun told the author the story of this veteran:

Since joining the army, Song Shuaikang has achieved excellent results in armored reconnaissance vehicle shooter competitions many times. However, his reconnaissance professional results are not outstanding, and some subjects even have obvious shortcomings.

At first, Song Shuaikang didn't care: "I usually mainly serve as a shooter, and there are only a few opportunities for reconnaissance skills to come in handy. What's more, there are so many comrades who specialize in reconnaissance missions. Isn't it redundant for me to spend energy on training?"

It turned out that in actual training, although these sergeants have strong personal abilities and qualities, they often lose sight of multi-professional training in the face of a large reserve of professional talents and high training pressure. With limited energy, they often focus on improving their main professional abilities, which means that another profession is often not trained in place, and many people just "get started".

However, according to the "Interim Regulations on Sergeants" issued in 2022, sergeants must have corresponding professional skills certification for promotion. Song Shuaikang couldn't help but worry: Can he successfully obtain his professional skills certification for reconnaissance? Will it affect future promotion? How can multi-professional training prevent losing sight of one thing?

The brigade training department also noticed this problem. In a training session, the guidance and dispatching group determined that the driver of a certain vehicle was "killed in action", but the part-time driver in the team failed to take over, resulting in the failure of the mission.

"On the road to the future battlefield, every position is designed to win, and there must be no partial training or missed training!" The brigade leaders pointed out the problem incisively, and specially organized "part-time" sergeants to carry out professional intensive training to help them formulate capacity improvement plans to achieve strengthening strengths and making up for weaknesses, and one specialty and multiple skills.

After intensive training, Song Shuaikang's reconnaissance professional level has improved significantly. Soon after, he successfully passed the intermediate professional skills certification certificate for reconnaissance.

After completing the dual professional skills certification, the brigade included Song Shuaikang in the brigade's one specialty and multiple skills talent pool, established a growth file for him, subdivided and marked according to professional expertise, training experience, training results, etc., tailored a training plan for him, and provided him with opportunities to study in colleges and universities and follow up with manufacturers.

Hu Zhekui, who has just been promoted to the first sergeant, is also a beneficiary. As a sniper and driver, he has excellent shooting professional skills, but due to the overlap of training time, his driving skills are only at the basic level, and it is difficult to cope with complex road conditions.

After the brigade training department discovered this shortcoming, it specially formulated a training plan for him and arranged for driving professional coach Hou Qinfeng to help him shorten his growth cycle.

After a few months, through the efforts of all parties, Hu Zhekui's driving skills have improved significantly, and he has also learned to repair cars. During the exercise last year, Hu Zhekui encountered a vehicle failure while driving to transfer. He calmly "looked, smelled, asked and felt", repaired the vehicle by himself, and arrived at the mission area within the specified time. After hiding the vehicle, he immediately entered the shooting point and successfully completed the sniper mission.

"Not all sergeants can complete the ability expansion and upgrade like Song Shuaikang and Hu Zhekui." Song Xianjun said, "The brigade has established a more flexible mechanism for personnel entry and exit, which not only allows soldiers with outstanding comprehensive ability and quality to adapt to their positions as quickly as possible, but also adjusts the training plan in time for soldiers who are temporarily unsuitable for part-time positions."

Sergeant Chen Liqing was originally one of the best armored vehicle drivers in his company. Later, he took the initiative to volunteer to work part-time as a gunner. But things did not go as he wished. He participated in the battalion-wide assessment and the professional skills appraisal organized by the superior several times, but failed.

The company commander took the initiative to approach him to talk and help him analyze the situation. After realizing his own shortcomings, Chen Liqing took the initiative to apply to temporarily put aside the gunner profession, but did not lose confidence: "The ability and quality required for part-time work is more comprehensive than I expected. I will challenge it again after I have sufficient reserves!" "Forging a 'battlefield all-rounder' is not something that can be accomplished overnight. It must be scientifically implemented and long-term." The brigade leader introduced that the brigade has now built a number of "soldier training rooms" that integrate more than 10 professions such as driving, chemical defense, and firepower. I believe that the soldiers will temper their steel here, and more and more "all-rounders" will surely emerge.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16370127.html

第 82 集团军某旅推动双向讲评制度走深落实

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：姚欣彤 武一平 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-02-17

第 82 集团军某旅推动双向讲评制度走深落实——

跟踪问效促真评实改

■姚欣彤 武一平

“机关经常抽调人员组织培训，给基层训练管理带来不小压力”“机关各部门沟通协调不畅，基层重复统计信息时有发生”……前段时间，第 82 集团军某旅召开机关基层双向讲评会，基层官兵代表直言不讳，直指问题。机关工作人员认真倾听、详细记录，当场提出整改措施。

“落实双向讲评制度的关键，在于真评实改。”该旅一名机关干部说，在过去，双向讲评有时流于形式，问题反馈了不少，跟进整改却迟迟不见动静。今年初，他们建立完善全程跟踪问效机制，机关将整改计划按季度上报旅党委，旅党委依照责任分工，指定有关部门成立整改小组，拟制整改任务清单，实现自上而下监督落实。

笔者看到，这名干部手中展示的整改任务清单中，针对基层干部提出的”机关检查通报批评多，帮带解决问题少”的意见，机关相关业务部门领导给予明确回应，承诺机关今后检查发现问题后，能够帮助基层现场整改的，不予通报批评。对于倾向性问题，机关与基层共同剖析原因，研究解决办法，不能只查不帮、帮而无果。

管中窥豹，可见一斑。翻看后续落实报告，一项项整改措施详尽具体：助力官兵学历提升、为营连提供便携充电设备及小电器维修服务、优化网络信息服务、帮助解决军人子女入学入园等事项均已办结。

除了服务保障方面的问题，笔者注意到基层官兵还对训练工作提出不少意见建议，其中”提高模拟训练中心使用质效”的建议被机关采纳。很快，机关不仅优化了模拟训练中心的课程安排并加强设备维护，还加设了专业教员进行指导，让官兵在模拟训练中提升能力素质。

“有了全程跟踪问效机制，机关与基层双向奔赴的方向更明确、措施更得力，不仅提升了抓建部队质效，而且密切了内部关系。”该旅领导说，机关有作为，基层才会更积极。下一步，他们将探索更多服务基层、帮建基层的方法路子，更好地发挥双向讲评”上下联动、共谋发展”的作用，为部队全面建设持续注入动力。

Google Translation

A Brigade of The 82nd Group Army Promotes The Implementation of The Two-Way Review System

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Yao Xintong Wu Yiping Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-02-17

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army promotes the implementation of the two-way review system-

Follow up and ask for results to promote real review and real change

■Yao Xintong Wu Yiping

“The agency often draws personnel to organize training, which brings considerable pressure to grassroots training management” “Communication and coordination between departments of the agency are not smooth, and repeated statistical information at the grassroots level occurs from time to time”... Some time ago, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army held a two-way review meeting at the grassroots level of the agency. The grassroots officers and soldiers spoke frankly and pointed out the problems. The agency staff listened carefully, recorded in detail, and proposed rectification measures on the spot.

“The key to implementing the two-way review system lies in real review and real change.” A cadre of the brigade said that in the past, the two-way review sometimes became a formality, and a lot of problems were reported, but there was no follow-up rectification. At the beginning of this year, they established and improved a full-process tracking and performance evaluation mechanism. The agency reported the rectification plan to the brigade party committee on a quarterly basis. The brigade party committee, in accordance with the division of responsibilities, designated relevant departments to set up rectification teams and draft rectification task lists to achieve top-down supervision and implementation.

The author saw that in the rectification task list displayed by this cadre, the leaders of the relevant business departments of the agency gave a clear response to the opinions raised by grassroots cadres that “the agency inspections and reports are more critical, but there are few problems to help solve them”, and promised that the agency will not report and criticize if it can help the grassroots to rectify problems on the spot after the agency finds problems in the future. For tendency problems, the agency and the grassroots will jointly analyze the causes and study solutions. They cannot only investigate without helping, or help without results.

A glimpse of the leopard in the tube can reveal a glimpse of the leopard. Looking through the follow-up implementation report, each rectification measure is detailed and specific: helping officers and soldiers improve their academic qualifications, providing portable charging equipment and small electrical appliance maintenance services for battalions and companies, optimizing network information services, and helping to solve the problems of military children entering school and kindergartens have all been completed.

In addition to service support issues, the author noticed that grassroots officers and soldiers also put forward many opinions and suggestions on training work, among which the suggestion of “improving the quality and efficiency of the use of simulation training centers” was adopted by the agency. Soon, the headquarters not only optimized the course arrangement of the simulation training center and strengthened equipment maintenance, but also added professional instructors for guidance, so that officers and soldiers can improve their ability and quality in simulation training.

“With the full-process tracking and performance evaluation mechanism, the direction of the headquarters and the grassroots is clearer and the measures are more effective, which not only improves the quality and efficiency of building the troops, but also strengthens the internal relationship.” The brigade leader said that only when the headquarters is active can the grassroots be more active. In the next step, they will explore more ways to serve and help build the grassroots, better play the role of two-way evaluation of “linking up and down and seeking common development”, and continue to inject momentum into the comprehensive construction of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16369907.html

“手绘战术地图”的启示：”土办法”成为制胜的”金点子”

来源：解放军报 作者：韩 帅 杨茂生 童祖静 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-02-17

陆军某旅结合典型事例引导官兵集智破解练兵难题——

“手绘战术地图”的启示

■韩 帅 杨茂生 解放军报特约记者 童祖静



该旅组织夜间渗透训练。解放军报特约通讯员 张 毛摄

初春时节，陆军某旅一场夜间渗透训练紧张进行。班长常占带领侦察小队行动时，突遭”敌”强电磁干扰，造成导航设备部分功能失灵。

面对突如其来的特情，常占迅速取出”手绘战术地图”，手指在一条条等高线上划过，借助地面参照物，很快掌握了周边地形情况。

随后，常占带领侦察小队保持无线电静默，悄无声息绕过”敌”警戒网，抵达目标点位，完成渗透任务。

走下训练场，常占指着”手绘战术地图”对记者说：”这里面藏着我们的’制胜密码’。”

让记者想不到的是，这张看似普通的手绘地图，是常占和战友历时数月、修改调整数十次的成果。这张手绘地图的诞生，背后是该旅官兵从”被动适应”到”主动破局”的一段历程。

去年上半年，该旅奉命参加上级组织的某项训练任务。作为旅里首批使用新型数字化侦察装备的训练骨干，常占信心满满。没想到，行动展开后，他们却在”敌”强电磁干扰下陷入困境。

回忆起当时的窘境，常占至今仍觉脸颊发烫：因过度依赖电子设备，他和战友迷失了方向，被判失利。更让他感到意外的是，蓝方分队完成包抄任务，使用的是堪称”原始”的油印地图。

这场意料之外的失利，刺痛了常占那颗不服输的心。他从书架上翻出有些泛黄的《军事地形学》教材，夯实基础技能：夜间按星象辨方位、用步距丈量地形起伏……耗时两个月，常占和战友手绘出营区周边地形图，标注出百余个隐蔽点和十几条迂回路线。

绘图难，更难的还在后面。首次使用手绘地图参加训练，他们就出了岔子：因地图等高距标注错误，导致沙盘落差过大，战术推演时突击车无法开进预定阵地。

“这么原始的方法，能行吗？”渐渐地，质疑声多了起来。

连队训练交流会上，常占举起满是折痕的地图，语气坚定地说：”手绘地图训练不是为了替代电子地图，而是要确保在电子设备无法使用时，大家还能通过保底手段判定方位、为作战行动导航，保证在复杂战场环境下完成任务。”

面对挫折，常占没有退缩。他仔细分析归纳电子地图的数据，结合实地勘测手动校准误差。

“电子版架设框架，手绘版补充细节。”常占通过这样的作业模式，大幅提升了地形分析效率。在旅里组织的”抗干扰导航”比武中，常占带领侦察小队连续 3 次夺得冠军。

成绩来之不易。为校准航拍数据，常占带着大家一次次徒步验证，两个月走坏了一双作战靴；编写图像处理脚本时，原本对专业知识一窍不通的下士张远鹏啃下厚厚一本编程教材。一次对抗训练中，系统突然出现异常，在距目标点位还有一段路程的陌生地域，官兵依靠手绘地图上的岩层走向准确判定方位，完成一次”绝地反击”。

“比制作手绘地图更难的，是打破固有思维的束缚。”常占坦言，一开始，不少人质疑手绘地图是”开倒车”，这让他和战友感受到不小的压力。

转折，源自一场暴雨中进行的对抗训练。当时，导调组突然切断所有电子设备通联，大部分班组瞬间成了”无头苍蝇”，常占所在班组却利用防水油布包裹的纸质地图，率先发现”敌”防御体系漏洞——一处被数字化系统漏掉的缓坡，顺利完成穿插突袭任务。”那种感觉，就像突然获得了’双重视力’。”谈及当时的情形，中士陈宇航形容，”电子地图提供经纬坐标，手绘地图标注的枯树、暗河变成了立体坐标。”

“土办法”的成功逆袭，引起该旅党委的重视。议战议训会上，党委一班人经过深入研究，确立了”三个不能”的原则：不能用电子化替代脑力训练，不能以新装备性能参数掩盖实战短板，不能让创新成果停留在纸面。会后，常占所在班组归纳总结的”复杂环境下导航八步法”被该旅机关纳入训法库。

常占和战友的探索实践，犹如投向湖面的石子，在该旅激起层层涟漪：旅队”军士工作室”成立”战场生存技术攻关小组”，研发的”多功能地形尺”获国家实用新型专利；旅机关推动训练考评改革，在电子化考核标准基础上，增设”极端条件下人工判读”课目，倒逼官兵找准短板弱项，进一步提升应急应战能力；根据战场需求对部分装备进行升级改造，并预留手动操作接口……

该旅领导介绍，为推动更多”金点子”落实落地，他们还研究出台基层自主创新细则，建立完善容错机制，立起”不以成败论英雄”的鲜明导向，鼓励更多官兵拼搏奋斗、勇闯新路。

Google Translation

The Inspiration of “Hand-Drawn Tactical Map”: “Local Method” Becomes The “Golden Idea” for Winning

Source: PLA Daily Author: Han Shuai Yang Maosheng Tong Zujing Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-02-17 08:07:41

A certain army brigade combined typical cases to guide officers and soldiers to pool their wisdom to solve the training problems——

The inspiration of “hand-drawn tactical map”

■ Han Shuai Yang Maosheng PLA Daily special correspondent Tong Zujing

The brigade organized night infiltration training. PLA Daily special correspondent Zhang Mao photo

In early spring, a night infiltration training of a certain army brigade was carried out intensively. When squad leader Chang Zhan led the reconnaissance team to act, he was suddenly subjected to strong electromagnetic interference from the “enemy”, causing some functions of the navigation equipment to malfunction.

Faced with the sudden special situation, Chang Zhan quickly took out the “hand-drawn tactical map”, ran his fingers across the contour lines, and quickly mastered the surrounding terrain with the help of ground reference objects.

Afterwards, Chang Zhan led the reconnaissance team to maintain radio silence, quietly bypassed the “enemy” warning network, arrived at the target point, and completed the infiltration mission.

Walking down the training ground, Chang Zhan pointed to the “hand-drawn tactical map” and said to the reporter: “Our ‘winning code’ is hidden here.”

What the reporter didn't expect was that this seemingly ordinary hand-drawn map was the result of Chang Zhan and his comrades who spent several months and modified and adjusted dozens of times. Behind the birth of this hand-drawn map is a journey of the officers and soldiers of the brigade from "passive adaptation" to "active breakthrough".

In the first half of last year, the brigade was ordered to participate in a training task organized by the superiors. As the first batch of training backbones in the brigade to use new digital reconnaissance equipment, Chang Zhan was full of confidence. Unexpectedly, after the operation was launched, they fell into trouble under the strong electromagnetic interference of the "enemy".

Recalling the dilemma at that time, Chang Zhan still feels hot on his cheeks: due to over-reliance on electronic equipment, he and his comrades lost their way and were judged to have failed. What surprised him even more was that the blue team completed the outflanking mission using a "primitive" mimeographed map.

This unexpected defeat hurt Chang Zhan's unyielding heart. He took out the slightly yellowed "Military Topography" textbook from the bookshelf and consolidated his basic skills: identifying directions according to the stars at night, measuring the terrain with step length... It took two months for Chang Zhan and his comrades to hand-draw a topographic map around the camp, marking more than a hundred hidden points and more than a dozen detours.

Drawing is difficult, and the more difficult ones are still to come. The first time they used hand-drawn maps to participate in training, they had a problem: due to the wrong elevation distance marking on the map, the sand table had a large drop, and the assault vehicle could not drive into the designated position during the tactical deduction.

"Will such a primitive method work?" Gradually, more doubts emerged.

At the company training exchange meeting, Chang Zhan held up a map full of creases and said firmly: "Hand-drawn map training is not to replace electronic maps, but to ensure that when electronic equipment cannot be used, everyone can still use the backup means to determine the direction and navigate for combat operations, so as to ensure the completion of tasks in complex battlefield environments."

Faced with setbacks, Chang Zhan did not back down. He carefully analyzed and summarized the data of the electronic map, and manually calibrated the errors in combination with field surveys.

"The electronic version sets up the framework, and the hand-drawn version supplements the details." Chang Zhan greatly improved the efficiency of terrain analysis through this operation mode. In the "anti-interference navigation" competition organized by the brigade, Chang Zhan led the reconnaissance team to win the championship three times in a row.

The results were hard-won. In order to calibrate the aerial photography data, Chang Zhan led everyone to verify on foot again and again, and a pair of combat boots were worn out in two months; when writing the image processing script, Corporal Zhang Yuanpeng, who originally

knew nothing about professional knowledge, read a thick programming textbook. During a confrontation training, the system suddenly became abnormal. In an unfamiliar area some distance away from the target point, the officers and soldiers relied on the direction of the rock formations on the hand-drawn map to accurately determine the direction and complete a “Jedi counterattack”.

“What is more difficult than making a hand-drawn map is to break the shackles of inherent thinking.” Chang Zhan admitted that at the beginning, many people questioned that the hand-drawn map was “reversing”, which made him and his comrades feel a lot of pressure.

The turning point came from a confrontation training in a rainstorm. At that time, the command and dispatch group suddenly cut off all electronic equipment communications, and most teams instantly became “headless flies”. However, Chang Zhan’s team used a paper map wrapped in waterproof tarpaulin to first discover the loophole in the “enemy” defense system-a gentle slope missed by the digital system, and successfully completed the interspersed raid mission. “That feeling is like suddenly gaining ‘double vision’.” Talking about the situation at the time, Sergeant Chen Yuhang described, “The electronic map provides longitude and latitude coordinates, and the dead trees and underground rivers marked on the hand-drawn map have become three-dimensional coordinates.”

The successful counterattack of the “local method” attracted the attention of the brigade party committee. At the meeting on war and training, the Party Committee established the principle of “three cannots” after in-depth research: electronic training cannot be used to replace mental training, the performance parameters of new equipment cannot be used to cover up the shortcomings of actual combat, and the innovative results cannot remain on paper. After the meeting, the “Eight-step Navigation Method in Complex Environments” summarized by Chang Zhan’s team was included in the training method library of the brigade.

The exploration and practice of Chang Zhan and his comrades are like stones thrown into the lake, which have caused ripples in the brigade: the brigade’s “Sergeant Studio” has established a “Battlefield Survival Technology Research Group”, and the “Multi-function Terrain Ruler” developed has won the national utility model patent; the brigade has promoted the reform of training assessment, and added the “Manual Interpretation under Extreme Conditions” course on the basis of electronic assessment standards, forcing officers and soldiers to identify their shortcomings and weaknesses and further improve their emergency response capabilities; some equipment has been upgraded and renovated according to battlefield needs, and manual operation interfaces have been reserved...

The leaders of the brigade introduced that in order to promote the implementation of more “golden ideas”, they have also studied and issued detailed rules for grassroots independent innovation, established and improved fault-tolerant mechanisms, and established a clear orientation of “not judging heroes by success or failure”, encouraging more officers and soldiers to fight and bravely break new ground.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16370087.html

第八十一集团军某旅引导官兵在任务中因势因情因时而变

来源：解放军报 作者：王若龙 陈 辰 李浩然 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-02-18

第八十一集团军某旅引导官兵在任务中因势因情因时而变——

思维”破障”才能行动”突围”

■王若龙 陈 辰 解放军报记者 李浩然



侦察分队进行进攻战斗训练。曾阳程摄

“侦察 4 组隐蔽伪装效果最好，而且用时比平均水平短。”听到成绩通报，侦察 2 组官兵有些意外。

近日，第 81 集团军某旅组织侦察分队开展连贯课目训练，各侦察小组依照指令向目标地域机动。任务之初，侦察 2 组遥遥领先。孰料，后续任务中，侦察 4 组官兵奋勇争先、拔得头筹。

“侦察 4 组战友的速度太快了，他们完成了不可能完成的任务！”惊讶过后，侦察 2 组官兵复盘训练过程后，言语中流露出钦佩之情。

时针回拨到两小时前，侦察 4 组官兵驾驶侦察车准备快速通过碎石坡。

“10 多分钟后，你组所在地域将遇到’敌’卫星过顶侦察！”接到导调组的情况通报，侦察 4 组组长陈龙伟不禁眉头紧锁——他们本已落后，若按预案设定通过搭设伪装网等方法进行隐蔽伪装，无疑还会迟滞任务进程。

“敌情”就是命令。正当陈龙伟认真分析现场形势之际，左前方的一片密林引起了他的注意：”密林是天然的掩护场所。借助这一条件，只需进行简易操作，就能达到较好伪装效果，而且能节约不少时间。”

与几位组员商定后，陈龙伟命令驾驶员将侦察车开到密林附近，并做好周密防护，随后与大家一起冲进密林，利用现地条件进行隐蔽伪装。几分钟后，”敌”卫星过顶侦察，未发现侦察 4 组行踪。后来，他们趁此机会快速机动，率先到达目标地域并展开作业。

“不按预案设定搭设伪装网，这符合规定吗？”起初，听到导调组的评判，侦察 2 组组长张会强有些疑惑。

“战场上情况瞬息万变，对手总是想’攻其无备，出其不意’。如果我们平时训练习惯于按照脚本走流程、照搬预案练应对，那么面对战场上的突发情况怎么办呢？”导调组负责人房祥鑫的一席话，让大家陷入沉思。

“用固化思维应对变化了的情况，到了战场上是要吃大亏的。”随后，他进一步解释说，任务中，侦察 4 组根据现地情况，灵活运用密林环境实施隐蔽伪装，不仅操作简便、撤收迅速、隐蔽效果好，而且便于机动、便于观察、便于防护，符合作战要求。他们灵活应变、科学处置，为完成后续任务赢得了时间、抢占了先机。

听了房祥鑫的话，现场官兵纷纷点头，该旅现场负责组训的机关部门同志趁机引导大家结合复盘查摆不足、剖析交流。”战场上的情况不可能按照预定方案走，平时训练就应提高应急应变能力”“战争打的就是出其不意，复杂情况随时可能出现，按部就班只会陷入被动”“要不断强化官兵战场思维、实战意识”……讨论中，大家围绕”侦察 4 组之胜带来的思考”这一话题，你一言我一语争相发表看法，惯性思维作祟、实战意识不强、战术运用不灵活等”病根”被一一挖出。

“只有思维’破障’，才能实现行动’突围’。”该旅领导综合大家的发言分析说，作战预案是根据以往经验事先设定的，但战场情况是随时会变化的。在某些情况下，作战转折往往与固化思维相左相悖，一线指挥员要有对战场的洞察力，遇到突发情况绝不能”照葫芦画瓢”，而要因时而变谋划、灵活运用战术战法，找准实现作战转折的关键点和突破口，才能抓住甚至创造战机、赢得先机。

以此为契机，该旅引导官兵刀口向内，检视反思平时训练中存在的不足，并制订针对性改进措施：对标实战深化战训耦合，围绕作战环境、作战模式等充分预想多类情况，并将其融入练兵实践，使训练最大限度贴近实战；着眼提升应急应战能力组织专攻精练，根据阶段任务组织连贯课目训练，通过临机导调复杂特情提升官兵应急处置能力；灵活编组开展对抗训练，勇于打破”自己考自己”的传统模式，尝试互为对手、互为条件开展考核，让官兵在技术战术融合考、背靠背对抗考中接受摔打锤炼。

“训练中，我们遵循敌情仿真、环境逼真、战法求真的原则，逐步升级特情设置难度，加大实战化训练强度，不断强化一线指挥员和官兵应急应战能力。”该旅领导说，下一步，他们还将利用技术手段加强训练场地建设，突出物理环境与心理环境建设，统筹改造现有训练场，逐步打造能闻到硝烟味、听到爆炸声的准战场，让官兵置身其中便能激活”战场联想”。

短 评

察势用势赢主动

■卢 岗

《孙子兵法》中讲：”善战者，求之于势，不责于人，故能择人而任势。”势，作为一种无形的作战能量，是战场制敌胜敌的关键。因此，我国古代兵家大多善于察势用势，并因势利导把握形成作战良机。”战争是不确定性的王国”，变化和风险无处不在、无时不有，这就要求我们平时就要练就适应不确定性的大脑和能力。从这个角度讲，第 81 集团军某旅引导官兵任务中因时谋划、灵活应变的做法，是值得肯定的。

信息化智能化战争条件下，作战节奏快、空间广、领域多，战场情况更加复杂多变。平时训练中，各级指挥员只有不断强化察势用势观念，摆脱脚本依赖、破除套路思维，在实践中多设些”意外环节”，倒逼官兵多处理”意想不到”、多打”无准备之仗”，不断锤炼因地制宜、因时谋划、随机应变本领，才能在未来战场赢得主动。

“势者，因利而制权也。”实践证明，只有根据事物发展趋势因势利导，做到应势而动、顺势而为，才能收到良好效果。这就要求各级在练兵备战中，注重引导官兵紧贴使命任务研究战术、创新战法，根据可能的战场态势、敌我情况开展针对性训练，增加打赢未来战争的制胜砝码。

Google Translation

A Brigade of The 81st Group Army Guides Officers and Soldiers to Change According to Circumstances, Situations and Time During The Mission

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Ruolong Chen Chen Li Haoran Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-02-18

A brigade of the 81st Group Army guides officers and soldiers to change according to circumstances, situations and time during the mission——

Thinking “breaks through obstacles” before action “breaks through”

■ Wang Ruolong Chen Chen PLA Daily reporter Li Haoran

The reconnaissance team conducts offensive combat training. Photo by Zeng Yangcheng

“Reconnaissance Group 4 has the best concealment and camouflage effect, and the time is shorter than the average level.” Hearing the results report, the officers and soldiers of Reconnaissance Group 2 were a little surprised.

Recently, a brigade of the 81st Group Army organized a reconnaissance team to carry out continuous subject training, and each reconnaissance team moved to the target area according to instructions. At the beginning of the mission, Reconnaissance Group 2 was far ahead. Unexpectedly, in the subsequent mission, the officers and soldiers of Reconnaissance Group 4 fought bravely and won the first place.

“The speed of the comrades in Reconnaissance Group 4 is too fast. They have completed an impossible task!” After being surprised, the officers and soldiers of Reconnaissance Group 2 reviewed the training process and expressed admiration in their words.

The clock went back to two hours ago, and the officers and soldiers of Reconnaissance Group 4 drove the reconnaissance vehicle to quickly pass the gravel slope.

“In more than 10 minutes, the area where your group is located will encounter an ‘enemy’ satellite overhead reconnaissance!” After receiving the situation report from the guidance and control group, Chen Longwei, the leader of Reconnaissance Group 4, frowned - they were already behind, and if they were to conceal and camouflage according to the plan by setting up camouflage nets and other methods, it would undoubtedly delay the progress of the mission.

“Enemy situation” is an order. While Chen Longwei was carefully analyzing the situation on the scene, a dense forest in front of him on the left caught his attention: “The dense forest is a natural cover place. With this condition, you only need to perform simple operations to achieve a good camouflage effect, and it can save a lot of time.” After discussing with several team members, Chen Longwei ordered the driver to drive the reconnaissance vehicle to the vicinity of the dense forest and make thorough protection. Then he rushed into the dense forest with everyone and used the local conditions to conceal and camouflage. A few minutes later, the “enemy” satellite passed overhead for reconnaissance and did not find the whereabouts of Reconnaissance Group 4. Later, they took this opportunity to quickly maneuver and first arrived at the target area and started operations. “Is it in compliance with regulations to set up a camouflage net without following the plan?” At first, Zhang Huiqiang, the leader of Reconnaissance Group 2, was a little confused when he heard the judgment of the guidance and coordination group. “The situation on the battlefield changes rapidly, and the opponent always wants to ‘attack when they are unprepared and take them by surprise’. If we are used to following the script and copying the plan in our usual training, what should we do when facing emergencies on the battlefield?” Fang Xiangxin, the head of the guidance and coordination group, said something that made everyone fall into deep thought. “Using fixed thinking to deal with changing situations will lead to big losses on the battlefield.” He then further explained that during the mission, the 4th reconnaissance group flexibly used the dense forest environment to implement concealment and camouflage according to the local situation. It was not only easy to operate, quick to withdraw, and good in concealment, but also

easy to maneuver, observe, and protect, which met the combat requirements. They responded flexibly and handled scientifically, winning time and seizing the initiative to complete subsequent tasks.

After listening to Fang Xiangxin's words, the officers and soldiers on the scene nodded one after another. The comrades in the organs and departments responsible for the training of the brigade took the opportunity to guide everyone to combine the review to find out the shortcomings and analyze and exchange. "The situation on the battlefield cannot go according to the predetermined plan. Normal training should improve emergency response capabilities." "War is fought unexpectedly, and complex situations may occur at any time. Following the routine will only fall into passivity." "We must continuously strengthen the battlefield thinking and actual combat awareness of officers and soldiers."... During the discussion, everyone focused on the topic of "Thoughts brought by the victory of the 4th reconnaissance group". You said one thing and I said another. The "root causes" such as inertial thinking, weak actual combat awareness, and inflexible tactical application were dug out one by one.

"Only by breaking through the barriers in thinking can we achieve a 'breakthrough' in action." The brigade leader analyzed everyone's speeches and said that the combat plan is set in advance based on past experience, but the battlefield situation can change at any time. In some cases, the turning point of the operation is often contrary to the fixed thinking. Frontline commanders must have insight into the battlefield. When encountering emergencies, they must not "copy the gourd", but must change their plans according to the times, flexibly use tactics and methods, and find the key points and breakthroughs to achieve the turning point of the operation, so as to seize or even create opportunities and gain the upper hand.

Taking this as an opportunity, the brigade guided the officers and soldiers to look inward, examine and reflect on the shortcomings in peacetime training, and formulate targeted improvement measures: deepen the coupling of combat and training in line with actual combat, fully anticipate various situations around combat environment and combat mode, and integrate them into training practice to make the training as close to actual combat as possible; focus on improving emergency response capabilities and organize specialized training, organize coherent training courses according to stage tasks, and improve the emergency response capabilities of officers and soldiers through on-the-spot guidance and adjustment of complex special situations; flexibly organize and carry out confrontation training, dare to break the traditional mode of "testing oneself", try to conduct assessments as opponents and conditions for each other, and let officers and soldiers be tempered in technical and tactical integration tests and back-to-back confrontation tests.

"During the training, we followed the principles of enemy situation simulation, realistic environment, and realistic tactics, gradually upgraded the difficulty of special situation settings, increased the intensity of actual combat training, and continuously strengthened the emergency response capabilities of front-line commanders and officers and soldiers." The brigade leader said that in the next step, they will also use technical means to strengthen the construction of training

venues, highlight the construction of physical and psychological environments, coordinate the transformation of existing training grounds, and gradually create a quasi-battlefield where you can smell the smell of gunpowder and hear the sound of explosions, so that officers and soldiers can activate “battlefield associations” when they are in it.

Observe the situation and use the situation to win the initiative

■ Lu Gang

In “The Art of War”, it is said: “Those who are good at fighting seek it from the situation, not from people, so they can choose people and take the situation.” Situation, as an invisible combat energy, is the key to defeating the enemy on the battlefield. Therefore, most of the ancient Chinese military strategists were good at observing the situation and using the situation, and taking advantage of the situation to seize the opportunity to form a battle. “War is a kingdom of uncertainty”, changes and risks are everywhere and at all times, which requires us to train our brains and abilities to adapt to uncertainty in normal times. From this perspective, the practice of a brigade of the 81st Group Army to guide officers and soldiers to plan and respond flexibly in the mission is worthy of recognition.

Under the conditions of information-based and intelligent warfare, the battle rhythm is fast, the space is wide, the fields are multi-faceted, and the battlefield situation is more complex and changeable. In peacetime training, commanders at all levels can only win the initiative in the future battlefield by constantly strengthening the concept of observing and using the situation, getting rid of script dependence, breaking routine thinking, and setting more “unexpected links” in practice, forcing officers and soldiers to deal with more “unexpected” and fight more “unprepared battles”, and constantly tempering the ability to adapt to local conditions, plan according to the times, and adapt to changes.

“The situation is to control power because of the benefit.” Practice has proved that only by taking advantage of the situation according to the development trend of things, and acting according to the situation and following the trend, can good results be achieved. This requires all levels to focus on guiding officers and soldiers to study tactics and innovate tactics closely in the mission tasks during training and preparation, and to carry out targeted training according to possible battlefield situations and enemy and our situations, so as to increase the winning weight of winning future wars.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16370088.html

第 74 集团军某旅注重在真实体验中练强官兵应急本领

来源：解放军报 作者：刘 灿 邓联军 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-02-18

第 74 集团军某旅注重在真实体验中练强官兵应急本领——

特情模拟设备用于驾驶训练

■刘 灿 邓联军

“左前轮爆胎！”冬日，第 74 集团军某旅组织运输车驾驶训练，车辆刚驶入预定地域，导调组便利用高速爆胎模拟设备导调特情。接到情况通报，驾驶员、一级上士吴迪一边均匀加力打方向，一边轻点刹车降车速。待车辆停稳后，他按照规程迅速更换轮胎，成功处置特情。

“日常训练中，我们借助特情模拟设备随机导调突发情况，让官兵在真实体验中练强应急本领。”该旅领导介绍说，以往开展运输车驾驶训练，因受训练场地、环境条件等因素限制，他们在课目内容、组训方法等方面存在同质化现象，尤其是特情导调大多是通过”口头指令”下达，参训官兵凭惯性走流程、练应对，久而久之易形成模式化思维，一旦置身复杂环境或遇到突发情况时很难做到快速反应，不符合应急应战要求。

高温条件下，车辆长时间行驶存在安全风险。在该旅机关组织的一次调研中，组训骨干王智勇建议，在易发生火情的车辆部位安装烟火模拟设备，让官兵在训练中体验到车辆起火情景，并通过实操锤炼处置能力。受此启发，机关同志举一反三，梳理以往任务中发现的常见问题后，通过向兄弟单位请教、与上级协调、跟厂家沟通，并经过多次试验论证，引入多套安全可靠、可循环使用的特情模拟设备，用于日常训练。

训练场上，随着转向失灵模拟设备的启动，驾驶员林志颖当机立断展开处置，成功恢复方向盘对车辆的控制。”在特情模拟设备辅助下，我在身临其境的体验中，熟练掌握了转向失灵等突发情况处置流程和操作技巧，今后遂行任务时底气更足了。”一轮训练结束，林志颖走下运输车说。

“我们还邀请经验丰富的专业教练员来营授课，借助模拟设备讲解示范特情处置实用技巧。”该旅领导说，相关部门结合官兵训练心得梳理形成经验性成果，用于完善特情处置教材教案；利用集训考核、比武竞赛、大项任务等时机召开”诸葛亮会”，收集官兵意见建议，为改进设备使用场景提供参考。

据了解，下一步，他们将利用厂家送训、院校培训等机会，遴选组训骨干送学深造；整合训练场地、优化训练方案，对照任务流程将特情模拟设备进行排列组合，满足官兵多样化训练需求；通过设险条件、设难环境，加大特情处置训练强度和难度，锤炼官兵应急应战能力。

Google Translation

A Brigade of The 74th Group Army Focuses on Strengthening The Emergency Response Skills of Officers and Soldiers in Real Experience

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Can Deng Lianjun Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-02-18

A brigade of the 74th Group Army focuses on strengthening the emergency response skills of officers and soldiers in real experience——

Special situation simulation equipment is used for driving training

■Liu Can Deng Lianjun

“The left front tire burst!” In winter, a brigade of the 74th Group Army organized a transport vehicle driving training. As soon as the vehicle entered the designated area, the guidance and dispatching team used the high-speed tire burst simulation equipment to guide the special situation. After receiving the situation report, the driver, Sergeant Wu Di, evenly increased the force to turn the steering wheel while lightly braking to reduce the speed. After the vehicle stopped, he quickly replaced the tire according to the regulations and successfully handled the special situation.

“In daily training, we use special situation simulation equipment to randomly guide emergencies, so that officers and soldiers can strengthen their emergency response skills in real experience.” The brigade leader said that in the past, due to the limitations of training venues, environmental conditions and other factors, they had homogeneity in terms of course content and training methods. In particular, special situation guidance was mostly issued through “verbal instructions”. The officers and soldiers who participated in the training followed the process and practiced coping by inertia. Over time, it is easy to form a stereotyped thinking. Once they are in a complex environment or encounter an emergency, it is difficult to respond quickly, which does not meet the requirements of emergency response.

Under high temperature conditions, there are safety risks for vehicles to drive for a long time. In a survey organized by the brigade, Wang Zhiyong, a backbone of the training, suggested that fireworks simulation equipment be installed in vehicle parts prone to fire, so that officers and soldiers can experience vehicle fire scenarios in training and hone their handling capabilities through practical operations. Inspired by this, the comrades in the agency learned from it and sorted out the common problems found in previous tasks. After consulting with brother units, coordinating with superiors, communicating with manufacturers, and after multiple tests and demonstrations, they introduced multiple sets of safe, reliable and reusable special situation simulation equipment for daily training.

On the training ground, with the start of the steering failure simulation equipment, the driver Lin Zhiying immediately took action and successfully restored the control of the steering wheel over the vehicle. “With the assistance of the special situation simulation equipment, I have mastered the handling process and operating skills of emergencies such as steering failure in an immersive experience, and I will be more confident when carrying out tasks in the future.” After a round of training, Lin Zhiying got off the transport vehicle and said.

“We also invited experienced professional instructors to give lectures in the camp, and used simulation equipment to explain and demonstrate practical skills for special situation handling.” The leader of the brigade said that the relevant departments combined the training experience of

officers and soldiers to form empirical results, which were used to improve the teaching materials and lesson plans for special situation handling; they held “Zhuge Liang meetings” during training assessments, competitions, and major tasks to collect opinions and suggestions from officers and soldiers, and provide references for improving equipment usage scenarios.

It is understood that in the next step, they will take advantage of opportunities such as training by manufacturers and training by colleges to select key training personnel for further study; integrate training venues, optimize training plans, and arrange and combine special situation simulation equipment according to the task process to meet the diverse training needs of officers and soldiers; increase the intensity and difficulty of special situation handling training by setting up dangerous conditions and difficult environments, and hone the emergency response capabilities of officers and soldiers.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16370247.html

第七十四集团军某旅探索动散条件下集约化组训新模式

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈典宏 许浩杰 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-19 06:07:33

第七十四集团军某旅探索动散条件下集约化组训新模式

一方训练攻关 多方联动研战

编者按 全军基础训练现场会指出，要深化探索新时代基础训练方式，推开专长化任教、集约化组训、模拟化训练、标准化考核，着力提高教学组训水平。第 74 集团军某旅探索动散条件下集约化组训新模式，一方训练攻关，多方联动研战，提升了训练质效。

解放军报讯 记者陈典宏、特约通讯员许浩杰报道：风起云涌，战鹰出击。初春时节，第 74 集团军某旅一场实战化背景下的跨昼夜飞行训练打响。与以往不同的是，此次训练，既有执行飞行和保障任务的官兵在现场参训，又有分散在其他不同任务方向的官兵，以参与课题筹划、问题剖析、战法研究等方式在”后方”参训。

“这是我们探索动散条件下集约化组训新模式带来的新变化。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，随着部队演训任务越来越多，多点位部署、多任务推进成为常态。为此，他们积极探索动散条件下集约化组训新模式，组织各任务方向官兵依托指挥信息系统共享训练课题，按照月统课题、周统进度、日统任务的模式，推动形成多方联动研究训练课题、研练战术战法、验证训练质效的新格局。

一方训练攻关，多方联动研战。此次训练前，该旅统一确定训练课题，并拆分成不同的训练攻关任务，分派给各任务方向官兵。官兵根据任务安排，充分发挥各自优势，合力收集作战数据、分析作战问题、筹划作战方案，对作战细节提出 10 多条意见建议，并针对可

能出现的特情拟订多套方案。该旅领导介绍，依托多方联动研战攻关，他们针对不同地形和气象条件开展战术战法研练，进一步提升了战机编队突防能力。

多方联动研战，训练质效倍增。训练现场，数十名飞行员驾驶战机升空，展开夜间突击训练。面对飞行能见度低、”敌情”判别难等情况，编队飞行员利用联动研战形成的战术招法，快速搜索前进，大大提升了突击效果。面对”敌”雷达探测，编队指挥员运用前期野外驻训时联动研战形成的训练成果，及时调整编队队形和航线，灵活规避”敌”探测，圆满完成任务。

“课题研究形成的程序规范和方式方法等，都是宝贵的组训资源，把这些训练资源运用到实战实训中，使之尽可能转化为战斗力增量，能有效提高训练的效费比。”该旅领导介绍，去年年底，旅队某驻训分队开展野外条件下相关课题研究，形成一套成熟的出动方案，并及时与其他分队共享。另一分队完成原定训练任务后，主动开展相关课目训练。两支分队共同研究训练中的难题，携手对原方案进行改进，有效提升野外条件下战机出动效率和装备野战防护能力。

一批官兵参研课题，多批官兵从中获益。去年夏天，该旅某营在营分队官兵与驻训分队官兵一同研究某课目训练难题，形成一整套经验做法。随后，这批在营分队赴陌生地域参加训练任务。面对类似训练问题，他们借鉴以往的经验规范，很快拿出合理方案，并在实训中不断丰富完善，使方案更具针对性、操作性、实效性。去年野外驻训期间，该旅某营下士查晨首次参加夜间战机出动保障任务，便得到参训飞行员的一致认可。他说，这得益于他在”后方”参与过此类课题的研究，并有针对性地开展模拟训练，现地执行任务时才能得心应手。

Google Translation

A Brigade of The 74th Group Army Explored A New Model of Intensive Training Under Mobile and Dispersed Conditions

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Dianhong Xu Haojie Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-02-19

A brigade of the 74th Group Army explored a new model of intensive training under mobile and dispersed conditions

One side trained and tackled key problems, and multiple parties worked together to study and fight

Editor’s note: The basic training on-site meeting of the whole army pointed out that it is necessary to deepen the exploration of basic training methods in the new era, promote specialized teaching, intensive training, simulation training, and standardized assessment, and strive to improve the level of teaching and training. A brigade of the 74th Group Army explored a new model of intensive training under mobile and dispersed conditions, one side trained and tackled key problems, and

multiple parties worked together to study and fight, which improved the quality and effectiveness of training.

People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Chen Dianhong and special correspondent Xu Haojie reported: The wind is rising and the war eagle is attacking. In early spring, a brigade of the 74th Group Army launched a cross-day and night flight training under the background of actual combat. Unlike in the past, this training included officers and soldiers who performed flight and support tasks on site, and officers and soldiers scattered in other different task directions who participated in the training in the "rear" by participating in topic planning, problem analysis, and tactics research.

"This is a new change brought about by our exploration of a new model of intensive training under mobile and dispersed conditions." The brigade leader introduced that in recent years, with the increasing number of training tasks of the troops, multi-point deployment and multi-task advancement have become the norm. To this end, they actively explored a new model of intensive training under mobile and dispersed conditions, organized officers and soldiers of various task directions to share training topics based on the command information system, and promoted the formation of a new pattern of multi-party joint research on training topics, research and practice of tactics and tactics, and verification of training quality and effectiveness in accordance with the model of monthly unified topics, weekly unified progress, and daily unified tasks.

One side trains and tackles problems, and multiple parties jointly research and fight. Before this training, the brigade uniformly determined the training topics and split them into different training and tackling tasks, which were assigned to officers and soldiers of various task directions. According to the task arrangement, the officers and soldiers gave full play to their respective advantages, worked together to collect combat data, analyze combat problems, plan combat plans, put forward more than 10 opinions and suggestions on combat details, and formulated multiple plans for possible special situations. The brigade leaders introduced that relying on multi-party joint research and combat, they carried out tactical and combat training for different terrains and weather conditions, further improving the penetration capability of the fighter formation.

Multi-party joint research and combat, the quality and efficiency of training doubled. At the training site, dozens of pilots took off in combat aircraft (helicopters) and carried out night assault training. Faced with low flight visibility and difficulty in judging the "enemy situation", the formation pilots used the tactical methods formed by joint research and combat to quickly search and advance, greatly improving the assault effect. Faced with "enemy" radar detection, the formation commander used the training results formed by joint research and combat during the previous field training to adjust the formation and route in time, flexibly avoid "enemy" detection, and successfully complete the task.

"The procedures, norms, methods and approaches formed by the research of the subject are all valuable training resources. Applying these training resources to actual combat training and transforming them into combat effectiveness increments as much as possible can effectively

improve the cost-effectiveness of training." The brigade leader introduced that at the end of last year, a training detachment of the brigade conducted research on related subjects under field conditions, formed a set of mature dispatching plans, and shared them with other detachments in a timely manner. After completing the original training task, another detachment took the initiative to carry out training on related subjects. The two detachments jointly studied the difficulties in training and worked together to improve the original plan, effectively improving the efficiency of fighter dispatching and the field protection capability of equipment under field conditions.

A group of officers and soldiers participated in the research project, and many groups of officers and soldiers benefited from it. Last summer, the officers and soldiers of a battalion detachment of a battalion of the brigade studied the training difficulties of a certain subject with the officers and soldiers of the training detachment, and formed a set of experience and practices. Subsequently, this group of detachments in the battalion went to unfamiliar areas to participate in training tasks. Faced with similar training problems, they drew on previous experience and norms, quickly came up with a reasonable plan, and continuously enriched and improved it in actual training, making the plan more targeted, operational and effective. During the field training last year, Corporal Cha Chen from a battalion of the brigade participated in the night combat aircraft support mission for the first time and was unanimously recognized by the participating pilots. He said that this was due to his participation in the research of such topics in the "rear" and the targeted simulation training, which enabled him to perform the mission with ease in the field.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16370678.html

火炮技师赵建红：”让我的战位成为放心战位”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈 奕 倪 鹏 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-02-21

“让我的战位成为放心战位”

■陈 奕 倪 鹏



赵建红正在车内维修。郭坤鹏摄

初春时节，岭南腹地。第 74 集团军某旅一场射击课目示范正在展开。

讲解现场，自动检测仪突然发出异常声响，突发状况让在场官兵不禁为正在讲解的火炮技师赵建红捏了一把汗。然而，赵建红异常平静。调整、校准、测试……只见他全神贯注、精细作业，仔细查看检测仪各部件。一系列操作下，故障被顺利排除，装备重新恢复工作。讲解最后，随着几发模拟炮弹顺利出膛，现场响起一阵热烈的掌声。

今年，是赵建红从事坦克射击专业的第 15 个年头。如今，他拥有多个证书，已经是单位坦克射击专业名副其实的”兵专家”。然而，经历过多次重大任务的赵建红，依然对”兵之初”的一次经历记忆犹新。

那年，赵建红参加某型装备火炮试射。这是他第一次与其他单位的技师同台竞技。作为所有火炮技师中最年轻的一位，赵建红感到压力很大。

实弹射击训练中，赵建红像往常一样在车内操作装备火控系统。装备突发状况，幸亏身旁有一位经验丰富的老班长及时出手，保证了这次射击任务的顺利完成。

这次经历，让赵建红印象极其深刻。从那天起，他像着了迷一般开始钻研专业，忙起来像一个停不下来的陀螺。半年下来，他的专业能力有了很大精进。

“作为一名军人，就要干一行、爱一行、精一行。”赵建红说。这些年，随着装备快速发展，新旧更迭大大增加了火炮的维修难度。要想精通坦克射击专业，保障火炮”打得快、打得好、打得准”，就必须全身心投入其中，容不得半点懈怠。

一次射击训练，指挥部电台突然传来年轻炮长何俊的紧急求助。面对突发故障，赵建红受命前出排除。尽管火炮最终恢复正常，但最佳战机已被延误。这让赵建红产生一种强烈的本领恐慌。他意识到，只有不断”补课充电”，主动应变，维修装备才能得心应手。

为此，赵建红下定决心，针对某故障展开专项攻关。白天，他在车库反复进行实操训练，碰到不懂的问题就抓紧联系工厂师傅，虚心请教、记录要点；晚上，他在会议室强化专业理论，遇到不会的知识就立即查阅有关书籍。经过不懈努力，赵建红成功总结出一整套排除某故障的方案。方案一经推广，大大提高了单位实弹射击优良率。

从穿上军装的那天起，赵建红一直在努力证明自己。他在任务中不断更新丰富火炮操作维修经验，在工作之余广泛阅读专业领域书籍、了解最新专业进展。”只有不断提升自己，才能让我的战位成为放心战位。”赵建红说，瞄准打赢笃定前行，是他 15 年从事坦克射击专业的不竭动力。

Google Translation

Artillery Technician Zhao Jianhong: “Let My Position Become a Safe Position”

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Yi Ni Peng Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-21

“Let my position become a safe position”

■ Chen Yi Ni Peng

Zhao Jianhong is repairing in the car. Photo by Guo Kunpeng

In early spring, in the hinterland of Lingnan. A shooting course demonstration is underway in a brigade of the 74th Group Army.

At the explanation site, the automatic detector suddenly made an abnormal sound, and the sudden situation made the officers and soldiers present sweat for the artillery technician Zhao Jianhong who was explaining. However, Zhao Jianhong was unusually calm. Adjustment, calibration, testing... I saw him concentrating and working meticulously, carefully checking the various components of the detector. After a series of operations, the fault was successfully eliminated and the equipment resumed work. At the end of the explanation, as several simulated shells were successfully fired, a warm applause rang out at the scene.

This year marks the 15th year that Zhao Jianhong has been engaged in the tank shooting profession. Today, he has multiple certificates and is already a veritable “soldier expert” in the unit’s tank shooting profession. However, Zhao Jianhong, who has experienced many major tasks, still remembers an experience in his “first year as a soldier”.

That year, Zhao Jianhong participated in the test firing of a certain type of equipment artillery. This was his first time competing with technicians from other units. As the youngest of all artillery technicians, Zhao Jianhong felt a lot of pressure.

During the live-fire shooting training, Zhao Jianhong operated the equipment fire control system in the vehicle as usual. Fortunately, there was an experienced old squad leader beside him who took action in time to ensure the smooth completion of this shooting mission.

This experience left a deep impression on Zhao Jianhong. From that day on, he began to study the profession like an obsession, and he was busy like a spinning top that could not stop. After half a year, his professional ability has greatly improved.

“As a soldier, you have to do one thing, love one thing, and be good at one thing.” Zhao Jianhong said. In recent years, with the rapid development of equipment, the replacement of old and new equipment has greatly increased the difficulty of artillery maintenance. In order to master the tank shooting profession and ensure that the artillery “shoots fast, shoots well, and shoots accurately”, you must devote yourself to it and not allow any slackness.

During a shooting training, the command radio suddenly received an urgent request for help from the young gunner He Jun. Faced with sudden failures, Zhao Jianhong was ordered to go forward to eliminate them. Although the artillery eventually returned to normal, the best opportunity for war had been delayed. This made Zhao Jianhong have a strong panic of ability. He realized that

only by constantly “making up lessons and recharging” and taking the initiative to respond can the maintenance equipment be handy.

For this reason, Zhao Jianhong made up his mind to launch a special attack on a certain fault. During the day, he repeatedly conducted practical training in the garage. When he encountered problems he didn’t understand, he contacted the factory master as soon as possible, humbly asked for advice, and recorded the key points; at night, he strengthened professional theory in the conference room, and immediately consulted relevant books when he encountered knowledge he didn’t know. After unremitting efforts, Zhao Jianhong successfully summarized a complete set of solutions to eliminate a certain fault. Once the solution was promoted, it greatly improved the unit’s live-fire shooting excellence rate.

Since the day he put on his military uniform, Zhao Jianhong has been working hard to prove himself. He constantly updates and enriches his experience in artillery operation and maintenance during missions, and reads a wide range of professional books and learns about the latest professional developments after work. “Only by constantly improving myself can I make my position a safe one.” Zhao Jianhong said that aiming to win and moving forward with confidence is his inexhaustible motivation for 15 years of working in the tank shooting profession.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16370674.html

陆军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李志军 张百阳 李润杰 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-02-21

陆军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

倾心服务基层 聚力练兵备战

■李志军 张百阳 解放军报特约通讯员 李润杰

前不久，陆军某旅组织机关干部深入一线，主动了解官兵所需所盼、广泛征集意见建议，解决了家属来队住房修缮等多个官兵急难愁盼问题。该旅机关主动上门服务、靠前解难帮困的务实作风，赢得基层官兵好评。

“服务基层就是服务战斗力，关心官兵就是关心打赢事业。”该旅领导介绍，中央军委政治工作会议召开后，旅党委一班人认真学习领会习主席关于”实实在在为基层解难帮困，增强官兵获得感和归属感”等重要论述，深刻认识到，基层是部队建设和战斗力的基础，只有下功夫解决好基层官兵关注的现实问题，才能有效增强部队凝聚力、战斗力，激励大家不断把新时代强军事业推向前进。为此，他们注重引导各级领导和机关干部切实改进工作作风，在为基层解难帮困上积极作为，让官兵心无旁骛投身练兵备战。

“为基层解难帮困，首先要了解基层实情和官兵所需。”该旅领导介绍，他们建立”常委挂钩各营、科室帮带各连”帮建机制，利用官兵恳谈会、士兵接待日、问卷调查等时机，全面了解基层情况、摸清官兵急难愁盼，梳理形成解难清单。在此基础上，该旅组织领导和机关干部深入基层一线，与官兵面对面交流，广泛收集意见建议，逐项制订解难措施，明确责任分工和完成时限，确保解难清单如期清零。他们还要求机关定期组织解难情况”回头看”，梳理相关经验、完善相关制度，切实提升服务基层质效。

一次家属委员会会议上，部分随军家属提出”寒暑假期间孩子没有人照看”。该旅机关相关科室得知这一情况后，经过充分调研论证，通过组织假期托管班等，较好解决了官兵家庭的实际困难。此外，他们积极协调地方有关部门，帮助解决官兵子女入学入托、随军家属就业安置等难题，全力解除官兵后顾之忧，激发了大家的练兵热情。

“解难帮困成效如何，基层官兵最有发言权。”该旅机关一名干部介绍，此前一次机关基层双向讲评会上，有基层官兵反映，之前到机关办理结婚审批手续，由于相关工作人员出差等原因，跑了多次才办下来。为此，该旅党委要求相关业务部门立行立改，优化完善办事流程。与此同时，该旅举一反三、检视整改，系统梳理基层官兵需经常办理的业务，制订相关事项表、流程图，并明确责任人，方便官兵熟悉办事流程，让大家少跑腿、少牵扯精力。

倾心服务基层，聚力练兵备战。连日来，随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神不断深入，该旅引导各级领导和机关干部持续提高服务基层水平，官兵干事创业的氛围更加浓厚，圆满完成各项任务。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Zhijun Zhang Baiyang Li Runjie Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-21

A certain army brigade thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference——

Devoted to serving the grassroots and focusing on training and preparation

■Li Zhijun Zhang Baiyang People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Li Runjie

Not long ago, a certain army brigade organized its cadres to go deep into the front line, actively understand the needs and expectations of officers and soldiers, and widely solicit opinions and suggestions, solving many urgent and difficult problems for officers and soldiers such as the repair

of housing for family members. The pragmatic style of the brigade's organs to take the initiative to provide door-to-door services and solve problems in front of difficulties has won praise from grassroots officers and soldiers.

"Serving the grassroots is serving combat effectiveness, and caring about officers and soldiers is caring about winning the war." The brigade leader introduced that after the Central Military Commission's political work conference was held, the brigade party committee carefully studied and understood President Xi's important statements on "really solving problems and helping the grassroots, and enhancing the sense of gain and belonging of officers and soldiers", and deeply realized that the grassroots is the foundation of the army's construction and combat effectiveness. Only by working hard to solve the practical problems that the grassroots officers and soldiers are concerned about can we effectively enhance the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the troops and encourage everyone to continuously push forward the cause of strengthening the army in the new era. To this end, they focus on guiding leaders and cadres at all levels to effectively improve their work style, take positive actions to solve problems and help the grassroots, and let officers and soldiers devote themselves to training and preparation for war without distraction.

"To solve problems and help the grassroots, we must first understand the actual situation at the grassroots and the needs of officers and soldiers." The brigade leader introduced that they have established a mechanism of "Standing Committee members linked to each battalion, and departments helping each company", and use opportunities such as officers and soldiers' talks, soldier reception days, and questionnaires to fully understand the grassroots situation, find out the urgent needs of officers and soldiers, and sort out a list of solutions. On this basis, the brigade organized leaders and cadres to go deep into the grassroots, communicate with officers and soldiers face to face, collect opinions and suggestions extensively, formulate problem-solving measures item by item, clarify the division of responsibilities and completion time limit, and ensure that the problem-solving list is cleared as scheduled. They also asked the agency to regularly organize a "look back" on the problem-solving situation, sort out relevant experiences, improve relevant systems, and effectively improve the quality and efficiency of grassroots services.

At a family committee meeting, some military dependents said that "there was no one to take care of the children during the winter and summer vacations." After the relevant departments of the brigade learned of this situation, after sufficient research and demonstration, they organized holiday care classes to better solve the practical difficulties of the officers and soldiers' families. In addition, they actively coordinated with local relevant departments to help solve the problems of schooling and childcare for the children of officers and soldiers, employment and resettlement of military dependents, and made every effort to relieve the worries of officers and soldiers, and stimulated everyone's enthusiasm for training.

"Grassroots officers and soldiers have the most say in the effectiveness of problem-solving and helping the poor." A cadre of the brigade introduced that at a previous grassroots two-way review meeting of the agency, some grassroots officers and soldiers reported that they had gone to the

agency to handle the marriage approval procedures before, but because the relevant staff were on business trips, they had to go many times before they could get it done. To this end, the brigade's Party Committee requires relevant business departments to make immediate changes and optimize and improve the service process. At the same time, the brigade draws lessons from one case, examines and rectifies, systematically sorts out the business that grassroots officers and soldiers need to handle frequently, formulates relevant matters tables and flow charts, and clarifies the responsible persons, so that officers and soldiers can be familiar with the service process, so that everyone can run less errands and spend less energy.

Dedicated to serving the grassroots and focusing on training and preparation. In recent days, with the deepening of learning and implementing the spirit of the Central Military Commission's political work conference, the brigade has guided leaders and cadres at all levels to continuously improve their service to the grassroots, and the atmosphere of officers and soldiers doing things and starting businesses has become stronger, and all tasks have been successfully completed.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16371016.html

陆军某旅家属委员会用暖心服务搭起部队与家属之间的“连心桥”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王士帅 方 结 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-02-24

陆军某旅充分发挥家属委员会作用——

暖心服务搭起”连心桥”

■王士帅 方 结

“这几天正赶上我执行战备任务，多亏家属委员会的帮助，让我没了后顾之忧，可以安心投入工作……”近日，陆军某旅机关干部杜泽胜专门给家属委员会发去短信，感谢他们提供的各项服务。

“以实际行动为已婚军人家庭办实事，使他们可以安心投入工作，是我们不断创新和完善家属保障工作机制的目的。”该旅领导介绍，今年以来，全旅来队家属数量增加，家属委员会参照往年情况，提前将家属来队期间的保障难点一一列出，制订了完善的保障方案，一经实施便深受好评。

“节假日期间，为保证物资供应充足，我们在每个营区设立了联络员，负责收集官兵家属采购需求。”该旅一名机关干部介绍，联络员将需求汇总分类，遴选商家统一购买，送货上门。

笔者了解到，这只是该旅家属委员会做好服务保障的一个缩影。为丰富来队家属的业余生活，家属委员会开设了军娃寒假兴趣班；开展”家庭助廉”活动、评选”最美军嫂”，积极发

挥军人家庭”另一半”的作用；组建服务小分队，开通 24 小时热线电话……一系列暖心举措赢得官兵及家属们的广泛赞誉。

“军功章里凝结着军人的汗水，也饱含军属的付出。”该旅领导说，下一步，他们将继续秉承”精准服务、惠及官兵”的理念，进一步创新和完善家属保障工作机制，搭好部队与家属之间的”连心桥”，为官兵创造更加安心、舒心的工作生活环境。

Google Translation

The Family Committee of a Brigade of the Army Uses Warm-Hearted Services to Build a “Bridge of Connection” Between the Troops and Their Families

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Shishuai Fang Jie Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-02-24

A Brigade of the Army Gives Full Play to the Role of the Family Committee——

Warm-hearted services build a “bridge of connection”

■Wang Shishuai Fang Jie

“I have just been carrying out combat readiness tasks these days. Thanks to the help of the Family Committee, I have no worries and can work with peace of mind...” Recently, Du Zesheng, a cadre of a brigade of the Army, sent a text message to the Family Committee to thank them for the various services they provided.

“To do practical things for married military families with practical actions so that they can work with peace of mind is our purpose of constantly innovating and improving the family security work mechanism.” The leader of the brigade introduced that since this year, the number of family members coming to the brigade has increased. Referring to the situation in previous years, the Family Committee listed the difficulties in the security of family members during their visit to the team in advance and formulated a complete security plan, which was well received once implemented.

“During the holidays, in order to ensure sufficient supply of materials, we set up liaison officers in each camp to collect the purchasing needs of the officers and soldiers’ families.” A cadre of the brigade introduced that the liaison officers will summarize and classify the needs, select merchants to purchase uniformly, and deliver the goods to their homes.

The author learned that this is just a microcosm of the brigade’s family committee’s service guarantee. In order to enrich the spare time of the families of the team, the family committee has opened a winter vacation interest class for military children; carried out the “Family Helping Integrity” activity, selected the “Most Beautiful Military Wife”, and actively played the role of the

“other half” of the military family; formed a service team, opened a 24-hour hotline... A series of heartwarming measures have won wide praise from officers and soldiers and their families.

“The military medals are condensed with the sweat of the soldiers and the efforts of the military families.” The leaders of the brigade said that in the next step, they will continue to uphold the concept of “precise service and benefiting officers and soldiers”, further innovate and improve the family guarantee work mechanism, build a “bridge of communication” between the troops and their families, and create a more secure and comfortable working and living environment for officers and soldiers.

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第 82 集团军某旅某连两次实兵对抗失利引发基层指挥员深思

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：姜紫菡 宋子洵 责任编辑：乌铭琪

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第 82 集团军某旅某连两次实兵对抗失利引发基层指挥员深思——

为啥被同一块”石头”绊倒

■姜紫菡 解放军报记者 宋子洵

“痛快！”走下演兵场，第 82 集团军某旅某连干部杨高原长舒一口气。在刚刚结束的多要素对抗训练中，他所指挥的炮兵分队在侦察小组引导配合下，精准摧毁蓝方目标。最终，导调组判定：此次对抗，红方取得胜利。

这是杨高原所在连队两次遇挫后，打的一场”翻身仗”。

此前，该连先后参加两场类似的训练，均以失利告终。如今终获一胜，杨高原不由感慨：”作为基层指挥员，一定要强化体系思维，才能把握制胜机理。”

顺着他的话头，记者得以了解两场失利的来龙去脉。

那是一次分队协同行动。训练场上，该旅兵分多路与”敌”展开对抗。战斗前沿，一辆步战车急速迂回突进，本想出其不意杀伤”敌”有生力量，却不小心闯入对方火力包围圈。

“发现’敌’多个单兵掩体，请求火力压制！”情急之下，车长陈福鹏急忙呼叫炮火支援。

在后方炮兵阵地待命的，正是杨高原所在连队官兵。不一会儿，炮弹呼啸而出，直击目标，成功掩护步战车脱离险境。

“首发即命中，还帮友军解了围，这次肯定要被表扬。”战斗还未结束，杨高原内心暗喜。

然而，复盘总结中，等待他的不是表扬，而是红方失利的消息，营长当众提出质疑：”接到炮火支援请求后，为什么不第一时间向上级报告？在了解整体作战计划的情况下，为什么擅自开火？”

一连串的发问，让杨高原意识到，炮兵分队的既定任务是配合步兵分队，对蓝方指挥所实施打击。贸然开火暴露了红方炮阵地位置，蓝方借机重新调整兵力部署，自己此举可以说是”捡了芝麻丢了西瓜”。

“出现这样的失误，说到底还是战场思维没有树牢。”事后，营长组织全营指挥员开展复盘反思，引导大家明白，未来战争是体系间的对抗，战场复杂多变，往往牵一发而动全身。在平时训练中，必须强化体系思维，决不能因某一环节考虑不周而影响全局。

下一场战斗如期而至。吸取了上次教训，杨高原根据任务阶段目标，严格执行火力计划。

正当大家按照预案进行时，导调组临时增加特情：蓝方突然后撤。

眼见炮兵大显身手的机会来了，但上一次的教训让杨高原一时难下决心。犹豫间，蓝方突击车不见了踪影。无奈之下，红方组织步兵迅速追击，结果遭”敌”火力压制，产生较大”伤亡”。导调组判定：红方告负。

“我们全程严格按作战预案行动，没有自作主张出击，为啥还是输了？”一些官兵感到不解。

紧急支援，擅自行动不可取；依案行动，未能灵活处置也不行。身为基层指挥员，到底该咋办？

冷静思考后，杨高原懊恼地拍了拍脑袋：战场形势瞬息万变，咋能完全按照预案来？体系思维不是一成不变的，不能墨守成规，从一个极端滑向另一个极端。

“两次实兵对抗失利，都是被同一块’石头’绊倒！”情况很快引起基层一众指挥员深思，也引起旅党委一班人的关注。

议战议训会上，他们结合学习贯彻全军合成训练现场会精神，针对这两次失利情形，对基层指挥员一线自主协同进行了规范。同时，以作战任务为牵引，梳理出多个典型作战场景，帮助基层指挥员在实战实训中进行科学决策、合理排兵布阵、开展密切配合。

此外，该旅还打出一套”组合拳”：定期举办”军事沙龙”，邀请全军优秀指挥员前来授课辅导；依托联演联训等大项任务，广泛开展交叉互学、岗位互换和专攻精练；把探索多型作战单元合成效能”更优解”作为新装备训练考核评定”硬杠杠”，提升官兵协同作战能力；采取送学培训、传帮带考等方式，建强懂指挥、善协同的班长骨干队伍。

一段时间过后，该旅官兵尤其是基层指挥员的体系素养有了明显提升。正是基于这样的收获，才有了文章开头的一幕。

“强化体系思维，不可能一蹴而就，但也等不得、慢不得。”该旅领导介绍，下一阶段，他们打算利用野外驻训时机，与其他军兵种单位开展联训，研究新的战法训法。

记者手记

由”榫卯结构”说协同

■宋子洵

采写这篇稿件时，记者不由得想到建筑学中的”榫卯结构”。别看只是凹凸卡口结合，无需一个钉子，却能支撑起一座高大建筑。

未来战争是诸军兵种一体化联合作战。如何让各兵种甚至军种攥指成拳、形成合力？或许可以从榫卯结构中得到启发。

众所周知，榫卯结构之所以牢固，关键就在于各个部件的严丝合缝、环环相扣。这告诉我们，无论专业之间、兵种之间，还是军种之间，在提升基于网络信息体系的联合作战能力过程中，都要打破建制壁垒，加强一体融合，实现”你中有我、我中有你”，共同构筑起坚不可摧的战斗力链条。

上文提到的案例，虽然说的是一个旅级单位内部的协同实践，其对存在问题的解决，却是实现合成、走向联合的前提。特别是引导基层指挥员强化打仗观念、体系思维，可谓抓到了关键。只有从”指挥端”打牢联合基础、练强体系能力，才能推动所属部队融入联战联训”大棋盘”，使自己成为战斗力链条坚强有力的那一环。

榫卯结构，各司其职、各尽其能。每一支部队、每一名官兵都要找准自己的方位，为建设联合作战能力”大厦”添砖加瓦。

Google Translation

The Failure of Two Live-Fire Confrontations in a Certain Company of a Certain Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Has Caused Grassroots Commanders to Think Deeply

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Jiang Zihan Song Zixun Editor: Wu Mingqi

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The failure of two live-fire confrontations in a certain company of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army has caused grassroots commanders to think deeply——

Why was tripped by the same “stone”

■ Jiang Zihan People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Song Zixun

“It’s great!” Walking down the military training ground, Yang Gaoyuan, a cadre of a certain company of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army, breathed a sigh of relief. In the multi-element confrontation training that just ended, the artillery unit he commanded, under the guidance and cooperation of the reconnaissance team, accurately destroyed the blue side’s targets. In the end, the guidance and coordination group determined that the red side won this confrontation.

This is a “turnaround battle” fought by Yang Gaoyuan’s company after two setbacks.

Previously, the company participated in two similar trainings, both of which ended in failure. Now that he has finally won a victory, Yang Gaoyuan couldn’t help but sigh: “As a grassroots commander, we must strengthen system thinking in order to grasp the winning mechanism.”

Following his words, the reporter was able to understand the ins and outs of the two defeats.

It was a coordinated action of the squad. On the training ground, the brigade’s soldiers fought against the “enemy” in multiple ways. At the forefront of the battle, an infantry fighting vehicle quickly made a detour and rushed forward, intending to kill the “enemy”‘s living forces unexpectedly, but accidentally broke into the enemy’s fire encirclement.

“We found multiple single-soldier bunkers of the ‘enemy’, requesting fire suppression!” In a hurry, the vehicle commander Chen Fupeng hurriedly called for artillery support.

On standby at the rear artillery position were the officers and soldiers of Yang Gaoyuan’s company. After a while, the shells whizzed out and hit the target directly, successfully covering the infantry fighting vehicle out of danger.

“The first shot hit the target and helped the friendly forces to get out of the siege. This time I will definitely be praised.” The battle was not over yet, and Yang Gaoyuan was secretly happy.

However, in the review and summary, what awaited him was not praise, but the news of the Red Army’s defeat. The battalion commander questioned in public: “Why didn’t you report to your superiors immediately after receiving the request for artillery support? Why did you open fire without authorization when you knew the overall combat plan?”

A series of questions made Yang Gaoyuan realize that the artillery unit’s established task was to cooperate with the infantry unit to strike the Blue Army’s command post. The rash firing exposed the position of the Red Army’s artillery position, and the Blue Army took the opportunity to readjust its force deployment. His move can be said to be “picking up sesame seeds and losing watermelons.”

“Such a mistake occurred, in the final analysis, it was because the battlefield thinking was not firmly established.” Afterwards, the battalion commander organized all the battalion commanders to conduct a review and reflection, guiding everyone to understand that future wars are confrontations between systems, and the battlefield is complex and changeable, often with one hair

moving the whole body. In normal training, it is necessary to strengthen system thinking, and never affect the overall situation due to inconsideration of a certain link.

The next battle came as scheduled. Having learned from the last lesson, Yang Gaoyuan strictly implemented the firepower plan according to the mission stage goals.

Just as everyone was following the plan, the command and dispatch team temporarily added a special situation: the blue side suddenly retreated.

Seeing the opportunity for the artillery to show its prowess, Yang Gaoyuan had difficulty making up his mind after the last lesson. While hesitating, the blue side's assault vehicle disappeared. In desperation, the red side organized infantry to quickly pursue, but was suppressed by the "enemy" firepower, resulting in large "casualties". The command and dispatch team determined that the red side lost.

"We strictly followed the combat plan throughout the whole process and did not attack on our own initiative. Why did we still lose?" Some officers and soldiers were puzzled.

Emergency support, unauthorized action is not advisable; acting according to the plan and failing to handle it flexibly is also not acceptable. As a grassroots commander, what should I do?

After calm thinking, Yang Gaoyuan patted his head in annoyance: The battlefield situation changes rapidly, how can I follow the plan completely? System thinking is not immutable, and we cannot stick to the rules and slide from one extreme to another.

"The two failures in actual combat were both caused by the same 'stone'!" The situation quickly caused a group of grassroots commanders to think deeply, and also attracted the attention of the brigade party committee.

At the discussion meeting on war and training, they combined the study and implementation of the spirit of the on-site meeting of the whole army's synthetic training, and standardized the autonomous coordination of grassroots commanders on the front line in response to these two failures. At the same time, guided by combat tasks, they sorted out a number of typical combat scenarios to help grassroots commanders make scientific decisions, reasonably deploy troops, and carry out close cooperation in actual combat training.

In addition, the brigade also played a set of "combination punches": regularly held "military salons" and invited outstanding commanders from the whole army to come for lectures and guidance; relying on major tasks such as joint exercises and joint training, widely carried out cross-learning, job exchanges and specialized training; explored the "better solution" of the synthetic effectiveness of multiple combat units as a "hard bar" for the assessment and evaluation of new equipment training, and improved the coordinated combat capabilities of officers and soldiers; adopted methods such as sending students to train, passing on knowledge and helping others to take exams, and built a strong team of squad leaders who understand command and are good at coordination.

After a period of time, the system quality of the officers and soldiers of the brigade, especially the grassroots commanders, has been significantly improved. It is based on such gains that the scene at the beginning of the article came into being.

“Strengthening system thinking cannot be achieved overnight, but it cannot be delayed or slow.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the next stage, they plan to use the opportunity of field training to carry out joint training with other military units and study new tactics and training methods.

Reporter’s Notes

Speaking of coordination from the “mortise and tenon structure”

■ Song Zixun

When writing this article, the reporter couldn’t help but think of the “mortise and tenon structure” in architecture. Although it is just a combination of concave and convex bayonet joints, it can support a tall building without a nail.

Future wars will be integrated joint operations of various military services. How to make each branch and even military service clench its fingers into a fist and form a joint force? Perhaps we can get inspiration from the mortise and tenon structure.

As we all know, the key to the firmness of the mortise and tenon structure lies in the tight fit and interlocking of each component. This tells us that whether between professions, arms, or services, in the process of improving the joint combat capability based on the network information system, we must break down the barriers of the system, strengthen integration, and achieve “you have me, I have you”, and jointly build an indestructible chain of combat effectiveness.

Although the case mentioned above is about the collaborative practice within a brigade-level unit, its solution to the existing problems is the prerequisite for achieving synthesis and moving towards jointness. In particular, guiding grassroots commanders to strengthen the concept of fighting and system thinking can be said to have grasped the key. Only by laying a solid foundation for joint operations and strengthening system capabilities from the “command end” can we promote the integration of the affiliated troops into the “big chessboard” of joint combat and training, and make ourselves the strong and powerful link in the chain of combat effectiveness.

Mortise and tenon structure, each performs its duties and does its best. Every unit and every officer and soldier must find their own position and contribute to the construction of the “building” of joint combat capabilities.

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第 78 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻党的二十届三中全会精神

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第 78 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻党的二十届三中全会精神——

战位践学，集智攻关强本领

■杨贵良 解放军报记者 严 珊

2 月下旬，第 78 集团军某旅训练场上，一场实战化训练正在进行。营连主官带领官兵围绕重难点课目集智攻关，破解多个训练难题，圆满完成训练任务。

“党的二十届三中全会对持续深化国防和军队改革作出全面部署，我们要强化使命担当，坚持向深化改革要创造力、凝聚力、战斗力。”该旅领导介绍，党的二十届三中全会召开后，他们把学习全会精神与工作实际相结合，着力解决练兵备战中的短板弱项，全面提高备战打仗本领。他们不断完善机关科室与基层营连挂钩帮建机制，负责帮建的机关干部聚焦制约战斗力提升的难点堵点问题，帮助基层理清抓建思路、梳理训练难题、制订措施办法，进一步提升单位全面建设水平，不断把学习贯彻全会精神引向深入。

采访中记者了解到，为了提高帮建基层的针对性和实效性，该旅系统梳理各单位建设实际，结合工作经验、特点优势等，为基层单位精准选派帮建机关干部。帮建过程中，他们从训练、教育、管理、后勤保障等方面入手，建立帮带档案、问题台账，细致梳理制约战斗力提升的短板弱项；针对一些复杂棘手的重难点问题，机关科室与基层营连集智攻关，研究制订解决办法，有效提升基层单位建设质效。

“在机关干部的帮带下，我们破解了训练中存在的多个难题。”该旅某连连长告诉记者，前不久，该旅作训科张科长到连队挂钩帮建时发现，对运动目标射击的组训质效不高。针对这一问题，张科长主动带领连队展开集智攻关，组织专业教练员和训练骨干研究讨论，制订”分层选拔人员，充实教练员队伍”“优化教学编组，改进组训方式”等措施，有效提升了该连对运动目标射击的训练水平。

战位践学，集智攻关强本领。连日来，随着学习贯彻全会精神不断深入，该旅官兵训练热情高涨，多项战法训法得到检验。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 78th Group Army Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Yang Guiliang Yan Shan Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-25 06:26:13 0

A brigade of the 78th Group Army thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee——

Practice at the battle position, gather wisdom to solve problems and strengthen skills

■ Yang Guiliang People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Yan Shan

In late February, a practical training was underway on the training ground of a brigade of the 78th Group Army. The battalion and company commanders led the officers and soldiers to gather wisdom to solve problems around the key and difficult subjects, solve multiple training problems, and successfully complete the training tasks.

"The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee has made comprehensive arrangements for the continuous deepening of national defense and military reforms. We must strengthen our mission and insist on deepening reforms to gain creativity, cohesion and combat effectiveness." The brigade leaders introduced that after the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, they combined the study of the spirit of the plenary session with the actual work, focused on solving the shortcomings and weaknesses in training and preparation, and comprehensively improved their ability to prepare for war. They continuously improved the mechanism of linking the department and the grassroots battalion and company to help build. The cadres responsible for helping build focused on the difficult and blocked issues that restricted the improvement of combat effectiveness, helped the grassroots to clarify the ideas of building, sort out the training problems, and formulate measures to further improve the overall construction level of the unit, and continuously deepen the study and implementation of the spirit of the plenary session.

During the interview, the reporter learned that in order to improve the pertinence and effectiveness of helping build the grassroots, the brigade systematically sorted out the actual construction of each unit, combined with work experience, characteristics and advantages, and accurately selected cadres to help build the grassroots units. During the construction process, they started from training, education, management, logistics support and other aspects, established assistance files and problem records, and carefully sorted out the shortcomings that restricted the improvement of combat effectiveness; for some complex and difficult problems, the department and the grassroots battalion and company worked together to solve the problems, researched and formulated solutions, and effectively improved the quality and efficiency of grassroots unit construction.

"With the help of the cadres of the department, we solved many problems in training." The company commander of a company of the brigade told reporters that not long ago, when Section Chief Zhang of the brigade's training department came to the company to help build, he found that the quality and efficiency of the training for shooting at moving targets was not high. In response to this problem, Section Chief Zhang took the initiative to lead the company to carry out collective wisdom research, organized professional instructors and training backbones to study and discuss, and formulated measures such as "selecting personnel in layers, enriching the instructor team",

“optimizing teaching grouping, and improving training methods”, which effectively improved the company’s training level for shooting at moving targets.

Practice learning at the battle position, and strengthen skills through collective wisdom research. In recent days, as the study and implementation of the spirit of the plenary session has continued to deepen, the training enthusiasm of the brigade’s officers and soldiers has been high, and a number of combat strategies and training methods have been tested.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16371231.html

新疆军区某综合训练基地发挥骨干作用带兵育人

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：丁 雷 秦朝阳 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-25

新疆军区某综合训练基地发挥骨干作用带兵育人——

学兵与班长共享荣光

■丁 雷 秦朝阳

前不久，新疆军区某综合训练基地举行群众性岗位练兵比武竞赛颁奖典礼。与以往不同的是，领奖台上，除了在各专业比武中取得名次的学兵外，还有他们各自的班长。聚光灯下，学兵脖子上挂着奖牌，班长手捧证书，笑意挂在所有人的脸上。

走下领奖台，夺得”挖掘机综合应用”课目金牌的学兵马勇康激动地告诉笔者：”这块金灿灿的奖牌背后，有班长胡金奎一半的功劳！”说着，他讲起胡班长带领自己备赛的经历。

此前，马勇康训练成绩并不突出，接到比武通知后，他皱起了眉头：这次比武不仅比专业技能，还要克服严寒环境，在陌生地域驾驶装备完成多个极具挑战性的任务。

“班长，我看还是算了吧！”想到自己比武经验不足，马勇康打起了退堂鼓。

“不能一遇到困难就想着退缩逃避，敢于挑战自我、战胜自我才能收获成长。”为了帮助马勇康坚定信心，胡金奎经常带着他在训练场加练，针对薄弱环节逐个攻克，并分享自己的参赛经历，为他加油打气。

渐渐地，马勇康的训练成绩不断提升，最终在比武中取得第一名。”班长，谢谢你的帮助和鼓励。”领奖时，马勇康给了胡金奎一个大大的拥抱。

“像胡金奎帮带马勇康夺冠这样的例子，在我们基地还有很多。”看着领奖台上学兵与班长共享荣光的场景，该基地领导细数学兵和班长之间的故事。

炮兵专业学兵胡睿备战”某加榴炮综合作业”比武时，每天扛着近百斤重的教练弹训练。班长秦超看在眼里疼在心上，每晚熄灯后一边帮胡睿在肿痛处涂抹红花油，一边为他复盘训练情况，分析查找不足。比武那天，胡睿一举超越对手，取得金牌。

工兵专业学兵王志春备战”装载机精准越障”比武时，班长粟乃伟始终坐在驾驶室，不厌其烦为他传授越障技巧，提醒注意事项：”控制斗齿角度”“调整好心态”“注意铲斗角度”……在班长的帮助下，王志春的技能越来越娴熟，最终在比武中夺得第一名。

……

“学兵的成长，离不开班长的悉心帮带。邀请他们与学兵共同登台领奖，既是对他们带兵能力的认可，也是对他们辛勤付出的肯定。”该基地领导说，下一步，他们还将组织优秀带兵人登台分享带兵方法、介绍组训经验，为新入职干部骨干提供经验借鉴。

笔者了解到，取得佳绩的学兵们结业后，纷纷以班长为榜样，在各自岗位上不断学习成长。2023 届学兵王志强今年被任命为班长，他用真情和耐心，实干与担当，赢得大家的信任，被所在营评为”优秀带兵人”。经验交流会上，王志强说：”当学兵时，班长教会了我很多，我要以他们为榜样，带好每一名战友！”语毕，场下响起热烈的掌声。

Google Translation

A Comprehensive Training Base in the Xinjiang Military District Plays a Key Role in Educating Soldiers

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Ding Lei Qin Chaoyang Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-02-25

A comprehensive training base in Xinjiang Military District plays a key role in educating soldiers——

Students and squad leaders share glory

■ Ding Lei Qin Chaoyang

Not long ago, a comprehensive training base in the Xinjiang Military District held an award ceremony for mass post training competitions. Unlike in the past, on the podium, in addition to the students who won places in various professional competitions, there were also their respective squad leaders. Under the spotlight, the student soldiers had medals hanging around their necks, the squad leaders held certificates in their hands, and smiles hung on everyone’s faces.

Ma Yongkang, a student who walked down the podium and won the gold medal in the “Excavator Comprehensive Application” course, excitedly told the author: “Behind this golden medal, half of the credit belongs to squad leader Hu Jinkui!” Then he talked about the experience of squad leader Hu leading him in preparing for the competition.

Previously, Ma Yongkang’s training results were not outstanding. After receiving the notice of the competition, he frowned: this competition not only tests professional skills, but also requires overcoming the severe cold environment and driving equipment in unfamiliar areas to complete multiple challenging tasks.

“Squad leader, I think it’s better to forget it!” Thinking of his lack of experience in competitions, Ma Yongkang backed out.

“You can’t think of retreating and escaping when you encounter difficulties. You can only grow by daring to challenge yourself and defeat yourself.” In order to help Ma Yongkang strengthen his confidence, Hu Jinkui often took him to the training ground for extra training, tackled the weak links one by one, and shared his experience in the competition to cheer him up.

Gradually, Ma Yongkang’s training results continued to improve, and he finally won the first place in the competition. “Squad leader, thank you for your help and encouragement.” When receiving the award, Ma Yongkang gave Hu Jinkui a big hug.

“There are many examples like Hu Jinkui helping Ma Yongkang win the championship in our base.” Looking at the scene of the cadets and squad leaders sharing the glory on the podium, the leaders of the base detailed the story between the cadets and the squad leaders.

When Hu Rui, a student of the artillery major, was preparing for the “comprehensive operation of a certain howitzer”, he carried nearly 100 kilograms of training bullets every day for training. Squad leader Qin Chao saw it and felt pain in his heart. After turning off the lights every night, he helped Hu Rui apply safflower oil on the swollen and painful areas, and reviewed the training situation for him, analyzing and finding deficiencies. On the day of the competition, Hu Rui surpassed his opponent in one fell swoop and won the gold medal.

When Wang Zhichun, a student soldier of the engineering major, was preparing for the “Loader Precision Obstacle Crossing” competition, squad leader Su Naiwei always sat in the cab, patiently taught him obstacle crossing skills and reminded him of the precautions: “Control the angle of the bucket teeth”, “Adjust your mentality”, “Pay attention to the angle of the bucket”... With the help of the squad leader, Wang Zhichun’s skills became more and more proficient, and he finally won the first place in the competition.

“The growth of the students is inseparable from the careful help of the squad leader. Inviting them to go on stage with the students to receive the award is not only a recognition of their ability to lead soldiers, but also an affirmation of their hard work.” The leader of the base said that in the next step, they will also organize outstanding leaders to go on stage to share their methods of leading soldiers and introduce their training experience, so as to provide experience reference for new cadres and backbones.

The author learned that after graduation, the students who achieved good results took the squad leader as an example and continued to learn and grow in their respective positions. Wang Zhiqiang, a student soldier of the 2023 class, was appointed as the squad leader this year. He won everyone’s trust with his sincerity and patience, hard work and responsibility, and was named an “excellent leader” by his battalion. At the experience exchange meeting, Wang Zhiqiang said: “When I was a student, the squad leaders taught me a lot. I will take them as examples and lead every comrade-in-arms well!” After he finished speaking, warm applause broke out from the audience.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16371233.html

将心比心、放低姿态，带兵人要注重用心用情与战士互动交流

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王玺 于瀚翔 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-25

用心回复 用情带兵

■陆军某旅某连　王　玺

那天，在外培训的排长吕航打来电话，向我倾诉：”感觉最近排里战士有些奇怪，联系他们时，总是聊不了几句就结束了……”

“是不是对他们不够关心？”没想到我这样一问，吕航更加委屈。

吕航是去年入伍的一名直招军官。作为一名新排长，他对基层情况还没有完全熟悉。得知吕航所在培训队休息时间与连队基本一致，我时常提醒他在业余时间多与排里战士交流，及时掌握排里情况。

“平时对他们也挺关心的，每名战士我每周至少联系一次。”说罢，吕航将手机里的聊天截图发给了我。

仔细浏览后，我找到问题症结：对于战士们的日常分享与汇报，吕航大多使用”收到”“好的”之类的词予以回复，没有与他们进行互动交流。久而久之，战士们总感觉排长”高高在上”、不好接触，每次和他交流都是”剃头挑子一头热”。

“战士主动汇报思想，你要积极回应和鼓励，如果草草回复，他们就不愿再向你吐露心声。”电话里，我郑重提醒吕航。

其实，吕航遇到的问题，我也曾经历过。

去年，旅里举办军体运动会。本以为大家会踊跃报名，没想到，连里一些战士你推我让，找各种理由推脱。为此，我在点名时批评了这种缺乏集体荣誉感的行为。

几天后，营里收集基层意见建议时，有人提出了”指导员不关心战士”之类的意见。

正当我感到困惑不解时，一名战士道出了大家的真实感受：”指导员，上次比武时你在休假，大家获得名次后满怀期待地打电话向你汇报喜讯，希望得到你的表扬，可你只是简单回了句’同志们辛苦了，快去休息吧’就挂断了电话，大家瞬间就泄了气。这次军体运动会，你非但没有调动大家积极性，给予鼓励和肯定，反而上来就是一顿批评，我们心里难免感觉不是滋味。”直言不讳的一番话，让我恍然大悟。

在战士们看来，带兵人的每一句回复都很重要，无论是肯定与认可，关注与期许，还是提醒与勉励，皆能对他们的成长进步起到促进作用。别小看这个举动，回复长或短，用心还是敷衍，效果大不同。

善治者必达情，达情者必近人。从那以后，我十分注重与战士之间的互动交流，不仅在线上及时答复，线下也会用心沟通。这样的改变让战士们对我渐渐恢复了信任。

听了我的经历，吕航感触颇深。他当即表态，将心比心与战士们进行思想交流和感情沟通，放低姿态、用心用情赢得战士们真心相待。

下士刘伯良完成集训任务归队，吕航第一时间了解他的学习情况，鼓励他将所学所获运用到日常工作训练中；二级上士吕皓参加专项任务时感到压力很大，吕航一边为他出谋划策，一边引导他将压力转化为动力……一个个用心回复，一句句温暖话语，拉近了吕航与战士们的距离。

不久后，吕航再次打来电话，话语中充满了喜悦：”多亏您的指点，现在排里的战士和我联系，经常有说不完的话。”

（于瀚翔整理）

Google Translation

Put Yourself in Their Shoes, Lower Your Posture, and Leaders Should Focus on Interacting and Communicating with Soldiers with Heart and Emotion

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Xi Yu Hanxiang Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-02-25

Reply with heart and lead soldiers with emotion

■A certain company of a certain brigade of the Army Wang Xi

That day, the platoon leader Lu Hang, who was training outside, called me and confided in me: “I feel that the soldiers in the platoon are a little strange recently. When I contact them, I always chat for a few words and then end...”

“Is it because I don’t care about them enough?” I didn’t expect that Lu Hang would feel more wronged when I asked this question.

Lu Hang is a direct-recruitment officer who joined the army last year. As a new platoon leader, he is not fully familiar with the grassroots situation. Knowing that the rest time of Lu Hang’s training team is basically the same as that of the company, I often remind him to communicate with the soldiers in the platoon in his spare time and keep abreast of the situation in the platoon.

“I usually care about them. I contact each soldier at least once a week.” After saying that, Lu Hang sent me a screenshot of the chat on his mobile phone.

After carefully browsing, I found the crux of the problem: Lu Hang mostly responded to the soldiers' daily sharing and reporting with words such as "received" and "OK", and did not interact with them. Over time, the soldiers always felt that the platoon leader was "high above" and difficult to contact, and every time they communicated with him, they were "one-sided".

"When soldiers take the initiative to report their thoughts, you should actively respond and encourage them. If you reply hastily, they will not be willing to confide in you again." I solemnly reminded Lu Hang on the phone.

In fact, I have also experienced the problems that Lu Hang encountered.

Last year, the brigade held a military sports meeting. I thought everyone would sign up enthusiastically, but unexpectedly, some soldiers in the company pushed each other and found various reasons to shirk. For this reason, I criticized this lack of collective honor when calling the roll.

A few days later, when the battalion collected opinions and suggestions from the grassroots, someone raised opinions such as "the instructor does not care about the soldiers."

Just when I was confused, a soldier expressed everyone's true feelings: "Instructor, you were on vacation during the last competition. After everyone won a place, they called you expectantly to report the good news and hoped to get your praise, but you simply replied, "Comrades, you have worked hard, go and have a rest," and hung up the phone. Everyone was instantly discouraged. In this military sports meeting, you not only failed to mobilize everyone's enthusiasm, give encouragement and affirmation, but instead criticized us right away. We can't help but feel bad." These blunt words made me suddenly realize.

In the eyes of the soldiers, every reply from the leader is very important, whether it is affirmation and recognition, attention and expectation, or reminder and encouragement, all of which can promote their growth and progress. Don't underestimate this move. The effect is very different whether the reply is long or short, attentive or perfunctory.

A good ruler must express his feelings, and a person who expresses his feelings must be close to people. Since then, I have paid great attention to the interaction and communication with the soldiers. Not only do I reply in time online, but I also communicate attentively offline. Such changes gradually restored the soldiers' trust in me.

After listening to my experience, Lv Hang was deeply touched. He immediately expressed his attitude, and exchanged ideas and feelings with the soldiers, lowered his posture, and won the soldiers' sincere treatment with his heart and soul.

When Corporal Liu Boliang returned to the team after completing the training mission, Lv Hang learned about his learning situation at the first time and encouraged him to apply what he learned to daily work training; Second Sergeant Lv Hao felt a lot of pressure when participating in special

tasks. Lv Hang gave him advice and guided him to turn pressure into motivation... One by one, the attentive replies and warm words brought Lv Hang closer to the soldiers.

Not long after, Lv Hang called again, and his words were full of joy: “Thanks to your guidance, the soldiers in the platoon now contact me and often have endless things to say.”

(Compiled by Yu Hanxiang)

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16371238.html

科技赋能提升部队作战能力，协同训练在”数字空间”展开

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：周柯毅 孔栋梁 责任编辑：赵镭饷 发布：2025-02-25

第七十六集团军某旅坚持科技赋能提升部队作战能力——

协同训练在”数字空间”展开

■周柯毅 孔栋梁



该旅官兵利用模拟训练系统开展协同训练。刘金慧摄

初春时节，某高原训练场硝烟弥漫，第 76 集团军某旅一场合成营战术训练激战正酣。无人机实时回传”敌”装甲集群坐标、电抗分队同步释放电磁干扰、坦克炮长与步战车车长在共享态势图上标定攻击轴线……随着指挥员一声令下，装甲突击群与步兵分队在炮火掩护下精准合围，瞬间撕开”敌”防线。

演训场上这一幕，是该旅坚持科技赋能提升部队作战能力的一个缩影。复盘总结时，该旅一名领导看着系统显示的训练数据，感慨地说：”这套作战流程，战斗班组在’数字空间’已经磨合了几个月！”

“过去开展训练，各兵种习惯’各自为战’。如今，数据链将多种作战力量有机融合，确保发挥’1+1＞2’的效果。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们充分发挥模拟训练系统的”磨刀石”作用，将传统演训场与模拟训练系统深度融合，构建起”模拟系统打底、数据链贯通、实战化检验”融合训练体系，让侦察兵、炮兵、步兵等多个兵种在虚实交织的战场上攥指成拳，探索出一条合成部队练兵新路径。

走进该旅模拟训练中心机房，数十台交互终端全速运转。东侧无人机模拟器区域，侦察兵正在组织侦察训练，高清屏幕上的任务地域地形地貌随操纵杆偏转实时变化；西侧坦克模拟驾驶舱内，车长与炮手紧盯瞄准镜，手指在触控面板上快速滑动，与隔壁步兵班组同步标定突击路线；南侧电抗分队训练平台上，跳动的频谱图与装甲集群的运动轨迹汇聚成数据洪流……

“过去主要练的是’单打’，现在练的是’组合’。”谈起模拟训练系统支撑的融合训练体系，该旅某营张营长深有体会。以前组织模拟训练，各专业习惯各练各的”绝活”：坦克专业练射击精度、步兵专业练战术穿插、侦察专业练目标识别……但是，”绝活”练扎实了，一上训练场却发现协同不畅。

在探索中发现问题，在协同中解决问题。张营长介绍，经过持续攻关验证、改进组训方式，如今开展模拟训练，指挥终端可实时监测全营多个作战单元的动态数据，系统甚至能自动预判协同冲突。”在上周组织的一次推演中，系统警告’步坦间距超标’，我认真分析数据后及时调整队形，并在后续实战化训练中验证结果，大大提升了突击效率。”看着眼前屏幕上的训练数据，张营长感慨地说，”过去指挥员主要靠经验判断，现在注重用数据说话，心里更有底了。”

新的融合训练模式，同样影响着其他参训官兵。坦克炮长印育明介绍，以往组织模拟训练，注重让参训人员掌握基本原理、熟悉基本操作、处置基本情况。前段时间，各专业围绕协同训练展开专攻精练，官兵的协同意识明显增强。如今，操作舱与其他单元打通了数据链，不仅实时显示自身的射击参数，还标注了协同单元的作战信息。

“运用模拟训练系统开展训练，不仅有效锤炼了部队的作战能力，还提升了官兵对未来战争的认知水平。”张营长介绍，模拟训练系统为实战化训练提供了技术支撑，为提升军事训练质效按下了”加速键”。按照新的训练模式，不同作战方案、战法打法、作战编组、兵力部署等通过系统推演改进优化后，再将最优作战方案置于实战化演训环境检验，不仅节约了训练资源、缩短了训练时间，还大幅提升了训练效果。

“虚拟空间探寻训练最优解，实战环境’孵化’打赢新成果。”该旅领导介绍，科技赋能打破了场地、天候、环境的限制，改变了以往”千人百车”的训练模式，提高了各作战要素间的协同能力，强化了合成单位攥指成拳的作战效能。近几年，该旅利用跨军兵种联合训练、体系对抗训练等契机，对利用模拟训练系统探索出的数百组数据、数十种战法进行检验优化，充分发挥科技手段在军事训练中的”催化剂”作用，为部队战斗力生成注入强大动力。

“每一组数据更新，都是为打赢蓄能。”该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将紧盯未来战场，持续探索科技练兵新路径、新方式，推动科技优势有效转化为能力优势、作战优势、制胜优势，促进实战化训练转型升级。

短评

用科技手段夯实打赢”底座”

■陈志国

习主席强调，要”加强模拟化、网络化、对抗性手段建设，探索’科技+”网络+’等训练方法，大幅提高训练科技含量。”当前，随着前沿科技的快速发展，战争形态加速向智能化、信息化演进，战争的时空特性和攻防模式发生了深刻变化，科技练兵的重要性前所未有地凸显出来。

面对高原复杂环境和多兵种协同作战难题，第 76 集团军某旅牢固树立科技练兵思维，探索构建”模拟系统打底、数据链贯通、实战化检验”融合训练体系，让各兵种、各专业官兵利用模拟训练系统练操作、练协同，在实战化演训场验证训法打法、研讨改进方案，形成”虚拟空间探寻训练最优解，实战环境’孵化’打赢新成果”的良性循环。

强军打赢，科技先行。制胜未来战场，迫切需要我们紧盯科技之变，从科技的角度审视战争、研究战争、思考战争，用科技手段夯实打赢”底座”。各级应树立科技思维、提升科技素养，加强现代科技特别是军事高科技知识的学习运用，结合自身实际探索运用科技手段创新战法训法的路径和方式，不断提升科技认知力、创新力、运用力，为打赢明天的战争蓄足实力底气。

Google Translation

Technology Empowers the Troops to Improve Their Combat Capability, and Coordinated Training Is Carried Out in the “Digital Space”

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhou Keyi Kong Dongliang Editor: Zhao Leixiang Release: 2025-02-25

A brigade of the 76th Group Army insists on technology empowerment to improve the combat capability of the troops——

Coordinated training is carried out in the “digital space”

■ Zhou Keyi Kong Dongliang

The officers and soldiers of the brigade use the simulation training system to carry out coordinated training. Photo by Liu Jinhui

In early spring, a certain plateau training ground was filled with smoke, and a tactical training of a synthetic battalion of a brigade of the 76th Group Army was in full swing. The drone sent back the coordinates of the “enemy” armored cluster in real time, the reactance unit released electromagnetic interference synchronously, and the tank gunner and the infantry fighting vehicle commander marked the attack axis on the shared situation map... With the commander’s order, the

armored assault group and the infantry unit accurately surrounded the “enemy” defense line under the cover of artillery fire.

This scene on the training ground is a microcosm of the brigade’s insistence on technology empowerment to enhance the combat capability of the troops. During the review and summary, a leader of the brigade looked at the training data displayed by the system and said with emotion: “This set of combat procedures has been run-in by the combat team in the ‘digital space’ for several months!”

“In the past, each branch of the army was used to ‘fighting on its own’. Now, the data link organically integrates multiple combat forces to ensure the effect of ‘1+1>2’.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have fully utilized the “grindstone” role of the simulation training system, deeply integrated the traditional training ground with the simulation training system, and built a “simulation system foundation, data link connection, and actual combat testing” integrated training system, allowing scouts, artillery, infantry and other arms to clench their fingers on the battlefield where virtual and real are intertwined, and explore a new path for synthetic force training.

Entering the computer room of the brigade’s simulation training center, dozens of interactive terminals are running at full speed. In the drone simulator area on the east side, scouts are organizing reconnaissance training. The terrain of the mission area on the high-definition screen changes in real time with the deflection of the joystick; in the tank simulation cockpit on the west side, the commander and the gunner stare at the sight, and their fingers slide quickly on the touch panel to calibrate the assault route synchronously with the infantry squad next door; on the electric reactance unit training platform on the south side, the jumping spectrum and the movement trajectory of the armored cluster converge into a data torrent...

“In the past, we mainly practiced ‘single’, and now we practice ‘combination’.” Speaking of the integrated training system supported by the simulation training system, Battalion Commander Zhang of a battalion of the brigade has a deep understanding. In the past, when organizing simulation training, each profession was used to practicing its own “unique skills”: tank professionals practiced shooting accuracy, infantry professionals practiced tactical insertion, and reconnaissance professionals practiced target identification... However, after practicing the “unique skills” well, they found that the coordination was not smooth when they went to the training ground.

Discover problems in exploration and solve problems in coordination. Battalion Commander Zhang introduced that after continuous research and verification, and improved training methods, simulation training is now carried out, and the command terminal can monitor the dynamic data of multiple combat units in the entire battalion in real time, and the system can even automatically predict coordinated conflicts. “In a simulation organized last week, the system warned that the “infantry-tank spacing exceeded the standard”. After carefully analyzing the data, I adjusted the formation in time and verified the results in subsequent actual combat training, which greatly

improved the efficiency of the assault." Looking at the training data on the screen in front of him, Battalion Commander Zhang said with emotion, "In the past, commanders mainly relied on experience to judge, but now they focus on speaking with data, and they feel more confident."

The new integrated training model also affects other participating officers and soldiers. Tank gunner Yin Yuming introduced that in the past, simulation training was organized to focus on allowing trainees to master basic principles, familiarize themselves with basic operations, and deal with basic situations. Some time ago, various majors carried out specialized training around coordinated training, and the coordination awareness of officers and soldiers was significantly enhanced. Now, the operation cabin has opened up data links with other units, which not only displays its own shooting parameters in real time, but also marks the combat information of the coordinated units.

"Using the simulation training system to carry out training not only effectively tempers the combat capability of the troops, but also improves the officers and soldiers' cognition of future wars." Battalion Commander Zhang introduced that the simulation training system provides technical support for actual combat training and presses the "accelerator" to improve the quality and effectiveness of military training. According to the new training model, different combat plans, tactics, combat formations, and force deployment are improved and optimized through system simulation, and then the optimal combat plan is placed in the actual combat training environment for testing, which not only saves training resources and shortens training time, but also greatly improves the training effect.

"Virtual space explores the optimal solution for training, and the actual combat environment 'hatches' and wins new results." The brigade leader introduced that scientific and technological empowerment has broken the limitations of venues, weather, and environment, changed the previous "thousands of people and hundreds of vehicles" training model, improved the coordination ability between various combat elements, and strengthened the combat effectiveness of synthetic units. In recent years, the brigade has used opportunities such as cross-service joint training and system confrontation training to test and optimize hundreds of data sets and dozens of tactics explored using simulation training systems, giving full play to the "catalyst" role of scientific and technological means in military training, and injecting strong impetus into the generation of combat effectiveness of the troops.

"Every set of data update is to accumulate energy for winning." The brigade leaders introduced that in the next step, they will keep a close eye on the future battlefield, continue to explore new paths and methods of scientific and technological training, promote the effective transformation of scientific and technological advantages into capability advantages, combat advantages, and winning advantages, and promote the transformation and upgrading of actual combat training.

Short comment

Use scientific and technological means to consolidate the "foundation" for winning

■ Chen Zhiguo

President Xi stressed that it is necessary to “strengthen the construction of simulation, networking, and confrontational means, explore training methods such as “science and technology +” and “network +”, and greatly increase the scientific and technological content of training.” At present, with the rapid development of cutting-edge science and technology, the war form is accelerating towards intelligence and informatization, and the time and space characteristics and attack and defense modes of war have undergone profound changes. The importance of scientific and technological training has been unprecedentedly highlighted.

Faced with the complex environment of the plateau and the difficulties of multi-service coordinated operations, a brigade of the 76th Group Army firmly established the scientific and technological training thinking, explored the construction of a fusion training system of “simulation system foundation, data link connection, and actual combat testing”, allowing officers and soldiers of various arms and professions to use simulation training systems to practice operation and coordination, verify training methods and methods in actual combat training grounds, and discuss improvement plans, forming a virtuous cycle of “exploring the optimal solution for training in virtual space, and “hatching” new achievements in actual combat environments”.

Strengthening the army and winning, science and technology first. To win the future battlefield, it is urgent for us to keep a close eye on the changes in science and technology, examine war, study war, and think about war from the perspective of science and technology, and use scientific and technological means to consolidate the “foundation” for winning. All levels should establish scientific and technological thinking, improve scientific and technological literacy, strengthen the study and application of modern science and technology, especially military high-tech knowledge, and explore the paths and methods of using scientific and technological means to innovate tactics and training methods in combination with their own reality, and continuously improve scientific and technological cognition, innovation, and application, so as to accumulate strength and confidence to win tomorrow’s war.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16371230.html

第七十六集团军某旅推进集约化组训走深走实

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张磊峰 马嘉隆 孙 晨 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-25

第七十六集团军某旅推进集约化组训走深走实——

关联课目组合训 重点课题集智解

■解放军报记者 张磊峰 马嘉隆 特约记者 孙 晨



该旅侦察分队展开多课目连贯训练。贺 丹摄

“1 号目标点，在 2 号方位物左侧……”春寒料峭，第 76 集团军某旅野外训练场一派火热景象，教练员下达指令后，战士们纷纷展开判定地形作业；几名军士率先完成，随即跑向场地另一片区域，投入图上量算作业；两个课目都”通关”后，大家又被重新分组，立即参加按图行进训练……

这是该旅推进集约化组训走深走实，组织识图用图相关课目训练带来的新变化。现场指挥员告诉记者，为了提升组训效率、整合训练资源，他们探索将一个主课目与多个关联课目组合训，进一步提升了基础训练质效。

踏访该旅训练场，记者看到，一个个主课目串起多个关联课目，在不同场地上并行展开，形成一个个训练”套餐”：自救与互救课目连贯考核后，官兵立即登上救护车奔赴预定地域展开班排战术训练；低姿匍匐、快速跃进战术动作完成后，马不停蹄赶赴手榴弹投掷场；实弹射击与轻武器分解结合训练设在同一场地，完成武器分解结合后，不用转场直接投入实弹射击训练……

“提升实战化训练水平，需要集约高效的训练资源保障，过去’大编组、一锅煮’的组训模式，已很难适应未来战场需要。”该旅领导介绍，为破解因训练资源紧张，造成”少数人练、部分人等、一群人看”等难题，他们创新组训模式，加强训练资源统筹，从开始制订训练计划就将关联课目进行”打包”，以”一主多辅”方式统成一个专题训、同块场地练，实现时间上错峰、效果上互促。为此，他们精心测算划分，最大限度拉近主课目与辅课目的训练场地距离，减少转场时间消耗；实行”过关升级”，由易到难编排关联课目组合顺序，激发官兵参训热情。

实弹射击训练场上，某连中士张嘉鹏面露喜色。这不仅因为他打出了优秀成绩，还在此前轻武器分解结合小竞赛中夺得冠军。”围绕主课目训练，穿插组织辅课目小竞赛小比武，不仅提高了训练效率，还能缓解疲劳，让官兵始终保持较高的专注度。”张嘉鹏说，他能取得这样的成绩，很大程度上得益于新的组合施训模式。

组合施训，不仅组合了关联课目，也推动了组训施训人才共享。为保证训练质量，该旅打破参训人员建制，遴选各专业骨干担任教练员，进行集约配置使用，对重点课题集智研究破解。

数架无人机升空，时而盘旋、时而俯冲……侦察分队训练场上，一场便携式无人机操作训练正在进行。记者注意到，其中一项训练内容是战士背对训练场，按要领操纵无人机飞行。正在组织训练的一级军士长殷鹏介绍：”这是我们最近探索出的一个新训法。”

今年，该旅侦察分队增设了便携式无人机操作课目。在组合施训过程中，干部骨干围绕课目核心能力生成难点问题展开攻关，摸索出”背身训练法”，让操作手习惯通过屏幕而不是目视操纵无人机，有效提升了参训人员规避障碍熟练程度，总结形成一套目标观察记忆法，让无人机操作手判别目标大小、方位的准确率明显提升。

随着组合施训模式不断推开，众多冒着”热气”的创新训法接连涌现。在此基础上，该旅针对 10 多个专业的重难点内容，编写训练教材、制作教学视频、规范考核标准，进一步推进基础训练提质增效、转型升级。前不久，该旅组织阶段性摸底考核，官兵们精神饱满，表现出色，整体成绩较去年同期明显提升。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 76th Group Army Promotes Intensive Training to Go Deeper and More Practical

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A brigade of the 76th Group Army promotes intensive training to go deeper and more practical-

Combined training of related subjects and collective solution of key topics

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Zhang Leifeng Ma Jialong special reporter Sun Chen

The brigade’s reconnaissance unit carried out multi-subject coherent training. Photo by He Dan

“Target point No. 1 is on the left side of the No. 2 position object...” It was chilly in spring, but the field training ground of a brigade of the 76th Group Army was full of enthusiasm. After the instructor issued the order, the soldiers started to determine the terrain; several sergeants completed it first, and then ran to another area of the field to engage in map measurement; after both subjects were “passed”, everyone was regrouped and immediately participated in the map-based marching training...

This is a new change brought about by the brigade’s promotion of intensive training and the organization of map-based training. The on-site commander told reporters that in order to improve the efficiency of training and integrate training resources, they explored combining a main subject with multiple related subjects for training, which further improved the quality and effectiveness of basic training.

Visiting the brigade's training ground, the reporter saw that the main subjects were linked to multiple related subjects, which were carried out in parallel at different venues to form a training "package": after the continuous assessment of self-rescue and mutual rescue subjects, the officers and soldiers immediately boarded the ambulance and rushed to the designated area to carry out squad tactical training; after completing the low-profile crawling and rapid leap tactical movements, they rushed to the grenade throwing field without stopping; live-fire shooting and light weapons disassembly and combination training were set up in the same venue. After completing the disassembly and combination of weapons, they could directly engage in live-fire shooting training without transferring...

"Promote To improve the level of actual combat training, intensive and efficient training resources are needed. The past "large group, one-pot" training model is difficult to adapt to the needs of future battlefields. "The brigade leaders introduced that in order to solve the problems of "a few people training, some people waiting, and a group of people watching" caused by the shortage of training resources, they innovated the training model, strengthened the coordination of training resources, and "packaged" the related subjects from the beginning of the training plan, and integrated them into a special training and training on the same site in a "one main and multiple auxiliary" way, so as to achieve time staggering and mutual promotion in effect. To this end, they carefully calculated and divided, and shortened the distance between the training sites of the main and auxiliary subjects to the maximum extent, reducing the time consumption of the transition; implemented "passing and upgrading", and arranged the order of related subject combinations from easy to difficult, so as to stimulate the enthusiasm of officers and soldiers to participate in the training.

On the live-fire shooting training ground, Sergeant Zhang Jiapeng of a certain company showed a happy face. This is not only because he scored excellent results, but also won the championship in the previous light weapons disassembly and combination competition. "Training around the main subjects and organizing small competitions and contests for auxiliary subjects not only improves training efficiency, but also relieves fatigue and allows officers and soldiers to always maintain a high level of concentration." Zhang Jiapeng said that he was able to achieve such results largely thanks to the new combined training model.

Combined training not only combines related subjects, but also promotes the sharing of training talents. In order to ensure the quality of training, the brigade broke the training personnel system, selected backbones of various majors as coaches, and used them intensively to conduct research and crack key topics.

Several drones took off, sometimes hovering, sometimes diving... A portable drone operation training was underway on the reconnaissance team training ground. The reporter noticed that one of the training contents was that the soldiers turned their backs to the training ground and operated the drone according to the essentials. First-class Sergeant Yin Peng, who was organizing the training, introduced: "This is a new training method we have recently explored."

This year, the brigade's reconnaissance team added a portable drone operation course. During the combined training process, the cadres and backbones tackled the difficult problems of the core competence generation of the course, and explored the "back-to-body training method" to make the operators accustomed to controlling the drone through the screen instead of visually, which effectively improved the proficiency of the trainees in avoiding obstacles, and summarized a set of target observation and memory methods, which significantly improved the accuracy of the drone operators in judging the size and direction of the target.

As the combined training model continues to be promoted, many innovative training methods with "hot" content have emerged one after another. On this basis, the brigade compiled training materials, produced teaching videos, and standardized assessment standards for the key and difficult contents of more than 10 majors, further promoting the improvement of quality and efficiency and transformation and upgrading of basic training. Not long ago, the brigade organized a phased survey and assessment. The officers and soldiers were in high spirits and performed well, and the overall results were significantly improved compared with the same period last year.

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军营观察｜画好荣誉激励"同心圆"

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"你已成长为真正军人，家人为你骄傲"

■郝铁兵 李国臣

前不久，陆军某旅营区内气氛热烈，一场"荣誉盛典"璀璨启幕。该旅 60 多名建功岗位的优秀官兵，以及他们从全国各地赶来的 120 余位亲属，共同参加由北京市团委与该旅联合组织的"看英雄儿女，看美丽北京"活动。

北京市团委已连续 10 多年与该旅联合组织"双看"活动。今年，该旅通过官兵投票和基层推荐，在全旅遴选群众公认、贡献突出的优秀官兵，邀请他们的家人来到部队驻地，参观营区建设感受部队生活、游览首都名胜感悟时代发展，让军人和亲属们共享奋斗荣光。

乐声铿锵，亲情融融。伴随着军乐队演奏的悠扬旋律，全旅以军人的礼仪迎接官兵亲属的到来。

"记得你刚穿上军装、离开家的那天，还是个青涩少年，经过部队培养，如今你已成长为真正军人，家人为你骄傲！"活动启动仪式上，优秀官兵亲属代表、二级上士张吉威父亲张友方的发言引发热烈掌声。

参观旅史场馆，游览天安门，登上居庸关……官兵和亲属一起参观，一路上交流生活感悟，欢声笑语环绕耳畔。

“咱家的亲朋好友，听说部队组织立功受奖的军属到首都参加活动，都很羡慕我有一个在部队建功立业的儿子……”一级上士苏献良的母亲，将儿子的军功章捧在手中，脸上写满笑容。

苏献良在旅创破纪录比武中夺得”十项全能”第一名，荣立二等功。旅队将喜报和立功牌匾送到他的家乡，还请家乡代表到部队参加颁奖典礼。拼搏奋斗取得荣誉，还能与家人一起分享荣誉，这给苏献良带来更大的奋斗动力。

“陪家人一起参观天安门广场。”战士刘烨入伍以来一直有个心愿。2024年，刘烨在旅运动会中夺得一个第一名、一个第二名的好成绩，通过官兵投票，顺利拿到活动的”荣誉资格证”。那天在天安门广场，刘烨与父亲一起合影，他高兴地说，这张照片是他和家人共同拼搏、彼此支持的见证。

“当尖兵吃香、争先进光荣，这已经成为官兵认同的鲜明导向。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，该旅先后有 2000 余名官兵亲属来到北京，感受军人荣誉，共享光荣时刻。荣誉之光照耀在每一名优秀官兵身上，激励一茬茬官兵在强军路上奋勇争先。



一名立功受奖战士与连队荣誉墙合影。裴书杰摄

画好荣誉激励”同心圆”

■郝铁兵 李国臣 刘 含

百余位官兵亲属中，不少人是第一次走进陆军某旅营区。当鲜红的绶带穿戴在官兵身上，荣誉之光照耀着军人亲属的心房，他们更加理解了何为军人的奋斗。

“看英雄儿女，看美丽北京”（以下简称”双看”）活动是该旅荣誉激励体系中的一块”金字招牌”，激励着一茬茬官兵精武强能。军人崇尚荣誉，取得荣誉是对军人最大的褒奖。如何激发官兵练兵备战动能，是该旅党委始终在思考的问题。

近年来，该旅打造荣誉激励”矩阵”，营造学典型、当典型的氛围，激发官兵投身强军梦的热情和斗志；通过军地双方交流互动，让军人与亲属共享荣誉。



陆军某旅某连官兵进行武装越野跑。王 豪摄

“一定要在部队干出一番成绩，让父母一起见证荣光”

“谁可以登上领奖台？”前不久，该旅机关遴选参加”双看”活动的优秀官兵，这个问题在党委会上引发热烈讨论。

在确定遴选标准时，该旅党委一班人纷纷提出建议：”每年部队任务不同，既要参照往年标准，也要符合当年情况”“标准不能太苛刻，要让更多人享受荣誉、获得资格；也不能降低标准，要选出真正优秀的官兵”……

该旅利用基层机关双向讲评会等时机，广泛征求基层意见。结合近年来的工作实绩，他们确定了奖励人员的遴选标准：”近两年荣立二等功以上奖励；两年内连续两次荣立三等功；参加集团军以上各类比武竞赛获得前 3 名；对单位发展建设作出突出贡献……”

立起荣誉激励的标准，也立起了练兵备战、岗位建功的鲜明导向。

一级上士苏献良入伍第二年时，恰逢旅队第一次组织”双看”荣誉颁奖活动，苏献良坐在台下，望着战友身披绶带站在聚光灯下，他暗自下定决心：”一定要在部队干出一番成绩，让父母一起见证荣光。”

为了实现这个目标，苏献良在训练中奋勇拼搏。练习据枪，就算肘部磨破、结痂，他也没在训练中叫过苦喊过累。

2017 年，苏献良取得集团军狙击手比武第二名，被选拔进入国际比武集训队，当年底荣立三等功。转眼来到 2024 年，他摘得集团军狙击比武桂冠。

“谁精武谁荣耀，要牢牢树立这种导向。”苏献良的不懈拼搏，战友们看在眼里。成绩就是”入场券”！苏献良取得了颁奖资格，他的父母也受邀来队参加活动。

某营炊事班班长岳海，坚守炊事班岗位多年，2024 年荣立三等功。岳海有意参加遴选，但心中也有顾虑：自己是名炊事员，从没参加过大项比武，凭啥和战斗岗位的战友竞争？

岳海在炊事班战位上兢兢业业，炊事班的每一道菜，他都精心把关。”让战友吃好、吃出战斗力，就是炊事员的打赢标准。”

岳海的贡献，战友们同样看在眼里，他们一致为炊事班的细心保障点赞。”三百六十行，行行出状元。发挥专长，扎根岗位，保障尖兵同样需要关注！”最终，岳海也取得了受奖资格。

立足岗位尽职尽责，就是为打赢作贡献。在该旅，像岳海这样的典型还有不少，该旅党委始终坚持荣誉激励效用最大化，让踏实肯干、在岗位上发光发热的官兵感受荣誉激励，收获更多奋斗获得感。

对荣誉的向往，让官兵成长成才有了动力源泉。某连列兵马锦润入伍不到半年，在旅军事体育运动会上取得了”双杠臂屈伸”第 5 名的成绩。

“希望你取得更大成绩。”班长王晨曦不断在训练中给他鼓励。前不久，连队组织官兵写下新年目标，马锦润在”心愿清单”上郑重写下一行字：”努力训练破纪录，让父母来队参加颁奖。”

“他们为荣誉而拼搏，也是连队荣誉的见证者、记录者”

第二次受邀来队参加颁奖活动，军嫂陈小攀的自豪之情溢于言表。

陈小攀就职于地方医院，丈夫周狮健是该旅某连排长，两人聚少离多，却始终相互鼓励。两人原本计划 2023 年夏天回老家办婚礼，但部队接到通知外出驻训，他们只得将婚期推迟。

驻训归来，部队为官兵举行了一场盛大的集体婚礼。陈小攀和 50 多位参加集体婚礼的姐妹一样，感受到了作为一名军嫂的自豪。

哪里有军人的奋斗，哪里就有亲属的付出。

军人和亲属同享荣光，凝聚成强军合力。该旅连续多年组织”缘聚军营”集体婚礼，举办”致敬榜样”感动军营年度人物颁奖典礼；坚持每年送喜报到家，组织官兵亲属到驻地参观。旅党委注重倾听基层声音，”拉单列表”解决基层难题，创新荣誉激励模式，提升官兵奋斗强军的荣誉感、归属感。

坚持岗位建功、岗位育人，画好荣誉激励”同心圆”的圆心。如今在该旅人人争当尖子，人人争上龙虎榜，形成”你追我赶、比学赶超”的良好氛围。

“旅有军史长廊、营有荣誉室、连有荣誉墙、班有荣誉柜。”在各级共同努力下，该旅荣誉激励体系构建完成。走进该旅营区，荣誉战旗迎风招展，荣誉灯箱熠熠生辉，彰显着官兵砥砺拼搏的风采。

2024 年初，该旅评选”十大标兵班长”，”英雄岳太全班”班长谢国平赫然在列。此后他在集团军”优秀班长”比武中名列前茅，再一次打响了”英雄传人”名号。

旅队派人为谢国平拍摄荣誉灯箱照片，他选择与”英雄岳太全班”的荣誉战旗同框。战友的点赞，让谢国平备受鼓舞。

颁奖活动期间，该旅”基层全面建设模范连”班长张吉威带父母来看连史展陈。张吉威怀着自豪之情讲解，父母认真聆听，脸上写满欣慰的笑容。

该连申指导员告诉张吉威的父母，只有立功受奖的官兵，才能成为”连史讲解员”。去年，张吉威在比武中打破纪录，荣立二等功。”他们为荣誉而拼搏，也是连队荣誉的见证者、记录者。”申指导员说。

“将荣誉激励日常化，经常和官兵亲属通报，形成催人奋进的激励合力。”这是某连陈指导员一直在研究的课题。

连队每周评选”周评一星”，他都会将评选结果发给官兵亲属。他认真梳理去年全连每名官兵成绩，写成一封”致亲属的信”。一封封书信飞往官兵家乡，让官兵亲属更加放心和安心。

“高勋殊荣，催人奋进；惠军利兵，枝叶关情。”前不久，一年一度的”致敬榜样”感动军营年度人物颁奖典礼在营区举行。结合年度荣誉表彰情况，该旅遴选 5 类具有较强正面示范引领作用的优秀官兵和军嫂，走进荣誉殿堂。

该旅还邀请优秀官兵家乡领导，到现场同部队领导一同为官兵颁奖，把荣誉激励的”同心圆”画得更大。

“部队是个大熔炉，我们一定支持他建功军营”

崇尚荣誉，争当英雄，一花盛开不是春，百花齐放春满园。

一个坚持 10 多年的”双看”活动背后，有着怎样的荣誉激励”引力场”，又为这支部队转型发展带来怎样的效应？

对于该旅无人机技师蓝诗东来说，取得荣誉的路，并非一马平川。

入伍之初，蓝诗东的父亲突发疾病不幸去世，他一度想”退伍返乡陪伴母亲”。蓝诗东在日记中写道：”人生就像一架无人操控的无人机，只能空中悬停，却找不到飞行航向。”

2018年，蓝诗东在训练中成绩突出，入选”双看”颁奖活动。与母亲共享奋斗荣光，让他笃定了建功军营的追求。这些年在专业技术领域，蓝诗东不断超越自己：”攀登更高的山峰，取得更大的荣誉，将更多的军功章献给母亲。”

“你精武我荣耀，你建功我自豪。”一路陪伴蓝诗东走来，母亲和妻子理解他的热爱和坚守，这次到部队参加颁奖活动，母亲自豪地说：”部队是个大熔炉，我们一定支持他建功军营。”

卫生科助理张娜是第七届”双看”活动优秀官兵代表。入伍之初，身形瘦小的她，训练成绩并不理想。

为了迎头赶上，张娜每天默默加练，每周比别人多跑几趟五公里，为了练习力量，她在背包里放砖头……最终在上级比武中，她和队友一起勇夺两个第一名，荣立二等功。

张娜的父母受邀来队参加颁奖典礼，站在聚光灯下，她红着眼眶说：”没有荣誉的召唤和激励，就没有今天的我。”

刚刚进行的这次颁奖活动，获奖女兵马聪慧，是张娜当排长时带出来的兵。起初马聪慧只想当两年义务兵就退伍返乡，张娜却在马聪慧身上看到一股不服输的劲头。马聪慧一次考核败北后，张娜主动靠上去鼓励她：”不放弃、肯吃苦就一定能成功，要用成绩证明自己。”

咬紧牙关、继续拼搏，近年来在上级组织的专业比武中，马聪慧夺得一个第一名、一个第二名。2024 年她被推选为优秀官兵，参加颁奖活动。

为何而奋斗，为何而精武？在该旅官兵眼中，”为荣誉而战”是一个公认的答案。

某营战士葛磊连续 3 年在旅运动会中破纪录。从超越他人到超越自己，是什么让葛磊不断拼搏？面对这一问题，葛磊讲起一段往事——

新兵下连时，葛磊被连队走廊里的荣誉牌吸引：”金牌射手王哲”“狙击枪王刘祖博”“侦察高手魏显奎”……聆听指导员的介绍，葛磊脑海萦绕荣誉之光：”要像前辈一样，成为荣誉的’书写者’。”

心中播下一颗渴望荣誉的种子，就会迎来绽放的那一刻。在荣誉激励感召下，葛磊训练刻苦，他说：”用脚步丈量训练场，只为了追寻那束荣誉之光。”

锐视点

让军人军属同享荣光

■郝长清

来儿子的宿舍看一看，去丈夫的岗位走一走……军属在与军营”零距离”的体验与接触中，更加理解了”军人”这个职业，也感受到了官兵昂扬向上的精神状态。身披戎装，在父母、妻子面前光荣亮相，对于军人和军属来说，都是值得骄傲的瞬间。

军人在训练场摸爬滚打，扛起保家卫国的重任，却不能时常承欢父母膝下、陪伴妻儿身旁。军属是国防和军队建设的坚强后盾，是军人的精神支柱。正是有了军属的默默支持，军人才能在战场上英勇无畏，为家国安宁贡献力量。

让军人军属同享荣光，既是给军人家庭报喜，也能增强军人军属的荣誉感、归属感，更加深刻地了解军人职责和使命，更加珍惜军人军属这一光荣的身份。这种荣誉感和归属感，是对军人矢志强军奋斗的激励，更是军队建设发展的有力支撑。

军人军属多一分荣光，官兵练兵备战就增几分热情，备战打仗就多几分胜算。这种情感信念可以内化为行为上的自觉，使其自愿为提升政治觉悟、提高军事素质、完成本职工作付出积极努力。

我军坚持把军人军属荣誉激励与政治工作相结合、使命任务与战斗精神激发相结合、榜样引领与教育宣传相结合、个人荣誉激励与集体荣誉激励相结合，塑造了革命战争年代我军官兵不畏强敌、英勇善战的光辉形象。

家门连着营门，军属牵动军心。一双双温暖的手紧紧握在一起，一颗颗敞亮的心紧紧贴在一起，军属感受荣誉自豪感，军人精武强能的决心和信心更足。在实打实中提升军人军属的幸福指数，在心连心中激发官兵爱军精武的工作热情，让荣誉之光照耀在每一名优秀官兵身上，激励一茬茬官兵在强军路上奋勇争先。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation 丨 Draw a “Concentric Circle” of Honor Incentives

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Hao Tiebing Li Guochen Liu Han Editor: Zhao Leixiang Release: 2025-02-25

“You have grown into a real soldier, and your family is proud of you”

■Hao Tiebing Li Guochen

Not long ago, the atmosphere in the camp of a certain army brigade was warm, and a “honor ceremony” kicked off brilliantly. More than 60 outstanding officers and soldiers in the brigade’s meritorious posts, as well as more than 120 of their relatives who came from all over the country, participated in the “See the Heroic Sons and Daughters, See the Beautiful Beijing” event jointly organized by the Beijing Youth League Committee and the brigade.

The Beijing Youth League Committee has jointly organized the “Double View” event with the brigade for more than 10 years. This year, the brigade selected outstanding officers and soldiers who were recognized by the masses and made outstanding contributions through voting by officers and soldiers and recommendations from the grassroots, and invited their families to the garrison to visit the construction of the barracks to experience the life of the troops, visit the capital’s scenic

spots to feel the development of the times, and let the soldiers and their relatives share the glory of struggle.

The music was sonorous and the family affection was warm. Accompanied by the melodious melody played by the military band, the whole brigade welcomed the arrival of the officers and soldiers' relatives with military etiquette.

"I remember the day when you just put on the military uniform and left home, you were still a young boy. After being trained by the army, you have now grown into a real soldier. Your family is proud of you!" At the launch ceremony of the event, the speech of Zhang Youfang, the father of Zhang Jiwei, a representative of the relatives of outstanding officers and soldiers and a second-class sergeant, aroused warm applause.

Visit the brigade history venues, visit Tiananmen Square, climb Juyongguan... Officers and soldiers and their relatives visited together, exchanged life insights along the way, and laughter surrounded their ears.

"My relatives and friends heard that the army organized the families of soldiers who had made meritorious service and received awards to participate in activities in the capital. They all envied me for having a son who had made great achievements in the army..." The mother of First Sergeant Su Xianliang held her son's military medal in her hands, with a smile on her face.

Su Xianliang won the first place in the "decathlon" in the brigade's record-breaking competition and was awarded the second-class merit. The brigade sent the good news and the merit plaque to his hometown, and invited representatives from his hometown to attend the award ceremony in the army. Hard work and struggle to achieve honor, and being able to share the honor with family, gave Su Xianliang greater motivation to strive.

"Visiting Tiananmen Square with my family." Soldier Liu Yang has always had a wish since he joined the army. In 2024, Liu Yang won a first place and a second place in the brigade sports meeting. Through the vote of officers and soldiers, he successfully obtained the "honorary qualification certificate" for the event. That day in Tiananmen Square, Liu Yang took a photo with his father. He said happily that this photo was a testimony of his and his family's joint struggle and mutual support.

"Being a pioneer is popular and striving for advancement is glorious. This has become a clear direction recognized by officers and soldiers." The brigade leader introduced that in recent years, more than 2,000 relatives of officers and soldiers of the brigade have come to Beijing to feel the honor of soldiers and share the glorious moments. The light of honor shines on every outstanding officer and soldier, inspiring officers and soldiers to strive for the first place on the road to strengthening the army.

A soldier who has made meritorious service and received an award took a photo with the company's honor wall. Photographed by Pei Shujie

Draw a good “concentric circle” of honor incentives

■Hao Tiebing, Li Guochen, Liu Han

Among the more than 100 relatives of officers and soldiers, many of them entered the camp of a certain army brigade for the first time. When the bright red ribbons were worn on the officers and soldiers, the light of honor shone in the hearts of the relatives of the soldiers, and they understood more about what the struggle of the soldiers was.

The “See the Heroic Sons and Daughters, See the Beautiful Beijing” (hereinafter referred to as “Double See”) activity is a “golden signboard” in the honor incentive system of the brigade, inspiring officers and soldiers to be skilled in martial arts and strong in ability. Soldiers advocate honor, and winning honor is the greatest compliment to soldiers. How to stimulate the soldiers’ training and preparation is a question that the brigade’s Party Committee has always been thinking about.

In recent years, the brigade has created an honor incentive “matrix” to create an atmosphere of learning from models and being models, and to stimulate the enthusiasm and fighting spirit of soldiers to devote themselves to the dream of a strong army; through exchanges and interactions between the military and the local governments, soldiers and their relatives can share the honor.

Soldiers of a company of a brigade of the Army conduct armed cross-country running. Photo by Wang Hao

“We must make achievements in the army and let our parents witness the glory together”

“Who can stand on the podium?” Not long ago, the brigade selected outstanding officers and soldiers to participate in the “double viewing” activity. This issue triggered heated discussions at the Party Committee meeting.

When determining the selection criteria, a group of people from the brigade’s Party Committee made suggestions: “The tasks of the troops are different every year. We must refer to the standards of previous years and also meet the situation of the year.” “The standards cannot be too harsh, so that more people can enjoy the honor and obtain qualifications; nor can we lower the standards, so that truly outstanding officers and soldiers can be selected”...

The brigade used opportunities such as the two-way review meetings of grassroots agencies to widely solicit opinions from the grassroots. Combined with the work performance in recent years, they determined the selection criteria for awarding personnel: “Won the second-class merit or above in the past two years; won the third-class merit twice in two years; participated in various competitions above the group army and won the top 3; made outstanding contributions to the development and construction of the unit...”

Establishing the standard of honor incentives also established a clear orientation for training and preparation, and making contributions in the post.

In the second year of Su Xianliang's enlistment, the brigade organized the first "double-watching" honor award ceremony. Su Xianliang sat in the audience, watching his comrades standing in the spotlight with ribbons, and he secretly made up his mind: "I must make some achievements in the army and let my parents witness the glory together."

In order to achieve this goal, Su Xianliang fought bravely in training. When practicing holding the gun, even if his elbows were worn and scabbed, he never complained about the hardship or tiredness during training.

In 2017, Su Xianliang won the second place in the group army sniper competition and was selected to join the international competition training team. At the end of the year, he was awarded the third-class merit. In 2024, he won the group army sniper competition.

"Whoever is good at martial arts will be honored, and this orientation must be firmly established." Su Xianliang's unremitting struggle was seen by his comrades. The results are the "ticket"! Su Xianliang obtained the qualification for the award, and his parents were also invited to the team to participate in the event.

Yue Hai, the squad leader of a certain battalion's cooking squad, has been working in the cooking squad for many years and won the third-class merit in 2024. Yue Hai intends to participate in the selection, but he also has concerns in his heart: he is a cook and has never participated in a major competition. Why should he compete with his comrades in combat positions?

Yue Hai works diligently at the cooking squad position, and he carefully checks every dish of the cooking squad. "Let comrades eat well and eat out combat effectiveness, which is the standard for cooks to win."

Yue Hai's contribution was also seen by his comrades, and they unanimously praised the careful guarantee of the cooking squad. "There are top talents in every profession. It is also necessary to pay attention to the pioneers who give full play to their expertise, take root in their posts, and ensure that they are the vanguards!" In the end, Yue Hai also qualified for the award.

Doing one's duty based on one's post is to contribute to winning the war. In the brigade, there are many examples like Yue Hai. The brigade party committee has always insisted on maximizing the effectiveness of honor incentives, allowing officers and soldiers who are down-to-earth and hardworking and shine in their posts to feel the honor incentives and gain more sense of struggle and achievement.

The yearning for honor gives officers and soldiers a source of motivation to grow and become talents. Ma Jinrun, a sergeant in a certain company, joined the army for less than half a year and won the fifth place in the "Dual Bars Dips and Extensions" at the brigade military sports meeting.

"I hope you can achieve greater results." Squad leader Wang Chenxi constantly encouraged him during training. Not long ago, the company organized officers and soldiers to write down their

New Year goals. Ma Jinrun solemnly wrote a line on the "wish list": "Work hard to train and break records, and let parents come to the team to participate in the award ceremony."

"They fight for honor, and they are also witnesses and recorders of the company's honor."

The pride of military wife Chen Xiaopan, who was invited to the team to participate in the award ceremony for the second time, was beyond words.

Chen Xiaopan works in a local hospital, and her husband Zhou Shijian is a platoon leader of a company in the brigade. The two are together for a long time, but they always encourage each other. The two originally planned to return to their hometown to hold a wedding in the summer of 2023, but the troops received a notice to go out for training, so they had to postpone the wedding.

After returning from the training, the troops held a grand collective wedding for the officers and soldiers. Chen Xiaopan, like more than 50 sisters who participated in the collective wedding, felt the pride of being a military wife.

Where there is the struggle of soldiers, there are the contributions of relatives.

Soldiers and relatives share the glory and gather into a strong army. The brigade has organized collective weddings for "Gathering in the Barracks" for many years, and held the "Salute to Role Models" award ceremony for the annual figures who moved the barracks; it insists on sending good news to the families every year, and organizing the relatives of officers and soldiers to visit the garrison. The brigade party committee pays attention to listening to the voices of the grassroots, "pulling a list" to solve grassroots problems, and innovating the honor incentive model to enhance the sense of honor and belonging of officers and soldiers in striving to strengthen the army.

Adhere to the post of meritorious service and post-education, and draw the center of the "concentric circle" of honor incentives. Now in the brigade, everyone is striving to be the top, and everyone is striving to be on the dragon and tiger list, forming a good atmosphere of "chasing each other, learning from each other and surpassing each other".

"The brigade has a military history corridor, the battalion has an honor room, the company has an honor wall, and the squad has an honor cabinet." With the joint efforts of all levels, the brigade's honor incentive system has been completed. Walking into the brigade camp, the honor flag is fluttering in the wind, and the honor light box is shining, showing the style of officers and soldiers' hard work.

At the beginning of 2024, the brigade selected the "Top Ten Model Squad Leaders", and Xie Guoping, the squad leader of the "Heroic Yuetai Class", was on the list. Since then, he has ranked among the top in the "Excellent Squad Leaders" competition of the group army, and once again made a name for himself as a "hero successor".

The brigade sent someone to take a photo of Xie Guoping in an honorary light box, and he chose to be in the same frame with the honorary battle flag of the “Heroic Yuetai Class”. Xie Guoping was greatly encouraged by the praise of his comrades.

During the award ceremony, Zhang Jiwei, the squad leader of the “Model Company for Comprehensive Construction at the Grassroots Level” of the brigade, brought his parents to see the company history exhibition. Zhang Jiwei explained with pride, and his parents listened carefully, with a gratified smile on their faces.

The company instructor Shen told Zhang Jiwei’s parents that only officers and soldiers who have made meritorious contributions and received awards can become “company history explainers.” Last year, Zhang Jiwei broke the record in the competition and won the second-class merit. “They fight for honor, and they are also witnesses and recorders of the company’s honor.” Instructor Shen said.

“Make honorary incentives a daily routine, and frequently communicate with the relatives of officers and soldiers to form an inspiring force.” This is the topic that instructor Chen of a certain company has been studying.

Every week, the company selects “One Star of the Week”, and he will send the results to the relatives of officers and soldiers. He carefully sorted out the achievements of every officer and soldier in the company last year and wrote a “letter to relatives”. Letters flew to the hometowns of officers and soldiers, making the relatives of officers and soldiers more assured and at ease.

“High honors and honors inspire people to move forward; benefiting the army and soldiers, branches and leaves care about feelings.” Not long ago, the annual “Salute to Role Models” award ceremony for the annual figures of the moving military camp was held in the camp. In combination with the annual honorary commendations, the brigade selected 5 categories of outstanding officers and soldiers and military wives with strong positive demonstration and leading roles to enter the Hall of Honor.

The brigade also invited leaders from the hometowns of outstanding officers and soldiers to the scene to award the officers and soldiers together with the leaders of the troops, drawing a larger “concentric circle” of honorary incentives.

“The army is a melting pot, we must support him in making contributions to the military camp”

Advocate honor, strive to be a hero, one flower blooming is not spring, a hundred flowers blooming is spring in the garden.

What kind of honor incentive “gravitational field” is behind the “Double Watch” activity that has been persisted for more than 10 years, and what effect does it bring to the transformation and development of this army?

For Lan Shidong, a drone technician of the brigade, the road to honor is not smooth.

At the beginning of his enlistment, Lan Shidong's father died of a sudden illness, and he once wanted to "retire and return home to accompany his mother." Lan Shidong wrote in his diary: "Life is like an unmanned drone, which can only hover in the air, but can't find the flight direction."

In 2018, Lan Shidong performed outstandingly in training and was selected for the "Double Watch" award ceremony. Sharing the glory of struggle with his mother made him determined to pursue the goal of making contributions to the military camp. In the field of professional technology over the years, Lan Shidong has continuously surpassed himself: "Climb higher mountains, achieve greater honors, and dedicate more military medals to my mother."

"I am honored by your martial arts, and I am proud of your achievements." Accompanying Lan Shidong all the way, his mother and wife understand his love and perseverance. This time when he went to the army to participate in the award ceremony, his mother proudly said: "The army is a melting pot, and we must support him to make achievements in the barracks."

Zhang Na, an assistant in the health department, is a representative of outstanding officers and soldiers in the seventh "Double View" activity. At the beginning of joining the army, she was thin and her training results were not ideal.

In order to catch up, Zhang Na silently practiced every day, ran five kilometers more than others every week, and put bricks in her backpack to practice strength... In the end, in the superior competition, she and her teammates won two first places and won the second-class merit.

Zhang Na's parents were invited to the team to attend the award ceremony. Standing under the spotlight, she said with red eyes: "Without the call and motivation of honor, there would be no me today."

The award ceremony just held, the winning female soldier Ma Conghui, was a soldier brought up by Zhang Na when she was a platoon leader. At first, Ma Conghui only wanted to serve as a conscript for two years and then retire and return home, but Zhang Na saw a spirit of not admitting defeat in Ma Conghui. After Ma Conghui failed an assessment, Zhang Na took the initiative to approach her and encouraged her: "If you don't give up and are willing to endure hardships, you will definitely succeed. You must prove yourself with your results."

Grit your teeth and continue to fight. In recent years, Ma Conghui won a first place and a second place in professional competitions organized by superiors. In 2024, she was selected as an outstanding officer and soldier to participate in the award ceremony.

Why fight, why do you excel in martial arts? In the eyes of the officers and soldiers of the brigade, "fighting for honor" is a recognized answer.

Ge Lei, a soldier in a certain battalion, broke records in the brigade sports meeting for three consecutive years. From surpassing others to surpassing himself, what makes Ge Lei keep fighting? Facing this question, Ge Lei talked about a past story-

When a new recruit was assigned to a company, Ge Lei was attracted by the honor plaques in the company corridor: “Gold medal shooter Wang Zhe”, “Sniper King Liu Zubo”, “Reconnaissance Master Wei Xiankui”... Listening to the instructor’s introduction, Ge Lei’s mind was filled with the light of honor: “We must be like our predecessors and become the ‘writer’ of honor.”

Sow a seed of desire for honor in your heart, and you will usher in the moment of blooming. Inspired by honor, Ge Lei trained hard. He said: “I measure the training ground with my footsteps, just to pursue that beam of honor.”

Sharp Viewpoint

Let soldiers and their families share glory

■Hao Changqing

Come to your son’s dormitory and take a walk at your husband’s post... In the “zero distance” experience and contact with the military camp, the military families have a better understanding of the profession of “soldier” and feel the high-spirited mental state of the officers and soldiers. Wearing military uniforms and appearing gloriously in front of parents and wives are proud moments for soldiers and their families.

Soldiers struggle on the training grounds and shoulder the heavy responsibility of defending the country, but they cannot always be with their parents or their wives and children. Military families are the strong backing of national defense and military construction, and the spiritual pillar of soldiers. It is with the silent support of military families that soldiers can be brave and fearless on the battlefield and contribute to the peace of their families and country.

Letting soldiers and their families share the glory is not only good news for military families, but also can enhance the sense of honor and belonging of soldiers and their families, and make them understand the duties and missions of soldiers more deeply, and cherish the glorious identity of soldiers and their families more. This sense of honor and belonging is an incentive for soldiers to strive for a strong army, and it is also a strong support for the development of military construction.

The more glory soldiers and their families have, the more enthusiasm officers and soldiers will have in training and preparing for war, and the more chances they will have in preparing for war. This kind of emotional belief can be internalized into conscious behavior, so that they will voluntarily make positive efforts to improve their political consciousness, improve their military quality, and complete their duties.

Our army insists on combining honor incentives for soldiers and their families with political work, mission tasks with inspiring fighting spirit, role model guidance with education and publicity, and personal honor incentives with collective honor incentives, shaping the glorious image of our officers and soldiers who are not afraid of strong enemies and are brave and good at fighting during the revolutionary war.

The door of the family is connected to the door of the camp, and the family of the soldiers is concerned

Military spirit. Warm hands clasped together, open hearts pressed together, military families felt a sense of honor and pride, and the soldiers were more determined and confident to improve their military skills. The happiness index of soldiers and their families was improved in real practice, and the enthusiasm of officers and soldiers to love the army and improve their military skills was stimulated in the hearts of the soldiers. The light of honor shone on every outstanding officer and soldier, and inspired officers and soldiers to strive to be the first in the road to strengthening the army.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16371235.html

雪山无言，见证边防官兵赤胆忠诚

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踏雪巡边

■段　伟　乔佳宇　摄影报道



观察边境情况。



检查维护边境设施。



巡逻分队骑马前行。



官兵顶着寒风，徒步前往巡逻点位。

已是初春，祖国的西北边陲依然寒风凛凛，皑皑白雪覆盖着连绵起伏的山峦。

清晨，太阳刚刚升起，新疆军区白哈巴边防连的官兵又一次踏上边关巡逻路。

官兵们骑着军马，行进在厚厚的积雪中，穿越雪山峡谷。寒风呼啸，卷起细碎的雪粒，不断拍打在官兵身上。因为天气寒冷，军马喘息时呼出一团团白气。

走着走着，巡逻分队来到一片树林前。这里路况复杂、倒伏在地的树木纵横交错，军马难以顺利通行，官兵们便将马拴在树上，徒步前往附近点位巡察边情。完成任务后，大家原路返回至拴马地点，然后继续骑马前往下一个点位。

经过 4 个多小时的艰难行进，巡逻分队抵达此次巡逻的最后一个点位。几名官兵登上哨楼观察瞭望，边境一线状况尽收眼底。随后，官兵们分头检查维护边境设施，仔细察看防区情况，确保边境安全。

雪山无言，见证赤胆忠诚。界碑前，官兵们面向国旗庄严宣誓，铮铮誓言在雪山峡谷间回荡。

Google Translation

Snow-Capped Mountains Are Silent, Witnessing the Loyalty of Border Guards

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Duan Wei Qiao Jiayu Editor: Zhao Leixiang Release: 2025-02-25 07:04:59

Patrolling the border in the snow

■ Duan Wei Qiao Jiayu Photo Report

Observe the border situation.

Check and maintain border facilities.

The patrol team rode forward on horseback.

The officers and soldiers braved the cold wind and walked to the patrol point.

It was early spring, and the northwest border of the motherland was still cold and windy, and the snow covered the rolling mountains.

In the early morning, the sun had just risen, and the officers and soldiers of the Baihaba Border Defense Company of the Xinjiang Military District once again set foot on the border patrol road.

The officers and soldiers rode on military horses, marching in the thick snow and crossing the snow-capped mountain valleys. The cold wind whistled, rolling up fine snow particles, and constantly hitting the officers and soldiers. Because of the cold weather, the military horses exhaled white air when they panted.

As they walked, the patrol team came to a forest. The road conditions here were complicated, and the fallen trees were crisscrossed, making it difficult for the military horses to pass smoothly. The officers and soldiers tied the horses to the trees and walked to the nearby points to inspect the border situation. After completing the task, everyone returned to the horse-tying place and continued to ride to the next point.

After more than 4 hours of difficult march, the patrol team arrived at the last point of this patrol. Several officers and soldiers climbed up the sentry tower to observe and look out, and the situation on the front line of the border was in full view. Afterwards, the officers and soldiers separately inspected and maintained the border facilities, carefully inspected the defense zone, and ensured the safety of the border.

The snow-capped mountains are silent, witnessing the loyalty of the people. In front of the boundary monument, the officers and soldiers solemnly swore to the national flag, and the oaths echoed in the snow-capped mountain valley.

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第七十六集团军某旅推进集约化组训走深走实

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张磊峰 马嘉隆 孙 晨 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-25

第七十六集团军某旅推进集约化组训走深走实——

关联课目组合训 重点课题集智解

■解放军报记者 张磊峰 马嘉隆 特约记者 孙 晨



该旅侦察分队展开多课目连贯训练。贺 丹摄

“1 号目标点，在 2 号方位物左侧……”春寒料峭，第 76 集团军某旅野外训练场一派火热景象，教练员下达指令后，战士们纷纷展开判定地形作业；几名军士率先完成，随即跑向场地另一片区域，投入图上量算作业；两个课目都”通关”后，大家又被重新分组，立即参加按图行进训练……

这是该旅推进集约化组训走深走实，组织识图用图相关课目训练带来的新变化。现场指挥员告诉记者，为了提升组训效率、整合训练资源，他们探索将一个主课目与多个关联课目组合训，进一步提升了基础训练质效。

踏访该旅训练场，记者看到，一个个主课目串起多个关联课目，在不同场地上并行展开，形成一个个训练”套餐”：自救与互救课目连贯考核后，官兵立即登上救护车奔赴预定地域展开班排战术训练；低姿匍匐、快速跃进战术动作完成后，马不停蹄赶赴手榴弹投掷场；实弹射击与轻武器分解结合训练设在同一场地，完成武器分解结合后，不用转场直接投入实弹射击训练……

“提升实战化训练水平，需要集约高效的训练资源保障，过去’大编组、一锅煮’的组训模式，已很难适应未来战场需要。”该旅领导介绍，为破解因训练资源紧张，造成”少数人练、部分人等、一群人看”等难题，他们创新组训模式，加强训练资源统筹，从开始制订训练计划就将关联课目进行”打包”，以”一主多辅”方式统成一个专题训、同块场地练，实现时间上错峰、效果上互促。为此，他们精心测算划分，最大限度拉近主课目与辅课目的训练场地距离，减少转场时间消耗；实行”过关升级”，由易到难编排关联课目组合顺序，激发官兵参训热情。

实弹射击训练场上，某连中士张嘉鹏面露喜色。这不仅因为他打出了优秀成绩，还在此前轻武器分解结合小竞赛中夺得冠军。”围绕主课目训练，穿插组织辅课目小竞赛小比武，不仅提高了训练效率，还能缓解疲劳，让官兵始终保持较高的专注度。”张嘉鹏说，他能取得这样的成绩，很大程度上得益于新的组合施训模式。

组合施训，不仅组合了关联课目，也推动了组训施训人才共享。为保证训练质量，该旅打破参训人员建制，遴选各专业骨干担任教练员，进行集约配置使用，对重点课题集智研究破解。

数架无人机升空，时而盘旋、时而俯冲……侦察分队训练场上，一场便携式无人机操作训练正在进行。记者注意到，其中一项训练内容是战士背对训练场，按要领操纵无人机飞行。正在组织训练的一级军士长殷鹏介绍：”这是我们最近探索出的一个新训法。”

今年，该旅侦察分队增设了便携式无人机操作课目。在组合施训过程中，干部骨干围绕课目核心能力生成难点问题展开攻关，摸索出”背身训练法”，让操作手习惯通过屏幕而不是目视操纵无人机，有效提升了参训人员规避障碍熟练程度，总结形成一套目标观察记忆法，让无人机操作手判别目标大小、方位的准确率明显提升。

随着组合施训模式不断推开，众多冒着”热气”的创新训法接连涌现。在此基础上，该旅针对 10 多个专业的重难点内容，编写训练教材、制作教学视频、规范考核标准，进一步推进基础训练提质增效、转型升级。前不久，该旅组织阶段性摸底考核，官兵们精神饱满，表现出色，整体成绩较去年同期明显提升。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 76th Group Army Promotes Intensive Training to Go Deeper and Be More Practical

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A brigade of the 76th Group Army promotes intensive training to go deeper and more practical-

Combined training of related subjects and collective solution of key topics

■People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Zhang Leifeng Ma Jialong special reporter Sun Chen

The brigade's reconnaissance unit carried out multi-subject coherent training. Photo by He Dan

"Target point No. 1 is on the left side of the No. 2 position object..." It was chilly in spring, but the field training ground of a brigade of the 76th Group Army was full of enthusiasm. After the instructor issued the order, the soldiers started to determine the terrain; several sergeants completed it first, and then ran to another area of the field to engage in map measurement; after both subjects were "passed", everyone was regrouped and immediately participated in the map-based marching training...

This is a new change brought about by the brigade's promotion of intensive training and the organization of map-based training. The on-site commander told reporters that in order to improve the efficiency of training and integrate training resources, they explored combining a main subject with multiple related subjects for training, which further improved the quality and effectiveness of basic training.

Visiting the brigade's training ground, the reporter saw that the main subjects were linked to multiple related subjects, which were carried out in parallel at different venues to form a training "package": after the continuous assessment of self-rescue and mutual rescue subjects, the officers and soldiers immediately boarded the ambulance and rushed to the designated area to carry out squad tactical training; after completing the low-profile crawling and rapid leap tactical movements, they rushed to the grenade throwing field without stopping; live-fire shooting and light weapons disassembly and combination training were set up in the same venue. After completing the disassembly and combination of weapons, they could directly engage in live-fire shooting training without transferring...

"Promote To improve the level of actual combat training, intensive and efficient training resources are needed. The past "large group, one-pot" training model is difficult to adapt to the needs of future battlefields. "The brigade leaders introduced that in order to solve the problems of "a few people training, some people waiting, and a group of people watching" caused by the shortage of training resources, they innovated the training model, strengthened the coordination of training resources, and "packaged" the related subjects from the beginning of the training plan, and integrated them into a special training and training on the same site in a "one main and multiple auxiliary" way, so as to achieve time staggering and mutual promotion in effect. To this end, they carefully calculated and divided, and shortened the distance between the training sites of the main and auxiliary subjects to the maximum extent, reducing the time consumption of the transition; implemented "passing and upgrading", and arranged the order of related subject combinations from easy to difficult, so as to stimulate the enthusiasm of officers and soldiers to participate in the training.

On the live-fire shooting training ground, Sergeant Zhang Jiapeng of a certain company showed a happy face. This is not only because he scored excellent results, but also won the championship in

the previous light weapons disassembly and combination competition. “Training around the main subjects and organizing small competitions and contests for auxiliary subjects not only improves training efficiency, but also relieves fatigue and allows officers and soldiers to always maintain a high level of concentration.” Zhang Jiapeng said that he was able to achieve such results largely thanks to the new combined training model.

Combined training not only combines related subjects, but also promotes the sharing of training talents. In order to ensure the quality of training, the brigade broke the training personnel system, selected backbones of various majors as coaches, and used them intensively to conduct research and crack key topics.

Several drones took off, sometimes hovering, sometimes diving... A portable drone operation training was underway on the reconnaissance team training ground. The reporter noticed that one of the training contents was that the soldiers turned their backs to the training ground and operated the drone according to the essentials. First-class Sergeant Yin Peng, who was organizing the training, introduced: “This is a new training method we have recently explored.”

This year, the brigade’s reconnaissance team added a portable drone operation course. During the combined training process, the cadres and backbones tackled the difficult problems of the core competence generation of the course, and explored the “back-to-body training method” to make the operators accustomed to controlling the drone through the screen instead of visually, which effectively improved the proficiency of the trainees in avoiding obstacles, and summarized a set of target observation and memory methods, which significantly improved the accuracy of the drone operators in judging the size and direction of the target.

As the combined training model continues to be promoted, many innovative training methods with “hot” content have emerged one after another. On this basis, the brigade compiled training materials, produced teaching videos, and standardized assessment standards for the key and difficult contents of more than 10 majors, further promoting the improvement of quality and efficiency and transformation and upgrading of basic training. Not long ago, the brigade organized a phased survey and assessment. The officers and soldiers were in high spirits and performed well, and the overall results were significantly improved compared with the same period last year.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16371214.html

陆军某旅开展直升机飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张 凯 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-02-25



2 月中旬，陆军某旅开展直升机飞行训练。

张 凯摄

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Carried Out Helicopter Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Kai Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-02-25

In mid-February, a certain army brigade carried out helicopter flight training.

Photo by Zhang Kai

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16371508.html

陆军某旅向打仗聚焦 以实训强能

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：胡云艳 池俊成 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-02-27

陆军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

向打仗聚焦 以实训强能

■解放军报记者 胡云艳 特约记者 池俊成

“特情处置能力不足”“敌情意识不强”……初春时节，陆军某旅一场考核后的复盘总结会上，官兵讲问题一针见血、谈不足直言不讳，聚力研究改进措施，为下一步训练打下坚实基础。

“通过学习会议精神，官兵工作训练更加积极，精神状态更加饱满。”该旅领导告诉记者，中央军委政治工作会议召开后，他们围绕新征程上推进政治建军要抓好的 6 个方面重点工作，把学习会议精神与解决实际问题相结合，引导大家聚焦备战打仗主责主业，积极破解制约部队战斗力提升的难点堵点问题，以解决问题的实际成效推动学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神走深走实。

实践中，该旅充分利用蹲点调研、议战议训等时机，组织机关干部深入基层一线，对照实战标准梳理部队在训练中存在的短板不足，并形成问题清单。在此基础上，机关干部分别

领题深入一线，与基层官兵剖析问题症结、逐一制订对策。该旅还坚持把”当下改”和”长久立”结合起来，指导营连固化经验做法，同时组织”回头看”，确保问题整改到位。

前不久，该旅一名机关干部围绕实战化训练主题深入某连调研。交流中，该连指导员讲述了一次失败的经历。一次对抗训练，面对”敌”依托工事顽抗的情况，这名指导员组织官兵采取战场喊话等常规手段进行劝降，但是”敌”不仅没有投降，反而发起猛烈反攻。导调组最终判定：心理攻防行动无效，任务失败。

“形势任务在变，开展作战中政治工作的方法手段也应跟着变。”该连指导员的一席话，引发这名机关干部深思。随后，该旅举一反三、深挖根源，组织机关干部围绕战备训练、政治工作等在基层营连展开调研，发现个别单位训练中依然有拘泥于预想套路的固化思维，存在”战场喊话一喊就灵”等作战中政治工作研练走过场的问题。

通过系统梳理调研中发现的问题，该旅决定深入纠治训练中存在的顽症痼疾，清除思想中存在的和平积弊。他们召开议战议训会制订具体整改措施，严格考核评定标准，优化调整训练方案，在各级牢固立起备战打仗指挥棒，从根本上增强官兵实战意识，促进部队实战化训练提质增效。

向打仗聚焦，以实训强能。连日来，该旅官兵将学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神焕发出的政治热情，转化为精武强能的实际行动，在真抓实备、真打实练、真考实训中淬炼打赢本领，圆满完成各项训练任务。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Focuses on Fighting and Strengthens Its Capabilities Through Practical Training

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Hu Yunyan Chi Juncheng Editor: Sun Yue

2025-02-27

A certain army brigade thoroughly studies and implements the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference——

Focus on fighting and strengthen its capabilities through practical training

■Hu Yunyan, reporter of the People’s Liberation Army Daily, special correspondent Chi Juncheng

“Insufficient ability to handle special situations” and “weak awareness of the enemy’s situation”... In early spring, at a review and summary meeting after an assessment of a certain army brigade, officers and soldiers spoke directly about problems and talked about shortcomings, frankly, focusing on studying improvement measures to lay a solid foundation for the next step of training.

“Through the study of the spirit of the conference, officers and soldiers are more active in work and training, and their mental state is fuller.” The leaders of the brigade told reporters that after the Central Military Commission’s political work conference was held, they focused on the six key tasks of promoting political building of the army on the new journey, combined the study of the spirit of the conference with solving practical problems, guided everyone to focus on the main responsibilities and main business of preparing for war, and actively solved the difficulties and bottlenecks that restricted the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops, and promoted the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s political work conference to go deep and practical with the actual results of solving problems.

In practice, the brigade made full use of opportunities such as on-site investigation, war and training discussions, organized cadres to go deep into the grassroots, compared with the actual combat standards to sort out the shortcomings of the troops in training, and formed a list of problems. On this basis, the cadres of the organs led the topics to go deep into the front line, analyzed the crux of the problem with the grassroots officers and soldiers, and formulated countermeasures one by one. The brigade also insisted on combining “immediate reform” with “long-term establishment”, guiding the battalions and companies to consolidate their experience and practices, and at the same time organizing “looking back” to ensure that the problems were rectified in place.

Not long ago, a cadre of the brigade went deep into a company to investigate the theme of actual combat training. During the exchange, the instructor of the company told about a failed experience. In a confrontation training, facing the situation that the “enemy” relied on fortifications to resist stubbornly, the instructor organized officers and soldiers to use conventional means such as battlefield shouting to persuade them to surrender, but the “enemy” not only did not surrender, but launched a fierce counterattack. The guidance and coordination group finally determined that the psychological offensive and defensive actions were ineffective and the mission failed.

“The situation and tasks are changing, and the methods and means of carrying out political work in combat should also change accordingly.” The words of the company instructor triggered the cadre’s deep thinking. Subsequently, the brigade drew inferences from one example and dug deep into the root causes, and organized the cadres of the agency to conduct research on combat readiness training and political work at the grassroots battalions and companies. It was found that some units still had a fixed mindset of sticking to the expected routines in training, and there were problems such as “battlefield shouting works as soon as it is shouted” and the training of political work in combat was perfunctory.

Through systematically sorting out the problems found in the investigation, the brigade decided to thoroughly correct the stubborn problems in training and eliminate the peacetime malpractices in thinking. They held a meeting to discuss war and training to formulate specific rectification measures, strictly enforce assessment standards, optimize and adjust training plans, firmly establish the baton of preparing for war at all levels, fundamentally enhance the actual combat

awareness of officers and soldiers, and promote the improvement of quality and efficiency of actual combat training of troops.

Focus on fighting and strengthen capabilities through actual training. In recent days, the officers and soldiers of the brigade have transformed the political enthusiasm inspired by the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference into practical actions to improve their military skills and capabilities, and temper their ability to win in real preparation, real training, and real examinations and training, and successfully complete various training tasks.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16371511.html

战车驰骋炮声隆 陆军某旅装甲分队实弹射击训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：毛英椿　肖祖滨　敬轩 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-02-27

战车驰骋炮声隆

——陆军某旅装甲分队实弹射击训练掠影

■毛英椿　肖祖滨　敬　轩　摄影报道

随着信号弹划破天空，战车驰骋、烟尘弥漫……初春时节，陆军某旅装甲分队一场跨昼夜实弹射击训练拉开帷幕。



官兵奔向战位。

机动途中，”敌”情突至。车长果断下达战斗指令，驾驶员快速占领射击阵位，炮手迅疾装填弹药，射手精确瞄准。少顷，火舌喷涌，炮弹直击左前方”敌”暗堡目标。随后，战车炮塔快速调转方向，又对右前方”敌”装甲目标实施打击。

“敌”情解除，战车继续前进。炮火拦阻、电磁干扰、无人机侦察……导调组临机导调多种特情。各车组成员沉着应对，一一化解。



火力打击”敌”目标。



战车快速机动。

夜幕降临，硝烟再起。部队很快转入夜间射击训练，官兵利用热成像仪精准锁定目标，”敌”残余力量被精准清除。



全神贯注观察”敌”情。

据介绍，此次训练紧贴实战设置多种”敌”情和突发情况，检验官兵战术素养。参训官兵连续战斗，先后完成多个波次、多种方式的实弹射击，锤炼了实战能力。

Google Translation

Tanks Gallop and Cannons Roar. The Armored Unit of a Certain Army Brigade Conducts Live-Fire Shooting Training

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Mao Yingchun, Xiao Zubin, Jing Xuan Editor: Sun Yue Release: 2025-02-27

Tanks gallop and cannons roar

——A glimpse of the live-fire shooting training of an armored unit of a certain army brigade

■Photo report by Mao Yingchun, Xiao Zubin, Jing Xuan

As the signal flares cut through the sky, tanks galloped and smoke filled the air... In early spring, a day-and-night live-fire shooting training of an armored unit of a certain army brigade kicked off.

Officers and soldiers rushed to their positions.

During the maneuver, the “enemy” situation suddenly arrived. The commander decisively issued a combat order, the driver quickly occupied the shooting position, the gunner quickly loaded ammunition, and the shooter aimed accurately. After a while, the flames gushed out, and the shells hit the “enemy” bunker target in the left front. Afterwards, the tank turret quickly turned around and attacked the “enemy” armored target in the right front.

The “enemy” situation was resolved, and the tanks continued to move forward. Artillery fire blocking, electromagnetic interference, drone reconnaissance... The command and control group directed various special situations on the spot. Each crew member responded calmly and resolved them one by one.

Firepower hit the “enemy” target.

The tanks maneuvered quickly.

As night fell, the smoke rose again. The troops quickly turned to night shooting training. The officers and soldiers used thermal imagers to accurately lock the target, and the remaining “enemy” forces were accurately eliminated.

Concentrate on observing the “enemy” situation.

It is reported that this training closely follows the actual combat and sets up a variety of “enemy” situations and emergencies to test the tactical qualities of the officers and soldiers. The participating officers and soldiers fought continuously, completed multiple waves and various methods of live-fire shooting, and tempered their actual combat capabilities.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16371496.html

陆军某旅向打仗聚焦 以实训强能

来源：解放军报 作者：胡云艳 池俊成 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-27

陆军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

向打仗聚焦 以实训强能

■解放军报记者 胡云艳 特约记者 池俊成

“特情处置能力不足”“敌情意识不强”……初春时节，陆军某旅一场考核后的复盘总结会上，官兵讲问题一针见血、谈不足直言不讳，聚力研究改进措施，为下一步训练打下坚实基础。

“通过学习会议精神，官兵工作训练更加积极，精神状态更加饱满。”该旅领导告诉记者，中央军委政治工作会议召开后，他们围绕新征程上推进政治建军要抓好的 6 个方面重点工作，把学习会议精神与解决实际问题相结合，引导大家聚焦备战打仗主责主业，积极破解制约部队战斗力提升的难点堵点问题，以解决问题的实际成效推动学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神走深走实。

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向打仗聚焦，以实训强能。连日来，该旅官兵将学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神焕发出的政治热情，转化为精武强能的实际行动，在真抓实备、真打实练、真考实训中淬炼打赢本领，圆满完成各项训练任务。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Focuses on Fighting and Strengthens Its Capabilities Through Practical Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Hu Yunyan Chi Juncheng Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-27

A certain army brigade thoroughly studies and implements the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference——

Focus on fighting and strengthen its capabilities through practical training

■ PLA Daily reporter Hu Yunyan Special correspondent Chi Juncheng

"Insufficient ability to handle special situations" and "weak awareness of the enemy's situation"... In early spring, at a review and summary meeting after an assessment of a certain army brigade, officers and soldiers spoke directly about problems and talked frankly about shortcomings, focusing on studying improvement measures to lay a solid foundation for the next step of training.

"Through the study of the spirit of the conference, officers and soldiers are more active in work and training, and their mental state is more full." The leaders of the brigade told reporters that after the Central Military Commission's political work conference was held, they focused on the six key tasks of promoting political building of the army on the new journey, combined the study of the spirit of the conference with solving practical problems, guided everyone to focus on the main responsibilities and main business of preparing for war, and actively solved the difficulties and bottlenecks that restricted the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops, and promoted the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission's political work conference to go deep and practical with the actual results of solving problems.

In practice, the brigade made full use of opportunities such as on-site investigation, war and training discussions, organized cadres to go deep into the grassroots, compared with the actual combat standards to sort out the shortcomings of the troops in training, and formed a list of problems. On this basis, the cadres of the organs led the topics to go deep into the front line, analyzed the crux of the problem with the grassroots officers and soldiers, and formulated countermeasures one by one. The brigade also insisted on combining "immediate reform" with "long-term establishment", guiding the battalions and companies to consolidate their experience and practices, and at the same time organizing "looking back" to ensure that the problems were rectified in place.

Not long ago, a cadre of the brigade went deep into a company to investigate the theme of actual combat training. During the exchange, the instructor of the company told about a failed experience. In a confrontation training, facing the situation that the "enemy" relied on fortifications to resist stubbornly, the instructor organized officers and soldiers to use conventional means such as battlefield shouting to persuade them to surrender, but the "enemy" not only did not surrender, but launched a fierce counterattack. The guidance and coordination group finally determined that the psychological offensive and defensive actions were ineffective and the mission failed.

"The situation and tasks are changing, and the methods and means of carrying out political work in combat should also change accordingly." The words of the company instructor triggered the

cadre's deep thinking. Subsequently, the brigade drew inferences from one example and dug deep into the root causes, and organized the cadres of the agency to conduct research on combat readiness training and political work at the grassroots battalions and companies. It was found that some units still had a fixed mindset of sticking to the expected routines in training, and there were problems such as "battlefield shouting works as soon as it is shouted" and the training of political work in combat was perfunctory.

Through systematically sorting out the problems found in the investigation, the brigade decided to thoroughly correct the stubborn problems in training and eliminate the peacetime malpractices in thinking. They held a meeting to discuss war and training to formulate specific rectification measures, strictly enforce assessment standards, optimize and adjust training plans, firmly establish the baton of preparing for war at all levels, fundamentally enhance the actual combat awareness of officers and soldiers, and promote the improvement of quality and efficiency of actual combat training of troops.

Focus on fighting and strengthen capabilities through actual training. In recent days, the officers and soldiers of the brigade have transformed the political enthusiasm inspired by the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference into practical actions to improve their military skills and capabilities, and temper their ability to win in real preparation, real training, and real examinations and training, and successfully complete various training tasks.

March 2025

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16372092.html

第 82 集团军某旅：以 "体系考"牵引"合成练"

第 82 集团军某旅：以"体系考"牵引"合成练"

来源：解放军报 作者：党贺龙 程春蕾 韩成 单正海 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-02

第 82 集团军某旅突出单兵单装专业协同训练考核——

以 体 "系考"牵引 "合成练"

■党贺龙 程春蕾 解放军报记者 韩 成



该旅官兵闻令冲向战位。韩 成摄

复盘演训任务，研讨经典战例，梳理战法打法……春寒料峭，记者来到第 82 集团军某旅采访看到，机关部门正在组织作战问题集中会研活动。该旅 “全能型炮班长”李文明围绕阵地防卫提报的课题成果，受到评审团好评。

“结合前期经验总结，旅队进一步改进单兵单装训练考核模式，让我的能力水平得到快速提升。”李文明与记者聊起自己的经历时说，他不仅是旅队考评模式探索创新的参与者、见证者，而且是相关举措落地落实的受益者。

此前，在上级赋予的重大任务中，李文明与战友表现出色，所在班组多次获”神炮班”荣誉。去年初，该旅在基础训练中，围绕单兵单装训练考核，探索构建融合多专业课目、内容动态更新的”滚动方案库”，并利用这一方案库走开训、考、评一体路子。”起初，这种考评方式让我和战友感到前所未有的本领恐慌。”李文明说，一次比武考核”走麦城”后，他认真复盘分析、查摆训练短板，按照方案库中滚动更新的考核要求开展针对性训练，在不断夯实能力基础的同时，强化提升全班人员实战能力。

“考核模式接续升级，倒逼官兵不断提升专业技能和实战本领。”李文明说，去年驻训期间，旅队在实施”滚动方案库”考核模式的基础上，又尝试推开”营淬火”训练，着眼检验营级作战单元中官兵协同作战本领，引导大家从基础训练阶段就注重强固战斗力底盘，并在合成训练中强化体系意识、找准角色定位、明确战位所需。

今年初，李文明迎来一个新的角色——训练中，他被安排到指挥席，成为营指挥员的参谋助手，不但参与任务的筹划部署，而且与干部骨干一起开展作战课题研究。

“经过一段时间的实践探索，我们总结官兵能力生成规律，完善能力考评机制，聚焦单元集成训、战术协同训、对抗检验训，改进完善’营淬火’训练方案，提升各级指挥员合成指挥和官兵协同作战能力。”该旅领导告诉记者，在考核设计上，他们区分不同类型营级单位，根据作战运用特点分别制订组训方案，将相对成熟的纳入”滚动方案库”；在考评内容上，紧贴实案要求、核心能力和打仗急需，瞄准研究课题设计训练重点和评估要点，探索战训耦合的战斗力生成链路；在考评组织上，设计多个典型任务场景，并运用多种形式构设实战化训练环境，以”体系考”牵引”合成练”，助力各作战单元攥指成拳、实现整体能力跃升。

记者翻阅该旅”营淬火”训练方案看到，去年底考核复盘中梳理的问题短板，均被细化纳入新年度考评指标。”训练内容、考核条目的滚动升级，是这一训练方案的重点。”该旅作训科刘参谋告诉记者，他们着眼提升官兵合成素养，建立方案库常态滚动机制，在每次”营淬火”训练结束后，及时收集汇总评估数据、制订问题复盘清单，组织人员更新特情导调内容，确保”打一仗、进一步”。

“部署反制穿越机小组，申请友邻特战力量支援……”某营军官训练室内，该营王副营长正带领官兵组织模拟训练。在配属警戒力量时，王副营长不仅考虑到常规”敌情”，还筹划了多个”敌情”应对小组，同时注重友邻兵力的协同运用，从而为战炮分队快速占领阵地提供高效保障。

过硬的实力源自扎实的训练。记者采访了解到，从去年底开始，王副营长便带领官兵冒着严寒强短板、补弱项。新年度训练展开后，经验丰富的他敏锐地意识到，作为”滚动方案库”的升级版，”营淬火”训练必将增加新的特情场景和新的课目内容，应对新的情况必须加紧把本领练全面、练过硬。

“新的考核模式就像一位睿智的检测员，官兵基础夯得牢不牢、本领练得硬不硬、协同意识强不强，到了考场上都逃不过它的’法眼’。”谈及自己的练兵收获，王副营长提及”营淬火”训练中的两次经历。一次是组织战场道路勘察时，作为先遣分队指挥员，他因没有及时运用配属的工兵力量，延滞了后续部队行军速度；一次是开展作战保障中，他因忽视友邻部队兵力油料、弹药消耗量等情况，对弹种毁伤分析不精细，导致物资器材调配失当。

“无论是指挥员，还是普通官兵，只有人人立足自身战位、强化协同意识、练就过硬本领，才能确保作战体系同频共振、合力锻造制胜铁拳。”王副营长说，通过在”营淬火”训练中感知体系、深化融合、练强协同，他越发深刻地感受到体系练兵之要，尤其是作为一级指挥员开展任务筹划、进行指挥部署时，更要强化体系意识，只有切实将自己摆进作战体系，通盘考量人员、装备、要素、专业等因素，才能为战场制胜作出更大贡献。

前不久，王副营长被该旅推荐参加上级组织的某项战备任务。他充分运用”营淬火”训练中积累的经验，围绕火力分队等方面力量运用的标准规范积极建言，并聚焦待战分队有效融入体系链路提出自己的看法，得到上级领导认可。

“体系能力形成不是朝夕之事，推进合成训练是一个复杂的系统工程，要求各级把训练组织规范好、组训队伍建设好、保障条件配套好。”该旅领导说，下一步，他们将组织班、排、连战术小规模合成训练，切实筑牢战斗力建设根基；开展交叉任职、多岗锤炼提升指挥员综合素养，通过专题集训、送学培训、任务跟训等方式，逐步建强人才队伍；加大网链运用力度，注重依托系统调控战斗行动，定期开展协同训练、对抗训练，持续促进各作战力量从简单配合走向深度融合，不断增强体系作战能力。

短评

训练转型呼唤”考场革命”

■单正海

军事训练是未来战争的预演。如今，在没有战争检验的情况下，训练考核就成为衡量部队战斗力水平的重要手段，也是撬动训练质量提升的重要杠杆。如何用好军事训练考核这个”

指挥棒”，达到以考促训、以考促建、以考促战目的，是部队各级面对的一个重要课题。第 82 集团军某旅在探索构建单兵单装考评”滚动方案库”的基础上，通过改进训练考核模式提升部队战斗力。这一做法值得参考。

战场无定势，练兵贵思变，训练转型呼唤”考场革命”。当前，有的单位开展训练考核存在组织方法单一、程序化等情况，”硝烟味”不浓、”含战量”不高。考核方式直接关系考核成效。各级应遵循战斗力生成规律，探索”优化内容、创新手段、量化结果、灵活组考”的考评路子，加强研究、创新科学考评体系，量化官兵全过程能力指标，尤其要突出体系练兵要求，把单兵、单课目、单个作战单元的体系贡献率作为”硬指标”，引导官兵扎实筑牢战斗力基础，不断推动作战能力螺旋式上升。

战斗力建设是一项复杂的系统工程。我们在制订阶段考评方案的同时，还应进一步细化内容标准、建立科学合理的考评体系，优化考核评估指标内容，确保考得全面、考得复合、考得系统；创新考核方式和手段，引导官兵摒弃”为考而考”的应试心理，强化为战而训、向战而考的作战思维，通过以考促训、以考强能扎实提升战斗力。同时，紧盯科技之变、战争之变、对手之变构设练兵环境，让官兵在多维实战环境中真打实练，切实练强打赢本领、蓄足制胜底气。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 82nd Group Army: Using “System Test” to Lead “Combined-arms Training”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Dang Helong Cheng Chunlei Han Cheng Shan Zhenghai Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-02

A certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army highlights the assessment of professional coordinated training of individual soldiers and equipment——

Using “system test” to lead “combined-arms training”

■ Dang Helong Cheng Chunlei PLA Daily reporter Han Cheng

The officers and men of the brigade rushed to their positions upon hearing the order. Photo by Han Cheng

Reviewing the training tasks, discussing classic battle examples, sorting out tactics and fighting methods... In the chilly spring, the reporter came to a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army for an interview and saw that the organs were organizing a concentrated research activity on combat issues. The results of the subject submitted by Li Wenming, the “all-round artillery squad leader” of the brigade, on position defense were well received by the jury.

“Combined with the previous experience summary, the brigade further improved the individual soldier and equipment training assessment model, which quickly improved my ability level.” Li

Wenming talked to reporters about his experience and said that he was not only a participant and witness of the exploration and innovation of the brigade's assessment model, but also a beneficiary of the implementation of relevant measures.

Previously, in the major tasks assigned by the superiors, Li Wenming and his comrades performed well, and their team was awarded the honor of "Magic Cannon Team" many times. At the beginning of last year, in the basic training, the brigade explored the construction of a "rolling program library" that integrates multiple professional courses and dynamically updates the content around the individual soldier and equipment training assessment, and used this program library to take the path of training, assessment and evaluation. "At first, this assessment method made me and my comrades feel unprecedented panic." Li Wenming said that after a competition assessment "failed", he carefully reviewed and analyzed, checked the training shortcomings, and carried out targeted training according to the assessment requirements of the rolling update in the program library. While constantly consolidating the foundation of ability, it strengthened and improved the actual combat ability of the whole class.

"The assessment model has been continuously upgraded, forcing officers and men to continuously improve their professional skills and combat capabilities." Li Wenming said that during the training last year, the brigade, on the basis of implementing the "rolling solution library" assessment model, also tried to promote the "battalion quenching" training, focusing on testing the coordinated combat capabilities of officers and men in battalion-level combat units, guiding everyone to focus on strengthening the combat effectiveness chassis from the basic training stage, and strengthening system awareness, finding the role positioning, and clarifying the combat position requirements in combined-arms training.

At the beginning of this year, Li Wenming ushered in a new role - during training, he was assigned to the command seat and became a staff assistant to the battalion commander. He not only participated in the planning and deployment of tasks, but also carried out combat research with cadres and backbones.

"After a period of practical exploration, we have summarized the law of officers and men' ability generation, improved the ability assessment mechanism, focused on unit integration training, tactical coordination training, and confrontation test training, improved and perfected the 'battalion quenching' training program, and enhanced the integrated command and coordinated combat capabilities of commanders at all levels." The brigade leader told reporters that in the assessment design, they distinguished different types of battalion-level units, formulated training plans according to the characteristics of combat use, and included relatively mature ones in the "rolling plan library"; in the assessment content, they closely followed the requirements of the actual case, core capabilities and urgent needs of fighting, aimed at the research topics to design training priorities and evaluation points, and explored the combat effectiveness generation link of combat training coupling; in the assessment organization, they designed multiple typical task scenarios, and used various forms to construct a practical training environment, using "system test" to drive

“combined-arms training”, helping each combat unit to clench its fingers into a fist and achieve a leap in overall capabilities.

The reporter looked through the brigade’s “battalion quenching” training plan and saw that the problems and shortcomings sorted out in the assessment review at the end of last year were all refined and included in the new annual assessment indicators. “The rolling upgrade of training content and assessment items is the focus of this training program.” Liu, a staff officer from the brigade’s training department, told reporters that they focus on improving the synthesis quality of officers and men, establish a normal rolling mechanism for the program library, and collect and summarize evaluation data in a timely manner after each “battalion quenching” training, formulate a problem review list, and organize personnel to update the special situation guidance content to ensure “fighting one battle and moving forward.”

“Deploy a counter-crossing aircraft team and apply for support from friendly special operations forces...” In the officer training room of a certain battalion, Deputy Battalion Commander Wang of the battalion is leading officers and men to organize simulation training. When assigning alert forces, Deputy Battalion Commander Wang not only took into account the conventional “enemy situation”, but also planned multiple “enemy situation” response teams, while focusing on the coordinated use of friendly forces, so as to provide efficient guarantees for the artillery unit to quickly occupy positions.

Strong strength comes from solid training. The reporter learned from the interview that since the end of last year, Deputy Battalion Commander Wang has led officers and men to strengthen their shortcomings and make up for their weaknesses in the severe cold. After the new year’s training began, the experienced him was keenly aware that as an upgraded version of the “rolling solution library”, the “battalion quenching” training will inevitably add new special scenarios and new course content. To cope with new situations, we must step up to practice comprehensive and hard skills.

“The new assessment model is like a wise inspector. Whether the officers and men have a solid foundation, whether their skills are hard, and whether their coordination awareness is strong, they will not escape its “eyes” when they come to the examination room.” Talking about his training gains, Deputy Battalion Commander Wang mentioned two experiences in the “battalion quenching” training. One was when organizing a battlefield road survey. As the commander of the advance team, he delayed the marching speed of the follow-up troops because he did not use the assigned engineering forces in time; the other was during the combat support. He ignored the consumption of fuel and ammunition of the friendly troops, and did not make a detailed analysis of the damage of the bullets, resulting in improper allocation of materials and equipment.

“Whether it is a commander or an ordinary soldier, only when everyone is based on their own combat position, strengthens the awareness of coordination, and develops strong skills can we ensure that the combat system resonates with the same frequency and forges a winning iron fist together.” Deputy Battalion Commander Wang said that by perceiving the system, deepening

integration, and strengthening coordination in the "battalion quenching" training, he has increasingly deeply felt the importance of system training, especially as a first-level commander, when planning tasks and conducting command deployment, it is even more important to strengthen the awareness of the system. Only by truly putting oneself into the combat system and comprehensively considering factors such as personnel, equipment, elements, and professions can we make greater contributions to battlefield victory.

Not long ago, Deputy Battalion Commander Wang was recommended by the brigade to participate in a combat readiness task organized by the superiors. He made full use of the experience accumulated in the "battalion quenching" training, actively made suggestions on the standard specifications for the use of forces in the firepower team and other aspects, and focused on the effective integration of the combat team into the system link to put forward his own views, which were recognized by the superiors.

"The formation of system capabilities is not a matter of overnight. Promoting combined-arms training is a complex system project, which requires all levels to standardize training organization, build a good training team, and provide supporting conditions." The brigade leader said that in the next step, they will organize small-scale combined-arms training for squads, platoons, and companies to effectively lay a solid foundation for combat effectiveness construction; carry out cross-appointment and multi-post training to improve the comprehensive quality of commanders, and gradually build a strong talent team through special training, training, task training, etc.; increase the use of network chains, focus on relying on the system to control combat actions, regularly carry out coordinated training and confrontation training, and continuously promote various combat forces from simple cooperation to deep integration, and continuously enhance the combat capability of the system.

Training transformation calls for "examination revolution"

■ Shan Zhenghai

Military training is a rehearsal for future wars. Nowadays, in the absence of war tests, training assessment has become an important means to measure the combat effectiveness of troops, and an important lever to leverage the improvement of training quality. How to use the "baton" of military training assessment to achieve the purpose of promoting training, construction, and war through examination is an important issue facing all levels of the troops. A brigade of the 82nd Group Army has improved the combat effectiveness of its troops by improving the training assessment model on the basis of exploring the construction of a "rolling solution library" for individual soldier and equipment assessment. This practice is worth referring to.

The battlefield is unpredictable, and training requires change. Training transformation calls for a "revolution in the examination room". At present, some units have single organizational methods and procedural training assessments, and the "smoke smell" is not strong and the "combat content" is not high. The assessment method is directly related to the assessment results. All levels should

follow the laws of combat effectiveness generation, explore the assessment path of “optimizing content, innovating means, quantifying results, and flexible organization”, strengthen research and innovation of scientific assessment systems, quantify the full-process capability indicators of officers and men, and especially highlight the requirements of system training. The system contribution rate of individual soldiers, single subjects, and single combat units should be used as “hard indicators” to guide officers and men to build a solid foundation for combat effectiveness and continuously promote the spiral rise of combat capabilities.

Combat effectiveness construction is a complex system project. While developing the phased assessment plan, we should further refine the content standards, establish a scientific and reasonable assessment system, optimize the assessment indicators, ensure that the assessment is comprehensive, comprehensive, and systematic; innovate assessment methods and means, guide officers and men to abandon the test-taking mentality of “taking the exam for the sake of taking the exam”, strengthen the combat thinking of training for war and taking the exam for war, and solidly improve combat effectiveness by promoting training and strengthening ability through examinations. At the same time, we should keep a close eye on changes in technology, war, and opponents to build a training environment, so that officers and men can really fight and practice in a multi-dimensional actual combat environment, and effectively strengthen their ability to win and accumulate the confidence to win.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16374151.html

第 71 集团军某连设立”先锋荣誉墙”，让官兵成长看得见

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：余睿喆 周伟 责任编辑：孙悦

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第 71 集团军某连激励官兵精武强能争创荣誉——

“先锋荣誉墙”：让官兵成长看得见

■余睿喆 解放军报特约通讯员 周 伟

“小涂，你上榜了！”“有两下子，我们也得再加把劲了……”一个周末，第 71 集团军某旅”弘扬’两不怕’精神模范连”野战荣誉室里，”先锋荣誉墙”刚刚更新，不少官兵驻足观看讨论，为上榜的战友点赞。

看到这一幕，该连指导员孙佳祥很是欣慰。他告诉笔者，设立”先锋荣誉墙”，是连队对野战荣誉室内容形式的一次探索实践，实实在在起到了鼓舞官兵士气的作用。

驻训比武的奖牌、内务评比的锦旗、教育授课小标兵……笔者看到，”先锋荣誉墙”上，中士吴欣豪获得的”荣誉先锋”奖状在中间位置，尤为引人注目。在”先锋荣誉墙”的另一侧，

是连队历史上获得的各项传统荣誉。两面墙板相对而立，意在鼓励官兵传承先辈精神，书写新的荣光。

“‘先锋荣誉墙’虽然不大，但每一份荣誉都是连队官兵用汗水拼来的。”孙指导员告诉笔者，前段时间，连队受领任务较多、压力不小，驻训条件艰苦，个别官兵有些思想懈怠。一开始，连队按照惯例，将标语口号、前辈战斗事迹展板以及英模挂像等荣誉，从营区搬到驻训一线，并组织官兵参观讨论。可一段时间下来，效果并未达到预期：野战荣誉室内的陈列虽然丰富，但参观的官兵越来越少。

为何会出现这种情况？连队党支部组织了一次座谈，听取官兵的意见。

“咱们连队历史荣誉厚重，驻训取得的成绩相比起来微不足道”“这些都是革命先辈取得的，我们没啥参与感”“这些英雄事迹学过很多次了，已经耳熟能详，和在营区时没什么两样”……官兵的心里话，让连队干部陷入反思。

针对这些问题，孙指导员带领大家就野战荣誉室的陈列形式和标准进行探讨。大家普遍感到，要发挥野战荣誉室的教育感召作用，设置就不能简单照搬营区内容，必须紧贴任务和工作实际，接地气、有战味，引导官兵积极参与争创荣誉，这样既能展示连队光辉历史，也能见证官兵成长进步。

集思广益后，连里决定整合教育资源，在展示连队传统荣誉的基础上，新设置一面”先锋荣誉墙”，在驻训期间定期更新，让官兵新取得的荣誉和成绩也能有展示平台。

实践中，连队党支部根据驻训实际情况，明确榜上的各项内容和标准。为了强化激励引导，他们在”先锋荣誉墙”最显眼的地方设置”荣誉先锋”榜，结合每日讲评、阶段任务等，对官兵思想政治、军事训练、工作业绩、纪律作风、作用发挥 5 个方面的表现进行综合评定，每月汇总评比一次，选定排名前三的个人和集体为”荣誉先锋”。

规则公布后，连队官兵个个动力满满，憋足了劲准备”冲榜”。

一次，连队组织小比武，”王杰班”中士吴欣豪渴望为班里夺得荣誉。他克服心理压力，经常自觉加练，在比武中表现出色。当月底，吴欣豪的综合评分遥遥领先，被评为连队”荣誉先锋”。当奖状挂上荣誉墙的那一刻，他激动地说：”没给老班长丢脸！”

“过去的荣光是先辈们拼来的，新荣誉要靠我们来争取！”身处野战荣誉室，”王杰班”副班长周志鹏动情讲起此前课题攻关的经历。那一次，他带领全班进行某战法研究，面对新情况、新战法，他带头学理论、研战例，反复练、抠细节。遇到难题攻关受阻时，他就到野战荣誉室静坐思考，为自己打气：”一定要带领战友啃下硬骨头，取得新荣誉！”

功夫不负有心人。成果验收时，周志鹏牵头研究的新战法得到验证认可，全班也受到考核组好评。在战友的掌声中，他亲手将荣誉奖牌挂上”先锋荣誉墙”，在野战荣誉室留下全班的”专属印迹”。

野战荣誉室战味更浓，”先锋荣誉墙”激励担当。近段时间，该连在野外驻训场上捷报频传，官兵争创荣誉、战位建功的热情持续高涨。

Google Translation

A Company of the 71st Group Army Set Up a “Pioneer Honor Wall” to Make the Growth of Officers and men Visible

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Yu Ruizhe Zhou Wei Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-07

A company of the 71st Group Army encourages officers and men to strive for honors with excellent martial arts and strong abilities——

“Pioneer Honor Wall”: Make the growth of officers and men visible

■ Yu Ruizhe People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Zhou Wei

“Xiao Tu, you are on the list!” “We have two tricks, so we have to work harder...” One weekend, in the field honor room of the “Model Company for Promoting the Spirit of ‘Not Afraid of Two Things’” of a brigade of the 71st Group Army, the “Pioneer Honor Wall” was just updated. Many officers and men stopped to watch and discuss, and praised the comrades on the list.

Seeing this scene, the company instructor Sun Jiaxiang was very pleased. He told me that the establishment of the “Pioneer Honor Wall” is an exploration and practice of the content and form of the field honor room by the company, which has really played a role in boosting the morale of officers and men.

Medals for the training competition, banners for the housekeeping evaluation, and small model soldiers for education and teaching... I saw that on the “Pioneer Honor Wall”, the “Honorary Pioneer” certificate won by Sergeant Wu Xinhao was in the middle, which was particularly eye-catching. On the other side of the “Pioneer Honor Wall” are various traditional honors won in the company’s history. The two wall panels stand opposite each other, intending to encourage officers and men to inherit the spirit of their predecessors and write new glory.

“Although the ‘Pioneer Honor Wall’ is not big, every honor is earned by the company’s officers and men with sweat.” Instructor Sun told me that some time ago, the company received more tasks and was under great pressure. The training conditions were difficult, and some officers and men were somewhat slack in their thinking. At the beginning, the company followed the convention and moved slogans, exhibition boards of predecessors’ combat deeds, and portraits of heroes and

models from the barracks to the front line of training, and organized officers and men to visit and discuss. But after a period of time, the effect did not meet expectations: although the display in the field honor room was rich, fewer and fewer officers and men visited.

Why did this happen? The company party branch organized a symposium to listen to the opinions of officers and men.

“Our company has a heavy historical honor, and the achievements made in the training are insignificant in comparison.” “These are all achieved by revolutionary predecessors, and we don’t feel much participation.” “These heroic deeds have been learned many times, and they are already familiar to us, and they are no different from when we were in the camp.”... The words of the officers and men made the company cadres reflect.

In response to these problems, Instructor Sun led everyone to discuss the display form and standards of the field honor room. Everyone generally felt that in order to give full play to the educational and inspiring role of the field honor room, the setting cannot simply copy the content of the camp, but must be close to the tasks and work reality, down-to-earth, and have a sense of war, and guide officers and men to actively participate in the struggle for honors, so as to show the glorious history of the company and witness the growth and progress of officers and men.

After brainstorming, the company decided to integrate educational resources and set up a new “Pioneer Honor Wall” on the basis of displaying the company’s traditional honors. It will be updated regularly during the training period, so that officers and men can also have a display platform for their new honors and achievements.

In practice, the company’s party branch clarified the contents and standards of the list according to the actual situation of the training. In order to strengthen incentives and guidance, they set up the “Honorary Pioneer” list in the most conspicuous place of the “Pioneer Honor Wall”. Combined with daily reviews and stage tasks, they comprehensively evaluated the performance of officers and men in five aspects: ideological and political, military training, work performance, discipline and style, and role play. The evaluation was summarized and evaluated once a month, and the top three individuals and groups were selected as “Honorary Pioneers”.

After the rules were announced, the company’s officers and men were full of motivation and were ready to “rush to the list”.

Once, the company organized a small competition, and Sergeant Wu Xinhao of the “Wang Jie Class” was eager to win honor for the class. He overcame psychological pressure, often consciously practiced more, and performed well in the competition. At the end of the month, Wu Xinhao’s comprehensive score was far ahead and he was named the company’s “Honorary Pioneer”. When the certificate was hung on the honor wall, he said excitedly: “I didn’t bring shame to the old squad leader!”

“The glory of the past was fought for by our predecessors, and the new honor depends on us!” Zhou Zhipeng, deputy squad leader of the “Wang Jie Class”, was in the field honor room and talked about his experience in the previous research project. That time, he led the whole class to study a certain tactic. Faced with new situations and new tactics, he took the lead in learning theories, studying combat examples, practicing repeatedly, and picking up details. When he encountered difficulties and was blocked from solving problems, he went to the field honor room to sit and think, and cheered himself up: “I must lead my comrades to bite the hard bones and win new honors!”

Hard work pays off. When the results were accepted, the new tactics led by Zhou Zhipeng were verified and recognized, and the whole class was also praised by the assessment team. Amid the applause of his comrades, he personally hung the honor medal on the “Pioneer Honor Wall”, leaving the “exclusive imprint” of the whole class in the field honor room.

The field honor room has a stronger fighting flavor, and the “Pioneer Honor Wall” inspires responsibility. Recently, the company has achieved frequent successes in field training, and the enthusiasm of officers and men to strive for honors and make contributions in battle continues to rise.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16374152.html

从”班长摇篮”到”随营军校”，陆军某旅教导队探索转型谋打赢

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：石良玉 刘 扬 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-07

陆军某旅教导队着眼实战探索转型——

从”班长摇篮”到”随营军校”

■石良玉 刘 扬

初春时节，陆军某旅的演训场上出现了这样一幕——教导队代替侦察连为全旅进行”敌”前沿侦察作业示范，”狙击+无人侦察”等战法让官兵眼前一亮。

“过去在一片空地训队列，如今在一座营区谋打赢。”谈及教导队的变化，教导员崔恒恒感慨，从昔日营房闲置、承训任务单一，仅能开展预提军士培训的”班长摇篮”，到如今集无人机操作、智能装备教学、跨兵种协同研训于一体的”随营军校”，教导队的转型正在产生良好辐射效应。

转型之路并非一蹴而就。几年前，崔恒恒从荣誉连队调任教导队担任教导员。当时，教导队训练模式比较传统，骨干人才专业领域固化，整体建设较为落后，这让他倍感压力。

教导队该如何建设发展？骨干交流会上，几名区队长谈起预提军士培训经验滔滔不绝，却很少提及教导队开展其他培训的可能性。这让崔教导员意识到，教导队职能单一容易形成”路径依赖”，进而导致进取动力缺失——作为”班长摇篮”，它被贴上了”只训班长”的标签。

“必须明确教导队’随营军校’的定位，将其作为综合性训练平台，向多任务、多领域转型！”转型的契机，源于一次”抢”来的任务。

那一年，旅队计划组织无人机操作手集训。得到消息后，崔教导员主动请缨，由教导队承担此次集训任务。

“要想任务完成好，人才必须跟上！”为顺利完成集训任务，崔教导员坚持”人才先行”理念，让教导队结合任务组建研战小组，在保留原有战术教练员的同时，带领其余骨干依托军事职业教育平台学习无人机基础理论，外聘专家授课辅导，借用装备训练实操。集训中，二区队长李岩将所学理论融入教学，运用”实战案例+模拟飞行”的创新模式，受到学员欢迎。

这次实践经历，为教导队转型开阔了思路。接下来的一段时间，本着让教导队成为全旅人才”蓄水池”的思路，他们着手建立动态人才库，打破营连界限，横向吸纳各类比武尖子，纵向跟踪官兵成长轨迹，将专业技能、发展情况等纳入评价体系。

如今，教导队教练员普遍精通 3 个以上专业，人才库覆盖 7 大专业领域，实现了”需要什么人才，就能快速调配什么人才”。

“从’班长摇篮’到’随营军校’，从单一承训到多元赋能，教导队的转型始终对接战场需求。”崔教导员介绍，如今，一些专业人才提出的创新战法已经在旅队推广，成果惠及基层一线，为部队战斗力建设作出重要贡献。

Google Translation

From “Squad Leader Cradle” to “Military School with the Camp”, The Instructor team of a Certain Army Brigade Explores Transformation and Seeks to Win

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Shi Liangyu Liu Yang Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-07

The instructor team of a certain army brigade focuses on actual combat and explores transformation-

From “squad leader cradle” to “military school with the camp”

■Shi Liangyu Liu Yang

In early spring, such a scene appeared on the training ground of a certain army brigade-the instructor team replaced the reconnaissance company to demonstrate the “enemy” frontier

reconnaissance operation for the entire brigade, and tactics such as “sniper + unmanned reconnaissance” made the officers and men shine.

“In the past, we trained troops in an open field, but now we fight to win in a camp.” Speaking of the changes in the instructor team, instructor Cui Hengheng lamented that the transformation of the instructor team from the “cradle of squad leaders” with idle barracks and single training tasks, which could only carry out pre-provision sergeant training, to the “camp-based military school” that integrates drone operation, intelligent equipment teaching, and cross-arms collaborative research and training, is producing a good radiation effect.

The road to transformation is not achieved overnight. A few years ago, Cui Hengheng was transferred from the honorary company to the instructor team as an instructor. At that time, the training model of the instructor team was relatively traditional, the professional fields of key personnel were solidified, and the overall construction was relatively backward, which made him feel more pressured.

How should the instructor team be built and developed? At the backbone exchange meeting, several district captains talked about the experience of pre-provision sergeant training, but rarely mentioned the possibility of the instructor team to carry out other training. This made instructor Cui realize that the single function of the instructor team is prone to “path dependence”, which leads to a lack of motivation for progress-as a “cradle of squad leaders”, it is labeled as “only training squad leaders”.

“It is necessary to clarify the positioning of the instructor team’s ‘camp military school’ and use it as a comprehensive training platform to transform into a multi-task, multi-field one!” The opportunity for transformation came from a “grabbed” task.

That year, the brigade planned to organize a training camp for drone operators. After receiving the news, Instructor Cui took the initiative to ask the instructor team to undertake the training task.

“If you want to complete the task well, talents must keep up!” In order to successfully complete the training task, Instructor Cui insisted on the concept of “talent first” and let the instructor team form a research and combat team in combination with the task. While retaining the original tactical coaches, he led the rest of the backbones to learn the basic theory of drones based on the military vocational education platform, hired external experts to give lectures and guidance, and borrowed equipment for practical training. During the training camp, Li Yan, the captain of the second district, integrated the learned theories into teaching and used the innovative model of “actual combat cases + simulated flight”, which was welcomed by the trainees.

This practical experience has broadened the thinking for the transformation of the instructor team. In the following period of time, in line with the idea of making the instructor team a “reservoir” of talents for the entire brigade, they set out to establish a dynamic talent pool, break the boundaries between battalions and companies, horizontally absorb top players in various competitions,

vertically track the growth trajectory of officers and men, and incorporate professional skills and development into the evaluation system.

Today, the coaches of the instructor team are generally proficient in more than three majors, and the talent pool covers seven major professional fields, realizing “what talents are needed, what talents can be quickly deployed”.

“From the ‘cradle of squad leaders’ to the ‘camp military school’, from single training to multiple empowerment, the transformation of the instructor team has always been connected to the needs of the battlefield.” Instructor Cui introduced that now, some innovative tactics proposed by professional talents have been promoted in the brigade, and the results have benefited the grassroots frontline, making important contributions to the construction of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16374153.html

第 83 集团军某旅：官兵建功军营 军属共享荣光

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：闫帅印 郑夏云 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-07

第 83 集团军某旅充分发挥荣誉激励作用——

官兵建功军营 军属共享荣光

■闫帅印 郑夏云

前不久，第 83 集团军某旅组织军营开放日活动，邀请近年来 30 余名立功受奖官兵的家属来到驻地，在参观杨根思广场等红色教育基地的同时，零距离感受火热军营生活。

“荣誉不仅是个人的，更是家庭的。”该旅领导介绍，通过褒扬先进典型，发挥荣誉激励作用，不仅让军属感受到军人的荣光，更能激发官兵建功军营的动力。

“孩子立功受奖，部队不仅将喜报送上门，还邀请我们来驻地参观，全家人感到非常自豪。”二等功臣王玉恒的父亲王正国表示，他深感军营是人才成长的熔炉，也更加理解和支持儿子的选择。

在旅史馆里，军属们通过短片详细了解了丈夫、子女的工作生活情况。通信技师胡高岭的妻子感慨道：”看到他在演训任务中的出色表现，我感到很骄傲！往后的日子里，我要继续当好贤内助，做他最坚强的后盾。”

据介绍，该旅连续 10 年开展”功臣载誉返家乡”活动，推动”一人立功，全家光荣”形成社会风尚。一系列荣誉激励举措的实施，有效激发了官兵精武强能的热情。今年以来，全旅持续掀起训练热潮，各级干部骨干以身作则，广大官兵见红旗就扛、见第一就争，在各项

训练任务中屡创佳绩。该旅领导表示，下一步他们将继续创新形式方法，进一步浓厚崇尚荣誉、创先争优的良好氛围，激励官兵以更加昂扬的姿态投身强军实践。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 83rd Group Army: Officers and men Make Contributions to the Military Camp, and Military Families Share the Glory

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Yan Shuaiyin Zheng Xiayun Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-07

A certain brigade of the 83rd Group Army fully exerts the role of honor incentives-

Officers and men make contributions to the military camp, and military families share the glory

■ Yan Shuaiyin Zheng Xiayun

Not long ago, a certain brigade of the 83rd Group Army organized a military camp open day event, inviting the families of more than 30 officers and men who have made meritorious contributions and received awards in recent years to come to the garrison. While visiting red education bases such as Yang Gensi Square, they experienced the hot military camp life at close range.

“Honor is not only personal, but also family.” The brigade leader introduced that by praising advanced models and playing the role of honor incentives, not only can military families feel the glory of soldiers, but also can inspire officers and men to make contributions to the military camp.

“The troops not only sent the good news to our home but also invited us to visit the station. The whole family is very proud.” Wang Zhengguo, the father of the second-class hero Wang Yuheng, said that he deeply felt that the military camp was a melting pot for the growth of talents, and he also understood and supported his son’s choice.

In the brigade history museum, the military families learned about the work and life of their husbands and children in detail through short films. The wife of communications technician Hu Gaoling said with emotion: “I am very proud to see his outstanding performance in the training mission! In the days to come, I will continue to be a good wife and be his strongest backing.”

According to reports, the brigade has carried out the “Heroes Return Home with Honor” activity for 10 consecutive years to promote the social trend of “one person’s meritorious service, the whole family’s glory”. The implementation of a series of honor incentive measures has effectively stimulated the enthusiasm of officers and men to improve their martial arts and strengthen their abilities. Since the beginning of this year, the whole brigade has continued to set off a training boom, and cadres and backbones at all levels have set an example. The majority of officers and men have taken up the red flag and strived for the first place, and have repeatedly achieved good results in various training tasks. The leaders of the brigade said that in the next step they will

continue to innovate forms and methods, further enhance the good atmosphere of respecting honor, pioneering and striving for excellence, and encourage officers and men to devote themselves to the practice of strengthening the army with a more high-spirited attitude.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16374150.html

全国人大代表陈晶：练兵备战 只争朝夕

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：亓少良 杨文月 杨 晶 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-03-07

全国人大代表陈晶——

练兵备战 只争朝夕

■中国军网记者 亓少良 杨文月 杨 晶



多次征战国际国内比武赛场，勇夺 20 余枚奖牌，从”狙击枪王”到”全军军事训练先进个人”，全国人大代表、陆军第 80 集团军某旅连长陈晶说：”要将荣誉视为激励，不断奋斗，奔赴新的战场！”

成长为”狙击枪王”绝非朝夕之功。这些年，为了练”准”，陈晶常用针线穿大米，或在 50 米距离上打弹壳；为了练”远”，他苦练测风速、算弹道本领，直到双眼酸痛得睁不开；为了练”忍”，他冒着酷暑在荆棘丛里练狙击，顶着寒风在冷水沟里练潜伏。

担任连长后，陈晶不再满足于个人练好狙击、侦察技能，而是带领战友们向着合成精兵发起新突击，实现新装备当年列装当年形成战斗力。”练兵备战，只争朝夕，战斗力建设不能等也等不起！”陈晶说。

今年两会，中国军网记者将镜头对准陈晶。这位”硬汉”连长关注哪些话题，带来了战友们什么心声？扫描下方”解放军报客户端”和”中国军网”二维码，观看两会精彩视频和专题新闻。

Google Translation

NPC Deputy Chen Jing: Training and Preparing for War, Seize Every Minute

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Qi Shaoliang, Yang Wenyue, Yang Jing Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-03-07

NPC deputy Chen Jing——

Training and preparing for war, seize every minute

■China Military Network reporter Qi Shaoliang, Yang Wenyue, Yang Jing

Fighting in international and domestic competitions many times, winning more than 20 medals, from “Sniper Rifle King” to “Advanced Individual in Military Training of the Whole Army”, NPC deputy and company commander of a brigade of the 80th Army Group of the Army Chen Jing said: “We must regard honor as an incentive, keep striving, and rush to new battlefields!”

Becoming a “Sniper Rifle King” is not an overnight achievement. In recent years, in order to practice “accuracy”, Chen Jing often used needles and threads to thread rice, or shot shells at a distance of 50 meters; in order to practice “distance”, he practiced measuring wind speed and calculating ballistics until his eyes were sore that he couldn’t open them; in order to practice “endurance”, he practiced sniping in the thorn bushes in the scorching heat, and practiced lurking in the cold water ditch in the cold wind.

After becoming the company commander, Chen Jing was no longer satisfied with his personal practice of sniping and reconnaissance skills, but led his comrades to launch a new assault on the combined-arms elite soldiers, so that new equipment could be equipped and formed in the same year. “Training and preparing for war, we must seize the day and night, and we can’t wait and can’t afford to wait for the construction of combat effectiveness!” Chen Jing said.

At this year’s two sessions, China Military Network reporters aimed their cameras at Chen Jing. What topics did this “tough guy” company commander pay attention to, and what voices did he bring to his comrades? Scan the “People’s Liberation Army Daily Client” and “China Military Network” QR codes below to watch the wonderful videos and special news of the two sessions.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16374147.html

全国人大代表陈瑜：让青春在为战研战中闪耀光芒

来源：中国军网 作者：刘镇 李庆桐 责任编辑：王粲 发布：2025-03-09

全国人大代表陈瑜：让青春在为战研战中闪耀光芒

■中国军网记者 刘镇 李庆桐



海报制作：孙悦 徐占虎

回到代表团驻地，全国人大代表陈瑜忽然停下了脚步。她仰起头，望了望被春风拭得透亮的天空，嘴角不自觉地上扬，绽出一抹舒心的微笑。

恰好看见这一幕，记者快步走到陈瑜身旁，轻声和她打招呼。听见记者的声音，陈瑜转过头来，感慨地说：”我们那边也时常有这样的好天气，一样纯净又温暖的蓝天。”

作为一名无人机飞控手，虽然同样是驾驭战机、翱翔云端，但陈瑜的视线却始终聚焦在指控方舱里，那一方小小的屏幕之上。一次执行任务，陈瑜在指控方舱里坚守岗位 4 个多月，直到任务圆满完成。她回忆，”那段时间虽然一直在天上’飞’，但其实看到的只有一组组飞行数据反馈。”

战友们说，陈瑜的眼神中总是透露着一股坚韧与专注。4 年前，她还是通信连的”金牌话务员”。三尺机台上，她创下过”千次接转零差错”的纪录，带出的兵个个是骨干。但每当听到演训场上的轰鸣声，她的目光总忍不住飘向窗外。”我也想冲在第一线，让青春和’战场’直接对话。”

2021 年，旅里组建首个女子无人机班的消息传来，陈瑜连夜写下转岗申请书。从通信连的”金牌话务员”到旅里的首个女子无人机班班长，从保障打赢到无形战场，对于陈瑜来说，在梦想面前”兴奋远远大于压力”。从第一次接触无人机，到熟练掌握无人机操控，她带领战友们与时间赛跑，面对挑战一次次迎难而上，不到一年时间便形成了战斗力。

在探索无人机实战应用的过程中，陈瑜整理出了一本”胜战台账”，上面记录着每次任务复盘中提出的问题：临时绕行超出续航使用计划、指控站与机务站协同不紧……在她心中，始终牢记着一句话：”成绩属于过去，问题才是推动工作的’引擎’。”

这样的深刻感悟，源于令她印象深刻的一次考核。当时，考核过程中因”信号误判”，最终被判定不及格。考核结束后，陈瑜把自己一人关在了训练室里，将目光紧紧锁在信号频谱图上，一遍又一遍地仔细研读，深化记忆。见班长如此执着，女兵们也纷纷回到了训练室。

“班长，加练算我们一份！”几双温暖有力的手同时搭在了陈瑜略显瘦削的肩头。已近深夜，星光透过玻璃，洒落在这一张张年轻朝气的面庞上，她们的眼中跳动着同样炽热的火焰，那是在难关面前不服输的倔强，更是对胜利不懈追求的渴望。

“我们所有人都拧成一股绳，开弓没有回头箭。”此后，女子无人机班的强化训练全方位展开。2 个月后，陈瑜带领班组将理论考核刷到接近满分；无人机组装时间缩短一半；在某新型无人机首飞任务中更是以默契的配合化解了突发险情。看着连队荣誉墙上新增的集体三等功荣誉牌，这群女兵向战拼搏的劲头更足了。

陈瑜和战友们始终瞄准未来战场，积极探索无人化作战的制胜机理，前进的脚步从未停歇。”近年来，随着无人化作战力量发展，对无人装备相关人才的需求也逐渐增大。”陈瑜深知，要想抢占未来战争制高点，打开体系”新视界”，就必须加大人才培养力度。

过去的一年，陈瑜将目光聚焦在无人机作战人才培养上。”过去训练盯着’飞得好’，现在更关注’怎么飞才能打赢’。”陈瑜坦言，这种”带着敌情起飞”的转变，正是近年来她和战友们思想上最为深刻的”蝶变”。

“12年前参军时，我渴望改变自己；现在，我想和战友们一起改变未来。”蔚蓝的天空下，这位年轻女兵明亮的眼眸中闪耀着光芒。

Google Translation

NPC Deputy Chen Yu: Let Youth Shine in War Research

Source: China Military Network Author: Liu Zhen Li Qingtong Editor: Wang Can Release: 2025-03-09

NPC deputy Chen Yu: Let youth shine in war research

■China Military Network reporter Liu Zhen Li Qingtong

Poster production: Sun Yue Xu Zhanhu

Back to the delegation’s residence, NPC deputy Chen Yu suddenly stopped. She looked up at the sky that was wiped by the spring breeze, and the corners of her mouth unconsciously rose, revealing a comfortable smile.

Just seeing this scene, the reporter walked quickly to Chen Yu and greeted her softly. Hearing the reporter's voice, Chen Yu turned around and said with emotion: "We often have such good weather over there, the same pure and warm blue sky."

As a drone flight controller, although he also controls a fighter and soars in the clouds, Chen Yu's sight is always focused on the small screen in the command and control cabin. During a mission, Chen Yu stayed at her post in the command cabin for more than four months until the mission was successfully completed. She recalled, "Although I was 'flying' in the sky during that time, I actually only saw a group of flight data feedback."

Comrades said that Chen Yu's eyes always revealed a sense of tenacity and concentration. Four years ago, she was still the "gold medal operator" of the communications company. On the three-foot machine, she set a record of "zero error in a thousand transfers", and all the soldiers she led were backbones. But whenever she heard the roar on the training ground, her eyes couldn't help but drift out the window. "I also want to rush to the front line and let youth and the 'battlefield' talk directly."

In 2021, the news came that the brigade had formed the first female drone class, and Chen Yu wrote a transfer application overnight. From the "gold medal operator" of the communications company to the first female drone class leader in the brigade, from ensuring victory to the invisible battlefield, for Chen Yu, "excitement is far greater than pressure" in front of dreams. From the first contact with drones to mastering drone control, she led her comrades to race against time, faced challenges again and again, and formed combat effectiveness in less than a year.

In the process of exploring the actual combat application of drones, Chen Yu compiled a "victory account book", which recorded the problems raised in each mission review: temporary detours exceeded the endurance use plan, the command station and the maintenance station did not coordinate tightly... In her heart, she always kept in mind a sentence: "Achievements belong to the past, and problems are the 'engine' that drives work."

Such a profound feeling came from an assessment that impressed her. At that time, she was eventually judged to have failed due to "signal misjudgment" during the assessment. After the assessment, Chen Yu locked herself in the training room, locked her eyes on the signal spectrum diagram, and read it carefully over and over again to deepen her memory. Seeing the squad leader so persistent, the female soldiers also returned to the training room.

"Squad leader, count us in for extra training!" Several pairs of warm and powerful hands were placed on Chen Yu's slightly thin shoulders at the same time. It was late at night, and the starlight shone through the glass onto these young and energetic faces. The same fiery flame danced in their eyes, which was the stubbornness of not giving up in the face of difficulties, and the desire for unremitting pursuit of victory.

"We are all united, and there is no turning back once the bow is drawn." Since then, the intensive training of the women's drone class has been carried out in all directions. Two months later, Chen

Yu led the team to get close to full marks in the theoretical assessment; the drone assembly time was shortened by half; and in the first flight mission of a new type of drone, the sudden danger was resolved with tacit cooperation. Looking at the newly added collective third-class merit honor plaque on the company's honor wall, this group of female soldiers is more motivated to fight.

Chen Yu and his comrades have always aimed at the future battlefield, actively explored the winning mechanism of unmanned combat, and never stopped moving forward. "In recent years, with the development of unmanned combat forces, the demand for unmanned equipment-related talents has gradually increased." Chen Yu knows that in order to seize the commanding heights of future wars and open up the "new horizon" of the system, it is necessary to increase the intensity of talent training.

In the past year, Chen Yu has focused on the training of UAV combat talents. "In the past, training focused on 'flying well', but now we focus more on 'how to fly to win'." Chen Yu frankly said that this change of "taking off with enemy information" is the most profound "butterfly change" in her and her comrades' thinking in recent years.

"When I joined the army 12 years ago, I was eager to change myself; now, I want to change the future with my comrades." Under the blue sky, the young female soldier's bright eyes shined with light.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16374146.html

克敌制胜靠什么？军队代表委员：应擦亮这把"利刃"

来源：中国军网 作者：毛志文 崔然 责任编辑：于海洋 发布：2025-03-09

气为兵神，勇为兵本。

迎着春之召唤，军队代表委员肩扛使命共赴盛会。在队伍中间，始终澎湃着这样一种昂扬奋进的力量。



全国人大代表、陆军第 82 集团军某旅张冬旭在"代表通道"回答记者提问。中国军网记者 李庆桐摄

挺立如松、字句铿锵，眉宇间透着英气，硬汉营长张冬旭走上”代表通道”，浓郁的战斗气息扑面而来。

血性胆气，是军人敢打善拼的不竭动能。擦亮战斗精神这把”利刃”，战场上才能底气十足、豪气充盈。

对话代表委员，积淀的军人本色尽显——

或是来自英雄连队，带着”红色印记”一往无前；或是有胆魄、善深耕，脚踏实地、久久为功；或是冲锋不止，让”英雄气”接续传承……

而在他们身后，”后浪”正奔涌向前。

底色

“有了信仰，才能在战场上迸发战斗激情”

一把弯曲的刺刀，是人大代表赵松对老连队历史最具象化的理解。



赵松近影。 金 硕摄

从参军入伍到任”硬骨头六连”第 44 任连长，从作为新兵首次在连史馆参观到给一茬茬官兵讲解，过去在六连时，赵松对”硬骨头精神”内涵的认识是”实时更新”的。每次望着件件老物件，前辈们血战到底的画面就会在眼前延展开来——

77 年前的那个冬夜，天降大雪，六连老英雄刘四虎赤膊冲进敌群，拿着刺刀与 10 余名敌人拼杀，一连刺死 7 个敌人，自己身上却 11 处负伤，最终昏倒在了战壕里，而他手中那把刺刀已经拼弯了……

英雄之气在天地山河间激荡，也熔铸进了历史的年轮。



“八一勋章”获得者韦昌进。（资料图）

每次听到英雄事迹，韦昌进委员的内心都会同频共振，仿佛又与自己的战斗青春”相遇”了。

和赵松一样，当年来到军营后，韦昌进才知道，小时候在《开国大典》纪录片中看到的第一支走过天安门的受阅方阵，就是由他所在部队的官兵抽组而成的。

“原来，这支部队是从井冈山一路打出来的，还在朝鲜战场立下汗马功劳，被外国军队称为’王牌’！”

如星辰、似灯塔，英雄精神指引着英雄儿女慷慨赴难。当祖国发出召唤，韦昌进立即随部队开赴边疆，走上了血火交融的战场。

后来，追逐着光的人，自己也成为了光。

为什么是他们？能在国家需要时挺身而出、横刀立马？因为他们有共同的理想和坚定的信念，因为他们心系祖国命运与民族兴衰。

“一定要树立政治信仰，有了信仰，才能在战场上迸发战斗激情。”韦昌进觉得，当然还要有对我们红色江山发自内心的热爱。

心有所向，才会向险而行、矢志不渝。



工作中曾文龙指导陈杨。路佳晨摄

“下潜”高原，这是曾文龙委员近半军旅时光的写照。作为负责联合作战保障的工程师，他主动背着几十公斤的设备”走出去”，每年有一半以上的时间都在雪域高原爬冰卧雪，西部边防最艰苦偏远的阵地和哨所都有他的足迹。

“‘行走’在外，自然条件是十分恶劣的，这就需要精神力量的支撑。”来自黄继光故乡、从小听着红色故事长大的曾文龙，理想就是考军校走入军营。

而来了，就从未想过离开，再苦再累也咬牙坚持。”从军校到战位，我一直在和这一个专业打交道，我一辈子就想干好这一件事。”曾文龙语气坚定。

英雄，是激励后人的不灭火炬，也是锻造军人血性的永恒火焰。传承红色基因，就是要永葆革命军人勇猛顽强、逢敌亮剑的战斗作风。

“如果明天就上战场，我能不能像王成一样英勇奋战？”看着电影《英雄儿女》长大的韦昌进，曾经经常自问自答，今天，这句话也可以问给每一名官兵。

培塑

“在风雨中磨砺，在任务中摔打”

接过先辈的钢枪，把初心使命写在行动中、落在战位上，也是完成了一场跨越时光的告慰。而在投身练兵备战的时代大潮中，每名军人都应有股敢打敢冲的精气神。



西西玛近影。

“战斗精神是人民军队的独特优势和特质”，来自猎鹰突击队的西西玛委员认为，战斗精神不是天生固有的，需要精心培塑与打磨，”要在风雨中磨砺，在任务中摔打”。

一次国外集训结束后，一枚带有 2 ㎝钢钉的勋章被拍进了猎鹰突击队特战队员杨振的胸膛，这是委内瑞拉”猎人学校”特有的授予奖章的方式。

在这个让人闻风丧胆的地方，第一次参加”虐俘”课目训练，杨振的身体就被倒吊着淹入水中，此后，冲冷水、熏瓦斯、藤条抽打等更是家常便饭。5 个月的时间，参训的每一天杨振仿佛都在生与死的边缘挣扎。

当接近意志力极限时，是众多国旗中的那一抹红又激发出了杨振的无限可能。”像战斗一样严酷训练，才能锤炼出最顶尖的特战精兵，我可以说用生命捍卫了国旗荣光。”

提到这一细节，西西玛的眼中有些闪烁。他最清楚，走出国门参加比武竞赛，可能到最后比拼的就是战斗意志。

在”国家队”多年的实战化训练工作中，西西玛看了太多坚定且自信的身影，为了快一步、先一秒、多一环，他们把自己锻造成钢铁战士，”新时代的中国军人依然可爱如昨”。

从入伍之初对枪着迷的好苗子到成为当之无愧的”狙击枪王”，这一路，人大代表陈晶走了十年。狙击，本就是孤独且枯燥的，历尽艰辛不说，坎坷也”如影随形”。

全军特种兵比武，已通过层层选拔，却在备战中意外受伤遗憾退出……作为”英勇善战连”连长，陈晶明白，没有什么困难是不可攻坚的、没有什么胜利是争取不到的，面对眼前的困难，只有攻克。”英勇善战、勇猛决胜”，这八个字的连队战斗精神，始终巍然于连队官兵的心间。

越是和平时期，越要让精神之力融入到血液中、深植在骨髓里。

在”硬骨头六连”，战争年代传承下来的”三股劲”早已在官兵身上化作了蓬勃动力。军士唐雄在参加上级比武时，是所有选手中年龄最大的，50 公里行军、与蓝军对抗……在完成最后一个障碍战术动作时，已达到体能极限的他用牙咬住枪背带坚持到了最后，到达终点时已满嘴是血……

在优秀的团队中，人人都想变得更加优秀。

去年，在参加军地青年典型分享交流活动中，陈晶结识了坚守不同战位的优秀战友们，他意识到，点点星光汇聚，便可点亮前行之路。

续写

“连队厚重的历史，是一代代官兵共同写就的”

“爸爸，我想拿起武器去打仗。”一天，参观完党史馆后，小家伙突然严肃地表达着自己的想法，回想儿子在近代史展板前驻足了很久，西西玛也就读懂了他的小心思。

春风化雨，润物无声。西西玛觉得，这和带兵的道理是相通的。

为兄为父为人生导师，他认为，带兵人需要和战士们共同写好三本书——战士的成长之书、战士干部共同的奋进之书，同时干部要修炼成一本好书，让战士们从中有所启迪、有所收获。

由一颗心抵达更多心灵，这是一场持久的接力——

西西玛始终和基层官兵共同奋战在演训一线，毕竟一支队伍的战斗精神取决于指挥员的辐射带动。把精神坐标立起来，先”燃烧”自己，队伍的士气也就被点燃了；

行走高原，曾文龙向来都是身体力行。可对于军士陈杨这个徒弟的培养，他又放开了手脚，跳出只做些基础性工作的常规模式。去年，陈杨也被评为了”最美新时代革命军人”，与师傅同为”最美”；



陈晶近影。张仲彪摄

前些年，作为首席教练员，陈晶带队重返比武场，优秀狙击手、”狙击精英”、”狙击枪王”……一份份亮眼的成绩单成为他履历中闪亮的”勋章”。

血性来自艰苦的磨砺，也来自榜样的激励。

“硬骨头六连”硬在哪里？在干部骨干的带领下，六连的战士个个都过硬，赵松说：”连队厚重的历史，就是由这一代代硬气的官兵共同写就的。”

走上平凡岗位，韦昌进也续写着战场风骨，持续在战位上发光发热。作为全国政协委员，他多次深入基层一线，广泛听取民之关切，先后围绕培育提振英雄文化、培养青少年战斗精神等提交了提案。

“要善于放大战士们的优势，弘扬正能量，心气提振了，战斗精神就被进一步激发了。”韦昌进说，永远不要忘记自己来自哪里，永远要记得自己始终是个兵。

你听，倒数的时钟，攻坚的号令。铆足干劲，站好自己这班岗，时代的荣光会镌刻在每一名官兵的心头。

（中国军网记者 毛志文 崔然）

Google Translation

What Do We Rely on to Defeat The Enemy? Military Representatives: We Should Polish This "Sharp Blade"

Source: China Military Network Author: Mao Zhiwen Cui Ran Editor: Yu Haiyang Release: 2025-03-09

Qi is the god of soldiers, and courage is the foundation of soldiers.

Facing the call of spring, military representatives shouldered their mission and went to the grand event. In the middle of the team, there is always such a high-spirited and forging ahead force.

National People's Congress representative and a brigade of the 82nd Army Group of the Army Zhang Dongxu answered reporters' questions in the "Delegate Channel". Photo by Li Qingtong, a reporter from China Military Network

Standing upright like a pine tree, with sonorous words and heroic spirit between his eyebrows, tough battalion commander Zhang Dongxu walked onto the "Delegate Channel", and a strong fighting atmosphere came to his face.

Blood and courage are the inexhaustible kinetic energy for soldiers to dare to fight and fight. Polishing the "sharp blade" of fighting spirit can make you full of confidence and heroic spirit on the battlefield.

In the dialogue with the deputies and members, the accumulated qualities of the soldiers are fully revealed - some are from the heroic company, carrying the "red mark" and marching forward; some are courageous, good at deep cultivation, down-to-earth and long-term; some are charging without stopping, so that the "heroic spirit" can be passed on... And behind them, the "new wave" is rushing forward.

Background

"Only with faith can the passion for fighting burst out on the battlefield"

A curved bayonet is the most concrete understanding of the history of the old company by Zhao Song, a NPC representative.

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Recent photo of Zhao Song. Photographed by Jin Shuo

From joining the army to serving as the 44th company commander of the "Hard Bone Sixth Company", from visiting the company history museum for the first time as a new recruit to explaining it to officers and men, when he was in the Sixth Company in the past, Zhao Song's understanding of the connotation of the "Hard Bone Spirit" was "updated in real time". Every time

I look at the old objects, the scenes of the predecessors fighting to the end will unfold before my eyes--

On that winter night 77 years ago, it snowed heavily. Liu Sihu, an old hero of the Sixth Company, rushed into the enemy group with bare chest, holding a bayonet and fighting with more than 10 enemies. He stabbed 7 enemies in a row, but he was wounded in 11 places. He finally fainted in the trench, and the bayonet in his hand was bent...

The heroic spirit was stirring between the world and the mountains and rivers, and was also melted into the rings of history.

Wei Changjin, the winner of the “August 1st Medal”. (Data map)

Every time I heard about the heroic deeds, Wei Changjin’s heart would resonate with the same frequency, as if he had “met” his fighting youth again.

Like Zhao Song, after arriving at the military camp that year, Wei Changjin knew that the first parade formation that he saw in the documentary “The Founding Ceremony of the Nation” when he was a child, which passed through Tiananmen Square, was composed of officers and men from his unit.

“It turns out that this unit fought all the way from Jinggangshan, and also made great contributions in the Korean battlefield, and was called “ace” by foreign troops!” Like stars and lighthouses, the heroic spirit guides heroic sons and daughters to bravely fight. When the motherland called, Wei Changjin immediately followed the troops to the border and stepped onto the battlefield of blood and fire. Later, those who chased the light became the light themselves. Why are they? Can they stand up and stand up when the country needs them? Because they have common ideals and firm beliefs, because they care about the fate of the motherland and the rise and fall of the nation. “We must establish political beliefs. Only with beliefs can we burst out fighting passion on the battlefield.” Wei Changjin felt that of course we must also have a heartfelt love for our red country. Only when we have a goal in mind can we go to danger and be unswerving. 69e978cdb4af526f684a940c9f32ff92.jpg Zeng Wenlong guides Chen Yang at work. Photo by Lu Jiachen

“Diving” into the plateau is a reflection of the nearly half of Zeng Wenlong’s military career. As an engineer responsible for joint combat support, he took the initiative to “go out” with dozens of kilograms of equipment on his back. He spent more than half of his time climbing ice and lying in the snow on the snowy plateau every year. His footprints can be found in the most difficult and remote positions and outposts in the western border.

“Walking” outside, the natural conditions are very harsh, which requires the support of spiritual strength.” Zeng Wenlong, who came from Huang Jiguang’s hometown and grew up listening to red stories, had the ideal of entering the military academy and entering the barracks.

Once he came, he never thought of leaving, and he gritted his teeth and persisted no matter how hard or tired he was. “From the military academy to the combat position, I have been dealing with this profession, and I want to do this well all my life.” Zeng Wenlong said firmly.

Heroes are the eternal torch that inspires future generations and the eternal flame that forges the blood of soldiers. To inherit the red gene is to always maintain the revolutionary soldiers’ brave and tenacious fighting style and to draw their swords against the enemy.

“If I go to the battlefield tomorrow, can I fight as bravely as Wang Cheng?” Wei Changjin, who grew up watching the movie “Heroic Sons and Daughters”, used to ask himself and answer himself. Today, this question can also be asked to every officer and soldier.

Cultivation

“Sharpen in the wind and rain, and fight in the mission”

Taking over the steel guns of the predecessors, writing the original mission in action and landing on the battle position, is also a consolation across time. In the tide of the times of training and preparing for war, every soldier should have the spirit of daring to fight and rush.

Xi Xima’s recent photo.

“Fighting spirit is the unique advantage and trait of the people’s army.” Xi Xima, a member of the Falcon Commando, believes that fighting spirit is not inherent in nature, and needs to be carefully cultivated and polished, “to be sharpened in the wind and rain, and to be beaten in the mission.”

After a foreign training camp, a medal with a 2cm steel nail was slapped into the chest of Yang Zhen, a special combat member of the Falcon Commando. This is the unique way of awarding medals in the Venezuelan “Hunter School”.

In this dreaded place, Yang Zhen was hung upside down and submerged in water for the first time in the “torture of prisoners” training. After that, cold water, gas, and cane whipping were commonplace. During the five months of training, Yang Zhen seemed to be struggling on the edge of life and death every day.

When he was close to the limit of his willpower, it was the red among the many national flags that inspired Yang Zhen’s infinite possibilities. “Only by training as harshly as fighting can we forge the top special combat elites. I can say that I defended the glory of the national flag with my life.”

When mentioning this detail, Xi Xima’s eyes flickered a little. He knew best that going abroad to participate in competitions might be a competition of fighting will in the end.

In the years of practical training of the “national team”, Xi Xima has seen too many determined and confident figures. In order to be one step faster, one second ahead, and one more ring, they have forged themselves into steel warriors. “Chinese soldiers in the new era are still as lovely as yesterday.”

From a good seedling who was fascinated by guns at the beginning of joining the army to becoming a well-deserved “sniper king”, it took 10 years for NPC representative Chen Jing to go this way. Sniping is lonely and boring. Not only is it hard, but it is also full of ups and downs.

He has passed the selection of the special forces of the whole army, but he was accidentally injured in the preparation and regretfully withdrew... As the commander of the “brave and good at fighting company”, Chen Jing understands that there is no difficulty that cannot be overcome and no victory that cannot be won. In the face of the difficulties in front of him, he can only overcome them. “Brave and good at fighting, brave and decisive”, these eight words of the company’s fighting spirit have always been in the hearts of the company’s officers and men.

The more peaceful the time, the more we should let the spiritual power integrate into the blood and deeply rooted in the bone marrow.

In the “hard-boned sixth company”, the “three forces” inherited from the war years have long been transformed into vigorous power in the officers and men. When Sergeant Tang Xiong participated in the competition, he was the oldest among all the contestants. He marched 50 kilometers and fought against the blue army... When he completed the last obstacle tactical action, he had reached his physical limit and bit the gun strap with his teeth to persist to the end. When he reached the finish line, his mouth was full of blood...

In an excellent team, everyone wants to become better.

Last year, when participating in the military and local youth typical sharing and exchange activities, Chen Jing met excellent comrades who adhered to different positions. He realized that the gathering of stars can light up the way forward.

Continuation

“The company’s heavy history is written by generations of officers and men”

“Dad, I want to pick up weapons and go to war.” One day, after visiting the Party History Museum, the little guy suddenly expressed his thoughts seriously. Recalling that his son had stopped in front of the modern history display board for a long time, Xi Xima also understood his little thoughts.

The spring breeze is like rain, moistening things silently. Xi Xima feels that this is the same as the principle of leading soldiers.

As a brother, father and life mentor, he believes that leaders need to write three books with soldiers - a book of soldiers’ growth, a book of soldiers’ and cadres’ common endeavors, and cadres should cultivate themselves into a good book so that soldiers can be inspired and gain something from it.

From one heart to more hearts, this is a long-lasting relay -

Xi Xima has always fought together with grassroots officers and men on the front line of training and exercise. After all, the fighting spirit of a team depends on the radiation and drive of the

commander. Set up the spiritual coordinates, “burn” yourself first, and the morale of the team will be ignited;

Walking on the plateau, Zeng Wenlong has always practiced what he preaches. But for the training of his apprentice, Sergeant Chen Yang, he let go and jumped out of the conventional mode of doing only basic work. Last year, Chen Yang was also named “the most beautiful revolutionary soldier in the new era”, and was the “most beautiful” with his master;

Chen Jing’s recent photo. Photo by Zhang Zhongbiao

A few years ago, as the chief coach, Chen Jing led the team back to the competition field. Excellent sniper, “sniper elite”, “sniper gun king”... a series of brilliant transcripts have become shining “medals” in his resume.

Bloodiness comes from hard tempering and also from the encouragement of role models.

What is the hard-boned Sixth Company? Under the leadership of cadres and backbones, all the soldiers of the Sixth Company are tough. Zhao Song said: “The company’s heavy history is written by generations of tough officers and men.”

Taking up an ordinary post, Wei Changjin also continued to write the battlefield style and continued to shine in the battle position. As a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, he has gone deep into the grassroots many times, listened to the concerns of the people extensively, and submitted proposals on cultivating and boosting the heroic culture and cultivating the fighting spirit of young people.

“We must be good at magnifying the advantages of the soldiers and promoting positive energy. When the spirit is boosted, the fighting spirit will be further stimulated.” Wei Changjin said, never forget where you come from, and always remember that you are always a soldier.

Listen, the countdown clock is the call to attack. Work hard and do your job well. The glory of the times will be engraved in the hearts of every officer and soldier.

(China Military Network reporter Mao Zhiwen Cui Ran)

http://www.81.cn/zq_208553/jdt_208554/16374144.html

军营观察丨探寻”一堂好课”的标准

[Part 1]

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“优秀政治教员”成长记

■解放军报特约记者 李佳豪 张石水

前不久，西部战区陆军某部组织年度表彰奖励颁奖仪式。因在战区陆军组织的”三会一好”政治教员比武中表现出色，某旅林教导员再次获评”优秀政治教员”。

连续多年参加”三会一好”政治教员比武，林教导员是大家熟悉的老面孔。这次颁奖现场，也亮相了众多新面孔——此次受表彰的”优秀政治教员”中，不少是首次参加比武获奖的后起之秀。

“林教导员，我新兵入营时的第一堂课就是你讲的”“我参加旅里组织的政治教员集训，看过你上次参赛的授课视频”……颁奖仪式结束后，不少获评”优秀政治教员”的官兵主动找到林教导员交流。

林教导员向各位战友提议：”能不能让我学习一下你们的授课教案？”就这样，当天晚上，一场基层思想政治教育交流会在会议室举行，大家纷纷拿出自己的”精彩一课”与战友们分享。

带着期待，一名刚毕业不久的新排长登台授课。他的这堂课让林教导员感到新风扑面。

这是一堂主题为”关心关爱士兵”的授课。与传统教案不同，这堂授课是由几名新兵写给家人的书信开头，中间穿插着连队士兵在干部骨干关爱下的成长故事，最后以一段退伍战士在离队前向班长们深情告白的视频结尾。

“将官兵书信、士兵日记、家人嘱托等元素融入授课，能够提升教育的亲和力、感染力。”在笔记本上，林教导员这样写道，”同时，这也是实现官兵自我教育的一种方式。”

这是林教导员坚持多年的习惯——每当看到新颖的教育形式、鲜活的施教方法，听到富有哲理的金句、发人深思的授课事例，他都会记在笔记本上，并借鉴运用到自己的授课中。

“把话筒交给战士，兵的语言、兵的形象更容易让战士接受，往往能够取得意想不到的效果”“想要提高思想政治教育的针对性和精准性，带兵人既要善于聆听’思想的鼓点’，更要善于打出’合奏的节拍’”……接下来的业务交流中，林教导员的笔记本上，又记录了几页关于如何改进基层思想政治教育的思考。

“虽然我是一名’老政工’，但我还是从大家的授课中学到许多。”讨论中，林教导员说，”你们的授课充满时代气息，让思想政治教育打开了新天地、展现了新风貌。让我们共同努力，上好新时代的思想政治教育课。”

探寻”一堂好课”的标准

■孙官玺 孙红川 解放军报特约记者 李佳豪 张石水



西部战区陆军某旅开展心理服务下基层活动。何　溢摄

“什么样的教育授课，才可以称得上是一堂好课？”参加完上级年度表彰奖励颁奖仪式后，西部战区陆军某旅林教导员对这个问题有了新的思考。对于这个问题的探索，几乎贯穿了他多年的军旅生涯。

回想任指导员初期，他认为”一份内容丰富的教案+制作精良的课件”是问题的答案。然而，随着经验积累，他渐渐发现，这个问题似乎没有”标准答案”。

比如，首次参加”三会一好”政治教员比武时，他目睹一名选手以歌曲解析为课，讲述了几首耳熟能详的军歌背后的感人故事，引得台下官兵潸然泪下，至今仍被不少战士津津乐道。

又比如，在一次政治教员集训中，一名战士在授课中加入了时下深受青年官兵欢迎的脱口秀形式，赢得大家热烈掌声。最终，这堂形式新颖的授课入选上级”精品课资源库”，并排在点击榜前列。

“整合教育内容、调控教育比例，规范’课表式’教育计划”“根据官兵现实思想情况，区分人员类别搞教育，避免干部、军士、义务兵同吃’一锅饭’的问题”……这些心得感悟都被他记在笔记本上。多年来，林教导员记满了 6 个本子，也对何为”一堂好课”有了更多思考。

这次参加战区陆军”三会一好”政治教员比武，林教导员再次记录了 20 余页听课笔记。他说：”对于我们基层政治教员而言，’如何上一堂好课’是一个常态化课题。”

教育不是博眼球、抖包袱，而是”用思想的子弹射向思想的靶标”

这是一堂画面感很强的授课——

台上，授课选手采用视频混剪的方式，将连队历年来参加大项任务、演习演训的精彩视频，呈现在官兵眼前。

然而，授课评分公布后，他的成绩并不理想。

“与其说这是一堂教育课，不如说更像是一部单位宣传片。”在点评环节，台下评委一针见血地指出，”教育绝非’拍大片’。这些视频内容看似很热闹，但看完后给官兵带来什么启发，其中又有多少教育意义呢？”

这是一名并不被看好的参赛选手——

与其他参赛选手相比，这名选手平时有些沉默寡言。在登上授课席前，大家为他捏了一把汗。

让大家没想到的是，这名选手的授课却征服了台下官兵。他旁征博引、拓展延伸，从武器装备演变史，讲到军事科技未来发展趋势；从装备性能参数，讲到各类武器在战场上的实际运用。内容厚实、知识性强、信息量大，课堂氛围一度很”燃”。

最终，这名本不被看好的选手，获得授课评比环节的高分。

一堂”炫目而不叫座”的课，一匹出其不意的”黑马”……这样的反差，坚定了林教导员的观念：无论思想政治教育如何创新，”内容”始终是”一堂好课”的关键所在。

“若把教育比作’包包子’，那么教案内容就是’馅料’，所谓’包子好吃不在褶上’，提高授课内容质量才是首位。”在笔记本上，他写下这样的听课笔记，”教育不是博眼球、抖包袱，而是’用思想的子弹射向思想的靶标’，因此必须坚持’内容为王’。”

这也与战区陆军党委的抓教思路不谋而合。近年来，他们针对教育指向性、问题针对性、解惑实效性不强等问题，要求基层政治教员根据形势变化、官兵思想确定教育内容，规范提出 6 项备课要素，即要求授课内容必须具备聚焦现实思想的”靶点”、旗帜鲜明的”观点”、提供佐证的”事例”、贴近官兵的”语言”等，确保用真理说服人、用真情感染人、用真实打动人。

形式是内容的载体，只有彼此连接，教育才能真正”入心入脑”

一堂授课开始后，某部刘指导员给台下每名官兵发了一页白纸、一根铅笔，请大家画出心目中”新时代革命军人的模样”：”不需要画得多好、多像，只需要大家把你认为新时代革命军人应具备的要素画出来。”

对此，官兵开始动笔作画。有人画了一面党旗，”听党指挥是永远不变的军魂”；有人画了一双拳头，”新时代革命军人必须具备过硬打赢本领”；有人画了一座界碑，”我们就是祖国的边防线”；还有人画了一轮圆月，”从军意味着奉献，一家不圆万家圆”……

官兵作画完毕，刘指导员将大家的作品收集在一起，利用绘画软件将不同元素整合在一张纸上。瞬时，一个立体饱满的军人形象跃然眼前。紧接着，他话锋一转：”请大家对照这个模样，看一看自己身上缺了什么。”

就这样，一场”美术课”变成了一次自我检视。在短暂沉默过后，官兵们纷纷亮出自身存在的缺点不足，提出改正方案：”躺平不是新时代革命军人的样子，我要知重负重，为部队建设奋斗”“追名逐利不是新时代革命军人的样子，不能盯着虚名干工作”“违规违纪更不是新时代革命军人的样子，我们应该在遵纪守法上当好表率”……

“授课除了讲，还可以画、唱、演、舞、跑。”听完这堂以美术为载体的教育课，林教导员在自己的笔记本上写下心得——教育内容和形式创新之间的关系，就好比”载货的车”与”过车的桥”，只要能让”货车”顺利通过，无论是吊桥、拱桥还是石板桥，都能称为”好桥”。

接下来的一堂授课，某部陈中队长为听众搭建了一座截然不同的”桥”。

在这堂关于”缓解心理压力、构建和谐军营”的课上，陈中队长没有搬出晦涩难懂的专业理论，也没有一味地向官兵灌输”心灵鸡汤”，而是采取换位思考的方式，扮演了一名遇到思想困惑的战士，转而向在场的官兵寻求疏解办法。

面对陈中队长模拟出的情况，战友们纷纷出谋划策，给他讲道理、鼓士气，帮助他排解困惑。”我遇到过同样的思想困惑，可自己怎么也走不出来。”一名战士在课后由衷谈道，”所谓’不识庐山真面目，只缘身在此山中’，有些事情，只有站在旁观者的角度才能看得通透。得益于这堂课，提供了角色换位机会，让我得以站在旁人的视角去思考，真正与自己’和解’。”

“形式是内容的载体，只有彼此连接，教育才能真正’入心入脑’。”受到这堂课的启发，林教导员在笔记本上写下感悟，”教育不一定非得拘泥于’讲’与’听’，一场讨论、一次谈心交心，都能成为’一堂好课’。”

“基层教育方法形式的不断创新，得益于上级的大力支持。”林教导员介绍，近年来，战区陆军党委坚持效果导向，以对战斗力贡献率为评价依据，不断探索创新教育方式，提出”什么方式管用就用什么方式，部队需要什么教育就开展什么教育”的思路，鼓励基层政治教员大胆创新。

正如林教导员所言，在随后的评比中，各种形式多样的教育方法层出不穷，令人耳目一新。相关经验也被林教导员详细地记录在笔记本上，成为他探索”一堂好课”的宝贵创意。

在实践中归纳总结，在学习中博采众长，才能提升教育质效

授课开始后，林教导员没有急于开口，而是播放了一段自己休假期间拍摄的视频——他先是欣喜地登上国产 C919 大型客机，画面一转，他出现在高耸入云的上海某大厦脚下，几天游览过后，他又乘坐高铁抵达首都北京……

虽然摸不清他”葫芦里卖的什么药”，但这段视频吸引了在场官兵的注意。

“你能从这段视频中看到什么？”林教导员发问后，不少战士纷纷起身发言，”美食美景”“繁华都市”……闻此，他微笑点头：”大家讲得对，不过我却看到了别的东西，那就是我们国家的科技进步。”话音刚落，这堂授课的标题出现在大屏幕上——《下好科技创新先手棋，着力推动高质量发展》。

“说实话，这堂课不好讲。”在课后交流时，林教导员打了个比方，”其实上教育课和开商店有相似之处，首先要引起消费者的注意，吸引他走进你的门店。否则，酒香也怕巷子深。”

眼看官兵的注意力被吸引，林教导员开始切入授课内容：”国产大飞机投入运营，标志着中国航空工业取得了新进步；那座直插云霄的大厦，里面汇聚着众多新兴产业公司，是国内知名的人工智能、大数据计算等高科技研发中心；我们的京沪高铁，则是目前世界上运营时速最快的铁路之一，其背后是中国领先世界的交通网……”一堂课下来，台上林教导员讲得有声有色、台下战士们听得津津有味。

课程进入尾声，林教导员将话筒交给台下官兵：”现在请大家分享一下，你外出旅游时看到过什么科技景观。”许多战士纷纷举手发言：”我休假时去看了’中国天眼’，那场景太壮观了”“我去海南省文昌市旅游时，有幸观看了一次火箭发射，那一发火箭搭载了多颗卫星，是真正的’一箭多星’”……待大家发言完毕，林教导员道出结语：”科技兴则民族兴，科技强则国家强。科技是第一生产力、第一竞争力，是国家强盛之基。”语毕，台下响起热烈掌声。

最终，林教导员的授课取得高分。

“‘一堂好课’必须经过精心设计。”在和大家分享经验时，他仍以”商店营业”打比方说，”只有先吸引官兵走进’门店’，才能向他们’介绍产品’，让大家接受你的观点，进而提高互动性，增强’用户黏性’。”

“教育是一门实践科学，在实践中归纳总结，在学习中博采众长，才能提升教育质效。”虽然这场”三会一好”政治教员比武落下帷幕，但带给林教导员的思考还在继续。回到基层，在最近的几次授课中，他将学习借鉴的经验做法运用在课堂上，取得良好效果。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation 丨 Exploring the Standard of “A Good Class”

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Sun Guanxi Sun Hongchuan Li Jiahao Zhang Shishui Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-03-10

“Outstanding Political Director” Growth Story

■Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Li Jiahao Zhang Shishui

Not long ago, a certain unit of the Western Theater Command Army organized an annual commendation and award ceremony. Due to his outstanding performance in the “Three Meetings and One Good” Political Director competition organized by the theater command army, Instructor Lin of a certain brigade was once again named “Outstanding Political Director”.

Instructor Lin is a familiar old face who has participated in the "Three Meetings and One Good" Political Director competition for many consecutive years. Many new faces also appeared at the award ceremony this time-many of the "Outstanding Political Directors" commended this time are rising stars who won awards for the first time in the competition.

"Instructor Lin, you taught me the first lesson when I was a new recruit in the camp." "I participated in the Political Director training organized by the brigade and watched the video of your last competition." After the award ceremony, many officers and men who were awarded "Outstanding Political Director" took the initiative to find Instructor Lin to communicate.

Instructor Lin proposed to his comrades: "Can I learn your teaching plan?" In this way, a grassroots ideological and political education exchange meeting was held in the conference room that night, and everyone took out their own "wonderful lesson" to share with their comrades.

With expectation, a new platoon leader who had just graduated took the stage to give a lecture. His class made Instructor Lin feel a fresh breeze.

This is a lecture with the theme of "Caring for Soldiers". Unlike traditional lesson plans, this lecture begins with letters written by several recruits to their families, interspersed with the growth stories of company soldiers under the care of cadres and backbones, and finally ends with a video of a retired soldier confessing his love to the squad leaders before leaving the team.

"Incorporating elements such as letters from officers and men, soldiers' diaries, and family members' instructions into teaching can enhance the affinity and appeal of education." In his notebook, Instructor Lin wrote, "At the same time, this is also a way to achieve self-education for officers and men." This is a habit that Instructor Lin has adhered to for many years. Whenever he sees a new form of education, a fresh teaching method, hears a philosophical golden sentence, or a thought-provoking teaching example, he will write it down in his notebook and apply it to his own teaching. "Give the microphone to the soldiers, and the soldiers' language and image are easier for the soldiers to accept, which often achieves unexpected results." "If you want to improve the pertinence and accuracy of ideological and political education, the leaders must be good at listening to the 'drumbeat of thought' and be good at playing the 'beat of ensemble'"... In the following business exchanges, Instructor Lin's notebook recorded several pages of thoughts on how to improve grassroots ideological and political education. "Although I am an 'old political worker', I still learned a lot from your lectures." During the discussion, Instructor Lin said, "Your lectures are full of the spirit of the times, which has opened up new horizons and shown a new look for ideological and political education. Let us work together to teach ideological and political education in the new era."

Exploring the standard of "a good class"

■Sun Guanxi, Sun Hongchuan, Liberation Army Daily special correspondents, Li Jiahao, Zhang Shishui

A brigade of the Western Theater Command Army carried out a grassroots psychological service activity. Photo by He Yi

“What kind of education can be called a good class?” After attending the annual commendation and award ceremony of the superior, Instructor Lin of a brigade of the Western Theater Command Army had a new thought on this issue. The exploration of this issue has almost run through his many years of military career.

Looking back to the early days of his tenure as an instructor, he believed that “a rich lesson plan + well-made courseware” was the answer to the question. However, as he accumulated experience, he gradually discovered that there seemed to be no “standard answer” to this question.

For example, when he participated in the “Three Meetings and One Good” Political Director competition for the first time, he witnessed a contestant using song analysis as a lesson, telling the touching stories behind several familiar military songs, which made the officers and men in the audience cry, and many soldiers still talk about it with relish.

For example, in a Political Director training camp, a soldier added the talk show format that is currently popular among young officers and men in his lecture, winning warm applause from everyone. In the end, this novel lecture was selected into the superior “Excellent Course Resource Library” and ranked at the top of the click list.

“Integrate educational content, regulate educational proportions, and standardize the ‘timetable-style’ education plan”, “Educate according to the actual ideological situation of officers and men, and distinguish between personnel categories to avoid the problem of cadres, sergeants, and conscripts eating ‘one pot’”... These insights were all recorded in his notebook. Over the years, Instructor Lin has filled 6 notebooks and has also thought more about what is a “good lesson”.

This time, participating in the Theater Command Army’s “three meetings and one good” Political Director competition, Instructor Lin once again recorded more than 20 pages of lecture notes. He said: “For our grassroots Political Directors, ‘how to give a good class’ is a normalized topic.”

Education is not about attracting attention or shaking off baggage, but “shooting ideological targets with ideological bullets”

This is a lecture with a strong sense of picture-

On the stage, the lecturer used a video mix-cut method to present the company’s wonderful videos of participating in major tasks and exercises over the years to the officers and men.

However, after the lecture scores were announced, his results were not ideal.

“Rather than saying this is an educational class, it is more like a unit propaganda film.” In the commentary session, the judges below the stage pointed out incisively, “Education is by no means ‘making a blockbuster’. These videos seem to be very lively, but what inspiration do they bring to the officers and men after watching them, and how much educational significance do they have?”

This is a contestant who is not optimistic-

Compared with other contestants, this contestant is usually a bit taciturn. Before he took the lecture seat, everyone was worried about him.

What everyone didn't expect was that the lecture of this contestant conquered the officers and men below the stage. He cited a wide range of sources and expanded on the history of the evolution of weapons and equipment, and talked about the future development trend of military technology; from the performance parameters of equipment to the actual application of various weapons on the battlefield. The content is rich, knowledgeable, and informative, and the classroom atmosphere was once very "burning".

In the end, this contestant who was not optimistic about the teaching received a high score in the teaching evaluation.

A "dazzling but not popular" class, an unexpected "dark horse"... Such a contrast has strengthened the concept of Instructor Lin: no matter how the ideological and political education is innovated, "content" is always the key to "a good class".

"If education is compared to 'making dumplings', then the content of the lesson plan is the 'filling'. As the saying goes, 'the folds are not the key to making dumplings delicious', improving the quality of the teaching content is the first priority." In his notebook, he wrote down the following lecture notes, "Education is not about attracting attention or shaking off baggage, but about 'shooting ideological targets with ideological bullets', so we must insist on 'content is king'." This also coincides with the teaching ideas of the Theater Command Army Party Committee. In recent years, in response to the problems of education orientation, problem targeting, and lack of effectiveness in solving doubts, they have required grassroots Political Directors to determine the content of education based on changes in the situation and the thoughts of officers and men, and standardized the six elements of lesson preparation, namely, the teaching content must have a "target" that focuses on realistic thoughts, a clear-cut "viewpoint", "examples" that provide evidence, and "language" that is close to officers and men, etc., to ensure that people are persuaded with truth, infected with true feelings, and moved with reality. Form is the carrier of content. Only by connecting them can education really "enter the heart and mind".

After a class started, Instructor Liu of a certain unit gave each officer and soldier a piece of white paper and a pencil, and asked everyone to draw the "appearance of a revolutionary soldier in the new era" in their minds: "You don't need to draw it well or how similar it is. You just need to draw the elements that you think a revolutionary soldier in the new era should have."

In response, the officers and men began to paint. Some drew a party flag, "obeying the party's command is the eternal soul of the army"; some drew a pair of fists, "a revolutionary soldier in the new era must have a strong ability to win"; some drew a boundary monument, "we are the border of the motherland"; and some drew a full moon, "joining the army means dedication, one family is not round, thousands of families are round"...

After the officers and men finished painting, Instructor Liu collected everyone's works together and used painting software to integrate different elements on a piece of paper. Instantly, a three-dimensional and full image of a soldier appeared before his eyes. Then, he changed the subject: "Please compare yourself with this and see what you are missing."

In this way, an "art class" became a self-examination. After a brief silence, the officers and men revealed their shortcomings and proposed correction plans: "Lying flat is not the way of a revolutionary soldier in the new era. I must shoulder heavy responsibilities and strive for the construction of the army." "Chasing fame and fortune is not the way of a revolutionary soldier in the new era. We cannot work for fame." "Violating regulations and discipline is not the way of a revolutionary soldier in the new era. We should set a good example in abiding by laws and regulations."...

"In addition to speaking, you can also draw, sing, act, dance, and run." After listening to this education class with art as the carrier, Instructor Lin wrote down his thoughts in his notebook-the relationship between educational content and form innovation is like a "cargo truck" and a "bridge for passing cars". As long as the "truck" can pass smoothly, whether it is a suspension bridge, an arch bridge or a stone slab bridge, it can be called a "good bridge."

In the next class, Captain Chen of a certain unit built a completely different "bridge" for the audience.

In this class on "relieving psychological pressure and building a harmonious military camp", Captain Chen did not bring out obscure professional theories, nor did he blindly instill "chicken soup for the soul" to the officers and men. Instead, he took the approach of thinking from the perspective of others, played the role of a soldier who encountered ideological confusion, and turned to the officers and men present to seek solutions.

Faced with the situation simulated by Captain Chen, his comrades-in-arms came up with ideas, explained the truth to him, boosted his morale, and helped him resolve his confusion. "I have encountered the same ideological confusion, but I just can't get out of it." A soldier said sincerely after the class, "As the saying goes, 'I don't know the true face of Mount Lu because I am in it'. Some things can only be seen clearly from the perspective of an observer. Thanks to this class, I have the opportunity to change roles, which allows me to think from the perspective of others and truly 'reconcile' with myself."

"Form is the carrier of content. Only when they are connected can education really 'enter the heart and mind'." Inspired by this class, Instructor Lin wrote down his thoughts in his notebook, "Education does not necessarily have to be confined to 'speaking' and 'listening'. A discussion or a heart-to-heart talk can become a 'good class'."

"The continuous innovation of grassroots education methods and forms has benefited from the strong support of superiors." Instructor Lin introduced that in recent years, the Party Committee of the Theater Command Army has adhered to the effect-oriented approach, based on the

contribution rate to combat effectiveness, and constantly explored and innovated education methods, and put forward the idea of ”using whatever method works and carrying out whatever education the troops need”, encouraging grassroots Political Directors to innovate boldly.

As Instructor Lin said, in the subsequent evaluation, various forms of educational methods emerged in an endless stream, which was refreshing. Instructor Lin also recorded the relevant experience in detail in his notebook, which became his valuable creativity in exploring “a good class”.

Only by summarizing and summarizing in practice and learning from others in learning can the quality and effectiveness of education be improved

After the lecture began, Instructor Lin did not rush to speak, but played a video he shot during his vacation - he first boarded the domestic C919 large passenger plane with joy, and then the picture turned, he appeared at the foot of a towering building in Shanghai. After a few days of sightseeing, he took the high-speed rail to the capital Beijing...

Although it was unclear what he was up to, this video attracted the attention of the officers and men present.

“What can you see from this video?” After Instructor Lin asked, many soldiers stood up and spoke, “Delicious food and beautiful scenery” and “prosperous city”... Hearing this, he smiled and nodded: “Everyone is right, but I saw something else, that is, the scientific and technological progress of our country.” As soon as the voice fell, the title of this lecture appeared on the big screen - “Make the first move in scientific and technological innovation and strive to promote high-quality development.”

“To be honest, this class is not easy to teach.” During the post-class exchange, Instructor Lin made an analogy, “In fact, teaching an education class is similar to opening a store. First of all, you have to attract the attention of consumers and attract them to walk into your store. Otherwise, even if the wine is good, it will not be appreciated if it is not well known.” Seeing that the officers and men’ attention was attracted, Instructor Lin began to cut into the content of the class: “The operation of domestically produced large aircraft marks a new progress in China’s aviation industry; the building that reaches the sky, which gathers many emerging industry companies, is a well-known domestic high-tech research and development center for artificial intelligence, big data computing, etc.; our Beijing-Shanghai high-speed railway is currently one of the fastest operating railways in the world, and behind it is China’s world-leading transportation network...” After a class, Instructor Lin spoke vividly on the stage, and the soldiers listened with relish. As the course came to an end, Instructor Lin handed the microphone to the officers and men in the audience: “Now please share what technological landscapes you have seen when you travel.” Many soldiers raised their hands and spoke: “I went to see the ‘China Sky Eye’ during my vacation, and the scene was so spectacular.” “When I traveled to Wenchang City, Hainan Province, I was fortunate to watch a rocket launch. That rocket carried multiple satellites, which was a true

‘multiple satellites in one rocket’”... After everyone finished speaking, Instructor Lin made a conclusion: “The nation will prosper if science and technology prosper, and the country will be strong if science and technology is strong. Science and technology is the first productivity, the first competitiveness, and the foundation of a strong country.” After speaking, warm applause broke out from the audience.

In the end, Instructor Lin’s lecture received high scores.

“A ‘good class’ must be carefully designed.” When sharing his experience with everyone, he still used the analogy of “store business” and said, “Only by attracting soldiers to the ‘store’ first can you ‘introduce products’ to them, let everyone accept your point of view, and then improve interactivity and enhance ‘user stickiness’.” “Education is a practical science. Only by summarizing and summarizing in practice and learning from others in learning can the quality and effectiveness of education be improved.” Although the “three meetings and one good” Political Director competition has come to an end, it has brought Lin Instructor Lin’s thinking. Back at the grassroots level, in the recent few lectures, he applied the experience and practices he learned and borrowed in the classroom, and achieved good results.

http://www.81.cn/zq_208553/jdt_208554/16374144_2.html

[Part 2]

军营观察丨探寻”堂好课”的标准

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：孙官玺 孙红川 李佳豪 张石水 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-03-10

让教育奔着现实问题和活思想去

■干作余

当下，社会环境多样化对广大官兵的思想观念、价值取向、行为准则等带来不小冲击。如何直面变化，抓好思想政治教育，守好理论灌输主阵地，是各级带兵人需要思考并解决的问题。

思想政治教育从本质上讲是做人的工作，要增强其针对性、实效性，就要对准活思想、找准契合点，让教育奔着现实问题和活思想去，这样的教育，才能实现精准滴灌、走心入脑。

教育的目的是培养人、塑造人、引导人。实践证明，准确把握部队倾向性问题和官兵活思想，教育就会接地气、聚兵心，就能句句讲到点子上、讲到心坎里。现在，部队的教育资源越来越丰富，教育手段越来越先进，少数教育者却不得其法，其中一个重要原因是没有聚焦官兵的活思想。有的热衷照抄照搬，当文件材料的”搬运工”，讲出来的东西缺乏热气、不接地气；有的一味生硬灌输，忽略官兵关注的现实矛盾，找不准解决问题的突破口；还有的看不懂”网生代”官兵的”新思维”、看不惯他们的”新行为”，把教育人变成教训人。

思想政治教育是在人的头脑里搞建设，其生命力和活力源于创新、系于务实。新时代青年官兵思想活跃，灵活运用教育形式，创新使用文艺节目、互动问答等官兵喜闻乐见的方式灌输理论、引导交流，政治教育才能因时而进、因势而新，取得积极成效。

活思想是动态变化的，不同身份、不同学历、不同岗位的官兵，内心的思想困惑也有很大区别。作为带兵人，深入调研、找准问题根源是关键。要下沉到矛盾集中的群体、任务繁重的单位，通过学懂法规文件、摸清思想动态、体察具体困难，做到有的放矢、精准滴灌。

聚焦活思想，当好”调音师”，敢于直面热点问题，引导官兵交流思想、交锋观点，在讨论辨析中切实匡正思想认知、澄清模糊认识、廓清是非界限，这样的教育才更让官兵听得进、学得懂、记得住，真正使教育走进官兵、赢得兵心。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation 丨 Exploring the Standard of “A Good Class”

[Part 2]

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Let education run towards real problems and living thoughts

■ Do more

At present, the diversification of the social environment has brought a lot of impact on the ideological concepts, value orientations, and behavioral norms of the majority of officers and men. How to face the changes, do a good job in ideological and political education, and guard the main position of theoretical indoctrination is a problem that leaders at all levels need to think about and solve.

Ideological and political education is essentially a work of being a person. To enhance its pertinence and effectiveness, it is necessary to focus on living thoughts and find the right points of fit, so that education can run towards real problems and living thoughts. Only in this way can education achieve precise drip irrigation and go into the heart.

The purpose of education is to cultivate, shape, and guide people. Practice has proved that by accurately grasping the tendency problems of the troops and the living thoughts of officers and men, education will be down-to-earth and gather the hearts of soldiers, and every sentence can be said to the point and to the heart. Now, the educational resources of the army are becoming more and more abundant, and the educational methods are becoming more and more advanced, but a few educators are not able to do it. One of the important reasons is that they do not focus on the living thoughts of officers and men. Some are keen on copying and pasting, acting as “porters” of documents and materials, and what they say lacks enthusiasm and is not grounded; some blindly indoctrinate, ignore the real contradictions that officers and men are concerned about, and cannot

find the breakthrough to solve the problem; others cannot understand the “new thinking” of the “net-born” officers and men, and cannot stand their “new behavior”, turning education into teaching.

Ideological and political education is to build in people’s minds, and its vitality and vitality come from innovation and depend on pragmatism. Young officers and men in the new era have active thoughts, flexibly use educational forms, and innovatively use art programs, interactive questions and answers and other methods that officers and men like to instill theories and guide exchanges. Only in this way can political education advance with the times and be innovative with the trend, and achieve positive results.

Living thoughts are dynamic, and officers and men of different identities, different academic qualifications, and different positions have very different ideological confusions in their hearts. As a leader, in-depth research and finding the root cause of the problem are the key. We should go down to the groups with concentrated contradictions and units with heavy tasks, learn laws and regulations, understand ideological trends, and understand specific difficulties, so as to achieve targeted and precise drip irrigation.

Focus on active thoughts, be a good “tuner”, dare to face hot issues, guide officers and men to exchange ideas and confront views, and effectively correct ideological cognition, clarify vague understandings, and clarify the boundaries of right and wrong in discussions and analysis. Only such education can make officers and men listen, learn, and remember, and truly make education accessible to officers and men and win their hearts.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16374145.html

热爱并坚守，他们是盛开在查果拉的”鲜花”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：宋伟坤 陈武斌 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-03-10

查果拉——

寒哨春花开

■宋伟坤 解放军报特约通讯员 陈武斌



战士给格桑花浇水。



冰川巡逻。



吴晨晨在查果拉主峰执勤。连队官兵提供

初春，海拔 5300 多米的查果拉哨所依然寒风凛凛，哨楼如同一根钢钉，铆在冰山之上。那里的风，似乎永远不知疲倦，吹得国旗猎猎作响，却吹不散守哨官兵心头的思念。

一级上士吴晨晨已在哨所坚守了 16 个春秋，对于查果拉的风雪早已习以为常。

哨所迎来开山季。清晨，他站在哨楼前迎接日出，一份春天的气息扑面而来。”班长，嫂子给你寄的包裹到了。”哨楼下一个声音传来，吴晨晨心头满是欣喜——这个年初就从家乡寄出的包裹，因为大雪封山，未能被及时送到哨所。

下哨回到宿舍，吴晨晨满怀期待地打开包裹，只见塑料泡沫箱中还有 2 个小包裹。那是一包花种和一幅水粉画。

打开包着花种的纸盒，吴晨晨的心被温暖包围。想起每次探亲结束时，妻子王平平都会送他到车站，吴晨晨的心中又涌上一丝内疚。从相识到相知，这对夫妻总是聚少离多。妻子给了吴晨晨一个温暖的家，而他却始终对这个家亏欠太多。

两人在春天相识。那次吴晨晨休假回家，通过朋友介绍认识了王平平。初见时，两人都有些拘谨，不知道该聊些什么。吴晨晨长期在高原哨所任职，面庞晒得黝黑，人也不怎么健谈。

王平平大学毕业后有了一份令人羡慕的工作，给她介绍对象的朋友不少，但王平平从小就敬佩军人。在交流中，她被吴晨晨的真诚所打动，最终与吴晨晨携手走进婚姻的殿堂。

查果拉，藏语意为”鲜花盛开的地方”。哨所驻地自然条件恶劣，除了延绵的雪山，连鸟兽都鲜有出现。当地牧民将查果拉称为”鲜花哨所”，并非因为这里鲜花可觅，而是在牧民心中，边防军人就是盛开在查果拉的”鲜花”。

哨所建起阳光棚，官兵在这里栽种蔬菜、绿植，在一茬茬官兵不懈努力下，格桑花也在阳光棚绽放。那年王平平过生日，吴晨晨在阳光棚与她视频通话，看到雪山上绽放格桑花，她感动极了。

从那以后，王平平每隔一段时间便会寄来各种花种。从仙人掌、仙人球，到银杉、红柳，每一种植物都是她精心挑选的。

阳光棚面积不大，雪山冻土不利于植物扎根，官兵就从山下背土上哨。驻地寒潮袭来，一场暴雪过后，棚内温度陡降，原本种活的花一夜间枯萎了。吴晨晨和战友们清晨跑进阳光棚，看到打蔫儿的花朵，全都心疼坏了。

翌年开山时，吴晨晨收到王平平寄来的信：”兵在雪山扎根，查果拉就永远有春天。只要不放弃，哨所还会迎来春花开。”吴晨晨开始带人研究高原气候和植物生长习性，尝试种植耐寒、抗旱的花种。在地方科研人员的帮助下，杜鹃、格桑花先后在雪山寒哨扎根。

每年冬天，哨所周围一片白雪皑皑，但阳光棚内却是一派春色。战友们下哨后，都会在这里给家人打电话。阳光棚是温暖的港湾，盛开着”坚守之花”“爱情之花”“亲情之花”……每一种花，都是战士心中的珍宝。

有了花，雪山哨所的冬天，有了春天的气息。如今军嫂来队探亲，都会随身携带一包耐寒、抗旱的花种。她们希望哨所有花，希望雪山寒哨充满生机与活力，点缀缤纷色彩。

放下手中的花种，吴晨晨的目光落在了那幅水粉画上——一片油菜花田中，一家三口追逐嬉戏，脸上洋溢着幸福的笑容。每次和妻女打完电话，女儿都会用稚嫩的声音询问：”爸爸，你什么时候才能回家？”

吴晨晨就会告诉女儿：”等家乡的油菜花开的时候。”

那年女儿上小学了，美术老师带着她画了一幅油菜花田。放学后，小家伙高兴地让妈妈把这幅画拍给爸爸看。

电话这头，吴晨晨即将到观察哨执勤，他看着女儿的画，眼眶红了。走出宿舍，走进风雪中，他的脑海出现一个画面：妻女站在家门口，等待着他回家。

在今年开山时，他又一次收到女儿画的油菜花田，吴晨晨格外感动。他爬上哨楼，眺望远处的群山，心中悄然绽放一片花海。

他知道，无论哨所的环境多么艰苦，无论与家人相隔多远，那份对美好生活的向往和坚守都会像花一样，在哨所官兵心中盛开。无论身在何处，家的温暖、家人的牵挂，是军人最坚强的铠甲。

Google Translation

Love and Stick to it, They Are the “Flowers” Blooming in Chaguola

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Song Weikun Chen Wubin Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-03-10

Chaguola——Spring flowers bloom in the cold sentry

■Song Weikun People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Chen Wubin

Soldiers water the Gesang flowers.

Glacier patrol.

Wu Chenchen is on duty at the main peak of Chaguola. Provided by company officers and men [Chaguola is a military outpost at an elevation of 5.261m (17,260ft) above the sea level, located in Yadong County of the Tibet region of China, part of its Shigatse Prefecture.]

In early spring, the Chaguola sentry post at an altitude of more than 5,300 meters is still cold and windy, and the sentry tower is like a steel nail riveted on the iceberg. The wind there seems to be tireless forever, blowing the national flag fluttering, but it can’t blow away the thoughts of the sentry officers and men.

First Sergeant Wu Chenchen has been stationed at the sentry post for 16 years, and has long been accustomed to the wind and snow in Chaguola.

The sentry post ushered in the opening season. In the early morning, he stood in front of the sentry tower to greet the sunrise, and a breath of spring came to his face. “Squad leader, the package sent by your sister-in-law has arrived.” A voice came from the next sentry tower, and Wu Chenchen was full of joy - the package sent from his hometown at the beginning of the year was not delivered to the sentry post in time because of the heavy snow.

After leaving the sentry and returning to the dormitory, Wu Chenchen opened the package with great expectation, and saw that there were two small packages in the plastic foam box. It was a package of flower seeds and a gouache painting.

Opening the paper box containing the flower seeds, Wu Chenchen's heart was surrounded by warmth. Thinking of his wife Wang Pingping sending him to the station at the end of each visit, Wu Chenchen felt a little guilty. From acquaintance to understanding, the couple always spend less time together and more time apart. His wife gave Wu Chenchen a warm home, but he always owed too much to this family.

The two met in the spring. That time Wu Chenchen went home on vacation and met Wang Pingping through a friend's introduction. When they first met, they were a little restrained and didn't know what to talk about. Wu Chenchen has been working at the plateau outpost for a long time. His face is tanned and he is not very talkative.

After graduating from university, Wang Pingping got an enviable job. Many friends introduced her to potential partners, but Wang Pingping has admired soldiers since she was a child. During the communication, she was moved by Wu Chenchen's sincerity and finally walked into the palace of marriage with Wu Chenchen.

Chaguola means "a place where flowers bloom" in Tibetan. The natural conditions of the outpost are harsh. In addition to the continuous snow-capped mountains, even birds and animals are rarely seen. Local herdsmen call Chaguola the "flower outpost", not because flowers can be found here, but in the hearts of herdsmen, border guards are the "flowers" blooming in Chaguola.

The outpost built a sun shed, where officers and men planted vegetables and green plants. With the unremitting efforts of officers and men, Gesang flowers also bloomed in the sun shed. That year, Wang Pingping had a birthday, and Wu Chenchen had a video call with her in the sun shed. Seeing Gesang flowers blooming on the snow-capped mountains, she was very moved.

Since then, Wang Pingping has sent various flower seeds every once in a while. From cacti and prickly pear to silver fir and red willow, each plant is carefully selected by her.

The area of the sun shed is not large, and the frozen soil of the snowy mountain is not conducive to the rooting of plants, so the officers and men carry soil from the foot of the mountain to the sentry post. A cold wave hit the station, and after a blizzard, the temperature in the shed dropped sharply, and the flowers that were originally planted withered overnight. Wu Chenchen and his comrades ran into the sun shed in the morning and saw the wilted flowers, and they were all heartbroken.

When the mountain was opened the following year, Wu Chenchen received a letter from Wang Pingping: "Soldiers take root in the snowy mountains, and Chaguola will always have spring. As long as you don't give up, the outpost will usher in spring flowers." Wu Chenchen began to lead people to study the plateau climate and plant growth habits, and tried to plant cold-resistant and drought-resistant flower seeds. With the help of local scientific researchers, azaleas and gesang flowers took root in the cold outposts of the snowy mountains.

Every winter, the outpost is surrounded by snow, but the sun shed is full of spring. After leaving the post, the comrades would call their families here. The sun shed is a warm harbor, with “flowers of perseverance”, “flowers of love”, “flowers of family affection” in full bloom... Each flower is a treasure in the hearts of soldiers.

With flowers, the winter of the snowy mountain outpost has the breath of spring. Nowadays, when military wives come to visit their relatives in the team, they will bring a bag of cold-resistant and drought-resistant flower seeds with them. They hope that the outpost will have flowers, and hope that the snowy mountain cold outpost will be full of vitality and vitality, and embellished with colorful colors.

Putting down the flower seeds in his hand, Wu Chenchen’s eyes fell on the gouache painting-a family of three chasing and playing in a rapeseed field, with happy smiles on their faces. Every time he finished a phone call with his wife and daughter, his daughter would ask in a childish voice: “Dad, when can you go home?”

Wu Chenchen would tell his daughter: “Wait until the rapeseed flowers in my hometown bloom.”

That year, his daughter went to elementary school, and the art teacher took her to paint a rapeseed field. After school, the little guy happily asked his mother to take a picture of the painting and show it to his father.

On the other end of the phone, Wu Chenchen was about to go to the observation post for duty. He looked at his daughter’s painting and his eyes were red. Walking out of the dormitory and into the wind and snow, a picture appeared in his mind: his wife and daughter were standing at the door of the house, waiting for him to go home.

When he opened the mountain this year, he once again received a rapeseed field painted by his daughter, and Wu Chenchen was particularly moved. He climbed up the sentry tower and looked at the mountains in the distance, and a sea of flowers quietly bloomed in his heart.

He knew that no matter how difficult the environment of the post was, no matter how far away from his family, the yearning and perseverance for a better life would bloom like flowers in the hearts of the officers and men of the post. No matter where you are, the warmth of home and the care of your family are the strongest armor for soldiers.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16374710.html

列兵走上”先锋人物”领奖台,第 72 集团军某旅以战选人育人

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：姜晓晨 童祖静 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-03-13

列兵走上”先锋人物”领奖台

——第七十二集团军某旅以战选人育人的一段经历

■姜晓晨 解放军报特约记者 童祖静

前段时间，第 72 集团军某旅举行”先锋人物”颁奖典礼，一名列兵登台领奖，在官兵中引发热议。

这名战士名叫李大征，入伍仅一年。令记者有些意外的是，他去年的军事训练总评成绩并没有排在前列。

带着疑问，记者走进李大征所在连队一探究竟。

“李大征入伍时间较短，基础体能尚在提升阶段，因此总体成绩不高。”该连指导员告诉记者，李大征此次能够获得荣誉，得益于他对部队战斗力建设作出的贡献。

原来，李大征是一名”持证入伍”的特长兵，入伍前就是学校小有名气的无人机飞控手。来到连队后，他主动报名参加上级组织的无人机飞控手集训比武，通过刻苦训练、顽强拼搏，最终在比武竞赛中取得单课目第二名的好成绩。

后来，他又成为集团军小型无人机飞控专业唯一一名列兵教练员，带教出一批无人机专业骨干。

“虽只是一名列兵，但能在上级组织的比武中获得佳绩并不容易，应该给予奖励。”在参赛人选推荐阶段，李大征所在营党委全力举荐。

对此，也有官兵存有疑虑：”凭借’一招鲜’就能’吃遍天’，那以后谁还追求全面发展、全面过硬呢？”

“基础课目当然要练好，但小李的体能成绩不理想只是暂时的，他的多项成绩一直在稳步提升。”讨论中，该旅党委态度一致：新装备列装后，有的官兵存在畏难情绪，一味盯着”米秒环”，不钻研运用新技术，我们要把”战斗力贡献率”作为评优评先的硬杠杠，大力表彰在新技术运用上作出突出贡献的官兵，树牢向战为战导向。

最终，大家一致同意推荐李大征参评旅队”先锋人物”。连队还安排体能骨干与他结成对子，帮助尽快补足短板。

结合这段经历，该旅组织基层官兵围绕”如何当一名好兵”等主题开展群众性讨论，引导大家牢固立起向战练兵、为战育人的鲜明导向。

“好兵就要平时过得硬，战时打得赢。”二级上士张广太告诉记者，他前一年参加旅综合演训时，面对”蓝军”多次袭扰依然顺利完成工程保障任务，年底也被旅里评为”先锋人物”。

“闻战则喜、不畏艰险、敢打敢拼，这些特质我总能在’好兵’身上看到。”对此，一级军士长孙波感同身受。去年孙波带队参加上级比武，李大征就是其中一员。

“不论资历看能力，按照战斗力贡献率给予荣誉激励，如今已成为官兵的普遍共识。”孙波说。

翻开旅队荣誉簿，记者看到，”油料尖兵”胡安康、”财务尖兵”蒋凯等一大批年轻战士被聘为”首席教练员”；通过广泛开展”师承带教”活动，20多名列兵走上主战岗位，38人当上技术骨干；建立高级军士”人才库”，10余名高级军士在不同战位发光发热……随着人才培养机制不断优化完善，该旅官兵牢固立起战斗力标准，岗位成才、战位建功的信心持续高涨。

记者感言

树牢”战斗力贡献率”导向

■童祖静

硬币两面看，人才不求全。如果仅从”米数、秒数、环数”等方面来衡量，李大征的个人成绩并不突出，但从对”战斗力贡献率”的角度来讲，他的表现可圈可点。他不仅能自身练就过硬技能，在比武场上脱颖而出，还能发挥特长，带教出一批无人机专业骨干，对部队战斗力建设带来显著效益。

当前，一大批高学历官兵进入军营，大量新武器、新装备列装使用，为能打胜仗提供了人才和物质基础。但是，”枪自己是不会动的，需要有勇敢的心和强有力的手来使用它”。虽然每名官兵都有各自的优长与短板，但作为军人，始终要牢固树立战斗力这个唯一的根本的标准，面向未来战场练兵，着力提高战斗力贡献率，而非一味盯着在比武中拿奖概率高的课目练。

因此，在工作和训练中，各部队要树立提高战斗力贡献率的良好导向，探索完善荣誉激励机制，坚持”打仗需要什么就苦练什么，部队最缺什么就专攻精练什么”，引导官兵紧盯强敌对手练强本领，把部队的人才优势和科技优势转化为能力优势、制胜优势。

Google Translation

Privates Took to the Podium to Receive the “Pioneer Figure”, and a Certain Brigade of The 72nd Group Army Selected and Educated People Through Combat

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Jiang Xiaochen Tong Zujing Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-03-13 06:32:47

Privates took to the podium to receive the “pioneer figure”

——An experience of a certain brigade of the 72nd Group Army selecting and educating people through combat

■ Jiang Xiaochen People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Tong Zujing

Some time ago, a certain brigade of the 72nd Group Army held a “pioneer figure” award ceremony, and a private soldier took the stage to receive the award, which caused heated discussions among officers and men.

The soldier’s name is Li Dazheng, and he has been in the army for only one year. What surprised the reporter was that his overall military training score last year was not ranked at the top.

With doubts, the reporter walked into Li Dazheng’s company to find out.

“Li Dazheng has been in the army for a short time, and his basic physical fitness is still in the stage of improvement, so his overall performance is not high.” The company instructor told reporters that Li Dazheng was able to receive the honor this time thanks to his contribution to the combat effectiveness of the troops.

It turned out that Li Dazheng was a “certified soldier” and was a well-known drone pilot in the school before joining the army. After arriving at the company, he took the initiative to sign up for the drone pilot training competition organized by the superiors. Through hard training and tenacious struggle, he finally won the second place in the single subject in the competition.

Later, he became the only private instructor of the small drone flight control specialty of the group army, and trained a group of drone professional backbones.

“Although he is only a private soldier, it is not easy to achieve good results in the competition organized by the superiors, and he should be rewarded.” During the recommendation stage of the contestants, the party committee of Li Dazheng’s battalion made every effort to recommend him.

In this regard, some officers and men have doubts: “If you can “eat everything” with “one trick”, then who will pursue all-round development and all-round excellence in the future?” “Of course, basic subjects must be practiced well, but Xiao Li’s unsatisfactory physical fitness results are only temporary, and his many results have been steadily improving.” During the discussion, the brigade party committee had a consistent attitude: after the new equipment was put into service, some officers and men were afraid of difficulties and kept staring at the “meter-second ring” instead of studying and applying new technologies. We must use the “combat effectiveness contribution rate” as a hard bar for evaluation and commendation of officers and men who have made outstanding contributions in the application of new technologies, and establish a strong orientation for war. In the end, everyone unanimously agreed to recommend Li Dazheng to participate in the evaluation of the brigade’s “pioneer”. The company also arranged for physical fitness backbones to pair up with him to help make up for the shortcomings as soon as possible. In combination with this experience, the brigade organized grassroots officers and men to carry out mass discussions on themes such as “How to be a good soldier” to guide everyone to firmly establish a clear orientation of training for war and educating people for war. “A good soldier must be strong in peacetime and win in wartime.” Second Sergeant Zhang Guangtai told reporters that when he participated in the brigade’s comprehensive exercise the year before, he successfully completed the engineering

support task in the face of multiple harassments from the “blue army” and was named a “pioneer” by the brigade at the end of the year.

“I always see these qualities in ‘good soldiers’: they are happy to hear about war, are not afraid of hardships, and dare to fight and fight.” First Sergeant Sun Bo empathizes with this. Last year, Sun Bo led the team to participate in the competition of superiors, and Li Dazheng was one of them.

“Regardless of qualifications, we look at abilities, and give honor incentives according to the contribution rate of combat effectiveness. Now it has become a common consensus among officers and men.” Sun Bo said.

Opening the honor book of the brigade, the reporter saw that a large number of young soldiers, such as “Oil Pioneer” Hu Ankang and “Financial Pioneer” Jiang Kai, were hired as “chief trainers”; through the extensive “teaching and apprenticeship” activities, more than 20 privates took up the main combat positions, and 38 people became technical backbones; a “talent pool” of senior sergeants was established, and more than 10 senior sergeants shined in different combat positions... With the continuous optimization and improvement of the talent training mechanism, the officers and men of the brigade have firmly established the combat effectiveness standards, and their confidence in becoming talents in their positions and making contributions in their combat positions continues to rise.

Reporter’s comments

Firmly establish the “combat effectiveness contribution rate” orientation

■ Tong Zujing

Look at both sides of the coin, and talents do not seek perfection. If measured only from the aspects of “meters, seconds, and rings”, Li Dazheng’s personal performance is not outstanding, but from the perspective of “combat effectiveness contribution rate”, his performance is remarkable. He can not only develop excellent skills and stand out in the competition, but also give full play to his expertise and train a group of professional backbones of drones, bringing significant benefits to the combat effectiveness construction of the troops.

At present, a large number of highly educated officers and men have entered the military camp, and a large number of new weapons and equipment have been put into use, providing the talent and material basis for winning the battle. However, “the gun itself will not move, and it needs a brave heart and a strong hand to use it”. Although each officer and soldier has his own strengths and weaknesses, as a soldier, we must always firmly establish combat effectiveness as the only fundamental standard, train soldiers for the future battlefield, and focus on improving the contribution rate of combat effectiveness, rather than blindly focusing on the subjects with a high probability of winning awards in the competition. Therefore, in work and training, all troops should establish a good orientation for improving the contribution rate of combat effectiveness, explore and improve the honor incentive mechanism, adhere to “train hard what is needed for war, and

specialize in what the troops lack the most", guide officers and men to focus on strong enemies and opponents to strengthen their skills, and transform the talent and technological advantages of the troops into capability advantages and winning advantages.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16374711.html

第 76 集团军某旅"肖宏阁连":像连队先辈那样去攻坚

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：马 頔 责任编辑：尚晓敏

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第 76 集团军某旅"肖宏阁连"传承发扬"打不垮、拼到底"的精神——

"像连队先辈那样去攻坚"

■马 頔

高原某地，第 76 集团军某旅一场体系训练拉开战幕。接到临机战备拉动命令，"肖宏阁连"立即向数百公里外的陌生地域机动。

一路疾驰，机动至指定点位后，连队官兵立刻加班加点展开作业。规定时限内，长达数百米的堑壕、交通壕，以及机枪碉堡、单兵掩体等工事很快构筑完成。经检验，工事设置科学合理，符合要求。

"不管遇到什么情况，这个英雄连队始终值得信任，因为每名官兵身上都能看到肖宏阁的影子。"该旅领导介绍，"肖宏阁连"是一个从解放战争烽火硝烟中走来的英雄连队。在一次阻击战中，面对敌凶猛火力，老连长肖宏阁带领全连官兵坚守阵地 72 小时，打退敌 10 多次进攻。激烈战斗中，肖宏阁壮烈牺牲，但阵地寸土未失。战后，连队被上级命名为"肖宏阁连"，并逐渐凝聚形成了"打不垮、拼到底"的战斗精神。

红色基因代代传。如何当好英雄传人、续写连队荣耀？该连官兵用实际行动给出了答案。

一次，上级组织实战化对抗训练，该连官兵抵近前沿侦察时发现，"蓝军"碉堡和工事在山顶占据有利位置，己方步战车露头就会挨打。

"要是正面强攻，'伤亡'会比较大。"连长带领大家研究感到，必须让手中的武器打得更远。

由于该型武器高原射击的数据较少，连长便带领骨干依据平原射击数据推算，指导员带着射手练射击。可即便加班加点训练，实弹射击效果仍不理想。

"拿出敢想敢为、敢做敢当、敢拼敢闯的冲劲，再高的山也能翻越，再难的事也能干成。"连长告诉大家，"老连长肖宏阁带着全连坚守阵地，直至牺牲都没有后退半步，我们也要像连队先辈那样去攻坚！"

在连队主官带动下，全连重整旗鼓投入攻关训练。不知经历了多少次失败，一个雨天，射手迪力夏提终于精准命中了目标。”打中了！”连队战友欢呼雀跃，精神振奋。

紧接着，他们又用同样的思路方法，采集到数十组某型武器的高海拔射击数据，并运用到后来的对抗训练中，有效摧毁了”蓝军”阵地。

训练结束后，他们将有关射击经验拍摄制作成教学片，逐级上报，被上级推广到高原驻训部队学习借鉴。

全连官兵能够团结一致、屡创佳绩，同样离不开密切融洽的内部关系。

高原驻训环境恶劣，指导员经常与战士谈心，及时发现解决各种问题；连长每次去训练场最早，休息最晚，遇到难题就带着大家一起攻关。这些暖心举动，激发了战士们的工作训练热情。

那一次，车队顶着寒风向复杂地域机动，一台履带车突然熄火，装甲技师胡振栋和驾驶员张壮壮第一时间钻进狭小的动力舱检修。尽管双手冻得通红，面罩上布满冰碴子，他们仍咬牙坚持，心中只有一个念头：”要拼到底，决不能影响到连队任务。”

终于，故障及时得到排除，接下来的考核，全连全员全装参加，取得优异成绩。

这几年，该连官兵充分发扬”打不垮、拼到底”的战斗精神，敢啃硬骨头、善打攻坚战，先后顺利完成多项重大任务。连队被评为”四铁”先进连队，荣立集体三等功，连长也被战区陆军表彰为”练兵备战先锋”。

Google Translation

“Xiao Hongge Company” of a Brigade of the 76th Group Army: Attack Like the Predecessors of the Company

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Ma Di Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-03-13

“Xiao Hongge Company” of a brigade of the 76th Group Army inherits and carries forward the spirit of “fighting to the end”-”Attack like the predecessors of the company”

■Ma Di

Somewhere on the plateau, a system training of a brigade of the 76th Group Army kicked off. After receiving the order to mobilize for emergency combat readiness, the “Xiao Hongge Company” immediately moved to an unfamiliar area hundreds of kilometers away.

After galloping all the way and moving to the designated point, the company’s officers and men immediately worked overtime to start operations. Within the specified time limit, trenches

hundreds of meters long, communication trenches, machine gun bunkers, single-soldier bunkers and other fortifications were quickly built. After inspection, the fortifications were set up scientifically and reasonably and met the requirements.

“No matter what situation we encounter, this heroic company is always trustworthy, because every officer and soldier can see the shadow of Xiao Hongge.” The brigade leader introduced that the “Xiao Hongge Company” is a heroic company that came from the flames of the Liberation War. In a blocking battle, facing the fierce firepower of the enemy, the old company commander Xiao Hongge led the officers and men of the company to hold their positions for 72 hours and repelled more than 10 enemy attacks. In the fierce battle, Xiao Hongge died heroically, but the position was not lost. After the war, the company was named “Xiao Hongge Company” by the superiors, and gradually formed a fighting spirit of “not being defeated and fighting to the end”.

The red gene is passed down from generation to generation. How to be a good successor of heroes and continue the glory of the company? The officers and men of the company gave the answer with practical actions.

Once, the superiors organized actual combat confrontation training. When the officers and men of the company approached the front line for reconnaissance, they found that the “Blue Army” bunkers and fortifications occupied a favorable position on the top of the mountain, and their own infantry fighting vehicles would be beaten if they showed their heads.

“If we attack head-on, the casualties will be relatively large.” The company commander led everyone to study and felt that the weapons in their hands must be able to shoot farther.

Since there is less data on plateau shooting of this type of weapon, the company commander led the backbone to calculate based on the plain shooting data, and the instructor took the shooter to practice shooting. But even with overtime training, the live-fire shooting effect is still not ideal.

“Take out the momentum of daring to think, dare to do, dare to fight, and dare to break through. No matter how high the mountain is, it can be climbed, and no matter how difficult the task is, it can be accomplished.” The company commander told everyone, “The old company commander Xiao Hongge led the whole company to hold the position, and did not retreat a step until he died. We must also attack like the predecessors of the company!”

Led by the company commander, the whole company regrouped and invested in attack training. I don’t know how many failures it has experienced. On a rainy day, the shooter Dilixiati finally hit the target accurately. “Hit it!” The company comrades cheered and were excited.

Then, they used the same thinking method to collect dozens of sets of high-altitude shooting data of a certain type of weapon, and applied it to the subsequent confrontation training, effectively destroying the “Blue Army” position.

After the training, they filmed the shooting experience and made it into a teaching film, which was reported step by step and promoted by the superiors to the plateau training troops for learning and reference.

The unity and success of the whole company's officers and men are also inseparable from the close and harmonious internal relationship.

The plateau training environment is harsh, and the instructors often talk with the soldiers to find and solve various problems in time; the company commander goes to the training ground the earliest and rests the latest every time, and takes everyone to solve problems when encountering difficulties. These heartwarming actions have inspired the soldiers' enthusiasm for work and training.

That time, the convoy maneuvered to a complex area in the cold wind, and a tracked vehicle suddenly stalled. Armored technician Hu Zhendong and driver Zhang Zhuangzhuang immediately got into the narrow power compartment for maintenance. Although their hands were red from the cold and their masks were covered with ice, they still gritted their teeth and persisted, with only one thought in their minds: "We must fight to the end and never affect the company's mission."

Finally, the fault was eliminated in time, and the whole company participated in the next assessment with full equipment and achieved excellent results.

In recent years, the officers and men of the company have fully carried forward the fighting spirit of "fighting to the end without being defeated", dared to take on tough tasks, and were good at fighting tough battles, and successfully completed many major tasks. The company was rated as an advanced company with "four irons" and won the third-class collective merit. The company commander was also commended by the theater army as a "pioneer in training and preparation."

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16374712.html

第 82 集团军某旅：”家连共育”助力官兵成长

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王飞虎 刘小云 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-03-13

第 82 集团军某旅——

“家连共育”助力官兵成长

■王飞虎 刘小云

“50 环！”前不久，第 82 集团军某旅某连举行实弹射击考核，列兵冯祥打出 50 环的好成绩，进步明显。随后，他便给家人发去一条短信：”请爸妈放心，我一定当个合格的兵。”

小冯的成长进步，既有战友帮带的功劳，也离不开家人的鼓励支持。该连指导员说，这是旅队探索”家连共育”模式助力官兵成长的一次生动实践。

笔者了解到，冯祥的外公是一名退伍老兵。去年，冯祥在外公的影响下参军入伍，在队列养成、内务整理、军事体能等方面表现突出。可在实弹射击中，他连续几次考核都不及格。虽然经常在干部骨干指导下加练，成绩还是不够稳定。

“或许是你太急于向家人证明自己，心理压力太大。”一次，小冯的母亲在电话中告诉他，”欲速则不达，你要放下心理包袱轻装上阵。”

听了母亲的话，冯祥开始调整心态，不再独自埋头琢磨，而是主动融入集体，训练时拉着身边战友分析弹道散布，请教稳定气息方法，在一点一滴中学习提升。

得知儿子进步明显，小冯的母亲给连队官兵写了一封感谢信：”你们纯朴谦逊、高尚纯洁的品质，让我真正体会到’最可爱的人’的含义，希望冯祥也能像你们一样，早日成为一名合格军人……”

捧读信件，指导员真切感受到了家庭和连队联教共育的作用。

“亲人是官兵的情感支柱，是官兵成长路上的重要力量。”该旅领导介绍，今年以来，他们结合开展家庭家教家风教育，组织开展了”上好一堂教育课、观看一部情景剧、组织一场讨论辨析、共读一封倡议信、宣传一批典型事迹”等系列活动，聚力打通家庭与部队联教共育链路，助力官兵走好军旅路。

在信息橱窗开设”涵养良好家风”专栏，宣扬军人家庭教知识、育品德的典型事迹；在战士生日、立功受奖等时机，邀请官兵亲属视频连线，共享军旅荣耀，激发训练热情……如今，官兵亲属在教育管理中发挥的作用越来越明显。

“我理解丈夫肩上的职责，孩子吵闹着要见爸爸时，我就告诉他，你的爸爸是名军人，需要守护我们的’大家’……”一次家属来队期间，二级军士长杨洪第的妻子王丹平分享起两人相恋相知的经历，让现场官兵和家属深受触动。在随后组织的”养成良好家风的长远意义”等话题讨论中，不少官兵表示，一定坚守岗位苦练本领，不辜负家人的期望和连队的培养。

“家连共育”助力官兵成长。该旅领导介绍，目前他们正在积极筹备修建托管所等惠兵设施，着力消除官兵的后顾之忧，让大家全身心投入练兵备战。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 82nd Group Army: “Home-Company Co-Education” Helps Officers and men Grow

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Feihu Liu Xiaoyun Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-03-13

A certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army——

"Home-Company Co-education" helps officers and men grow

■Wang Feihu Liu Xiaoyun

"50 rings!" Not long ago, a certain company of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army held a live-fire shooting assessment. Private Feng Xiang scored 50 rings and made obvious progress. Afterwards, he sent a text message to his family: "Please rest assured, Mom and Dad, I will definitely be a qualified soldier."

Xiao Feng's growth and progress are not only due to the help of his comrades, but also inseparable from the encouragement and support of his family. The company instructor said that this is a vivid practice of the brigade exploring the "home-company co-education" model to help officers and men grow.

The author learned that Feng Xiang's grandfather is a retired veteran. Last year, Feng Xiang joined the army under the influence of his grandfather and performed outstandingly in formation, housekeeping, and military physical fitness. But in live-fire shooting, he failed several assessments in a row. Although he often practiced under the guidance of cadres and backbones, his results were still not stable enough.

"Maybe you are too eager to prove yourself to your family, and the psychological pressure is too great." Once, Xiao Feng's mother told him on the phone, "Haste makes waste, you have to put down your psychological burden and go into battle lightly."

After listening to his mother's words, Feng Xiang began to adjust his mentality and no longer pondered alone, but took the initiative to integrate into the group. During training, he pulled his comrades around him to analyze the trajectory dispersion and ask for advice on how to stabilize the breath, learning and improving bit by bit.

Knowing that her son had made significant progress, Xiao Feng's mother wrote a thank-you letter to the company officers and men: "Your simple, humble, noble and pure qualities have made me truly appreciate the meaning of 'the most lovely person'. I hope Feng Xiang can become a qualified soldier as soon as possible like you..."

Reading the letter, the instructor truly felt the role of joint education between family and company.

"Family members are the emotional pillars of officers and men, and an important force in their growth." The leaders of the brigade introduced that since this year, they have combined family education with family style education, and organized a series of activities such as "giving a good

education class, watching a situational drama, organizing a discussion and analysis, reading a letter of initiative, and publicizing a number of typical deeds", focusing on opening up the link between family and troops to jointly educate and educate, and helping officers and men to walk the military road well.

A column "cultivating good family style" was opened in the information window to publicize the typical deeds of military families educating knowledge and cultivating morality; on the occasions of soldiers' birthdays, meritorious service and awards, etc., invite officers and men' relatives to video link, share military glory, and stimulate training enthusiasm... Nowadays, the role of officers and men' relatives in education management is becoming more and more obvious.

"I understand the responsibilities of my husband. When the child clamors to see his father, I tell him that your father is a soldier and needs to protect our "everyone"..." During a family visit to the team, Wang Danping, the wife of Second Sergeant Yang Hongdi, shared the experience of their love and understanding, which deeply touched the officers and men and their families on the scene. In the subsequent discussion on topics such as "The long-term significance of developing a good family tradition", many officers and men said that they must stick to their posts and practice hard to live up to the expectations of their families and the training of the company.

"Family-company co-education" helps officers and men grow. The brigade leaders introduced that they are currently actively preparing to build facilities such as a care center to benefit soldiers, and strive to eliminate the worries of officers and men, so that everyone can devote themselves to training and preparation for war.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16375053.html

第 83 集团军某旅：空地协同 检验立体突防作战效能

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：于海洋

2025-03-14

近日，陆军第 83 集团军某旅在豫北某综合训练场展开空地协同演练，检验部队实施立体突防、快速夺控的作战效能。

[50 second video showing helicopters flying in formation and dropping troops out from the air, who then conduct an attack.]

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 83rd Group Army: Air-ground Coordination to Test the Effectiveness of Three-Dimensional Penetration Operations

Source: China Military News Editor: Yu Haiyang

2025-03-14

Recently, a brigade of the 83rd Group Army conducted an air-ground coordination exercise at a comprehensive training ground in northern Henan to test the combat effectiveness of the troops in implementing three-dimensional penetration and rapid control.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16374875.html

陆军某旅：向战淬火，岗位砺兵谋打赢

来源：解放军报 作者：廖晓彬 喻润东 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-14

陆军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

向战淬火，岗位砺兵谋打赢

■解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬 喻润东

春日，粤东某训练场，陆军某旅一场综合对抗训练火热展开。该旅紧贴实战设置难局险局，着力引导官兵探索多兵种协同战法训法和新装备实战化应用。

“只有将学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神成效体现为从难从严练兵备战的实际行动，才能不负重托，锤炼出战场制胜的过硬本领。”训练刚结束，该旅官兵立即展开复盘研讨，查摆分析训练中暴露出的短板弱项，逐项制订改进方案。

“政治上的坚定、行动上的自觉，来源于理论上的清醒。”该旅领导介绍，为将学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神引向深入，推动部队建设高质量发展，他们结合新修订的军事训练大纲，广泛开展群众性讨论活动，引导官兵紧贴使命任务和岗位实践谈体会、话感悟，在讨论交流中找准贯彻会议精神的着力点，把学习成效转化为指导实践、推动工作的强大力量。

山地密林中，该旅某营组织侦察队员连贯展开观察报知、潜伏渗透、野外生存等课目训练，导调组针对性设置实战背景，采取多课目融合、多特情叠加等方式组织连贯考核，检验官兵专攻精练成效。”政治上的革命性锻造，激发出官兵更加高涨的训练热情，大家自觉谋战研战，积极投身险难课目训练……”该营领导介绍，官兵聚焦训练难点堵点问题建言献策，不少”金点子”被采纳，精武强能、建功战位的积极性被充分调动起来。

干部带头，身教示范。训练场上，该旅党员干部积极发挥先锋模范作用，紧盯制约战斗力提升难题集智攻关。”喊破嗓子，不如干出样子。我们要带头苦练专业技能，坚持高标准、严要求，带动广大官兵深入谋战研战，向着更高目标发起冲锋。”现场跟训的一名作训参谋说。

向战淬火，岗位砺兵谋打赢。连日来，该旅以深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神为牵引，打通”学战—研战—验战”链路，通过体系化练兵、实战化考核等方式锤炼官兵战斗本领，部队训练质效持续提升。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade: Tempering for War, Training Soldiers at Their Posts to Win

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liao Xiaobin Yu Rundong Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-14

A certain army brigade thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference——

Tempering for war, training soldiers at their posts to win

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin Yu Rundong

In spring, at a training ground in eastern Guangdong, a comprehensive confrontation training of a certain army brigade was launched. The brigade set up difficult and dangerous situations closely in actual combat, and focused on guiding officers and men to explore multi-service coordinated tactics and training methods and practical application of new equipment.

“Only by embodying the results of studying and implementing the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference into practical actions of training soldiers in a difficult and strict manner can we live up to the trust and forge a strong ability to win on the battlefield.” As soon as the training ended, the officers and men of the brigade immediately launched a review and discussion, checked and analyzed the shortcomings and weaknesses exposed in the training, and formulated improvement plans item by item.

“Political firmness and conscious action come from theoretical clarity.” The brigade leaders introduced that in order to deepen the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s political work conference and promote the high-quality development of the troops, they combined the newly revised military training outline to carry out extensive mass discussion activities, guide officers and men to talk about their experiences and feelings closely related to mission tasks and job practices, find the focus of implementing the spirit of the conference in discussions and exchanges, and transform the learning results into a powerful force to guide practice and promote work.

In the dense forests of the mountains, a battalion of the brigade organized reconnaissance team members to carry out continuous training in subjects such as observation and reporting, lurking infiltration, and field survival. The guidance and coordination group set up a practical background in a targeted manner, and organized continuous assessments by integrating multiple subjects and superimposing multiple special situations to test the effectiveness of officers and men’ specialization and training. “The revolutionary political forging has inspired officers and men to have a higher enthusiasm for training. Everyone consciously plans and studies war, and actively

participates in dangerous and difficult training...” The battalion leader introduced that officers and men focused on the difficulties and bottlenecks in training and made suggestions. Many “golden ideas” were adopted, and the enthusiasm for improving martial arts and strengthening capabilities and making contributions to combat positions was fully mobilized.

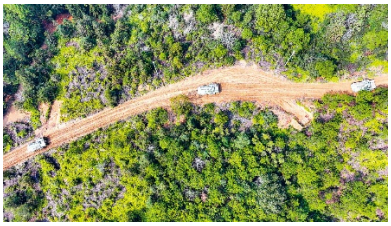
Cadres take the lead and set an example. On the training ground, the party members and cadres of the brigade actively played a pioneering and exemplary role, focusing on the problems that restrict the improvement of combat effectiveness and tackling them with wisdom. “It is better to do something than to shout. We must take the lead in practicing professional skills, adhere to high standards and strict requirements, and lead the majority of officers and men to plan and study war in depth, and charge towards higher goals.” A training staff officer who followed the training on the spot said.

Tempering for war, training soldiers at their posts to win. In recent days, the brigade has been guided by the in-depth study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, opening up the “learning about war - researching war - testing war” link, and honing the combat capabilities of officers and men through systematic training and practical assessments, and the quality and effectiveness of the troops’ training has continued to improve.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16374880.html

陆军某旅组织机动训练

来源：解放军报 作者：刘志勇 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-03-14



日前，陆军某旅组织机动训练。解放军报特约通讯员 刘志勇摄

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organized Mobile Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Zhiyong Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-03-14 08:09:07

Recently, a certain army brigade organized mobile training. Photo by Liu Zhiyong, special correspondent of PLA Daily

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16375206.html

陆军某旅借力科技手段增强装备保障质效

来源：解放军报 作者：冯佳琦 许成宇 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-03-16

陆军某旅借力科技手段增强装备保障质效

修理车间提升信息化水平

解放军报讯 冯佳琦、许成宇报道：”从发动机构造到电路系统布局，每个细节清晰可见，而且经过模拟训练后，我对车辆内部构造有了更加直观的认识。”春日，陆军某旅”智慧修理间”建成并投入使用，下士邓开宝完成车辆拆卸模拟训练后，摘下 AR 眼镜欣喜地说。这是该旅运用科技手段提升装备保障信息化水平的缩影。

“新建成的’智慧修理间’分为装备综合维保和装备技术人才中心两个区域，配套的装备信息系统不仅有助于提升装备出入库效率，而且实现了装备维修档案数字化。”该旅领导说，这一系统实现了全旅备件信息统筹管理与一键查询。工作中，官兵借助维修操作台智能操作模式，可对多台车辆装备或工程装备同时进行维修；维修结束后，官兵将装备维修数据录入系统，后续复盘或查询装备维修环节时，相关人员点开系统就能对维修过程一目了然。

笔者走进装备综合维保区看到，”车辆底盘修理区”“钣焊制配区”“动力系统修理区”等区域内，官兵同步展开多项维修作业。二级上士吴国成在装备信息系统输入某型装备名称后，其型号参数、零件数量及存放位置等信息，在电子屏幕上逐一显现。”相较以往人工登记，这套系统不仅省时省力，统计误差也明显减小。”吴国成说。

“之前，遇到装备储备不足的情况时，官兵实操训练不得不按下’暂停键’。装备技术人才中心投入使用后，大家可利用模拟装备开展实操训练，确保了训练的连续性。”该旅领导说，科技手段赋能装备保障，既解决了大项维修任务的工作接续问题，又为开展装备维修教学提供了丰富样本。下一步，他们将利用相关资源加大专业骨干培养，为提升装备保障质效提供人才支撑。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Leverages Technology to Enhance the Quality and Efficiency of Support

Source: PLA Daily Author: Feng Jiaqi Xu Chengyu Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-03-16

A certain army brigade leverages technology to enhance the quality and efficiency of equipment support

Repair workshop improves information level

PLA Daily News Feng Jiaqi and Xu Chengyu reported: “From the engine structure to the circuit system layout, every detail is clearly visible, and after the simulation training, I have a more

intuitive understanding of the internal structure of the vehicle." In the spring, the "smart repair room" of a certain army brigade was built and put into use. After completing the vehicle disassembly simulation training, Corporal Deng Kaibao took off his AR glasses and said happily. This is a microcosm of the brigade's use of technology to improve the level of informationization of equipment support.

"The newly built 'smart repair room' is divided into two areas: equipment comprehensive maintenance and equipment technical talent center. The supporting equipment information system not only helps to improve the efficiency of equipment in and out of the warehouse, but also realizes the digitization of equipment maintenance files." The brigade leader said that this system realizes the coordinated management and one-click query of spare parts information for the entire brigade. During work, soldiers can use the intelligent operation mode of the maintenance console to repair multiple vehicles or engineering equipment at the same time; after the maintenance, soldiers will enter the equipment maintenance data into the system. When reviewing or querying the equipment maintenance link later, relevant personnel can click on the system to see the maintenance process at a glance.

The author walked into the comprehensive equipment maintenance area and saw that soldiers carried out multiple maintenance operations simultaneously in areas such as "vehicle chassis repair area", "sheet metal welding area" and "power system repair area". After Sergeant Wu Guocheng entered the name of a certain type of equipment into the equipment information system, its model parameters, number of parts and storage location and other information appeared one by one on the electronic screen. "Compared with the previous manual registration, this system not only saves time and effort, but also significantly reduces statistical errors." Wu Guocheng said.

"Before, when there was a shortage of equipment reserves, the soldiers had to press the 'pause button' on their practical training. After the Equipment Technical Talent Center was put into use, everyone can use simulated equipment to carry out practical training, ensuring the continuity of training." The brigade leader said that the use of scientific and technological means to empower equipment support has not only solved the problem of work continuity for major maintenance tasks, but also provided rich samples for equipment maintenance teaching. In the next step, they will use relevant resources to increase the training of professional backbones and provide talent support for improving the quality and efficiency of equipment support.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16375314.html

聆听第 82 集团军某旅 "大青山模范守备连"的暖心故事

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘小云 田鲁亚 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-17

"被战友需要是一种幸福"

——聆听第 82 集团军某旅”大青山模范守备连”的暖心故事

■刘小云 田鲁亚



陈智泉（右一）为战友发放快递。徐 超摄

“你走后，这活能不能交给我？”春日的一个午后，第 82 集团军某旅”大青山模范守备连”上等兵陈智泉找到中士向涛，希望自己可以负责收发快递工作，为连队建设出一分力。

向涛是连队的快递收发员。由于该连使命任务特殊、驻地相对偏僻，快递只能送到山下的村庄里。这几年，官兵收寄包裹，全部由向涛代劳。

前不久，由于岗位调整，向涛无法继续为大家服务，但他并不担心。因为这段时间，已经有好几个战友主动表示，愿意接手这个差事。

快递收发员，在基层部队既无编制，也没有多少技术含量。在旁人看来，这项工作占用不少时间和精力，有时甚至会”吃力不讨好”，为何有这么多战士抢着干？

“答案，藏在我们连的光荣传统里。”面对笔者的疑问，向涛作出解释，”当年，我连前身部队驻守大青山期间，通信员代继伟每天往返几十公里的山路，向执勤点下发通知，为官兵取寄信件，战友们亲切地称他’青山鸿雁’……”

如今，连队的工作生活条件大大改善，不再需要”鸿雁传书”，但这段佳话蕴含的奉献精神仍在不断赓续传承。

“战友们给予我无私帮助，不为他们做点什么，总觉得心里过意不去。”陈智泉告诉笔者，他军事素质偏弱，每次训练，战友们都会耐心向他传授技巧方法，其中还有人主动与他结成对子，手把手教动作、抠细节。

当上快递收发员的陈智泉，比以前更忙了。尽管牺牲了不少个人休息时间，但他没有丝毫怨言。当问及内心感受，陈智泉总是这样回答：”被战友需要是一种幸福。”

笔者在该连采访，发现这样的故事还有很多。

“小修不请人，大修省经费。”这是连队修理工、下士李自豪的口头禅。李自豪是一名”特长兵”，入伍前曾在地方技校学过焊接、维修电器等技术。下连之初，他本打算把这些技能隐藏起来，落得一个清闲，但不久后发生的一件事，改变了他的想法。

一次，李自豪外出执行任务，遇到天降大雨。返回连队的路上，浑身湿透的他突然想起自己晾在外面的衣服还没收。”糟糕，这下没有衣服可换了。”李自豪暗道。可回到宿舍，他看到自己的衣服已被战友收回并吹干，心底顿时涌起一股暖流。一旁的战友淡淡地说：”都是举手之劳的事，大家互相帮助嘛。如果是你，也会这么做的。”

“举手之劳，需要’我为人人、人人为我’的心胸。”李自豪深受触动，从此像变了一个人，不仅主动承担连队的维修工作，还牵头成立了维修技术组，把一些战友培养成了维修能手。

没有硬性规定，无需强行指派，全凭主动和自觉。中士元柯皓只要不休假，每周都会抽出半天时间为战友理发，至今已坚持 6 年；下士邱爽每天将报刊杂志按时送到每个班排，风雨无阻；上等兵何帅龙利用个人所学，加班加点帮助教学骨干制作课件和展板……采访期间，笔者有一种强烈的感受：官兵们心里时刻想着战友、装着连队，人人眼里有活儿，个个手上有事干，”以连为家”变得十分具体而生动。

“其实，一支连队建设发展的根基，就是在一茬茬官兵的点滴付出中累积和夯实的。”该连指导员说，”越是不起眼的暖心事，越能体现官兵的觉悟和境界，越能增进战友之间的信任和感情，越能凝聚起干事创业的力量。”

指导员坦言，生活在一个集体里，大家最不想听到的话是”与我无关”，最怕见到的行为是”视而不见”。只要每个人都担起自己的责任，为大家、为连队发光发热，就没有实现不了的目标，克服不了的困难。

细微之处见深情。”我生日那天，同年兵李旭专门去炊事班给我煮了一碗家乡面”“我体能训练跟不上，班长王辛平不辞辛苦，经常陪我加练”……在该连近日组织的”夸夸我的好战友”分享会上，官兵们争着上台分享身边的感动，现场不时响起阵阵掌声。”付出不求回报，但被战友们看在眼里、记在心中，我就会持续激发热情和动力。”一名”常做好事不留名”的战士对笔者说。

氛围的力量，有时胜过一切说教。被评为”四铁”先进单位，立功受奖人数逐年增加，申请留队的战士越来越多……在这个驻地相对偏远的连队，听到这些好消息，笔者也就不觉得惊讶了。

Google Translation

Listen to the Heartwarming Story of the “Daqingshan Model Guard Company” of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Xiaoyun Tian Luya Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-17

“Being needed by comrades is a kind of happiness”

-Listen to the heartwarming story of the “Daqingshan Model Guard Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army

■Liu Xiaoyun Tian Luya

Chen Zhiquan (first from the right) distributes express to his comrades. Photo by Xu Chao

“After you leave, can this job be handed over to me?” One afternoon in spring, Corporal Chen Zhiquan of the “Daqingshan Model Guard Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army found Sergeant Xiang Tao, hoping that he could be responsible for the delivery of express delivery and contribute to the construction of the company.

Xiang Tao is the company’s express delivery and delivery clerk. Due to the special mission of the company and the relatively remote location, express delivery can only be delivered to the villages at the foot of the mountain. In recent years, Xiang Tao has been responsible for the delivery of parcels by officers and men.

Not long ago, due to job adjustments, Xiang Tao was unable to continue serving everyone, but he was not worried. Because during this period, several comrades have already taken the initiative to express their willingness to take over this job.

Courier delivery personnel have neither establishment nor much technical content in grassroots units. In the eyes of others, this job takes up a lot of time and energy, and sometimes it is even “thankless”, why are there so many soldiers rushing to do it?

“The answer is hidden in the glorious tradition of our company.” Facing the author’s question, Xiang Tao explained, “Back then, when my company’s predecessor was stationed in Daqingshan, the communicator Dai Jiwei traveled dozens of kilometers of mountain roads every day to issue notices to the duty points and pick up and send letters for officers and men. Comrades affectionately called him ‘Qingshan Hongyan’...”

Today, the working and living conditions of the company have greatly improved, and there is no need for “Hongyan to deliver letters”, but the spirit of dedication contained in this story is still being passed on.

“My comrades-in-arms have given me selfless help. If I don’t do something for them, I always feel bad.” Chen Zhiquan told the author that his military quality is relatively weak. Every time he trains, his comrades-in-arms will patiently teach him skills and methods. Some of them even take the initiative to pair up with him to teach him the movements and details.

Chen Zhiquan, who has become a courier, is busier than before. Although he has sacrificed a lot of personal rest time, he has no complaints. When asked about his inner feelings, Chen Zhiquan always answers like this: “It is a blessing to be needed by comrades-in-arms.”

The author interviewed the company and found that there are many such stories.

“Minor repairs don’t hire people, and major repairs save money.” This is the mantra of Li Zihao, a repairman and corporal in the company. Li Zihao is a “special soldier”. Before joining the army, he had learned welding, electrical appliance repair and other technologies in a local technical school. At the beginning of the company, he planned to hide these skills and end up with a leisurely life, but an incident that happened soon after changed his mind.

Once, Li Zihao went out to perform a mission and encountered heavy rain. On the way back to the company, he suddenly remembered that his clothes hung outside had not been collected. “Oh no, I have no clothes to change now.” Li Zihao thought to himself. But when he returned to the dormitory, he saw that his clothes had been collected and dried by his comrades, and a warm current suddenly surged in his heart. The comrade next to him said lightly: “It’s just a little effort, everyone helps each other. If it were you, you would do the same.” “It’s just a little effort, it requires the mindset of ‘I am for everyone, everyone is for me’.” Li Zihao was deeply touched and became a different person from then on. He not only took the initiative to undertake the company’s maintenance work, but also took the lead in establishing a maintenance technical team and trained some comrades into maintenance experts. There are no hard and fast rules, no forced assignment, it all depends on initiative and consciousness. Sergeant Yuan Kehao, as long as he is not on vacation, will take half a day every week to cut hair for his comrades, and has persisted for 6 years; Corporal Qiu Shuang delivers newspapers and magazines to each squad on time every day, rain or shine; Corporal He Shuailong uses his personal knowledge to work overtime to help the teaching backbones make courseware and display boards... During the interview, the author had a strong feeling: the officers and men always think about their comrades and the company, everyone has work in their eyes, and everyone has things to do, “taking the company as home” has become very specific and vivid.

“In fact, the foundation of the construction and development of a company is accumulated and consolidated through the little efforts of officers and men.” The company instructor said, “The more inconspicuous and heartwarming things are, the more they can reflect the consciousness and realm of officers and men, the more they can enhance the trust and feelings between comrades, and the more they can gather the power to do things and start businesses.”

The instructor admitted that living in a collective, the words that everyone least wants to hear are “it has nothing to do with me”, and the behavior that they are most afraid of seeing is “turning a blind eye”. As long as everyone takes up their own responsibilities and shines for everyone and the company, there will be no unattainable goals and no unsurmountable difficulties.

The subtleties show deep affection. “On my birthday, Li Xu, a soldier of the same year, went to the kitchen to cook me a bowl of hometown noodles.” “I couldn’t keep up with the physical training, and the squad leader Wang Xinping took the trouble to often accompany me to practice more.”... At the “Praise My Good Comrades” sharing meeting organized by the company recently, officers and men rushed to the stage to share the touching moments around them, and applause broke out from time to time. “I don’t ask for anything in return, but my comrades see and remember it in their eyes, which will continue to inspire my enthusiasm and motivation.” A soldier who “often does good things without leaving a name” told the author.

The power of atmosphere sometimes beats all preaching. Rated as an advanced unit of “Four Irons”, the number of people who have made meritorious contributions and received awards has increased year by year, and more and more soldiers have applied to stay in the team... In this relatively remote company, I was not surprised to hear these good news.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16375315.html

第 74 集团军某旅党委：压紧压实责任 建强战斗堡垒

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：潘正丞 刘 杰 汪文棋 张海阳 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-17

压紧压实责任 建强战斗堡垒

——第 74 集团军某旅党委提高基层党支部委员履职尽责能力的探索与实践

■潘正丞 刘 杰 汪文棋



前不久，第 74 集团军某旅工兵分队组织开展架桥课目训练，提升官兵遂行实战化任务能力。图为该旅工兵分队党支部委员、排长李文钊（右三）讲解作业要点。谢 炜摄

编者按 基层党支部委员是基层党支部建设的骨干力量，其开展工作的能力水平直接影响党支部建设质量。具体工作实践中，个别支部委员找不准定位、厘不清责任，在履职尽责上被动等安排靠督促，一定程度上削弱了党支部带领官兵遂行作战任务的能力、领导单位全面建设的能力和解决自身问题的能力。

欲筑室者，先治其基。第 74 集团军某旅党委重视对党支部委员的帮带培养，通过强化党性、本领升级等方式，督导他们增强履职尽责的积极性主动性，努力提高开展工作的能力水平，不断增强党支部的向心力、凝聚力、战斗力。他们的探索有一定借鉴意义。

扛起责任——

厘清职责找准定位

作为一名任职 3 年的连队党支部委员，第 74 集团军某旅榴炮二连中尉排长孟德文，依然记得第一次参加连队支委会时的紧张与局促。

“自己是新成员，资历和经验都尚浅，会上更多的是倾听，会后做好自己负责的工作即可。”抱着这样的想法，孟德文处处小心翼翼。开展讨论时，他很少主动表达观点，形成决议时，更多只是随声附和、举手同意。

与孟德文的谨慎相比，指挥保障连党支部委员刘伟国则是因为曾经的挫折而变得畏首畏尾。

一次党支部议战议训会，刘伟国针对连队战术训练协同性差的问题，提出全新的训练思路，得到党支部肯定和采纳。然而，在后续的上级战术考核中，连队成绩并不理想。尽管战友们没有过多抱怨，但刘伟国内心充满自责。

“提建议却没带来好结果，以后还是少发言为妙。”此后，刘伟国在支委会上变得沉默寡言，有了意见建议也是闷着，在支部班子的存在感越来越低。

“支部强不强，除了书记、副书记，委员作用的发挥也很关键。”这些现象引起了该旅党委的关注。他们通过问卷调查、座谈交流、专项调研等形式，对基层党支部委员履职情况进行了解。结果显示，除个别支委不敢发言、不愿发言的问题外，还存在履职尽责缺乏清晰标准、党务与业务混淆不清，开展批评和自我批评”辣味”不够等情况。

“支部委员履职尽责意识淡化或是能力不足，都会严重影响党支部的决策质量和工作推进。”该旅领导介绍，为纠治问题，他们结合党组织书记培训、理论轮训等时机，积极开展专题培训、案例分析等活动，帮助支部委员明确自身定位，强化责任担当。

工作中，旅党委牵头，带领各级党务工作骨干，按照”立规矩、强本领”的原则，逐个破解基层党支部委员履职尽责难题。对照《中国共产党军队党的建设条例》等军队党内法规，他们将支委职责细化为 20 余项具体清单。比如，组织委员每季度至少组织一次党员思想分析，作战训练委员每月收集 3 条以上官兵训练建议……旅队还规范制订《支委个人履职报告》《支委履职考核鉴定表》等，让支部委员在考评鉴定中明方向、找差距、促提高。

刘伟国告诉笔者，后来，连队党支部书记王斯多次主动与他谈心，肯定他的初衷和努力，鼓励他放下包袱，从失败中吸取经验，提升能力，做到”敢言”且”善言”。他也积极开展学习，不断提升业务水平，在支委会上重新活跃起来。后来，他的多项建议被党支部采纳并

实施，提出的”利用模拟对抗提升战术协同”“定期组织战术研讨交流”等建议，为连队练兵备战带来了实实在在的活力动力。

升级本领——

履职尽责更有底数

在支部班子里，组织委员需负责掌握党组织建设情况，做好发展党员等工作，对党务工作能力素质要求较高。

面对考验，刚担任侦察二连党支部组织委员的排长陈展压力重重。会议组织的流程、发展党员的标准与程序、会议记录的规范等工作，有时让他手忙脚乱。

“任务节奏快、环境艰苦，个别党员思想出现懈怠，该如何及时开展激励？”“对于纠治战地党日’党味’不浓的问题，有什么好的思路？”……一次驻训中，机关随机抽查基层党支部战斗堡垒作用发挥情况，抽问陈展这些问题时，他的回答不太理想。

这段”掉链子”经历，让陈展不得不结合工作实践认真审视反思。他意识到，要想当好一名合格支委，除了态度积极，更要有过硬的能力素质。

为了胜任岗位，他在党支部督导下，利用业余时间学习党章党规，研究各类党务工作具体案例，向经验丰富的党务工作者请教。他还主动参加旅组织的”党务工作能力提升集训班”，系统学习军队党建法规，并通过模拟党支部会议、情景再现等方式，反复练习会议组织、党员发展、党日活动策划等实操技能。通过一段时间强化训练，陈展党务工作能力有了明显提升，在实践中有了自己的思路，并逐渐摸索出不少管用的方式方法。

一次筹备组织生活会，陈展精心组织，从会议主题的确定、会议流程的安排，到组织党员开展批评和自我批评，都进行得有条不紊，得到班子成员的一致认可。

该旅领导介绍，为有效帮助基层党支部委员提高履职尽责能力，他们在开展党组织书记培训时，同步将基层党支部新任支委纳入培训范围。建立”一对一”帮扶机制，让经验丰富的党务工作者与支部委员结对，在实践中传授经验和方法。此外，他们还编印《基层党组织党务工作实操手册》，梳理常见问题及解决方案，为支部委员提供”工具书”；开设”党务工作答疑热线”，安排机关党务业务部门人员轮流值班，及时解答基层支委的疑问。

担当作为——

坚持原则立起标杆

“拟接收下士陈堂鹏为预备党员！”那一次，榴炮一连在党务公开栏公示当季度党员发展对象人选时，一排战士小陈成为不少战友关注的焦点。

“支委里有一排的干部，会不会存在偏袒情况？”面对个别战士的疑虑，保卫委员、三排排长易点内心泛起波澜。这让他想起此前本排战士小潘入党落选时，个别人曾对他有意见，觉得”自己排的支委不给力”。

如何平衡排长与支委的双重身份，成为摆在一些排长支委面前的一道难题。

“党支部是连队统一领导和团结的核心，支委必须打破’一亩三分地’的局限。”该旅领导介绍，工作实践中，个别支委存在”认识偏差”，议事决策习惯性为本班排争资源、争荣誉，这种本位主义倾向既影响连队团结，更制约战斗力提升。

他们对照相关规定，利用专题党课重点解读党支部”领导本单位全面建设”的职责定位，编印《党支部议事决策 50 问》口袋书，组织”书记夜校”专题学习《中国共产党军队委员会（支部）工作规定》等，并邀请院校专家围绕”支部委员角色定位”开展案例式教学，帮助支部成员端正思想、理清思路。他们探索建立”三维赋能”机制：开设”支委能力提升工作坊”，安排优秀机关干部与基层支委结对帮带；定期组织”委员接待日”，建立支委履职热线；将跨班排工作成效作为评选”优秀支委”的重要指标。

易排长说，后来，党支部书记陈威帆专门找他谈心，并给全体党员上了一堂党课，讲清入党流程和支部议事规则，肯定了他坚持党性、认真履职的工作表现，立起靠素质实绩进步的鲜明导向。

陈威帆还组织党支部一班人围绕”如何树立全局意识，更好发挥支委作用”展开讨论辨析，对照党章党规展开思想交锋，引导大家站在党支部建设全局思考、发现和解决问题，齐心合力把一线战斗堡垒建得更强。

有了党支部作为坚强后盾，易排长工作干劲更足了。在课余时间，他常常与兄弟班排的战友交流互动，了解官兵思想动态；教育课上，他为大家分享思想政治教育方面的知识，拉近战友感情……一次党支部议教暨思想教育形势分析会上，易点提出的 4 条建议科学可行，全部被采纳。

“提高党性，助力连队建设发展，这才是党支部委员应有的姿态！”言语间，易点眼神里写满了自信。如今，像易点一样的基层支委们在岗位上积极作为、担当尽责，一条条可操作性强的建议被应用到实际当中，有力推进了单位全面建设发展。

成为战斗堡垒的合格一员

■张海阳

基层是部队全部工作和战斗力的基础。基层党组织是党在我军的神经末梢，不断增强基层党组织班子成员能力素质，才能更好发挥好一线战斗堡垒作用。

“绳短不能汲深井，浅水难以负大舟”，支委队伍能力素质直接关系党组织功能发挥。党务工作实践中，个别支部委员对自身职责认识不足，参与议事决策质量不高；有的党务知识匮乏，开展相关工作没章法没底数；还有的囿于专业局限，建言献策缺乏全局视野。这些现象与练兵备战要求存在差距，必须引起高度重视。

“艰辛知人生，实践长才干”。支委要成为战斗堡垒的合格一员，就要在学用相长中提升政治素养，在破解难题中增强业务能力，在服务官兵中锤炼务实作风。既要当好党务工作的”政策通”，更要成为带兵育人的”多面手”。要善用支委权利而不逾矩，严守纪律规矩而不懈怠。在议事决策中既敢发声更善发声，既有决策力又有执行力，真正把组织优势转化为制胜优势。

立身为旗，率先垂范。支委在支部是”兵代表”，在兵中就是”党代表”。日常管理要当”排头兵”，做到急难险重任务冲锋在前；思想引领要当”定盘星”，用真理力量凝聚军心士气；作风建设要当”风向标”，以自身正带动部队风气正。唯有如此，才能像磁石般将官兵紧紧凝聚在党旗下，让每个基层党组织都成为攻无不克的战斗堡垒。

Google Translation

The Party Committee of a Brigade of the 74th Group Army: Tighten and implement responsibilities and Build a Strong Battle Fortress

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Pan Zhengcheng Liu Jie Wang Wenqi Zhang Haiyang Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-17

Tighten and implement responsibilities and build a strong battle fortress

——The exploration and practice of the Party Committee of a Brigade of the 74th Group Army to improve the ability of grassroots party branch members to perform their duties

■Pan Zhengcheng Liu Jie Wang Wenqi

Not long ago, the engineering detachment of a brigade of the 74th Group Army organized a bridge-building course training to improve the ability of officers and men to carry out practical tasks. The picture shows Li Wenzhao (third from right), a member of the Party Branch of the Brigade’s Engineering Detachment and platoon leader, explaining the key points of the operation. Photo by Xie Wei

Editor’s note: Grassroots party branch members are the backbone of grassroots party branch construction, and their ability to carry out work directly affects the quality of party branch construction. In the specific work practice, some branch committee members cannot find their position and clarify their responsibilities. They are passive in fulfilling their duties and responsibilities and rely on supervision. To a certain extent, this weakens the ability of the party

branch to lead officers and men to carry out combat tasks, the ability to lead the comprehensive construction of the unit and the ability to solve their own problems.

If you want to build a house, you must first lay its foundation. The Party Committee of a brigade of the 74th Group Army attaches importance to the training and guidance of party branch members. By strengthening party spirit and upgrading skills, it supervises them to enhance their enthusiasm and initiative in fulfilling their duties, strive to improve their ability to carry out work, and continuously enhance the centripetal force, cohesion and combat effectiveness of the party branch. Their exploration has certain reference significance.

Take responsibility-clarify responsibilities and find the right position

As a member of the company party branch for 3 years, Meng Dewen, a lieutenant platoon leader of the second howitzer company of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, still remembers the nervousness and crampedness when he first participated in the company branch committee.

“I am a new member with little qualifications and experience. I listen more at the meeting and do my own work after the meeting.” With this idea, Meng Dewen is cautious everywhere. During discussions, he rarely expressed his opinions actively. When resolutions were formed, he mostly just agreed and raised his hand to agree.

Compared with Meng Dewen’s caution, Liu Weiguo, a member of the Party branch of the command and support company, became timid because of past setbacks.

At a party branch meeting on war and training, Liu Weiguo proposed a new training idea for the company’s poor coordination in tactical training, which was affirmed and adopted by the party branch. However, in the subsequent superior tactical assessment, the company’s performance was not ideal. Although his comrades did not complain too much, Liu Weiguo was full of self-blame.

“Making suggestions did not bring good results. It is better to speak less in the future.” After that, Liu Weiguo became taciturn at the branch committee meeting, and he kept his opinions and suggestions to himself, and his presence in the branch team became lower and lower.

“Whether the branch is strong or not, in addition to the secretary and deputy secretary, the role of the members is also crucial.” These phenomena attracted the attention of the brigade party committee. They learned about the performance of the grassroots party branch members through questionnaires, discussions, special investigations and other forms. The results show that in addition to the problem that some branch committee members dare not or are unwilling to speak, there are also problems such as lack of clear standards for fulfilling their duties, confusion between party affairs and business, and insufficient “spicy” criticism and self-criticism.

“The weakening of the awareness of fulfilling duties and responsibilities of branch committee members or their lack of ability will seriously affect the decision-making quality and work progress of the party branch.” The brigade leaders introduced that in order to correct the problem, they combined the training of party organization secretaries and theoretical training opportunities to

actively carry out special training, case analysis and other activities to help branch committee members clarify their own positioning and strengthen their responsibility.

In the work, the brigade party committee took the lead and led the backbones of party affairs at all levels to solve the difficulties of grassroots party branch committee members fulfilling their duties one by one in accordance with the principle of "establishing rules and strengthening skills". In comparison with the "Regulations on the Construction of the Party in the Chinese People's Liberation Army" and other military party regulations, they refined the responsibilities of branch committee members into more than 20 specific lists. For example, the organization committee organizes at least one party member ideological analysis every quarter, and the combat training committee collects more than 3 training suggestions for officers and men every month... The brigade also standardized the formulation of "Branch Committee Personal Performance Report" and "Branch Committee Performance Assessment and Appraisal Form", etc., so that branch committee members can understand the direction, find gaps, and promote improvement in the assessment and appraisal.

Liu Weiguo told the author that later, Wang Si, the secretary of the company's party branch, took the initiative to talk with him many times, affirmed his original intention and efforts, encouraged him to let go of his burdens, learn from his failures, improve his abilities, and be "daring to speak" and "good at speaking". He also actively carried out learning, continuously improved his professional level, and became active again in the branch committee meeting. Later, many of his suggestions were adopted and implemented by the party branch, and the suggestions such as "using simulated confrontation to improve tactical coordination" and "regularly organizing tactical discussions and exchanges" brought real vitality and motivation to the company's training and preparation.

Upgrade skills---Fulfilling duties and responsibilities with more confidence

In the branch team, the organization committee member needs to be responsible for mastering the construction of the party organization, doing a good job in developing party members, and has high requirements for the ability and quality of party affairs work.

Facing the test, Chen Zhan, the platoon leader who had just served as the organization committee member of the Party branch of the Second Reconnaissance Company, was under great pressure. The process of organizing meetings, the standards and procedures for developing party members, and the standardization of meeting records sometimes made him busy.

"The task pace is fast and the environment is difficult. Some party members are slack in their thinking. How can we motivate them in time?" "What good ideas are there for correcting the problem of the lack of 'party flavor' in the battlefield party day?"... During a training session, the agency randomly checked the role of the grassroots party branch as a fighting fortress. When Chen Zhan was asked these questions, his answers were not ideal.

This “chain-breaking” experience forced Chen Zhan to seriously examine and reflect on his work practice. He realized that in order to be a qualified branch committee member, in addition to a positive attitude, he must have strong abilities and qualities.

In order to be competent for his position, under the supervision of the party branch, he used his spare time to study the party constitution and party rules, study specific cases of various party affairs, and consult experienced party workers. He also took the initiative to participate in the “Party Affairs Work Capacity Improvement Training Class” organized by the brigade, systematically studied the military party building regulations, and repeatedly practiced practical skills such as meeting organization, party member development, and party day activity planning through simulated party branch meetings and scene reenactment. After a period of intensive training, Chen Zhan’s party affairs work ability has been significantly improved. He has his own ideas in practice and gradually explored many effective methods.

In a preparatory organizational life meeting, Chen Zhan carefully organized it, from determining the theme of the meeting, arranging the meeting process, to organizing party members to carry out criticism and self-criticism, all in an orderly manner, and was unanimously recognized by the team members.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that in order to effectively help grassroots party branch members improve their ability to perform their duties, they included the new branch members of the grassroots party branch in the training scope when conducting party organization secretary training. Establish a “one-to-one” assistance mechanism to allow experienced party workers to pair up with branch members to impart experience and methods in practice. In addition, they also compiled and printed the “Practical Manual for Party Affairs of Grassroots Party Organizations”, sorted out common problems and solutions, and provided “reference books” for branch committee members; set up a “Party Affairs Question and Answer Hotline”, arranged for personnel from the party affairs business department of the agency to take turns on duty, and promptly answered questions from grassroots branch committee members.

Take responsibility and act -

Adhere to principles and set a benchmark

“It is planned to accept Corporal Chen Tangpeng as a probationary party member!” That time, when the first howitzer company announced the candidates for party member development in the quarter in the party affairs public column, a platoon soldier Xiao Chen became the focus of attention of many comrades.

“There is a row of cadres in the branch committee. Will there be favoritism?” Faced with the doubts of individual soldiers, Yi Dian, the security committee member and the platoon leader of the third platoon, was in turmoil. This reminded him that when Xiao Pan, a soldier in his platoon, failed to join the party, some people had opinions about him and felt that “the branch committee of his platoon was not strong enough.”

How to balance the dual identities of platoon leader and branch committee member has become a difficult problem for some platoon leaders and branch committee members.

“The Party branch is the core of the company’s unified leadership and unity, and the branch committee must break the limitations of ‘one acre and three points of land’.” The brigade leader introduced that in the work practice, some branch committee members have “cognitive biases” and habitually compete for resources and honors for their own class in deliberation and decision-making. This parochial tendency not only affects the unity of the company, but also restricts the improvement of combat effectiveness.

In accordance with relevant regulations, they used special party classes to focus on interpreting the responsibilities of the party branch to “lead the comprehensive construction of the unit”, compiled and printed the pocket book “50 Questions on Party Branch Deliberation and Decision-making”, organized “Secretary Night School” to study the “Regulations on the Work of the Military Committee (Branch) of the Communist Party of China”, etc., and invited college experts to carry out case-based teaching around the “role positioning of branch committee members” to help branch members correct their thoughts and clarify their ideas. They explored the establishment of a “three-dimensional empowerment” mechanism: opening a “branch committee member capacity improvement workshop” to arrange outstanding cadres and grassroots branch committee members to pair up and help; regularly organizing “member reception days” and establishing a branch committee member hotline; taking the effectiveness of cross-class work as an important indicator for selecting “excellent branch committee members”.

Platoon Leader Yi said that later, Party Branch Secretary Chen Weifan specifically talked to him and gave a party class to all party members, explaining the process of joining the party and the branch’s rules of procedure, affirming his work performance of adhering to party spirit and fulfilling his duties conscientiously, and establishing a clear orientation of relying on quality and performance to make progress.

Chen Weifan also organized a group of party branch members to discuss and analyze “how to establish a holistic awareness and better play the role of branch committee members”, and compared the party constitution and party rules to carry out ideological confrontation, guiding everyone to think, discover and solve problems from the overall perspective of party branch construction, and work together to build a stronger front-line battle fortress.

With the party branch as a strong backing, Platoon Leader Yi is more motivated to work. In his spare time, he often interacts with his comrades in the brother squads and platoons to understand the ideological dynamics of officers and men; in the education class, he shares knowledge of ideological and political education with everyone to bring his comrades closer... At a party branch discussion and ideological education situation analysis meeting, the four suggestions put forward by Yi Dian were scientific and feasible, and all were adopted.

“Improving party spirit and helping the company to build and develop is the attitude that party branch committee members should have!” Yi Dian’s eyes were full of confidence. Today, grassroots branch committee members like Yi Dian are actively taking action and fulfilling their responsibilities in their posts. One after another, highly operational suggestions have been applied to practice, which has effectively promoted the comprehensive construction and development of the unit.

Become a qualified member of the battle fortress

■ Zhang Haiyang

The grassroots is the foundation of all the work and combat effectiveness of the troops. Grassroots party organizations are the nerve endings of the party in our army. Only by constantly enhancing the ability and quality of the members of the grassroots party organization can we better play the role of the front-line battle fortress.

“A short rope cannot draw water from a deep well, and shallow water cannot support a large boat.” The ability and quality of the branch committee team are directly related to the function of the party organization. In the practice of party affairs work, some branch committee members have insufficient understanding of their own responsibilities and the quality of their participation in deliberation and decision-making is not high; some lack party affairs knowledge and have no rules and no bottom line to carry out related work; others are limited by professional limitations and lack a global perspective in making suggestions. These phenomena are at odds with the requirements of training and preparation for war, and must be taken seriously.

“Life is learned through hardship, and talents are developed through practice”. To become a qualified member of the battle fortress, the branch committee members must improve their political literacy through mutual learning and practice, enhance their professional ability in solving difficult problems, and temper their pragmatic style in serving officers and men. They must not only be “policy experts” in party affairs, but also “all-rounders” in leading and educating soldiers. They must make good use of the power of the branch committee members without exceeding the rules, and strictly abide by the rules and regulations without slacking off. They must dare to speak out and speak out better in deliberation and decision-making, have both decision-making power and execution power, and truly transform organizational advantages into winning advantages.

Set up as a flag and set an example. The branch committee members are “soldier representatives” in the branch and “party representatives” among the soldiers. They must be “vanguards” in daily management and charge ahead in urgent, difficult and dangerous tasks; ideological guidance must be a “guiding star” to unite the morale of the army with the power of truth; style construction must be a “weather vane” to drive the army’s atmosphere with its own righteousness. Only in this way can we gather officers and men under the party flag like a magnet, and make every grassroots party organization an invincible battle fortress.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/zbzq/16375296.html

中部战区陆军某旅拓展思想政治教员队伍提升教育质效

来源：解放军报 作者：姚欣彤 武宇星 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-17

中部战区陆军某旅拓展思想政治教员队伍——

人人可登台 课堂添光彩

■姚欣彤 武宇星

“干工作、尽责任没有你我之分，只有心往一处想、劲往一处使，才能把连队建设好！”在中部战区陆军某旅某连的教育课堂上，二级上士马渊凯分享个人体会，台下官兵听得津津有味。授课结束时，大家对他的表现报以热烈掌声。

“让战士当主角，既调动了积极性，又提升了亲和力，教育效果显著增强。”该旅领导介绍，以往的思想政治教育课堂，通常是政治干部和思想骨干唱”独角戏”，时间一长，容易落入照本宣科、”我讲你听”的俗套，必须树立”大教育观”，充分调动各方力量，给教育课堂注入新的生机活力。为此，他们将军事干部、专业技术骨干、优秀士兵纳入政治教员队伍，采取官教兵、兵教官、兵教兵等形式，开展群众性自我教育创新，提高教育的针对性和感染力。

“我认准的事，九头牛都拉不回来……”前不久，一次教育课上，某连一级上士、底盘技师庞志结合本职岗位，为全连官兵讲述了自己从一名普通士兵成长为技术骨干的心路历程。在平时工作中，由于爱较真、不服输，庞志被战友称为”倔师傅”。课堂上，他从这个称呼入手，以自己不顾劝阻冒雨检修装备的经历，诠释了”忠诚使命、勇于担当”的主题。庞志的故事深深打动了在场官兵，”这样的现身说法比单纯说教更生动有力”，一名战士说。

“没想到有一天，我也可以为战友讲课。”马渊凯介绍，一年前，由于理论功底扎实，他被推选加入政治教员队伍。为了讲好自己的第一课，他专门在战友中间组织了一次小调研。”身为普通一兵，我更懂得战友关注什么、想听什么。”从最初的”心里没底”到现在的”得心应手”，站在讲台上的马渊凯讲得越来越好，整个人也变得越来越自信。

官兵站”C 位”，课堂活水来。尝到了甜头，该旅进一步扩大政治教员队伍，退伍老兵、官兵家属和地方高校师生等纷纷走上授课席。前不久，受该旅”钢八连”邀请，老兵张扬和某大学师生代表一起，与连队官兵同上教育课。授课现场，张扬回顾了连队的光荣历史与辉煌战绩，师生代表分享了新时代青年的梦想与追求。新兵与老兵的互动、军地同龄人之间的交流，让大家深受触动、收获满满。

人人可登台，课堂添光彩。该旅政治工作部领导介绍，从被动接受到积极参与，从单向灌输到互动讨论，随着政治教员队伍的扩大，各营连思想政治教育工作呈现新风貌，教育质效也随之有了显著提升。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the Central Theater Command Army Expands the Ideological and Political Instructor Team to Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Education

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yao Xintong Wu Yuxing Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-17

A brigade of the Central Theater Army expands the ideological and political instructor team——

Everyone can take the stage to add brilliance to the classroom

■Yao Xintong Wu Yuxing

“There is no distinction between you and me in doing work and fulfilling responsibilities. Only by thinking in one direction and working in one direction can we build a good company!” In the education class of a company of a brigade of the Central Theater Command Army, Second Sergeant Ma Yuankai shared his personal experience, and the officers and men in the audience listened with relish. At the end of the class, everyone gave him a warm applause for his performance.

“Letting soldiers play the leading role not only mobilizes enthusiasm, but also improves affinity, and significantly enhances the educational effect.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the past, ideological and political education classes were usually performed by political cadres and ideological backbones. Over time, it is easy to fall into the cliché of “I talk and you listen”. It is necessary to establish a “big education concept” and fully mobilize the forces of all parties to inject new vitality into the education class. To this end, they included military cadres, professional and technical backbones, and outstanding soldiers into the team of political instructors, and adopted the forms of officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers, and soldiers teaching soldiers to carry out mass self-education innovation and improve the pertinence and appeal of education. “I am determined to do something, and nine cows can’t pull it back...” Not long ago, in an education class, Pang Zhi, a first-class sergeant and chassis technician of a certain company, combined with his job position, told the officers and men of the whole company about his mental journey from an ordinary soldier to a technical backbone. In his usual work, Pang Zhi was called “stubborn master” by his comrades because he loved to be serious and refused to admit defeat. In the classroom, he started with this title and interpreted the theme of “loyalty to the mission and courage to take responsibility” with his experience of repairing equipment in the rain despite dissuasion. Pang Zhi’s story deeply moved the officers and men present. “Such personal testimony is more vivid and powerful than simple preaching,” said a soldier.

“I didn’t expect that one day I could also give lectures to my comrades.” Ma Yuankai introduced that a year ago, due to his solid theoretical foundation, he was elected to join the political instructor team. In order to give his first lesson well, he specially organized a small survey among his

comrades. “As an ordinary soldier, I know better what my comrades pay attention to and what they want to hear.” From the initial “no confidence” to the current “handy”, Ma Yuankai, who stood on the podium, spoke better and better, and the whole person became more and more confident.

Officers and men stand in the “C position”, and the classroom is full of vitality. Having tasted the sweetness, the brigade further expanded the team of political instructors, and veterans, family members of officers and men, and teachers and students of local universities took to the lecture seats. Not long ago, at the invitation of the brigade’s “Steel Eighth Company”, veteran Zhang Yang and representatives of teachers and students from a certain university took an education class with the company’s officers and men. At the lecture site, Zhang Yang reviewed the company’s glorious history and brilliant achievements, and representatives of teachers and students shared the dreams and pursuits of young people in the new era. The interaction between new recruits and veterans, and the exchanges between military and civilian peers, made everyone deeply touched and gained a lot.

Everyone can go on stage, adding brilliance to the classroom. The leader of the brigade’s political work department introduced that from passive acceptance to active participation, from one-way indoctrination to interactive discussion, with the expansion of the political instructor team, the ideological and political education work of each battalion and company has shown a new look, and the quality and effectiveness of education has also been significantly improved.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16375292.html

军营观察丨高级军士登台授课的前前后后

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：雷 彬 杨 鑫 彭冰洁 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-03-17

高级军士成为人才培养新生力量

■解放军报记者 彭冰洁

仲春时节的一天晚上，新疆军区某师某团修理连的修理间内，一堂维修专业集训课正火热进行。该团首席教练员、一级军士长王栋林站在讲台上，正将自己总结的工作经验传授给战友们。这已经是王栋林第 4 次担任此类专业集训的教练员。

记者走访发现，在该旅，许多像王栋林一样的高级军士活跃在各个训练场、工作室、修理间，成为”战位课堂”中的关键角色。

该师领导告诉记者，部队的基础在基层，基层的中坚在军士，高级军士更是加快军事人员现代化、推动部队全面建设的重要力量。近两年，他们着力筛选培养了一批专业技术精湛的高级军士成为专业集训”首席教练员”。

协调院校提供学习资料，组织人员深入装备制造一线研究学习，邀请专家前来授课……在单位的大力支持下，王栋林成了新疆军区第一位考取火控系统修理高级技师证的维修骨干，并且拥有了以本人名字命名的”栋林工作室”。

“为人才发展扫清障碍，提供制度、条件支持，是贯彻落实党的二十大报告的具体实践。”该师机关的李干事告诉记者，随着《军士暂行条例》《军士职业发展管理暂行规定》等一系列法规制度的施行，一张军士队伍人才培养的规划蓝图正由顶层设计逐步向基层延伸落地。

高级军士登台授课的前前后后

■雷 彬 杨 鑫 解放军报记者 彭冰洁



新疆军区某师某团一级军士长王栋林（中）为战友示范电路焊接要领。戴朋祥摄

一份操作手册引发的正向”蝴蝶效应”

跑野外、钻炮塔、排险情……新疆军区某师某团强军故事会上，以”栋林工作室”排除火炮故障为题材创作的情景剧登上舞台，赢得台下阵阵掌声。

作为团里名声在外的”火炮神医”，官兵们平日里遇到疑难问题总是第一时间找王栋林请教。

“当老师可没那么容易，没’两把刷子’哪能服众？”虽然已经是公认的”首席教练员”，王栋林却丝毫不敢松懈。

那年，该师全面调整改革，新的编制体制为军士群体注入了干事创业的新动力。从专业技术骨干到首批高级军士教练员，王栋林经历见证了该师选准用好高级军士群体的探索之路。

几年前，该师奔赴高原执行驻训任务。当时，各种新式装备列装部队。如何让新装备快速生成战斗力，成为摆在官兵面前的头等大事。就在这时，时任车组教练员的王栋林吸引了大家的视线——在他的带领下，某新型轮式突击车列装不久，就在高原完成实弹射击，形成单装战斗力。

原来，为考取装备维修高级技师资格，在武器换装之前，王栋林曾向机关申请赴工厂跟修培训。历经 5 个多月的培训，王栋林熟练掌握了多种类型装甲装备火控系统的操作运用。

新装备列装连队后，王栋林主动请缨。得益于前期的研究成果，他带领车组人员快速摸清新装备的技术性能，总结出新装备实弹射击中的注意事项，为用装分队提供了实操依据。

实弹射击结束后，王栋林立即带着战友根据全新理念和一手数据梳理修订新装备操作要点和专业教案。没多久，一份长达 23 页的火控系统操作手册”出炉”，经机关审核后下发到各基层连队，大幅提高了新装备战斗力生成时效。

让骨干人才发挥优长，带动全员能力”升级”。由这份手册引发思考，该师领导敏锐地意识到，高级军士群体对战斗力建设的推动作用还没有最大化。

“高级军士虽然集中在装备维修管理岗位，但不能简单将其定义为修理工、技术工。”经过蹲点调研，部分基层单位对高级军士角色定位不准确、培养方向有偏差、使用方式有问题等情况浮出水面。

为此，他们对全师高级军士群体进行了一次深入细致的调查摸底，并以”由高级军士担任各类专业集训教练员”为题，召集团营主官、高级军士代表展开讨论，同时在机关基层开展问卷调查。

一石激起千层浪，有人赞成，有人质疑。”精通于各专业领域的高级军士担任教练员，能更好地发挥专长，帮助官兵更快地掌握新装备”“高级军士个人能力虽强，但教学不比搞研究，必须要讲得出来、教得明白”……

“军士是实施部队管理、教育和训练的桥梁，衡量一名高级军士的能力如何，不仅要看其是否有一身本事，还要看其是否善于传授自己的技能，能否带出过硬的队伍。”经过半个月的调查研究，师党委常委达成共识：助推高级军士登上教练席，当好大师傅，带出好徒弟。

随后，该师作训科和人力资源科等机关部门对新体制下的专业领域进行细分，结合全师高级军士的个人基本情况，遴选 13 名高级军士组成首席教练员团队。

在平凡岗位发光发热，王栋林和他带队完成的一份操作手册，为单位建设带来了正向的”蝴蝶效应”，一场以高级军士为主体的教战研战热潮席卷全师。

多措并举助推”兵教头”能力升级

一名优秀的”兵教头”应该什么样？

“绝不能’茶壶里煮饺子——有货倒不出’。”该师某团技师兼驾驶员、三级军士长李巍给出了这样的回答，”作为教练员，不仅专业技能要过硬，授课水平也要出色。”

这是李巍从首次集训授课”滑铁卢”中得来的感悟。

3 年前，刚晋升为三级军士长的他首次担任全团装甲驾驶集训教练员。集训现场，李巍在讲台上滔滔不绝，台下有些官兵却一脸茫然。

授课结束后，课程效果评估结果让李巍困惑不已——为什么自认为讲得不错的课程无法达到满意的效果。负责考核的机关干部一针见血地指出，李巍在授课过程中存在知识点拆分不详细、重难点课目讲解不到位等问题。

无独有偶，该师机关经回访调研发现，一些高级军士登上讲台后，出现了相似的状况。

“技术水平和教学水平并不相等。如何提高高级军士的教学水平是抓好训练质效的关键。”该师人力资源科李干事表示，”想要快速适应教练岗位需求，无论是从个人专业知识储备、授课技巧，还是思维理念，都需要及时升级。”

没多久，该师研究制订出台一系列举措，助推”兵教头”能力升级——

遴选教练员”苗子”送学深造。他们邀请科研单位、制造厂家的专家授课，借用优秀师资力量对高级军士淬火锻造，缩短教练员队伍专长化任教的能力差。

强化岗前培训。依托师教导队集中进行”四会教练员”集训，从教案编写、课件制作等方面提升教练员授课能力，并严格组织考核讲评。

推出一人一案”规划图”。根据高级军士个人基本情况，结合基层连队专业建设现状，为”兵教头”量身拟制能力成长计划，针对短板弱项进行补差，不断提升教练员科研创新、教学授课等能力……

经过”加钢淬火”，李巍的教学水平明显提升。如今，他的驾驶专业集训课，在课程效果评估中已经名列前茅。

以教促训，带动全员能力升级。今年初，在该师首长机关训练课堂上出现了喜人一幕——数名高级军士相继走上讲台，围绕新型武器装备操作技巧等内容进行授课。

授课时，”兵教头”们不仅进行动作示范，还结合自身训练心得，精心总结技巧口诀，帮助大家记忆掌握。”授课人思路清晰、重点明确，与训练实践结合紧密，针对性很强。”现场听课的该师机关孙干事说。

如今，这些”兵教头”，已经多次承担各团专业训练任教。与此同时，该师机关还进一步出台举措支撑”栋林工作室”等多个创新工作室良性运转。这些基层科研创新”试验田”，为高级军士深钻细研专业、丰富教学组训资源提供了良好条件。

通过参与高级军士牵头负责的创新工作室，基层官兵边学边研，对标实战集智攻关，一批批创新成果瓜熟蒂落。

学习前沿知识、交流先进技术、集中力量攻关……全师各团 10 余个涉及新装备的工作室，在高级军士的带领下，高标准完成 30 余类火力效能毁伤试验，收集多项复杂条件下火力打击数据；”栋林工作室”先后取得 11 项国家实用新型专利。

专长化任教带来战斗力建设”春色满园”

“没有你的有力支援，我们很难取得这么好的成绩！”前不久，该师某团某连连长特意向兄弟连队的技师、三级军士长邱杨远表示感谢。

原来，去年高原驻训期间，该连即将参加实弹考核。但正值老兵复退之际，连队部分射击能力强、专业素质精的军士即将离队。

这让该连射击教练员、二级上士刘强心急如焚——某射击课目要求高、难度大，深知自身经验能力有限的他，不确定自己能否胜任此项任务。

经逐级汇报请示，最终，该团作训股统筹协调训练设备，并在全团范围内调配优秀射击技师对该连进行教学训练保障。

就这样，全团射击首席教练员邱杨远作为第一人选，开始了跨分队执教。他针对该连官兵技能基础和训练进度灵活施教，不仅提高了全连射手的专业成绩，还帮助连队培养出 2 名组训骨干。训练考核中，补齐短板的该连以全优的成绩通过了射击课目。

谈到这个双赢的喜讯，该师领导表示，推动高级军士专长化任教，不仅为部队带来了实打实的战斗力提升，对于年轻骨干的拔节成长也有促进作用。

“2 号战车主控计算机无法下达火炮发射指令！”去年 10 月，一场山地进攻训练在海拔 4500 多米的高原地区展开。训练进行到中途，火力分队遭遇导调”特情”。

说时迟那时快，二级上士杨朝明提起工具箱，迅速跑向”掉链子”的战车，很快便让突发故障的火力系统恢复正常。

“这得感谢教练员、三级军士长韩长春前期的专业训练辅导。”走下训练场，面对大家的交口称赞，杨朝明坦言，得益于韩长春整理总结的火力火控系统检修经验，自己的抢修速度才能大幅提升。

当服役期满面临进退走留的抉择时，上等兵刘魁毫不犹疑地递交了留队申请。以优异成绩通过军士选拔考核的刘魁，将继续担任汽车修理兵。

如今，在高级军士群体的带动下，全师基层训练骨干队伍呈现梯次衔接的发展态势——

三级军士长徐广林牵头负责某工作室，一边结合训练实际进行科研创新，一边结合创新成果组织集训教学，帮助基层营连提高射击训练质效；

某营二级军士长庞中华带领二级上士何克龙，在训练场上采集数据、试验论证。二人研发出的车辆启动加热器，大幅提高了高寒缺氧条件下机械车辆的启动效率；

某连一级上士汪海洋，与三级军士长袁长虹结合新装备变化，研究出的某技术，有效提升了战斗力……

该师一项跟踪调查数据显示，自 2021 年以来，高级军士担任集训教练员带教培养的各类学员中，80%以上已成为相关专业的关键岗位操作员，正加速成为部队推进训练转型的生力军。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation 丨 The Ins and Outs of Senior Sergeants Giving Lectures on Stage

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Lei Bin, Yang Xin, Peng Bingjie Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-03-17

Senior sergeants become a new force in talent training

■People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Peng Bingjie

One night in mid-spring, a maintenance professional training course was in full swing in the repair room of a repair company of a regiment of a division of the Xinjiang Military District. The regiment's chief instructor and first-class sergeant Wang Donglin stood on the podium and was passing on his summarized work experience to his comrades. This is the fourth time that Wang Donglin has served as an instructor for such professional training.

The reporter visited and found that in the brigade, many senior sergeants like Wang Donglin are active in various training grounds, studios, and repair rooms, becoming key roles in the "battle position classroom".

The leaders of the division told reporters that the foundation of the troops is at the grassroots level, the backbone of the grassroots is the sergeants, and senior sergeants are an important force to accelerate the modernization of military personnel and promote the comprehensive construction of the troops. In the past two years, they have focused on selecting and training a group of senior sergeants with superb professional skills to become the "chief coaches" of professional training.

Coordinate with colleges and universities to provide learning materials, organize personnel to conduct in-depth research and study on the front line of equipment manufacturing, and invite experts to give lectures... With the strong support of the unit, Wang Donglin became the first maintenance backbone of the Xinjiang Military District to obtain the certificate of senior technician for fire control system repair, and has a "Donglin Studio" named after him.

"Clearing obstacles for talent development and providing institutional and conditional support is the concrete practice of implementing the report of the 20th National Congress of the Party." Li,

an official of the division, told reporters that with the implementation of a series of laws and regulations such as the “Interim Regulations on Sergeants” and the “Interim Regulations on the Management of Sergeant Career Development”, a blueprint for the training of sergeant talents is gradually extending from the top-level design to the grassroots.

The ins and outs of senior sergeants giving lectures on stage

■ Lei Bin Yang Xin People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Peng Bingjie

Wang Donglin (middle), a first-class sergeant major of a regiment of a division of the Xinjiang Military District, demonstrated the essentials of circuit welding to his comrades. Photo by Dai Pengxiang

A positive “butterfly effect” triggered by an operating manual

Running in the field, drilling into the turret, eliminating dangerous situations... At the story meeting of a certain regiment of a certain division of the Xinjiang Military District, a situational drama based on the theme of eliminating artillery failures by the “Donglin Studio” was staged and won applause from the audience.

As a well-known “artillery doctor” in the regiment, officers and men always ask Wang Donglin for advice when they encounter difficult problems on weekdays.

“It’s not that easy to be a teacher. How can you convince the public without “two brushes”?” Although he is already a recognized “chief trainer”, Wang Donglin dare not relax at all.

That year, the division made comprehensive adjustments and reforms, and the new organizational system injected new impetus into the sergeant group to do things and start businesses. From professional and technical backbones to the first batch of senior sergeant trainers, Wang Donglin has witnessed the division’s exploration of selecting and using senior sergeant groups.

A few years ago, the division went to the plateau to perform training tasks. At that time, various new equipment was equipped in the troops. How to quickly generate combat effectiveness for new equipment has become the top priority for officers and men. At this time, Wang Donglin, who was the trainer of the crew at the time, attracted everyone’s attention. Under his leadership, a new type of wheeled assault vehicle was installed and completed live-fire shooting on the plateau shortly after it was installed, forming single-equipment combat effectiveness.

It turned out that in order to obtain the qualification of senior equipment maintenance technician, Wang Donglin applied to the agency to go to the factory for repair training before the weapon was replaced. After more than 5 months of training, Wang Donglin has mastered the operation and application of fire control systems of various types of armored equipment.

After the new equipment was installed in the company, Wang Donglin took the initiative to volunteer. Thanks to the previous research results, he led the crew to quickly understand the

technical performance of the new equipment, summarize the precautions in the live-fire shooting of the new equipment, and provide a practical basis for the equipment-using team.

After the live-fire shooting, Wang Donglin immediately took his comrades to sort out and revise the key points and professional teaching plans of the new equipment based on the new concept and first-hand data. Not long after, a 23-page fire control system operation manual was “released”. After being reviewed by the agency, it was distributed to all grassroots companies, greatly improving the timeliness of the new equipment’s combat effectiveness.

Let the backbone talents play their strengths and drive the “upgrade” of all staff’s capabilities. The manual triggered thinking, and the leaders of the division keenly realized that the role of senior sergeants in promoting combat effectiveness construction has not been maximized.

“Although senior sergeants are concentrated in equipment maintenance and management positions, they cannot be simply defined as repairmen and technicians.” After squatting and investigating, some grassroots units have inaccurate role positioning of senior sergeants, deviations in training directions, and problems in use methods.

To this end, they conducted an in-depth and detailed investigation of the senior sergeant group of the entire division, and convened the group battalion chief and senior sergeant representatives to discuss the topic of “senior sergeants serve as various professional training coaches”, and at the same time conducted a questionnaire survey at the grassroots level of the agency.

A stone stirs up a thousand waves, some people agree, and some people question. “Senior sergeants who are proficient in various professional fields can serve as coaches to better play their expertise and help officers and men master new equipment faster.” “Although senior sergeants have strong personal abilities, teaching is not like doing research. They must be able to explain and teach clearly.”...

“Sergeants are the bridge for implementing troop management, education and training. To measure the ability of a senior sergeant, we must not only look at whether he has a skill, but also whether he is good at imparting his skills and whether he can lead a strong team.” After half a month of investigation and research, the Standing Committee of the Division Party Committee reached a consensus: to help senior sergeants take the coaching seat, be a good master, and bring out good apprentices.

Subsequently, the division’s training department and human resources department and other organs subdivided the professional fields under the new system, and combined with the basic personal information of senior sergeants throughout the division, selected 13 senior sergeants to form a team of chief coaches.

Shining in ordinary positions, Wang Donglin and the operation manual he led to complete brought a positive “butterfly effect” to the unit construction. A wave of teaching, combat and research with senior sergeants as the main body swept the entire division.

Multiple measures are taken to promote the upgrading of the ability of “soldier coaches”

What should an excellent “soldier coach” be like?

“You must not ‘cook dumplings in a teapot - there is stuff but it cannot be poured out’.” Li Wei, a technician and driver of a regiment of the division and a third-class sergeant, gave this answer, “As a coach, not only must professional skills be strong, but the teaching level must also be excellent.”

This is the feeling that Li Wei got from the “Waterloo” of his first training and teaching.

Three years ago, he was promoted to a third-class sergeant and served as the first armored driving training instructor for the entire regiment. At the training site, Li Wei was talking nonstop on the podium, but some officers and men in the audience looked confused.

After the lecture, the course effect evaluation results confused Li Wei - why the course that he thought he taught well could not achieve satisfactory results. The cadre in charge of the assessment pointed out that Li Wei had problems such as insufficient knowledge point division and inadequate explanation of difficult and important subjects during the lecture.

Coincidentally, the division found through follow-up surveys that some senior sergeants had similar problems after they took the podium.

“Technical level and teaching level are not equal. How to improve the teaching level of senior sergeants is the key to ensuring the quality and effectiveness of training.” Li, an officer of the division’s human resources department, said, “If you want to quickly adapt to the needs of the coaching position, whether it is from personal professional knowledge reserves, teaching skills, or thinking concepts, you need to upgrade in time.”

Not long after, the division studied and formulated a series of measures to promote the ability upgrade of “soldier coaches” -

Selecting “seedlings” of coaches to study and further their studies. They invited experts from scientific research units and manufacturers to give lectures, and used excellent teaching staff to temper and forge senior sergeants, shortening the gap in the ability of the coaching team to teach.

Strengthen pre-job training. Relying on the division’s teaching team to conduct concentrated training for “four-skill coaches”, from lesson plan writing

Introducing a “planning map” for one person and one case. According to the basic personal situation of senior sergeants and the current situation of professional construction of grassroots companies, a capacity growth plan is tailored for the “soldier coaches”, and the shortcomings are made up for, so as to continuously improve the coaches’ scientific research innovation, teaching and other abilities...

After “tempering”, Li Wei’s teaching level has been significantly improved. Now, his driving professional training course has ranked among the best in the course effect evaluation.

Promote training with teaching, and drive the upgrading of all staff's abilities. At the beginning of this year, a gratifying scene appeared in the training classroom of the division's chief agency- several senior sergeants took to the podium one after another to give lectures on the operation skills of new weapons and equipment.

During the lecture, the "soldier coaches" not only demonstrated the movements, but also combined their own training experience to carefully summarize the skills and formulas to help everyone remember and master them. "The instructors have clear ideas and clear focus, which are closely integrated with training practice and very targeted." said Sun, an official of the division's agency who attended the class on the spot.

Nowadays, these "soldier coaches" have been responsible for professional training in various regiments for many times. At the same time, the division headquarters has further introduced measures to support the healthy operation of multiple innovation studios such as the "Donglin Studio". These grassroots scientific research and innovation "experimental fields" provide good conditions for senior sergeants to delve into their professions and enrich teaching and training resources.

By participating in the innovation studios led by senior sergeants, grassroots officers and men learn and research, benchmark cutting-edge knowledge, exchange advanced technologies, and concentrate on tackling key problems... More than 10 studios involving new equipment in each regiment of the division, under the leadership of senior sergeants, have completed more than 30 types of firepower effectiveness damage tests with high standards and collected firepower strike data under multiple complex conditions; "Donglin Studio" has successively obtained 11 national utility model patents.

Specialized teaching brings "spring colors" to combat effectiveness construction

"Without your strong support, it would be difficult for us to achieve such good results!" Not long ago, the company commander of a company in a regiment of the division specially expressed his gratitude to Qiu Yangyuan, a technician and third-class sergeant major of the brother company.

It turned out that during the plateau training last year, the company was about to participate in the live-fire assessment. However, as the veterans were retiring, some of the company's sergeants with strong shooting ability and excellent professional qualities were about to leave the team.

This made the company's shooting instructor, Sergeant 2nd Class Liu Qiang, anxious - a certain shooting course had high requirements and great difficulty. Knowing that he had limited experience and ability, he was not sure whether he could be competent for this task.

After reporting and asking for instructions step by step, the training section of the regiment finally coordinated the training equipment and deployed excellent shooting technicians throughout the regiment to provide teaching and training support for the company.

In this way, Qiu Yangyuan, the chief shooting instructor of the regiment, was the first choice and began to coach across the squad. He taught flexibly according to the skill foundation and training progress of the company's officers and men, which not only improved the professional performance of the company's shooters, but also helped the company train two training backbones. In the training assessment, the company, which made up for its shortcomings, passed the shooting course with excellent results.

Talking about this win-win good news, the leaders of the division said that promoting the professional teaching of senior sergeants not only brought a real improvement in combat effectiveness to the troops, but also promoted the rapid growth of young backbones.

"The main control computer of the No. 2 tank cannot issue artillery firing instructions!" Last October, a mountain attack training was carried out in a plateau area with an altitude of more than 4,500 meters. Halfway through the training, the firepower unit encountered a "special situation" in the command and control.

In a flash, Second Sergeant Yang Zhaoming picked up the toolbox and quickly ran to the "broken" tank, and soon restored the firepower system with sudden failure to normal.

"This is thanks to the professional training and guidance of the coach, Third Sergeant Han Changchun in the early stage." After leaving the training ground, facing everyone's praise, Yang Zhaoming frankly said that thanks to the firepower and fire control system maintenance experience sorted out and summarized by Han Changchun, his repair speed can be greatly improved.

When faced with the decision of whether to stay or leave after his service term expired, Corporal Liu Kui submitted an application to stay in the army without hesitation. Liu Kui, who passed the sergeant selection assessment with excellent results, will continue to serve as a car repairman.

Nowadays, driven by the senior sergeant group, the grassroots training backbone team of the whole division presents a trend of development in a step-by-step manner-

Sergeant Major Xu Guanglin, third class, takes the lead in a studio, combining scientific research innovation with actual training, and organizing intensive training and teaching with innovative results, helping grassroots battalions and companies improve the quality and effectiveness of shooting training; Sergeant Major Pang Zhonghua of a battalion leads Sergeant Major He Kelong to collect data and conduct experimental demonstrations on the training ground. The vehicle starting heater developed by the two greatly improved the starting efficiency of mechanical vehicles under high-altitude and hypoxic conditions;

First-class Sergeant Wang Haiyang of a certain company, and Third-class Sergeant Yuan Changhong combined the changes in new equipment to develop a certain technology that effectively improved combat effectiveness...

A follow-up survey data of the division showed that since 2021, more than 80% of the various types of trainees trained by senior sergeants as training instructors have become key position

operators in related majors, and are accelerating to become the main force in promoting training transformation in the troops.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16375293.html

走近祖国西陲追赶阳光的官兵，感受他们带来的温暖和力量

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：胡 铮 谢金明 闫冰洁 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-03-17

在祖国西陲追赶阳光

■胡 铮 谢金明 闫冰洁

在这个万物复苏的季节，当灿烂而明亮的阳光洒满街巷，人们的心中更添了幸福和希望。但我们或许很难想象，在遥远的祖国西陲，有一群官兵在追赶着阳光。

阿然保泰，塔吉克语意为”一线天”。在帕米尔高原萨雷阔勒岭，新疆军区某团阿然保泰边防连的官兵，常年驻守在两座海拔超过 5000 米的大山之间，阳光对他们来说是个”稀罕物”。特殊的地理环境使得这里被阳光照耀的时间十分短暂——夏季日照时长大约 5 个小时，冬季则更短，仅 3 个小时。

他们热爱着阳光。每逢中午时分，官兵们格外期待一场酣畅淋漓的”日光浴”。一名战士说：”阳光照耀大地的同时也照亮了我们的内心，大家都有一个不惧困难和挑战的’阳光心态’。”

他们成了彼此的阳光。虽然在寒冷的日子里不常看到太阳，但有了战友的支持和陪伴，每个人的心中都是暖洋洋的。

有诗人说，不管多么渺小，也不管多么遥远，太阳的崇拜者总会得到一份太阳的光辉。今天，我们一同走近这群追赶阳光的官兵，相信他们的故事，如同阳光，能为你带来温暖和力量。



阿然保泰边防连官兵执行巡逻任务。王礼帅摄

“只要有一点阳光，我们也要尽全力保留下来”

新疆军区某团阿然保泰边防连二级上士赵永波从没想过，自己有一天会如此迫切地追赶阳光。

赵永波来自山东青岛，自小生长在海边。以前每每去沙滩上赶海，他嫌阳光太过强烈，总是用帽子和口罩把脸遮住。可现在，他正坐在小山坡上，把脸扬得高高的，感受着太阳带来的温暖。

这样的时刻并不常有。连日来，雪花一天连着一天地飘，昏沉沉的云把太阳捂得严严实实。终于等到天空晴朗起来，连队组织官兵在门口外的空地上享受半小时的”日光浴”，赵永波在这天的日历上画了一个大大的笑脸，赶忙同大家一起出去晒太阳。

赵永波说：”在这里，午时站岗是一件幸福事。”1 点过后，太阳正对连队岗楼，金色的光线随即铺洒开来，晒得人身上暖洋洋的。

由于太阳出现得太短暂，这里的动物也极度渴望阳光。下士阿布拉江·艾力刚成为军马饲养员时，一次疏忽忘了及时把军马”赤兔”拉出去晒太阳，结果”赤兔”耍起小脾气，怎么也不肯让他上马鞍。直到阿布拉江·艾力从包中翻出马粮，”赤兔”才乖乖听话。

对炊事班的战士来说，晒太阳更加不容易。太阳到来的时候，他们正忙着备菜做饭，等午饭过后大家把手里的活忙完，天色已经暗了下来。

中士王学兵曾在新兵时和同年兵陈伟翔定下一份”阳光协议”。作为炊事员，他们编入两个小组轮流做饭，那段时间，恰逢王学兵不当值的时候，天气不是阴天就是下雪：”刚下连就半个多月没见到太阳，心里实在郁闷。”为了激起王学兵的干劲，陈伟翔主动提议：”从今天开始，咱们在各项工作上比拼看看，让全班战友当裁判，谁做得好，等阳光一来，就由另一个人接替值班，到室外晒’日光浴’，怎么样？”

王学兵欣然答应了，两人开始你追我赶、相伴成长。王学兵发挥自己的强项，手把手带着陈伟翔练体能，陈伟翔也将自己拿手的识图技能教给王学兵。后来，这份”阳光协议”一直传承下来，成为激励炊事班战士互帮互学、携手并进的有效手段。

在老兵的记忆里，因为缺少阳光，晾衣服和电力供应一直是难题。

“阴天时，气温降低、风向稳定，一准出不了太阳。要是云层变薄升高，移动速度加快，大概率能见着太阳。下雪时，风向转变，温度回升，说明太阳就要露头了……”二级上士马剑楠当兵 9 年，在”捕捉”阳光这方面有着自己独特的敏锐性。衣服放在屋内有时几天也不见干，一旦太阳出现，大家便赶忙把衣物拿到屋外，并根据阳光的照射方向及时更换晾晒位置。

阿然保泰地处偏远，接通市电难度较大。前些年，连队官兵的大部分用电靠的是房顶上的太阳能电池板。日照时间稍长的夏天，即便大家尽量不使用大功率电器，几十组电池板每

天吸收的光照能量也仅够官兵日常使用；而到了冬天，大雪常常光顾，大家要及时为太阳能电池板除雪，有时蓄电量耗光，连队需要额外使用柴油发电机供电。

二级上士宋展鹏记得一场雪断断续续下了 4 天，他和战友趁着雪停的间隙爬上房顶扫除太阳能电池板上的积雪，就为了多积蓄一点太阳的能量：”只要有一点阳光，我们也要尽全力保留下来。”

如今，这里有了阳光晾衣房，也通上了市电。那些往事已经成了老兵们的专属经历，但官兵们追赶阳光的日子仍在继续。



蔬菜大棚中的柚子树结出果实。王礼帅摄

“种下一颗种子，官兵的心里就多了一份希望”

缺少日照，天气寒冷；土壤贫瘠，大多是盐碱地……很难想象，连队一代代官兵在这样的环境里种出了各式各样的蔬菜瓜果。

最初，营房四处大多是石头堆，大家硬是用小推车推走了石头，又从附近找来河水冲刷过的松软泥土，这才建起略显简陋的蔬菜大棚。附近的老乡们听闻此事，还纷纷骑着三轮车送来粪肥。

另一个棘手的问题是这里阳光稀少，夜间温度很低。为了给大棚保温，连队官兵专门在棚布上盖上棉被。等阳光好的时候，再将棉被收起来，为幼苗晒太阳。观察阳光也因此成了大家的开心事，每逢快到中午，宋展鹏和战友们便盯着远处的山脊看。

只见远处微微泛起一缕金光，太阳即将探出山头。”快快快，阳光马上就到！”宋展鹏回忆，大家在太阳快要蹦出之际火急火燎地卷棉被，甚至惊动了躺在棚顶上休憩的几条军犬。

尽管菜种的成活率不到一半，菜苗长得也十分缓慢，但在大家的悉心照料下，菜地里接连收获了黄瓜、萝卜、白菜……

二级上士柴雪峰对连队的种植养殖工作非常上心。那段时间，他在选种、育苗工作上下了很大功夫，常常电话请教老乡里的种植能手。

后来，上级为连队多配备了几十组太阳能电池板，大家为菜苗用上了补光灯。”但不敢多用，否则全连都会跳闸。”柴雪峰笑着回忆道，”那时候总在想，要是满园子都是丰盛的蔬果该有多好。”

随着连队接上市电，蔬菜大棚随即通上了电锅炉，增补了更多补光灯。如今，柴雪峰的梦想成了现实，这里成了四季温暖如春的”天然氧吧”，面积已经超过 300 平方米。

除了日常蔬菜，官兵还培育出了硕大的西瓜，种上了柚子树、石榴树、柠檬树……大家的心态和这些植物一样，越来越有生气了。”有些战友遇上烦心事了就来大棚里转一转，和这些蔬果一同晒晒太阳，许多困扰就会烟消云散。”柴雪峰说。

无论是休假还是出差，官兵的身体虽然下了高原，但是心还在牵挂着连队，牵挂着这片绿意浓浓的菜园，大家归队时总是不忘背些花种或是泥土上山。柴雪峰觉得：”种下一颗种子，官兵的心里就多了一份希望。”



年轻战士在雪山下弹吉他。王礼帅摄

“没有人后悔来到这里，因为大家心里装着暖阳”

在这里巡逻，”阳光”是一个绕不过去的话题。

秋冬季节，由于缺少日照，大家要面对厚厚的积雪和冰层。而到了夏季，冰雪在太阳的炙烤下融化，巡逻官兵难免遇上泥石流或是湍急的河水。

一级上士高铨铖是连队的驾驶员，戍边 15 年，巡逻路已不知走了多少趟，他是大家心中公认的”活地图”。

“放心，’铨铖’保你全程平安！”遇上新兵第一次巡逻，他嘴里总会蹦出这样一句口头禅，以此缓解新兵的紧张心情。”路走得多了，也练就了遇事不慌的平稳心态。”高铨铖说。

即便如此，想起曾经巡逻时的一次次惊险时刻，他仍有些后怕。

去年冬季的一次巡逻，车辆行至一处狭窄地带不得不暂停。路面上覆盖着深深浅浅的积雪，大家知道崖壁和道路之间存在一条深沟，但无法判断具体位置。

“咱们人工探路！”雪花仍在簌簌飘落，丝毫没有停歇的迹象，天色也越来越暗。带队的指导员一咬牙，决定与高铨铖二人手拉手前出探路。

高原上的路都是坑坑洼洼的乱石滩，指导员和高铨铖一左一右，小心翼翼地摸索着前进：”我们每走一步都要用脚先探探底，否则一脚踩下去可能就掉进了齐腰深的雪坑。”

等到了开阔地带，高铨铖才发现自己和指导员的手心早就冒了一层汗。他又深一脚浅一脚回到了车上，沿着路上留下的脚印把车开了过去。

这样的艰辛经历还有很多。一次巡逻路上，过路桥竟被封在冰层之下。冰面微微倾斜，有近 20 米长。为了防止车辆打滑，带队的连长带领大家在冰面上铺满事先携带的煤渣，高铨铖这才得以驾驶车辆安全通过该路段。

到了夏天，积雪融化产生的水流冲毁道路也是常见的事。车辆行驶在泥泞的坡路上，同样考验驾驶员的技术。

那是一段全程 800 米、坡度 30 度左右的弯行下坡路。由于惯性作用，车辆猛地快速冲下山坡。”左侧就是急流，一旦掉进水里车子必然失控，后果不堪设想。”高铨铖稳住方向盘，最终把车缓缓停在了坡下，而车上的战友们全都惊出一身冷汗。

“在看似平凡的生活里，我们无数次闯过’鬼门关’，在一处处关隘留下了边防军人的足迹。”高铨铖说，”令我们引以为豪的是，无论遇到什么艰难险阻，没有一个人在巡逻途中退缩或者放弃。”

高原上的春天，没有长满青草的旷野，没有花香拂面的微风，更多的是被冰雪覆盖的寂静无声。由于太阳见得少，一些官兵患有骨质疏松等病症，皮肤也常起湿疹。但就像高铨铖所说：”没有人后悔来到这里，因为大家心里装着暖阳。”

Google Translation

Get Close to the Officers and men Chasing the Sun in the Western Part of the Motherland and Feel the Warmth and Strength They Bring

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Chasing the sun in the western part of the motherland

■Hu Zheng, Xie Jinming, Yan Bingjie

In this season of revival, when the bright and bright sunshine fills the streets, people’s hearts are filled with happiness and hope. But it may be difficult for us to imagine that in the distant western part of the motherland, there is a group of officers and men chasing the sun.

Aranbaotai, which means “a line of sky” in Tajik. In the Sarikol Ridge of the Pamir Plateau, the officers and men of the Aranbaotai Border Defense Company of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military District are stationed between two mountains with an altitude of more than 5,000 meters all year round. Sunlight is a “rare thing” for them. The special geographical environment makes

the time for sunshine here very short-the sunshine duration in summer is about 5 hours, and it is even shorter in winter, only 3 hours.

They love the sun. Every noon, the officers and men are particularly looking forward to a hearty "sunbath". A soldier said: "The sun shines on the earth and also illuminates our hearts. Everyone has a 'sunshine mentality' that is not afraid of difficulties and challenges."

They have become each other's sunshine. Although the sun is not often seen on cold days, with the support and company of comrades, everyone's heart is warm.

A poet said that no matter how small or how far away, the sun worshippers will always get a share of the sun's glory. Today, we approach this group of officers and men chasing the sun together. I believe that their stories, like the sun, can bring you warmth and strength.

The officers and men of the Aranbaotai Border Defense Company perform patrol tasks. Photo by Wang Lishuai

"As long as there is a little sunshine, we must do our best to preserve it"

Zhao Yongbo, a second-class sergeant of the Aranbaotai Border Defense Company of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military District, never thought that one day he would be so eager to chase the sun.

Zhao Yongbo is from Qingdao, Shandong, and grew up by the sea. In the past, whenever he went to the beach to catch the sea, he always used a hat and a mask to cover his face because he thought the sun was too strong. But now, he is sitting on a small hill, raising his face high, feeling the warmth brought by the sun.

Such moments are not common. In recent days, snowflakes have been floating day after day, and the dark clouds have covered the sun tightly. Finally, when the sky cleared up, the company organized officers and men to enjoy a half-hour "sunbath" in the open space outside the gate. Zhao Yongbo drew a big smiley face on the calendar of this day and hurried out to bask in the sun with everyone.

Zhao Yongbo said: "Here, standing guard at noon is a happy thing." After 1 o'clock, the sun was facing the company's guardhouse, and the golden light spread out, making people warm.

Because the sun appears too briefly, the animals here are also extremely eager for sunlight. When Corporal Abulajiang Aili first became a horse breeder, he forgot to take the horse "Red Rabbit" out to bask in the sun in time. As a result, "Red Rabbit" got angry and refused to let him get on the saddle. It was not until Abulajiang Aili took out the horse feed from his bag that "Red Rabbit" obeyed.

For the soldiers in the kitchen squad, basking in the sun is even more difficult. When the sun came, they were busy preparing food and cooking. After lunch, everyone finished their work and it was dark.

Sergeant Wang Xuebing once made a “sunshine agreement” with his classmate Chen Weixiang when they were new recruits. As cooks, they were assigned to two groups to take turns cooking. During that time, Wang Xuebing was not on duty, and the weather was either cloudy or snowy: “I haven’t seen the sun for more than half a month since I joined the company, and I feel really depressed.” In order to inspire Wang Xuebing’s enthusiasm, Chen Weixiang took the initiative to propose: “Starting from today, let’s compete in various tasks. Let the whole class of comrades be referees. Whoever does well will be replaced by another person on duty when the sun comes out, and go outside to ‘sunbathe’, how about it?” Wang Xuebing readily agreed, and the two began to chase each other and grow together. Wang Xuebing played to his strengths and took Chen Weixiang to train his physical fitness. Chen Weixiang also taught Wang Xuebing his own map reading skills. Later, this “sunshine agreement” has been passed down and has become an effective means to encourage the soldiers in the kitchen squad to help each other and learn from each other and move forward hand in hand. In the memory of the veterans, due to the lack of sunlight, drying clothes and electricity supply have always been problems. “On cloudy days, the temperature drops and the wind direction is stable, so the sun will definitely not come out. If the clouds become thinner and higher, and the moving speed increases, the sun will most likely be seen. When it snows, the wind direction changes and the temperature rises, which means the sun is about to come out...” Second Sergeant Ma Jiannan has been in the army for 9 years and has his own unique sensitivity in “catching” the sun. Sometimes the clothes are left indoors for several days without drying. Once the sun comes out, everyone will rush to take the clothes outside and change the drying position in time according to the direction of the sun.

Aranbaotai is located in a remote area and it is difficult to connect to the city electricity. In the past few years, most of the electricity used by the company’s officers and men relied on solar panels on the roof. In the summer when the sunshine time is slightly longer, even if everyone tries not to use high-power electrical appliances, the light energy absorbed by dozens of panels every day is only enough for the daily use of officers and men; in winter, heavy snow often comes, and everyone has to remove snow from the solar panels in time. Sometimes the storage power is exhausted, and the company needs to use additional diesel generators for power.

Sergeant Song Zhanpeng remembers a snowstorm that lasted for four days. He and his comrades climbed onto the roof to clear the snow on the solar panels when the snow stopped, just to save more energy from the sun: “As long as there is a little sunshine, we will do our best to keep it.”

Nowadays, there is a sun drying room and electricity is connected. Those past events have become the exclusive experience of veterans, but the days of soldiers chasing the sun are still going on.

The grapefruit trees in the vegetable greenhouse are bearing fruits. Photo by Wang Lishuai

“Planting a seed brings more hope to the soldiers’ hearts”

Lack of sunshine, cold weather; poor soil, mostly saline-alkali land... It is hard to imagine that generations of soldiers in the company have grown a variety of vegetables and fruits in such an environment.

At first, there were mostly piles of stones everywhere in the barracks. Everyone pushed away the stones with a wheelbarrow and found soft soil washed by the river nearby, and then built a slightly simple vegetable greenhouse. When the villagers nearby heard about this, they rode tricycles to deliver manure.

Another tricky problem is that there is little sunlight here and the temperature is very low at night. In order to keep the greenhouse warm, the company soldiers specially covered the shed cloth with quilts. When the sun is good, the quilts are put away to let the seedlings bask in the sun. Observing the sun has become a happy thing for everyone. Every time it is almost noon, Song Zhanpeng and his comrades stare at the ridge in the distance.

A ray of golden light appeared in the distance, and the sun was about to peek out of the mountain. “Hurry up, the sun will be here soon!” Song Zhanpeng recalled that everyone rolled up the quilts in a hurry when the sun was about to jump out, and even startled several military dogs resting on the roof of the shed.

Although the survival rate of vegetable seeds is less than half and the seedlings grow very slowly, under everyone’s careful care, cucumbers, radishes, cabbages, etc. were harvested in the vegetable fields...

Second Sergeant Chai Xuefeng is very concerned about the company’s planting and breeding work. During that time, he put a lot of effort into seed selection and seedling cultivation, and often called to consult with the planting experts in his hometown.

Later, the superiors equipped the company with dozens of solar panels, and everyone used supplementary lights for the seedlings. “But I didn’t dare to use it too much, otherwise the whole company would trip.” Chai Xuefeng recalled with a smile, “At that time, I always thought, how great it would be if the whole garden was full of rich fruits and vegetables.”

As the company was connected to the market electricity, the vegetable greenhouse was immediately connected to the electric boiler and more supplementary lights were added. Today, Chai Xuefeng’s dream has become a reality. This place has become a “natural oxygen bar” with warm spring all year round, and the area has exceeded 300 square meters.

In addition to daily vegetables, officers and men also cultivated huge watermelons, planted grapefruit trees, pomegranate trees, lemon trees... Everyone’s mentality is like these plants, becoming more and more lively. “Some comrades come to the greenhouse when they encounter troubles, and bask in the sun with these fruits and vegetables, and many troubles will disappear.” Chai Xuefeng said.

Whether on vacation or on a business trip, the soldiers are physically away from the plateau, but their hearts are still concerned about the company and the green vegetable garden. When they return to the team, they always remember to carry some flower seeds or soil up the mountain. Chai Xuefeng believes: “Planting a seed will give the soldiers more hope.”

A young soldier plays guitar under the snow-capped mountains. Photo by Wang Lishuai

“No one regrets coming here, because everyone has the warm sun in their hearts”

Patrolling here, “sunshine” is an unavoidable topic.

In autumn and winter, due to the lack of sunshine, everyone has to face thick snow and ice. In summer, the ice and snow melt under the scorching sun, and patrolling soldiers will inevitably encounter mudslides or turbulent rivers.

First Sergeant Gao Quancheng is the company’s driver. He has been guarding the border for 15 years and has walked the patrol route countless times. He is recognized as a “living map” in everyone’s hearts.

“Don’t worry, ‘Quancheng’ will keep you safe all the way!” When he encounters a new soldier on his first patrol, he always says this catchphrase to ease the new soldier’s nervousness. “After walking a lot, I have developed a calm mentality to stay calm when encountering things.” Gao Quancheng said.

Even so, he still feels a little scared when he thinks of the thrilling moments during the patrol.

During a patrol last winter, the vehicle had to stop when it reached a narrow area. The road was covered with deep and shallow snow. Everyone knew that there was a deep ditch between the cliff and the road, but the specific location could not be determined.

“Let’s explore the road manually!” The snowflakes were still falling, with no signs of stopping, and the sky was getting darker and darker. The instructor who led the team gritted his teeth and decided to go out hand in hand with Gao Quancheng to explore the road.

The roads on the plateau were all bumpy and rocky. The instructor and Gao Quancheng were on the left and right, groping forward cautiously: “We have to feel the bottom with our feet before taking each step, otherwise we might fall into a waist-deep snow pit if we step on it.”

When we reached the open area, Gao Quancheng found that his and his instructor’s palms were already sweating. He stepped back to the car and drove along the footprints left on the road.

There are many such difficult experiences. On a patrol, the overpass was sealed under the ice. The ice surface was slightly tilted and nearly 20 meters long. In order to prevent the vehicle from slipping, the company commander led everyone to spread the coal slag brought in advance on the ice surface, so that Gao Quancheng was able to drive the vehicle safely through the section.

In summer, it is common for the water flow generated by the melting snow to destroy the road. Driving on a muddy slope also tests the driver's skills.

It was a 800-meter, 30-degree curved downhill road. Due to inertia, the vehicle rushed down the hillside suddenly and quickly. "There is a rapid on the left. Once it falls into the water, the car will inevitably lose control, and the consequences will be disastrous." Gao Quancheng steadied the steering wheel and finally stopped the car slowly at the bottom of the slope, and all the comrades in the car were shocked and sweating.

"In the seemingly ordinary life, we have passed through the 'gate of hell' countless times, leaving the footprints of border guards at every pass." Gao Quancheng said, "What we are proud of is that no matter what difficulties and obstacles we encounter, no one retreats or gives up during the patrol."

In the spring on the plateau, there are no wilderness covered with green grass, no breeze with the fragrance of flowers, but more of the silence covered by ice and snow. Because the sun is rarely seen, some officers and men suffer from osteoporosis and other diseases, and their skin often has eczema. But as Gao Quancheng said: "No one regrets coming here, because everyone has the warm sun in their hearts."

https://www.huaxia.com/c/2025/03/18/2012706.shtml

陆军某旅：真情暖兵心，训练添动力

华夏经纬网 > 军事 > 大陆军事 2025-03-18

情暖兵心

——陆军某旅暖心惠兵工程建设掠影

■蒋雨铖 赵根沅 解放军报记者 胡云艳 摄影报道



官兵在影视厅观看电影。

前不久，陆军某旅上等兵吕鑫鑫对选晋军士相关政策法规不够了解，便到该旅"一站式"惠兵服务大厅进行咨询。窗口工作人员为他做了详细解答，解开了他心中的疑问。



惠兵服务大厅工作人员（中）为官兵提供服务。

该旅人力资源科干部叶景焘告诉记者，旅机关将政策咨询、事项办理、法律维权等多项服务集于一体，实行”一站式”服务，大大方便了官兵工作生活。

近年来，该旅积极推进暖心惠兵工程建设，改善官兵工作生活条件，取得明显成效。军营影视厅，军旅题材的影片更新及时、精彩纷呈；”向日葵”心灵驿站，VR 体验、解压游戏等各类活动丰富多彩、趣味十足；军体训练中心，功能齐全的健身设备，让官兵体能训练更加科学高效，也更有趣味性……这些为兵服务场所深受官兵喜爱，官兵利用休息时间纷纷前来”打卡”。



官兵体验 VR 娱乐设施。



官兵在心灵驿站参与游戏，放松身心。

真情暖兵心，训练添动力。该旅大力推动暖心惠兵工程建设，激发了官兵练兵备战热情，促进了部队战斗力提升。近年来，该旅多次完成上级赋予的重大任务。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade: Sincerity Warms the Hearts of Soldiers and Adds Motivation to Training

China Economic Net > Military > Mainland Military 2025-03-18

Warming the hearts of soldiers

——A glimpse of the construction of a certain army brigade's heartwarming and benefiting soldiers project

■ Jiang Yucheng, Zhao Genyuan, People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Hu Yunyan photo report

Officers and men watch movies in the cinema.

Not long ago, Lv Xinxin, a senior soldier in a certain army brigade, was not familiar with the relevant policies and regulations for selecting and promoting sergeants, so he went to the brigade's "one-stop" benefit service hall for consultation. The window staff gave him a detailed answer and solved his doubts.

The staff of the benefit service hall (middle) provide services for officers and men.

Ye Jingtao, a cadre of the brigade's human resources department, told reporters that the brigade has integrated a number of services such as policy consultation, matter handling, and legal rights protection, and implemented "one-stop" services, which greatly facilitates the work and life of officers and men.

In recent years, the brigade has actively promoted the construction of the Warm Heart and Benefit Soldiers Project to improve the working and living conditions of officers and men, and achieved remarkable results. In the military camp cinema, military-themed films are updated in a timely and exciting manner; in the "Sunflower" Soul Station, VR experience, decompression games and other activities are rich and interesting; in the military physical training center, the fully functional fitness equipment makes the physical training of officers and men more scientific, efficient and interesting... These service places for soldiers are deeply loved by officers and men, and officers and men use their rest time to come to "check in".

Officers and men experience VR entertainment facilities.

Officers and men participate in games at the Soul Station to relax their bodies and minds.

True feelings warm the hearts of soldiers and add motivation to training. The brigade has vigorously promoted the construction of the Warm Heart and Benefit Soldiers Project, which has stimulated the enthusiasm of officers and men to train and prepare for war, and promoted the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops. In recent years, the brigade has completed many important tasks assigned by superiors.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16375563.html

陆军某旅优化配置训练资源提升组训施训质效

来源：解放军报 作者：朱宇伦 卢明凯 宋世杰 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-03-18

陆军某旅优化配置训练资源提升组训施训质效——

统筹调配骨干 精细备课示教

■朱宇伦 卢明凯 解放军报特约通讯员 宋世杰



该旅教练员（右）讲解立姿据枪要领。林 敏摄

痼癖动作分析、操作技巧示范、模拟仿真训练……2 月中旬，笔者在陆军某旅防空营看到，排长赵一江针对官兵训练中存在的不足，从装备原理、结构特点到实践运用逐一进行讲解。

此前，他参加上级组织的无人设备教练员集训，在考核中取得优异成绩，返回单位后被机关纳入旅队训练指导小组，负责无人设备训练指导。”结合组训施训存在的不足，旅队统筹调配骨干力量针对性开展示教指导，有效提升了训练质量。”该营陈营长说。

发现问题、深入调研、形成报告、拿出举措、抓好落实……看到如今的情景，想起此前的经历，该旅作训科虞参谋颇感欣慰。

事情还得从之前的一次经历说起。那次，虞参谋检查督导基层训练情况时发现，有的教练员组训中往往凭借以往经验，事先准备的教案被放在一边。后来，结合督导情况进行讲评时，虞参谋表达了自己的担忧：”教练员凭借经验组训可能一时看不出啥问题，但是当新老教练员更替时，训练的标准化和规范化就很难保证。”

他的这一担忧引起了该旅领导重视。为此，该旅专门从机关部门抽组人员，深入一线展开调研。

“训练课目安排过于密集，连队教练员很难抽出时间精细打磨教案。”一番座谈了解，虞参谋终于弄清了事情原委。原来，基层单位阶段训练时间紧、任务重，为了赶进度，一些课目内容安排强度较大，有的组训人员图方便就直接照搬往年教案，或者借用兄弟单位教案，进行简单修改调整后，以应对机关督导检查。

对此，该旅领导专门召集机关人员、一线干部骨干进行深入剖析。他们研究后形成共识，机关安排部署工作绝不能仅靠行政指令，还须改进工作作风、强化服务意识，注重了解基层实际，善于聆听官兵心声，”下发通知”后还要”跟进抓落实”，用扎实的指导帮带代替简单的检查督导，以训练管理实效检验举措落实质效。

此后，该旅以共同课目训练为切入点，结合各单位人员、任务、专业设置等情况，按照集约组训要求统筹调配旅队训练资源：区分不同课目类别确定教练员组训方式，常规课目由旅队抽调各单位组训骨干，在机关部门和教导队指导下开展集中备课，并形成流程规范、标准统一、操作要求明确的系列教案，作为指定教材下发基层参考；小新特课目按照专业相关度将具体教学任务下达给营连，营连”对口”受领任务后研究编写相关教案，报机关部门审定通过后，指定专业尖子对相关专业官兵进行精准示教，营连同步抓好人员、内容、时间、质量”四落实”。

“我们还充分发挥旅队官兵特长优势，抽选信息统计、网页制作、美工制图等方面人才，在专业教练员协助下完成课件制作、课堂设计、器材准备等工作，通力协作抓好抓实组训施训各环节。”该旅领导说。

识图用图、自救互救、轻武器使用……经过一段时间的实践摸索，一系列课目组训备课完成，系列教案下发基层单位。在此基础上，该旅又指定一名旅领导牵头，抽选机关人员、营连主官、专业教练员和高级军士，组成训练指导小组负责教学指导。日常训练中，小组成员按编制划分参与训练，随机开展训练指导、收集官兵意见反馈。在旅队定期组织的训练指导中，他们利用专门时间就遇到的问题进行分析研讨、组织示范教学，并结合训练考核完善组训方案、制订改进措施。

在该旅轻武器使用课目训练现场笔者看到，训练指导小组成员、装步连二级上士曹俊杰以实物拆解为基础，并借助事先制作的挂图、视频辅助教学，为官兵讲解新配发装备的结构原理、性能特点和改进细节，同步进行使用技巧要领示范。

“讲解中，曹班长运用动画演示了该型装备的拆解与组装程序，教学过程更加直观、立体、全面，呈现的多处细节都是我们训练中容易忽视的环节。”列兵黄宇新说，接下来的训练中，他将对照教学示范严抠每一个动作要领，精益求精练强技能，争取在阶段性训练考核中取得优异成绩。

统筹调配骨干，精细备课示教，资源进一步集约优化，组训施训效果明显。一系列可喜变化，不断激发该旅官兵训练热情。

“业精于勤，训精于细，没有精准精细的训练管理，就难以实现高效的训练。”该旅领导说，他们在优化配置旅队训练资源、开展精准备课示教的同时，还通过定期组织底数普查、随机抽查、变量分析等方法，梳理查摆训练中存在的不足和问题，通过分析研究训练数据，

动态调整组训施训内容、方法和强度，”如今，训练指导抓什么、组训施训突出什么、下一步需强化什么，各级干部骨干大都能做到心中有数、行动有方。”

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Optimizes the Allocation of Training Resources to Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Training

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A certain army brigade optimizes the allocation of training resources to improve the quality and effectiveness of training-

Coordinate the deployment of backbones and carefully prepare lessons

■ Zhu Yulun Lu Mingkai PLA Daily Special Correspondent Song Shijie

The brigade coach (right) explains the essentials of standing and holding the gun. Lin Min Photographed

Analysis of habitual movements, demonstration of operating skills, simulation training... In mid-February, the author saw in the air defense battalion of a certain army brigade that platoon leader Zhao Yijiang explained the shortcomings in the training of officers and men one by one from the principles of equipment, structural characteristics to practical application.

Previously, he participated in the unmanned equipment trainer training organized by the superiors and achieved excellent results in the assessment. After returning to the unit, he was included in the brigade training guidance group by the agency and was responsible for the training guidance of unmanned equipment. “In view of the shortcomings in the organization and implementation of training, the brigade coordinated and deployed key personnel to carry out targeted demonstration and guidance, which effectively improved the quality of training.” said Battalion Commander Chen.

Finding problems, conducting in-depth research, forming reports, taking measures, and implementing them well... Seeing the current situation and thinking of previous experiences, Staff Officer Yu of the brigade’s training department was quite pleased.

The story started with a previous experience. That time, when Staff Officer Yu inspected and supervised the grassroots training situation, he found that some coaches often relied on past experience during training, and the lesson plans prepared in advance were put aside. Later, when reviewing the supervision situation, Staff Officer Yu expressed his concerns: “Coaches may not see any problems for a while based on their experience, but when new and old coaches are replaced, it is difficult to ensure the standardization and standardization of training.”

His concerns attracted the attention of the brigade leaders. For this reason, the brigade specially selected personnel from the organs and departments to conduct in-depth research on the front line.

“The training courses are too densely arranged, and it is difficult for company coaches to take time to polish the lesson plans in detail.” After a discussion, Staff Officer Yu finally figured out the whole story. It turns out that the grassroots units have tight time and heavy tasks for stage training. In order to catch up with the progress, some courses are arranged with high intensity. Some training personnel simply copy the teaching plans of previous years for convenience, or borrow the teaching plans of brother units, and make simple modifications and adjustments to cope with the supervision and inspection of the organs.

In response to this, the leaders of the brigade specially convened the organs and front-line cadres for in-depth analysis. After research, they reached a consensus that the organs must not rely solely on administrative instructions to arrange and deploy work, but also need to improve their work style, strengthen their service awareness, pay attention to understanding the actual situation at the grassroots level, be good at listening to the voices of officers and men, and “follow up and implement” after “issuing the notice”, and use solid guidance and help instead of simple inspection and supervision, and use the actual effectiveness of training management to test the quality and effectiveness of measures.

After that, the brigade took the common subject training as the starting point, combined with the personnel, tasks, and professional settings of each unit, and coordinated the allocation of brigade training resources in accordance with the requirements of intensive training: distinguish different subject categories to determine the training methods of coaches, and the brigade will select the backbones of each unit for regular subjects, and carry out centralized lesson preparation under the guidance of the organs and teaching teams, and form a series of teaching plans with standardized processes, unified standards, and clear operation requirements, which will be issued as designated teaching materials to the grassroots for reference; the special subjects of Xiaoxin will assign specific teaching tasks to the battalion and company according to the degree of professional relevance. After the battalion and company “counterparts” receive the tasks, they will study and write relevant teaching plans. After being approved by the organs, the top professionals will be designated to give precise teaching to the officers and men of the relevant professions. The battalion and company will simultaneously implement the “four implementations” of personnel, content, time, and quality.

We also give full play to the advantages of the specialties of the brigade officers and men, select talents in information statistics, web page production, art and drawing, and complete the work of courseware production, classroom design, equipment preparation, etc. with the assistance of professional coaches, and work together to grasp all aspects of training. “The brigade leader said.

Reading and using maps, self-rescue and mutual rescue, use of light weapons... After a period of practical exploration, a series of courses have been organized and prepared, and a series of teaching plans have been distributed to grassroots units. On this basis, the brigade has designated a brigade leader to take the lead, select agency personnel, battalion and company commanders, professional coaches and senior sergeants to form a training guidance group to be responsible for teaching

guidance. In daily training, team members participate in training according to their organization, conduct training guidance randomly, and collect feedback from officers and men. In the training guidance regularly organized by the brigade, they use special time to analyze and discuss the problems they encounter, organize demonstrations, and Teaching, and combined with training assessment to improve the training plan and formulate improvement measures.

At the training site of the brigade's light weapons use course, the author saw that Cao Junjie, a member of the training guidance team and a second-class sergeant of the armored infantry company, based on the disassembly of the real object, and with the help of pre-made wall charts and videos to assist teaching, he explained to the officers and men the structural principles, performance characteristics and improvement details of the newly issued equipment, and demonstrated the essentials of using skills at the same time.

"During the explanation, squad leader Cao used animation to demonstrate the disassembly and assembly procedures of this type of equipment. The teaching process was more intuitive, three-dimensional and comprehensive, and the many details presented were links that were easily overlooked in our training." Private Huang Yuxin said that in the next training, he will strictly follow the teaching demonstration to strictly grasp every action essential, strive for excellence and strengthen skills, and strive to achieve excellent results in the staged training assessment.

Coordinate the deployment of backbones, prepare lessons and teach carefully, further optimize resources, and the training effect is obvious. A series of gratifying changes continue to stimulate the training enthusiasm of the officers and men of the brigade.

"Proficiency in industry is diligence, and training is fine. Without precise and fine training management, it is difficult to achieve efficient training. "The brigade leader said that while optimizing the allocation of brigade training resources and conducting intensive training demonstrations, they also regularly organized basic data censuses, random checks, variable analysis and other methods to sort out and identify deficiencies and problems in training. By analyzing and studying training data, they dynamically adjusted the content, methods and intensity of training. "Now, cadres and backbones at all levels can know what to focus on in training guidance, what to emphasize in training, and what to strengthen in the next step, and they can act accordingly."

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16375561.html

第 74 集团军某旅连贯对抗 提升部队战斗力水平

来源：解放军报 作者：石伟 金硕 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-03-18

第 74 集团军某旅连贯对抗练硬功

解放军报讯 石伟、金硕报道：穿戴装具、领取武器、迅速登车……近日，第 74 集团军某旅组织一场对抗训练。官兵闻令而动、快速奔赴战位，各型战车按作战编队向目标地域机动。

“前方发现’有毒’烟雾！”车队驶出不久，侦察兵便通过电台传来情报，指挥员迅速命令官兵穿戴防毒面具。车队刚通过”染毒”路段，”敌机临空”的特情接踵而至。参训官兵沉着应对，迅速疏散隐蔽，规避”敌”空中侦察。

“战场态势瞬息万变，只有不断练强快速反应与灵活处置能力，才能抢占制胜先机。”该旅领导介绍，此次训练以作战任务为牵引，全程不设预案，导调员随队参加、临机导调，官兵克服陌生地域、夜间能见度差等不利因素，在近似实战的环境中检验装备性能状态、锤炼应急应战本领。

行进途中，一路硝烟。面对”‘敌人’袭扰、战车’受损’”的特情，车组乘员迅速下车抢修，警戒分队展开战斗队形、掩护其余车辆快速通过。

一路特情不断，官兵沉着冷静、有序处置，按时到达预定地域。侦察小组密切协同，利用攀登绳渗透至”敌”后，通过无人机将战场态势信息及时回传指挥所；火力分队根据情报信息，对目标地域实施火力覆盖……

“连续的高强度训练，检验了人装连续作战能力，部队战斗力水平得到提升。”该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将围绕训练中暴露的问题开展针对性训练，确保”打一仗、进一步”。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 74th Group Army Conducted Continuous Confrontations to Improve the Combat Effectiveness of the Troops

Source: PLA Daily Author: Shi Wei Jin Shuo Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-03-18

A brigade of the 74th Group Army conducted continuous confrontations to practice hard skills

PLA Daily News Shi Wei and Jin Shuo reported: Wearing equipment, receiving weapons, and quickly getting on the car... Recently, a brigade of the 74th Group Army organized a confrontation training. The officers and men moved at the command and rushed to the battle position quickly. Various types of tanks maneuvered to the target area according to the combat formation.

“Toxic smoke was found ahead!” Soon after the convoy drove out, the scouts sent intelligence through the radio, and the commander quickly ordered the officers and men to wear gas masks. As soon as the convoy passed the “poisoned” section, the special situation of “enemy aircraft approaching the sky” followed one after another. The participating officers and men responded calmly, quickly evacuated and concealed, and avoided “enemy” aerial reconnaissance.

“The battlefield situation changes rapidly. Only by constantly strengthening the ability to respond quickly and flexibly can we seize the opportunity to win.” The brigade leader introduced that this training was driven by combat missions, and there was no plan throughout the whole process. The commander participated with the team and directed the troops on the spot. The officers and men overcame unfavorable factors such as unfamiliar areas and poor visibility at night, and tested the performance of equipment and tempered their emergency response skills in an environment close to actual combat.

During the march, there was smoke all the way. Faced with the special situation of “‘enemy’ harassment and ‘damage’ to the tank”, the crew members quickly got off the car for repairs, and the guard team deployed a combat formation to cover the other vehicles to pass quickly.

There were constant special situations along the way, and the officers and men were calm and orderly, and arrived at the designated area on time. The reconnaissance team worked closely together, using climbing ropes to infiltrate behind the “enemy”, and used drones to promptly transmit battlefield situation information back to the command post; the firepower team implemented firepower coverage on the target area based on intelligence information... “Continuous high-intensity training has tested the continuous combat capabilities of personnel and equipment, and the combat effectiveness of the troops has been improved.” The brigade leader introduced that in the next step, they will carry out targeted training around the problems exposed in the training to ensure “fighting one battle and moving forward.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16375560.html

陆军某旅紧贴任务深学 立足岗位践行

来源：解放军报 作者：王梦圆 廖晓彬 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-03-18

陆军某旅认真学习贯彻全国两会精神——

紧贴任务深学 立足岗位践行

■王梦圆 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬

仲春时节，闽南大地，陆军某旅模拟训练中心内，红蓝双方依托兵棋系统开展网上对抗，多项战法训法得到验证。

“习主席在出席十四届全国人大三次会议解放军和武警部队代表团全体会议时强调，要坚定信心、直面挑战，落实高质量发展要求，如期完成既定目标任务。贯彻落实这一重要指示精神，对我们来说就要在解决制约战斗力生成的短板弱项上持续用力，助推战斗力建设转型升级。”该旅领导介绍，全国两会闭幕后，旅队组织党委理论学习中心组成员开展专题学习，认真领会会议精神，并结合单位实际研究制订贯彻落实措施，引导官兵深刻领悟习主席重要讲话精髓要义。

线上与线下共同发力，干部领学与个人自学交叉进行……连日来，该旅各单位掀起学习全国两会精神热潮，引导官兵围绕破解训练难题、创新战法训法等，开展讨论交流。

“我们既要当科技练兵的参与者，又要当科技练兵的推动者。”全国人大代表、该旅某营营长陈松回到部队，通过智慧课堂系统，第一时间与官兵分享学习体会，”习主席强调指出，’加快发展新质战斗力’。我们要通过科技赋能向’科技+”网络+’要战斗力，创新战斗力建设和运用模式，不断提高打赢能力。”

在该旅装步三连荣誉室，记者旁听了一场主题为”学两会精神、话发展成就、蓄打赢底气”的学习讨论。在交流发言中，刚刚被战区陆军表彰的二级上士贺胜广结合参加上级比武的经历，激励战友勇于挑战、拼搏进取：”基层舞台无比广阔，岗位建功正当其时，我们应立足本职练强本领，为强军事业贡献力量。”

雨后初晴。在该旅装甲训练场上，集团军”四会”教练员标兵、某连干部林弘楚正在给新驾驶员传授自己的经验与心得。前些年，还是作训参谋的他，与战友克服场地协调等困难，圆满完成某项重点任务。

“科学配置国防资源投向投量，提高经费使用精准度和效费比。”他说，通过学习习主席重要讲话精神，自己对处理好进度和质量、成本和效益、全局和重点、发展和监管、规划执行和能力形成的关系，走高质量、高效益、低成本、可持续发展路子，有了更加深刻的认识。

紧贴任务深学，立足岗位践行。连日来，该旅通过多种形式组织学习讨论，持续推动全国两会精神在基层落地生根，引导官兵将所学所思转化为练兵备战强大动力。在该旅近期组织的多课目考核中，官兵精神饱满，成绩明显提升。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Closely Follows the Mission and Deeply Studies, and Practices Based on the Post

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Mengyuan Liao Xiaobin Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-03-18

A certain army brigade conscientiously studies and implements the spirit of the two sessions of the National People’s Congress——

Closely follow the mission and deeply study, and practice based on the post

■Wang Mengyuan PLA Daily special correspondent Liao Xiaobin

In mid-spring, in the southern Fujian land, in the simulation training center of a certain army brigade, the red and blue sides relied on the war game system to conduct online confrontation, and many tactics and training methods were verified.

“President Xi Jinping emphasized at the plenary meeting of the PLA and Armed Police Force delegation at the Third Session of the 14th National People’s Congress that we must strengthen our confidence, face challenges, implement the requirements of high-quality development, and complete the established goals and tasks on schedule. To implement this important instruction, we must continue to work hard to solve the shortcomings and weaknesses that restrict the generation of combat effectiveness, and promote the transformation and upgrading of combat effectiveness construction.” The brigade leader introduced that after the closing of the two sessions of the National People’s Congress, the brigade organized members of the Party Committee’s Theoretical Learning Center Group to carry out special studies, carefully understand the spirit of the meeting, and study and formulate implementation measures based on the actual situation of the unit, guiding officers and men to deeply understand the essence of President Xi’s important speech.

Online and offline efforts are made together, and cadres lead learning and personal self-study are carried out alternately... In recent days, various units of the brigade have set off a wave of learning the spirit of the two sessions of the National People’s Congress, guiding officers and men to discuss and exchange ideas around solving training problems and innovating tactics and training methods.

“We must be both participants and promoters of scientific and technological training.” Chen Song, a deputy to the National People’s Congress and the battalion commander of a battalion of the brigade, returned to the army and shared his learning experience with officers and men through the smart classroom system. “President Xi stressed that we should ‘accelerate the development of new quality combat effectiveness’. We should demand combat effectiveness from ‘technology +’ and ‘network +’ through technological empowerment, innovate combat effectiveness construction and application models, and continuously improve our ability to win.” In the honor room of the third company of the armored infantry of the brigade, the reporter listened to a study and discussion on the theme of “learning the spirit of the two sessions, talking about development achievements, and accumulating confidence to win.” In the exchange speech, He Shengguang, a second-class sergeant who had just been commended by the theater army, combined his experience of participating in the superior competition to encourage his comrades to be brave in challenges and strive for progress: “The grassroots stage is extremely broad, and it is the right time to make contributions in our posts. We should base ourselves on our duties to strengthen our skills and contribute to the cause of strengthening the army.” The sun cleared up after the rain. On the armored training ground of the brigade, Lin Hongchu, a model of the “four meetings” instructor of the group army and a cadre of a company, was imparting his experience and insights to new drivers. A few years ago, when he was still a training and operations staff, he and his comrades overcame difficulties such as site coordination and successfully completed a key task.

“Scientifically allocate the direction and amount of national defense resources, and improve the accuracy and cost-effectiveness of fund use.” He said that by studying the spirit of President Xi’s important speech, he had a deeper understanding of how to handle the relationship between progress and quality, cost and benefit, overall situation and focus, development and supervision,

planning execution and capacity formation, and take the path of high-quality, high-efficiency, low-cost and sustainable development.

Closely follow the task and learn deeply, and practice based on the post. In recent days, the brigade has organized learning and discussion in various forms, continuously promoted the spirit of the two sessions of the National People's Congress to take root at the grassroots level, and guided the officers and men to transform what they have learned and thought into a powerful driving force for training and preparation. In the multi-subject assessment organized by the brigade recently, the officers and men were full of energy and their scores were significantly improved.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16375489.html

统筹调配骨干、精细备课示教后，这个旅迎来一系列可喜变化

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：朱宇伦 卢明凯 宋世杰 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-03-18

陆军某旅优化配置训练资源提升组训施训质效——

统筹调配骨干 精细备课示教

■朱宇伦 卢明凯 解放军报特约通讯员 宋世杰



该旅教练员（右）讲解立姿据枪要领。林 敏摄

痼癖动作分析、操作技巧示范、模拟仿真训练……2 月中旬，笔者在陆军某旅防空营看到，排长赵一江针对官兵训练中存在的不足，从装备原理、结构特点到实践运用逐一进行讲解。

此前，他参加上级组织的无人设备教练员集训，在考核中取得优异成绩，返回单位后被机关纳入旅队训练指导小组，负责无人设备训练指导。”结合组训施训存在的不足，旅队统筹调配骨干力量针对性开展示教指导，有效提升了训练质量。”该营陈营长说。

发现问题、深入调研、形成报告、拿出举措、抓好落实……看到如今的情景，想起此前的经历，该旅作训科虞参谋颇感欣慰。

事情还得从之前的一次经历说起。那次，虞参谋检查督导基层训练情况时发现，有的教练员组训中往往凭借以往经验，事先准备的教案被放在一边。后来，结合督导情况进行讲评

时，虞参谋表达了自己的担忧：”教练员凭借经验组训可能一时看不出啥问题，但是当新老教练员更替时，训练的标准化和规范化就很难保证。”

他的这一担忧引起了该旅领导重视。为此，该旅专门从机关部门抽组人员，深入一线展开调研。

“训练课目安排过于密集，连队教练员很难抽出时间精细打磨教案。”一番座谈了解，虞参谋终于弄清了事情原委。原来，基层单位阶段训练时间紧、任务重，为了赶进度，一些课目内容安排强度较大，有的组训人员图方便就直接照搬往年教案，或者借用兄弟单位教案，进行简单修改调整后，以应对机关督导检查。

对此，该旅领导专门召集机关人员、一线干部骨干进行深入剖析。他们研究后形成共识，机关安排部署工作绝不能仅靠行政指令，还须改进工作作风、强化服务意识，注重了解基层实际，善于聆听官兵心声，”下发通知”后还要”跟进抓落实”，用扎实的指导帮带代替简单的检查督导，以训练管理实效检验举措落实质效。

此后，该旅以共同课目训练为切入点，结合各单位人员、任务、专业设置等情况，按照集约组训要求统筹调配旅队训练资源：区分不同课目类别确定教练员组训方式，常规课目由旅队抽调各单位组训骨干，在机关部门和教导队指导下开展集中备课，并形成流程规范、标准统一、操作要求明确的系列教案，作为指定教材下发基层参考；小新特课目按照专业相关度将具体教学任务下达给营连，营连”对口”受领任务后研究编写相关教案，报机关部门审定通过后，指定专业尖子对相关专业官兵进行精准示教，营连同步抓好人员、内容、时间、质量”四落实”。

“我们还充分发挥旅队官兵特长优势，抽选信息统计、网页制作、美工制图等方面人才，在专业教练员协助下完成课件制作、课堂设计、器材准备等工作，通力协作抓好抓实组训施训各环节。”该旅领导说。

识图用图、自救互救、轻武器使用……经过一段时间的实践摸索，一系列课目组训备课完成，系列教案下发基层单位。在此基础上，该旅又指定一名旅领导牵头，抽选机关人员、营连主官、专业教练员和高级军士，组成训练指导小组负责教学指导。日常训练中，小组成员按编制划分参与训练，随机开展训练指导、收集官兵意见反馈。在旅队定期组织的训练指导中，他们利用专门时间就遇到的问题进行分析研讨、组织示范教学，并结合训练考核完善组训方案、制订改进措施。

在该旅轻武器使用课目训练现场笔者看到，训练指导小组成员、装步连二级上士曹俊杰以实物拆解为基础，并借助事先制作的挂图、视频辅助教学，为官兵讲解新配发装备的结构原理、性能特点和改进细节，同步进行使用技巧要领示范。

“讲解中，曹班长运用动画演示了该型装备的拆解与组装程序，教学过程更加直观、立体、全面，呈现的多处细节都是我们训练中容易忽视的环节。”列兵黄宇新说，接下来的训练中，他将对照教学示范严抠每一个动作要领，精益求精练强技能，争取在阶段性训练考核中取得优异成绩。

统筹调配骨干，精细备课示教，资源进一步集约优化，组训施训效果明显。一系列可喜变化，不断激发该旅官兵训练热情。

“业精于勤，训精于细，没有精准精细的训练管理，就难以实现高效的训练。”该旅领导说，他们在优化配置旅队训练资源、开展精准备课示教的同时，还通过定期组织底数普查、随机抽查、变量分析等方法，梳理查摆训练中存在的不足和问题，通过分析研究训练数据，动态调整组训施训内容、方法和强度，”如今，训练指导抓什么、组训施训突出什么、下一步需强化什么，各级干部骨干大都能做到心中有数、行动有方。”

Google Translation

After Coordinating and Deploying Backbones and Preparing Lessons in Detail, This Brigade Has Ushered in a Series of Gratifying Changes

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhu Yulun Lu Mingkai Song Shijie Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-03-18

A certain army brigade optimizes the allocation of training resources to improve the quality and effectiveness of training and implementation——

Coordinating and deploying backbones and preparing lessons in detail

■ Zhu Yulun Lu Mingkai People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Song Shijie

The brigade instructor (right) explains the essentials of standing and holding the gun. Lin Min photographed

Analysis of habitual movements, demonstration of operating skills, simulation training... In mid-February, the author saw in the air defense battalion of a certain army brigade that platoon leader Zhao Yijiang explained the shortcomings in the training of officers and men one by one from the principles of equipment, structural characteristics to practical application.

Previously, he participated in the unmanned equipment trainer training organized by the superiors and achieved excellent results in the assessment. After returning to the unit, he was included in the brigade training guidance group and was responsible for the training guidance of unmanned equipment. “In view of the shortcomings in the organization and implementation of training, the brigade coordinated and deployed key personnel to carry out targeted demonstration and guidance, which effectively improved the quality of training.” said Battalion Commander Chen.

Finding problems, conducting in-depth research, forming reports, taking measures, and implementing them well... Seeing the current situation and thinking of previous experiences, Staff Officer Yu of the brigade's training department was quite pleased.

The story started with a previous experience. That time, when Staff Officer Yu inspected and supervised the grassroots training situation, he found that some often relied on past experience during training, and the lesson plans prepared in advance were put aside. Later, when reviewing the supervision situation, Staff Officer Yu expressed his concerns: "Instructors may not see any problems for a while based on their experience, but when new and old instructors are replaced, it is difficult to ensure the standardization of training."

His concerns attracted the attention of the brigade leaders. For this reason, the brigade specially selected personnel from the organs and departments to conduct in-depth research on the front line.

"The training courses are too densely arranged, and it is difficult for company instructors to take time to polish the lesson plans in detail." After a discussion, Staff Officer Yu finally figured out the whole story. It turns out that the grassroots units have tight time and heavy tasks for stage training. In order to catch up with the progress, some courses are arranged with high intensity. Some training personnel simply copy the teaching plans of previous years for convenience, or borrow the teaching plans of brother units, and make simple modifications and adjustments to cope with the supervision and inspection of the organs.

In response to this, the leaders of the brigade specially convened the organs and front-line cadres for in-depth analysis. After research, they reached a consensus that the organs must not rely solely on administrative instructions to arrange and deploy work, but also need to improve their work style, strengthen their service awareness, pay attention to understanding the actual situation at the grassroots level, be good at listening to the voices of officers and men, and "follow up and implement" after "issuing the notice", and use solid guidance and help instead of simple inspection and supervision, and use the actual effectiveness of training management to test the quality and effectiveness of measures.

After that, the brigade took the common subject training as the starting point, combined with the personnel, tasks, professional settings of each unit, and coordinated the allocation of brigade training resources in accordance with the requirements of intensive training: distinguish different subject categories to determine the training methods of instructors, and the brigade will select the backbones of each unit for regular subjects, and carry out centralized lesson preparation under the guidance of the organs and teaching teams, and form a series of teaching plans with standardized processes, unified standards, and clear operation requirements, which will be issued as designated teaching materials to the grassroots for reference; the special subjects will assign specific teaching tasks to the battalion and company according to the degree of professional relevance, and the battalion and company will study and compile relevant teaching plans after receiving the tasks, and after the approval of the organs, the designated professional top will conduct precise teaching

for the officers and men of the relevant professions, and the battalion and company will simultaneously grasp the "four implementations" of personnel, content, time, and quality.

"We also give full play to the advantages of the specialties of the brigade officers and men, select talents in information statistics, web page production, art and drawing, and complete the courseware production, classroom design, equipment preparation and other tasks with the assistance of professional instructores, and work together to grasp and implement all aspects of training." The brigade leader said.

Map reading and use, self-rescue and mutual rescue, use of light weapons... After a period of practical exploration, a series of training courses have been completed, and a series of teaching plans have been issued to grassroots units. On this basis, the brigade has designated a brigade leader to take the lead, select personnel, battalion and company commanders, professional instructors and senior sergeants to form a training guidance group to be responsible for teaching guidance. In daily training, team members participate in training according to the organization, conduct training guidance randomly, and collect feedback from officers and men. In the training guidance regularly organized by the brigade, they use special time to analyze and discuss the problems encountered, organize demonstration teaching, and improve the training plan and formulate improvement measures in combination with training assessment.

At the training site of the brigade's light weapons use course, the author saw that Cao Junjie, a member of the training guidance team and a second-class sergeant of the armored infantry company, based on the disassembly of the real objects, and with the help of pre-made wall charts and videos to assist in teaching, he explained to the officers and men the structural principles, performance characteristics and improvement details of the newly issued equipment, and simultaneously demonstrated the essentials of using skills.

"During the explanation, squad leader Cao used animation to demonstrate the disassembly and assembly procedures of this type of equipment. The teaching process was more intuitive, three-dimensional and comprehensive, and the many details presented were links that are easily overlooked in our training." Private Huang Yuxin said that in the next training, he will strictly follow the teaching demonstration to grasp every action essential, strive for excellence and strengthen skills, and strive to achieve excellent results in the phased training assessment.

Coordinated deployment of backbones, meticulous preparation of lessons and teaching, further intensive optimization of resources, and obvious results of training. A series of gratifying changes continue to stimulate the training enthusiasm of officers and men of the brigade.

"Diligence is the key to success, and meticulous training is the key to success. Without precise and meticulous training management, it is difficult to achieve efficient training." The brigade leader said that while optimizing the allocation of brigade training resources and conducting intensive training demonstrations, they also regularly organize basic data censuses, random checks, variable analysis and other methods to sort out and identify deficiencies and problems in training. By

analyzing and studying training data, they dynamically adjust the content, methods and intensity of training. “Now, cadres and backbones at all levels have a clear idea of what to focus on in training guidance, what to highlight in training, and what to strengthen in the next step, and they can act accordingly.”

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16375490.html

朱明华是如何做到的？转岗七个月，比武就夺魁！

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘凡 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-03-18

转岗七个月，比武就夺魁

——第 82 集团军某旅某营副教导员朱明华的奋斗启示

■解放军报特约通讯员 刘 凡

“比武人员临时抽点，备赛 8 天就夺冠，真厉害！”“跨专业转岗时间短，很快脱颖而出，不简单！”前不久，第 82 集团军某旅更新荣誉表彰宣传灯箱，几名官兵谈论着某营副教导员朱明华的事迹，不禁为他点赞。

去年 11 月，集团军组织政治干部比武，采取各旅推荐和随机抽点人员的方式进行。担任某营副教导员不久的朱明华被随机抽中，与数十名政治干部同台竞技。凭借扎实的基本功和出色表现，朱明华夺得抽点组第一名。此时，距离他跨专业转岗刚满 7 个月。

朱明华是如何做到的？带着疑问，笔者决定一探究竟。

走进该营，笔者一连找了值班室、宿舍几个地方，都没见到朱明华的身影。

“想要找到朱副教导员可不容易，他每天都把自己的时间安排得满满当当，说不定又在哪里备课或者加练呢！”营部卫生员、一级上士赵京说。

笔者循着他的指点来到会议室，果然找到了正在试讲的朱明华。

听闻来意，朱明华不好意思地挠了挠头：”夺冠只是一个新的开始，想要成为一名过硬的政治干部，我要学的还有很多。”从朱明华的言语中，笔者感到一种紧迫感。

朱明华说，这种感觉，从他转岗那一天就有了。

2024 年 4 月初，朱明华从旅作训科参谋岗位调任该营副教导员。此前从未接触过政治工作的他，接到任职命令，心中充满对陌生岗位的本领恐慌。

刚到营里时，不少战友都劝他：”别着急，慢慢来”“以前没干过政工，需要时间进入状态”……说的人多了，朱明华也觉得有道理，开展工作”四平八稳”。

然而，随后而来的一次任务，给了朱明华一个”下马威”。当时，教导员正在休假，制订营教育计划的任务落到了朱明华身上。由于对营里情况不够熟悉，业务能力尚有短板，计划几经返工，最终在教导员的远程指导下才顺利完成。

手拿教育计划，朱明华觉得脸上如火烧一般。那一刻，他决心尽快胜任新的岗位，主动自我加压。

那段时间，朱明华既看书学理论、背法规，又积极参加各类政治工作集训，还拜战友为师，不放过任何一个学习提高的机会。

“朱副教导员的努力，我们有目共睹。”该营文书杨硕从保密柜里拿出厚厚的一摞政策法规，对笔者说，”这些都是他从我这里借阅过的资料，很多都被翻得卷了边。”

7 个月后，朱明华接到被抽点参加集团军政治干部比武的通知。只有 8 天准备时间，怎么办？朱明华心中五味杂陈。他了解到，参加这次比武的人员中，不仅有经验丰富的”老政工”，还有擅长讲课的”明星教员”，而自己只是一名新手，毫无优势可言。

“没有优势，就比别人多付出。”朱明华强迫自己冷静下来，很快制订出一张”备赛时间表”，具体到每一天做什么，并严格执行。对于比武要求预先准备的理论授课，他没有像其他人一样过多润色讲稿，而是在调查研究方面狠下功夫，通过组织官兵座谈，收到了不少真知灼见。他一遍遍修改教案，反复试讲，直到比武前 1 小时，还在精心准备。

如此努力，换来的是比武场上的从容不迫。无论理论知识考核，还是军事技能比拼，无论作战中政治工作运用，还是按纲抓建，朱明华思路清晰、逻辑严密、应答如流。

进入授课阶段，虽没有新奇手段和华丽辞藻，但朱明华用自信的仪态、接地气的话语、生动形象的阐释，赢得评委一致认可，大家纷纷感叹：”朱明华可不像是一个转岗不久的新手。”

随机教育考验环节，朱明华继续着出彩表现。他借鉴此前积累的经典案例，灵活应对，巧妙构思，出口成章。最终，朱明华一举夺魁。去年底，荣立个人三等功。

“抓住主要矛盾”“善于融会贯通”“广泛开展思想调查”……朱明华的笔记本上，写着他在比武期间整理的其他参赛选手的好经验、好做法。如今，这些内容已被他运用到自己的工作中。

积极转变心态、夯实能力基础、虚心追求进步、勇敢面对挑战……转岗任职以来， 朱明华一步一个脚印扎实前行。在他的心中，好像始终燃着一团火，为他照亮未来更长更远的路。

快评三两句

■邹 菲

基层军政干部交叉任职，是探索培养军政兼通型人才的一条有效途径。然而，个别同志在履职新岗位时，却存在”融入难”“适应慢”等问题。究其原因，除了客观因素外，个人思想懈怠、不积极主动作为是关键。

想要融入新集体、适应新岗位，必须及时转变工作思路，克服一切困难，不断提升履职能力。在此过程中，难免会有一些专业知识不懂、一些工作流程不熟，但不要灰心，更不能轻易否定自己。此时，要主动加强学习，走出”舒适区”，通过制订目标计划，不断激励自己努力奋进。

“通往成功的道路不会平坦开阔，实现梦想的过程不会一帆风顺。”面对转岗转型等情况，大家不妨对自己”狠”一点，多逼一逼自己，军旅人生也许就会大有不同。

Google Translation

How Did Zhu Minghua Do It? Seven Months after the Job Transfer, He Won the Championship in the Competition!

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Fan Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-03-18

Seven months after the job transfer, he won the championship in the competition

——The struggle inspiration of Zhu Minghua, deputy instructor of a battalion of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army

■Liu Fan, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily

“The contestants were temporarily selected, and they won the championship after preparing for the competition for 8 days. It’s amazing!” “The cross-professional job transfer time is short, and it stands out quickly. It’s not easy!” Not long ago, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army updated the honorary commendation propaganda light box. Several officers and men talked about the deeds of Zhu Minghua, deputy Political Director of a battalion, and couldn’t help but praise him.

In November last year, the group army organized a political cadre competition, which was carried out by recommending and randomly selecting personnel from each brigade. Zhu Minghua, who had just served as the deputy Political Director of a battalion, was randomly selected and competed with dozens of political cadres. With solid basic skills and outstanding performance, Zhu Minghua won the first place in the lottery group. At this time, it had just been 7 months since he changed his job across majors.

How did Zhu Minghua do it? With doubts, the author decided to find out.

Entering the camp, the author searched the duty room and dormitory for several places, but did not see Zhu Minghua.

“It is not easy to find Deputy Director Zhu. He arranges his time very full every day. Maybe he is preparing lessons or practicing extra exercises somewhere!” said Zhao Jing, a medical worker at the battalion.

Following his instructions, the author came to the conference room and found Zhu Minghua who was giving a trial lecture.

Hearing the purpose of the visit, Zhu Minghua scratched his head embarrassedly: “Winning the championship is just a new beginning. If I want to become a strong political cadre, I still have a lot to learn.” From Zhu Minghua’s words, the author felt a sense of urgency.

Zhu Minghua said that this feeling had existed since the day he changed his job.

In early April 2024, Zhu Minghua was transferred from the brigade training office staff position to the deputy Political Director of the battalion. He had never been involved in political work before, and when he received the appointment order, he was full of panic about the skills of the unfamiliar position.

When he first arrived at the camp, many comrades advised him: “Don’t be anxious, take your time” “I have never done political work before, it takes time to get into the state”... As more and more people said this, Zhu Minghua also felt that it made sense, and he carried out his work “steadily”.

However, a subsequent task gave Zhu Minghua a “warning”. At that time, the instructor was on vacation, and the task of formulating the camp education plan fell on Zhu Minghua. Because he was not familiar with the situation in the camp and his business ability was still weak, the plan was reworked several times, and finally completed successfully under the remote guidance of the instructor.

Holding the education plan in hand, Zhu Minghua felt like his face was burning. At that moment, he was determined to be competent for the new position as soon as possible and took the initiative to put pressure on himself.

During that time, Zhu Minghua not only read books to learn theories and memorize laws and regulations, but also actively participated in various political work trainings, and also worshipped his comrades as teachers, not missing any opportunity to learn and improve.

“We all have seen the efforts of Deputy Instructor Zhu.” Yang Shuo, the clerk of the battalion, took out a thick stack of policies and regulations from the confidentiality cabinet and said to the author, “These are the materials he borrowed from me, and many of them have been turned over and curled.”

Seven months later, Zhu Minghua received a notice that he was selected to participate in the group army political cadre competition. There were only 8 days to prepare, what to do? Zhu Minghua felt mixed emotions. He learned that among the participants in this competition, there were not only experienced “old political workers” but also “star instructors” who were good at lecturing, and he was just a novice with no advantages at all.

“If you don’t have an advantage, you have to pay more than others.” Zhu Minghua forced himself to calm down and quickly worked out a “preparation schedule”, specifying what to do every day and strictly implementing it. For the theoretical lectures required in advance for the competition, he did not polish the lecture notes too much like others, but worked hard on investigation and research, and received a lot of insights by organizing officers and men to discuss. He revised the lesson plan over and over again, and repeatedly tried to give a trial lecture until 1 hour before the competition, and was still preparing carefully.

Such efforts have earned him a calm attitude in the competition. Whether it is the theoretical knowledge assessment or the military skills competition, whether it is the application of political work in combat or the construction according to the outline, Zhu Minghua has clear ideas, strict logic and fluent responses.

Entering the teaching stage, although there are no new methods and gorgeous words, Zhu Minghua won the unanimous recognition of the judges with his confident demeanor, down-to-earth words and vivid interpretation. Everyone sighed: “Zhu Minghua does not look like a novice who has just changed jobs.”

In the random education test, Zhu Minghua continued to perform well. He drew on the classic cases accumulated before, responded flexibly, conceived cleverly, and spoke fluently. In the end, Zhu Minghua won the championship in one fell swoop. At the end of last year, he was awarded the third-class individual merit.

“Grasp the main contradictions”, “Be good at integrating and understanding”, “Carry out extensive ideological investigations”... Zhu Minghua’s notebook is filled with the good experiences and practices of other contestants that he sorted out during the competition. Now, these contents have been applied to his own work.

Actively change your mindset, consolidate your ability foundation, humbly pursue progress, and bravely face challenges... Since he was transferred to the new post, Zhu Minghua has been moving forward step by step. In his heart, there seems to be a fire burning all the time, illuminating a longer and farther road for him in the future.

Quick Comments

■ Zou Fei

The cross-appointment of grassroots military and political cadres is an effective way to explore and cultivate talents with both military and political skills. However, some comrades have problems such as “difficult integration” and “slow adaptation” when performing their new duties. The reason is that in addition to objective factors, personal laziness and lack of initiative are the key.

If you want to integrate into the new collective and adapt to the new position, you must change your work ideas in time, overcome all difficulties, and continuously improve your ability to perform your duties. In this process, it is inevitable that you will not understand some professional knowledge and some work processes, but don’t be discouraged, and don’t easily deny yourself. At this time, you should take the initiative to strengthen your learning, step out of your “comfort zone”, and constantly motivate yourself to work hard by formulating goal plans.

“The road to success will not be flat and wide, and the process of realizing dreams will not be smooth sailing.” Faced with situations such as job transfers and transformations, you might as well be a little “harder” on yourself and push yourself a little more, and your military life may be very different.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16375492.html

新疆和田军分区神仙湾边防连二级上士祁龙：钢铁哨卡钢铁兵

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵金石 吴晓婧 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-18

新疆和田军分区神仙湾边防连二级上士祁龙——

钢铁哨卡钢铁兵

■赵金石 解放军报记者 吴晓婧

“风雪漫天，官兵的身影变得模糊了……”春日，记者到新疆和田军分区神仙湾边防连采访，二级上士祁龙一边整理相册，一边讲述他与战友的巡逻故事。

“巡逻途中，我们遭遇‘风吹雪’，每一步都走得很艰难。”祁龙说，那天，他们要去距哨所最远的一个点位巡逻，来回 20 余公里的路程走了 8 个多小时。入伍以来，他多次和战友踏上这样的巡逻路。

上大学后了解到不少校友参军入伍、建功军营，出身军人家庭的祁龙当兵的愿望变得更加强烈。2015年，读完大一的他应征入伍，结束新训下连后被分到神仙湾边防连。平均海拔 5000 多米，空气中含氧量不足平原的 50%，平均气温零摄氏度以下……来到哨所的那段

时间，祁龙对之前了解的这些信息有了切身感受——严重的高原反应，让他接连几天头疼得睡不着、吃不下。

过了最初的几周，祁龙努力让自己慢慢适应边防工作和生活。”上’英雄顶’那次比较凶险。”祁龙说，被战友们称作”英雄顶”的点位海拔 5900 多米，积雪终年不化，沿途最陡处坡度达 70 度。

“大家都说，没有英雄胆登不上’英雄顶’。”那次巡逻中，祁龙不慎摔倒、往下滑去。危急关头，时任班长刘万江一只手拽住祁龙的腿，另一只手紧紧抓住凸起的岩石，才化解危险。

“这里的天气变化快，刚才还是晴空万里，一转眼就可能是阴云密布。太阳一落，气温就会骤降。”祁龙说，神仙湾的天气变幻莫测，自己经历得多了，慢慢就习惯了。

“习惯”两个字，祁龙常挂在嘴边。从一名新兵成长为经验丰富的骨干，他已适应了高原环境，也习惯了边防线上的风吼雪舞。通往每一处点位的巡逻路上，都留下了他和战友的脚印。走的次数多了，哪段路比较颠簸、车要慢点开，哪处路坡度大、大家得相互搀扶，他都熟稔于心。

群山无言，一石一砾见证着他和战友的默默坚守。记者翻看相册，一张张照片定格的瞬间生动鲜活：茫茫雪野间，官兵迎着初升的朝阳，身姿挺拔；崎岖的路段，前面的战士蹚路，后面的战士踩着脚印紧随其后；最后一次巡逻，即将退役的老兵面向国旗红了眼眶……

“边防有我，请祖国放心！”连队门口的电子屏上，正播放祁龙拍摄的一段视频。视频中，战友们在哨楼前的台阶旁簇拥着鲜红的旗帜；阳光映射下，”喀喇昆仑钢铁哨卡”8 个大字格外耀眼……

Google Translation

Qi Long, a Second-Class Sergeant of the Shenxianwan Border Defense Company of the Hotan Military Sub-District in Xinjiang: Iron and Steel Post Iron and Steel Soldier

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhao Jinshi Wu Xiaojing Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-18

Qi Long, a second-class sergeant of the Shenxianwan Border Defense Company of the Hotan Military Sub-district in Xinjiang——

Iron and Steel Post Iron and Steel Soldier

■ Zhao Jinshi People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Wu Xiaojing

“The wind and snow are all over the sky, and the figures of the officers and men have become blurred...” In spring, the reporter went to the Shenxianwan Border Defense Company of the Hotan

Military Sub-district in Xinjiang for an interview. While sorting out the photo album, Qi Long, a second-class sergeant, told the patrol story of him and his comrades.

During the patrol, we encountered “wind and snow”, and every step was difficult. “Qi Long said that day, they had to patrol the farthest point from the outpost, and the round trip of more than 20 kilometers took more than 8 hours. Since joining the army, he and his comrades have embarked on such patrols many times.

After going to college, he learned that many alumni joined the army and made contributions to the military camp. Qi Long, who came from a military family, wanted to be a soldier more strongly. In 2015, after finishing his freshman year, he enlisted in the army. After completing the new training and joining the company, he was assigned to the Shenxianwan Border Defense Company. The average altitude is more than 5,000 meters, the oxygen content in the air is less than 50% of that in the plains, and the average temperature is below zero degrees Celsius... During the time when he came to the outpost, Qi Long had a personal experience of the information he had learned before - severe altitude sickness, which made him unable to sleep and eat for several days in a row due to headaches.

After the first few weeks, Qi Long tried to slowly adapt himself to border work and life. “It was more dangerous to go to the ‘Hero Peak’. “Qi Long said that the point called “Hero Peak” by his comrades is more than 5,900 meters above sea level, with snow that never melts all year round, and the steepest slope along the way is 70 degrees.

“Everyone says that you can’t climb the ‘Hero Peak’ without the courage of a hero.” During that patrol, Qi Long accidentally fell and slid down. At the critical moment, the then squad leader Liu Wanjiang grabbed Qi Long’s leg with one hand and held the protruding rock with the other hand to resolve the danger.

“The weather here changes quickly. It was sunny just now, but it may be cloudy in a blink of an eye. Once the sun sets, the temperature will drop sharply. “Qi Long said that the weather in Shenxian Bay is unpredictable, and he has experienced a lot and gradually got used to it.

Qi Long often mentions the word “habit”. From a new recruit to an experienced backbone, he has adapted to the plateau environment and the howling wind and snow on the border. On the patrol road leading to each point, there are footprints of him and his comrades. After walking many times, he is familiar with which section of the road is bumpy and the car should be driven slowly, and which section of the road has a large slope and everyone has to support each other.

The mountains are silent, and every stone and gravel witnesses the silent perseverance of him and his comrades. The reporter flipped through the album, and the moments frozen in each photo were vivid: in the vast snow field, the officers and men faced the rising sun with upright posture; on the rugged road, the soldiers in front waded the road, and the soldiers behind followed closely in the footprints; on the last patrol, the veteran who was about to retire looked at the national flag with red eyes...

“I am here for the border defense, please rest assured, motherland! “A video shot by Qi Long was playing on the electronic screen at the entrance of the company. In the video, comrades gathered around the steps in front of the sentry tower with a bright red flag; under the sunlight, the eight characters “Karakoram Steel Post” were particularly dazzling...

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16375674.html

第 75 集团军某旅：多机型协同、多课目结合锤炼突击作战力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：曹一庆 谭阳林 责任编辑：王一亘

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第 75 集团军某旅提升突击作战能力——

多机型协同练 多课目结合训

■曹一庆 谭阳林

初春时节，第 75 集团军某旅依托野外综合训练场组织一场低空突防训练。该旅领导介绍，此次训练，他们按照”多机型协同练、多课目结合训”的思路，主要围绕超低空突防、大坡度转弯机动、多机型空中突防等难点课目展开，旨在锤炼部队在近似实战环境中的突击作战能力。

地面苦练，空中精飞。飞行训练展开前，该旅针对难度较大的飞行课目，组织飞行员进行地面模拟训练、地面座舱实习等，为飞行安全奠定坚实基础。

“遭’敌’强电磁干扰！”训练刚展开，特情不期而至，各机组迅速调整通信模式、降低飞行高度、变换战术动作，规避”敌”雷达搜索。

到达预定空域后，各战机迅速进入战斗状态。某型武装直升机进入战位后，悬停片刻随即俯冲、瞄准、锁定、发射。顷刻间，数枚火箭弹呼啸出膛，首轮火力突击告捷。

“直升机低空突防难度较大，飞行员需要具备过硬的驾驶技术和心理素质。”现场指挥员介绍，飞行过程中，飞行员要躲避对方雷达监测和防空武器射击。为此，他们在苦练精飞中研练战术战法，不断提高飞行员在复杂战场环境下的应急处置能力。

“目标地域安全，可以实施机降。”训练现场，根据空中侦察小组提供的情报信息，数架运输直升机搭载突击步兵、吊挂全地形车，在大机群交替掩护下实施机降。降落后，官兵迅速展开战斗队形，对”敌”进行立体合围。突击小组快速抢占有利位置，对”敌”要点部位实施重点打击。在各要素协同配合下，任务官兵迅速控制目标区域，圆满完成任务。

从空中情报侦察到近距火力支援，从远程兵力投送到纵深机降作战……训练中，该旅依托实兵对抗探索协同打击等作战样式，不断锤炼部队遂行任务能力。

训练结束，该旅立即组织复盘研讨，全面分析飞行数据、科学制订飞行计划、细化组训流程，从难从严锤炼飞行员过硬作战本领，有效提升部队协同作战水平。

该旅领导介绍，他们紧盯战斗力标准抓建设，坚持以战领训、以训促战，结合担负的各项训练任务，在近似实战条件下摔打锤炼部队，全面提升备战打仗能力，确保随时拉得出、上得去、打得赢。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 75th Group Army: Multi-Aircraft Coordination and Multi-Subject Combination to Hone Assault Combat Capabilities

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Cao Yiqing Tan Yanglin Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-03-19

A brigade of the 75th Group Army improves assault combat capabilities——

Multi-aircraft coordination training and multi-subject combination training

■Cao Yiqing Tan Yanglin

In early spring, a brigade of the 75th Group Army organized a low-altitude penetration training based on a field comprehensive training ground. The brigade leaders introduced that in this training, they followed the idea of "multi-aircraft coordination training and multi-subject combination training", mainly focusing on difficult subjects such as ultra-low-altitude penetration, large-slope turning maneuvers, and multi-aircraft air penetration, aiming to hone the troops' assault combat capabilities in a near-actual combat environment.

Hard training on the ground, precise flying in the air. Before the flight training began, the brigade organized pilots to conduct ground simulation training and ground cockpit practice for more difficult flight subjects, laying a solid foundation for flight safety.

"Strong electromagnetic interference from the enemy!" As soon as the training started, a special situation came unexpectedly. Each crew quickly adjusted the communication mode, lowered the flight altitude, and changed tactical actions to avoid the "enemy" radar search.

After arriving at the designated airspace, each combat aircraft quickly entered combat status. After a certain type of armed helicopter entered the combat position, it hovered for a moment and then dived, aimed, locked, and fired. In an instant, several rockets roared out of the barrel, and the first round of firepower assault was successful.

"It is difficult for helicopters to penetrate at low altitudes, and pilots need to have excellent driving skills and psychological qualities." The on-site commander introduced that during the flight, pilots must avoid the enemy's radar monitoring and anti-aircraft weapons shooting. To this end, they

practiced tactics and methods in hard training and continuously improved the pilots' emergency response capabilities in complex battlefield environments.

"The target area is safe and can be airdropped." At the training site, according to the intelligence information provided by the air reconnaissance team, several transport helicopters carrying assault infantry and hanging all-terrain vehicles were airdropped under the cover of a large fleet of aircraft. After landing, the officers and men quickly deployed combat formations to encircle the "enemy" in three dimensions. The assault team quickly seized a favorable position and carried out key strikes on the key points of the "enemy". With the coordination of various elements, the officers and men on the mission quickly controlled the target area and successfully completed the mission.

From aerial intelligence reconnaissance to close-range fire support, from long-range force delivery to deep airdrop operations... During the training, the brigade relied on real-life confrontation to explore combat styles such as coordinated strikes, and continuously tempered the troops' ability to perform tasks.

After the training, the brigade immediately organized a review and discussion, comprehensively analyzed flight data, scientifically formulated flight plans, and refined the training process, so as to temper the pilots' strong combat skills from difficult and strict aspects, and effectively improve the troops' coordinated combat level.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that they closely followed the combat effectiveness standards and grasped the construction, insisted on leading training with war and promoting war with training, combined with the various training tasks they undertook, and tempered the troops under conditions close to actual combat conditions, comprehensively improving their ability to prepare for war, and ensuring that they could be pulled out, go up, and win at any time.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16375791.html

2025 年上半年陆军直接选拔招录军官宣传片

来源：国防部网 责任编辑：李庆桐

2025-03-19

This is a 1:03 minute video about Army tanks, soldiers, and helicopters firing a lot of munitions.

Google Translation

Propaganda Video for the Direct Selection and Recruitment of Officers by the Army in the First Half of 2025

Source: Ministry of National Defense website Editor: Li Qingtong

2025-03-19

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16375729.html

边防官兵骑马踏雪巡边关

来源：中国军网 作者：狄凯 郑亚奇 责任编辑：张硕 发布：2025-03-19

近日，新疆军区某团组织官兵骑马巡逻。官兵们顶风踏雪，前往重点巡逻点位进行全面细致的巡查。





Google Translation

Border Guards Rode Horses and Walked Through the Snow to Patrol the Border

Source: China Military Network Author: Di Kai Zheng Yaqi Editor: Zhang Shuo Release: 2025-03-19

Recently, a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command organized officers and men to patrol on horseback. The officers and men braved the wind and snow and went to key patrol points for comprehensive and detailed inspections.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16375686.html

军营观察丨一张供应单背后的保障新探索

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈剑 包许 陈典宏 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-03-19

关键词：关注驻训保障

连绵群山间，一场实战背景下的联合后勤保障训练打响。地方某单位接到陆军某基地指令后，迅速按照副食品供应单需求，完成物资分拣、装载和前送。

一张副食品供应单的保障效能有多大？走下训练场，该基地军需营房科张科长说，如今的快速有效保障，得益于基地创新构建的副食品统采统供平台。

打仗在某种意义上说就是打保障。陆军某基地常态担负驻训保障任务，一张供应单上的新变化，牵动着驻训部队官兵，也推动着基地保障模式和手段不断改进升级。

今天，让我们追踪这样一张供应单，感受部队保障能力升级的探索与思考。

一张供应单背后的保障新探索

■陈 剑 包 许 解放军报记者 陈典宏



陆军某基地副食品集配中心验收发放驻训部队供应物资。滕召森摄

从”散装”保障到驻场统供——

驻训餐桌的”新鲜度”上了一个层次

“订购食材已送达，请签字验收。”前不久，陆军某部千里机动至陆军某基地场区驻训，部队刚落脚，地方某单位就将食材送达指定地域。随后，炊事班将热气腾腾的饭菜端上餐桌。

这一幕，让陆军某部司务长徐良斌看在眼里，暖在心上。

“现在我们只需提报需求，后续工作全由基地保障完成，减轻不少负担。”作为司务长，徐良斌对野外驻训伙食保障有着深刻感受——

以往部队野外驻训，部队机关业务科室需与自行联系的供应商提前到驻训地展开调研、询价、运输车辆租赁等”粮草工作”，副食品筹措效益低、人力物力成本高，较为粗放的供应模式，牵扯部队精力。

就拿”生鲜副食品”来说，机关采购人员按照规定外出采买，菜品价格随市场波动大，种类和质量难以保证。野战环境下的后勤保障难度更大，”小远零散”单位还要投入资金用于运输保障。

对此，徐良斌感慨：”过去部队采购副食品，实行的是部队联系的供应商与基层营连’散装式’对接的供应方式，导致部队副食品供应品种少、新鲜度差。”

“不能因保障滞后，影响部队练兵质效。”为解决驻训部队在采购副食品中面临的跨地域供应、筹供效益低、质量难保证等困难，在上级指导下，该基地协调驻地政府，按照”依靠

政府、军地协力、市场运作”思路，探索形成”政府搭台、驻场统供、即接即入、军地联管”的副食品保障新模式。

该基地搭建运转高效、供给便捷的副食品统采统供平台。他们在指定区域筹建面积达上千平方米、可储藏大量物资的副食品集配中心，有效缩短新鲜食材到驻训餐桌的距离，让官兵吃上新鲜果蔬。

“生鲜食材贵在鲜，只有真正新鲜才能让官兵吃得放心。”该基地副食品集配中心负责人告诉记者，副食品集配中心建成后，他们开设冷链物流、冷链加工等功能区，建立物流标准，按照不同温层，明确副食品的包装要求、运输环境；把控供应商质检、部队验收等检验关口，定期对商品展开检测。

此外，该基地副食品集配中心区分不同物流专业，组建信息运维团队，负责副食品的筹措、仓储、质检、配送等工作，确保全流程运输畅通。

“既要能造船，也要学会借船出海。”去年，该基地走访相关单位，研发集成”订单管理、价格管理、采购管理、配送管理、质量管理”等信息模块的新软件，驻训部队副食品采购实现从”线下”到”线上”的升级。

如今，基地确定的供应商根据部队每日”线上”下单需求采买次日副食品，缩短物资筹措时间。他们还与驻训部队代表现地踏勘，科学设定配送路线，灵活搭配运输车辆，缩短配送时效，准点配送率大大提升，让驻训餐桌的”新鲜度”上了一个层次。

从吃饱吃好到个性化保障——

暖胃更暖心，练兵备战活力更足了

白灼虾、红烧肉……结束一天的训练，参加驻训的某部下士江洪斌走进餐厅帐篷，看着桌上摆放的菜肴，脸上露出笑容。

“无论是猪肉、海鲜还是蔬菜，对运输条件要求都很苛刻，一旦运输途中存储不当，就会造成相应损耗……”张科长说，在基地副食品统采统供平台还未建立之前，供应商综合成本考虑，提供给驻训部队的副食品选择性不多、种类也不多。

既要保障到位，更要保证到”胃”。

该基地坚持问计于兵，主动突破地域限制，借助地方单位运输设备先进、存储手段科学的优势，不仅保障驻训官兵吃上鲜活海产品，还将各地特色农副产品引入部队。

如今，无论是北方优质杂粮、南方新鲜果蔬，还是山区特产干货，源源不断汇聚到该基地副食品集配中心，丰富食材保障的多样性。

“食材的选择，是烹饪的关键，食材的新鲜度也会影响口感。”某营司务长张桐一边给记者讲解多种烹饪方法，一边拿出基地配发的平板电脑，打开 APP 订购食材。

记者看到，平板电脑屏幕上显示了多种菜系、百余种菜品，每个菜品都标注了营养元素。轻点常用副食品功能键，食材被划分成肉、蔬菜、鱼禽等 12 大类。

“以往驻训期间，制订食谱，总担心订不到大家想吃的菜，如今统采统供，菜品种类应有尽有，大家想吃的特色菜，我们轮番写入食谱中。”张桐说。

有了好食材，还得有过硬的厨艺。

为提升驻训炊事员保障能力，他们结合驻训任务性质、官兵训练强度和岗位需求，主动邀请地方名厨走进军营传授技能，编写教案推送至网络终端。

此外，为改善驻训部队制炊及用餐条件，该基地还向驻训部队开放”公物仓”，向他们提供各类操作台、分餐台、保鲜柜等设施设备。

走进驻训的某连食堂，只见餐厅帐篷内，除放置有常规餐台、餐桌等”五小样”，还配备奶制品保鲜柜、煮面机、饮料机等设备。

张桐说，如今野外驻训也能按照在营标准保障，达到分区合理、管理规范的要求。

“今天有黄焖鸡、地三鲜……”又到开饭时间，看着食堂的菜单，正在驻训的某部军需营房科助理员感慨道：”自从来到基地驻训，从吃饱吃好到个性化保障，暖胃更暖心，练兵备战活力更足了。”

从平时服务到战时支前——

供给更高效，野战保障挑大梁

车流滚滚，兵车竞发。

一次演习，某部担负主攻任务，各营连依托自身力量实施热食伴随保障，携带了一定数量的干粮。

临近中午，某营正准备埋锅做饭。谁知，导调员来了个出其不意：”你营炊事车被炸毁，人员伤亡严重，失去保障能力。”

“没有热食保障就吃单兵干粮。”面对突发情况，该营指挥员果断下定决心。

然而，一份上级文电随后而来：”当前战况胶着，请你营做好打持久战的准备。”

由于所带的干粮数量有限，该营指挥员有些着急：”时间久了，再过几天吃啥？”

纵观各野战演训场，”保障联、联保障”的图景持续涌现，各级有着共同的目标指向——深入探索联合训练、联合保障的新方法，下功夫破解驻训保障重难点问题，实现前后方力量的综合保障、各要素密切协同，切实为备战打仗提质增效。

情况急、任务重，联合保障必须跟上。在特殊作战环境下，后方力量如何实现高效供给？这一事关作战胜负的后勤保障问题，引起各级指挥员的深思。

“一切为了前线、一切为了胜利，一直都是后勤工作的出发点和落脚点。基地作为备战打仗的’屯兵场’，必须全部精力向打仗聚焦，全部工作向打仗用劲。”

该基地领导介绍，他们积极探索军地联合、平战一体的野战联合保障模式，与平台企业依据新的伙食费标准和实物定量标准，在广泛征求意见基础上建立副食品目录；与地方政府建立常态沟通和定期会商机制，确保野战地域信息畅通，指挥高效。

他们还积极协调驻地政府统筹周边优质资源，指导供应商与周边蔬菜水果种植基地、肉禽养殖企业建立合作关系，确保在日常演训和作战过程中快速供给。

“车辆伪装需要考虑地形地貌和环境，在行进过程中，一定要选择好合适的伪装材料……”在基地副食品集配中心，该基地干部朱金银正在给地方货运驾驶员讲解有关野战知识，确保他们熟悉规定要求，赢得阵阵掌声。

“我们虽然没穿军装，但同样也有保家卫国的责任。”一位副食品供应商说，基地定期选派人员，为他们上门”传经送宝”，大家的国防意识明显提高。

“只有把平时当战时，才能确保战时拉得出、上得去、保得好。”该基地领导介绍，一个时期以来，他们坚持按照实战标准，常态组织军地开展指挥协同、力量编组、运力衔接等训练，确保战时联合保障无缝对接，提高整体应急、支援保障能力。

“甲坚兵利，车固马良，畜积给足，士卒殷轸，此军之大资也。”坚实的保障力，能催生出强大的战斗力。

前不久，某部参加联合演训活动。到达演习地域后，该部生活服务中心主任陈志伟发了愁：基地驻地偏远，参演部队大量进驻后，给饮食保障带来诸多困难。

出乎意料的是，基地副食品集配中心安排的送货车也随后跟进，让陈志伟一颗悬着的心落了地。”从平时服务到野战保障，政府与部队创新机制提高保障效能，如今我们野外驻训时遇到的难题越来越少，有了强大的后勤保障力量支撑，我们更有信心打胜仗。”陈志伟感慨道。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | New Exploration of Support Behind a Supply List

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Jian, Bao Xu, Chen Dianhong Editor: Liu Shangjing

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Keywords: Focus on training support

A joint logistics support training under the background of actual combat was launched in the mountains. After receiving the order from a certain army base, a local unit quickly completed the sorting, loading and forwarding of materials according to the requirements of the non-staple food supply list.

How effective is the support of a non-staple food supply list? Walking down the training ground, Zhang, the chief of the military quarters barracks section of the base, said that today's rapid and effective support is due to the innovative construction of the non-staple food unified procurement and supply platform by the base.

In a sense, fighting is fighting support. A certain army base is normally responsible for the training support task. The new changes in a supply list affect the officers and men of the training troops, and also promote the continuous improvement and upgrading of the base support model and means.

Today, let us track such a supply list and feel the exploration and thinking of the upgrading of the troops' support capabilities.

A new exploration of support behind a supply list

■ Chen Jian, Bao Xu, PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

The food distribution center of a certain army base inspects and distributes supplies to the training troops. Photo by Teng Zhaosen

From "bulk" support to on-site unified supply--

The "freshness" of the training table has reached a new level

"The ordered ingredients have been delivered, please sign for acceptance." Not long ago, a certain army unit moved thousands of miles to a certain army base for training. As soon as the troops settled down, a local unit delivered the ingredients to the designated area. Afterwards, the kitchen team brought the steaming hot meals to the table.

This scene made Xu Liangbin, the quartermaster of a certain army unit, see it and feel warm in his heart.

"Now we only need to submit the demand, and the follow-up work will be completed by the base, which reduces a lot of burden." As the chief steward, Xu Liangbin has a deep feeling about the food support for field training. In the past, when the troops were stationed in the field, the business departments of the troops had to contact the suppliers in advance to the training site to conduct

research, inquiries, transportation vehicle leasing and other “food and grass work”. The efficiency of raising non-staple food was low, the cost of manpower and material resources was high, and the relatively extensive supply model involved the troops’ energy. Take “fresh non-staple food” as an example. The procurement personnel of the training group went out to buy according to regulations. The price of the dishes fluctuated greatly with the market, and the variety and quality were difficult to guarantee. The logistics support in the field environment is more difficult, and the “small, remote and scattered” units have to invest funds in transportation support. In this regard, Xu Liangbin lamented: “In the past, the troops purchased non-staple food in bulk, which resulted in a small variety of non-staple food and poor freshness.” “We cannot let the delay in support affect the quality and efficiency of the troops’ training.” In order to solve the difficulties faced by the garrison troops in purchasing non-staple food, such as cross-regional supply, low supply efficiency, and difficult quality assurance, the base coordinated with the garrison government under the guidance of the superiors, and explored the formation of a new non-staple food guarantee model of “government platform, garrison supply, immediate access, and joint management by the military and the local government” in accordance with the idea of ”relying on the government, military-local cooperation, and market operation”. The base has built a non-staple food unified procurement and supply platform with efficient operation and convenient supply. They are planning to build a non-staple food distribution center with an area of thousands of square meters in the designated area, which can store a large amount of materials, effectively shortening the distance from fresh ingredients to the garrison table, so that officers and men can eat fresh fruits and vegetables. “Fresh food ingredients are valuable because they are fresh. Only when they are truly fresh can soldiers eat with peace of mind.” The person in charge of the non-staple food distribution center of the base told reporters that after the non-staple food distribution center was built, they opened functional areas such as cold chain logistics and cold chain processing, established logistics standards, and clarified the packaging requirements and transportation environment of non-staple food according to different temperature layers; controlled the inspection checkpoints such as supplier quality inspection and troop acceptance, and regularly tested the goods.

In addition, the non-staple food distribution center of the base distinguishes different logistics majors and forms an information operation and maintenance team to be responsible for the fundraising, warehousing, quality inspection, and distribution of non-staple food to ensure smooth transportation throughout the entire process.

“We must be able to build ships and learn to borrow ships to go to sea.” Last year, the base visited relevant units and developed new software that integrated information modules such as “order management, price management, procurement management, distribution management, and quality management”, and the procurement of non-staple food for the training troops was upgraded from “offline” to “online”.

Today, the suppliers determined by the base purchase the next day’s non-staple food according to the troops’ daily “online” order needs, shortening the time for material fundraising. They also conducted on-site surveys with representatives of the garrison troops, scientifically set delivery

routes, flexibly matched transport vehicles, shortened delivery time, and greatly improved the on-time delivery rate, which brought the “freshness” of the garrison tables to a higher level.

From eating well to personalized guarantees -

Warming the stomach and the heart, training and preparation for war are more energetic

Boiled shrimp, braised pork... After a day of training, Jiang Hongbin, a corporal from a garrison who participated in the training, walked into the restaurant tent and looked at the dishes on the table with a smile on his face.

“Whether it is pork, seafood or vegetables, the transportation conditions are very demanding. Once they are improperly stored during transportation, they will cause corresponding losses...” Chief Zhang said that before the unified procurement and supply platform for non-staple food in the base was established, the suppliers considered the comprehensive cost and provided the non-staple food for the garrison troops with few choices and types.

It is necessary to ensure that it is in place and to ensure that it is “stomach”.

The base insists on asking the soldiers for advice, actively breaking through geographical restrictions, and taking advantage of the advanced transportation equipment and scientific storage methods of local units, it not only ensures that the garrison officers and men eat fresh seafood, but also introduces local specialty agricultural and sideline products into the troops.

Nowadays, whether it is high-quality grains from the north, fresh fruits and vegetables from the south, or dry goods from mountainous areas, they are constantly gathered at the base’s food distribution center, enriching the diversity of food security.

“The choice of ingredients is the key to cooking, and the freshness of ingredients will also affect the taste.” Zhang Tong, the quartermaster of a certain battalion, explained a variety of cooking methods to reporters while taking out a tablet computer distributed by the base and opening the APP to order ingredients.

The reporter saw that the tablet screen displayed a variety of cuisines and more than a hundred dishes, and each dish was marked with nutritional elements. Tap the commonly used food function key, and the ingredients are divided into 12 categories such as meat, vegetables, fish and poultry.

“In the past, during the training period, when formulating recipes, I was always worried that I couldn’t order the dishes everyone wanted to eat. Now we have unified procurement and supply, and we have all kinds of dishes. We take turns to write the special dishes everyone wants to eat into the recipes.” Zhang Tong said.

With good ingredients, you also need to have excellent cooking skills.

In order to improve the support capabilities of the cooks stationed in the training, they took the initiative to invite local chefs to the barracks to teach skills and write teaching plans to push them

to the network terminal in combination with the nature of the training mission, the intensity of officers and men' training and the job requirements.

In addition, in order to improve the cooking and dining conditions of the training troops, the base also opened the "public property warehouse" to the training troops, providing them with various operating tables, dining tables, fresh-keeping cabinets and other facilities and equipment.

Walking into the canteen of a certain company stationed in the training, I saw that in the restaurant tent, in addition to the "five small samples" such as regular dining tables and dining tables, it was also equipped with dairy fresh-keeping cabinets, noodle cookers, beverage machines and other equipment.

Zhang Tong said that now the field training can also be guaranteed according to the standards of the camp, meeting the requirements of reasonable zoning and standardized management.

"Today we have braised chicken, three fresh vegetables..." It's time for dinner again. Looking at the menu in the canteen, an assistant in the quartermaster barracks of a certain unit who is currently training said with emotion: "Since I came to the base for training, from eating well to personalized support, I have warmed my stomach and my heart, and I am more energetic in training and preparing for war."

From peacetime service to wartime support-

Supply is more efficient, and field support plays a major role

The traffic is rolling, and the vehicles are competing.

In an exercise, a certain unit was responsible for the main attack mission, and each battalion relied on its own strength to implement hot food accompanying support and carried a certain amount of dry food.

Near noon, a certain battalion was preparing to bury the pot and cook. Unexpectedly, the director came unexpectedly: "Your battalion's cooking car was blown up, and the casualties were serious, and the support capability was lost."

"If there is no hot food support, you will eat individual dry food." Faced with the emergency, the commander of the battalion made a decisive decision.

However, a superior document followed: "The current battle situation is stalemate, please prepare your battalion for a protracted war."

Due to the limited amount of dry food brought, the battalion commander was a little anxious: "What will we eat in a few days?"

Looking at the various field training grounds, the picture of "joint support and joint support" continues to emerge, and all levels have a common goal - to explore new methods of joint training and joint support, work hard to solve the key and difficult problems of training support, achieve

comprehensive support for front and rear forces, and close coordination of various elements, and effectively improve the quality and efficiency of preparing for war.

The situation is urgent and the task is heavy, and joint support must keep up. In a special combat environment, how can the rear forces achieve efficient supply? This logistical support issue, which is related to the outcome of the battle, has caused commanders at all levels to think deeply.

“Everything for the front line, everything for victory, has always been the starting point and foothold of logistics work. As a ‘garrison’ for preparing for war, the base must focus all its energy on fighting and work hard for fighting.”

The leaders of the base introduced that they actively explored the joint support model of military-civilian cooperation and peacetime-war integration in the field, and established a non-staple food catalog based on extensive consultation with platform companies based on the new food allowance standards and physical quantitative standards; established a normal communication and regular consultation mechanism with local governments to ensure smooth information flow in the field area and efficient command.

They also actively coordinated the local government to coordinate the surrounding high-quality resources, and guided suppliers to establish cooperative relations with surrounding vegetable and fruit planting bases and meat and poultry breeding enterprises to ensure rapid supply during daily training and combat.

“Vehicle camouflage needs to take into account the terrain and environment. During the journey, it is necessary to choose the appropriate camouflage materials...” At the non-staple food distribution center of the base, Zhu Jinyin, a cadre of the base, was explaining the relevant field knowledge to local freight drivers to ensure that they were familiar with the regulations and requirements, winning applause.

“Although we don’t wear military uniforms, we also have the responsibility to defend our country.” A non-staple food supplier said that the base regularly selects personnel to visit them to “pass on the knowledge and treasures”, and everyone’s national defense awareness has been significantly improved.

“Only by treating peacetime as wartime can we ensure that we can be deployed, go up, and protect well in wartime.” The leaders of the base introduced that for a period of time, they have insisted on following actual combat standards and regularly organized military and local command coordination, force organization, and transportation connection training to ensure seamless connection of joint support in wartime and improve overall emergency response and support capabilities.

“Strong armor, sharp weapons, solid chariots and good horses, sufficient livestock and supplies, and soldiers are well-equipped. This is the great asset of the army.” Solid support can give birth to strong combat effectiveness.

Not long ago, a certain unit participated in a joint exercise. After arriving at the exercise area, Chen Zhiwei, director of the unit's life service center, was worried: the base was located in a remote area, and after a large number of participating troops were stationed, it brought many difficulties to food support.

Unexpectedly, the delivery truck arranged by the base's food distribution center also followed up, which put Chen Zhiwei's heart at ease. "From peacetime service to field support, the government and the troops have innovated mechanisms to improve support efficiency. Now we encounter fewer and fewer problems during field training. With the support of strong logistics support, we are more confident in winning the battle," Chen Zhiwei said with emotion.

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新疆军区某团增强官兵主观能动性提升教育质效

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王俊 杨龙 责任编辑：王一亘

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新疆军区某团增强官兵主观能动性提升教育质效——

发挥集体智慧 燃旺教育炉火

■王 俊 杨 龙

"身边战友的成长故事说明，只要我们扎根岗位埋头实干，瞄定目标不懈奋斗，就一定能展现风采、取得成绩、实现梦想……"近日，新疆军区某团修理连组织教育课，三级军士长申治荣结合入伍 10 多年来的成长经历，围绕"担当使命、青春出彩"这一主题畅谈心得体会，赢得阵阵掌声。

一名军士主讲一堂教育课，而且表现出色，这不禁让人感到好奇。为此，笔者与该连干部牛雄杰攀谈起来。

去年底，该团领导围绕思想政治教育创新深入营连调研了解到，教育课堂或多或少存在内容陈旧、语言空洞、形式单一等情况，有些时候教育者在台上滔滔不绝，课堂氛围却不够活跃；官兵听课笔记工整规范，却没有入脑入心。为此，该团机关部门专门组织教育骨干集训，理思路、教方法、传技巧；大力倡导教育骨干与基层官兵交流互动，深入了解大家思想困惑、心理特点、想法需求；组织召开"诸葛亮会"，鼓励官兵围绕教育方式创新、课堂设计、备课授课等建言献策。在此基础上，他们梳理汇总官兵意见建议，吸纳具有建设性的内容，进一步优化完善教育计划。

前不久，该团月教育计划下发后，牛雄杰围绕"铆定岗位奋斗、坚定信念建功"这一主题征求官兵意见建议。有人建议说，申治荣入伍以来的经历，是这一教育主题的鲜活体现，他

的成长故事真实、可信、接地气，大家易于接受、便于学习，如果请他登台讲述，效果一定不错。

“我们采纳这一建议后，召集教育骨干与申治荣一起集中备课，并吸纳有特长的官兵参与进来，共同以灵活多样的形式进行课堂设计。”牛雄杰说，汇集官兵智慧火花收到良好效果，申治荣的讲述有效激发了战友们的奋斗热情，很多官兵表示”这堂课有味道、很解渴，让自己看到了追赶目标、明确了努力方向”。

二营五连组织”落实规章制度、争当守纪标兵”教育课，连队干部赖闯龙结合官兵”开门搞教育”的建议，先围绕遵规守纪重要性等进行讲解，然后组织大家到驻地相关单位，采取案例剖析、动画演示、情景再现等形式，开展现场警示教育。

勤务保障营卫生连干部信涛杰发挥官兵特长，根据二等功臣刘沛的经历，自编自导情景短剧《一名通信兵的华丽转身》，并邀请刘沛登上”士兵讲武堂”讲述自己的成长故事，引导大家学习身边榜样、争当强军先锋……

从封闭式课堂教育到开放式现地教育，从被动接受教育到主动参与其中，从单向灌输说教到双向互动交流，该团集聚官兵智慧、创新方式方法，推动思想政治教育发生喜人变化。

“越符合官兵期待，官兵就越喜欢；距离官兵越近，官兵就越容易接受。事实说明，只有善于发挥官兵的主观能动性，思想政治教育才能拨动心弦、触动灵魂、引发共鸣。”该团政治工作处干部冯浩说，他们在总结经验的基础上，还结合年度任务安排，利用遂行任务、新兵下连、比武竞赛等时机，引导官兵积极开展群众性自我教育，把话筒交给官兵，让他们真正”唱主角”，在相互启发中互促共进。

该团还结合阶段教育任务征集官兵”金点子”，组织”指导员研讨会”，打造”读书交流会”等互动平台，开展”学习榜样见行动”实践活动，进一步营造”人人参与教育、个个接受教育”的浓厚氛围。

近日，该团组织官兵到独库公路博物馆开展现地见学。他们以嘉宾点评、主持人访谈、时空对话等形式，引导官兵在亲身参与中感悟优良传统、传承先辈精神。”在今后的训练中，我要像革命先辈那样，发扬一不怕苦、二不怕死的战斗精神，铆定岗位精武强能，争取早日成为一名本领过硬、技能拔尖的专业精兵。”走出博物馆，列兵祁坤羽说。

“思想政治教育说到底是做人的工作。我们在实践中也发现，有的教育者片面理解群众性自我教育，过度出让教育主导权，以为把课堂交给官兵就可以撒手不管，使课堂偏离主题和主调。”该团领导说，下一步，他们将在梳理经验、形成规范的同时，对各级教育骨干加强教育引导和示范指导，一方面保护好官兵参与教育的热情，一方面对教育进行及时必要的引导，确保用优质内容、科学方法、灵活方式说服人、影响人、塑造人。

Google Translation

A Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command Strengthens the Subjective Initiative of Officers and men and Improves the Quality and Effectiveness of Education

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Jun Yang Long Editor: Wang Yigen

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A regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command strengthens the subjective initiative of officers and men and improves the quality and effectiveness of education——

Exerting collective wisdom to ignite the fire of education

■ Wang Jun Yang Long

“The growth stories of comrades around us show that as long as we take root in our posts and work hard, aim at our goals and work tirelessly, we will definitely be able to show our style, achieve results, and realize our dreams...” Recently, a repair company of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command organized an education class. The third-class sergeant Shen Zhirong combined his growth experience of more than 10 years in the army and talked about his experience around the theme of “taking on the mission and being outstanding in youth”, winning applause.

A sergeant gave an education class and performed well, which made people curious. For this reason, the author talked with Niu Xiongjie, a cadre of the company.

At the end of last year, the leaders of the regiment conducted in-depth research on the battalion and company around the innovation of ideological and political education and learned that the education classrooms were more or less outdated in content, empty in language, and single in form. Sometimes the educators were eloquent on the stage, but the classroom atmosphere was not active enough; the officers and men took neat and standardized notes during the class, but they did not get into their minds. To this end, the regiment’s organs organized a special training for education backbones to sort out ideas, teaching methods, and skills; vigorously advocated that education backbones interact with grassroots officers and men to deeply understand everyone’s ideological confusion, psychological characteristics, and ideas and needs; organized a “Zhuge Liang meeting” to encourage officers and men to make suggestions on innovation in education methods, classroom design, and lesson preparation and teaching. On this basis, they sorted out and summarized the opinions and suggestions of officers and men, absorbed constructive content, and further optimized and improved the education plan. Not long ago, after the monthly education plan of the regiment was issued, Niu Xiongjie solicited opinions and suggestions from officers and men around the theme of “fixing their posts and working hard, and strengthening their beliefs and making contributions.” Some people suggested that Shen Zhirong’s experience since joining the army is a vivid embodiment of this educational theme. His growth story is real, credible, and down-to-earth.

It is easy for everyone to accept and learn. If he is invited to the stage to tell the story, the effect will definitely be good.

“After we adopted this suggestion, we called together the backbone of education to prepare lessons with Shen Zhirong, and absorbed officers and men with special skills to participate, and jointly designed the classroom in a flexible and diverse form.” Niu Xiongjie said that gathering the wisdom of officers and men has achieved good results. Shen Zhirong’s story effectively inspired the fighting enthusiasm of his comrades. Many officers and men said that “this class is interesting and thirst-quenching, allowing them to see the goal of catching up and clarify the direction of their efforts.”

The Fifth Company of the Second Battalion organized an educational class on “Implementing rules and regulations and striving to be a model of discipline”. The company cadre Lai Chuanglong combined the officers and men’ suggestions of “open education” and first explained the importance of compliance with rules and regulations, and then organized everyone to go to the relevant units in the garrison to carry out on-site warning education in the form of case analysis, animation demonstration, and scene re-enactment.

Xin Taojie, a cadre of the medical company of the service support battalion, made full use of the specialties of officers and men, and based on the experience of Liu Pei, a second-class hero, wrote and directed a short situational play “The Gorgeous Transformation of a Communications Soldier”, and invited Liu Pei to the “Soldiers’ Military Academy” to tell his own growth story, guiding everyone to learn from the role models around them and strive to be the pioneers of a strong army...

From closed classroom education to open field education, from passive acceptance of education to active participation, from one-way indoctrination to two-way interactive communication, the regiment gathered the wisdom of officers and men, innovated methods and methods, and promoted gratifying changes in ideological and political education.

“The more it meets the soldiers’ expectations, the more they like it; the closer it is to the soldiers, the easier it is for them to accept it. Facts show that only by being good at giving full play to the subjective initiative of the soldiers can ideological and political education move their hearts, touch their souls, and resonate with them.” Feng Hao, a cadre of the regiment’s political work department, said that on the basis of summarizing experience, they also combined the annual task arrangement, and took advantage of opportunities such as carrying out tasks, recruits joining companies, and competitions to guide the soldiers to actively carry out mass self-education, handing the microphone to the soldiers, allowing them to truly “play the leading role” and promote each other through mutual inspiration.

The regiment also collected “golden ideas” from soldiers in combination with the stage education tasks, organized “instructor seminars”, created “reading exchange meetings” and other interactive platforms, and carried out “learning from role models and taking action” practical activities to

further create a strong atmosphere of “everyone participating in education and everyone receiving education”.

Recently, the regiment organized soldiers to visit the Duku Highway Museum for on-site learning. They guided the soldiers to appreciate the fine traditions and inherit the spirit of their predecessors in their personal participation in the form of guest comments, host interviews, and time and space dialogues. “In future training, I will carry forward the fighting spirit of not fearing hardship and death like the revolutionary predecessors, and strive to become a professional elite soldier with strong skills and outstanding skills as soon as possible.” Private Qi Kunyu said after leaving the museum.

“Ideological and political education is ultimately about being a human being. We have also found in practice that some educators have a one-sided understanding of mass self-education, excessively give up the leading power of education, and think that they can leave the classroom to officers and men, causing the classroom to deviate from the theme and main theme.” The leader of the regiment said that in the next step, while sorting out experience and forming norms, they will strengthen educational guidance and demonstration guidance for education backbones at all levels, on the one hand, protect the enthusiasm of officers and men to participate in education, and on the other hand, provide timely and necessary guidance for education, ensuring that people are persuaded, influenced, and shaped with high-quality content, scientific methods, and flexible methods.

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军营观察丨在开门练兵中攥指成拳

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陆军营级指挥所迎来空军”联络员”

■解放军报特约记者 张光轩

塞外初春，演训在即。第 78 集团军某旅地面引导员杨文民抬手看表，距离空地合练约定时间还剩不到 3 分钟。

数十里外，该旅某营指挥所内，各个席位上坐着来自不同军兵种的官兵，其中就有空军”联络员”。他们正对来自空、地、网、电等多种渠道的信息情报进行分析、研判。轻点发送键，信息流转，形成的建议迅速传送至上级指挥所。

演训活动开始后，已完成”空地链接”的杨文民所在引导小组迅速向空军、陆航等多架战机发送数据。

随后，在空中火力打击下，”敌”多个目标被精准摧毁。地面战车抓住战机快速出击，一举消灭残余之”敌”。

“形成空地合力，既要配合默契，又要及时沟通。”杨文民记忆犹新，过去的一次实战化训练中，空军战机遭遇复杂气象条件，不得不紧急应对，致使到达预定坐标时间有所延迟。因为情况特殊，没能及时完成空地沟通，地面力量按原定时间发起行动，结果不尽如人意。

“战场情况瞬息万变，响应时间越短，胜算就越大。”该旅党委一班人对此分析后认为，”要实现快速响应，必须让空地沟通更加通畅。”该旅与空军某部协商，引入战术空中控制组。空军派来”联络员”，帮助该旅培养能实现彼此高效沟通的”内行”。

之后的一次空地合练中，地面分队侦察发现”敌”增援力量，迅速将情报共享至空中力量。随之，空军战机规划好航线，按照地面引导员所指示方位快速到达，多方合力摧毁了目标。

在此期间，空军”联络员”的作用凸显出来。”航弹横向误差边界与地面分队相距较远，地面分队可提升机动速度缩减到达目标地域时间……”空军某部魏参谋依据战机回传的空中态势图，及时提出意见建议。魏参谋的表现以及合练所取得的效果，也使在场官兵看到了这个席位的重要性。

此后，杨文民发现，所在营”中军帐”内有了更多新变化，来自其他军兵种单位的新面孔也逐渐出现。

“来自不同军兵种的作战思维、理念不断碰撞、交融，让我很受启发。”夜幕降临，一天的训练结束，杨文民在日记中写道，”这是一个你醒得太慢就会被淘汰的时代。”

在开门练兵中攥指成拳

——第 78 集团军某旅深化体系练兵的一段经历

■解放军报特约记者 张光轩



第 78 集团军某旅携手陆航部队进行协同训练。丁柏淞摄

一个指头再硬也抵不过拳头的力量，体系练兵首先要练体系思维

初春，乍暖还寒，第 78 集团军某旅作训科曹科长的内心却一片”火热”。

“既要珍惜综合性训练机会，也要注重常态化开展小规模合成训练”“推进更大范围内的岗位互换、一人多岗训练，促进骨干对必要的各军兵种知识技能的了解”……该旅作战室内，

曹科长与来自空军和陆航、特战等多个军兵种单位的战友”云”端围坐，通过指挥专网视频连线就如何开展体系练兵集思广益。

“重要的不只是可以从这种交流中找到管用的方法，更重要的是，大家体系练兵的思维已经形成。”曹科长坦言，”与几年前相比，这是一个很大的跨越。”

作为成建制、成体系完成由传统步兵向合成步兵转型的营级单位，该旅某营官兵在一次惨痛教训后，认识到了体系练兵的重要性。

那是该营新组建后参加的第一次联合训练，凭借新装备的性能优势，该营迅速向”敌”固守要地发起攻击。然而，进攻过程中，该营忽视了与军兵种部队的协同，导致进攻队形脱节，钻进增援之”敌”的圈套……

复盘讲评时，营指挥员态度诚恳：”与传统步兵营相比，合成营所包括的兵种更多、岗位类别更多，作战更强调协同。紧急情况下，我们忽视了这种新变化、新要求，是导致战损增加的最主要原因。”

以此为鉴，一场头脑风暴在全旅掀起。”如果不了解其他军兵种的作战特点，上了战场难免各唱各调”“今后，与其他军兵种的联合行动会越来越多，要实现多火力协同，在更高层次上攥指成拳是大势所趋”……讨论中，该旅党委一班人的思路也越来越清晰：一个指头再硬也抵不过拳头的力量，体系练兵首先要练体系思维。

为了将新体制带来的新变化转化为实实在在的战斗力，该旅在上级支持下，借助承担空地火力协同相关任务，邀请空军部队和陆航、特战、电抗等力量携手训练，用扎扎实实的行动帮助官兵培塑体系练兵的理念。任务中，该旅官兵与各军兵种战友捆在一起训、绑在一起练，攥指成拳渐入佳境。

不久之后，又一场演训活动展开。在空地火力支援下，一营指挥员迅速组织地面突击群发起攻击，各分队协同作战，很快控制了目标地域。

“陆航力量处理传递情报可以再快一些”“电抗、工兵等配属力量没充分发挥出作用”……硝烟散去，各军兵种官兵围坐在一起，针对协同配合方面存在的问题进行复盘。随着一个个问题浮出水面，该旅”开门练、练体系”的组训格局有了下一步的目标。

只有多联手、多磨合，才能找到训练中的谐振点，精准破解协同中的难点、堵点

前不久，一场地面引导空中火力打击训练进入关键阶段。

苍穹之下，空军战机利用”敌”雷达盲区，进行低空突防，然后在该旅官兵引导配合下，精准命中”敌”防御工事。

走下训练场，参训官兵由衷感慨：”这次与空军的合练，在家门口就展开了，方便高效。”

“以往的联合训练，大多是借助专项任务、实兵演习等时机展开。”该旅领导告诉记者，”现在有了常态化训练协作机制，像引导空中火力打击这类训练课目，训练频次明显增加。”

新变化的发生，源于之前的一次演训活动。那次，该旅某营担负引导空军战机进行打击的任务，尽管他们早早发现目标，却因信息链路受到干扰，没能及时将作战信息发送给空中战机。

“作战信息发送不及时，表面上看是技术原因，实际上是因为双方合练不够经常和深入，因而应变方法不多。”这次”险情”，引起该旅党委一班人的深思，”生成联合作战能力同样有一个从量变到质变的过程，只有多联手、多磨合，才能找到训练中的谐振点，精准破解协同中的难点、堵点。从这个角度来看，有了’通讯录’很重要，保持常联系、常交往更重要。”

认知层面的提升，带来行动的转变。该旅开始举一反三，携手其他军兵种部队，共同建立常态化训练协作机制。

——通过面对面协商和线上会议等形式，定期召开联席会议，协调统一时间轴线，确保训练落到实处。

——与各军兵种单位精准对接训练需求，科学制订训练计划，并在此基础上不断研讨改进作战流程。

——坚持问题导向，瞄准短板聚力攻关，形成了一套行之有效的空地火力协同战法，有效缩短了”找到问题—弥补短板—检验成效—形成战法”的时间周期。

“高频次的携手训练，为破解体系练兵过程中的难点、堵点问题提供了条件。”谈起近年来训练协作机制带来的变化，该旅火力科常科长兴奋之情溢于言表。

他告诉记者，这几年，为补齐空地协同中的短板，旅里与其他军兵种部队一道，将理论探索和试训实践、装备挖潜与运用创新、研究性演练与实战化检验相结合，解决了空地协同指控编组、协同规则等方面的一连串问题。

谈到对体系练兵的感受，常科长打了一个形象的比喻：”体系练兵就像一支乐队排练，不同军兵种相当于这支乐队中使用不同乐器的乐手，只有经常排练、用心合练，才会熟能生巧、配合默契，演奏出美妙的乐曲。”

体系作战一环扣一环，任何一个环节有瑕疵，都有可能影响到整体作战效能

听着上级发来的”敌情”通报信息，面对渐渐飞近的”敌机”，该旅某营雷达班班长王钰辉镇定自若，没有急着发出开启雷达指令。

“开启雷达如同’点穴’，必须选择最合适的时机。”王钰辉指着三号手操作的器材解释说，”为避免暴露防空阵地位置和我方的作战意图，我们先尽力发挥其他侦测装备的作用。然后，在最合适的时机开启雷达锁定目标。”

“这种战法，是近年来在与空军、陆航部队进行对抗训练过程中摸索出来的。”王钰辉说，”通过对所发现问题的会诊与破解，如今，在体系练兵中的每次’受挫’都可能成为战斗力生成的新增长点。”

对王钰辉的这一观点，某营曾营长深表赞同：”和每次联合训练中总结出的经验相比，获得的教训同样宝贵。只有珍视这些教训并举一反三，才能在破解难题中实现战斗力新的跃升。即使是一些细节上的改变，也可能产生明显成效。”

一次实战化训练中，曾营长指挥地面分队协同空军火力，左右夹击打出”满堂彩”。

训练结束，他们没有庆祝，而是一头扎进”中军帐”展开复盘。虽然通过前期训练，他们与空军战友实现了较好协同，但这次训练中，他们也发现了一个问题，那就是由于陆空力量多年来军语习惯有差异，导致沟通过程出现了两次”卡顿”。

“体系作战一环扣一环，任何一个环节有瑕疵，都有可能影响到整体作战效能。”该旅领导迅速组织力量补齐短板。曾营长等训练骨干被遴选出来，与空军人员共同成立研究小组，一起协商，最终规范形成一套新的简令，使空地”合唱”更加顺畅、响亮。

“体系练兵既要以我为主敢于作为，又要胸怀全局融入体系。”曾营长告诉记者，”如今，这一理念已在该旅官兵脑海里生根发芽。”

随后一段时间，曾营长带着官兵趁热打铁，通过参与行动推演、演训复盘、研战研训等途径，不断拓展训练内容，优化战法训法，与友邻部队的协同效率进一步提升。

曾营长和战友的攻关历程，是该旅党委推动体系练兵走深走实的一个缩影。

近年来，该旅先后与空军、海军等不同军种的多家单位开展协作区训练，从”积木组合”到”有机融合”，探索创新多项训法战法。

“当前，武器装备飞速发展，作战要素更加丰富多样，作战力量更加多元。”该旅领导告诉记者，这就意味着加强体系练兵没有终止符，只有始终紧盯未来作战前沿，不断拓展体系练兵方式方法，才能向体系融合要战斗力，不断提升体系练兵质效。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | Clenching Fists in Open-Door Training

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The Army Battalion Command Post Welcomes the Air Force "Liaison Officer"

■People's Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Zhang Guangxuan

In early spring outside the Great Wall, the exercise is imminent. Yang Wenmin, a ground guide of a brigade of the 78th Group Army, raised his hand to look at the watch. There were less than 3 minutes left before the agreed time for the air-ground joint exercise.

Dozens of miles away, in the command post of a battalion of the brigade, officers and men from different military services were sitting in various seats, including the Air Force "liaison officer". They are analyzing and judging information intelligence from multiple channels such as air, ground, network, and electricity. Tap the send button, the information flows, and the suggestions formed are quickly transmitted to the superior command post.

After the exercise and training activities began, Yang Wenmin's guidance team, which had completed the "air-ground link", quickly sent data to multiple fighters such as the Air Force and Army Aviation.

Subsequently, under the air fire attack, multiple "enemy" targets were accurately destroyed. The ground vehicles seized the opportunity to attack quickly and wiped out the remaining "enemies" in one fell swoop.

"To form an air-ground joint force, we need to cooperate tacitly and communicate in time." Yang Wenmin still remembers that in a past actual combat training, the air force fighter encountered complex weather conditions and had to respond urgently, resulting in a delay in reaching the predetermined coordinates. Due to the special situation, the air-ground communication could not be completed in time, and the ground forces launched the action at the original time, but the result was not satisfactory.

"The battlefield situation changes rapidly, and the shorter the response time, the greater the chance of winning." After analyzing this, a group of people from the brigade's party committee believed that "to achieve rapid response, air-ground communication must be smoother." The brigade negotiated with a certain air force unit to introduce a tactical air control group. The air force sent a "liaison officer" to help the brigade cultivate "experts" who can achieve efficient communication with each other.

In a subsequent air-ground joint exercise, the ground unit discovered the "enemy" reinforcement force through reconnaissance and quickly shared the intelligence with the air force. Subsequently, the air force fighter planned the route and quickly arrived at the direction indicated by the ground guide, and destroyed the target with multiple forces.

During this period, the role of the Air Force "liaison officer" was highlighted. "The lateral error boundary of the bomb is far away from the ground unit, and the ground unit can increase the maneuvering speed and reduce the time to reach the target area..." Wei, a staff officer of a certain Air Force unit, made timely suggestions based on the air situation map sent back by the fighter.

Wei's performance and the results achieved by the joint training also made the officers and men present see the importance of this seat.

After that, Yang Wenmin found that there were more new changes in the "central army tent" of his camp, and new faces from other military units gradually appeared.

"I am very inspired by the constant collision and integration of combat thinking and concepts from different military units." As night fell and a day of training ended, Yang Wenmin wrote in his diary, "This is an era where you will be eliminated if you wake up too slowly."

Clenching fingers into fists in open-door training

——An experience of a brigade of the 78th Group Army deepening system training

■ PLA Daily special correspondent Zhang Guangxuan

A brigade of the 78th Group Army conducted coordinated training with the Army Aviation Force. Photo by Ding Baisong

No matter how hard a finger is, it cannot resist the power of a fist. Systematic training must first train systemic thinking

In early spring, it was still cold, but Chief Cao of the Operations and Training Section of a brigade of the 78th Group Army was "hot" in his heart.

"We should cherish the opportunity of comprehensive training, and also pay attention to the regular small-scale combined-arms training" "Promote job exchange and multi-job training in a larger range, and promote the backbones' understanding of the necessary knowledge and skills of various military services"... In the brigade's operations room, Chief Cao sat with his comrades from the Air Force, Army Aviation, Special Operations and other military services in the "cloud" terminal, and brainstormed on how to carry out systemic training through the command network video connection.

"It is not only important to find effective methods from this kind of communication, but more importantly, everyone's thinking of systemic training has been formed." Chief Cao said frankly, "Compared with a few years ago, this is a big leap."

As a battalion-level unit that has completed the transformation from traditional infantry to combined-arms infantry in an organized and systematic manner, the officers and men of a battalion of the brigade realized the importance of systemic training after a painful lesson.

That was the first joint training the battalion participated in after it was newly formed. With the performance advantages of the new equipment, the battalion quickly launched an attack on the "enemy" entrenched stronghold. However, during the attack, the battalion neglected the coordination with the military services, resulting in a disconnected offensive formation and falling into the trap of the "enemy" reinforcements...

During the review, the battalion commander was sincere: “Compared with traditional infantry battalions, combined-arms battalions include more arms and more job categories, and operations emphasize coordination more. In an emergency, we ignored this new change and new requirements, which is the main reason for the increase in combat losses.”

Taking this as a lesson, a brainstorming session was launched throughout the brigade. “If you don’t understand the combat characteristics of other military services, it is inevitable that you will sing your own tune on the battlefield.” “In the future, there will be more and more joint operations with other military services. To achieve multi-firepower coordination, it is a general trend to clench your fingers into a fist at a higher level.”... During the discussion, the ideas of the brigade’s party committee became clearer and clearer: no matter how hard a finger is, it cannot resist the power of a fist. System training must first train system thinking.

In order to transform the new changes brought about by the new system into real combat effectiveness, the brigade, with the support of its superiors, invited the Air Force and Army Aviation, special operations, and reactor forces to train together by undertaking tasks related to air-to-ground firepower coordination, and used solid actions to help officers and men cultivate the concept of system training. During the mission, the officers and men of the brigade trained and trained together with their comrades from various services and arms, and their fingers became fists and gradually got better.

Soon after, another training activity was launched. With the support of air-to-ground firepower, the commander of the first battalion quickly organized the ground assault group to launch an attack, and the various teams cooperated and quickly controlled the target area.

“The Army Aviation Force can process and transmit intelligence faster”, “The reactor, engineers and other attached forces have not fully played their role”... After the smoke dissipated, officers and men from various services and arms sat together to review the problems in coordination and cooperation. As problems surfaced one by one, the brigade’s training pattern of “open training and system training” had the next goal.

Only by working together and running in more can we find the resonance point in training and accurately solve the difficulties and bottlenecks in coordination.

Not long ago, a ground-guided air fire strike training entered a critical stage.

Under the sky, the air force fighters used the “enemy” radar blind spot to conduct low-altitude penetration, and then accurately hit the “enemy” fortifications under the guidance and cooperation of the brigade’s officers and men.

Walking off the training ground, the participating officers and men sincerely sighed: “This joint training with the Air Force was carried out at home, which is convenient and efficient.”

“Previous joint training was mostly carried out with the help of special tasks, live-fire exercises and other opportunities.” The brigade leader told reporters, “Now there is a normalized training

cooperation mechanism, and the frequency of training courses such as guiding air fire strikes has increased significantly."

The new changes occurred due to a previous training activity. On that occasion, a battalion of the brigade was responsible for guiding the air force fighters to strike. Although they found the target early, they failed to send combat information to the air fighters in time due to interference in the information link.

"The untimely sending of combat information is apparently due to technical reasons, but in fact it is because the joint training between the two sides is not frequent and in-depth enough, so there are not many ways to respond." This "dangerous situation" caused the brigade's party committee to think deeply. "The generation of joint combat capabilities also has a process from quantitative change to qualitative change. Only by more cooperation and more running-in can we find the resonance point in training and accurately solve the difficulties and bottlenecks in coordination. From this perspective, it is very important to have a "contact book", and it is more important to keep in touch and communicate frequently."

The improvement of the cognitive level brings about a change in action. The brigade began to draw inferences from one instance and work with other military services to jointly establish a normalized training cooperation mechanism.

- Through face-to-face consultations and online meetings, regular joint meetings are held to coordinate and unify the time axis to ensure that the training is implemented.

- Accurately match the training needs of various military services, scientifically formulate training plans, and continuously discuss and improve the combat process on this basis.

——Adhere to the problem-oriented approach, focus on the shortcomings and work hard to form a set of effective air-ground firepower coordination tactics, which effectively shortens the time cycle of "finding problems-making up for shortcomings-testing results-forming tactics".

"High-frequency joint training provides conditions for solving the difficulties and bottlenecks in the system training process." Talking about the changes brought about by the training cooperation mechanism in recent years, the excitement of the brigade's firepower section chief Chang was beyond words.

He told reporters that in recent years, in order to make up for the shortcomings in air-ground coordination, the brigade, together with other military services, has combined theoretical exploration and trial training practice, equipment potential tapping and application innovation, research exercises and actual combat tests, and solved a series of problems in air-ground coordination command formation, coordination rules, etc.

Talking about his feelings about system training, Chief Chang made a vivid metaphor: "System training is like a band rehearsal. Different military branches are equivalent to musicians playing

different instruments in the band. Only by rehearsing frequently and practicing together can we become proficient, cooperate tacitly, and play beautiful music."

System operations are linked one by one. Any flaw in any link may affect the overall combat effectiveness.

Listening to the "enemy situation" notification information sent by the superiors, facing the gradually approaching "enemy planes", Wang Yuhui, the radar squad leader of a battalion of the brigade, remained calm and did not rush to issue a command to turn on the radar.

"Turning on the radar is like 'pressing acupuncture points', and we must choose the most appropriate time." Wang Yuhui pointed to the equipment operated by the No. 3 operator and explained, "To avoid exposing the location of the air defense position and our combat intentions, we first try our best to play the role of other detection equipment. Then, turn on the radar to lock the target at the most appropriate time." "This tactic was explored in the process of confrontation training with the Air Force and Army Aviation in recent years." Wang Yuhui said, "Through the consultation and solution of the problems found, now every 'frustration' in system training may become a new growth point for combat effectiveness." Battalion Commander Zeng of a certain battalion deeply agreed with Wang Yuhui's point of view: "Compared with the experience summarized in each joint training, the lessons learned are equally valuable. Only by cherishing these lessons and drawing inferences from one example can we achieve a new leap in combat effectiveness in solving difficult problems. Even some changes in details may produce obvious results." In a combat training, Battalion Commander Zeng commanded the ground detachment to coordinate with the firepower of the Air Force, and the left and right pincer attack was a "full house applause". After the training, they did not celebrate, but plunged into the "central military tent" to review. Although they achieved good coordination with their air force comrades through previous training, they also found a problem during this training, that is, due to the differences in military language habits between the land and air forces over the years, the communication process was "stuck" twice.

"System operations are linked together, and any flaw in any link may affect the overall combat effectiveness." The brigade leaders quickly organized forces to make up for the shortcomings. Training backbones such as Battalion Commander Zeng were selected to form a research group with air force personnel, and negotiate together to finally standardize a new set of briefs to make the air-ground "chorus" smoother and louder.

"System training should be based on our own courage to act, and we should also integrate into the system with the overall situation in mind." Battalion Commander Zeng told reporters, "Now, this concept has taken root in the minds of the officers and men of the brigade."

For a period of time afterwards, Battalion Commander Zeng led the officers and men to strike while the iron was hot, and through participating in action simulations, training and exercise reviews, and research and training, he continuously expanded the training content, optimized the

tactics and training methods, and further improved the coordination efficiency with friendly neighboring forces.

The research process of Captain Zeng and his comrades is a microcosm of the brigade party committee's efforts to promote the in-depth and practical training of the system.

In recent years, the brigade has successively carried out cooperation area training with many units of different services such as the Air Force and the Navy, exploring and innovating a number of training methods and tactics from "building block combination" to "organic integration".

"At present, weapons and equipment are developing rapidly, combat elements are more diverse, and combat forces are more diversified." The brigade leader told reporters that this means that there is no end to strengthening system training. Only by keeping a close eye on the future combat frontier and constantly expanding the methods and means of system training can we demand combat effectiveness from system integration and continuously improve the quality and effectiveness of system training.

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军营观察丨在开门练兵中攥指成拳

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推动体系练兵向纵深挺进

■单明辉

习主席强调，立足复杂困难条件加强全要素、成体系、实案化训练，加大同其他军兵种部队协同训练力度，推进战训深度耦合。

仗要联合打，兵要体系练。近年来，体系练兵理念与实践正在改变着训练场上的传统模式。这一过程中，只有冷静地对体系练兵进行深刻思考与持续创新，才能推动体系练兵向纵深挺进。

强调聚力融合。面向未来战场，新的作战要素不断涌现。深化体系练兵，必须积极将这些新作战要素融入体系。很重要的一点，是推动思维转型，引导官兵跳出传统思维窠臼，从单一军兵种思维向体系思维转变，形成"在体系中定位，靠体系谋胜"的行动自觉。同时注重探索构建开放式体系训练架构，突出架构接入能力，确保新的作战要素顺畅高效纳入体系，在与传统作战要素的联手中使效能倍增。不仅如此，还需聚焦指挥决策、火力协同、情报处理等关键环节，通过相互协商和统一格式消除各军兵种之间的协作壁垒，确保侦察、指控、打击等链路相互贯通，在军兵种高效互联互通中，加速作战能力的体系化生成。

坚持常态化淬炼。只有平时练体系，战时才能打体系。诸军兵种的融合也是如此，只有平时就放在一起磨合、捆在一起训练，战时才能真正联成一体，充分发挥体系效能。这就要

求探索建立常态化联合值班、联合演训等机制，将体系练兵变为日常标准化操作，确保各作战单元在机制保障下形成合力。充分发挥考核评估的”指挥棒”作用，突出对链路贯通、协同程度等关键指标的考评检验，及时固强补弱，不断浓厚体系练兵的氛围。

做到常抓不懈。兵无常势，水无常形，尤其是当前不断涌现的颠覆性技术、新型武器及新作战理念，带来的变量更多。这种情况下，制胜机理、作战模式必然会随之而变，体系作战注定会处于动态变化之中。只有紧盯科技之变、战争之变、对手之变对体系练兵、体系作战进行不断思考、探索、创新，才能及时发现和破解练兵备战中的深层次矛盾。这就要求常态化开展体系作战问题研究，盯着新融入的作战要素琢磨新打法，盯着体系练兵中暴露出的短板弱项探索新办法，盯着当前使命任务、强敌对手研究新招法，并用所取得成果及时”反哺”体系练兵，真正提高对作战体系的贡献率，为打赢夯实能力根基。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | Clenching Fists in Open-Door Training

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Guangxuan Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-03-20

Promoting System Training to Advance in Depth

■ Shan Minghui

President Xi Jinping emphasized that we should strengthen all-factor, systematic, and case-based training based on complex and difficult conditions, increase the intensity of coordinated training with other military services, and promote the deep coupling of combat and training.

Wars must be fought jointly, and soldiers must be trained systematically. In recent years, the concept and practice of system training are changing the traditional model on the training ground. In this process, only by calmly thinking deeply and continuously innovating system training can we promote system training to advance in depth.

Emphasize convergence and integration. Facing the future battlefield, new combat elements are constantly emerging. To deepen system training, we must actively integrate these new combat elements into the system. A very important point is to promote the transformation of thinking, guide officers and men to break out of the traditional thinking rut, and change from the thinking of a single military service to the thinking of the system, so as to form the action consciousness of “positioning in the system and relying on the system to win”. At the same time, we should focus on exploring the construction of an open system training framework, highlight the access capability of the framework, ensure that new combat elements are smoothly and efficiently incorporated into the system, and double the effectiveness in cooperation with traditional combat elements. Not only that, we should also focus on key links such as command decision-making, firepower coordination, and intelligence processing, eliminate the barriers to cooperation between the various military services through mutual consultation and unified formats, ensure that the links

such as reconnaissance, command and control, and strike are interconnected, and accelerate the systematic generation of combat capabilities in the efficient interconnection of the military services.

Adhere to normal tempering. Only by training the system in peacetime can we fight the system in wartime. The same is true for the integration of various military services. Only by putting them together for running-in and training together in peacetime can we truly become one in wartime and give full play to the effectiveness of the system. This requires exploring the establishment of mechanisms such as normalized joint duty and joint exercises, turning system training into daily standardized operations, and ensuring that various combat units form a joint force under the guarantee of the mechanism. Give full play to the "baton" role of assessment and evaluation, highlight the assessment and inspection of key indicators such as link penetration and coordination, timely strengthen strengths and make up for weaknesses, and continuously enhance the atmosphere of system training.

Do it constantly. Soldiers have no constant situation, and water has no constant shape, especially the disruptive technologies, new weapons and new combat concepts that are constantly emerging, which bring more variables. In this case, the winning mechanism and combat mode will inevitably change accordingly, and system combat is destined to be in dynamic change. Only by keeping a close eye on the changes in science and technology, changes in war, and changes in opponents, and constantly thinking, exploring, and innovating system training and system combat, can we timely discover and solve the deep-seated contradictions in training and preparation. This requires regular research on system combat issues, focusing on new combat elements to ponder new ways of playing, focusing on the shortcomings and weaknesses exposed in system training to explore new methods, focusing on current missions and tasks, strong enemies and opponents to study new tactics, and using the results achieved to "feed back" system training in a timely manner, truly improving the contribution rate to the combat system, and consolidating the foundation of capabilities for winning.

http://www.81.cn/kj_208559/16375937.html

空军地导某营：学英雄事迹，锤炼实战胆气

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈菲莹 郭子桢 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-03-20

学英雄事迹 练英雄胆气

■陈菲莹 郭子桢

"与我的战友比起来，我不算英雄，真正的英雄都没能回来！"

3 月上旬，空军地导某营迎来一位特殊的客人——在革命年代荣立一等战功的老英雄连伙顺。讲台上，老英雄动情讲述，将在场官兵的思绪拉回到那个战火纷飞、硝烟弥漫的年代。

“一次，我们执行穿插任务，需要穿过一片无遮蔽的稻田，占领一处高地。当时敌人火力封锁严密，第一波突击中就有几名战友中弹牺牲。来不及悲伤，我们只能咬着牙继续冲锋，誓要为他们报仇……”聆听战斗故事，有的官兵红了眼眶。

“山因脊梁而雄，国因英雄而安，走得再远，也不能忘记来时的路。”一位营领导介绍，该营是空军首批跨代换装某新型地空导弹武器系统的部队，先辈们转战多地，历经百余次任务考验，建立了赫赫战功。一次重大演习，该营实弹打靶 6 发 6 中，荣立集体一等功。

为增强官兵对我军优良传统和战斗精神的情感认同，他们结合新兵入营、军衔晋升等时机，邀请老兵回营分享战斗故事，积极开展荣誉教育，让官兵在重温部队光荣历史中赓续胜战基因、扛起使命担当。

几十分钟转瞬即逝，动人心魄的事迹让官兵们心潮起伏、意犹未尽。大家纷纷举手发言，与前辈交流。

“我们眼里只有任务，只知道拼了命也要完成任务！”老英雄掷地有声的话语里，充满了对胜利的渴望，”当时所有同志都负了伤，我自己也头部中弹，至今还有一颗黄豆大小的弹片没有取出来。40 多年了，我常常梦见牺牲的战友们，所有的荣誉应该都是他们的。”轻抚胸前的军功章，老人眼中噙着泪花，令官兵动容。

学英雄事迹，练英雄胆气。交流讨论中，一级上士张帅坡与大家分享了自己备战某型武器实弹射击比武的经历。备赛时，为了提高无光条件下射击精准度，他主动加练，数十公斤的瞄准具一扛就是一个多小时，肩上肿起一大片，手上的水泡愈合又磨破，每天训练结束，体能训练服都像被水泡过。

功夫不负有心人。比武中，张帅坡精准命中目标，成功夺冠。”我不怕苦，只想打赢。”谈起那段经历，张帅坡语气坚定。

“这才是好样的！”老英雄夸赞之余，告诉大家：”战场上很多都是下意识的本能反应，平时把本领练强了，战胜对手的把握就大。”

“当’一等功营’的兵，就要奔着一等功去！我们要传承发扬先辈战斗精神，用真本事、硬功夫担起强军重任！”活动结束前，二级军士长赵帅代表”一等功营”传人向老英雄许下承诺。

饱含真情才能触动人心，贴近实际才能春风化雨。该营领导介绍，近年来，他们注重挖掘单位的红色资源和官兵身边的感人故事，鼓励大家走上讲台，用兵言兵语讲述官兵的奋斗与光荣，进一步激发练兵备战的热情动力。

高擎荣誉战旗，续写先辈荣光。强军征程上，该营官兵出色完成多项重大任务，被空军表彰为”先进基层党组织”，先后 3 次荣立集体三等功，涌现出一大批先进典型。

Google Translation

A Battalion of the Air Force Surface-to-Air Missile: Learn from Heroic Deeds and Temper the Courage of Actual Combat

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Feiying Guo Zizhen Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-03-20

Learn from heroic deeds and practice heroic courage

■Chen Feiying Guo Zizhen

“Compared with my comrades, I am not a hero. The real heroes have not come back!”

In early March, a battalion of the Air Force Surface-to-Air Missile welcomed a special guest-the old hero Lian Huoshun who won first-class military merits in the revolutionary era. On the podium, the old hero spoke emotionally, pulling the thoughts of the officers and men present back to the era of war and smoke.

“Once, we performed an infiltration mission and needed to cross an uncovered rice field and occupy a high ground. At that time, the enemy’s firepower blockade was tight, and several comrades were shot and killed in the first wave of assault. There was no time to grieve, we could only grit our teeth and continue to charge, vowing to avenge them...” Listening to the battle story, some officers and men had red eyes.

“The mountains are majestic because of their backbones, and the country is safe because of its heroes. No matter how far we go, we must not forget the way we came.” A battalion leader introduced that the battalion is the first batch of troops in the Air Force to replace a new type of surface-to-air missile weapon system across generations. The predecessors fought in many places, experienced more than a hundred mission tests, and established illustrious military exploits. In a major exercise, the battalion hit 6 out of 6 live-fire targets and won the first-class collective merit.

In order to enhance the emotional identification of officers and men with the fine traditions and fighting spirit of our army, they combined the opportunities of recruits entering the camp and promotion of military ranks to invite veterans to return to the camp to share battle stories, actively carry out honor education, and let officers and men continue the victory gene and shoulder the mission in reviewing the glorious history of the army.

A few dozen minutes passed in a flash, and the touching deeds made the officers and men feel ups and downs and unsatisfied. Everyone raised their hands to speak and communicate with their predecessors.

“We only have the mission in our eyes, and we only know to complete the mission at the risk of our lives!” The old hero’s resounding words are full of desire for victory. “At that time, all

comrades were injured, and I was shot in the head. There is still a soybean-sized shrapnel that has not been removed. For more than 40 years, I often dream of my comrades who died. All the honors should belong to them." The old man stroked the military medal on his chest with tears in his eyes, which moved the officers and men.

Learn heroic deeds and practice heroic courage. During the exchange and discussion, Sergeant Zhang Shuaipo shared with everyone his experience of preparing for a live-fire shooting competition of a certain type of weapon. When preparing for the competition, in order to improve the accuracy of shooting under dark conditions, he took the initiative to practice more. He carried a sight weighing dozens of kilograms for more than an hour. A large area of swelling appeared on his shoulder, and the blisters on his hands healed and broke. At the end of each day's training, his physical training clothes looked like they had been blistered.

Hard work pays off. In the competition, Zhang Shuaipo accurately hit the target and successfully won the championship. "I'm not afraid of hardship, I just want to win." Talking about that experience, Zhang Shuaipo's tone was firm.

"That's great!" The old hero praised and told everyone: "Many things on the battlefield are subconscious instinctive reactions. If you practice your skills well in peacetime, you will have a greater chance of defeating your opponent."

"When you are a soldier of the 'First-Class Merit Battalion', you must strive for first-class merit! We must inherit and carry forward the fighting spirit of our predecessors, and take on the heavy responsibility of strengthening the army with real skills and hard work!" Before the end of the event, Second Sergeant Zhao Shuai made a promise to the old hero on behalf of the descendants of the "First-Class Merit Battalion".

Only with true feelings can you touch people's hearts, and only by being close to reality can you be like a spring breeze. The leaders of the battalion introduced that in recent years, they have focused on tapping the red resources of the unit and the touching stories around the officers and men, encouraging everyone to go to the podium and use soldiers' words to tell the struggle and glory of the officers and men, and further stimulate the enthusiasm and motivation for training and preparation.

Hold high the flag of honor and continue the glory of the predecessors. On the journey to build a strong military, the officers and men of the battalion have successfully completed many important tasks and were commended by the Air Force as an "advanced grassroots party organization". They have been awarded the third-class collective merit three times and a large number of advanced models have emerged.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16376079.html

陆军某旅某装甲步兵连转型路上勇冲锋

来源：解放军报 作者：杨茂生 张文哲 韩帅 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-03-21

陆军某旅某装甲步兵连转型路上勇冲锋——

“新连史从我们书写”

■杨茂生 张文哲 解放军报特约通讯员 韩 帅



步战车发射烟幕弹。 刘 帅摄

初春时节，乍暖还寒。陆军某旅野外训练场上，随着指挥员一声令下，某装甲步兵连官兵向”敌”阵地发起冲击，连续撕开”敌”多道防线。

任务圆满完成，官兵击掌相庆。目睹此景，该连张指导员不由得想起几年前那张”合成营对抗演练战损率 56%”的训练通报，内心百感交集。

部队编制体制调整改革中，该连由 3 个不同兵种单位抽调人员组建而成。连队调整组建之初，既没有显赫战史，也缺乏专业人才，首次参加合成营对抗演练就因协同不畅导致”战损”过半。

“必须为连队建设注入’催化剂’，加速实现转型重塑！”笔者翻开连队连务会记录本发现，连队成立不久后的一次集体讨论格外激烈。会后，时任指导员杨宇在笔记本上写下一句话：”新连史从我们书写。”

“3 个单位重组，不是简单的’1+1+1’，而是要把三根线拧成一股绳！”连队党支部研究决定：支委带头打破建制班排界限，从凝心聚力开始扎扎实实打基础、搞建设、谋转型。连队在全体官兵中广泛开展”装甲兵魂”大讨论，结合新的使命任务，梳理形成”铁心向党、铁甲攻坚、铁血担当”新连魂，开始了转型路上的新冲锋。

转型，意味着过往的经验、技能甚至荣誉全部”清零”。一级上士侯晓远熟练掌握多种工程机械操作技能，在原单位是响当当的”金牌教头”。转岗新专业后，面对复杂的装甲车仪表盘，他一时不知从何下手。一次协同训练，侯晓远误触了灭火装置按钮，瞬间喷出的干粉把车组成员变成了”雪人”。

这场意外，深深刺痛了侯晓远的心。从那以后，连队学习室的灯总是亮到深夜，官兵下哨时，总能看到侯晓远伏案学习专业理论知识的身影。为强化记忆效果，实装操作训练时，侯晓远用胶布把按键功能说明贴在手套内侧，方便随时查看。

功夫不负有心人。短短 3 个月，侯晓远不仅熟练掌握了新装备操作技能，还革新研制出一套可快速拆卸的”车载破障装置”，在集团军演训场上大显身手。载誉归来，他在连史簿上写道：”过去是’工兵尖刀’，现在要做’装甲铁拳’！”

走进连队专修室，墙上悬挂的一幅”转型路线图”引人注目：蓝色曲线标注着连队从摩托化向机械化、信息化、智能化转变的轨迹，红色箭头直指”智能化先锋连”目标。连队干部告诉笔者，这张”转型路线图”的背后，是一场全员参与的”换脑革命”。

2022年，连队列装某新型数字化装备。欣喜之余，官兵也面临”甜蜜的烦恼”：连队既无教材也无教员，开展训练只能从零起步。

面对困难，二级上士腾世军带领技术攻关小组，把厂家配发的技术手册内容拆解成上百个知识点，制作出三维交互课件，大幅提高了教学效果；区分火力、机动、防护三大模块，创新”模块化编组、迭代式升级”训练法，在训练中摸索出”新老搭配练、昼夜滚动训、短板专项补”的组训模式，大大缩短了新装备形成战斗力的时间。技术攻关小组探索总结的经验，在全旅推广。

“转型需要敢打敢拼的冲劲，也需要刀刃向内的勇气。”指着训练场电子显示屏上的”龙虎榜”，该连叶连长告诉笔者，每次组织训练，这块电子显示屏上会实时更新各车组训练数据，排名靠后的车组和个人会被自动标注。

列兵赵志强刚下连时曾连续 3 周被标注，憋着一股劲想要打个翻身仗。班长张广远结合自身经验，探索出一套”实操视频+实装操作”组合训练法。在张广远的帮带下，赵志强的训练成绩突飞猛进，去年参加全旅装甲专业比武，夺得第三名的好成绩。谈及这段经历，赵志强感慨地说：”每一次标注都在提醒我们——落后并不可怕，畏缩不前才可耻。”

深夜，连队学习室内依然灯火通明。中士朱寅威正与技术革新小组的战友一起，调试优化他们自主研发的”装甲作战效能评估系统”。在近期组织的一场训练中，这套系统显著提升了连队火力打击效能。叶连长告诉笔者，这群平均年龄 24 岁的官兵，已先后攻克山地复杂环境下战车机动、复杂电磁环境组网通信等多个重难点课题。

“能打胜仗，才能书写辉煌的连史！”张指导员告诉笔者，连队调整组建以来，实现了一个个历史性突破：首次新弹种实弹射击，首发命中率 100%；首次参加跨区机动演习，奔袭上千公里零故障；首次参加集团军装甲专业比武，取得两个单项第一……

在上级最近组织的一场对抗训练中，连队担负穿插突击任务。面对”敌”预设雷场和电磁压制，炮长李阳灵活采取新战术，在剧烈颠簸中实现行进间精准射击。复盘结果显示，该连摧毁目标数在参训连队中领先。

走进该连训练场，官兵正对新列装的无人侦察车进行编组测试。抚摸着战车车身，叶连长信心满满地说：”我们将继续拼搏奋斗，向着锻造能征善战的’智能化先锋连’目标奋力冲锋！”

短 评

答好转型考卷

■张 愈

国防和军队改革过程中，一个个新调整组建连队应运而生。无论是白手起家全新组建，还是在原有单位基础上调整优化，”转型”都是第一要务。面对全新的使命任务，每一个新调整组建连队都要经历”浴火重生”的转型重塑，在”破茧成蝶”中蜕变成长。

部队转型重塑，没有固定的模式，更没有现成的答案。只有瞄准打赢主动作为、结合实际创新求进，才能锻造出敢打硬仗、能打胜仗的精兵劲旅。陆军某旅某装甲步兵连调整组建后，结合全新使命任务，梳理形成”铁心向党、铁甲攻坚、铁血担当”新连魂，从凝心聚力开始扎扎实实打基础、搞建设、谋转型，促进部队战斗力提升，在奋勇冲锋中书写崭新连史。

转型重塑，武器装备的升级、编制体制的调整只是基础，理念的更新、思维的升级才是关键。答好转型考卷，既要有打破常规的眼光和勇气，更需保持久久为功的定力和韧劲。每一个新调整组建连队，都要敢于打破旧观念、勇于走出舒适区，在苦练精训中推动能力”突围”，在奋勇冲锋中实现理念”突围”。唯有如此，才能在强军征程上不断书写新辉煌。

Google Translation

An Armored Infantry Company of a Certain Army Brigade Bravely Charged on the Road of Transformation

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Maosheng Zhang Wenzhe Han Shuai Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-03-21

An armored infantry company of a certain army brigade bravely charged on the road of transformation——

“The new company history is written by us”

■ Yang Maosheng Zhang Wenzhe PLA Daily Special Correspondent Han Shuai

Infantry fighting vehicle fired smoke bombs. Photo by Liu Shuai

In early spring, it was still cold. At the field training ground of a certain army brigade, with the commander's order, the officers and men of an armored infantry company launched an attack on the "enemy" position and continuously tore through the "enemy" multiple lines of defense.

The mission was successfully completed, and the officers and men clapped their hands to celebrate. Witnessing this scene, the company Political Instructor Zhang couldn't help but think of the training notice of "56% loss rate of combined-arms battalion confrontation exercise" a few years ago, and his heart was filled with mixed feelings.

In the adjustment and reform of the army's organizational system, the company was formed by personnel drawn from three different arms units. At the beginning of the company's adjustment and establishment, it had neither a glorious war history nor professional talents. In its first participation in the combined battalion confrontation exercise, it suffered more than half of its losses due to poor coordination.

"It is necessary to inject a 'catalyst' into the company's construction and accelerate the transformation and reshaping!" The author opened the company's company meeting record book and found that a collective discussion shortly after the company was established was particularly intense. After the meeting, the then instructor Yang Yu wrote a sentence in his notebook: "The new company history starts with us."

"The reorganization of the three units is not a simple '1+1+1', but to twist the three lines into a rope!" The company's party branch studied and decided: the branch committee will take the lead in breaking the boundaries of the established squads and platoons, and start to lay a solid foundation, build and seek transformation from the beginning of gathering hearts and minds. The company has widely carried out a large-scale discussion on the "armored soldier soul" among all officers and men, combined with the new mission and tasks, sorted out and formed a new company soul of "loyal to the party, iron armor attack, and iron blood responsibility", and started a new charge on the road of transformation.

Transformation means that all past experience, skills and even honors are "cleared". First Sergeant Hou Xiaoyuan is proficient in a variety of engineering machinery operation skills and was a well-known "gold medal coach" in his original unit. After transferring to a new profession, he didn't know where to start when faced with the complex dashboard of an armored vehicle. During a collaborative training, Hou Xiaoyuan accidentally touched the button of the fire extinguishing device, and the dry powder sprayed out instantly turned the crew members into "snowmen". This accident deeply hurt Hou Xiaoyuan's heart. Since then, the lights in the company's study room have always been on until late at night, and when officers and men are off duty, they can always see Hou Xiaoyuan studying professional theoretical knowledge at his desk. In order to enhance the memory effect, during the actual operation training, Hou Xiaoyuan used tape to stick the button function instructions on the inside of the gloves for easy viewing at any time. Hard work pays off. In just 3 months, Hou Xiaoyuan not only mastered the operation skills of new equipment, but also innovated and developed a set of "vehicle-mounted obstacle-clearing devices" that can be quickly

disassembled, showing his skills on the group army training ground. After returning with honor, he wrote in the company history book: “In the past, we were the ‘engineer’s sharp knife’, and now we have to be the ‘armored iron fist’!”

Walking into the company’s special training room, a “transformation roadmap” hanging on the wall is eye-catching: the blue curve marks the trajectory of the company’s transformation from motorization to mechanization, informatization, and intelligence, and the red arrow points directly to the goal of “intelligent pioneer company”. The company cadres told the author that behind this “transformation roadmap” is a “brain-changing revolution” in which all members participate.

In 2022, the company will be equipped with a new type of digital equipment. In addition to the joy, the officers and men also face “sweet troubles”: the company has neither teaching materials nor instructors, and training can only start from scratch.

Faced with difficulties, Sergeant Teng Shijun led the technical research team to disassemble the contents of the technical manuals distributed by the manufacturer into hundreds of knowledge points, and produced three-dimensional interactive courseware, which greatly improved the teaching effect; distinguished the three modules of firepower, mobility, and protection, and innovated the “modular grouping, iterative upgrade” training method. In the training, he explored the training mode of “new and old combination training, day and night rolling training, and special supplement for shortcomings”, which greatly shortened the time for new equipment to form combat effectiveness. The experience explored and summarized by the technical research team was promoted throughout the brigade.

“Transformation requires the courage to fight and the courage to turn the blade inward.” Pointing to the “Dragon and Tiger List” on the electronic display screen of the training ground, the company commander Ye told the author that every time training is organized, the training data of each vehicle group will be updated in real time on this electronic display screen, and the vehicles and individuals ranked at the bottom will be automatically marked.

Private Zhao Zhiqiang was marked for three consecutive weeks when he first joined the company, and he was holding back his energy to fight a comeback. Squad leader Zhang Guangyuan combined his own experience to explore a set of “practical video + actual operation” combined training methods. With the help of Zhang Guangyuan, Zhao Zhiqiang’s training results have improved by leaps and bounds. Last year, he participated in the armored professional competition of the whole brigade and won the third place. Talking about this experience, Zhao Zhiqiang said with emotion: “Every time we are marked, we are reminded that falling behind is not terrible, but it is shameful to shrink back.”

Late at night, the lights in the company’s study room are still bright. Sergeant Zhu Yinwei is debugging and optimizing their independently developed “Armored Combat Effectiveness Evaluation System” with his comrades in the technical innovation team. In a recent training, this system significantly improved the company’s firepower strike effectiveness. Company

Commander Ye told the author that this group of officers and men with an average age of 24 have successively overcome many difficult and key topics such as tank mobility in complex mountain environments and networking and communication in complex electromagnetic environments.

“Only by winning battles can we write a glorious company history!” Instructor Zhang told the author that since the company was adjusted and established, it has achieved historic breakthroughs: the first live-fire shooting with a new type of ammunition, with a 100% first-shot hit rate; the first cross-regional mobile exercise, running thousands of kilometers without failure; the first participation in the group army armored professional competition, and won the first place in two individual items...

In a confrontation training recently organized by the superior, the company was responsible for the interspersed assault mission. Faced with the “enemy” preset minefield and electromagnetic suppression, the gunner Li Yang flexibly adopted new tactics to achieve accurate shooting on the move in the severe turbulence. The replay results show that the company leads the participating companies in the number of targets destroyed.

Walking into the company’s training ground, officers and men are conducting group tests on the newly equipped unmanned reconnaissance vehicles. Caressing the body of the tank, Captain Ye said confidently: “We will continue to work hard and strive to forge a ‘smart vanguard company’ that is capable of fighting!”

■Zhang Yu

In the process of national defense and military reform, new adjusted and established companies have emerged. Whether it is a new establishment from scratch or an adjustment and optimization based on the original unit, “transformation” is the top priority. Faced with new missions and tasks, each newly adjusted and established company must undergo a transformation and reshaping of “rebirth from the ashes” and grow in “breaking the cocoon and becoming a butterfly”.

There is no fixed model for the transformation and reshaping of the troops, and there is no ready-made answer. Only by aiming at winning the initiative and combining actual innovation and progress can we forge elite troops that dare to fight hard battles and win battles. After the adjustment and establishment of an armored infantry company of a certain brigade of the Army, combined with the new mission and tasks, a new company spirit of “loyalty to the Party, iron armor and iron blood” was formed. Starting from the concentration of hearts and minds, a solid foundation was laid, construction was carried out, and transformation was sought to promote the combat effectiveness of the troops, and a new company history was written in the brave charge.

Transformation and reshaping, the upgrading of weapons and equipment and the adjustment of the establishment system are only the basis, and the renewal of concepts and the upgrading of thinking are the key. To answer the transformation test paper well, we must have the vision and courage to break the routine, and we must maintain the determination and tenacity to work hard for a long time. Every newly adjusted and established company must dare to break the old ideas and dare to

step out of the comfort zone, promote the “breakthrough” of capabilities in hard training, and realize the “breakthrough” of concepts in the brave charge. Only in this way can we continue to write new glory on the journey of strengthening the army.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16376240.html

陆军某旅组织实弹射击训练 练强装甲分队火力协同打击能力

来源：解放军报 作者：刘波 魏龙 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-22

陆军某旅组织实弹射击训练

模块化编组 动态化配属

解放军报讯 刘波、魏龙报道：”前方发现’敌’装甲目标，立即实施火力打击！”随着指挥员一声令下，战车引擎轰鸣，向预定地域疾驰而去……仲春时节，陆军某旅组织装甲分队展开实弹射击训练。

“我们采用模块化编组、动态化配属的形式，检验装甲分队复杂地形下火力协同效能。”该旅领导介绍，与以往单兵单装训练不同，此次训练，他们将坦克与步战车组成战术群组，模拟真实战场环境临机导调特情，根据任务属性配置作战模块，全面锤炼官兵快速反应与临机应变能力。

“3 号高地侧翼出现移动靶群”“某地反斜面有暗堡工事”……导调组接连下达多个特情，指挥员迅速研判情况，将作战模块拆分为正面佯攻分队与侧翼突击集群。

坦克分队依托地形建立临时射击阵地，展开正面佯攻；步战车组抓住时机发射烟幕弹，随后变换队形迂回至”敌”侧翼。随着一声令下，坦克火炮与并列机枪同时开火，形成密集火力网，瞬间覆盖目标区域。

该旅领导表示，下一步，他们将利用雨雾天气、夜暗条件等不同环境展开专攻精练，着力练强复杂条件下装甲分队火力协同打击能力。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organized Live-Fire Shooting Training to Strengthen the Firepower Coordination Strike Capability of the Armored Unit

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Bo Wei Long Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-22

A certain army brigade organized live-fire shooting training

Modular grouping and dynamic assignment

PLA Daily News Liu Bo and Wei Long reported: “When an ‘enemy’ armored target is found in front, firepower strikes will be carried out immediately!” With the commander’s order, the tank

engine roared and rushed to the designated area... In mid-spring, a certain army brigade organized an armored unit to carry out live-fire shooting training.

“We use modular grouping and dynamic assignment to test the firepower coordination effectiveness of the armored unit under complex terrain.” The brigade leader introduced that, unlike the previous single-soldier single-equipment training, this training will form a tactical group of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles, simulate the real battlefield environment, and configure combat modules according to the mission attributes to fully hone the officers and men’ rapid response and emergency response capabilities.

“A mobile target group appeared on the flank of Hill No. 3” and “There is a bunker fortification on the reverse slope of a certain place”... The command and dispatch group issued several special situations in succession. The commander quickly analyzed the situation and divided the combat module into a frontal feint attack team and a flank assault cluster.

The tank team established a temporary shooting position based on the terrain and launched a frontal feint attack; the infantry fighting vehicle team seized the opportunity to launch smoke bombs, and then changed the formation to bypass the “enemy” flank. With an order, the tank artillery and the parallel machine gun fired at the same time, forming a dense firepower network that instantly covered the target area.

The brigade leaders said that in the next step, they will use different environments such as rainy and foggy weather and dark conditions to carry out specialized training, and focus on strengthening the firepower coordination strike capability of the armored team under complex conditions.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16376475.html

陆军某旅聚焦实战组织战备拉动提升应急应战能力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：毛英椿 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-24

陆军某旅

聚焦实战组织战备拉动

解放军报讯 毛英椿报道：凌晨时分，警铃骤响。初春时节，陆军某旅一场全员全装战备拉动训练展开，担负值班任务的某营官兵迅速穿戴装具、装载物资，乘车向指定地域机动。

“宁可千日无战，不可一日无备。”该旅领导介绍，此次训练不打招呼、临机导调，围绕紧急机动、建立通联、情况处置等课目展开专攻精练，检验官兵应急应战能力。

“前方遭遇小股’敌’袭扰！”机动途中，突遇特情。指挥员沉着冷静，指挥处突分队前出接”敌”、保障分队展开”伤员”救治与装备抢修……官兵密切配合，将”敌”分散包围并逐个”歼灭”。

“面对接踵而至的特情，官兵反应迅速、处置高效，顺利完成任务。这得益于精细化的战备值班制度。”该营营长介绍，近年来，他们根据人员与装备实际情况，整合编组力量、完善应急预案，组建多支应急分队，将任务内容、行动步骤精确到人，确保遇有突发情况能快速部署、有效应对。

训练结束，官兵围绕训练中暴露的问题展开复盘总结，完善应急预案。下一步，该旅将持续展开全要素拉动训练，进一步提升部队应急应战能力。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Focuses on Actual Combat and Organizes Combat Readiness Training to Improve Emergency Response Capabilities

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Mao Yingchun Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-24

A certain army brigade

Focus on actual combat and organize combat readiness training

People’s Liberation Army Daily News Mao Yingchun reported: In the early morning, the alarm bell rang suddenly. In early spring, a certain army brigade launched a full-staff combat readiness training. The officers and men of a certain battalion on duty quickly put on equipment, loaded supplies, and moved to the designated area by car.

“It is better to have no war for a thousand days than to be unprepared for a day.” The leader of the brigade introduced that this training was conducted without greeting and on-the-spot guidance. It focused on emergency maneuvers, establishing communications, and handling situations to carry out specialized training to test the emergency response capabilities of officers and men.

“A small group of ‘enemies’ attacked in front!” During the maneuver, a special situation was encountered. The commander was calm and composed, commanding the emergency response team to go forward to meet the “enemy”, and the support team to treat the “wounded” and repair equipment... The officers and men worked closely together to disperse and surround the “enemy” and “annihilate” them one by one.

“Faced with the special situations that came one after another, the officers and men responded quickly, handled them efficiently, and successfully completed the task. This is due to the refined combat readiness duty system.” The battalion commander introduced that in recent years, they

have integrated the organization forces, improved the emergency plan, and formed multiple emergency teams based on the actual situation of personnel and equipment, and accurately assigned the task content and action steps to people to ensure that they can be quickly deployed and effectively responded to emergencies.

At the end of the training, the officers and men reviewed and summarized the problems exposed in the training and improved the emergency plan. In the next step, the brigade will continue to carry out full-element pull training to further enhance the emergency response capabilities of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16376467.html

第八十二集团军某旅开展防空训练提升官兵应急应战能力

来源：解放军报 作者：邹逸凡 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-24

第八十二集团军某旅提升官兵应急应战能力——

一路机动 特情不断

■邹逸凡

近日，第 82 集团军某旅训练场上引擎轰鸣，数十辆战车向任务地域疾驰。途中，防空警报骤然响起，参训官兵迅即展开装备、构建指挥链路……一场实战背景下的防空训练拉开帷幕。

雷达飞旋，导弹起竖，各战位官兵严阵以待。

“遭’敌’强电磁干扰，目标信号消失！”面对突发特情，指挥员研判分析后迅速启动预案。

很快，一道道指令传到各战位。战车内，雷达技师判明干扰属性，变换搜索方式；阵地上，某班组架设光瞄设备，展开搜索跟踪……官兵密切配合，再次锁定”敌”机。

“只有像打仗一样训练，战时才能更有胜算。”该旅领导介绍，此前他们调研发现，有的官兵平时训练中单项课目过硬，考核成绩也不错，但遂行大项任务时易出现紧张心理，尤其面对突发情况时，往往手忙脚乱。为此，他们按照”多课目融合、多特情叠加”思路，将战术背景与特情处置贯穿训练全程，引导官兵在应对突发情况中主动谋对策、灵活用战法，提升应急应战能力。

“敌”无人机侦察，展开隐蔽伪装；道路”损毁”，调整机动路线；小股”敌”袭扰，灵活组织反击；指挥通信不畅，重构通信链路……一路机动，特情不断。官兵沉着冷静、随机应变，有效展开处置。

“战车发生故障，’敌’卫星即将过顶！”一波特情刚处置完毕，官兵又接到新的情况通报。

班长李瀚昌与战友当即对战车进行伪装。”敌”卫星过顶情况解除后，他们迅速检查故障车辆，并同步将车辆故障信息回传至指挥所。接到指挥所指令，维修技师携带备件迅速前出，抢修故障车辆。很快，故障被排除，战车引擎再次响起轰鸣声……

“机动途中，不能只考虑行军速度，还要注意观察周围环境”“隐蔽伪装时，应灵活利用地物地貌”……训练结束，该旅组织官兵展开复盘剖析，认真查摆不足、总结经验。

“此次训练不仅检验了官兵临机处置能力，而且为下步组织连贯课目训练积累了经验。”该旅领导说，他们将把总结的经验运用到训练实践中，优化特情导调方法，不断锤炼官兵遂行多样化任务能力。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Conducts Air Defense Training to Improve the Emergency Response Capabilities of Officers and men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zou Yifan Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-24

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army improves the emergency response capabilities of officers and men——

Mobile all the way, special situations continue

■Zou Yifan

Recently, the engines of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army roared on the training ground, and dozens of tanks rushed to the mission area. On the way, the air defense alarm suddenly sounded, and the officers and men participating in the training quickly deployed their equipment and built a command link... An air defense training under the background of actual combat kicked off.

The radar was spinning, the missile was erected, and the officers and men at each position were ready.

“The target signal disappeared due to strong electromagnetic interference from the ‘enemy’!” Faced with sudden special situations, the commander quickly launched the plan after analysis and judgment.

Soon, a series of instructions were transmitted to each position. Inside the tank, the radar technician identified the interference attribute and changed the search method; on the position, a team set up optical aiming equipment and started searching and tracking... The officers and men worked closely together and locked the “enemy” aircraft again.

“Only by training like fighting can we have a better chance of winning in wartime.” The brigade leaders introduced that they had previously found in their research that some officers and men were good at single subjects in daily training and had good assessment results, but they were prone to nervousness when carrying out major tasks, especially when facing emergencies, they were

often in a hurry. To this end, they followed the idea of ”integration of multiple subjects and superposition of multiple special situations” and integrated tactical background and special situation handling throughout the training process, guiding officers and men to actively seek countermeasures and flexibly use tactics in response to emergencies, and improve their emergency response capabilities.

“Enemy” drone reconnaissance, concealed camouflage; road “damage”, adjustment of mobile routes; small “enemy” harassment, flexible organization of counterattacks; poor command communication, reconstruction of communication links... Mobile all the way, special situations continue. The officers and men were calm and adaptable, and effectively handled them.

“The tank has a malfunction, and the ‘enemy’ satellite is about to pass overhead!” Just after a wave of emergencies was dealt with, the officers and men received a new situation report.

Squad leader Li Hanchang and his comrades immediately camouflaged the tank. After the “enemy” satellite passed overhead, they quickly checked the faulty vehicle and simultaneously sent the vehicle fault information back to the command post. After receiving the command from the command post, the maintenance technicians quickly went forward with spare parts to repair the faulty vehicle. Soon, the fault was eliminated and the tank engine roared again...

“During the maneuver, you can’t just consider the marching speed, but also pay attention to the surrounding environment.” “When concealing and camouflaging, you should flexibly use the terrain and topography.”... After the training, the brigade organized officers and men to conduct a review and analysis, carefully identify deficiencies and summarize experience.

“This training not only tested the officers and men’ ability to deal with emergencies, but also accumulated experience for the next step of organizing continuous training.” The brigade leaders said that they will apply the summarized experience to training practice, optimize the special situation guidance method, and continuously hone the officers and men’ ability to carry out diversified tasks.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16376723.html

第 83 集团军某旅认真学习贯彻全国两会精神,创新驱动促发展

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李浩然 童康 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-25

第 83 集团军某旅认真学习贯彻全国两会精神——

深学细悟，创新驱动促发展

■解放军报记者 李浩然 特约通讯员 童 康

火炮应急检查创新技术提高故障检测精准度，实弹射击自动评判系统有效提高作业效率……仲春时节，第 83 集团军某旅多项聚焦练兵备战的创新成果在全旅推广使用。这是他们认真学习贯彻全国两会精神，广泛开展”训法战法创新、器材技术革新、军事纪录刷新”活动的缩影。

“习主席在出席十四届全国人大三次会议解放军和武警部队代表团全体会议时强调，要抓住我国新质生产力蓬勃发展机遇，创新战斗力建设和运用模式，健全先进技术敏捷响应和快速转化机制，加快发展新质战斗力。”该旅领导告诉记者，全国两会闭幕后，他们迅速掀起学习贯彻会议精神热潮，采用”深学+践学”的方式，把创新作为扎实推动部队高质量发展的着力点，营造积极创新、主动作为的良好氛围。

创新动员会上，该旅修理技师赵洪波向官兵讲述自己从一名普通战士成长为”陆军工匠”的故事。入伍 17 年来，他刻苦钻研，研发出的装备车辆防漏电系统、电站保障智能控制系统等被运用到练兵一线，解决了训练中的一些难题。台下官兵听后深受鼓舞。

该旅党委按照”以点带面、辐射带动、全员覆盖”的工作思路，对照打赢标准，以任务为牵引，积极推进创新体系建设，充分发挥旅”科技创新工作站”、营”创新服务点”、连”攻关小组”、班 “基层创客”的作用，努力把官兵智慧集聚起来，打造破解练兵备战难题的”金钥匙”。

“习主席强调，要’走高质量、高效益、低成本、可持续发展路子，确保建设成果经得起历史和实战检验’。这要求我们贯彻实战实用、勤俭建军要求。”讨论中，该旅”科技创新工作站”成员林宏旭说。近年来，他对某项科研经费精打细算，以较低的成本投入取得多项技术突破。

随着学习贯彻全国两会精神不断深入，该旅官兵训练热情持续高涨，干事创业的氛围更加浓厚。下一步，他们将优化基层官兵破解创新难题、评判创新成效、转化创新成果链路，不断推动创新成果向战斗力转化。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 83rd Group Army Earnestly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the NPC Two Sessions, and Promoted Development Through Innovation

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Haoran Tong Kang Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-25

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army earnestly studied and implemented the spirit of the National Two Sessions——

Learn in depth and understand carefully, and promote development through innovation

■People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Li Haoran Special correspondent Tong Kang

Innovative technology for emergency inspection of artillery improves the accuracy of fault detection, and the automatic evaluation system for live-fire shooting effectively improves operational efficiency... In mid-spring, a number of innovative achievements of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army focusing on training and preparation for war were promoted and used throughout the brigade. This is a microcosm of their earnest study and implementation of the spirit of the National Two Sessions, and the extensive implementation of the activities of "innovation in training and tactics, equipment and technology, and military record-breaking".

"President Xi Jinping emphasized at the plenary meeting of the PLA and Armed Police Force delegation at the Third Session of the 14th National People's Congress that we must seize the opportunity of the vigorous development of my country's new quality productivity, innovate the combat effectiveness construction and application mode, improve the agile response and rapid transformation mechanism of advanced technology, and accelerate the development of new quality combat effectiveness." The brigade leader told reporters that after the closing of the two sessions of the National People's Congress, they quickly set off a wave of learning and implementing the spirit of the meeting, adopting the method of "deep learning + practical learning", taking innovation as the focus of solidly promoting the high-quality development of the troops, and creating a good atmosphere of positive innovation and active action.

At the innovation mobilization meeting, Zhao Hongbo, a repair technician of the brigade, told the officers and men about his story of growing from an ordinary soldier to an "army craftsman". In the 17 years since he joined the army, he has worked hard to study and develop equipment and vehicle leakage prevention systems, power station security intelligent control systems, etc., which have been used in the front line of training and solved some problems in training. The officers and men under the stage were deeply encouraged after listening.

The brigade's Party Committee follows the working idea of "leading by point, radiating and driving, and covering all personnel", compares with the winning standards, takes the task as the guide, actively promotes the construction of the innovation system, gives full play to the role of the brigade's "Science and Technology Innovation Work Station", the battalion's "Innovation Service Point", the company's "Key Research Group", and the squad's "Grassroots Maker", and strives to gather the wisdom of officers and men to create a "golden key" to solve the problems of training and preparation.

"President Xi emphasized that we must 'take the path of high-quality, high-efficiency, low-cost, and sustainable development to ensure that the construction results can stand the test of history and actual combat'. This requires us to implement the requirements of practical combat and frugal military construction." During the discussion, Lin Hongxu, a member of the brigade's "Science and Technology Innovation Work Station", said. In recent years, he has carefully calculated the funds for a certain scientific research project and achieved a number of technological breakthroughs at a relatively low cost.

With the deepening of the study and implementation of the spirit of the two sessions of the National People's Congress, the training enthusiasm of the brigade's officers and men continues to rise, and the atmosphere of doing things and starting businesses is even stronger. In the next step, they will optimize the grassroots officers and men to solve innovation problems, judge innovation results, and transform innovation results, and continuously promote the transformation of innovation results into combat effectiveness.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16376726.html

陆军某旅深化模拟训练，为打赢未来战争锻造铁拳尖刀

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：邓子阳 韩帅 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-25

陆军某旅

模拟训练丰富战术背景

解放军报讯 邓子阳、特约通讯员韩帅报道：日前，陆军某旅合成营模拟训练专修室内，官兵头戴 VR 设备，在虚拟战场展开对抗训练。

“两点钟方向发现反坦克工事。”侦察席位传来情报，炮长席位立即调出穿甲弹参数，虚拟弹道轨迹在空中划过，精准”摧毁”目标。指挥员紧盯电子沙盘，根据态势下达指令……虚拟空间内，一场多兵种协同的”云端砺兵”火热进行。

“模拟训练专修室让官兵在虚拟战场中锤炼实战本领。”该旅领导介绍，受场地等限制，传统训练模式难以满足高强度对抗需求。为此，他们建成多专业模拟训练专修室，通过仿真系统、兵棋推演和实时数据反馈，构建逼真战场环境。官兵可反复训练实装操作流程，通过系统生成的”训练曲线图”补差强能，缩短能力生成周期。

“目标超出射界，调整仰角实施打击！”训练场上，新射手小李依令射击，炮弹精准命中目标。”多亏了前期在模拟训练专修室的专攻精练，我才能熟练掌握专业技能。”他说。

该旅作训科科长介绍，下一步，他们将深化模拟训练系统应用，进一步丰富战术背景、拓展训练课目，推动科技练兵成果向体系作战能力转化，为打赢未来战争锻造铁拳尖刀。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Deepens Simulation Training to Forge an Iron Fist and a Sharp Knife to Win Future Wars

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Deng Ziyang Han Shuai Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-25

A certain army brigade

Simulation training enriches tactical background

People's Liberation Army Daily News Deng Ziyang and special correspondent Han Shuai reported: Recently, in the simulation training room of a combined arms battalion of a certain army brigade, officers and men wore VR equipment and carried out confrontation training in a virtual battlefield.

"Anti-tank fortifications were found at two o'clock." The reconnaissance seat sent intelligence, and the gunner's seat immediately called up the parameters of the armor-piercing projectile. The virtual ballistic trajectory passed through the air and accurately "destroyed" the target. The commander stared at the electronic sand table and issued instructions according to the situation... In the virtual space, a multi-service coordinated "cloud training" was in full swing.

"The simulation training room allows officers and men to hone their actual combat skills in the virtual battlefield." The brigade leader introduced that due to limitations such as venues, traditional training models are difficult to meet the needs of high-intensity confrontation. To this end, they built a multi-professional simulation training room, and constructed a realistic battlefield environment through simulation systems, war games and real-time data feedback. Soldiers can repeatedly train the actual operation process, and make up for the gaps and strengthen their abilities through the "training curve chart" generated by the system, shortening the ability generation cycle.

"The target is beyond the firing range, adjust the elevation angle to strike!" On the training ground, the new shooter Xiao Li fired according to the order, and the shells hit the target accurately. "Thanks to the specialization and training in the simulation training room in the early stage, I can master professional skills proficiently." He said.

The head of the brigade's training department introduced that in the next step, they will deepen the application of the simulation training system, further enrich the tactical background, expand the training subjects, promote the transformation of scientific and technological training results into system combat capabilities, and forge iron fists and sharp knives to win future wars.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16376744.html

"降魔尖兵"向战行！陆军某旅防化分队组织实战化考核

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：崔获阳 李明旭 向 伟 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-03-25

"降魔尖兵"向战行

——陆军某旅防化分队实战化考核掠影

■崔获阳 李明旭 向 伟 摄影报道



向任务地域机动。

“前方发现不明烟雾，疑似’敌’化学武器袭击！”近日，陆军某旅防化分队官兵全副武装，展开一场实战化考核。

指挥员下达指令后，侦察组官兵携带装备迅速出动，向”染毒”地域挺进。官兵动作娴熟、配合默契，很快完成”染毒”区域的边界标记和样品采集。



在”染毒”地域侦测取样。

考核地域环境复杂，设备器材运行受到一定影响。化验组官兵沉着应对，不断调整参数，成功检测出”毒剂”种类和浓度，为后续行动提供了关键数据支撑。随后，洗消组官兵快速调制洗消液，对”染毒”地域展开洗消作业。

一名”伤员”在”染毒”地域昏迷，立即实施救援；快速建立洗消点，确保人员安全撤离……考核中，导调组临机设置多种特情。面对高强度的任务，官兵们沉稳应对、灵活处置，圆满完成考核。



开展洗消作业。



判定风向。

旅领导介绍，此次考核紧贴实战，重点检验防化分队在复杂环境下的应急处置能力。考核结束后，官兵立即复盘总结，有针对性地制定改进措施，在专攻精练中提升胜战本领。

Google Translation

“Demon-Slaying Pioneers” March to the Battle! A Chemical Defense Unit of a Certain Army Brigade Organizes a Practical Assessment

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Cui Huoyang Li Mingxu Xiang Wei Editor: Sun Yue Release: 2025-03-25

“Demon-slaying pioneers” march to the battle

——A glimpse of the practical assessment of a chemical defense unit of a certain army brigade

■Cui Huoyang Li Mingxu Xiang Wei Photo report

Move to the mission area.

“Unknown smoke was found ahead, suspected to be an ‘enemy’ chemical weapons attack!” Recently, the officers and men of a chemical defense unit of a certain army brigade were fully armed and launched a practical assessment.

After the commander issued the order, the officers and men of the reconnaissance team quickly moved out with their equipment and advanced to the “contaminated” area. The officers and men were skilled in their movements and cooperated tacitly, and quickly completed the boundary marking and sample collection of the “contaminated” area.

Detection and sampling in the “contaminated” area.

The environment of the assessment area is complex, and the operation of equipment and equipment is affected to a certain extent. The officers and men of the laboratory team responded calmly, constantly adjusted the parameters, and successfully detected the type and concentration of the “toxic agent”, providing key data support for subsequent actions. Afterwards, the officers and men of the decontamination team quickly prepared the decontamination solution and carried out decontamination operations in the “contaminated” area.

A “wounded person” was unconscious in the “contaminated” area, and rescue was immediately carried out; a decontamination point was quickly established to ensure the safe evacuation of personnel... During the assessment, the command group set up a variety of special situations on the spot. Faced with high-intensity tasks, the officers and men responded calmly and handled them flexibly, and successfully completed the assessment.

Carry out decontamination operations.

Determine the wind direction.

The brigade leaders introduced that this assessment is closely related to actual combat, focusing on testing the emergency response capabilities of the chemical defense team in complex environments. After the assessment, the officers and men immediately reviewed and summarized, formulated targeted improvement measures, and improved their ability to win battles in specialized training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/xbzq/16376647.html

西部战区陆军某旅紧跟时代特点提升思想政治教育质效——”多维课堂”激发强军动力

来源：解放军报 作者：靳钰龙 孙晨 张磊峰 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-25

开栏的话

掌握思想领导是掌握一切领导的基础。思想政治教育是军队政治工作的重要内容，是团结动员官兵投身强军实践、履行新时代军队使命任务的中心环节。

当前，各部队深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，坚持不懈用习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想凝心铸魂，突出学好习近平强军思想，紧贴强军事业发展和备战打仗实际，紧贴官兵价值观念培塑和成长成才需要，持续更新教育理念、优化教育内容、改进教育方式，着力推动新时代思想政治教育体系落地，凝聚打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战的意志力量。即日起，解放军报推出”推动新时代思想政治教育体系落地”专栏，集中反映部队抓好抓实主题教育、基础教育、经常性思想教育的生动实践和经验做法。

西部战区陆军某旅紧跟时代特点提升思想政治教育质效——

“多维课堂”激发强军动力

■靳钰龙 孙 晨 解放军报记者 张磊峰

春寒料峭，西部战区陆军某旅某连干部郭昊心里却暖乎乎的。他没想到，自己讲授的一堂教育课，不仅激发了连队官兵的练兵热情，还入选旅精品课教育资源池，点赞量持续”霸榜”，在全旅引起较好反响。

前段时间，旅里组织”砺剑杯”群众性岗位练兵比武，连队官兵训练压力较大。经过认真思考，郭昊决定借鉴旅里提供的”多维课堂”模板课，发挥红色教育资源作用，通过情景再现、时空对话等形式，引导官兵弘扬先辈精神，直面困难挑战，开展好练兵备战。

阳光透过树枝的缝隙洒在身上，让人倍感温暖。官兵聚集在军史长廊，认真听郭昊讲授的题为《传承》的教育课。

郭昊首先为大家播放了一部短片：70 多年前，渡江战役打响。面对敌人猛烈的炮火，该旅前身部队华东野战军第二纵队山炮团炮一班班长王秉让沉着冷静，带领战友利用缴获的一门没有瞄准镜的山炮，击沉敌舰 1 艘、摧毁敌江岸地堡 3 个，为夺取胜利作出突出贡献。战后，炮一班被上级授予”长江英雄班”荣誉称号并荣立集体一等功，王秉让被授予”华东三级人民英雄”荣誉称号。

“当年，先辈们打胜仗靠的是什么？今天，我们向先辈们学什么？”短片结束，郭昊向官兵抛出两个问题，组织大家展开讨论。

“先辈们能打胜仗，离不开听党指挥的坚定信仰、顽强的战斗精神和过硬的军事技能”“我们向先辈学习，就要刻苦训练”……随着讨论的深入，课堂的气氛更加热烈。

讨论结束，郭昊组织官兵来到王秉让半身雕像前，举起右拳庄严宣誓：”牢记使命，苦练精兵，用优异成绩向老英雄报告……”铿锵有力的誓言，久久回荡在军史长廊。

“只有推动新时代思想政治教育体系落地，才能为推进强军事业提供坚强思想政治保证。”该旅领导告诉记者，随着时代发展，官兵思维模式、行为方式、接受习惯等发生了很大变化，我们必须紧贴时代、紧贴实践、紧贴官兵创新教育方式方法。他们深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，综合运用情景教育、云端视听、互动体验等形式打造”多维课堂”，增强思想政治教育的时代性和感召力。

——打造模板。遴选优秀政治教员、理论骨干成立攻关小组，结合上级要求、部队实际和官兵关注重点，拟定教育主题，设计课堂环节，打造 10 余堂模板课，供各营连政治教员借鉴和二次创新。

——升级硬件。为基层单位配发”电子信息视窗”，升级改造教育课堂设施，为政治教员打造”多维课堂”提供硬件支持。

——发动官兵。不仅通过组织讨论等活动，激发官兵参与教育的积极性，还邀请利用休假等时机前往红色场馆、高新产业园、乡村振兴示范园等地参观的官兵，与战友视频连线，直播参观过程，讲述参观感悟，增强教育的感染力。

——共享好课。依托强军网设置精品课教育资源池，将各营连推荐的优质教育课纳入资源池，供全旅官兵观看学习。

“‘多维课堂’不仅形式生动活泼，而且内容引人入胜，让人明白很多道理。”在该旅某修理连，列兵赵生龙给记者讲起一堂令他难忘的教育课。

赵生龙入伍之初，因不适应部队高强度的训练，而放松了自我要求。一次，连队组织题为”拼搏奋斗、争创一流”的教育课，连队干部蔡亮视频连线正在某园区参观的休假战士李晨。李晨给战友直播园区人员忙碌工作的情景后说：”幸福是奋斗出来的。无论在部队还是在地方工作，要想干好都需要付出汗水。”赵生龙听后深受触动。后来，在连队干部骨干的帮带下，他严格要求自己，训练主动自我加码，成绩明显提升。

“多维课堂”激发强军动力。该旅领导告诉记者，他们紧跟时代特点创新教育方法，有效提升了教育质效，坚定了官兵听党指挥、奋斗强军的信念。不久前，该旅组织阶段性训练考核，官兵攻坚克难、奋勇争先，优良率较以往明显提升。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the Western Theater Command Army Closely Follows the Characteristics of the Times to Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education-”Multi-Dimensional Classroom” Stimulates the Motivation for Strengthening the Army

Source: PLA Daily Author: Jin Yulong Sun Chen Zhang Leifeng Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-25

Opening remarks

Mastering ideological leadership is the basis for mastering all leadership. Ideological and political education is an important part of the military’s political work, and it is the central link for uniting and mobilizing officers and men to participate in the practice of strengthening the army and fulfilling the mission and tasks of the army in the new era.

At present, all units are deeply studying and implementing the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, and unremittingly using Xi Jinping’s New Era Socialist Thought to unite the heart and soul, highlighting the learning of Xi Jinping’s Thought on Strengthening the Army, keeping close to the development of the cause of strengthening the army and the actual preparation for war, keeping close to the value concept of officers and men and the need to grow and become talents, continuously updating educational concepts, optimizing educational content, and improving educational methods, and striving to promote the implementation of the ideological and political education system in the new era, and to gather the willpower to fight a tough battle to achieve the goal of building the army for 100 years. Starting today, the PLA Daily will launch a column titled “Promoting the Implementation of the Ideological and Political Education System in the New Era”, which will focus on reflecting the vivid practices and experiences of the troops in carrying out thematic education, basic education, and regular ideological education.

A brigade of the Western Theater Command Army closely follows the characteristics of the times to improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education--"Multi-dimensional Classroom" stimulates the power of strengthening the army

■ Jin Yulong, Sun Chen, PLA Daily reporter Zhang Leifeng

It was chilly in spring, but Guo Hao, a cadre of a company of a brigade of the Western Theater Command Army, felt warm in his heart. He did not expect that the education class he taught would not only inspire the training enthusiasm of the company's officers and men, but also be selected into the brigade's excellent course education resource pool, and the number of likes continued to "dominate the list", causing a good response throughout the brigade.

Some time ago, the brigade organized the "Lijian Cup" mass post training competition, and the company's officers and men were under great training pressure. After careful consideration, Guo Hao decided to learn from the "multi-dimensional classroom" template class provided by the brigade, give full play to the role of red education resources, and guide officers and men to carry forward the spirit of their predecessors through scene re-enactment, time and space dialogue and other forms, face difficulties and challenges, and carry out training and preparation.

The sun shines through the gaps between the branches, making people feel warm. The officers and men gathered in the military history corridor and listened carefully to the educational class titled "Inheritance" taught by Guo Hao.

Guo Hao first played a short film for everyone: More than 70 years ago, the Battle of Crossing the Yangtze River began. Facing the enemy's fierce artillery fire, Wang Bingrang, the squad leader of the first artillery squad of the Second Column of the East China Field Army, the predecessor of the brigade, was calm and led his comrades to use a captured mountain artillery without a scope to sink an enemy ship and destroy three enemy riverside bunkers, making outstanding contributions to victory. After the war, the first artillery squad was awarded the honorary title of "Yangtze River Hero Squad" by the superiors and won the first-class collective merit, and Wang Bingrang was awarded the honorary title of "Third-level People's Hero of East China".

"What did our ancestors rely on to win the battle back then? Today, what do we learn from our ancestors?" At the end of the short film, Guo Hao asked two questions to the officers and men and organized everyone to discuss.

"The victory of our predecessors was inseparable from their firm belief in following the Party's command, their tenacious fighting spirit and excellent military skills." "We must train hard to learn from our predecessors." As the discussion deepened, the atmosphere in the classroom became more enthusiastic.

At the end of the discussion, Guo Hao organized the officers and men to come to the bust of Wang Bingrang and raised their right fists to solemnly swear: "Keep in mind the mission, train hard, and

report to the old hero with excellent results...” The sonorous oath echoed in the military history corridor for a long time.

“Only by promoting the implementation of the ideological and political education system in the new era can we provide a strong ideological and political guarantee for promoting the cause of strengthening the army.” The leaders of the brigade told reporters that with the development of the times, the thinking patterns, behavior patterns, and acceptance habits of officers and men have changed greatly. We must keep up with the times, keep up with practice, and keep up with the officers and men to innovate education methods. They thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, and comprehensively used situational education, cloud audio-visual, interactive experience and other forms to create a “multi-dimensional classroom” to enhance the timeliness and appeal of ideological and political education.

- Create a template. Select outstanding political instructors and theoretical backbones to form a research group. Combined with the requirements of superiors, the actual situation of the troops and the focus of officers and men, formulate education themes, design classroom links, and create more than 10 template classes for reference and secondary innovation of political instructors in various battalions and companies.

-- Upgrade hardware. Distribute “electronic information windows” to grassroots units, upgrade and transform educational classroom facilities, and provide hardware support for political instructors to create “multi-dimensional classrooms”.

-- Mobilize officers and men. Not only through organizing discussions and other activities to stimulate the enthusiasm of officers and men to participate in education, but also invite officers and men who take advantage of vacations and other opportunities to visit red venues, high-tech industrial parks, rural revitalization demonstration parks and other places to video-link with comrades, live-stream the visit process, and tell about the visit experience to enhance the appeal of education.

-- Share good courses. Relying on the strong army network to set up a high-quality course education resource pool, the high-quality education courses recommended by each battalion and company are included in the resource pool for officers and men of the whole brigade to watch and learn.

“‘Multi-dimensional classroom’ is not only lively in form, but also fascinating in content, which makes people understand many truths.” In a repair company of the brigade, Private Zhao Shenglong told reporters about an unforgettable education class.

When Zhao Shenglong first joined the army, he relaxed his self-requirements because he was not adapted to the high-intensity training of the troops. Once, the company organized an education class entitled “Strive for Struggle and Strive for First-Class”. The company cadre Cai Liang video-linked Li Chen, a soldier on vacation who was visiting a park. After Li Chen broadcast the scene of the busy work of the park staff to his comrades, he said: “Happiness comes from struggle.

Whether working in the army or in the local area, you need to sweat to do a good job." Zhao Shenglong was deeply touched after hearing this. Later, with the help of the company's cadres and backbones, he strictly required himself, took the initiative to increase his training, and his performance improved significantly.

"Multi-dimensional classroom" inspires the power of strengthening the army. The leaders of the brigade told reporters that they kept up with the characteristics of the times and innovated education methods, effectively improved the quality and effectiveness of education, and strengthened the officers and men' belief in obeying the party's command and striving to strengthen the army. Not long ago, the brigade organized a phased training assessment, during which officers and men overcame difficulties, fought bravely and strived to be the best, and the rate of excellence was significantly improved compared with the past.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16376961.html

第 74 集团军某旅课目融合练战术协同

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张百阳 李润杰 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-03-26

解放军报讯 张百阳、特约通讯员李润杰报道：春日某训练场，战车轰鸣，第 74 集团军某旅一场战术协同训练火热展开。

"迅速抢占前方有利地形！"战车抵达预定位置，官兵快速下车组成战斗队形，隐蔽接近目标。无人机操作手随即操控无人机升空侦察，确定"敌"火力点和防御部署。指挥员根据侦察信息及时调整火力配置，下令对目标展开射击。

该旅领导介绍，此次训练以山地进攻战斗为背景，着重检验班排指挥员指挥能力与各分队协同作战水平。

"前方发现雷场，道路封锁""一辆战车遭'敌'炮火袭击，人员'受伤'，车辆'受损'"……激战正酣，特情接踵而至。指挥员立即研判战场态势，灵活调整战术：战车组实施烟幕遮障，破障组开辟通路，火力组交替掩护，医疗救护组和装备抢修组择机抢救抢修。各小组闻令而动，协同摧毁"敌"火力点，成功突破"敌"前沿防御阵地。

训练结束，官兵随即展开复盘，细致梳理训练中暴露的问题，逐一研究改进措施。据了解，下一步，他们将继续加强战术协同与多课目融合训练，在实战实训中锤炼官兵战斗本领。

Google Translation

The 74th Group Army Brigade Integrates Subjects to Train Tactical Coordination

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Baiyang Li Runjie Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-03-26

People's Liberation Army Daily News Zhang Baiyang and special correspondent Li Runjie reported: In a training ground in spring, tanks roared, and a tactical coordination training of a brigade of the 74th Group Army was launched.

"Quickly seize the favorable terrain ahead!" The tanks arrived at the designated location, and the officers and men quickly got off the car to form a combat formation and approached the target in secret. The drone operator then controlled the drone to take off for reconnaissance and determine the "enemy" firepower point and defense deployment. The commander adjusted the firepower configuration in time according to the reconnaissance information and ordered to fire at the target.

The brigade leader introduced that this training was based on the background of mountain offensive combat, focusing on testing the command ability of squad commanders and the level of coordinated combat of each unit.

"A minefield was found ahead and the road was blocked" "A tank was attacked by "enemy" artillery fire, personnel were "injured", and the vehicle was "damaged"... The fierce battle was in full swing, and special situations followed one after another. The commander immediately analyzed the battlefield situation and flexibly adjusted the tactics: the tank group implemented smoke screens to block obstacles, the obstacle removal group opened up a path, the firepower group took turns to provide cover, and the medical rescue group and equipment repair group chose the opportunity to rescue and repair. Each group acted upon hearing the order, coordinated to destroy the "enemy" firepower points, and successfully broke through the "enemy" frontier defense positions.

After the training, the officers and men immediately conducted a review, carefully sorted out the problems exposed in the training, and studied improvement measures one by one. It is understood that in the next step, they will continue to strengthen tactical coordination and multi-subject integration training, and hone the combat skills of officers and men in actual combat training.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16376962.html

新疆军区某团连贯特情砺防空利剑

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：严壮 陈明 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-03-26

解放军报讯 严壮、陈明报道：数架"敌机"呼啸而至，防空警报骤然响起……日前，新疆军区某团一场应急防空训练拉开战幕。防空分队迅速启动战备预案，各小组同步展开作战筹划，迅速完成物资装载、请领弹药、组网建链、转移阵地等行动。

“只有平时练过硬，战场上才能打得赢。”该团领导表示，应急分队战备出动速度影响作战效能发挥。此次训练全程无预告，从难从严设置训练环境，叠加特情连贯嵌入，全面检验官兵快速反应能力。

“‘敌机’进入我防空区域，做好对空抗击准备。”收到”敌情”通报，指挥员迅速研判态势，拟制射击方案；雷达操纵员密切观察”敌情”；装弹手装填弹药，做好射击准备。随着指挥员一声令下，官兵完成一轮射击。

特情不断，官兵见招拆招、沉着应对。射击完毕，转移途中，通信设备突然遭遇不明电磁干扰，官兵立即根据预案进行处置，成功恢复通信。

据了解，该团将持续瞄准短板弱项展开专攻精练，进一步推动战斗力水平提升。

Google Translation

A Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command Sharpens Its Air Defense Sword with Continuous Special Situations

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Yan Zhuang Chen Ming Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-03-26

People’s Liberation Army Daily News Yan Zhuang and Chen Ming reported: Several “enemy planes” roared in, and the air defense alarm suddenly sounded... A few days ago, an emergency air defense training of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command kicked off. The air defense unit quickly launched the combat readiness plan, and each group simultaneously carried out combat planning, quickly completing operations such as material loading, requesting ammunition, networking and chain building, and relocating positions.

“Only by training hard in peacetime can we win on the battlefield.” The leader of the regiment said that the speed of the emergency unit’s combat readiness deployment affects the effectiveness of combat. This training was unannounced throughout the process, and the training environment was set up from difficult and strict, with special situations continuously embedded, to comprehensively test the rapid response capabilities of officers and men.

“‘Enemy planes’ have entered our air defense area, and we must be prepared for air combat.” After receiving the “enemy situation” report, the commander quickly judged the situation and formulated a shooting plan; the radar operator closely observed the “enemy situation”; the loader loaded ammunition and prepared for shooting. With the commander’s order, the officers and men completed a round of shooting.

Special situations continued, and the officers and men responded calmly. After the shooting, during the transfer, the communication equipment suddenly encountered unknown electromagnetic

interference. The officers and men immediately handled it according to the plan and successfully restored the communication.

It is understood that the regiment will continue to focus on its shortcomings and weaknesses to carry out specialized training to further promote the improvement of combat effectiveness.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16376960.html

一场模拟对抗引发官兵反思检讨：真正把战场全局装进头脑

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘小云 卢东方 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-03-26

第八十二集团军某旅一场模拟对抗引发官兵反思检讨——

真正把战场全局装进头脑

■刘小云 解放军报记者 卢东方



模拟对抗训练。李鹏伦摄

“我们命中了目标，为什么被判失败？”

前不久，第 82 集团军某旅组织一场模拟对抗训练。训练一结束，红方指挥员、合成一营秦营长便快步走进导演组指挥帐篷，要”讨个说法”。

面对秦营长的疑问，导演组裁决员林国辉打开录制的对抗态势视频，并结合对抗各阶段红蓝双方指挥员的口令记录，和秦营长一起复盘了这场战斗。

“‘敌’已进入射程，请求火力打击！”战斗打响后，红方火力参谋以小股兵力佯攻，成功诱”敌”落网，并请求火力打击。”不能错失良机！”秦营长迅速指挥火力分队对”敌”实施打击。

本以为胜利在望，结果却大失所望。红方侦察参谋从无人机传回的”毁伤”画面中发现，他们中了蓝方”圈套”，火力分队打击的其实是蓝方抛出的诱饵。

“我方阵地暴露，请求转移！”接到侦察参谋的报告，秦营长心头一惊，赶紧调整部署：步兵按预案继续发起攻击，火力分队转移至预备阵地。

火力分队打击”敌”前沿暗堡，掩护工兵破障开路；无人机分队引导地面突击车从侧翼穿插……秦营长不敢掉以轻心，按预定作战计划指挥官兵全力出击。

战斗胶着之际，秦营长接到情况通报：山脊处突然杀出一支蓝方突击分队，企图袭击红方指挥所。

此时，秦营长面临两种选择：一是同属红方的炮兵营离目标更近，可以请求他们火力支援，但需向上级申请；二是使用营属火力分队，但存在弹药不足的风险。

“火力拦截！”战机稍纵即逝，出于平时训练习惯，秦营长立即命令营属火力分队实施打击。”成功’命中’目标！”侦察分队传回”毁伤”效果，秦营长心中窃喜。

没想到，此时导演组突然宣布：对抗结束，红方落败。

林国辉摁下视频暂停键说：”你方落入’敌’圈套后，火力分队使用了一轮弹药；掩护工兵破障开路时，火力分队又使用了一轮弹药。再加上这一轮火力拦截，从弹药存量和兵力部署上看，你方已无法完成后续作战任务。”

林国辉的一番话，让秦营长低下了头。痛定思痛，他找出症结所在：炮兵营与他所在营属平级单位，作战中如果需要火力支援，须向上级申请。平时训练中，他为图省事很少申请炮兵营支援，习惯于使用营属火力分队展开对”敌”打击。久而久之，单打独斗的惯性思维在他脑海中扎下了根，最终不得不吞下这次对抗失利的苦果。

“指挥员要用全局眼光观察战场，充分考虑各要素衔接，找到克敌制胜的’最优解’。”复盘总结会上，该旅领导一针见血指出，各级指挥员必须将战场全局装进头脑，若只在自己熟悉的作战单元里练攻防，必然会在战场上吃败仗。

合成一营的这场失利，也引起该旅党委高度重视。他们组织机关深入基层调研发现，习惯甚至依赖自己熟悉的火力单元作战、指挥意识跟不上战场节奏的指挥员，不在少数。

跳出”舒适圈”，练强”中军帐”。为引导各级指挥员树牢战场意识、练强指挥决策能力，该旅随后打出一套”组合拳”：定期组织各级指挥员进行战术战法研究，围绕重点课题研讨经典战例、创新战法训法，提高指挥员战场判断力、决策力；建立”一人一案、一岗一策”课题研究机制，组织各级指挥员针对不同作战场景分析战场态势、拟定行动方案；常态组织实案化对抗训练，围绕体系协同、临机特情处置等内容展开专攻精练。

记者在合成一营看到，该营为练强”中军帐”专门制订的”作战能力拓展计划”内容丰富：各专业模块编组、各要素融合训练，指挥员分阶段、分层级、分对象研究作战方案；组织”

砺剑讲堂”，邀请兄弟单位优秀指挥员来营传授经验；各席位参谋定期交叉轮岗，嵌入不同分队参训，掌握不同武器装备操作技能和兵种基础知识……

不久后，该旅组织新一轮模拟对抗训练，红蓝双方再度交手。记者翻开此次模拟对抗训练方案看到，该旅依据战场环境与作战任务，将兵种力量、武器装备等要素进行混编，判定标准也不仅限于战损比、命中率，而是根据各指挥席位的判断精度、决策力度、行动速度等表现，综合评判指挥员指挥能力，倒逼指挥员胸怀战场全局排兵布阵。

“‘敌’释放电磁干扰”“上级命令你部迅速转移”……电台里，上级通报接踵而至。作为红方指挥员，秦营长冷静应对，一边下令采取抗干扰措施，一边根据无人机侦察回传的情报综合研判战场态势，成功识破蓝方诡计。

随后的战斗中，秦营长带领官兵顺藤摸瓜锁定蓝方通信站与指挥所。”呼叫炮兵火力打击！”经过研判，秦营长果断向炮兵集群发送坐标信息。随着上级指挥所一声令下，蓝方多个重要节点被成功摧毁.

Google Translation

A Simulated Confrontation Caused Officers and men to Reflect and Review: Really Put the Overall Situation of the Battlefield into Their Minds

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Xiaoyun Lu Dongfang Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-03-26

A simulated confrontation of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army caused officers and men to reflect and review-

Really put the overall situation of the battlefield into their minds

■Liu Xiaoyun People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Lu Dongfang

Simulated confrontation training. Photo by Li Penglun

“We hit the target, why were we judged to have failed?”

Not long ago, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized a simulated confrontation training. As soon as the training ended, the commander of the Red Army and the commander of the combined battalion, Qin, walked quickly into the director’s command tent to “ask for an explanation.”

Faced with the questions of Captain Qin, the director’s referee Lin Guohui opened the recorded video of the confrontation situation, and combined with the command records of the commanders of the red and blue sides at each stage of the confrontation, he reviewed the battle with Captain Qin.

“The ‘enemy’ has entered the range, request fire strike!” After the battle started, the Red Fire Staff used a small force to feint and successfully lured the “enemy” into the trap, and requested fire strike. “Don’t miss the opportunity!” Battalion Commander Qin quickly commanded the fire squad to attack the “enemy”.

I thought victory was in sight, but the result was disappointing. The Red Reconnaissance Staff found from the “damage” picture sent back by the drone that they had fallen into the “trap” of the Blue side, and the fire squad was actually attacking the bait thrown by the Blue side.

“Our position is exposed, request to move!” After receiving the report from the reconnaissance staff, Battalion Commander Qin was shocked and quickly adjusted the deployment: the infantry continued to attack according to the plan, and the fire squad moved to the reserve position.

The fire squad attacked the “enemy” front bunker to cover the engineers to break through obstacles and open the way; the drone squad guided the ground assault vehicle to penetrate from the flank... Battalion Commander Qin did not dare to take it lightly, and commanded the officers and men to attack with all their strength according to the predetermined combat plan.

When the battle was stalemate, Battalion Commander Qin received a situation report: a blue assault team suddenly appeared on the ridge, attempting to attack the red command post.

At this time, Battalion Commander Qin faced two choices: one was that the artillery battalion belonging to the red side was closer to the target, and he could request their fire support, but he had to apply to his superiors; the other was to use the battalion’s firepower team, but there was a risk of insufficient ammunition.

“Firepower interception!” The opportunity was fleeting, and out of his usual training habits, Battalion Commander Qin immediately ordered the battalion’s firepower team to carry out the attack. “Successfully ‘hit’ the target!” The reconnaissance team sent back the “damage” effect, and Battalion Commander Qin was secretly happy.

Unexpectedly, at this time, the director team suddenly announced: The confrontation was over and the red side was defeated.

Lin Guohui paused the video and said, “After you fell into the ‘enemy’ trap, the firepower unit used a round of ammunition; when covering the engineers to break through obstacles and open the way, the firepower unit used another round of ammunition. In addition to this round of firepower interception, from the perspective of ammunition inventory and troop deployment, you can no longer complete subsequent combat missions.” Lin Guohui’s words made Captain Qin bow his head. After thinking hard, he found out the crux of the problem: the artillery battalion and his battalion are equal units, and if firepower support is needed during combat, he must apply to his superiors. In normal training, he rarely applied for artillery battalion support for the sake of saving trouble, and was accustomed to using the battalion’s firepower unit to launch attacks on the “enemy”. Over time, the inertial thinking of fighting alone took root in his mind, and he eventually

had to swallow the bitter fruit of this defeat. “Commanders should observe the battlefield from a global perspective, fully consider the connection of various elements, and find the ‘optimal solution’ to defeat the enemy.” At the review summary meeting, the brigade leader pointed out that commanders at all levels must put the overall situation of the battlefield into their heads. If they only practice offense and defense in the combat units they are familiar with, they will inevitably suffer defeat on the battlefield.

This defeat of the combined battalion also attracted the brigade’s party committee’s high attention. They organized the agency to conduct in-depth investigations at the grassroots level and found that there were many commanders who were accustomed to or even relied on the firepower units they were familiar with and whose command awareness could not keep up with the rhythm of the battlefield.

Jump out of the “comfort zone” and strengthen the “central army tent”. In order to guide commanders at all levels to strengthen their battlefield awareness and command and decision-making capabilities, the brigade then launched a set of “combination punches”: regularly organize commanders at all levels to conduct tactical and combat research, discuss classic battle examples around key topics, innovate combat and training methods, and improve commanders’ battlefield judgment and decision-making capabilities; establish a “one person one case, one post one policy” research mechanism, organize commanders at all levels to analyze battlefield situations and formulate action plans for different combat scenarios; regularly organize real-case confrontation training, and carry out specialized training around system coordination, emergency special situation handling and other contents.

The reporter saw in the combine-arms battalion that the “combat capability expansion plan” specially formulated by the battalion to strengthen the “central army account” is rich in content: various professional modules are organized, various elements are integrated and trained, and commanders study combat plans in stages, levels and objects; organize “sword sharpening lectures” to invite outstanding commanders from brother units to the battalion to impart experience; staff officers of various seats regularly rotate, embed in different squads to participate in training, and master different weapons and equipment operation skills and basic knowledge of arms...

Soon after, the brigade organized a new round of simulated confrontation training, and the red and blue sides fought again. The reporter opened the simulated confrontation training plan and saw that the brigade mixed the forces, weapons and equipment and other elements according to the battlefield environment and combat missions. The judgment criteria were not limited to the combat loss ratio and hit rate, but were based on the judgment accuracy, decision-making strength, action speed and other performances of each command seat. The commander’s command ability was comprehensively judged, forcing the commander to arrange troops with the overall battlefield in mind.

“The enemy released electromagnetic interference” “The superior ordered your unit to move quickly”... In the radio station, the superior’s reports came one after another. As the commander of

the red side, Battalion Commander Qin responded calmly. While ordering anti-interference measures, he comprehensively judged the battlefield situation based on the intelligence sent back by the drone reconnaissance and successfully saw through the blue side's trick.

In the subsequent battle, Battalion Commander Qin led the officers and men to follow the clues and lock the blue side's communication station and command post. "Call artillery fire strike!" After analysis and judgment, Battalion Commander Qin decisively sent coordinate information to the artillery cluster. With the order from the superior command post, many important nodes of the blue side were successfully destroyed.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16377015.html

越来越多"00 后"崭露头角！加强年轻战士培养使用成效明显

来源：解放军报 作者：阿合卓勒·努尔兰别克　田雲瑞 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-03-26

新疆军区某团某营加强年轻战士培养使用取得明显成效——

越来越多"00 后"崭露头角

■阿合卓勒·努尔兰别克　田雲瑞

新疆军区某团某营"士兵大讲堂"，座无虚席。某连中士王剑豪站在台上，讲述自己的奋斗故事。他的胸前，一枚二等功奖章十分醒目。进入 3 月，该营"士兵大讲堂"的"C 位"，迎来更多的年轻士兵。

王剑豪是该营两年内第 3 位荣立二等功的"00 后"。说起自己快速成长的经历，他坦言："离不开组织的信任和培养。"

"能否派王剑豪参加上级组织的专业集训比武？"去年一次连务会上，该连肖连长的提议，让与会的班长骨干感到有些意外。

彼时，王剑豪还是一名上等兵。打开该连以往参加集训比武的人员名单，无一例外是专业过硬、经验丰富的班长骨干。让一名上等兵代表连队参加上级比武集训，在连队尚无先例。

"王剑豪入伍时间短，经验能力还差了一些火候。"讨论中，一些班长骨干提出反对意见。他们的考虑很现实：万一王剑豪搞砸了，无法为连队赢得荣誉，该如何交代？

面对大家的担忧，肖连长说出了自己的看法："王剑豪是一名大学生士兵，虽然经验不足，但训练刻苦、悟性好，身上有一股不服输的劲儿，我们应该相信他会带来惊喜。"

肖连长之所以对王剑豪有信心，主要基于王剑豪的现实表现。此前，专业岗位调整后，他仅用 1 个月时间，就把专业成绩提升到全连第一名。此外，肖连长想借机试一试，放手让年轻战士"挑大梁"。

“推动连队建设全面进步全面过硬，不能也不应该过分依赖少数骨干，必须让人才家底厚实起来。要多给年轻战士成长锻炼的机会，让他们在实践中淬炼成钢。”肖连长一番话，引发与会人员共鸣。最终，大家达成一致意见：选派王剑豪参加此次集训比武。

得知消息，王剑豪感到惊喜。集训开始后，他拿出”拼命三郎”的劲头，努力学习专业知识，不仅坚持每天复盘训练情况，还经常向经验丰富的战友请教，不断突破自身极限。”我不能辜负连队和战友的信任。”王剑豪说。

功夫不负有心人。王剑豪以优异成绩接连夺得师、团两级专业比武第一名，并被推荐参加军区组织的专业集训比武。与来自各单位的”高手”同场竞技，王剑豪不落下风，作为唯一一名上等兵，最终获得所在分组头名。

去年 9 月选晋军士时，王剑豪顺利通过考核，按照有关规定直接晋升为中士。

“王剑豪的出色表现，坚定了我们的信心，培养骨干人才就要敢给年轻战士交任务、压担子。”肖连长说，这也是营党委鼓励年轻战士成长成才的一个缩影。

盘点该营这几年取得的荣誉，年轻战士的成长进步令人瞩目。除了像王剑豪一样在比武中摘金夺银，还有一些战士为部队提升战斗力持续贡献智慧和力量。”00 后”中士向双晨就是其中之一。

前年，向双晨所在连队配发的某型装置对光照条件和使用环境要求较高。

“如果给新装置配一副’眼镜’，过滤强光干扰，是不是就能有效提升射击精度？”当时还是下士的向双晨，大胆建言。

这个充满创意的建议，让人眼前一亮，但也引来了一波质疑。有些官兵认为，此想法过于新奇，存在风险隐患，稍有不慎就有可能损坏装置。

该营耿营长没有人云亦云，而是看到了其中的”可行性”。他召集干部骨干以及火炮技师、修理工等人，围绕向双晨的建议展开专题研讨。经过分析论证，大家认为这一设想并非空中楼阁，具有理论依据和实现的可能。

耿营长立刻联系厂家技术人员，询问”给新装置配副’眼镜’”是否可行。深入交流探讨后，技术专家给出了肯定的答复。

耿营长难掩兴奋之情，第一时间把这个好消息告诉了向双晨，并让他牵头成立攻关小组，负责推进落实。

“战斗力建设，需要这样的创新火花！年轻战士敢想敢干，我们应给予充分的信任和支持，为他们提供施展才华、实现价值的舞台。”营党委会上，耿营长的发言，得到一致认可。

任务艰巨，向双晨没有辜负这份信任，面对既无经验可循又无教材参照的现实困境，他和攻关小组成员全神贯注、埋头攻关。经过数月的努力，他们攻克了棘手的技术难题。经过改进的装置第一次投入使用，该连官兵就凭借其助力，在规定时间内完成射击任务，取得10发全中的优异成绩。

“浇灌嫩芽成栋梁。无论王剑豪还是向双晨，他们的成长经历再次证明，在实践中经风雨、见世面，才能壮筋骨、长才干。”耿营长说，他们将继续鼓励和支持年轻战士在练兵备战第一线、重大任务最前沿以及关键吃劲岗位上磨砺锻炼、精武强能，不断提高打仗本领。

如今，在该营，越来越多的”00后”崭露头角，成为组训施训、攻坚克难的骨干力量。这些年轻战士的持续涌现，为部队战斗力建设注入了新的生机活力。

Google Translation

More and More “Post-00s” Are Emerging! Strengthening the Training and Use of Young Soldiers Has Achieved Obvious Results

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ahezhuole Nurlanbek Tian Yunrui Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-03-26

A battalion of a regiment in the Xinjiang Military Command has achieved obvious results in strengthening the training and use of young soldiers——

More and more “post-00s” are emerging

■Ahezhuole Nurlanbek Tian Yunrui

The “Soldiers’ Lecture Hall” of a battalion of a regiment in the Xinjiang Military Command is full. Sergeant Wang Jianhao of a certain company stood on the stage and told his struggle story. On his chest, a second-class merit medal is very eye-catching. In March, the “C position” of the “Soldiers’ Lecture Hall” of the battalion welcomed more young soldiers.

Wang Jianhao is the third “post-00s” who has won the second-class merit in the battalion in two years. Talking about his rapid growth experience, he said frankly: “It is inseparable from the trust and cultivation of the organization.”

“Can Wang Jianhao be sent to participate in the professional training competition organized by the superiors?” At a company meeting last year, the company commander Xiao’s proposal surprised the squad leaders and backbones present.

At that time, Wang Jianhao was still a corporal. Opening the list of personnel who participated in the company’s previous training competitions, without exception, they were professional and experienced squad leaders and backbones. There is no precedent in the company for a corporal to represent the company in the superior competition training.

“Wang Jianhao has been in the army for a short time, and his experience and ability are still a little lacking.” During the discussion, some squad leaders and backbones raised objections. Their

considerations are very realistic: What if Wang Jianhao messes up and fails to win honor for the company?

Facing everyone's concerns, Captain Xiao expressed his own views: "Wang Jianhao is a college soldier. Although he lacks experience, he is hardworking in training, has good comprehension, and has a spirit of not admitting defeat. We should believe that he will bring surprises."

Captain Xiao's confidence in Wang Jianhao is mainly based on Wang Jianhao's actual performance. Previously, after the professional position adjustment, he took only one month to improve his professional performance to the first place in the company. In addition, Captain Xiao wanted to take the opportunity to give it a try and let the young soldiers "take the lead."

"To promote the overall progress and overall excellence of the company, we cannot and should not rely too much on a few backbones, and we must make the talent base solid. We must give young soldiers more opportunities to grow and exercise, so that they can be tempered into steel in practice." Captain Xiao's words resonated with the participants. In the end, everyone reached a consensus: to select Wang Jianhao to participate in this training competition.

Wang Jianhao was surprised to hear the news. After the training began, he worked hard to learn professional knowledge. He not only insisted on reviewing the training situation every day, but also often asked experienced comrades for advice and constantly broke through his own limits. "I can't live up to the trust of the company and comrades." Wang Jianhao said.

Hard work pays off. Wang Jianhao won the first place in the professional competitions at the division and regiment levels with excellent results, and was recommended to participate in the professional training competition organized by the Military Command. Competing with "masters" from various units, Wang Jianhao did not fall behind. As the only corporal, he finally won the first place in his group.

When selecting sergeants for promotion in September last year, Wang Jianhao successfully passed the assessment and was directly promoted to sergeant in accordance with relevant regulations.

"Wang Jianhao's outstanding performance has strengthened our confidence. To cultivate backbone talents, we must dare to give tasks and pressure to young soldiers." Captain Xiao said that this is also a microcosm of the battalion party committee's encouragement of young soldiers to grow and become talents.

Taking stock of the honors achieved by the battalion in recent years, the growth and progress of young soldiers are remarkable. In addition to winning gold and silver medals in competitions like Wang Jianhao, there are also some soldiers who continue to contribute their wisdom and strength to improve the combat effectiveness of the troops. Sergeant Xiang Shuangchen, who was born in the 2000s, is one of them.

The year before last, a certain type of device distributed by Xiang Shuangchen's company had high requirements for lighting conditions and use environment.

“If we equip the new device with a pair of ‘glasses’ to filter out strong light interference, can we effectively improve the shooting accuracy?” Xiang Shuangchen, who was still a corporal at the time, made a bold suggestion.

This creative suggestion was eye-catching, but it also attracted a wave of doubts. Some officers and men believed that this idea was too novel and had risks and hidden dangers, and the device could be damaged if they were not careful.

Captain Geng of the battalion did not follow the crowd, but saw the “feasibility” of it. He convened cadres, backbones, artillery technicians, repairmen and others to hold a special discussion around Xiang Shuangchen’s suggestion. After analysis and demonstration, everyone believed that this idea was not a castle in the air, and it had a theoretical basis and the possibility of realization.

Captain Geng immediately contacted the manufacturer’s technical staff to ask whether it was feasible to “equip the new device with a pair of ‘glasses’“. After in-depth exchanges and discussions, the technical experts gave a positive answer.

Captain Geng could not hide his excitement and told Xiang Shuangchen the good news as soon as possible, and asked him to take the lead in setting up a research team to promote implementation.

“Combat effectiveness construction requires such innovative sparks! Young soldiers dare to think and act, we should give full trust and support, and provide them with a stage to display their talents and realize their values.” At the battalion party committee meeting, Captain Geng’s speech was unanimously recognized.

The task was arduous, and Xiang Shuangchen did not live up to this trust. Faced with the realistic dilemma of having no experience to follow and no textbooks to refer to, he and the members of the research team were fully focused and immersed in research. After months of hard work, they overcame the thorny technical problems. The first time the improved device was put into use, the officers and men of the company relied on its help to complete the shooting task within the specified time and achieved an excellent result of 10 shots in full.

“Watering the young shoots will make them pillars. Whether it is Wang Jianhao or Xiang Shuangchen, their growth experience once again proves that only by going through the wind and rain and seeing the world in practice can one strengthen his muscles and bones and grow his talents.” Battalion Commander Geng said that they will continue to encourage and support young soldiers to hone their skills and strengthen their abilities in the front line of training and preparation, at the forefront of major tasks, and in key and demanding positions, and constantly improve their fighting skills.

Nowadays, in the battalion, more and more “post-00s” have emerged and become the backbone of training and overcoming difficulties. The continuous emergence of these young soldiers has injected new vitality into the construction of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16377134.html

第 79 集团军某连: “兴趣夜校”课余充电，培育技能 “多面手”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王昭岳 赖宏承 海洋 张彪 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-03-27

第 79 集团军某旅某连为官兵营造良好学习环境——

“兴趣夜校”助力充电强能

■王昭岳 赖宏承 解放军报特约记者 海 洋



官兵在”兴趣夜校”学习修理工具使用方法。石少晗摄

“漏电保护器是用于低压电路的电气安全保护装置，它的工作原理是这样的……”仲春夜晚，第 79 集团军某旅某连学习室内，官兵认真聆听战友关于电工电器知识的授课讲解。

“这里的学习氛围真浓厚。”看到这一幕，记者感叹。

“这是连队开办的’兴趣夜校’，大家学习的大都是日常生活和训练中能够用到的知识。”该连指导员张彪说，过去，一到休息时间，不少官兵在宿舍内闲聊天、打电话，有的沉浸于”一机一世界”，参与集体娱乐活动的积极性也不高。为了让大家合理利用休息时间，他也想过不少办法。

一次，连队体能训练结束后组织放松，卫生员集训归来的战士朱宸皓自告奋勇，为大家讲解了腿部放松的穴位按压方法。官兵反映效果特别好，希望这样的讲解能再多些。

“连队很多战士都有一技之长，如果引导利用好，既能让个人特长得到发挥，也能帮助战友补足专业短板，充实’技能包’。”经张指导员提议，连队党支部研究决定开办”兴趣夜校”，每周抽出两个小时，发动”五小工”等有特长的战士上台讲解专业知识，传授相关技能，鼓励感兴趣的官兵参加学习。

让人始料未及的是，”兴趣夜校”开办以来，官兵参加学习活动的热情持续高涨。

战士曹达森入伍前就想学摄影摄像，在”兴趣夜校”听了战友对相关知识的讲解后，拍摄能力提高很快。前不久，他为退役老兵和下连新兵各制作了一期视频，播放后很受大家欢迎……

在夜校浓厚学习氛围的熏陶下，官兵对钻研新装备、攻关新战法、搞技术革新的兴趣也越来越浓厚。记者翻开”兴趣夜校”学习计划表看到，里面的课程不仅有电路电工知识、电脑软件使用，还有训练技巧方法，既有理论课，也有实操演示课，授课内容和形式丰富多样。

“兴趣夜校”的出发点虽好，但是否会挤占官兵休息时间呢？

“对于活动开展，我们并不做硬性要求，全是官兵自愿参与。在学习时长上，我们充分尊重官兵意见，每周抽两天时间各安排 1 个小时。”张指导员说。

交谈中，刚刚下哨归来的战士乔子鑫正急匆匆走向学习室。”夜校学习并不会感到劳累，反而觉得能更好地放松身心。与其在虚拟世界中消磨时间，不如为自己多充充电。”他坦言，想通过夜校丰富多彩的课程学习，成为一名技能”多面手”。

每周两个小时，到底能学到多少？

“仅就单次学习时长来说，学会并掌握某一项技能确实有些难，但学习是一个持续的过程，官兵也会在课后相互交流学习。我们更应该看到的是，相较于每次学有所成，能引导官兵培养热爱学习、勤于思考的习惯，更显难能可贵。这也是我们坚持开办’兴趣夜校’的初衷。”张指导员这样说。

通过一段时间的学习，连队官兵的观察能力和思考能力得到提高，也为连队战斗力建设带来新变化：参加战时政治工作演训，下士付文乾正是凭借刚学会的摄影摄像技术，很快完成了”战场取证”任务；一次训练中，某型装备电瓶发生故障，上等兵闫伟康和几名战友运用在夜校学习的装备维修技能，顺利排除故障，并采集了该型装备在严寒条件下的作战数据……张指导员感慨，”兴趣夜校”的育人强能效应正在不断显现。

下一步，该连党支部将趁热打铁，鼓励官兵组建更多兴趣小组和技能小组，同时申请购买相关教学书籍和器材，完善图书室、学习室设施，并尝试邀请不同连队、不同专业官兵前来授课，让大家在交流碰撞中学有所获、学以致用，不断为连队战斗力建设赋能。

微议录

学习力就是战斗力

■第 79 集团军某旅某连指导员 张 彪

以前，我曾听一名战士这样说：”比起读书学习，我宁愿去跑一个五公里。”如今，这名战士告诉我，学习让他知晓了更多知识和道理，学会了观察和思考，尝到了甜头。经过这段时间的实践，我也更加坚信：一个单位想要生机勃勃、实现高质量发展，离不开深度学习。

鸟欲高飞先振翅，人求上进先读书。古往今来，一支有战斗力的军队，必然是一支注重学习、善于学习的军队。实践也告诉我们，学习力就是战斗力，越是善于学习的军队，越能掌握战场主动权。更何况，当前时代飞速发展和部队使命任务拓展，对官兵的知识水平、能力素质的要求越来越高，加紧读书学习、提高本领素质显得尤为迫切。因此，军营既要有训练场上的隆隆炮火声，也要有课堂上的琅琅读书声。

学习的习惯和能力不是与生俱来的，需要在日常生活工作中慢慢养成。就像种粮食，虽不会立刻开花结果，但只要把种子埋进土壤，悉心浇灌打理，终有一天嫩芽会破土而出，茁壮成长。

基于这个理念，连队通过搭建平台开办”兴趣夜校”，一方面让战士不断充实自己、提升能力，养成良好的学习习惯；另一方面引导大家认识并发挥自己的特长，学以致用、交流互促，更好地提升练兵备战质效。我想，这既是基层单位带兵育人的职责所在，也是推动学习型军营建设的应有之义。

Google Translation

A Company of the 79th Group Army: “Interest Night School” Recharges after School and Cultivates “Versatile” Skills

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Zhaoyue Lai Hongcheng Haiyang Zhang Biao Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-03-27

A company of a brigade of the 79th Group Army creates a good learning environment for officers and men——

“Interest Night School” helps recharge and strengthen energy

■Wang Zhaoyue Lai Hongcheng People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Haiyang

Soldiers learn how to use repair tools in the “Interest Night School”. Photo by Shi Shaohan

“The leakage protector is an electrical safety protection device for low-voltage circuits. Its working principle is as follows...” On a mid-spring night, in the study room of a company of a brigade of the 79th Group Army, officers and men listened carefully to their comrades’ lectures on electrical and electrical knowledge.

“The learning atmosphere here is really strong.” Seeing this scene, the reporter sighed.

“This is the ‘interest night school’ run by the company. Most of what we learn is knowledge that can be used in daily life and training.” Zhang Biao, the Political Instructor of the company, said that in the past, when it was time to rest, many officers and men chatted and made phone calls in the dormitory, and some were immersed in “one machine, one world”, and were not very enthusiastic about participating in collective entertainment activities. In order to let everyone use their rest time reasonably, he has also thought of many ways.

Once, the company organized a relaxation after the physical training. Zhu Chenhao, a soldier who returned from the medical training, volunteered to explain the acupoint pressing method for leg relaxation. The officers and men said that the effect was particularly good, and they hoped that there would be more such explanations.

“Many soldiers in the company have a skill. If they are guided and used well, they can not only give full play to their personal expertise, but also help their comrades make up for their professional shortcomings and enrich their ‘skills package’.” At the suggestion of Political Instructor Zhang, the company’s party branch decided to open an “interest night school”, taking out two hours a week to mobilize soldiers with special skills such as “five small workers” to come on stage to explain professional knowledge, impart relevant skills, and encourage interested officers and men to participate in learning.

Unexpectedly, since the opening of the “Interest Night School”, the enthusiasm of officers and men to participate in learning activities has continued to rise.

Soldier Cao Dasen wanted to learn photography and videography before joining the army. After listening to his comrades’ explanations of relevant knowledge in the “Interest Night School”, his shooting ability improved rapidly. Not long ago, he made a video for retired veterans and new recruits in the company, which was very popular after being played...

Under the influence of the strong learning atmosphere of the night school, officers and men are more and more interested in studying new equipment, tackling new tactics, and engaging in technological innovation. The reporter opened the study schedule of the “Interest Night School” and saw that the courses in it not only include circuit electrical knowledge, computer software use, but also training skills and methods. There are both theoretical classes and practical demonstration classes, and the teaching content and form are rich and diverse.

Although the starting point of the “Interest Night School” is good, will it squeeze the rest time of officers and men?

“We don’t have any rigid requirements for the activities, all soldiers participate voluntarily. We fully respect the opinions of soldiers on the study time, and arrange one hour each day two days a week.” Instructor Zhang said.

During the conversation, Qiao Zixin, a soldier who had just returned from sentry duty, was hurried to the study room. “I don’t feel tired when studying at night school, but I feel that I can relax my

body and mind better. Instead of wasting time in the virtual world, it is better to recharge myself." He said frankly that he wanted to become a "jack of all trades" through the rich and colorful courses of night school.

How much can you learn in two hours a week?

"In terms of the length of a single study, it is indeed difficult to learn and master a certain skill, but learning is a continuous process, and soldiers will also communicate and learn with each other after class. What we should see more is that compared with learning something every time, it is more valuable to guide soldiers to cultivate the habit of loving learning and thinking. This is also the original intention of our insistence on opening the "interest night school." Instructor Zhang said.

After a period of study, the observation and thinking abilities of the company's officers and men have been improved, which has also brought new changes to the company's combat effectiveness construction: when participating in wartime political work exercises, Corporal Fu Wenqian quickly completed the "battlefield evidence collection" task with the photography and videography skills he had just learned; during a training session, a battery of a certain type of equipment failed, and Corporal Yan Weikang and several comrades used the equipment maintenance skills learned in the night school to successfully eliminate the fault and collect the combat data of this type of equipment under severe cold conditions... Instructor Zhang sighed that the "interest night school" is constantly showing its educational and empowering effect.

In the next step, the company's party branch will strike while the iron is hot and encourage officers and men to form more interest groups and skill groups. At the same time, it will apply for the purchase of relevant teaching books and equipment, improve the facilities of the library and study room, and try to invite officers and men from different companies and different majors to come to teach, so that everyone can learn something from the exchange and collision, apply what they have learned, and continuously empower the company's combat effectiveness construction.

Micro-discussion

Learning ability is combat effectiveness

■ Zhang Biao, instructor of a company of a brigade of the 79th Group Army

In the past, I heard a soldier say: "I would rather run a five-kilometer race than study." Now, this soldier told me that learning has made him know more knowledge and truth, learn to observe and think, and taste the sweetness. After this period of practice, I am more convinced that if a unit wants to be vibrant and achieve high-quality development, it cannot do without deep learning.

Birds flap their wings before they want to fly high, and people read books before they want to make progress. Throughout the ages, a combat-effective army must be an army that pays attention to learning and is good at learning. Practice also tells us that learning ability is combat effectiveness, and the more good an army is at learning, the more it can grasp the initiative on the battlefield.

What's more, with the rapid development of the current era and the expansion of the mission and tasks of the troops, the requirements for the knowledge level and ability quality of officers and men are getting higher and higher, and it is particularly urgent to intensify reading and learning and improve their skills and qualities. Therefore, the military camp should have both the rumbling sound of artillery fire on the training ground and the sound of reading in the classroom.

The habit and ability of learning are not innate, but need to be developed slowly in daily life and work. Just like planting crops, although they will not bloom and bear fruit immediately, as long as the seeds are buried in the soil and carefully watered and cared for, one day the sprouts will break through the soil and grow vigorously.

Based on this concept, the company has set up a "interest night school" by building a platform. On the one hand, it allows soldiers to constantly enrich themselves, improve their abilities, and develop good learning habits; on the other hand, it guides everyone to recognize and give full play to their own strengths, apply what they have learned, and promote exchanges and mutual promotion, so as to better improve the quality and effectiveness of training and preparation. I think this is not only the responsibility of grassroots units to lead and educate soldiers, but also the due meaning of promoting the construction of learning-oriented military camps.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16377133.html

第 82 集团军某旅：角色互换，打破红蓝定式提升战斗力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李浩然 姚欣彤 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-03-27

第 82 集团军某旅在对抗训练中常态组织角色互换——

打破常规，超越红蓝

■解放军报记者　李浩然　特约记者　姚欣彤

北疆大漠，炮声隆隆。

时隔两年，再次走进朱日和联合训练基地，第 82 集团军某旅某连官兵"一雪前耻"——率先发现并摧毁蓝军指挥所。

双方对抗态势原本十分胶着。面对蓝军设下的重重阻碍，"红军"无人扫雷车动弹不得，只好派出官兵人工破障。结果，部分"红军"官兵暴露在蓝军视野中，遭到猛烈火力打击。

情急之下，该连兰连长冷静分析认为：蓝军此时正集中火力攻击"红军"暴露的目标，可以利用这一时机派出小分队从侧翼渗透。兰连长立即命令一队官兵利用地形掩护，快速寻找蓝军指挥所。果然，官兵经过仔细搜寻后，成功发现目标。

“好一招将计就计！”训练结束，红蓝双方展开复盘总结，蓝军一名指挥员向”对手”竖起大拇指。

兰连长的巧思，源于该连官兵对蓝军战术战法的深入研究。

两年前，还是在朱日和联合训练基地，面对同样强大的一支蓝军，兰连长所在的”红军”分队遭遇挫折。还没来得及复盘，兰连长就接到上级通知，旅机关计划依托他所在连成立专业蓝军分队。

“吃透蓝军，才能当好蓝军。”从那天起，兰连长带领官兵开始了”知彼”的潜心研究。从武器装备到实战案例，从战术手段到战略思维……他们由表及里、由浅入深，全面研究蓝军要素，作战本领越练越强。

“深研蓝军的作战思维，让我们视野更加开阔，思考更加全面，从而获得更多打仗灵感。”兰连长坦言，身份和视角的转换，为官兵打开了更多破局思路。

此后的训练中，该连作为旅里的蓝军，在与其他营连对抗训练中大显身手，成为砥砺战斗力的”磨刀石”，自身打赢本领也不断提高。

蓝军分队的训练成效，引起该旅领导关注。他们深入研究后决定，全面推开红蓝对抗训练模式，常态组织红蓝双方角色互换，实打实锤炼官兵作战本领：动态设置蓝军分队，各连队均可遴选官兵在训练中充当蓝军，体验不同角色；组建”蓝军研究团队”，组织各营训练骨干深研蓝军战术战法，将研究成果纳入”蓝军资料库”，为对抗训练提供案例样本和理论依据……

采访中，记者问兰连长：”红蓝双方，你觉得自己更胜任哪个角色？”

兰连长告诉记者，自己曾多次思考过这个问题：”只要有利于提升战斗力，担任什么角色并不重要。打破常规，超越红蓝，才能胜战打赢。”

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 82nd Group Army: Role Swapping, Breaking the Red and Blue Pattern to Improve Combat Effectiveness

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Haoran Yao Xintong Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-03-27

A certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army regularly organizes role swapping in confrontation training-

Breaking the routine and surpassing the red and blue

■People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Li Haoran Special correspondent Yao Xintong

In the desert of northern Xinjiang, the sound of artillery roared.

After two years, entering the Zhurihe joint training base again, the officers and men of a certain company of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army "avenged the previous shame"-the first to discover and destroy the blue army command post.

The confrontation between the two sides was originally very stalemate. Faced with the many obstacles set by the blue army, the "Red Army" unmanned minesweeper could not move, so it had to send officers and men to manually break the obstacles. As a result, some officers and men of the "Red Army" were exposed to the blue army's field of vision and were hit by fierce firepower.

In a hurry, the company commander Lan calmly analyzed that the Blue Army was concentrating its firepower to attack the exposed targets of the "Red Army" at this time, and it could take advantage of this opportunity to send a small team to infiltrate from the flank. Captain Lan immediately ordered a team of officers and men to use the terrain to cover and quickly find the Blue Army command post. Sure enough, after a careful search, the officers and men successfully found the target.

"What a good trick!" After the training, the Red and Blue sides conducted a review and summary, and a commander of the Blue Army gave a thumbs up to the "opponent".

Captain Lan's ingenuity came from the company's officers and men' in-depth research on the Blue Army's tactics and tactics.

Two years ago, still at the Zhurihe Joint Training Base, facing an equally powerful Blue Army, Captain Lan's "Red Army" team suffered a setback. Before he had time to review, Captain Lan received a notice from his superiors that the brigade planned to establish a professional Blue Army team based on his company.

"Only by understanding the Blue Army can you be a good Blue Army." From that day on, Captain Lan led the officers and men to start a dedicated study of "knowing the enemy". From weapons and equipment to actual combat cases, from tactical means to strategic thinking... they studied the elements of the Blue Army from the outside to the inside, from the shallow to the deep, and their combat skills became stronger and stronger.

"In-depth study of the combat thinking of the Blue Army has broadened our horizons and made us think more comprehensively, so as to gain more inspiration for fighting." Captain Lan said frankly that the change of identity and perspective has opened up more ideas for officers and men to break through.

In the subsequent training, as the Blue Army in the brigade, the company showed its prowess in the confrontation training with other battalions and companies, becoming a "grindstone" for sharpening combat effectiveness, and its own ability to win has also been continuously improved.

The training results of the Blue Army squad have attracted the attention of the brigade leaders. After in-depth research, they decided to fully promote the red-blue confrontation training mode, regularly organize the red and blue sides to exchange roles, and truly hone the combat skills of officers and men: dynamically set up blue army teams, and each company can select officers and men to serve as blue army in training to experience different roles; set up a “blue army research team”, organize the training backbones of each battalion to deeply study the blue army tactics and methods, and include the research results in the “blue army database” to provide case samples and theoretical basis for confrontation training...

During the interview, the reporter asked Captain Lan: “Red and blue, which role do you think you are more competent for?”

Captain Lan told reporters that he had thought about this question many times: “As long as it is conducive to improving combat effectiveness, it doesn’t matter what role you play. Breaking the routine and surpassing the red and blue can win the battle.”

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16377132.html

第 74 集团军某旅：”手拉手”联训，把体系作战能力练过硬

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郑烨 郭澍东 王德赛 朱埠 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-03-27

第 74 集团军某旅联合多军兵种部队推进体系联训——

从”背对背”到”手拉手”

■郑 烨 解放军报记者 郭澍东 王德赛

仲春时节，春暖花开。记者走进第 74 集团军某旅演兵场，恰逢一场陆空对抗训练火热展开。

训练现场，”敌”机快速下降高度，沿着山脊线超低空飞行，企图规避雷达搜索。数百公里外，该旅联合友邻空军部队织密防空”天网”，多型防空武器模块编组，静待”敌”机飞临。

不多时，根据友邻空军部队传来的空情信息，该旅雷达精准捕获”敌”机位置。随着指挥员一声令下，导弹腾空而起、直扑目标，成功将”敌”机摧毁。

“‘敌’机虽超出我部雷达搜索范围，却无法逃出联合防空体系的严密监控，这就是体系制胜的优势。”训练间隙，该旅导弹射手吴新才告诉记者，”随着体系练兵不断深入，过去的’金牌射手’定义正在被改写。如今，只有既精通本兵种、本专业作战技能，又熟悉其他军兵种作战知识，才称得上’金牌射手’。”

采访中，吴新才给记者讲起自己一次”败走麦城”的经历——几年前，某新型导弹列装部队，官兵一度以为，凭借新装备的性能优势，对抗训练战胜对手稳操胜券。没想到，”敌”机采取新战术快速突防，巧妙躲过雷达搜索，让被誉为”金牌射手”的他吃了败仗。

“融入体系，才能打赢未来战争。”演兵场上的一次次磨合切磋，倒逼该旅官兵不断强化”体系练、练体系”的作战理念。

为扎扎实实提升体系作战能力，该旅紧盯现代防空作战需求深化体系练兵，与友邻空军部队建立联演联训机制，共享空情信息；联合科研院所、装备生产厂家升级优化指挥信息系统，打通指挥控制链路，充分发挥体系优势，扩大战场态势感知能力，大幅提升实战化训练质效。

“体系练兵犹如’冲击波’，冲击着训练场上的积弊痼疾，改变了部队的练兵模式，更新了官兵的训练和作战理念。”该旅某营潘营长介绍，以往，受训练条件所限，他们一度”训无对手、练无空情”，只能依靠理论数值和航模靶机展开训练。如今，该旅与友邻空军部队从”背对背”到”手拉手”、从”我”到”我们”，在联演联训中不断练强”十八般武艺”，探索出一条体系练兵新路径。

近年来，该旅常态组织所属地空导弹、电子对抗等分队与友邻空军部队开展体系联训；分批次组织多型雷达进驻空军机场开展训练；组织不同兵种分队与陆航某部展开攻防训练；邀请友邻空军部队指挥员到旅队交流战法打法，组织地空导弹营嵌入海军航空兵部队演训，在真打实抗中淬炼新”剑法”……随着体系练兵思维不断强化，体系赋能的”防空利剑”渐露锋芒。

“小型机两架。”夜幕降临，一个波次对抗刚结束，”敌”机突然高速突防，再次发起攻击。吴新才迅速操作雷达锁定目标，寻找有利时机。就在”敌”机即将进入射界时，屏幕上突然一片”雪花”，目标随之消失。

“‘敌’机实施强电磁干扰！”眼看对手即将突破导弹防御，隐蔽一旁的该旅电子对抗分队果断行动，来自多方雷达侦测的空情数据也迅速流转至各火力单元。不多时，”复明”后的雷达再次锁定目标，紧接着两枚导弹齐发，双双命中来袭”敌”机。

优势互补，高效协同。另一波次对抗中，该旅多型防空雷达利用自身性能优势为空军战机指示目标，引导空中火力实施精准打击，成功歼”敌”。

训练结束后，中军帐内，该旅官兵与空军战友共同复盘总结，将思想火花转化为制胜妙招。交流研讨中，该旅指挥员说：”陆军防空兵与空军航空兵常态化开展互为对手、互为条件、互为支撑的体系联训，让各自部队的侦察预警、火力打击和应对复杂战场态势能力大幅提升。”

聚合优势，淬炼胜战”剑锋”。该旅领导介绍，他们通过嵌入多军兵种部队深化体系练兵，常态组织对抗数据评估、协同战法研究、复盘检讨反思，有效解决多个训练重难点问题，创新多项战法训法，一批具有体系作战思维的复合型打仗人才拔节成长，部队体系作战能力明显提升。

短 评

用体系贡献率检验评判练兵效果

■朱 埠

现代战争制胜机理告诉我们，离开体系支撑，仅靠一个军兵种单打独斗、一种装备独当一面，很难取得最终胜利。只有把每个作战单元、各类武器装备融入体系，整合力量、聚合优势、释放效能，才能增加战场上的胜算。

深入推进体系练兵，必须从”单一组训”转为”体系联训”，变”单兵作战”为”协同联动”，让”体系制胜”的理念渗透到班排末端、落实到一兵一卒。第 74 集团军某旅着眼战场需求深化体系练兵，主动瞄准整体练个体、服务体系强单元，实现不同作战力量攥指成拳，有效提升了部队整体作战能力。

仗要联合打，兵要体系练。各级应主动将自己嵌入体系作战链条，积极探索体系练兵的新方法、新路径，用体系贡献率检验评判练兵效果，促进体系作战能力快速提升，成为能战善战的精兵劲旅。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 74th Group Army: “Hand in Hand” Joint Training, Practice the System Combat Capability

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zheng Ye, Guo Shudong, Wang Desai, Zhu Bu Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-03-27

A certain brigade of the 74th Group Army jointly promotes system joint training with multiple military arms forces-

From “back to back” to “hand in hand”

■Zheng Ye People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Guo Shudong Wang Desai

In mid-spring, the flowers are blooming. The reporter walked into the military training ground of a certain brigade of the 74th Group Army, just in time for a land-air confrontation training to be launched.

At the training site, the “enemy” aircraft quickly descended in altitude and flew at ultra-low altitude along the ridge line in an attempt to evade radar search. Hundreds of kilometers away, the brigade and the friendly air force woven a dense air defense “Skynet”, and formed a multi-type air defense weapon module, waiting for the “enemy” aircraft to fly over.

Not long after, according to the air situation information sent by the friendly air force, the brigade’s radar accurately captured the position of the “enemy” aircraft. At the commander’s command, the missile took off and flew straight to the target, successfully destroying the “enemy” aircraft.

“Although the “enemy” aircraft was beyond the search range of our radar, it could not escape the close monitoring of the joint air defense system. This is the advantage of the system’s victory.” During the training break, the brigade’s missile shooter Wu Xincai told reporters, “With the continuous deepening of system training, the past definition of “gold medal shooter” is being rewritten. Nowadays, only those who are proficient in their own arms and professional combat skills and familiar with the combat knowledge of other military arms can be called “gold medal shooters.”

During the interview, Wu Xincai told reporters about his experience of “failure at Maicheng” - a few years ago, a new type of missile was equipped in the troops, and the officers and men once thought that with the performance advantages of the new equipment, they would be able to win the confrontation training against the opponent. Unexpectedly, the “enemy” aircraft adopted a new tactic to quickly penetrate the defense and cleverly evaded the radar search, causing him, who was known as the “gold medal shooter”, to suffer a defeat.

“Only by integrating into the system can we win future wars.” Repeated training and exchange on the military exercise field forced the officers and men of the brigade to continuously strengthen the combat concept of “training the system and training the system”.

In order to improve the combat capability of the system in a down-to-earth manner, the brigade closely followed the needs of modern air defense operations to deepen system training, established a joint exercise and training mechanism with friendly air forces, and shared air situation information; jointly upgraded and optimized the command information system with scientific research institutes and equipment manufacturers, opened up the command and control link, gave full play to the advantages of the system, expanded the battlefield situation awareness capability, and greatly improved the quality and effectiveness of actual combat training.

“System training is like a ‘shock wave’, impacting the accumulated problems on the training field, changing the training mode of the troops, and updating the training and combat concepts of officers and men.” Battalion Commander Pan of a battalion of the brigade introduced that in the past, due to the limitations of training conditions, they once “had no opponents to train and no air situation to train”, and could only rely on theoretical values and model aircraft to carry out training. Today, the brigade and its neighboring air force units have gone from “back to back” to “hand in hand”,

from “I” to “we”, and have continuously strengthened their “eighteen martial arts” in joint exercises and training, exploring a new path for system training.

In recent years, the brigade has regularly organized its surface-to-air missile, electronic warfare and other units to conduct system training with neighboring air force units; organized multiple types of radars to enter air force airports in batches for training; organized different arms units to conduct offensive and defensive training with a certain unit of the Army Aviation; invited commanders of friendly air force units to the brigade to exchange tactics and tactics, organized surface-to-air missile battalions to embed into naval aviation units for training, and tempered new “swords” in real combat... With the continuous strengthening of system training thinking, the “air defense sword” enabled by the system has gradually revealed its edge.

“Two small aircraft.” As night fell, a wave of confrontation had just ended, and the “enemy” aircraft suddenly broke through at high speed and launched another attack. Wu Xincai quickly operated the radar to lock the target and look for a favorable opportunity. Just as the “enemy” aircraft was about to enter the firing range, a “snowflake” suddenly appeared on the screen, and the target disappeared.

“The ‘enemy’ aircraft is carrying out strong electromagnetic interference!” Seeing that the opponent was about to break through the missile defense, the electronic countermeasures unit of the brigade, which was hiding nearby, took decisive action, and the air situation data from multiple radar detections were quickly transferred to various firepower units. Not long after, the radar, which had “recovered”, locked the target again, and then two missiles were fired at the same time, both hitting the incoming “enemy” aircraft.

Complementary advantages and efficient coordination. In another wave of confrontation, the brigade’s multi-type air defense radar used its own performance advantages to indicate targets for air force fighters, guiding air firepower to carry out precise strikes and successfully annihilating the “enemy”.

After the training, in the central military tent, the officers and men of the brigade and their air force comrades reviewed and summarized together, turning the sparks of thought into winning tricks. During the exchange and discussion, the brigade commander said: “The Army Air Defense Force and the Air Force Aviation Force have carried out system joint training on a regular basis, with each other as opponents, conditions and supports, which has greatly improved the reconnaissance and early warning, firepower strikes and the ability to respond to complex battlefield situations of their respective units.”

Aggregate advantages and temper the “sword edge” of victory. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they deepened system training by embedding multiple military services, routinely organized confrontation data evaluation, coordinated tactics research, and review and reflection, effectively solved multiple key and difficult training problems, innovated multiple tactics and

training methods, and a group of compound combat talents with system combat thinking grew rapidly, and the combat capability of the military system was significantly improved.

Short Review

Use the system contribution rate to test and judge the training effect

■ Zhu Bu

The winning mechanism of modern warfare tells us that without system support, it is difficult to achieve the final victory by relying on only one military service and one equipment to fight alone. Only by integrating each combat unit and various weapons and equipment into the system, integrating strength, aggregating advantages, and releasing efficiency can we increase the chances of winning on the battlefield.

To further promote system training, it is necessary to change from “single group training” to “system joint training”, change “single soldier combat” to “coordinated linkage”, and let the concept of “system victory” penetrate into the end of the squad and platoon and implement it to every soldier. A brigade of the 74th Group Army focused on battlefield needs to deepen system training, actively aimed at overall training of individuals, and served the strong units of the system, so as to realize the unity of different combat forces and effectively improve the overall combat capability of the troops.

Wars must be fought jointly, and soldiers must be trained systematically. All levels should actively embed themselves into the system combat chain, actively explore new methods and new paths for system training, use the system contribution rate to test and judge the training effect, promote the rapid improvement of the system combat capability, and become a strong and capable elite force.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/zbzq/16377089.html

中部战区某调度中心做好上半年新兵运输投送工作

来源：解放军报 作者：张鑫 郭晨 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-03-27

中部战区某调度中心做好上半年新兵运输投送工作

情暖新兵入营路

解放军报讯 张鑫、记者郭晨报道：3月中旬，一架满载湖北籍新兵的飞机，从武汉天河机场起飞。这批新兵即将奔赴祖国边疆，为守护万里边关贡献力量。这是中部战区某调度中心严密组织、优化服务，扎实做好今年上半年新兵运输投送工作的一个缩影。

该中心领导介绍，为全力做好上半年新兵运输投送工作，中心及所属军代室紧前筹划部署，紧盯运输需求提报、运力资源分配、服务保障对接等关键环节，会同国防动员系统、新兵接收单位等，科学制订新兵运输计划和应急处置预案。

为高标准、高效率保障新兵顺利入营，该中心积极协调民航管理部门、机场为新兵安排航班、开设专属值机柜台和快速安检通道；与铁路运输部门协商建立”优先购票、专区候车、绿色通道、暖心军供”四位一体保障机制。

在周密做好新兵运输投送工作的同时，该中心还多方协调，为新兵提供各具特色的优质旅途服务。武汉军代室联合航班工作人员，在客舱内开展拥军主题活动，为新兵送上专属登机纪念牌；西安军代室利用省市（县）联动保障机制，为短时停靠列车上的新兵提供丰盛晚餐；宜昌军代室在车站设立医疗保障点，为新兵提供常用药品……

疾驰的高铁上，接过热气腾腾的晚餐，来自河南商丘的新兵王培臣感动地说：”一路上，我们体会到部队和家乡人民的厚爱。到军营后，我们一定刻苦训练、早日建功。”

Google Translation

A Dispatch Center in the Central Theater Command Has Done a Good Job in the Transportation and Delivery of New Recruits in the First Half of the Year

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Xin Guo Chen Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-03-27

A dispatch center in the Central Theater Command has done a good job in the transportation and delivery of new recruits in the first half of the year

Warming the new recruits on their way to the camp

PLA Daily News Zhang Xin and reporter Guo Chen reported: In mid-March, a plane full of new recruits from Hubei took off from Wuhan Tianhe Airport. This batch of new recruits are about to go to the border of the motherland to contribute to the protection of the thousands of miles of border. This is a microcosm of the strict organization and service optimization of a dispatch center in the Central Theater Command to do a good job in the transportation and delivery of new recruits in the first half of this year.

The leaders of the center introduced that in order to do their best to do a good job in the transportation and delivery of new recruits in the first half of the year, the center and its military representative office planned and deployed in advance, kept a close eye on key links such as transportation demand submission, transportation resource allocation, and service guarantee docking, and worked with the national defense mobilization system and new recruit receiving units to scientifically formulate new recruit transportation plans and emergency response plans.

In order to ensure the smooth entry of new recruits with high standards and high efficiency, the center actively coordinated with the civil aviation management department and the airport to arrange flights for new recruits, set up exclusive check-in counters and fast security check channels; and negotiated with the railway transportation department to establish a four-in-one guarantee mechanism of "priority ticket purchase, special waiting area, green channel, and warm military supply".

While carefully carrying out the transportation and delivery of new recruits, the center also coordinated with many parties to provide new recruits with high-quality travel services with their own characteristics. The Wuhan Military Representative Office and the flight staff jointly carried out the theme activities of supporting the army in the cabin and presented the new recruits with exclusive boarding commemorative plaques; the Xi'an Military Representative Office used the provincial, municipal (county) linkage guarantee mechanism to provide a sumptuous dinner for new recruits on short-term stop trains; the Yichang Military Representative Office set up a medical guarantee point at the station to provide new recruits with common medicines...

On the high-speed rail, Wang Peichen, a new recruit from Shangqiu, Henan, took over the steaming hot dinner and said with emotion: "Along the way, we have experienced the love of the army and the people of our hometown. After arriving at the military camp, we will definitely train hard and make achievements as soon as possible."

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16377439.html

第 76 集团军某旅：岗位践学锻造制胜铁拳

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：周柯毅 孙 晨 张磊峰 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-28

第 76 集团军某旅认真学习贯彻全国两会精神——

岗位践学锻造制胜铁拳

■周柯毅 孙 晨 解放军报记者 张磊峰

西北戈壁，铁甲轰鸣。近日，第 76 集团军某旅一场实兵对抗训练激战正酣，某型火箭炮车与无人机配合，迅速完成空中侦察、疏散隐蔽、炮火打击等课目。

“在十四届全国人大三次会议解放军和武警部队代表团全体会议上，习主席围绕高质量完成我军建设‘十四五’规划目标任务提出明确要求、作出全面部署。”走下训练场，该旅三级军士长侯昆围绕学习习主席重要讲话精神，同官兵开展讨论交流。

入伍 18 年，从普通一兵成长为专业技术骨干，侯昆亲历旅队火力打击能力由近距到远程、从单炮到协同的转变。”新装备列装，我们更要立足岗位战位，努力创新战法训法，为新质战斗力生成打下坚实基础。”侯昆的发言让在场官兵深受鼓舞。

“我们必须贯彻落实好习主席关于‘加快发展新质战斗力’的重要指示精神，更新思想观念，把握新域新质作战力量建设规律，抓住机遇、乘势而上，勇于创新、苦干实干。”该旅领导介绍，全国两会闭幕后，他们掀起学习贯彻会议精神热潮，通过营区广播、信息视窗、强军网等滚动播放；遴选精武标兵、技术骨干和先进典型等，走上讲台、走进战位，紧贴

使命任务与强军实践话心得、谈体会；推动学习成果向任务聚焦、向战位延伸，引导官兵积极研练新装备、探索新战法。

前不久，该旅赴高原驻训。由于地形天候复杂，加之新装备信息化程度高，对官兵装备操作能力提出更高要求，一些课目训练一时难以取得突破，部分官兵产生了畏难情绪。

为破除制约战斗力提升的思想误区，一场群众性讨论在驻训场展开。”学习贯彻全国两会精神，就是要在推动新质战斗力生成上闯出新路子”“一代人有一代人的使命，一代人有一代人的担当。今天，让新装备加快形成战斗力，是我们这一代军人必须交出的使命答卷”……官兵结合岗位实际展开讨论，在交流中廓清思想迷雾、凝聚奋进力量。

随后，该旅各级干部骨干组成”党员炮班”，奋战训练一线；抓住难题攻关这个关键，以党委支部带动基层班排、以问题牵引带动谋战研战，先后攻克单兵操作、地空协同等难题，多种战法得到检验，官兵自主研发的多个技术革新成果显威训练场。

深学笃行砺斗志，立足岗位谋打赢。连日来，该旅广泛开展战备拉动、信息组网和实兵训练，官兵斗志昂扬，纷纷表示要铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战，用过硬本领锻造制胜铁拳。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 76th Group Army: Practice on the Job to Forge a Winning Iron Fist

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhou Keyi Sun Chen Zhang Leifeng Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-28

A certain brigade of the 76th Group Army conscientiously studied and implemented the spirit of the two sessions of the National People’s Congress-

Practice on the job to forge a winning iron fist

■Zhou Keyi Sun Chen People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Zhang Leifeng

In the northwest Gobi, the armor roared. Recently, a certain brigade of the 76th Group Army was in full swing in a live-fire confrontation training. A certain type of rocket launcher vehicle cooperated with the drone to quickly complete the subjects of aerial reconnaissance, evacuation and concealment, and artillery strikes.

“At the plenary meeting of the delegation of the People’s Liberation Army and the Armed Police Force at the Third Session of the 14th National People’s Congress, President Xi made clear requirements and made comprehensive arrangements for the high-quality completion of the goals and tasks of the ‘14th Five-Year Plan’ for the construction of our army.” Walking off the training ground, the brigade’s third-class sergeant major Hou Kun discussed and exchanged ideas with officers and men around the spirit of learning President Xi’s important speech.

After 18 years of service, Hou Kun has grown from an ordinary soldier to a professional and technical backbone. He has witnessed the transformation of the brigade's firepower strike capability from close range to long range, and from single gun to coordinated. "With the new equipment in service, we must be based on our post and position, strive to innovate tactics and training methods, and lay a solid foundation for the generation of new quality combat effectiveness." Hou Kun's speech inspired the officers and men present.

"We must implement the important instructions of President Xi on 'accelerating the development of new quality combat effectiveness', update our ideas, grasp the laws of building new domains and new quality combat forces, seize opportunities, take advantage of the situation, be brave to innovate, and work hard." The leaders of the brigade introduced that after the closing of the two sessions of the National People's Congress, they set off a wave of learning and implementing the spirit of the meeting, and broadcast it through the camp broadcast, information window, and strong army network; select elite soldiers, technical backbones and advanced models, etc., go to the podium and enter the battle position, and talk about their experiences and feelings closely related to the mission and the practice of strengthening the army; promote the learning results to focus on the task and extend to the battle position, and guide officers and men to actively study and practice new equipment and explore new tactics.

Not long ago, the brigade went to the plateau for training. Due to the complex terrain and weather, and the high degree of informatization of new equipment, higher requirements are placed on the officers and men' equipment operation ability. It is difficult to make breakthroughs in some training subjects for a while, and some officers and men have developed a fear of difficulties.

In order to break the ideological misunderstandings that restrict the improvement of combat effectiveness, a mass discussion was launched at the training ground. "Learning and implementing the spirit of the two sessions of the National People's Congress is to break new ground in promoting the generation of new quality combat effectiveness." "Each generation has its own mission and responsibility. Today, to accelerate the formation of combat effectiveness of new equipment is the mission answer sheet that our generation of soldiers must hand in."... The officers and men discussed the actual situation of their posts, cleared the ideological fog and gathered the strength to forge ahead in the exchange.

Subsequently, the cadres and backbones at all levels of the brigade formed a "Party member artillery squad" to fight on the front line of training; grasping the key to solving difficult problems, the party committee branch led the grassroots squads and platoons, and the problem led to the planning and research of war, and successively overcame the difficulties of individual operation and ground-air coordination. A variety of tactics have been tested, and the multiple technological innovations independently developed by officers and men have shown their power in the training ground.

In-depth learning and practice will sharpen fighting spirit, and strive to win based on the post. In recent days, the brigade has carried out extensive combat readiness mobilization, information

networking and actual troop training. The officers and men are full of fighting spirit and have expressed their determination to forge political loyalty, fight the tough battle, and forge a winning iron fist with solid skills.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16377440.html

陆军某旅广泛开展谈心交心活动浓厚团结奋斗氛围

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：徐振 任旭 王宁 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-28

陆军某旅广泛开展谈心交心活动浓厚团结奋斗氛围——

打开心灵窗口 拉近情感距离

■徐 振 解放军报记者 任 旭 特约记者 王 宁

“新兵陈鑫被评为训练之星，荣登龙虎榜！”前不久，陆军某旅一个连队的好消息，引发官兵热议。

“我的进步得益于身边战友的帮助，是大家共同努力的结果。”谈起自己的成长，陈鑫说。

此前，由于训练跟不上，陈鑫一度产生自卑情绪，不愿与人交流。排长徐翔发现后，主动找他谈心交心，帮他分析原因，向他传授训练经验。连队其他干部骨干也纷纷靠上前，帮助陈鑫练力量、练耐力、练技巧。经过大家的共同努力，陈鑫的训练成绩提高很快，性格也变得开朗起来。

“谈心交心活动开展以来，官兵团结奋斗氛围日益浓厚。像陈鑫这样，在战友帮助下取得进步的官兵还有很多。”该旅一名干部告诉记者。

记者了解到，此前，该旅领导调研发现，有的年轻官兵独立意识强，对战友关心不够，内部关系不够密切。”谈心交心、解难帮困，是我军的优良传统，是增进战友情谊的有效方法。”该旅党委一班人认真学习中央军委政治工作会议精神进一步认识到，必须引导官兵弘扬我军优良传统、培育深厚的战友情谊，持续激发上下团结奋斗的热情。为此，他们研究决定广泛开展谈心交心活动，要求带兵人主动找官兵交流思想，帮助他们解决思想困惑和工作生活困难。

“谈心交心是心与心的交流，态度一定要真诚”“等上门不如找上门，叫过来不如走过去”……在该旅某营，记者看到营部党支部委员、三级军士长施冬海正认真阅读一本名为《谈心交心细节提示》的小册子。

施冬海告诉记者，针对部分带兵人不会谈心、一些战士不愿谈心等问题，旅领导走上讲台，为官兵讲述谈心交心、互帮互助的意义；组织基层经验丰富的机关干部走进班排，面对面

同官兵谈心，手把手向带兵人传授谈心方法；梳理优秀带兵人的谈心经验并编辑成册，供大家学习借鉴。

“这些措施不仅让我更加认识到谈心交心的重要性，还学会了很多谈心交心的方法。”施冬海说。

去年底，营里决定将营部中士小胡调整到某连。小胡得知消息，感觉自己被”下放”了，产生抵触情绪。施冬海与小胡谈心时，既跟他讲明服从组织安排的原则，又设身处地给他分析到连队对他个人长远发展的好处，帮他解开了思想疙瘩。

“带兵人不仅要学会与官兵谈心交心，更要真心实意帮助官兵解决实际问题。”说起连队战士王欣怡的变化，该旅某连干部曲晓清说。

有段时间，王欣怡总是一副心事重重的样子，不愿与战友多交流。经过干部骨干多次谈心，她才道出实情。原来，她的父亲突发重症住院治疗，弟弟还在上学，家庭面临困难，这让她陷入苦闷。连队干部得知情况后，不仅及时安慰她，还依规为她申请了相关救济。此后，王欣怡不仅脸上的笑容多了、与战友的关系更密切了，工作训练热情也明显高涨。

真心换真心，战友情谊深。该旅领导介绍，随着谈心交心活动深入开展，官兵归属感明显增强，部队团结、友爱、和谐、纯洁的内部关系得到巩固和发展，战斗力得到进一步提升。前段时间，该旅组织基础课目普考，各课目成绩优良率较以往明显提升。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Has Carried Out Extensive Heart-to-Heart Talks and a Strong Atmosphere of Unity and Struggle

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Xu Zhen Ren Xu Wang Ning Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-28

A certain army brigade has carried out extensive heart-to-heart talks and a strong atmosphere of unity and struggle——

Open the window of the soul and narrow the emotional distance

■Xu Zhen People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Ren Xu Special reporter Wang Ning

“New recruit Chen Xin was named a training star and was listed on the Dragon and Tiger List!” Not long ago, the good news of a company of a certain army brigade caused heated discussions among officers and men.

“My progress is due to the help of my comrades around me and the result of everyone’s joint efforts.” Talking about his growth, Chen Xin said.

Previously, because he could not keep up with the training, Chen Xin had a sense of inferiority and was unwilling to communicate with others. After discovering this, platoon leader Xu Xiang took the initiative to talk to him, help him analyze the reasons, and teach him training experience. Other cadres and backbones of the company also stepped forward to help Chen Xin practice strength, endurance, and skills. After everyone's joint efforts, Chen Xin's training results improved rapidly and his personality became more cheerful.

"Since the launch of the heart-to-heart talk activity, the atmosphere of unity and struggle among officers and men has become increasingly strong. There are many officers and men like Chen Xin who have made progress with the help of their comrades." A cadre of the brigade told reporters.

The reporter learned that before this, the brigade leaders found in their research that some young officers and men had a strong sense of independence, did not care enough about their comrades, and did not have close internal relationships. "Heart-to-heart talks, solving problems and helping the poor are the fine traditions of our army and an effective way to enhance the friendship of comrades." The brigade's party committee carefully studied the spirit of the Central Military Commission's political work conference and further realized that it is necessary to guide officers and men to carry forward the fine traditions of our army, cultivate deep comradeship, and continue to inspire the enthusiasm of unity and struggle. To this end, they decided to carry out extensive heart-to-heart talks and asked soldiers to take the initiative to find officers and men to exchange ideas and help them solve ideological confusion and work and life difficulties.

"Heart-to-heart talks are exchanges between hearts, and the attitude must be sincere." "It is better to go to someone's door than to wait for them to come, and it is better to go there than to call them over."... In a battalion of the brigade, the reporter saw Shi Donghai, a member of the battalion party branch and a third-class sergeant, carefully reading a booklet titled "Details of Heart-to-Heart Talks".

Shi Donghai told reporters that in response to the problems that some leaders do not know how to talk to each other and some soldiers are unwilling to talk to each other, the brigade leaders took to the podium to tell the officers and men the significance of heart-to-heart talks and mutual help; organized grassroots experienced cadres to go to the squads and platoons, talk to the officers and men face to face, and teach the leaders how to talk to each other; sorted out the experience of excellent leaders in talking to each other and compiled it into a book for everyone to learn from.

"These measures not only made me more aware of the importance of heart-to-heart talks, but also taught me a lot of ways to talk to each other." Shi Donghai said.

At the end of last year, the battalion decided to transfer the battalion sergeant Xiao Hu to a certain company. When Xiao Hu heard the news, he felt that he was "demoted" and had resistance. When Shi Donghai talked with Xiao Hu, he not only explained to him the principle of obeying the organization's arrangements, but also put himself in his shoes and analyzed the benefits of the company to his personal long-term development, helping him to untie the knot in his mind.

“Leaders should not only learn to talk to officers and men, but also sincerely help officers and men solve practical problems.” Speaking of the changes in the company soldier Wang Xinyi, Qu Xiaoqing, a cadre of a company in the brigade, said.

For a period of time, Wang Xinyi always looked worried and unwilling to communicate more with her comrades. After many heart-to-heart talks with cadres and backbones, she told the truth. It turned out that her father suddenly became seriously ill and was hospitalized, her younger brother was still in school, and her family was facing difficulties, which made her depressed. After the company cadres learned about the situation, they not only comforted her in time, but also applied for relevant relief for her in accordance with the regulations. Since then, Wang Xinyi not only smiled more, had a closer relationship with her comrades, but also had a significantly higher enthusiasm for work and training.

Sincerity for sincerity, comrades-in-arms have deep friendship. The brigade leaders introduced that with the in-depth development of the heart-to-heart talks, the sense of belonging of officers and men has been significantly enhanced, the unity, friendship, harmony and purity of the internal relations of the troops have been consolidated and developed, and the combat effectiveness has been further improved. Some time ago, the brigade organized a general examination of basic subjects, and the rate of excellent scores in each subject has been significantly improved compared with the past.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16377556.html

全时出击！直升机跨昼夜飞行训练

来源：中国军号 作者：宋贝贝 赵领燃 王冬冬 责任编辑：于海洋

2025-03-28

近日，陆军第 83 集团军某旅展开跨昼夜飞行训练，强化官兵备战打仗意识，锤炼部队全天候作战能力。

Google Translation

Attack All the Time! Helicopter Cross-Day and Night Flight Training

Source: China Bugle Author: Song Beibei Zhao Lingran Wang Dongdong Editor: Yu Haiyang

2025-03-28

Recently, a brigade of the 83rd Army Group of the Army launched cross-day and night flight training to strengthen the officers and men’ awareness of preparing for war and hone the troops’ all-weather combat capabilities.

[22-second video with tail numbers showing, including LH953838, flying in the day and at night]

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16377393.html

第 72 集团军某旅设计多条思想政治教育线路构建体系课堂

来源：解放军报 作者：刘 灿 向黎鸣 童祖静 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-03-28

第 72 集团军某旅设计多条思想政治教育线路构建体系课堂——

沿线走一趟 思想受触动

■刘 灿 解放军报记者 向黎鸣 特约记者 童祖静

近日，记者在第 72 集团军某旅”红军榴炮连”蹲点时，恰遇兄弟营连的官兵到该连荣誉室参观。一问才知，这些官兵正在开展以”作风优良才能塑造过硬战斗部队”为主题的教育，课堂分别设在该连和另外两个点位。

为何要这样安排？带着好奇，记者跟上参观队伍一探究竟。

“老板，我们吃了你半坛咸菜、几根大葱、烧了几根柴，共补你黄豆六升。”一张当年红军留下的字条，吸引官兵驻足观看。听着讲解员的介绍，他们深刻感悟人民子弟兵薪火相传的铁纪作风。

离开”红军榴炮连”，官兵来到”政治工作成绩优异连”。该连先辈在抗美援朝时期帮助朝鲜人民兴建学校的故事，又给大家带来新的触动。紧接着，官兵列队在旅”作风践履墙”前，听授课人讲解如何培养老老实实的思想作风、扎扎实实的工作作风和朴朴实实的生活作风。

一堂教育课，换了 3 个地点，内容各有侧重。该旅宣传科科长的介绍，让记者明白了其中的用意：”通过教育资源的有机整合，将多个教育意义相近的点位串联起来，打造’流动课堂’，给官兵提供营养更加丰富的’精神大餐’。”

为此，该旅精选 16 个点位，综合考量其位置、教育承载等因素，规划设计出”忠诚”“党建”“胜战”等多条主题线路，并以历史故事、精神谱系为脉络，筹划开展教育活动，用”众人拾柴”代替”单打独斗”、用”体系发力”代替”零敲碎打”、用”创新求变”代替”千篇一律”，让官兵在常学常新、常悟常进中不断强化思想武装、筑牢信仰之基。

前不久，该旅某营火力连受领重要任务。出征前，他们组织官兵先后来到旅”坚守英雄”广场、战斗英烈事迹长廊、”战斗模范连”荣誉室等点位，开展战斗精神教育。

教育中，官兵学习的战例既有”狭路相逢勇者胜”的浴血鏖战，也有”宜将剩勇追穷寇”的连战连捷，更有”舍生忘死闯敌阵”的拔点攻坚，这穿越历史时空的一幕幕，点燃了官兵们的血性胆气。

教育一结束，该连立刻开展誓师动员。官兵士气高昂、话语铿锵，大家纷纷表示，要像革命先辈那样，努力克服一切艰难险阻，坚决完成任务。

“同题串讲，质效倍增。”该旅政治工作部领导说，这种教育方式的优点在于多点位同为一堂课服务，使教育内容更加丰富、角度更加多元、体验更加真切。官兵沿着主题线路走一趟，思想就会深受触动。

如今在该旅，依托教育线路开展同题串讲，已成为各营连的常态。记者在采访中看到，某连组织官兵参观”党建”主题线路，现地召开”云端”党小组会，探索动散条件下组织生活制度落实举措；某连在开展教育实践活动期间，组织官兵重走”忠诚”主题线路，感悟信仰的力量，并配合举行”奋斗有我，攻坚看我”先进事迹报告会，激励大家将强军信念转化为自觉行动……

红色故事励斗志，岗位建功正当时。记者了解到，”流动课堂”激发了官兵干事创业热情动力，该旅先后完成联演联训、实兵演习、试验试训等大项任务。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 72nd Group Army Designed Multiple Ideological and Political Education Lines to Build a Systematic Classroom

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Can Xiang Liming Tong Zujing Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-03-28

A brigade of the 72nd Group Army designed multiple ideological and political education lines to build a systematic classroom——

Take a trip along the line and be touched

■Liu Can PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming Special reporter Tong Zujing

Recently, when the reporter was squatting in the “Red Army Howitzer Company” of a brigade of the 72nd Group Army, he happened to meet officers and men from a brother battalion company visiting the company’s honor room. Upon asking, I learned that these officers and men were carrying out education with the theme of “Only with good work style can we shape a strong combat force”, and the classrooms were set up in this company and two other locations.

Why is it arranged like this? With curiosity, the reporter followed the visiting team to find out.

“Boss, we ate half a jar of your pickles, a few green onions, burned a few pieces of firewood, and gave you six liters of soybeans.” A note left by the Red Army attracted officers and men to stop and watch. Listening to the introduction of the guide, they deeply felt the iron discipline of the people’s soldiers.

Leaving the “Red Army Howitzer Company”, the officers and men came to the “Political Work Excellent Performance Company”. The story of the company’s ancestors helping the Korean people build schools during the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea brought new touches to everyone. Then, the officers and men lined up in front of the brigade’s “Style Practice Wall” and

listened to the lecturer explain how to cultivate an honest ideological style, a solid work style and a simple life style.

An education class changed 3 locations, and the content had different focuses. The introduction of the head of the propaganda department of the brigade made the reporter understand the intention: "Through the organic integration of educational resources, multiple points with similar educational significance are connected in series to create a 'mobile classroom', providing officers and men with a more nutritious 'spiritual feast'." To this end, the brigade selected 16 points, comprehensively considered their location, educational carrying capacity and other factors, and planned and designed multiple theme routes such as "loyalty", "party building" and "victory". With historical stories and spiritual spectrum as the context, it planned to carry out educational activities, using "everyone collecting firewood" instead of "single fight", "system force" instead of "piecemeal", and "innovation and change" instead of "stereotyped", so that officers and men can constantly strengthen their ideological armament and build a solid foundation of faith in constant learning, constant enlightenment and constant progress. Not long ago, a firepower company of a battalion of the brigade received an important task. Before the expedition, they organized officers and men to visit the brigade's "Heroes of Perseverance" Square, the Battle Heroes Deeds Gallery, the "Combat Model Company" Honor Room and other points to carry out combat spirit education. During the education, the officers and men learned from the bloody battles of "the bravest will win when they meet on a narrow road", the continuous victories of "it is better to pursue the enemy with the remaining courage", and the breakthroughs of "risking one's life and forgetting one's own life to break into the enemy's camp". These scenes that traveled through time and space ignited the blood and courage of the officers and men.

As soon as the education was over, the company immediately launched a mobilization. The officers and men were in high spirits and spoke in a sonorous voice. Everyone expressed that they would strive to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and resolutely complete the task like the revolutionary predecessors.

"Lectures on the same topic will double the quality and efficiency." The leader of the political work department of the brigade said that the advantage of this education method is that multiple points serve as one class, making the education content richer, the angles more diverse, and the experience more real. The officers and men will be deeply touched when they take a trip along the theme route.

Nowadays, in the brigade, it has become the norm for all battalions and companies to carry out lectures on the same topic based on the education route. During the interview, the reporter saw that a certain company organized officers and men to visit the "Party Building" theme route, held a "cloud" party group meeting on the spot, and explored the implementation measures of the organizational life system under mobile conditions; during the educational practice activities, a certain company organized officers and men to re-walk the "loyalty" theme route to feel the power of faith, and held a "struggle with me, and attack with me" advanced deeds report meeting to

encourage everyone to transform the belief of strengthening the army into conscious action... Red stories inspire fighting spirit, and it is time to make contributions at work. The reporter learned that the “mobile classroom” has stimulated the enthusiasm and motivation of officers and men to do things and start businesses. The brigade has successively completed major tasks such as joint exercises and training, live-fire exercises, and test training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16377623.html

陆军某旅”花小钱办大事”解决无人机维修保障难题

来源：解放军报 作者：盛呈祥 章志扬 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-29

陆军某旅”花小钱办大事”解决无人机维修保障难题——

易损件好修还能精修

■盛呈祥 章志扬

近日，陆军某旅无人机专修室内，装备维修员将一组有裂纹的旋翼支架放在维修平台上进行维修。经过革新技术修复的旋翼重新装回机身，无人机再次呼啸升空。

“过去，无人机遇到这种程度的损伤只能报废，现在有了高科技加持，我们就能让其’起死回生’。”这名维修员告诉笔者。

今年以来，该旅机关调研经费使用情况时发现，随着模拟化训练逐步推开，无人机部件损坏率随之提高。面对旋翼断裂、支架变形等常见问题，传统的”换件维修”模式不仅周期长，而且单个部件采购成本较高。”每次看着受损的无人机，既心疼装备损耗，更担心训练连续性难以保证。”该旅一名无人机操作教练员道出新装备保障的痛点。

“表面看是经费损耗，深层次暴露的是保障能力短板。”面对难题，该旅党委瞄准”推进装备维修降本增效”的措施引入革新技术，在无人机专修室开辟自主维修阵地，既拧紧了资源消耗的”阀门”，也打开了战斗力提升的”闸门”。越来越多的维修骨干在破解技术难题中练就了”即时精修”的硬功。

“降本增效的关键在于激活技术赋能。”该旅装备管理科科长向笔者介绍，维保小组不仅实现大部分易损件的自主再造，更尝试优化结构，使维修后的部件更能抵抗冲击，让无人机的全寿命周期得以延长。

“装备的自主维修能力是训练的保障力，也是战斗力的倍增器。”该旅无人机专修室负责人告诉笔者，节省下来的维修经费被用于购买先进的性能模块。

“旅里’花小钱办大事’的创新之路证明，勤俭建军不仅是简单的节衣缩食，更要通过科技赋能实现保障效能倍增。”该旅领导表示，下一步他们将把无人机部件维修经验推广至全装备领域，让”用技术创新降本增效”的方式向战场保障最前沿延伸。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade “Spends Little Money to Do Big Things” to Solve the Problem of Drone Maintenance and Support

Source: PLA Daily Author: Sheng Chengxiang Zhang Zhiyang Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-29

A certain army brigade “spends little money to do big things” to solve the problem of drone maintenance and support-

Vulnerable parts can be repaired easily and finely

■ Sheng Chengxiang Zhang Zhiyang

Recently, in the drone repair room of a certain army brigade, equipment maintenance personnel placed a set of cracked rotor brackets on the maintenance platform for maintenance. The rotors repaired by innovative technology were reinstalled on the fuselage, and the drone roared into the sky again.

“In the past, drones could only be scrapped when they encountered this degree of damage. Now with the blessing of high technology, we can make it “resurrect from the dead.” The maintenance worker told the author.

Since the beginning of this year, when the brigade investigated the use of funds, it was found that as the simulation training was gradually launched, the damage rate of drone parts increased. Faced with common problems such as rotor fracture and bracket deformation, the traditional “replacement maintenance” model not only has a long cycle, but also has a high procurement cost for a single component. “Every time I look at a damaged drone, I feel bad about the equipment loss and worry about the difficulty in ensuring the continuity of training.” A drone operator instructor of the brigade said the pain point of new equipment support.

“On the surface, it is a loss of funds, but at a deeper level, it exposes the shortcomings of support capabilities.” Faced with the problem, the brigade’s Party Committee introduced innovative technologies to promote the measures of “promoting equipment maintenance to reduce costs and increase efficiency” and opened up an independent maintenance position in the drone repair room, which not only tightened the “valve” of resource consumption, but also opened the “gate” of combat effectiveness. More and more maintenance backbones have mastered the hard skills of “instant fine repair” in solving technical problems.

“The key to reducing costs and increasing efficiency lies in activating technology empowerment.” The head of the equipment management section of the brigade introduced to the author that the maintenance team not only achieved the independent reconstruction of most vulnerable parts, but also tried to optimize the structure so that the repaired parts can better resist impact, so that the full life cycle of the drone can be extended.

“The independent maintenance capability of the equipment is the guarantee of training and a multiplier of combat effectiveness.” The person in charge of the drone repair room of the brigade told the author that the saved maintenance funds were used to purchase advanced performance modules.

“The brigade’s innovative approach of ‘spending little money to achieve great things’ proves that building the army with diligence and frugality is not just a simple matter of tightening spending, but also about doubling the effectiveness of support through technological empowerment.” The brigade leaders said that in the next step they will promote the experience of drone component maintenance to the entire equipment field, allowing the method of “using technological innovation to reduce costs and increase efficiency” to extend to the forefront of battlefield support.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16377622.html

第 74 集团军某旅集约统训加速能力生成

来源：解放军报 作者：罗彬 李由之 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-29

第 74 集团军某旅

集约统训加速能力生成

解放军报讯 罗彬、记者李由之报道：”发现’敌’步战车，短停’歼灭’！”春日粤北，战车驰骋，第 74 集团军某旅一场装甲车车长考核紧张进行。列兵车长聂雄伟和战友成功处置多个临机特情，顺利通过考核。

“接触车长专业时间不长，聂雄伟通过刻苦学习和训练，已基本掌握车长岗位所需专业技能，这是集约统训带来的成效。”该旅某营干部告诉记者。据了解，为提升官兵训练质效，他们针对专业种类多、场地保障难、部分专业教练员组训能力弱等实际，在全旅范围内统筹训练资源，遴选经验丰富的专业骨干，根据不同官兵能力水平，分级分类制订训练计划，开展专业集中强训。

从基础入门到重难点攻关、从理论学习到实操技能……记者在训练场看到，一块场地被划分为多个片区，不同训练水平的官兵正分组展开针对性训练。

驾驶训练场上，面对高难度组合障碍路段，驾驶员李建斌按照首席教练员传授的技能要领快速通过；无人机飞行训练，操作手成嘉文操控无人机精准穿越障碍，完成目标态势采集……记者翻看训练成绩登记册看到，随着集约统训逐步深入，各专业整体优良率稳步提升。

“训练场连着战场，集约统训能更好形成向战合力。”该旅领导告诉记者，通过集约统训、集中强训，训练资源配置持续优化，进一步推升部队战斗力。

Google Translation

The 74th Group Army Brigade's Intensive Training Accelerates the Generation of Capabilities

Source: PLA Daily Author: Luo Bin Li Youzhi Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-29

74th Group Army Brigade

Intensive training accelerates the generation of capabilities

PLA Daily News Luo Bin and reporter Li Youzhi reported: "Discover the 'enemy' infantry fighting vehicle, stop briefly to 'annihilate'!" In the spring in northern Guangdong, the tanks are galloping, and an armored vehicle commander assessment of a brigade of the 74th Group Army is in full swing. Private armored vehicle commander Nie Xiongwei and his comrades successfully handled multiple emergency special situations and passed the assessment smoothly.

"It's not long since I came into contact with an armored vehicle commander. Through hard study and training, Nie Xiongwei has basically mastered the professional skills required for the position of tank commander. This is the result of intensive training." A battalion cadre of the brigade told reporters. It is understood that in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of officers and men' training, they have coordinated training resources throughout the brigade, selected experienced professional backbones, formulated training plans according to the different levels of officers and men' abilities, and carried out professional concentrated training.

From basic entry to key and difficult points, from theoretical learning to practical skills... The reporter saw at the training ground that a field was divided into multiple areas, and officers and men of different training levels were conducting targeted training in groups.

On the driving training ground, facing the difficult combination obstacle section, driver Li Jianbin quickly passed it according to the skills taught by the chief instructor; in drone flight training, operator Cheng Jiawen controlled the drone to accurately cross obstacles and completed the target situation collection... The reporter looked through the training results register and saw that with the gradual deepening of intensive training, the overall excellent rate of each profession has steadily increased.

"The training ground is connected to the battlefield, and intensive training can better form a joint force for war." The brigade leader told reporters that through intensive training and concentrated training, the allocation of training resources has been continuously optimized, further boosting the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16377746.html

第 76 集团军某旅精准选岗 助力新兵迈好军旅生涯关键一步

来源：解放军报 作者：李星浒 周柯毅 宋义忠 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-30

第七十六集团军某旅探索建立新兵定岗机制——

精准选岗：迈好军旅生涯关键一步

■李星浒 周柯毅 宋义忠



新兵进入专业岗位后参加训练。姬童 摄

“我申请担任导弹射手！”日前，第 76 集团军某旅组织新兵定岗会，新兵余秋雨经过慎重考虑，申请走上导弹射手岗位。笔者在定岗会上看到，下连不久的新兵们，按个人意愿申请岗位，并在登记表上签下自己的姓名。

拿着登记表，该旅人力资源科李科长告诉笔者，未来一段时间内，机关将按照”单位需要、能力匹配、个人自愿、人岗相适”原则，对新兵岗位适应情况进行综合打分，并最终为新兵定岗。

“机关梳理营连岗位需求后向全体新兵公布；新兵根据自身情况提出申请；机关与营连分析新兵岗位实际表现后最终定岗。”李科长告诉笔者，这是旅队新兵定岗机制的主要过程，经过几年实践探索，不少基层营连反映，新兵选岗定岗精准度更高了。

据了解，该旅前些年采取的新兵定岗方式较为粗放，少数新兵走上岗位后才发现人岗不适。回忆那段往事，该旅一名领导感慨：”一边是战士后悔‘没选好’，一边是营连感慨‘没挑对’，既不利于战士成长成才，也不利于基层建设发展。”

该旅领导告诉笔者，为了帮助新兵迈好军旅生涯关键一步，尽可能让他们在定岗时做到人岗相适、人尽其才，该旅探索建立新兵定岗机制。

这名领导以 2024 年下半年入伍新兵为例，向笔者详细道来，这批新兵下连之前，他们根据旅机关提供的信息，系统梳理新兵的学历层次、专业特长等，对这批新兵的整体情况做到”心中有数”；下连之初，营连干部和骨干利用平时训练、谈心谈话等时机，进一步了解新兵性格、兴趣爱好等个人情况，并依据旅队统一部署，组织专业骨干为新兵们进行集中宣讲，介绍不同岗位的任务定位、能力要求等基本信息，引导新兵结合自身意愿科学合理提出申请；下连一段时间后，机关根据新兵岗位适应情况进行综合打分、适当调整。

“新兵初入军营，即便开展集中宣讲，他们对各专业岗位的认识也不够深，个人申请是否依旧存在‘一厢情愿’现象？”面对笔者的疑问，这名领导介绍，为了帮助新兵精准选岗，

各营连安排班长为新兵进一步讲解各专业具体情况，让新兵从自身实际出发长远考虑，提高选岗精准度。

下士李铭堃是大学生士兵，在校期间学的是汽车检测与维修技术专业。听完营里组织的集中宣讲后，他对汽车修理专业产生了浓厚兴趣，并向班长刘亚鑫说了自己的想法。一次谈心时，刘亚鑫为李铭堃详细介绍了汽车修理专业岗位具体情况后说道：”这个岗位虽然听起来与你所学专业很相近，但对实操技能要求很高，而你的长处是理论知识扎实。”听完班长的建议，李铭堃经过深思熟虑，最终申请了更适合自己的机械设备检修岗位。走上岗位之后，他积极发挥自身特长，干得十分出色，专业训练成绩一直处于同批新兵前列。在机关组织的新兵适岗情况打分中，李铭堃的综合排名位列机械设备检修专业第一。

笔者翻阅选岗新兵《量化评分表》发现，高学历人才、急需紧缺专业、拥有专业证书……除新兵阶段考核成绩评分这个共同项目外，还有 10 余个聚焦专业需求和实际能力的加分项。

某营新兵司晨晖大学期间主修的是汉语言文学专业，若是依据所学专业申请导弹射手岗位并不占优势，但他大学期间不仅考取了无人机执照，还两次在无人机飞行比赛中获奖。定岗时，他凭借这一特长，走上导弹射手岗位。

“定岗并不是‘一锤子买卖’，我们根据新兵岗位表现视情组织调整。”李科长告诉笔者，首次定岗后，他们为每名新兵建立成长档案，动态掌握新兵成长进步情况，按照”个人潜力评估、岗位匹配度分析、战斗力贡献值测算”原则，结合新兵岗位适应情况和单位实际需求，动态组织调整。

紧接着，李科长向笔者讲述了某导弹营上等兵刘天一的经历。入伍前，刘天一学的是气象专业，下连后他申请了导弹操作手岗位。一段时间后，他发现自己与导弹操作手岗位并不适配，日常训练常常感到很吃力。岗位调整时，他主动申请转岗到雷达专业。在新岗位上，他不仅快速掌握了雷达专业知识和操作技巧，还在专业考核中取得优异成绩。

“每名官兵都是战斗力生成链路上的一环，精准定岗、人尽其才，关乎部队战斗力生成质效。”该旅领导表示，探索施行新兵定岗机制以来，旅队新兵人岗适配率稳步提升。下一步，他们将继续秉持”以战领建、为战选才”理念，进一步完善这一机制，为制胜未来战场培养更多高素质专业化人才。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 76th Group Army Selects Positions Accurately to Help Recruits Take a Key Step in Their Military Career

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Xinghu Zhou Keyi Song Yizhong Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-30

A brigade of the 76th Group Army explores the establishment of a mechanism for recruits to be assigned positions——

Accurate selection of positions: a key step in a good military career

■Li Xinghu Zhou Keyi Song Yizhong

Recruits participate in training after entering professional positions. Photo by Ji Tong

“I apply to be a missile shooter!” A few days ago, a brigade of the 76th Group Army organized a recruit assignment meeting. After careful consideration, recruit Yu Qiuyu applied to take the position of missile shooter. At the assignment meeting, the author saw that the recruits who had just joined the company applied for positions according to their personal wishes and signed their names on the registration form.

Holding the registration form, Li, the chief of the brigade's Human Resources Office, told me that in the future, the office will comprehensively score the recruits' job adaptability according to the principle of “unit needs, ability matching, personal willingness, and people-to-job matching”, and finally assign positions for the recruits.

“The office will sort out the job requirements of the battalion and company and announce them to all recruits; the recruits apply according to their own situation; the office and the battalion and company will analyze the actual performance of the recruits and finally assign them positions.” Li told me that this is the main process of the brigade's recruit assignment mechanism. After several years of practical exploration, many grassroots battalions and companies have reported that the accuracy of recruits' job selection and assignment has been higher.

It is understood that the brigade's recruit assignment method adopted in previous years was relatively extensive, and a few recruits found that they were not suitable for their positions after they took up their posts. Recalling that period, a leader of the brigade lamented: “On one hand, the soldiers regretted that they 'did not choose well', and on the other hand, the battalions and companies lamented that they 'did not choose the right one', which was not conducive to the growth and development of soldiers, nor to the development of grassroots construction.”

The leader of the brigade told the author that in order to help the recruits take a key step in their military career and to make them fit the positions as much as possible and make the best use of their talents when they are assigned positions, the brigade explored the establishment of a mechanism for assigning positions for recruits.

Taking the recruits who will join the army in the second half of 2024 as an example, the leader told the author in detail that before these recruits were assigned to the company, they systematically sorted out the recruits' educational level, professional expertise, etc. based on the information provided by the brigade headquarters, and had a “clear idea” of the overall situation of these recruits; at the beginning of the company, the cadres and backbones of the battalion and company used opportunities such as daily training and heart-to-heart talks to further understand the personal

situation of the recruits, such as their personalities, interests and hobbies, and organized professional backbones to conduct centralized lectures for the recruits according to the unified deployment of the brigade, introducing the basic information such as the task positioning and ability requirements of different positions, and guiding the recruits to apply scientifically and reasonably based on their own wishes; after a period of time in the company, the headquarters gave comprehensive scores and made appropriate adjustments based on the recruits' job adaptation.

“When new recruits first enter the military camp, even if concentrated publicity is carried out, their understanding of various professional positions is not deep enough. Is there still a phenomenon of “wishful thinking” in personal applications?” In response to the author's question, the leader introduced that in order to help new recruits choose positions accurately, each battalion company arranges squad leaders to further explain the specific situation of each profession to new recruits, so that new recruits can consider the long-term situation based on their own reality and improve the accuracy of job selection. Corporal Li Mingkun is a college student soldier. He studied automobile inspection and maintenance technology as a student. After listening to the concentrated publicity organized by the camp, he became very interested in the automobile repair major and told his squad leader Liu Yaxin about his ideas. During a heart-to-heart talk, Liu Yaxin gave Li Mingkun a detailed introduction to the specific situation of the automobile repair professional position and said: “Although this position sounds very similar to your major, it requires high practical skills, and your strength is solid theoretical knowledge.” After listening to the squad leader's advice, Li Mingkun thought carefully and finally applied for a mechanical equipment maintenance position that was more suitable for him. After taking up the post, he actively exerted his expertise and did an excellent job. His professional training results have always been at the forefront of the same batch of recruits. In the scoring of recruits' job suitability organized by the agency, Li Mingkun's comprehensive ranking ranked first in the mechanical equipment maintenance major.

The author looked through the “Quantitative Scoring Table” for recruits who were selected for positions and found that highly educated talents, urgently needed and scarce majors, and possessing professional certificates... In addition to the common project of scoring the assessment results of the recruit stage, there are more than 10 bonus items focusing on professional needs and actual abilities.

Si Chenhui, a recruit in a certain battalion, majored in Chinese language and literature during college. If he applied for a missile shooter position based on his major, he would not have an advantage. However, during college, he not only obtained a drone license, but also won two awards in drone flight competitions. When he was assigned to a post, he took up the position of missile shooter with this specialty.

“Job assignment is not a one-time deal. We organize adjustments based on the recruits' job performance.” Chief Li told the author that after the first job assignment, they established a growth file for each recruit, dynamically grasped the recruits' growth and progress, and dynamically

organized adjustments according to the principles of “personal potential assessment, job matching analysis, and combat effectiveness contribution value calculation”, combined with the recruits' job adaptation and the actual needs of the unit.

Then, Chief Li told the author about the experience of Private Liu Tianyi of a missile battalion. Before joining the army, Liu Tianyi studied meteorology, and after joining the company, he applied for a missile operator position. After a period of time, he found that he was not suitable for the missile operator position, and he often felt very strenuous in daily training. When the position was adjusted, he took the initiative to apply for a transfer to the radar major. In the new position, he not only quickly mastered radar professional knowledge and operating skills, but also achieved excellent results in professional assessments.

“Every soldier is a link in the chain of combat effectiveness. Accurate posting and making the best use of talents are related to the quality and efficiency of combat effectiveness of the troops.” The brigade leader said that since the exploration and implementation of the new recruit posting mechanism, the brigade's new recruits' job matching rate has steadily increased. In the next step, they will continue to uphold the concept of “building the army based on war and selecting talents for war”, further improve this mechanism, and cultivate more high-quality professional talents to win the future battlefield.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16377745.html

丛林深处起硝烟，第 78 集团军某旅组织全要素训练

来源：解放军报 作者：王毅 张光轩 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-03-30

第 78 集团军某旅组织全要素训练

丛林深处起硝烟

解放军报讯 王毅、特约记者张光轩报道：日前，第 78 集团军某旅组织一场全要素实战化训练。随着一声令下，官兵们迅速奔赴丛林深处任务地域。

“‘敌’无人机侦察！”接到特情通报，现场指挥员快速研判情况，组织官兵利用地形隐蔽，并对无人机展开反制。与此同时，导调组再次临机出题：”‘敌’实施电磁干扰！”指挥员立即下令启用预案，操作手迅速分析情况，有条不紊展开操作，通信很快恢复。

“紧贴实战临机导调，旨在提升官兵应急处置能力。”该旅领导介绍，他们充分利用各种复杂环境，临机设置多种特情，让官兵在险难条件下练协同、验战法，淬炼应急处置和协同作战能力。

行进途中，前方突然出现一处断崖，官兵借助周边树木滑降通过。随即又传来”小股‘敌’袭扰”通报，官兵迅速组织火力还击。残余之”敌”逃窜至丛林中负隅顽抗，指挥员根据战

场态势，迅速制订作战方案：侦察小队放飞无人机抵近侦察，火力分队正面吸引”敌”火力，突击小组隐蔽接”敌”、实施突袭。

训练结束，官兵围绕协同配合不紧密等问题展开复盘总结，并针对性制订补训计划。

Google Translation

Smoke Rises from Deep in the Jungle, a Brigade of the 78th Group Army Organizes Full-Element Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Yi Zhang Guangxuan Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-03-30

A brigade of the 78th Group Army organizes full-element training

Smoke rises from deep in the jungle

PLA Daily News Wang Yi and special correspondent Zhang Guangxuan reported: Recently, a brigade of the 78th Group Army organized a full-element combat training. With an order, the officers and men quickly rushed to the mission area deep in the jungle.

“'Enemy' drone reconnaissance!” After receiving the special situation report, the on-site commander quickly judged the situation, organized the officers and men to use the terrain to hide, and launched a counterattack against the drone. At the same time, the command and dispatch group once again asked a question on the spot: “'Enemy' implemented electromagnetic interference!” The commander immediately ordered the activation of the plan, the operator quickly analyzed the situation, carried out the operation in an orderly manner, and the communication was quickly restored.

“Closely following the actual combat and ad hoc guidance, the purpose is to improve the emergency response capabilities of officers and men.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they made full use of various complex environments and set up various special situations on the spot, so that officers and men could practice coordination and combat methods under dangerous conditions, and temper their emergency response and coordinated combat capabilities.

During the march, a cliff suddenly appeared in front, and the officers and men slid down with the help of surrounding trees. Then there was a report of “small group of 'enemy' harassment”, and the officers and men quickly organized firepower to fight back. The remaining “enemy” fled to the jungle and resisted stubbornly. The commander quickly formulated a combat plan based on the battlefield situation: the reconnaissance team released drones for close reconnaissance, the firepower unit attracted the “enemy” firepower head-on, and the assault team secretly met the “enemy” and carried out a surprise attack.

At the end of the training, the officers and men reviewed and summarized the problems of poor coordination and cooperation, and formulated targeted supplementary training plans.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/zbzq/16377868.html

猛士竞速勇冲锋——来自中部战区陆军某旅的观察报告

来源：解放军报 作者：邹菲 李倩 刘小云 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-31

猛士竞速勇冲锋

——来自中部战区陆军某旅的观察报告

■解放军报记者 邹 菲 李 倩 特约通讯员 刘小云

子夜时分，燕山脚下，由”猛士”突击车组成的车队疾驰前行。

星夜兼程，长途飞驰。中部战区陆军某旅组织整建制跨区机动训练，官兵边走边打、边打边总结，部队作战能力得到有效锤炼。

狂飙突进，全力冲锋。该旅官兵锚定建军一百年奋斗目标，与时代竞速，与时间赛跑，加快提升部队打赢能力，争当新型步兵转型先锋，在强军新征程上留下闪光印记。



部队机动途中。徐超 摄

一辆车的突击——

战车的速度更快，形成战斗力的速度也要加快

陆战场上，轮式车辆的速度优势充分显现。

装载物资、固定武器、启动车辆……一次，该旅一营组织紧急拉动训练，”猛士”突击车如猛虎下山，呼啸疾驰，很快到达目标地域。

“这次训练成绩比上次又有提高！”训练结束，看着眼前的战车，一营干部秦明亮心中充满自豪，思绪不由回到了几年前——

那天，秦明亮来到旅部受领任务：上级率先给一营配发”猛士”突击车，要求他们半年内完成新装备试训任务。

“一刻也不能耽误！”受领任务后，秦明亮一路小跑往营里赶。路过”战旗林”时，看到那面鲜红的”势如破竹”战旗，他更加充满干劲。

百团大战期间，一营前身部队勇当先锋，连战连捷，被晋察冀军区授予”势如破竹”战旗。在国庆 70 周年阅兵战旗方队中，这面鲜红的战旗迎风飘扬，光荣接受党和人民检阅。

“一无教材可学，二无经验可循，怎么做才能完成好任务？”秦明亮带回的消息让一营官兵既感到兴奋，又有些担心。

“当年，先辈们用势如破竹的精神战胜强敌。今天，我们也要拿出这种劲头攻坚克难，当好转型先锋。”新装备试训任务动员会上，秦明亮激情澎湃的发言燃起大家斗志。

“战车的速度更快，形成战斗力的速度也要加快。”很快，一场突击战在该营拉开帷幕——

全营干部骨干分别领衔成立攻关小组，围绕一个个新装备训练难题展开攻关；官兵白天在训练场学习实装操作，晚上加班学习相关业务理论知识……

奋斗无止境，冲锋不停歇。如期完成新装备试训任务后，该营官兵继续拼搏，不断提升新装备战斗力。

模拟昼夜战场环境，缩短更换车辆轮胎时间；改装车载武器站，适应多种火器架设切换；借助基站通信，在空旷地域、山岳丛林等环境采集数据……一项项难题被相继攻克。

二级上士吴伟鹏受领野外搭设伪装网攻关任务后，带领所在班战士认真研究、大胆创新，有效提高了整车伪装效率。他牵头整理的《野外伪装网搭设》教学范例，入选强军网军事职业教育平台慕课。

上高原、钻密林、进大漠……近年来，该营官兵远程机动数万公里，以高标准、严要求，创新形成一批战法训法，蹚出一条新型步兵作战力量转型新路。

一场仗的冲击——

不仅要战车跑得快，还得整体作战效能强

那场训练虽已过去多年，但在该旅很多官兵心中留下的记忆，至今仍未消散。

一次，该旅与兄弟部队进行对抗训练。关键时刻，数十辆”猛士”突击车直插”敌”心脏，却遭到隐藏在山后的”敌”炮兵突袭，损失惨重。

“不仅要战车跑得快，还得整体作战效能强。战场上，若看不远打不到，那么车跑得再快也没有意义。”复盘会上，该旅领导的发言一针见血。失利的教训让大家有了清醒认识：要打赢未来战争，既要发挥单装的技战性能，又要提升部队整体战斗力。

从哪里跌倒，就从哪里爬起来。该旅组织官兵认真查找存在的短板弱项，研究制订提升作战体系整体效能方案，组织专门力量进行课题攻关。同时，他们积极引导官兵开展自主攻关，提升部队整体战斗力。

一次对抗训练中，某连侦察排干部刘志强带领官兵布设雷场时，遭”敌”狙击手打击。这让刘志强萌生出一个想法：采用无人设备布雷，不仅可以减少人员伤亡，还能提升效率。随后，他与几名骨干组成攻关小组，在上级有关部门和科研机构指导下，进行研究试验。两个月后，他们研制的无人智能布雷设备，在训练场上成功应用。

无人机勘察路线，实施定点打击；无人扫雷车破除障碍，快速开辟通路；无人运输车运送物资，及时进行补给……随着该旅各作战要素与装备力量普遍加强、有机融合，战车犹如长出”三头六臂”，作战能力明显提升。

“如今，坐在战车里，能够实时掌握战场态势，根据不同情况采取相应行动，部队打胜仗更有底气了。”一名营指挥员说。

事事高标准，处处严要求。在该旅采访，记者深深感受到官兵对每个细节的极致追求。

去年初，该旅进行战备规范优化。时任”红三连”干部朱冲印象最深的是，仅饮用水的携带方式就优化了 3 次。

第一次，他们以连为单位，利用运输车装载饮用水，结果发现这样做虽然省时省力，但官兵取水不便；第二次，换成单兵随身携带，但很快发现此举不适合步兵长距离机动作战。于是，他们又一次改变方法，实行以班为单位，利用全挂车拖载，既方便携带又方便官兵饮用。

“细节决定成败。”提及此事，该旅领导说，只有注重细节，把每个环节都做到极致，才能确保部队整体战斗力提质增效。

一群人的奋击——

战车性能升级，官兵的能力必须随之升级

如今，百余名指挥员同上一堂课、共研一道题，在该旅已成为寻常一幕。

为提高指挥员队伍能力素质，该旅领导定期召集参谋长、科长、营长、连长、排长五级指挥员，学习前沿军事知识，研究局部战争案例，并结合部队实际开展战法训法研讨。这项活动被大家称为”五长”集训。

“刚开始参加集训活动时，很多指挥员都倍感压力。”该旅一名干部告诉记者，每次集训时，旅领导都会根据学习内容现场出题，随机抽点人员答题，让大家共同研讨。经常有人因为回答不好问题，闹个大红脸。

“战车性能升级，官兵的能力必须随之升级。”该旅领导说，当今，世界新军事革命风起云涌，我军各项建设日新月异，部队转型发展步伐加快，战争制胜观念、制胜要素、制胜方法都在发生重大变化。打赢未来战争，需要官兵不断提升能力素质。开展”五长”集训，带动机关人员一起训练、共研难题，是倒逼机关人员和各级指挥员能力生成的一种有效手段。

该旅机关参谋夏宇，就曾在”五长”集训中”红过脸”。

那次，他被旅领导抽点答题，由于对相关知识掌握不深，始终没能说到重点。”当时，我紧张得直冒冷汗，真想找个地缝钻进去。”虽然此事已经过去了很久，但夏宇仍然记忆犹新。

痛定思痛。夏宇一有时间就学习前沿军事知识，研究战法训法，还时常让身边战友给他临机出题，锻炼应变能力。又是一个集训日，夏宇再次被旅领导抽点答题。这次，他以独到的分析与见解赢得热烈掌声。

在该旅，加快提升能力素质，也成为基层官兵的自觉行动。

去年初，下士陈基豪参加旅里组织的班长骨干轮训。走进轮训队，他被浓厚的学习氛围所感染。队员们白天练技能、练专业、练指挥，晚上背理论、编写教案、准备教具。楼道里、操场上，随处可见大家认真学习的身影，每个人都铆足了劲想要学到真本领、取得好成绩。回忆当时的情景，陈基豪说：”那种感觉就像每天都在打仗。”

经过轮训，陈基豪的能力素质有了很大提升。去年，在旅里组织的教学比武中，他取得优异成绩。今年，他为自己定下新目标：争取早日成为一名优秀”四会”教练员。

随着能力素质的提升，官兵打赢底气越来越足。近年来，该旅多次圆满完成上级赋予的重大任务。”当前，实现建军一百年奋斗目标到了吃劲奋斗的攻坚期、加油加压的冲刺期，我们必须奋力冲锋，坚决完成党和人民赋予的各项任务。”该旅领导说。

记者结束采访离开该旅时，恰逢一队官兵迈着整齐的步伐，高唱《猛士战歌》走向训练场，嘹亮的歌声在营区久久回荡。

Google Translation

Warriors Race to Charge Bravely - Observation Report from a Brigade of the Central Theater Command Army

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Warriors race to charge bravely

- Observation report from a brigade of the Central Theater Command Army

■ PLA Daily reporter Zou Fei Li Qian Special Correspondent Liu Xiaoyun

At midnight, at the foot of Yanshan Mountain, a convoy of “Warriors” assault vehicles rushed forward.

Starry night, long-distance speed. A brigade of the Central Theater Command Army organized a whole-unit cross-region mobile training. The officers and men fought while walking and summed up while fighting, and the combat capability of the troops was effectively tempered.

Rush forward and charge with all their strength. The officers and men of the brigade anchored the struggle goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army, raced with the times, raced with time, accelerated the improvement of the troops’ ability to win, strived to be the pioneer of the transformation of the new infantry, and left a shining mark on the new journey of strengthening the army.

The troops are on the move. Photo by Xu Chao

A vehicle assault--

The speed of the tank is faster, and the speed of forming combat effectiveness must also be accelerated

On the battlefield, the speed advantage of wheeled vehicles is fully demonstrated.

Loading supplies, fixing weapons, starting vehicles... Once, the first battalion of the brigade organized an emergency training. The “Mengshi” assault vehicle rushed like a tiger down the mountain and quickly reached the target area.

“This training result is better than the last time!” After the training, looking at the tank in front of him, Qin Mingliang, a cadre of the first battalion, was full of pride, and his thoughts went back to a few years ago--

That day, Qin Mingliang came to the brigade headquarters to receive the task: the superiors took the lead in distributing the “Mengshi” assault vehicle to the first battalion, and asked them to complete the new equipment test training task within half a year.

“Don’t delay for a moment!” After receiving the task, Qin Mingliang trotted all the way to the camp. When passing by the “Battle Flag Forest”, he saw the bright red “Unstoppable” battle flag, which made him even more motivated.

During the Hundred Regiments Campaign, the predecessor of the First Battalion bravely served as a pioneer and won victory after victory, and was awarded the “Unstoppable” battle flag by the Jin-Cha-Ji Military Region. In the battle flag formation of the 70th anniversary of the National Day parade, this bright red battle flag fluttered in the wind and proudly accepted the inspection of the Party and the People.

“Without any textbooks to learn and no experience to follow, how can we complete the task well?” The news brought back by Qin Mingliang made the officers and men of the First Battalion excited and a little worried.

“Back then, our predecessors defeated the powerful enemy with the spirit of unstoppable. Today, we must also take this kind of momentum to overcome difficulties and be a pioneer in transformation.” At the mobilization meeting for the new equipment trial training task, Qin Mingliang’s passionate speech ignited everyone’s fighting spirit.

“The speed of the tanks is faster, and the speed of forming combat effectiveness must also be accelerated.” Soon, a blitzkrieg began in the battalion--

The backbone cadres of the whole battalion led the establishment of research teams to tackle the training problems of new equipment one by one; the officers and men learned the actual operation of the equipment in the training field during the day, and worked overtime at night to learn relevant business theoretical knowledge...

The struggle is endless, and the charge never stops. After completing the new equipment trial training task as scheduled, the officers and men of the battalion continued to fight and continuously improve the combat effectiveness of the new equipment.

Simulate the day and night battlefield environment to shorten the time for changing vehicle tires; modify the vehicle-mounted weapon station to adapt to the switching of various firearms; use base station communication to collect data in open areas, mountain jungles and other environments... One by one, the problems were overcome.

After receiving the task of setting up a camouflage net in the field, Second Sergeant Wu Weipeng led the soldiers in his class to study carefully and innovate boldly, effectively improving the camouflage efficiency of the whole vehicle. The teaching example of “Setting up a Camouflage Net in the Field” compiled by him was selected into the military vocational education platform of Qiangjun.com.

Going up the plateau, drilling through the dense forest, entering the desert... In recent years, the officers and men of the battalion have traveled tens of thousands of kilometers, with high standards and strict requirements, and have innovatively formed a number of tactics and training methods, and have blazed a new path for the transformation of new infantry combat forces.

The impact of a battle -

Not only must the tank run fast, but also the overall combat effectiveness must be strong

Although that training has been over for many years, the memory left in the hearts of many officers and men of the brigade has not dissipated to this day.

Once, the brigade conducted confrontation training with brother units. At the critical moment, dozens of "Mengshi" assault vehicles went straight into the heart of the "enemy", but were attacked by the "enemy" artillery hidden behind the mountain, and suffered heavy losses.

"Not only must the tank run fast, but also the overall combat effectiveness must be strong. On the battlefield, if you can't see far and can't hit, then it's meaningless for the car to run fast." At the review meeting, the speech of the brigade leader was sharp. The lessons of failure have made everyone have a clear understanding: to win future wars, we must not only give full play to the technical and combat performance of individual equipment, but also improve the overall combat effectiveness of the troops.

Get up from where you fell. The brigade organized officers and men to carefully find the existing shortcomings and weaknesses, study and formulate plans to improve the overall effectiveness of the combat system, and organize special forces to tackle the problems. At the same time, they actively guided officers and men to carry out independent research and improve the overall combat effectiveness of the troops.

During a confrontation training, Liu Zhiqiang, a cadre of a reconnaissance platoon in a certain company, was attacked by "enemy" snipers when he led officers and men to lay minefields. This gave Liu Zhiqiang an idea: using unmanned equipment to lay mines can not only reduce casualties, but also improve efficiency. Subsequently, he and several backbones formed a research team to conduct research and experiments under the guidance of relevant superior departments and scientific research institutions. Two months later, the unmanned intelligent mine-laying equipment they developed was successfully applied on the training ground.

Drones survey routes and implement targeted strikes; unmanned minesweepers remove obstacles and quickly open up passages; unmanned transport vehicles transport supplies and provide timely supplies... With the general strengthening and organic integration of various combat elements and equipment forces of the brigade, the tanks are like "three heads and six arms", and their combat capabilities have been significantly improved.

"Now, sitting in a tank, we can grasp the battlefield situation in real time and take corresponding actions according to different situations, which makes the troops more confident in winning battles." said a battalion commander.

High standards for everything and strict requirements everywhere. During the interview with the brigade, the reporter deeply felt the officers and men' extreme pursuit of every detail.

At the beginning of last year, the brigade optimized its combat readiness standards. Zhu Chong, the then cadre of the "Red Third Company", was most impressed by the fact that the way of carrying drinking water alone was optimized three times.

The first time, they used a transport vehicle to load drinking water as a company unit. It turned out that although this method saved time and effort, it was inconvenient for officers and men to get

water; the second time, it was changed to a single soldier carrying it, but it was soon discovered that this was not suitable for long-distance mobile operations of infantry. So, they changed the method again and implemented a squad as a unit, using a full trailer to tow, which was convenient for carrying and drinking by officers and men.

“Details determine success or failure.” When mentioning this, the brigade leader said that only by paying attention to details and doing every link to the extreme can the overall combat effectiveness of the troops be improved in quality and efficiency.

A group of people’s efforts--

As the performance of tanks is upgraded, the capabilities of officers and men must be upgraded accordingly

Nowadays, it has become a common scene in the brigade for more than a hundred commanders to take the same class and study the same question together.

In order to improve the ability and quality of the commander team, the leaders of the brigade regularly convene five-level commanders, including the chief of staff, section chief, battalion commander, company commander, and platoon commander, to learn cutting-edge military knowledge, study local war cases, and carry out discussions on tactics and training methods in combination with the actual situation of the troops. This activity is called the “five-leader” training.

“When I first participated in the training activities, many commanders felt pressured.” A cadre of the brigade told reporters that during each training session, the brigade leaders would ask questions on the spot based on the learning content, randomly select people to answer questions, and let everyone discuss together. People often blushed because they didn’t answer the questions well.

“As the performance of tanks is upgraded, the capabilities of officers and men must be upgraded accordingly.” The leader of the brigade said that today, the new military revolution in the world is surging, the construction of our army is changing with each passing day, the pace of transformation and development of the troops is accelerating, and the concepts, elements and methods of winning wars are undergoing major changes. To win future wars, officers and men need to continuously improve their capabilities and qualities. Carrying out the “five leaders” training and driving the staff to train together and study problems together is an effective means to force the staff and commanders at all levels to generate capabilities.

Xia Yu, the staff officer of the brigade, once “blushed” in the “five leaders” training.

That time, he was picked by the brigade leader to answer questions, but because he did not have a deep grasp of the relevant knowledge, he was unable to get to the point. “At that time, I was so nervous that I was sweating coldly and really wanted to find a crack in the ground to crawl into.” Although this incident happened a long time ago, Xia Yu still remembers it vividly.

Learn from the pain. Whenever Xia Yu has time, he studies cutting-edge military knowledge, studies tactics and training methods, and often asks his comrades around him to give him questions on the spot to exercise his adaptability. It was another training day, and Xia Yu was picked by the brigade leader to answer questions again. This time, he won warm applause with his unique analysis and insights.

In the brigade, accelerating the improvement of capabilities and qualities has also become a conscious action of grassroots officers and men.

At the beginning of last year, Corporal Chen Jihao participated in the rotation training of squad leaders organized by the brigade. When he entered the rotation training team, he was infected by the strong learning atmosphere. The team members practiced skills, professional skills, and command during the day, and memorized theories, wrote lesson plans, and prepared teaching aids at night. In the corridors and on the playground, everyone can be seen studying seriously everywhere, and everyone is trying hard to learn real skills and get good results. Recalling the scene at that time, Chen Jihao said: “It felt like fighting every day.” After the rotation training, Chen Jihao’s ability and quality have been greatly improved. Last year, he achieved excellent results in the teaching competition organized by the brigade. This year, he set a new goal for himself: strive to become an excellent “four-skill” coach as soon as possible. With the improvement of ability and quality, officers and men are more and more confident to win. In recent years, the brigade has successfully completed many major tasks assigned by superiors. “At present, the goal of building the army for 100 years has reached the tough period of hard struggle and the sprint period of refueling and pressure. We must charge hard and resolutely complete the tasks assigned by the party and the people.” The leader of the brigade said. When the reporter finished the interview and left the brigade, he happened to see a group of officers and men marching in neat steps, singing “Warrior’s Battle Song” towards the training ground. The loud singing echoed in the camp for a long time.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16377876.html

第 77 集团军某旅：”沉浸帮建”打造过硬战斗堡垒

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“沉浸帮建”打造过硬战斗堡垒

——第 77 集团军某旅提高动散条件下基层党组织抓建质效的探索实践

■解放军报记者　张磊峰　王　越



第 77 集团军某旅开展空地协同训练，党员骨干带头冲锋。　许晓宇摄

编者按　基层单位类型多样、使命任务日趋多元、人员构成相对复杂……改革调整以来，各部队执行战备演训、抢险救灾、应急备勤等任务更加频繁，如何在常态动散条件下实现精准、长久、有效的抓建，成为各级党组织普遍面临的一个现实课题。部队越是动态分散，基层党组织越要发挥”主心骨”作用。为此，第 77 集团军某旅党委坚持从完善抓建机制上寻求破解办法，探索开展”沉浸帮建”，党委委员下沉一线、靠前指导，帮助基层党组织进一步理顺思路、带好队伍、解决难题，基层党组织统筹全局、精准抓建、夯基固本的能力得到进一步提升。他们的实践有一定借鉴意义。

关键词 加强统筹

组织领导全覆盖无盲区

去年初，第 77 集团军某旅某营炊事员小吴随队赴某点位执行专项任务。临近年终，随着旅年度表彰奖励工作的展开，小吴总感觉心里”不太踏实”。

完成任务出色、能力素质突出、模范带头作用发挥较好……在身边战友看来，小吴获评”四有”优秀士兵应该没有什么问题。然而小吴感到，他所在的临时党支部虽认可其工作表现，但并没有推荐权；而能够推荐自己的党支部，又不一定全面了解自己的成绩和表现。因此，自己不仅没优势，还可能在评比中”吃亏”。

在该旅，类似小吴这样的官兵不在少数。能不能从偏远点位和临时任务中脱颖而出，获得党组织和战友们的认可，是他们关注的一个现实问题。

“营一级党委作为’中坚力量’，要做到有责有权、责权统一。特别是热点敏感事项上，更要注重加强统筹、把握全局。”该旅党委领导告诉记者，他们着眼工作难同步、节奏难把控等特点，通过”沉浸式”跟踪指导，帮助营级党委立足克服”工、学、训、建”的矛盾困难，探索建立起一套行之有效、科学管用的机制。比如分片负责，列席基层会议，推荐并指定思想成熟、能力过硬、作风扎实、责任心强的党员骨干担任临时党小组长，负责抓好任务保障和全面建设；交班统筹，定期驻点办公，用好交班会制度，安排部署工作、协调矛盾

困难；请示报告，积极对接协调，收集整理临时党组织的任务进展、矛盾困难等情况，并及时与上级机关沟通对接，帮助尽快解决现实困难，等等。

去年底，小吴所在营成立专项考评小组，通过电话问询、资料查阅、问卷调研等方式，对全营涉及表彰奖励且长期在外执行任务的官兵进行了一次全面考评。最终，小吴凭借出色表现，被评为”四有”优秀士兵。如今，小吴工作干劲更足，模范带头作用更加突出。

“部队常态动散，营党委作为’前沿指挥所’，要发挥好’关键部位’的’关键作用’，当好部队全面建设的连接枢纽，确保任务开展到哪里，组织触角就延伸到哪里。”该旅一名党委领导介绍，他们着眼任务期间混编抽组、点多面广的实际，按照”伴随点位建、紧盯任务走、跟着人员动”的原则，做好”沉浸式”指导、”嵌入式”帮建等工作，常态运行好正式和临时两套组织架构——对野外驻训、联演联训等人员较多的方向，成立临时党支部，并指定营党委委员担任临时党支部书记；对接装送装、抢险救灾等人员较少的分队，按需组成临时党小组，由党务工作经验丰富的党员骨干担任临时党小组组长，确保组织的全面领导和临时组织的一线指导统一协调。

一次，某营留守分队承担上级交给的试点建设任务。面对工程建设、氛围改造、飞行保障等多项任务，该营党委不等不靠、积极统筹，赋予临时党支部相关职能，明确任务标准、把住时间节点。同时，指定党委成员分头嵌入一线、各司其职、包干指导，确保试点建设任务运转有序、高效推进，取得良好效果。

关键词 精准发力

既要”输血”更要”造血”

去年底，以往连续多年未评先进的某连取得长足进步，被表彰为”四铁”先进连队。

“如果没有上级党委的科学帮带和精准指导，我们很难打好这场’翻身仗’。”台下，该连党支部副书记韩冰深有感触。他清楚，连队的建设发展离不开全连官兵共同努力，更离不开上级党委深入一线把脉问诊，沉在前端精准发力，持续有力开展帮建的探索实践。

前年，韩冰从旅机关调整到该连任职。和他同行的，还有负责对口帮建的该旅党委书记。起初，党委书记并没有急于让他踢”头三脚”，而是坚持吃住在班排、调研在一线，结合旅党委对全面建设靠后单位开展的”过支部”活动，对连队进行了一次全面彻底的”扫描”。

“连队人员类别多样，有的党员骨干教育管理顾虑较多，放不开手脚”“在外执行任务时，少数同志’临时’观念重，’组织’观念轻”……随着座谈调研深入，问题逐渐浮出水面。剖析这些问题，韩冰发现，一个很重要的原因在于连队党组织作用发挥不够好，在制度执行、组织运行、责任落实等方面不同程度存在宽松软问题。

为帮助该连打好”翻身仗”，旅党委书记持续开展”沉浸式”调研，靠前指导、挂钩帮建，经常与连队党支部共同探讨抓建薄弱问题，理清工作思路；全过程参与”过支部”活动，定期召开按纲抓建形势分析会，帮助支部梳理阶段重点，确定工作目标，研商具体举措；加强审核把关，从调整计划方案到研究评比措施，从正规各项秩序到跟踪督导推进，党委书记嵌入”时度效”各个环节，在”定人、定时、定责”中，形成”常委带头、各级联动、末端落实”的责任闭环。

基层要过硬，既靠上级指导”输血”，更靠强化自建”造血”。结合上级帮建，该连党支部着眼人才队伍建设”青黄不接”“人才断茬”、个别关键岗位捉襟见肘的情况，着眼长远、体系规划，通过开展”师带徒”“老带新”等活动，为官兵量身制订成才帮带规划，缩减了人才培养周期，很快实现了人才骨干的有序接替，党支部建设和人才队伍建设同频共振。

关键词 夯基固本

紧盯经常性基础性工作下苦功使长劲

采访期间，前些年一份由某连官兵填写的”伙食满意度评价”，引起了记者注意。评价显示，官兵满意度不高，有人在建议栏中反映：”食谱制订’一厢情愿’，经济民主组很少征集大家的意见……”

采访时，一名连队支委坦言，当时无论是军人委员会还是团支部，在官兵心中”存在感”都不算高。了解情况后，该旅党委研究开出”药方”：以组织联建推动基层自建，引导激励基层”三大组织”发挥作用，常态收集官兵意见建议并纳入党支部决策，通过党建带团建、团建促党建，凝聚兵心、提振士气。经过有效整改，该连官兵满意度显著提升。

“党的执政根基在基层，要持之以恒抓基础，靶向发力补短板，使每个基层党组织都成为坚强的战斗堡垒。”一名旅党委成员告诉记者，在落实组织制度的实践中，个别任务分队容易出现统筹力度不够、工作衔接不畅、创新意识不强等问题。比如，个别单位抓建力度不够一致，有的连队成为”示范窗口”、有的则连续多年未评先进；个别党员外出执行任务向组织汇报思想时流于形式，贴合任务不够紧、触及思想不够深；个别党支部班子成员缺乏”主人翁”意识，对党支部开展组织生活方面主动思考不够，存在被动应付、得过且过的等靠思想……

“只有紧盯经常性基础性工作下苦功、使长劲，才能垒土成山、行稳致远。”该旅党委结合蹲连住班时机，指定党委委员落实”责任包干制”，开展挂钩帮建和下沉指导，并围绕基层党组织建设薄弱环节，举一反三开展工作。

负责帮建某营的旅政治工作部主任告诉记者，他抽出一段时间铆在一线开展”沉浸式”帮建，与基层党组织一起研究战备训练、组织生活和全面建设等方面精准帮建计划，既查短板、

又树标杆，推动基层党组织建设全面提档升级。去年底，该营被集团军表彰为”四铁”先进单位，所属某连也因全面建设过硬荣立集体三等功。

前段时间，该旅受命抽组分队赴国外参加某联演任务。针对人员多、分布散、任务重等实际，他们探索形成分片包干、分工合作、分类指导的有益做法，任务分队各临时党支部结合实际统抓片区各项工作，积极研究制订人员管控、机务保障、警戒防卫、涉外交往等 4 类规范，选派干部骨干分头督导落实。任务期间，各片区定期线上对接工作、共享信息、交流问题，及时发现并补齐工作短板，最终高标准完成了联演任务。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 77th Group Army: “Immersed in Helping to Build” to Create a Strong Battle Fortress

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“Immersed in helping to build” to create a strong battle fortress

——The exploration and practice of a certain brigade of the 77th Group Army to improve the quality and efficiency of grassroots party organizations under the conditions of dispersion

■ PLA Daily reporter Zhang Leifeng Wang Yue

A certain brigade of the 77th Group Army carried out air-ground coordination training, and the backbone party members took the lead in the charge. Photo by Xu Xiaoyu

Editor’s note: The types of grassroots units are diverse, the missions and tasks are becoming more diverse, and the personnel composition is relatively complex... Since the reform and adjustment, various troops have performed combat readiness exercises, disaster relief, emergency standby and other tasks more frequently. How to achieve accurate, long-term and effective construction under normal conditions of dispersion has become a realistic issue faced by party organizations at all levels. The more dynamically dispersed the troops are, the more the grassroots party organizations must play the role of “backbone”. To this end, the Party Committee of a brigade of the 77th Group Army insisted on seeking solutions from improving the mechanism of grasping and building, exploring the implementation of “immersion and helping to build”, and the Party Committee members went down to the front line and provided guidance to help grassroots party organizations further sort out ideas, lead the team, and solve problems. The ability of grassroots party organizations to coordinate the overall situation, grasp construction accurately, and consolidate the foundation has been further improved. Their practice has certain reference significance.

Keywords Strengthening overall planning

Organizational leadership covers all aspects without blind spots

At the beginning of last year, Xiao Wu, a cook of a battalion of a brigade of the 77th Group Army, went to a certain point with the team to perform a special task. Near the end of the year, as the brigade's annual commendation and reward work was carried out, Xiao Wu always felt "not very at ease" in his heart.

Excellent completion of tasks, outstanding ability and quality, and good exemplary role... In the eyes of his comrades, Xiao Wu should have no problem in being rated as an excellent soldier with "four qualities". However, Xiao Wu felt that although his temporary party branch recognized his work performance, it did not have the right to recommend; and the party branch that could recommend him did not necessarily have a comprehensive understanding of his achievements and performance. Therefore, not only did he have no advantage, but he might also "suffer losses" in the evaluation.

In the brigade, there are many officers and men like Xiao Wu. Whether they can stand out from remote locations and temporary tasks and gain recognition from the party organization and comrades is a practical issue they are concerned about.

"As the 'backbone force', the battalion-level party committee must have responsibilities and powers, and unify responsibilities and powers. Especially on hot and sensitive issues, we must pay more attention to strengthening coordination and grasping the overall situation." The leaders of the brigade's party committee told reporters that they focused on the characteristics of difficult synchronization of work and difficult rhythm control, and through "immersive" tracking and guidance, helped the battalion-level party committee to overcome the contradictions and difficulties of "work, study, training, and construction" and explore and establish a set of effective, scientific and practical mechanisms. For example, they are responsible for different areas, attend grassroots meetings, recommend and designate party members with mature ideas, strong abilities, solid work style, and strong sense of responsibility as temporary party group leaders, responsible for ensuring tasks and comprehensive construction; handover coordination, regular on-site office, make good use of the handover meeting system, arrange and deploy work, and coordinate contradictions and difficulties; ask for instructions and reports, actively connect and coordinate, collect and organize the progress of tasks, contradictions and difficulties of temporary party organizations, and communicate and connect with higher authorities in a timely manner to help solve practical difficulties as soon as possible, etc.

At the end of last year, Xiao Wu's battalion set up a special assessment team, which conducted a comprehensive assessment of the officers and men in the battalion who were involved in commendations and rewards and who were on long-term missions outside through telephone inquiries, data review, questionnaire surveys, etc. In the end, Xiao Wu was rated as an excellent soldier with "four qualities" for his outstanding performance. Now, Xiao Wu is more motivated at work and his exemplary role is more prominent.

"The troops are in regular movement and dispersion. The battalion party committee, as the 'frontline command post', must play a 'key role' in the 'key position' and serve as a connecting

hub for the comprehensive construction of the troops, ensuring that the organization's tentacles extend to wherever the mission is carried out." A party committee leader of the brigade introduced that they focused on the reality of mixed formations and multiple points and wide areas during the mission, and in accordance with the principle of "building with points, keeping a close eye on the tasks, and following the movement of personnel", they did a good job of "immersive" guidance and "embedded" assistance, and operated the formal and temporary organizational structures normally - for the directions with more personnel such as field training, joint exercises and joint training, a temporary party branch was established, and a member of the battalion party committee was designated as the secretary of the temporary party branch; for the detachments with fewer personnel such as equipment delivery, emergency rescue and disaster relief, a temporary party group was formed as needed, and the backbone party members with rich experience in party affairs served as the leader of the temporary party group to ensure the unified coordination of the overall leadership of the organization and the front-line guidance of the temporary organization.

Once, a battalion's left-behind detachment undertook the pilot construction task assigned by the superior. Faced with multiple tasks such as engineering construction, atmosphere transformation, and flight support, the battalion party committee did not wait or rely on others, but actively coordinated, gave the temporary party branch relevant functions, clarified the task standards, and grasped the time nodes. At the same time, designated party committee members were embedded in the front line, each performing their duties, and taking full responsibility for guidance to ensure that the pilot construction tasks were carried out in an orderly and efficient manner and achieved good results.

Keywords Precise efforts

It is necessary to "transfuse blood" and "make blood"

At the end of last year, a certain company that had not been rated as advanced for many years in a row made great progress and was commended as an advanced company with "four irons".

"Without the scientific help and precise guidance of the superior party committee, it would be difficult for us to win this "turnaround battle." Offstage, Han Bing, deputy secretary of the company's party branch, was deeply touched. He knew that the construction and development of the company could not be separated from the joint efforts of all the officers and men of the company, and it was even more inseparable from the superior party committee's in-depth diagnosis and diagnosis of the front line, sinking into the front line to make precise efforts, and continuously and effectively carry out the exploration and practice of helping to build.

The year before last, Han Bing was transferred from the brigade headquarters to the company. Accompanying him was the secretary of the brigade party committee who was responsible for the counterpart help. At first, the party secretary was not in a hurry to let him take the "first three steps", but insisted on eating and living in the squad and conducting research on the front line. In combination with the "passing the branch" activities carried out by the brigade party committee

for the units lagging behind in comprehensive construction, a comprehensive and thorough “scan” of the company was carried out.

“The company’s personnel are diverse, and some party members have many concerns about education and management, and they can’t let go.” “When performing tasks outside, a few comrades have a strong sense of “temporary” and a weak sense of “organization”...” As the discussion and research deepened, the problems gradually surfaced. Analyzing these problems, Han Bing found that a very important reason is that the role of the company’s party organization is not well played, and there are different degrees of looseness and softness in the implementation of the system, organizational operation, and responsibility fulfillment.

In order to help the company win the “turnaround battle”, the brigade party committee secretary continued to carry out “immersive” research, provide guidance and help with construction, and often discuss weak points with the company party branch to clarify work ideas; participate in the “passing the branch” activities throughout the process, hold regular situation analysis meetings to help the branch sort out the key points of the stage, determine work goals, and discuss specific measures; strengthen review and control, from adjusting plans to studying evaluation measures, from formalizing various orders to tracking and supervising the promotion, the party committee secretary is embedded in all links of “time, degree and effect”, and in “fixing people, timing and responsibilities”, a closed loop of responsibility of “standing committee members taking the lead, linkage at all levels, and implementation at the end” is formed.

To be strong at the grassroots level, it depends not only on the “blood transfusion” of the superior’s guidance, but also on strengthening self-construction “blood production”. Combined with the help from the superiors, the party branch of the company focused on the situation of “lack of successors” and “talent gap” in the construction of the talent team, and the shortage of some key positions. Focusing on the long-term and system planning, through carrying out activities such as “master-apprentice” and “old-new”, the company tailored the talent training plan for officers and men, shortened the talent training cycle, and quickly realized the orderly succession of talent backbones. The construction of the party branch and the construction of the talent team resonated at the same frequency.

Keywords Lay a solid foundation

Focus on regular basic work and work hard to make long-term efforts

During the interview, a “food satisfaction evaluation” filled out by officers and men of a certain company a few years ago attracted the attention of reporters. The evaluation shows that the officers and men are not satisfied. Some people reflected in the suggestion column: “The recipe is formulated ‘one-sidedly’, and the economic democracy group rarely solicits everyone’s opinions...”

During the interview, a company branch committee member admitted that at that time, whether it was the military committee or the regiment branch, the “sense of existence” in the hearts of officers and men was not high. After understanding the situation, the brigade party committee studied and

prescribed a “prescription”: promote grassroots self-construction through organizational joint construction, guide and encourage the grassroots “three major organizations” to play their role, regularly collect opinions and suggestions from officers and men and incorporate them into the decision-making of the party branch, and promote party building through party building to unite the soldiers and boost morale. After effective rectification, the satisfaction of the officers and men of the company has been significantly improved.

“The ruling foundation of the party is at the grassroots level. We must persist in grasping the foundation, target efforts to make up for shortcomings, and make each grassroots party organization a strong fighting fortress.” A member of the brigade party committee told reporters that in the practice of implementing the organizational system, individual task teams are prone to problems such as insufficient coordination, poor work connection, and weak innovation awareness. For example, some units did not have consistent efforts to build the company, some companies became “demonstration windows”, and some companies did not receive advanced awards for many years; some party members were superficial in reporting their thoughts to the organization when they went out to perform tasks, and they did not fit the tasks closely enough and did not touch their thoughts deeply enough; some members of the party branch lacked a sense of “ownership”, did not actively think about the party branch’s organizational life, and had a passive coping and muddle-headed mentality...

“Only by focusing on regular basic work and working hard and making long-term efforts can we build a mountain of earth and move forward steadily.” The brigade’s party committee, in conjunction with the opportunity of squatting in the company, designated party committee members to implement the “responsibility package system”, carry out linked construction and sinking guidance, and carry out work around the weak links in the construction of grassroots party organizations.

The director of the brigade’s political work department, who was responsible for helping to build a battalion, told reporters that he took some time to carry out “immersive” construction at the front line, and worked with grassroots party organizations to study precise construction plans in combat readiness training, organizational life and comprehensive construction, to check shortcomings and set benchmarks, and promote the comprehensive upgrading of grassroots party organization construction. At the end of last year, the battalion was commended by the group army as an advanced unit of “Four Irons”, and a company under it was also awarded the third-class collective merit for its comprehensive construction.

Some time ago, the brigade was ordered to draw a team to go abroad to participate in a joint exercise mission. In view of the reality of large number of personnel, scattered distribution, and heavy tasks, they explored and formed a beneficial practice of piecemeal contracting, division of labor and cooperation, and classified guidance. The temporary party branches of the task team combined the actual situation to grasp the work of the area, actively studied and formulated four types of norms such as personnel control, maintenance support, alert defense, and foreign

exchanges, and selected cadres and backbones to supervise the implementation separately. During the mission, each area regularly connected work online, shared information, and exchanged problems, timely discovered and made up for work shortcomings, and finally completed the joint exercise mission with high standards.

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军营观察丨飞行训练场走来”抓训智囊团”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张宇驰 童祖静 邢 沛 刘 兵 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-04-01

集智破解直升机攻击难关

■邢 沛 解放军报特约记者 童祖静

“位某高地反斜面目标，前出搜索！”初春时节，夜色如墨，陆军某陆航旅一场实战化训练正在进行。

飞行员驾驶直升机在空中完成一套高难度战术动作后，精准锁定目标。

这一套新战术动作的主创者，正是该旅”抓训智囊团”成员——某营飞行教员滕勇。

“在山地攻防战斗中，反斜面目标位于背向进攻方向的一侧山坡，过去直升机只能采用迂回进攻的方式展开打击，容易被’敌’发现，这一直都是直升机作战的难点。”滕教员告诉记者，去年一次实战化训练中，该旅就有多个机组被”敌”在反斜面部署的低空防空武器”重创”。

破解”反斜面之困”，消灭”山那边”的目标，该旅调集多专业骨干组成的”抓训智囊团”，再度发挥重要作用。滕教员和其他”抓训智囊团”成员在反复征求飞行员意见和综合考虑武器装备作战性能后，紧贴实战需要设计和升级战术动作，形成新战法。

“山谷中，面对山体如何隐蔽跃升”“跃升时，如何规避火力打击”“跃升后，如何第一时间发现目标”……面对多个实战运用难题，滕教员和其他”抓训智囊团”成员日夜奋战，梳理出 5 类 26 种典型作战场景深入展开细致研究，并借助飞行战术模拟训练系统反复检验。他们将针对性训练细化为”理论学研、模拟试训、实装带飞、实弹检验”4 个阶段，逐步提升训练难度，在循序渐进中帮助飞行员掌握作战技巧。

滕教员告诉记者，他们在研究探索中，还借鉴拉力赛副驾驶提供导航的模式，大幅提升了训练精确度。

如今，在”抓训智囊团”的推动下，新的战术动作已多次在训练中进行验证，既有效破解了”反斜面之困”，又联动推进多个战法创新，打开了训练新局面。

飞行训练场走来”抓训智囊团”

■张宇驰 解放军报特约记者 童祖静



陆军某陆航旅组织直升机海上训练。 解放军报特约通讯员 张欢朋摄

集智更利于攻关，”众人拾柴”才能”火焰高”

说起”抓训智囊团”的诞生过程，陆军某陆航旅领导提起了一次难题攻关经历。

一次实弹射击考核，某直升机连连长郭恒龙担任裁判组成员。他发现，在较为复杂的条件下，其他弹种成绩尚可，但某型火箭弹射击精度波动较大，命中率忽高忽低。

复盘总结会上，郭恒龙提出了一个问题：如何在复杂条件下稳定该型火箭弹命中率？

可是问题抛出后，一时并没有找到很好的对策。

不久，郭恒龙受领任务，代表旅队参加大项训练活动。他将带领机组，完成对”敌”地面目标的火力打击任务。

在进行作战筹划时，郭恒龙发现：战场环境较为复杂，目标性质类型多样，仅依靠空地导弹难以摧毁所有目标，费效比也并不科学。此时，该型火箭弹命中率的问题又一次摆在了他们面前。机组成员认真研究偏差值，详细分析影响因素，全力查找影响命中率的”症结”。

在实飞训练的模拟攻击中，郭恒龙发现瞄准目标时，直升机机体受多种因素影响会产生一定晃动，可能会导致激光测距发生偏移。

“火箭弹命中率低的问题可能是距离测量不准导致的。”经过研究论证，他们发现在特定条件下射击时，直升机机体哪怕只有轻微的晃动，弹着点都有可能产生不小的误差。

为解决这一问题，该旅飞行骨干和技术骨干汇聚一堂，通过对武器设备原理进行研究分析，决定改变以往瞄准、测距的一贯做法，创新提出了一整套新的射击方法，使直升机测距摆脱机体晃动影响。

在后来的大项训练任务中，该旅实弹射击取得”满堂彩”，官兵们自主创新的”精准攻击法”逐渐应用开来。

“集智更利于攻关，’众人拾柴’才能’火焰高’。”此次经历，让该旅党委有了一个共识：加快实现军事训练转型升级，必须有一支理论功底深、专业技术精、创新意识强的骨干团队。

为此，该旅结合自身训练特点，采取”个人申请、营连推荐、资质审查、综合考评、资质认证”的步骤，遴选飞行、机务、通信、气象等专业骨干组成”抓训智囊团”，作为旅党委领战抓训的”参谋”“助手”。

在旅领导直接调动下，团队成员一线参训跟训，强化训练指导和过程监督，有效提升了部队战备训练水平。记者了解到，”抓训智囊团”运行一年后，全旅有 20 余名官兵在上级比武活动中摘金夺银，该旅先后被陆军表彰为”战备工作先进单位”“装备工作先进单位”。

哪里有训练难题，”外脑”就链接到哪里

走下战机，飞行骨干王晋博已完成当日飞行计划，然而他并没有休息。跑道旁，他时而拿起秒表计时，时而带上相机跑向降落点，认真观察每架战机起飞和降落。

“飞机降落时，机身姿态保持不够平稳，轮胎接地过于粗猛。”当日飞行训练讲评会上，王晋博投影出一张降落点图片，对轮胎摩擦痕迹进行分析。讲台下，被讲评的机组成员认真记录问题，研究整改措施。

作为首批改装某型直升机的飞行员，王晋博不仅自身飞行技术过硬，还是优秀的飞行教员，曾带教出不少飞行骨干。像王晋博这样的骨干在该旅不乏其人，他们被吸纳进”抓训智囊团”，在抓好自身训练的同时当好”参谋”“助手”，辅助旅党委抓好部队练兵备战工作。

该旅领导告诉记者，”抓训智囊团”成员大部分是营连骨干人才，通过在全旅层面加强资源统筹，发挥他们身处训练一线的优势，让旅党委领战抓训的触角向末端延伸。

为此，他们调整飞行训练指挥组人员编成，采取轮流值班的方式，安排”抓训智囊团”对应的专业小组进场跟训，全程指导督导训练开展，并对当日飞行训练各要素履职情况进行讲评，助力部队解决训练难题。

在该旅组织的每周训练分析会上，需要对本周飞行训练进行集中讲评，并对下周飞行训练进行研究筹划和要点提示。”抓训智囊团”成员的发言常常是”重头戏”。

“五六分钟的发言看似简单，却需要大量的数据和事例支撑，才能提出管用的建议。”王晋博告诉记者，一周紧张忙碌的飞行训练结束后，不少战友都已就寝入睡，而自己经常在飞参判读室挑灯夜战。

在一次实弹射击训练中，多枚空地导弹未命中目标。精确制导武器为何没有命中？这个结果让官兵出乎意料，大家纷纷把目光转向”抓训智囊团”，期待他们在周讲评会上拨开”迷雾”。

深夜，飞参判读室灯火通明。飞行骨干史军滔一帧一帧回放画面，一组一组判读飞行参数，气象预报师仔细分析当日天气情况对导弹的影响，弹药负责人积极对接厂家，进一步查找原因……

“通过观察分析，可能是由于目标位置特殊，攻击距离较近，加上风向、地形等因素影响，第一发导弹命中后产生火焰、粉尘等干扰物质，对后续导弹造成干扰，导致命中率降低。”在当周的训练分析会上，史军滔的分析发言，为解决问题打开了”突破口”。

哪里有训练难题，”外脑”就链接到哪里。前不久一次旅党委议战议训会上，如何提升火力打击效率被列为重点课题，列席的”抓训智囊团”成员围绕课题积极发言，提出解决措施。

在随后的攻关研究中，史军滔带领攻关小组根据目标性质，采取不同高度、不同距离和不同攻击方式进行检验性射击，广泛收集整理多组数据，结合射击结果进行深入研究分析，一套火力打击效率更高的组合攻击新方法应运而生。

为进一步激发”抓训智囊团”的创新活力和训练热情，该旅党委尝试用主创人员姓名来命名各类战法打法。

“是谁创新的战法，就用谁的名字命名。”“抓训智囊团”成员们深入练兵场摸实情、谋实策，扭住影响备战打仗的瓶颈问题集智攻关，”严科教学法”“张景导气法”等一批成果也随之”诞生”，部队战斗力基础不断夯实。

“抓训智囊团”运行以来，骨干成员常态参加教学研讨、考核督导和难点攻关等活动，梳理总结的多项抓训经验在旅党委议战议训会上被采纳。

辅助领战抓训，要有”本领恐慌”，必须主动突破自我

在飞行模拟训练中心，飞行员张灏在模拟舱内时而”驾机穿越山谷”，时而”与’敌’展开空中格斗”……”抓训智囊团”成员雒星身在指挥中心，通过大屏观看飞行训练全程。

“飞行状态没保持好，原因是压杆蹬舵力度稍大了些。”张灏的训练一结束，雒星就拿到了飞行参数评估报告表，对照图表上的数据曲线进行飞行人员能力分析。而这些新鲜出炉的数据，经过梳理总结后，都会第一时间呈到旅党委议战议训会上，成为旅党委研究训练形势的重要依据。

“以往飞行教学主要依靠手把手带教，效益并不高。”雒星告诉记者，为此，”抓训智囊团”主动联系厂家院所，与”外脑”组网，携手开发战术模拟训练系统，预设不同地域空域、不同对抗条件和不同电磁环境的模拟战场，组织开展多个新课目训练。

未来战场瞬息万变，战斗进程明显加快，装备抢救抢修效率必须跟上作战节奏。记者在该旅机务训练中心看到，旅保障部领导正在督导一场直升机线路故障排除训练。

一名航电师拿着平板电脑，采用”抓训智囊团”成员、机务骨干郑玮自主研究的”智能化通断测试系统”，接上插头插针，屏幕上很快就出现指示，电缆通断的具体位置一目了然。

以往排查线路故障位置需要更换机载设备，严重影响抢修效率。郑玮带领战友将分离式布线图进行系统整合，搭建新系统，通过数千次测试论证，通断测试准确度达 90%以上。

“创新连着部队战斗力，哪怕一点点的错漏都不能有。”就在大家准备申报成果时，郑玮却叫了”暂停”：10%的失败概率不排除，贻误战机的后果不堪设想。随后的 300 多个日夜里，郑玮带领战友潜心研究，认真分析影响精准度的诸多因素，并逐一消除或降低。

“辅助领战抓训，要有’本领恐慌’，必须主动突破自我。”这是”抓训智囊团”成员们的共识。

前段时间，部队改装某型直升机。”关键时刻必须挺出来！”新装备集成化程度高，综合航电系统复杂，座舱结构也发生较大变化，”抓训智囊团”成员率先踏上改装之旅。

改装队伍中，特级飞行员卢陶是年龄最大的飞行员，机械师韩北君是年龄最大的”老空勤”。作为”抓训智囊团”成员，他们虽然经验丰富，但体力、精力和记忆力都不比年轻时候，面对系统复杂、操控陌生、风险未知的新机型，他们选择下”苦功夫”“笨功夫”。

经过日日夜夜的辛苦付出，卢陶和韩北君成为全旅第一个完成首飞的机组，改装团队在短时间内就完成了第一批战机的试飞交接，连厂家都感到”了不起”。在”抓训智囊团”成员带教下，大批飞行人员顺利完成改装，新课目训练成效取得突破。

骨干团队勇于攻关，党委领战坚强有力。该旅领导告诉记者，他们将持续深化前期做法，进一步建强壮大”抓训智囊团”，助推部队建设转型，加速提升实战能力。

（本版人名均为化名，采访中得到孙宏平、袁诚、代建华大力协助，特此致谢）

锐视点

畅通智慧转化链路

■刘 兵

古人云：”能用众力，则无敌于天下矣；能用众智，则无畏于圣人矣。”历史一再证明，最富有创造力的解决方案往往孕育于基层实践的沃土之中。而在决策学中的”群体智慧”理论，说的也是在众人参与论证下，个体智慧得以聚合，抵消偏见、修正错误。

立足训练执勤一线、身处备战打仗前沿，基层官兵作为武器装备的操作者、战法训法的实践者，其想法往往最符合部队实际，也最贴近战位需要。但是个人智慧总有一定局限性，

再有经验的维修骨干，也不可能精通所有排除故障的方法，运用基层智慧集智攻关战训难题，有助于推动部队战斗力建设提质增效。正如一位学者感叹的那样：”用好群众智慧，整个世界就是你的智囊团！”

建立开放包容的参与机制，群体智慧才能发挥真正威力。搭建对话平台，形成常态化意见收集网络，营造”人人皆可建言”的氛围；打破专业壁垒，让不同专业之间产生思想碰撞，吸收借鉴经验方法；善于梳理分析，从大量的群体智慧中，寻找关键有用信息，服务战训难题解决。

群体智慧的作用发挥，最终还是要看战训效能转化比，否则也只是纸上谈兵。形成智慧转化的畅通链路，需要打造”创新共享平台”，让分散的基层智慧得以汇聚、碰撞、进化；需要建立价值转化机制，通过”实践—理论—效能”的良性循环，将群体智慧转化为战斗力提升动能；需要树立动态更新理念，及时吸收新观念、新想法，定期完善更新”成果库”，做到与时俱进地转化运用。

未来战场具有鲜明的”智战”特点，群体智慧是科学决策的重要支撑。基层官兵位于军事斗争准备最前沿，善于倾听一线的想法，想方设法”借智”“集智”，努力实现众筹与众创并举，才能在关键时刻精准施策、决战决胜。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation 丨”Training Think Tank” Comes to the Flight Training Ground

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Yuchi, Tong Zujing, Xing Pei, Liu Bing Editor: Sun Yue Release: 2025-04-01

Collective wisdom to solve the difficulties of helicopter attack

■Xing Pei, People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Tong Zujing

“A target on the reverse slope of a certain highland, go forward to search!” In early spring, the night is as dark as ink, and a combat training of a certain army aviation brigade is underway.

After the pilot completed a set of difficult tactical actions in the air, he accurately locked the target.

The creator of this new set of tactical actions is a member of the brigade’s “Training Think Tank” - a flight instructor of a certain battalion, Teng Yong.

“In mountain offensive and defensive battles, the reverse slope target is located on the side of the hillside facing away from the attack direction. In the past, helicopters could only launch attacks in a roundabout way, which was easy to be discovered by the ‘enemy’. This has always been a difficulty in helicopter operations.” Instructor Teng told reporters that in a practical training last year, multiple crews of the brigade were “severely damaged” by the low-altitude air defense weapons deployed by the “enemy” on the reverse slope.

To solve the “reverse slope dilemma” and eliminate the targets “on the other side of the mountain”, the brigade mobilized a “training think tank” composed of multi-professional backbones, which once again played an important role. After repeatedly soliciting the opinions of pilots and comprehensively considering the combat performance of weapons and equipment, Instructor Teng and other members of the “training think tank” designed and upgraded tactical actions in line with actual combat needs to form new tactics.

“In the valley, how to hide and jump from the mountain”, “How to avoid fire attack when jumping”, “How to find the target in the first time after jumping”... Faced with multiple practical application problems, Instructor Teng and other members of the “training think tank” worked day and night to sort out 5 categories of 26 typical combat scenarios for in-depth and detailed research, and repeatedly tested with the help of the flight tactical simulation training system. They refined the targeted training into four stages of “theoretical research, simulation training, actual equipment and flight, and live ammunition testing”, gradually increasing the difficulty of training, and helping pilots master combat skills in a step-by-step manner. Instructor Teng told reporters that in their research and exploration, they also borrowed the navigation mode provided by the co-pilot of the rally, which greatly improved the accuracy of training. Today, under the promotion of the “training think tank”, new tactical actions have been verified in training many times, which not only effectively solved the “reverse slope dilemma”, but also promoted multiple tactics innovations in a coordinated manner, opening up a new situation for training. The “training think tank” came to the flight training ground

■ Zhang Yuchi, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily, Tong Zujing

An Army Aviation Brigade organized helicopter sea training. Photo by Zhang Huanpeng, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily

Gathering wisdom is more conducive to solving problems, and “many people add fuel to the fire” can “the flames are high”

Speaking of the birth process of the “training think tank”, the leader of an Army Aviation Brigade mentioned an experience of solving difficult problems.

In a live-fire shooting assessment, Guo Henglong, the commander of a helicopter company, served as a member of the referee group. He found that under more complex conditions, the results of other types of ammunition were acceptable, but the shooting accuracy of a certain type of rocket fluctuated greatly, and the hit rate fluctuated.

At the review summary meeting, Guo Henglong raised a question: How to stabilize the hit rate of this type of rocket under complex conditions?

However, after the question was raised, no good countermeasures were found for a while.

Soon, Guo Henglong accepted the task and represented the brigade to participate in major training activities. He will lead the crew to complete the firepower strike mission against the "enemy" ground targets.

When planning the operation, Guo Henglong found that the battlefield environment was relatively complex, the nature and types of targets were diverse, and it was difficult to destroy all targets by relying solely on air-to-ground missiles, and the cost-effectiveness ratio was not scientific. At this time, the problem of the hit rate of this type of rocket was once again placed before them. The crew members carefully studied the deviation value, analyzed the influencing factors in detail, and tried their best to find the "crux" that affected the hit rate.

In the simulated attack of the actual flight training, Guo Henglong found that when aiming at the target, the helicopter body would shake to a certain extent due to various factors, which might cause the laser ranging to deviate.

"The problem of low rocket hit rate may be caused by inaccurate distance measurement." After research and demonstration, they found that when shooting under certain conditions, even if the helicopter body only shook slightly, the impact point might have a significant error.

To solve this problem, the flight backbones and technical backbones of the brigade gathered together, and through research and analysis of the principles of weapons and equipment, they decided to change the previous practice of aiming and ranging, and innovatively proposed a whole set of new shooting methods to make the helicopter ranging free from the influence of body shaking.

In the subsequent major training tasks, the brigade's live-fire shooting achieved "full applause", and the officers and men' independently innovated "precision attack method" was gradually applied.

"Collective wisdom is more conducive to tackling key problems, and 'many people gather firewood' to 'burn high'." This experience has made the brigade's party committee reach a consensus: to accelerate the transformation and upgrading of military training, there must be a backbone team with deep theoretical foundation, professional skills and strong innovation awareness.

To this end, the brigade, in combination with its own training characteristics, adopted the steps of "personal application, battalion and company recommendation, qualification review, comprehensive assessment, and qualification certification" to select professional backbones such as flight, maintenance, communication, and meteorology to form a "training think tank" as the "staff" and "assistant" of the brigade party committee to lead the war and training.

Under the direct mobilization of the brigade leaders, team members participated in the training on the front line, strengthened training guidance and process supervision, and effectively improved the combat readiness training level of the troops. The reporter learned that after the "training think

tank" was put into operation for one year, more than 20 officers and men of the brigade won gold and silver medals in the superior competition activities. The brigade was successively commended by the Army as an "advanced unit for combat readiness" and "advanced unit for equipment work".

Wherever there is a training problem, the "external brain" will be linked there

After getting off the fighter plane, the flight backbone Wang Jinbo had completed the flight plan for the day, but he did not rest. Beside the runway, he sometimes picked up a stopwatch to time, and sometimes took a camera to run to the landing point, carefully observing the takeoff and landing of each helicopter.

"When the helicopter landed, the fuselage posture was not stable enough, and the tire grounding was too rough." At the flight training review meeting that day, Wang Jinbo projected a picture of the landing point and analyzed the tire friction marks. Under the podium, the crew members who were reviewed carefully recorded the problems and studied rectification measures.

As one of the first pilots to modify a certain type of helicopter, Wang Jinbo not only has excellent flying skills, but is also an excellent flight instructor who has trained many flight backbones. There are many backbones like Wang Jinbo in the brigade. They are absorbed into the "training think tank" and serve as "staff" and "assistant" while doing a good job in their own training, assisting the brigade party committee in training and preparing for war.

The brigade leader told reporters that most of the members of the "training think tank" are backbone talents of battalions and companies. By strengthening resource coordination at the brigade level and giving full play to their advantages in the front line of training, the brigade party committee can extend its tentacles of leading the war and training to the end.

To this end, they adjusted the composition of the flight training command group, took turns on duty, arranged professional groups corresponding to the "training think tank" to enter the field to follow the training, guided and supervised the training throughout the process, and reviewed the performance of various elements of flight training on that day, helping the troops solve training problems.

At the weekly training analysis meeting organized by the brigade, it is necessary to conduct a centralized review of this week's flight training, and to study and plan and provide key points for next week's flight training. The speeches of the members of the "training think tank" are often the "highlights".

"A five- or six-minute speech may seem simple, but it requires a lot of data and examples to support effective suggestions." Wang Jinbo told reporters that after a week of intense flight training, many of his comrades had gone to bed, but he often worked late into the night in the flight reference interpretation room.

In a live-fire shooting training, several air-to-ground missiles missed the target. Why did the precision-guided weapons not hit? This result surprised the officers and men, and everyone turned

their attention to the “training think tank”, expecting them to clear the “fog” at the weekly review meeting.

Late at night, the flight reference interpretation room was brightly lit. Shi Juntao, a key flight member, played back the images frame by frame and interpreted the flight parameters in groups. The meteorologist carefully analyzed the impact of the weather conditions on the missiles. The person in charge of ammunition actively contacted the manufacturer to further find out the cause...

“Through observation and analysis, it may be due to the special location of the target, the short attack distance, and the influence of factors such as wind direction and terrain. After the first missile hit, it produced flames, dust and other interfering substances, which interfered with the subsequent missiles and reduced the hit rate.” At the training analysis meeting that week, Shi Juntao’s analysis opened a “breakthrough” for solving the problem.

Wherever there are training problems, the “external brain” will be linked there. At a brigade party committee meeting on war and training not long ago, how to improve the efficiency of firepower strikes was listed as a key topic. The members of the “training think tank” who attended the meeting actively spoke around the topic and proposed solutions.

In the subsequent research, Shi Juntao led the research team to conduct test shooting at different heights, distances and attack methods according to the nature of the target, widely collected and sorted out multiple sets of data, and conducted in-depth research and analysis based on the shooting results. A new method of combined attack with higher firepower strike efficiency came into being.

In order to further stimulate the innovative vitality and training enthusiasm of the “training think tank”, the brigade party committee tried to name various tactics and methods with the names of the main creators.

“Name it after whoever innovated the tactics.” The members of the “training think tank” went deep into the training ground to find out the real situation and make practical plans, focusing on the bottleneck problems that affect the preparation for war and tackling them with wisdom. A number of achievements such as “Yan Ke Teaching Method” and “Zhang Jing Qi Guiding Method” were also “born”, and the combat effectiveness of the troops was continuously consolidated.

Since the operation of the “training think tank”, key members have regularly participated in teaching seminars, assessment supervision and difficult problem-solving activities, and a number of training experiences summarized and sorted out were adopted at the brigade party committee’s war and training meeting.

To assist in leading the battle and training, we must have “skill panic” and must take the initiative to break through ourselves

In the flight simulation training center, pilot Zhang Hao sometimes “flies through the valley” in the simulation cabin, and sometimes “combats the enemy in the air”... Luo Xing, a member of the “training think tank”, is in the command center, watching the entire flight training on the big screen.

“The flight state was not maintained well because the pressure on the stick and the rudder was a little too strong.” As soon as Zhang Hao’s training was over, Luo Xing got the flight parameter evaluation report form and compared the data curve on the chart to analyze the flight personnel’s ability. After sorting and summarizing, these freshly baked data will be presented to the brigade party committee’s war and training meeting as soon as possible, becoming an important basis for the brigade party committee to study the training situation.

“In the past, flight teaching mainly relied on hand-to-hand teaching, and the efficiency was not high.” Luo Xing told reporters that for this reason, the “training think tank” took the initiative to contact manufacturers and institutes, networked with “external brains”, and worked together to develop a tactical simulation training system, preset simulated battlefields in different regional airspaces, different confrontation conditions and different electromagnetic environments, and organized training for multiple new subjects.

The battlefield of the future is changing rapidly, and the battle process is significantly accelerated. The efficiency of equipment rescue and repair must keep up with the pace of combat. The reporter saw at the brigade’s maintenance training center that the leader of the brigade’s support department was supervising a helicopter line troubleshooting training.

An avionics technician held a tablet computer and used the “intelligent on-off test system” independently researched by Zheng Wei, a member of the “training think tank” and a backbone of the maintenance team. After plugging the plug, the screen quickly showed the instructions, and the specific location of the cable on and off was clear at a glance.

In the past, it was necessary to replace the onboard equipment to check the location of the line fault, which seriously affected the efficiency of the repair. Zheng Wei led his comrades to integrate the separate wiring diagram into a system, build a new system, and through thousands of tests and demonstrations, the accuracy of the on-off test reached more than 90%.

“Innovation is connected to the combat effectiveness of the troops, and there can be no mistakes or omissions.” Just when everyone was about to report the results, Zheng Wei called a “pause”: the probability of failure of 10% cannot be ruled out, and the consequences of missing the fighter are unimaginable. In the following 300 days and nights, Zheng Wei led his comrades to concentrate on research, carefully analyze the many factors that affect accuracy, and eliminate or reduce them one by one.

“To assist the leadership of combat and training, we must have ‘skill panic’ and must take the initiative to break through ourselves.” This is the consensus of the members of the “training think tank”.

Some time ago, the troops modified a certain type of helicopter. “We must stand up at the critical moment!” The new equipment has a high degree of integration, a complex integrated avionics system, and a major change in the cockpit structure. The members of the “training think tank” took the lead in embarking on the modification journey.

Among the modification team, special pilot Lu Tao is the oldest pilot, and mechanic Han Beijun is the oldest "old aircrew". As members of the "training think tank", although they are experienced, their physical strength, energy and memory are not as good as when they were young. Faced with new models with complex systems, unfamiliar controls and unknown risks, they choose to work hard and do stupid work.

After hard workday and night, Lu Tao and Han Beijun became the first crew in the brigade to complete the first flight. The modification team completed the test flight handover of the first batch of fighters in a short time, which even the manufacturer felt was "amazing". Under the guidance of the members of the "training think tank", a large number of flight personnel successfully completed the modification, and the training results of the new subjects achieved breakthroughs.

The backbone team is brave to tackle key problems, and the party committee is strong and powerful in leading the battle. The leaders of the brigade told reporters that they will continue to deepen the previous practices, further strengthen the "training think tank", promote the transformation of the troops, and accelerate the improvement of actual combat capabilities.

(All names in this edition are pseudonyms. During the interview, Sun Hongping, Yuan Cheng, and Dai Jianhua provided great assistance, and special thanks are given)

Sharp Viewpoint

Smooth Wisdom Transformation Link

■Liu Bing

The ancients said: "If you can use the power of the masses, you will be invincible in the world; if you can use the wisdom of the masses, you will not be afraid of the saints." History has repeatedly proved that the most creative solutions are often nurtured in the fertile soil of grassroots practice. The theory of "group wisdom" in decision-making science also says that individual wisdom can be aggregated to offset prejudice and correct errors under the participation of everyone in argumentation.

Based on the front line of training and duty, and at the forefront of preparing for war, grassroots officers and men, as operators of weapons and equipment and practitioners of tactics and training methods, often have ideas that are most in line with the actual situation of the troops and are closest to the needs of the battle position. However, personal wisdom always has certain limitations. Even the most experienced maintenance backbones cannot be proficient in all troubleshooting methods. Using grassroots wisdom to collectively tackle combat and training problems will help promote the quality and efficiency of the troops' combat effectiveness. As one scholar lamented: "Use the wisdom of the masses well, and the whole world will be your think tank!"

Only by establishing an open and inclusive participation mechanism can group wisdom exert its true power. Build a dialogue platform, form a normalized opinion collection network, and create an atmosphere where "everyone can make suggestions"; break down professional barriers, allow

different professions to have ideological collisions, absorb and learn from experience and methods; be good at sorting out and analyzing, and find key and useful information from a large amount of group wisdom to serve the solution of combat and training problems.

The role of collective wisdom will ultimately depend on the conversion ratio of combat and training effectiveness, otherwise it will only be empty talk. To form a smooth link of wisdom conversion, it is necessary to create an “innovation sharing platform” to allow the scattered grassroots wisdom to converge, collide and evolve; it is necessary to establish a value conversion mechanism to transform collective wisdom into combat effectiveness through a virtuous cycle of “practice-theory-effectiveness”; it is necessary to establish a dynamic update concept, absorb new concepts and ideas in a timely manner, and regularly improve and update the “results library” to achieve transformation and application in line with the times.

The future battlefield has a distinct “smart war” feature, and collective wisdom is an important support for scientific decision-making. Grassroots officers and men are at the forefront of military struggle preparations. They are good at listening to the ideas of the front line, trying every means to “borrow wisdom” and “collect wisdom”, and strive to achieve crowdfunding and crowd innovation at the same time, so as to accurately implement policies and win decisive battles at critical moments.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16378157.html

雪域边关，查果拉哨所官兵的热血青春与坚守

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热血青春守边关

■左南星 刘煜钦 崔运红 摄影报道



巡逻途中，官兵攀爬积雪覆盖的山坡。



官兵开展刺杀操训练。



官兵精心种植的花草，为哨所带来了春意。



阳光房内，官兵休息时间下棋娱乐。

“大家注意安全，踩着我的脚印走……”

3 月中旬，喜马拉雅山脉北麓的群山之间，依然冰雪覆盖、寒气袭人。清晨，西藏军区查果拉哨所巡逻官兵，前往某山口执行巡逻任务。

查果拉，藏语意为”鲜花盛开的地方”，蕴含着对生命禁区的美好期望。然而在这片高原山巅，绿色植物只有在雨季才能星星点点看到，鲜花更是难得一见。虽然高寒缺氧，环境恶劣，一茬茬官兵却在这里斗志昂扬地坚守战位、戍守边关。近年来，在上级大力帮建下，哨所接通光缆电缆，修建了集生活、学习、娱乐等功能于一体的阳光房，官兵戍边条件显著改善。今年开春后，官兵还在室内种下一些花草，为哨所增添了几分春意。

积雪覆盖的乱石，深不见底的冰缝，陡峭湿滑的山坡……巡逻路上充满危险，大家小心翼翼，顶着凛冽寒风前进。经过几个小时的艰难跋涉，巡逻分队顺利抵达目标点位。官兵展开随身携带的一面国旗，表达对祖国的赤子情怀。山口地域寒风呼啸，五星红旗迎风飘展，鲜艳无比。

认真完成边情查勘、观察瞭望等任务后，巡逻分队踏上归途。”我站立的地方是中国，我用生命捍卫守候……”翻过一座山头，哨所依稀出现在眼前，巡逻官兵唱起战歌。歌声充满豪情，在群山之间回荡。

Google Translation

Snowy Border, the Passionate Youth and Perseverance of the Soldiers at Chagola Post

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zuo Nanxing Liu Yuqin Cui Yunhong Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-01

Passionate youth guards the border

■ Zuo Nanxing Liu Yuqin Cui Yunhong Photo report

During the patrol, the soldiers climbed the snow-covered hillside.

The soldiers conducted assassination training.

The flowers and plants carefully planted by the soldiers brought spring to the post.

In the sunroom, the soldiers played chess for entertainment during their rest time.

“Everyone pay attention to safety, follow my footsteps...”

In mid-March, the mountains on the northern foot of the Himalayas were still covered with ice and snow, and the cold air was overwhelming. In the early morning, the patrol officers and men of the Chagola Post of the Tibet Military Command went to a mountain pass to perform patrol tasks.

Chagola, which means “a place where flowers bloom” in Tibetan, contains beautiful expectations for the forbidden zone of life. However, on this plateau mountaintop, green plants can only be seen in the rainy season, and flowers are even rarer. Despite the high altitude, lack of oxygen, and harsh environment, soldiers have been fighting and guarding the border with high morale. In recent years, with the help of superiors, the outpost has been connected to optical cables and a sunroom with living, learning, and entertainment functions has been built, which has significantly improved the conditions for soldiers to guard the border. After the beginning of spring this year, soldiers also planted some flowers and plants indoors, adding a touch of spring to the outpost.

Snow-covered rocks, bottomless ice cracks, steep and slippery slopes... The patrol road is full of dangers. Everyone is cautious and moves forward in the biting cold wind. After several hours of arduous trekking, the patrol team successfully arrived at the target point. The soldiers unfolded a national flag they carried with them to express their sincere feelings for the motherland. The cold

wind whistled in the mountain pass area, and the five-star red flag fluttered in the wind, bright and incomparable.

After conscientiously completing border investigation, observation and other tasks, the patrol team set out on their way home. “Where I stand is China, I will defend and wait with my life...” After climbing over a hill, the sentry post vaguely appeared in front of them, and the patrol officers and men sang a war song. The song was full of passion and echoed among the mountains.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16378160.html

第 82 集团军某旅多措并举加强法治军营建设,培塑官兵法治思维

来源：解放军报 作者：贾建光 温巍巍 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-01

第 82 集团军某旅着力加强法治军营建设

树牢法治理念 培塑法治思维

解放军报讯 贾建光、温巍巍报道：”开发商未按时交房怎么维权”“宅基地纠纷如何妥善解决”……日前，第 82 集团军某旅邀请中央司法警官学院法律专家走进军营，围绕官兵关注度较高的涉法问题现场答疑解惑。该旅领导介绍，他们着力加强法治军营建设，引导官兵通过多种方式学用法律知识，有效提升了法治素养。

“人人学法、懂法、用法，让法治理念根植心底，法治军营建设才能行稳致远。”该旅领导介绍，他们在前期调研时发现，少数官兵存在法治观念不强、依法维权意识较弱等问题。如何教育引导官兵树牢办事依法、遇事找法、解难靠法的法治理念，成为亟待解决的一个问题。

为此，他们从营造浓厚法治氛围入手，在营区广泛设置法治标语，让官兵时时受教育、处处受熏陶；利用”宪法宣传周”“民法典宣传月”等时机，灵活开展形式多样的法治教育；常态举办”法治讲堂”等活动，邀请法律专家走进军营，为官兵提供精准专业的法律服务。

此外，他们还与高校法律专业院系开展共建活动，通过签署法律援助合作协议、挂牌成立”法律援助工作站”等方式，在法治教育、法律咨询、涉军维权等方面深入合作，不断增强官兵法治意识，为部队全面建设注入强劲动能。

“平时多学习掌握法律知识，一旦遇到涉法问题，解决起来就容易多了。”一次法律知识竞赛中，上等兵卢天行分享学习感悟时说，法律法规与官兵工作生活密切相关，只有学法懂法，才能不断提升依法办事能力。

该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将持续推进法治军营建设，进一步深化与高校法律专业院系合作，通过组织专业培训、模拟法庭、知识竞赛等活动，让法律意识进一步深入兵心。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Has Taken Multiple Measures to Strengthen the Construction of a Law-Based Barracks and Cultivate the Legal Thinking of Officers and Men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Jia Jianguang Wen Weiwei Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-01

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army has focused on strengthening the construction of a law-based barracks

Firmly establish the concept of the rule of law and cultivate the legal thinking

PLA Daily News Jia Jianguang and Wen Weiwei reported: "How to protect rights if the developer fails to deliver the house on time" and "How to properly resolve disputes over homesteads"... Recently, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army invited legal experts from the Central Judicial Police College to enter the barracks to answer questions and solve problems related to the law that officers and men are more concerned about. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they have focused on strengthening the construction of a law-based barracks and guiding officers and men to learn and use legal knowledge in various ways, which has effectively improved their legal literacy.

"Everyone learns, understands and uses the law, so that the concept of the rule of law is rooted in their hearts, and the construction of a law-based barracks can be steady and long-term." The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found in the early stage of the investigation that a few officers and men had problems such as weak legal concepts and weak awareness of protecting rights according to law. How to educate and guide officers and men to firmly establish the concept of rule of law, to act in accordance with the law, to find the law when encountering problems, and to rely on the law to solve problems has become an urgent problem to be solved.

To this end, they started with creating a strong atmosphere of rule of law, widely set up rule of law slogans in the barracks, so that officers and men can be educated at all times and be influenced everywhere; take advantage of opportunities such as "Constitution Promotion Week" and "Civil Code Promotion Month" to flexibly carry out various forms of rule of law education; regularly hold "Rule of Law Lecture Hall" and other activities, invite legal experts to enter the barracks, and provide officers and men with precise and professional legal services.

In addition, they also conducted co-construction activities with colleges and universities' law departments, and through signing legal aid cooperation agreements and setting up "legal aid workstations", they deepened cooperation in rule of law education, legal consultation, and military-related rights protection, continuously enhancing officers and men' awareness of the rule of law, and injecting strong momentum into the comprehensive construction of the troops.

"Learn more legal knowledge in peacetime, and once you encounter legal problems, it will be much easier to solve them." In a legal knowledge competition, Corporal Lu Tianxing shared his learning experience and said that laws and regulations are closely related to the work and life of

officers and men. Only by learning and understanding the law can we continuously improve our ability to act in accordance with the law.

The brigade leaders introduced that in the next step, they will continue to promote the construction of a law-based military camp, further deepen cooperation with law departments of universities, and make legal awareness more deeply rooted in the hearts of soldiers by organizing professional training, mock trials, knowledge competitions and other activities.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16378164.html

第 77 集团军某旅工兵连激励官兵不懈奋斗苦练精训

来源：解放军报 作者：杞卫东 朱赟 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-01

第 77 集团军某旅工兵连激励官兵驰而不息苦练精训——

“我们再次跨入了先进行列”

■解放军报特约通讯员 杞卫东



工兵连组织训练。杨兵 摄

日前，第 77 集团军某旅第一季度”双争”排名公布，工兵连一跃成为旅队”标杆连队”。面对来之不易的成绩，该连指导员何法不禁感慨万千。

2017年，该连在部队调整改革中组建。建连之初，连队面临”无装备、无技术骨干”的双重难题，战斗力建设艰难爬坡。在旅里组织的”双争”评比活动中，该连排名一度垫底。那段时间，连队官兵士气低迷、干劲不足。

何法介绍，连队由来自 6 个不同基层单位的官兵组成，技术骨干所学专业五花八门、水平参差不齐。眼前的困境让连队党支部一班人深刻认识到，要使连队走上正轨，必须扎扎实实打基础、谋发展。

“我们是新调整组建连队，决不能甘于平庸，更不能成为旅队战斗力建设的一块短板！”军人大会上，时任连长的发言，点燃了官兵书写新连史的激情。

后来两年多时间里，党支部一班人带头参训，严格落实训练计划；狠抓专业骨干人才培养，鼓励技术骨干发挥”传帮带”作用，以老带新缩短人才培养周期……在全连官兵艰苦努力下，2019 年底，该连获评旅”基层建设先进单位”。

然而，令人没想到的是，面对来之不易的荣誉，部分官兵产生了”歇歇脚”的思想，冲劲干劲出现了滑坡的苗头，连队训练再次陷入低层次徘徊状态。

2022年底，该旅”双争”评比结果揭晓，工兵连连续第三次与先进无缘。在连队召开的支部党员大会上，军士支委陈攀深刻剖析原因，言语间充满愧疚：”连队再次与先进失之交臂，我有责任。”

原来，旅队此前组织建制连比武竞赛时，陈攀因休假期间疏于体能锻炼，成绩明显下滑，拖了连队后腿。面对陈攀的自我检讨，连长带头反思：”比武成绩明显落后，说明我们的训练基础不够扎实。只有正视问题、迎头赶上，才能扬眉吐气，打个翻身仗！”

为激励全连官兵始终保持奋斗精神、驰而不息苦练精训，连队党支部经过讨论研究决定，将此次比武失利作为警示事例写进连史，激励官兵知耻后勇、奋起直追。

“我们不仅要扛得动红旗，更要经得起挫折！面对差距，除了奋斗，别无选择！”连队专题教育会上，何法的一番话，拨动了每名官兵的心弦。此后，连队以精武强能目标为牵引，推出一系列改革举措：遴选训练尖子参加支部议训会，持续研究改进组训方法；组织专业骨干轮流登台授课，常态分享经验体会，帮助新同志快速成长；开展”一对一”结对帮带活动，通过精准指导提高训练质效……

“每次想起那场比武失利，官兵们都想着一定要把红旗夺回来！为了实现这个目标，大家把’奋斗’刻印在心底。”何法说，每次训练，大家都把自己当成那个被抽考的人；每次考核，大伙儿心里想得最多的就是拿第一。在官兵共同努力下，连队训练水平明显提升，大家的信心也越来越足。

去年，该连在外驻训期间，以总评优秀的好成绩通过上级组织的战斗力检验评估，被旅里表彰为”野外驻训正规化管理先进连”。年底，连队官兵踊跃报名参加旅里组织的群众性练兵比武，3 名军士分别取得 10 公里跑第一名、400 米障碍第二名和单杠引体向上第三名的好成绩，刷新连队比武成绩纪录。

载誉归来，连队官兵不骄不躁，与往常一样一门心思扑到训练中。

在全体官兵的共同努力下，去年年底，连队被评为军事训练一级单位、保障工作先进单位，8 名官兵受到表彰奖励。表彰大会结束后，连队官兵将奖牌郑重陈列在荣誉室。

“我们再次跨入了先进行列，但依然要不懈奋斗、永远奋斗！”面对连队官兵那一张张朝气蓬勃的脸，何法的一番话掷地有声，这句话也是大家的共同心声。

短 评

奋斗没有”暂停键”

■朱 赟

“逆水行舟用力撑，一篙松劲退千寻。”寥寥数语，道出一个朴素的道理：奋斗没有”暂停键”。大到单位建设，小到个人成长，都离不开长期的、持续的、艰苦的奋斗。

奋斗是军人最美的姿态。从军事训练到政治教育，从日常管理到战备执勤，部队全面建设的每一项工作、每一个环节，都需要官兵全力以赴、接续奋斗。第 77 集团军某旅工兵连调整组建不久即被评为先进单位，又因干劲滑坡连续几年与先进无缘，尔后知耻后勇、奋起直追，以优异成绩再次跨入先进行列。这一曲折经历启示我们，奋斗是艰苦的、寂寞的，但又是甘甜的、幸福的，只有”咬定青山不放松”，才能在不懈奋斗中创造辉煌、成就卓越。

当前，我们正为如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标而奋力攻坚，时间紧迫、任务艰巨。作为新时代革命军人，每名官兵都要保持永不懈怠的精神状态和一往无前的奋斗姿态，在强军新征程上勇攀高峰。各级要以”功成不必在我”的境界和”功成必定有我”的担当，只争朝夕、奋发进取、再接再厉、善作善成，为打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战贡献智慧力量。

Google Translation

The Engineer Company of a Brigade of the 77th Group Army Encourages Officers and Men to Work Hard and Train Hard

Source: PLA Daily Author: Qi Weidong Zhu Yun Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-01

The engineer company of a brigade of the 77th Group Army encourages officers and men to work hard and train hard-

“We have once again entered the ranks of the advanced”

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Qi Weidong

The engineering company organizes training. Photo by Yang Bing

Recently, the first quarter “double competition” ranking of a brigade of the 77th Group Army was announced, and the engineer company became the “benchmark company” of the brigade. Faced with the hard-won achievements, the company political director He Fa could not help but feel deeply moved.

In 2017, the company was established during the adjustment and reform of the army. At the beginning of the company’s establishment, the company faced the dual difficulties of “no equipment and no technical backbone”, and the combat effectiveness construction was difficult to climb. In the “double competition” evaluation activities organized by the brigade, the company

ranked last for a time. During that time, the morale of the company's officers and men was low and their motivation was insufficient.

He Fa introduced that the company is composed of officers and men from 6 different grassroots units, and the technical backbones have studied a wide range of majors and their levels are uneven. The current predicament has made the party branch of the company deeply realize that in order to put the company on the right track, it is necessary to lay a solid foundation and seek development.

"We are a newly adjusted and established company, and we must not be content with mediocrity, let alone become a shortcoming in the combat effectiveness construction of the brigade!" At the military meeting, the speech of the then company commander ignited the passion of officers and men to write the history of the new company.

In the following two years, a group of people in the party branch took the lead in participating in training and strictly implemented the training plan; they focused on the training of professional backbone talents, encouraged technical backbones to play a role in "passing on, helping and guiding", and shortened the talent training cycle with the old and the new... With the hard work of all the officers and men of the company, at the end of 2019, the company was rated as the "Advanced Unit of Grassroots Construction" of the brigade.

However, what is unexpected is that in the face of the hard-won honor, some officers and men have the idea of "taking a break", and the momentum and enthusiasm have shown signs of decline, and the company training has once again fallen into a low-level hovering state.

At the end of 2022, the results of the brigade's "double competition" evaluation were announced, and the engineering company missed the advanced for the third time in a row. At the party branch meeting held by the company, the sergeant branch committee member Chen Pan deeply analyzed the reasons, and his words were full of guilt: "The company missed the advanced again, and I am responsible."

It turned out that when the brigade organized a competition for the established company, Chen Pan neglected physical exercise during his vacation, and his performance declined significantly, dragging the company down. In the face of Chen Pan's self-examination, the company commander took the lead in reflecting: "The obvious lag in the competition results shows that our training foundation is not solid enough. Only by facing the problem and catching up can we be proud and fight a turnaround!"

In order to encourage all officers and men of the company to always maintain the spirit of struggle and work hard and train tirelessly, the company party branch decided after discussion and research to write the failure of this competition into the company history as a warning example to encourage officers and men to know shame and catch up.

"We must not only be able to carry the red flag, but also be able to withstand setbacks! In the face of the gap, there is no choice but to struggle!" At the company's special education meeting, He

Fa's words touched the hearts of every officer and soldier. Since then, the company has launched a series of reform measures with the goal of improving martial arts and strengthening capabilities: selecting top trainees to participate in branch training meetings, continuously studying and improving training methods; organizing professional backbones to take turns to teach on stage, regularly sharing experiences and helping new comrades grow quickly; carrying out "one-on-one" pairing and helping activities, and improving the quality and effectiveness of training through precise guidance... "Every time I think of the loss in the competition, the officers and men think about taking the red flag back! In order to achieve this goal, everyone has engraved "struggle" in their hearts." He Fa said that every time they train, everyone regards themselves as the person who is selected for the test; every time they are assessed, what everyone thinks most is to get first place. With the joint efforts of officers and men, the company's training level has been significantly improved, and everyone's confidence is getting stronger and stronger. Last year, during the training period, the company passed the combat effectiveness test and evaluation organized by the superiors with excellent overall evaluation, and was commended by the brigade as the "Advanced Company for Regularized Management of Field Training". At the end of the year, the company's officers and men actively signed up for the mass training competition organized by the brigade. Three sergeants won the first place in the 10-kilometer race, the second place in the 400-meter obstacle race, and the third place in the horizontal bar pull-up, breaking the company's competition record.

After returning with honors, the company's officers and men were neither arrogant nor impatient, and they devoted themselves to training as usual.

With the joint efforts of all officers and men, at the end of last year, the company was rated as a first-level military training unit and an advanced unit for support work, and 8 officers and men were commended and rewarded. After the commendation meeting, the company's officers and men solemnly displayed the medals in the honor room.

"We have once again entered the ranks of the advanced, but we still have to work hard and fight forever!" Facing the vigorous faces of the company's officers and men, He Fa's words were loud and clear, and this sentence was also the common voice of everyone.

Short Review

Struggle has no "pause button"

■ Zhu Yun

"To row against the current, you must row hard. If you relax, you will fall back thousands of miles." In just a few words, a simple truth is revealed: struggle has no "pause button". From unit construction to personal growth, long-term, continuous and arduous struggle is indispensable.

Struggle is the most beautiful posture of a soldier. From military training to political education, from daily management to combat readiness, every work and every link of the comprehensive construction of the troops requires officers and men to go all out and continue to struggle. The

engineering company of a brigade of the 77th Group Army was rated as an advanced unit shortly after its adjustment and establishment. However, it missed the advanced status for several consecutive years due to its declining enthusiasm. Later, it learned from its shame and caught up with others, and once again entered the advanced ranks with excellent results. This tortuous experience tells us that struggle is hard and lonely, but sweet and happy. Only by "holding on to the green mountains and not letting go" can we create brilliance and achieve excellence in unremitting struggle.

At present, we are working hard to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army as scheduled. Time is pressing and the task is arduous. As a revolutionary soldier in the new era, every officer and soldier must maintain a never-slackening mental state and an indomitable fighting attitude, and bravely climb to the top on the new journey of strengthening the army. All levels should take the state of "success does not have to be mine" and the responsibility of "success must be mine", seize the day, forge ahead, make persistent efforts, and do a good job, so as to contribute wisdom and strength to the battle to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/nbzq/16378471.html

南部战区陆军某旅强化一专多能人才预储孵化

来源：解放军报 作者：陈典宏 周宇鹏 冯邓亚 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-02

南部战区陆军某旅强化一专多能人才预储孵化——

备份号手及时补位挑大梁

■解放军报记者 陈典宏 特约记者 周宇鹏 特约通讯员 冯邓亚



官兵在训练中。尤英墩 摄

"一号发射车遭'敌'火力打击""主号手'重伤'，战车'受损'"……3 月中旬，南部战区陆军某旅一场陆空对抗训练打响，战场抢修、伤员抢救、接替操作等特情连贯展开。

某连指挥员麻迪超迅速组织官兵抢修战车、后送"伤员"。战车"趴窝"期间，备份号手、下士朱浩然及时补位，接替担任战车主号手，指挥班组快速重建通联、研判"敌"情。

“点火！”凭借过硬技能，朱浩然熟练指挥，带领班组驾驶战车重新投入战斗。训练结束后，朱浩然的表现得到导调组高度肯定。

“备份号手朱浩然能在战场减员情况下及时接替、无缝衔接，得益于旅队扎实开展一专多能训练。”该旅一名领导说，近年来，他们依托战训任务狠抓人才预储孵化，在平时训练中，设真作战场景、设强交战对手，把 “战场减员情况下官兵接替遂行任务能力”作为重要内容训实训精。如今，朱浩然这样的一专多能人才在全旅越来越多。

作为一名军人，记者深知，战场是血与火的考验，总会有流血牺牲，加强减员训练是实战所需。这名领导说得更为直白：战场打不赢，一切等于零，战斗中如果没有备份号手，我们面临的很可能是败仗。

这名领导回忆，那年，他们携手友邻单位组织一场对抗训练。战斗打响后，各单位按作战预案部署到位。起初，虽不时有 “敌”情传来，但官兵密切配合、应对自如。战斗进入白热化阶段，“阵地遭’敌’空袭，数辆主战装备’受损’，主号手’阵亡’”，连贯特情让官兵一下乱了阵脚。

情急之下，指挥员下令由另一名号手接替主号手。面对”敌”连续出招，这名临阵上场的号手因相关技能掌握不熟练，对抗最终失利。

“这些年，我们把训练重心放在一人一岗上，觉得只要把本职岗位的本领练精练强，合起来就会成一个铁拳头。可大家忽视了一点：战场上，作战链条上的每个人都有可能缺位，一旦没有人及时顶上去，整体作战效能势必受到影响。”复盘会上，该旅一名领导率先检讨，一针见血指出这次失利的根源。

一石激起千层浪。随着讨论深入，官兵总结前期演训任务发现，受人员岗位调整、老兵复退等因素影响，少数关键岗位一定程度存在人才断层、号手青黄不接等问题。大家反映，这些问题如果得不到及时解决，将极大影响部队战斗力建设。

打赢未来战争，人才储备是关键。该旅党委迅速召开议战议训会，围绕人才培养推出一系列人才预储孵化措施：优化人才培养模式，推行”一对一”结对帮带活动，”一人一策”制订培养方案，夯实年轻官兵能力基础；开展小专业专攻精练，利用各类演训演练契机，帮助官兵积累战斗经验、淬炼实战本领；严抓各类专业集训，将专业技能和指挥能力纳入预提指挥军士集训必训必考内容；建立完善人才储备库，通过专长任教、组织换岗轮训等方式，全面建强基层骨干队伍。

上等兵玄鹏举是该旅便携式导弹专业发射新号手，起初，他对自己的定位存在思想误区。在他看来，连队训练十分扎实，比他优秀的射手比比皆是，战场上，根本 “用不上”他。

一次综合演练，上级临机导调特情：“主号手‘阵亡’，新号手执行对空实弹射击任务！”任务突至，玄鹏举措手不及，被上级当场指出射击时动作不连贯、射击精度不高等多个问题。走下训练场，玄鹏举懊悔不已。

痛定思痛。归队后，玄鹏举主动报名参加结对帮带活动。在帮带骨干指导下，他利用模拟训练系统加班加点练操作、强技能。经过一段时间努力，玄鹏举基本具备了独立遂行任务的能力。采访中，玄鹏举告诉记者，那次失利至今让他记忆犹新，目前，他正朝着“全能号手”目标努力。

发生在玄鹏举身上的变化，是该旅施行人才预储孵化措施以来，青年官兵成长成才的一个缩影。

某修理连以往遇有维修任务时，通常安排维修骨干承担。久而久之，一些年轻战士因历练机会少、维修技能提升慢，滋生了懈怠思想。支部一班人发现这个现象后，借旅队加强人才预储孵化契机，主动优化人才培养模式，大胆给年轻战士交任务、压担子、搭舞台，激发他们干事创业的动力活力。经过一段时间探索，该旅不少年轻战士在任务中经风雨、强筋骨、长才干，成长为独当一面的骨干，下士莽正龙就是其中之一。

“常见的车辆故障，就没有他排除不了的。”记者了解到，虽然莽正龙才二十出头，但已是掌握多项维修技能的“兵专家”。不仅如此，经过多次任务历练的他，还练就了一手给战车“听诊把脉”的绝活。然而，两年前的莽正龙，连独立完成保障任务的能力都不具备。“这几年，连队常态化开展士兵讲堂、强军课堂，组织维修专业骨干轮流登台分享经验、交流技巧。”谈及自己的成长，莽正龙说，“学经验”是一方面，“干中练”是另一方面。连队不仅定期开展全能修理能手小竞赛小比武，还组织连队新战士、新骨干轮流参加大项任务，助推大家在实践中磨砺本领。

充实人才库，备战底气足。如今，该旅八成以上官兵能做到一专多能，一批专业骨干迅速成长，在大项任务中挑大梁、站排头。前不久，该旅携手友邻空军部队展开实兵对抗演练，多名备份号手接替上岗、表现出色，各作战单位密切配合、相互补位，合力打了一场胜仗。

短 评

“多备一手”储人才

■黄 松

独木不成林。作战链条上，每名官兵、每个战位都与战场制胜密切相关。战场上，一旦某个环节出现问题，备份力量上不去、顶不住，就可能导致作战链条断裂、战斗体系瘫痪。南部战区陆军某旅依托战训任务狠抓人才预储孵化，培养了一批能在大项任务中挑大梁、站排头的年轻骨干、储备力量，为制胜未来战场夯实了人才基础，他们的做法值得点赞。

战场态势瞬息万变，正如该旅一名领导所言：战斗中如果没有备份号手，我们面临的很可能是败仗。这既是对战场的冷静思考，也是对底线思维的生动解读。这种思考和解读提醒我们，必须时刻保持储备打仗人才的紧迫感和忧患感，从最坏处着眼、从最难处下手，尤其要高度重视培养关键岗位的关键人才，确保在“多备一手”中锻炼队伍、培养人才。

军人生来为打赢。对官兵来说，必须时刻以主人翁意识担起打仗职责、苦练打赢本领，确保任何情况下都能召之即来、来之能战、战之必胜。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the Southern Theater Command Army Strengthens the Pre-Storage and Incubation of Talents with One Specialty and Multiple Abilities

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Dianhong Zhou Yupeng Feng Dengya Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-02

A certain brigade of the Southern Theater Command Army strengthens the pre-storage and incubation of talents with one specialty and multiple abilities——

The backup operator takes up the responsibility in time

■ PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong Special reporter Zhou Yupeng Special correspondent Feng Dengya

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Officers and men in training. Photo by You Yingdun

“The No. 1 launch vehicle was hit by ‘enemy’ firepower”, “The main operator was ‘seriously injured’, and the tank was ‘damaged’”... In mid-March, a land-air confrontation training was launched in a certain brigade of the Southern Theater Command Army, and special situations such as battlefield repair, rescue of the wounded, and replacement operation were conducted in a continuous manner.

A certain company commander Ma Dichao quickly organized officers and men to repair the tank and evacuate the “wounded”. During the period when the tank was “down”, the backup operator, corporal Zhu Haoran, took over as the main operator of the tank in time, commanding the team to quickly rebuild the communication and judge the “enemy” situation.

“Ignite!” With excellent skills, Zhu Haoran commanded skillfully and led the team to drive the tank back into battle. After the training, Zhu Haoran’s performance was highly recognized by the command and dispatch group.

“Backup operator Zhu Haoran was able to take over in time and seamlessly connect in the case of battlefield reduction, thanks to the brigade’s solid implementation of one-specialty-multi-skill training.” A leader of the brigade said that in recent years, they have relied on combat training

tasks to focus on talent pre-storage and incubation. In peacetime training, they set up real combat scenes and strong opponents, and took “the ability of officers and men to take over tasks in the case of battlefield reduction” as an important content of training. Nowadays, there are more and more talents like Zhu Haoran in the brigade.

As a soldier, the reporter knows that the battlefield is a test of blood and fire, there will always be bloodshed and sacrifice, and strengthening the reduction training is necessary for actual combat. The leader said it more bluntly: If we can’t win the battle, everything is equal to zero. If there is no backup operator in the battle, we may face defeat.

The leader recalled that year, they organized a confrontation training with friendly neighboring units. After the battle started, each unit was deployed according to the combat plan. At first, although there were occasional reports of “enemy” information, the officers and men cooperated closely and responded with ease. The battle entered a white-hot stage, the position was attacked by the “enemy” air strike, several main combat equipment were “damaged”, and the main operator was “killed”, and the continuous special situation made the officers and men confused.

In a hurry, the commander ordered another operator to replace the main operator. Faced with the continuous moves of the “enemy”, the operator who went on the battlefield was not proficient in the relevant skills, and the confrontation eventually failed.

“In recent years, we have focused our training on one person and one post, thinking that as long as we practice and strengthen the skills of our own posts, we will become an iron fist. But everyone overlooked one point: on the battlefield, everyone in the combat chain may be absent. Once no one takes over in time, the overall combat effectiveness will inevitably be affected.” At the review meeting, a leader of the brigade took the lead in reviewing and pointed out the root cause of the defeat.

A stone stirs up a thousand waves. As the discussion deepened, the officers and men summarized the previous training tasks and found that due to factors such as personnel position adjustments and veterans’ retirement, a few key positions have a certain degree of talent gaps and a lack of young and old operators. Everyone reflected that if these problems are not solved in time, it will greatly affect the combat effectiveness of the troops.

To win future wars, talent reserves are the key. The brigade’s Party Committee quickly convened a meeting to discuss war and training, and launched a series of talent pre-reserve incubation measures around talent training: optimize the talent training model, promote “one-to-one” pairing and mentoring activities, and formulate training plans for “one person, one policy” to consolidate the ability foundation of young officers and men; carry out small professional specialization and training, and use various training and exercise opportunities to help officers and men accumulate combat experience and temper their practical skills; strictly grasp various professional trainings, and include professional skills and command capabilities in the training and examination content of pre-promotion command sergeants; establish and improve the talent reserve pool, and

comprehensively strengthen the grassroots backbone team through teaching with expertise, organizing rotation training, etc.

Corporal Xuan Pengju is a new professional launcher of portable missiles in the brigade. At first, he had a misunderstanding of his own positioning. In his opinion, the company's training is very solid, and there are many shooters who are better than him. On the battlefield, he is "not useful" at all.

During a comprehensive exercise, the superiors made an emergency command: "The main operator was killed, and the new operator will perform the air-to-air live-fire shooting mission!" The mission came suddenly, and Xuan Pengju was caught off guard. His superiors pointed out on the spot that his shooting movements were not coherent and his shooting accuracy was not high. After leaving the training ground, Xuan Pengju regretted it.

Learn from the pain. After returning to the team, Xuan Pengju took the initiative to sign up for the paired assistance activity. Under the guidance of the backbone of the assistance, he used the simulation training system to work overtime to practice operation and strengthen skills. After a period of hard work, Xuan Pengju basically has the ability to perform tasks independently. In the interview, Xuan Pengju told reporters that the failure is still fresh in his memory. At present, he is working towards the goal of "all-round operator".

The changes that have taken place in Xuan Pengju are a microcosm of the growth and development of young officers and men since the brigade implemented the talent pre-storage incubation measures.

In the past, when a repair company encountered a maintenance task, it usually arranged the backbone of the maintenance to undertake it. Over time, some young soldiers developed a lazy mentality due to the lack of training opportunities and slow improvement of maintenance skills. After discovering this phenomenon, a group of people in the branch took the opportunity of strengthening the talent reserve incubation of the brigade to actively optimize the talent training model, boldly assign tasks, pressure and build a stage for young soldiers, and stimulate their motivation and vitality to do things and start businesses. After a period of exploration, many young soldiers of the brigade have experienced hardships, strengthened their muscles and bones, and grown their talents in the missions, and have grown into backbones who can take charge of their own affairs. Corporal Mang Zhenglong is one of them. "There is no common vehicle failure that he can't eliminate." The reporter learned that although Mang Zhenglong is only in his early twenties, he is already a "soldier expert" who masters multiple maintenance skills. Not only that, after many missions, he has also mastered the unique skill of "listening to the pulse" of the tank. However, two years ago, Mang Zhenglong did not even have the ability to independently complete the support mission. "In recent years, the company has regularly held soldier lectures and military strengthening classes, and organized maintenance professional backbones to take turns to share experiences and exchange skills on stage." Talking about his own growth, Mang Zhenglong said, "Learning experience" is one aspect, and "practicing while doing" is another. The company not

only regularly holds small competitions and small competitions for all-round repair experts, but also organizes new soldiers and new backbones of the company to take turns to participate in major tasks, helping everyone to hone their skills in practice.

Enrich the talent pool and prepare for war with confidence. Today, more than 80% of the officers and men of the brigade can be multi-talented, and a group of professional backbones have grown rapidly, taking the lead in major tasks. Not long ago, the brigade joined hands with the friendly air force to carry out live-fire confrontation exercises. Many backup operators took over and performed well. The various combat units cooperated closely and complemented each other, and worked together to win a victory.

Short Review

“Prepare more” to reserve talents

■ Huang Song

A single tree cannot make a forest. In the combat chain, every officer and soldier and every combat position is closely related to winning the battlefield. On the battlefield, once a problem occurs in a certain link, the backup force cannot be used and cannot withstand it, which may lead to the break of the combat chain and the paralysis of the combat system. A brigade of the Southern Theater Command Army has focused on talent pre-reservation and incubation based on combat training tasks, and has cultivated a group of young backbones and reserve forces who can take the lead in major tasks, laying a solid foundation for winning the future battlefield. Their approach deserves praise.

The battlefield situation changes rapidly. As a leader of the brigade said: If there is no backup operator in the battle, we are likely to face a defeat. This is both a calm thinking about the battlefield and a vivid interpretation of the bottom line thinking. This kind of thinking and interpretation reminds us that we must always maintain a sense of urgency and anxiety in reserving talents for war, starting from the worst and the most difficult, and especially attach great importance to cultivating key talents in key positions, ensuring that the team is trained and talents are cultivated in “more preparations”.

Soldiers are born to win. For officers and men, they must always take on the responsibility of fighting with a sense of ownership, work hard to practice winning skills, and ensure that they can come when called, fight when they come, and win when they fight under any circumstances.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16378465.html

陆军某部组织多课目跨昼夜飞行训练

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陆军某部组织多课目跨昼夜飞行训练——

披星戴月 奋飞砺翅

■解放军报记者 胡云艳 特约通讯员 石芝鹏

近日，某机场引擎轰鸣，陆军某部一场多课目跨昼夜飞行训练拉开帷幕。”起飞！”随着塔台指挥员一声令下，多架战鹰接续升空，完成战斗编组后，飞向目标空域。

“05号直升机尾桨故障！”刚抵达目标空域，飞行员焦一琛就接到特情通报。他一边控制直升机姿态，一边调整飞行参数。经过一系列操作，他成功处置特情，操纵直升机安全着陆。

该旅领导介绍，他们紧贴使命任务推进战训耦合，在训练中随机嵌入连贯特情，让飞行员带着敌情飞、瞄准对手练、紧盯战场训，着力在实战实训中强化打仗意识、锤炼胜战本领。

“遭’敌’强电磁干扰，通信中断！”重新起飞后，特情再次传来。焦一琛果断切换备用通信频道，同时运用战术动作规避干扰源，成功摆脱”敌”强电磁干扰。另一片空域，飞行员钱怀洋正驾机在山谷间低空飞行。虽然目标区域地形复杂，但钱怀洋凭借丰富经验，沉着冷静操纵战机利用地形掩护快速逼近目标。发现目标后，他在僚机配合下，对”敌”实施精准模拟打击。

夜幕降临，一架架战鹰完成补给维护后，再次升空投入夜间训练。夜空中，飞行员只能依靠微弱灯光和航电设备辨别方向，但飞行员胡杰凭借过硬技术和心理素质，出色完成了野外场地起降等课目训练。

“未来战场瞬息万变，只有平时练好、练精、练过硬，战时才能拉得出、上得去、打得赢。”该旅领导告诉记者，近年来，他们聚焦战场需求，从难从严组织专攻精练，不断探索创新训练方法和战术运用手段，提升部队在复杂环境下的应急应战水平。

茫茫夜色中，随着最后一架战鹰平稳着陆，本次训练落下帷幕。参训官兵马不停蹄，立即展开复盘总结。大家围坐一起，针对此次训练中暴露的问题短板展开讨论，一场”头脑中的战斗”在讲评室中展开。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Unit Organized Multi-Subject Cross-Day and Night Flight Training

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A certain army unit organized multi-subject cross-day and night flight training——

Flying day and night to sharpen wings

■ PLA Daily reporter Hu Yunyan Special correspondent Shi Zhipeng

Recently, the engine roared at a certain airport, and a multi-subject cross-day and night flight training of a certain army unit kicked off. “Take off!” With the command of the tower commander,

several warhawks took off one after another, completed the combat formation, and flew to the target airspace.

“The tail rotor of helicopter No. 05 is faulty!” As soon as he arrived at the target airspace, pilot Jiao Yichen received a special situation report. He controlled the helicopter’s attitude while adjusting the flight parameters. After a series of operations, he successfully handled the special situation and manipulated the helicopter to land safely.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that they closely followed the mission and tasks to promote the coupling of combat and training, and randomly embedded coherent special situations in training, so that pilots could fly with enemy situations, train with aiming at opponents, and train closely on the battlefield, focusing on strengthening combat awareness and tempering the ability to win in actual combat training.

“Communication was interrupted due to strong electromagnetic interference from the enemy!” After taking off again, the special situation came again. Jiao Yichen decisively switched to the backup communication channel, and at the same time used tactical actions to avoid the interference source, and successfully got rid of the strong electromagnetic interference of the “enemy”. In another airspace, pilot Qian Huaiyang was flying at a low altitude between the valleys. Although the terrain in the target area was complex, Qian Huaiyang relied on his rich experience to calmly manipulate the fighter plane to quickly approach the target using the terrain cover. After discovering the target, he conducted precise simulated strikes on the “enemy” with the cooperation of his wingman.

As night fell, after completing the supply and maintenance, the warhawks took off again for night training. In the night sky, pilots can only rely on weak lights and avionics equipment to identify directions, but pilot Hu Jie, with his excellent technical and psychological qualities, successfully completed training on subjects such as take-off and landing in the field.

“The battlefield of the future is changing rapidly. Only by practicing well, practicing finely, and practicing hard in peacetime can we be able to pull out, go up, and win in wartime.” The leaders of the brigade told reporters that in recent years, they have focused on battlefield needs, organized specialized training from difficult and strict, and continuously explored innovative training methods and tactical application methods to improve the emergency response level of the troops in complex environments.

In the vast night, with the smooth landing of the last war eagle, this training came to an end. The officers and men participating in the training did not stop and immediately started a review and summary. Everyone sat together to discuss the problems and shortcomings exposed in this training, and a “battle in the mind” unfolded in the review room.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16378437.html

第 73 集团军某旅：建成诊疗中心 守护官兵健康

来源：解放军报 作者：冯杨 陈游峰 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-04-02

第 73 集团军某旅——

建成诊疗中心 守护官兵健康

■冯 杨 解放军报特约通讯员 陈游峰

在诊疗中心接受两个疗程的康复理疗后，第 73 集团军某旅下士孙涛腰痛症状明显缓解。

孙涛是一名火箭筒手。训练中，他时常需要背负数十公斤重的装备。此前，由于长时间高强度负重，他开始感到腰疼。前往体系医院检查，医生诊断为腰肌劳损，建议他定期做康复治疗。

由于营区距离体系医院太远，孙涛的康复治疗进行得断断续续，效果不尽如人意。不过今年初，传来了好消息，旅诊疗中心建成并投入使用，官兵们足不出营便可享受日常诊疗、健康体检、康复理疗等服务。孙涛因此接受了系统治疗，身体明显好转。

“提高诊疗水平，守护官兵健康。为官兵提供便捷优质的在营诊疗服务，也是在为战斗力建设服务。”该旅领导告诉笔者，随着训练强度难度的增加，官兵们出现训练伤的风险同步增大。这些年，各级都很重视军事训练伤防治工作，建设诊疗中心是其中一项重要举措。

“训练伤防治，要突出预防。”该诊疗中心负责人介绍，在为官兵提供健康诊疗的同时，他们重视做好训练伤预防常识科普工作，强化官兵科学训练和自我防护意识。

该旅诊疗中心康复理疗室内，某连下士李康梁正在磁振热治疗仪上接受理疗。这段时间，因为备战群众性练兵比武，训练强度加大，他腿部肌肉出现酸痛不适，为了避免发展成训练伤，便第一时间来到这里进行预防治疗。

除了建设诊疗中心，从去年开始，该旅还从完善配套基础医疗设施着手，分批次引入医疗器械，为营连配备了康复训练理疗仪、按摩床、弹力带等运动恢复器材，提升基层自主防治军事训练伤能力水平。

在诊疗中心建设伊始，该旅同步挑选了一批营连卫生员到中心轮岗培训，学习掌握常见训练伤预防方法和基础理疗技能，提升基层卫勤人员医疗救治水平。

上等兵张创是某连卫生员。这段时间，他在诊疗中心进行临床见习，接受系统培训。”我希望能够将所学应用于实践，帮助战友预防训练伤，消除伤病困扰。”谈及今后的打算，他充满信心地说。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 73rd Group Army: A Diagnosis and Treatment Center Was Built to Protect the Health of Officers and Men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Feng Yang Chen Youfeng Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-04-02

A certain brigade of the 73rd Group Army——

A diagnosis and treatment center was built to protect the health of officers and men

■ Feng Yang PLA Daily Special Correspondent Chen Youfeng

After receiving two courses of rehabilitation therapy at the diagnosis and treatment center, Sun Tao, a corporal of a certain brigade of the 73rd Group Army, had significantly relieved his back pain symptoms.

Sun Tao is a rocket launcher. During training, he often needs to carry equipment weighing dozens of kilograms. Previously, due to long-term high-intensity weight-bearing, he began to feel back pain. He went to the system hospital for examination, and the doctor diagnosed him with lumbar muscle strain and recommended that he undergo regular rehabilitation treatment.

Because the camp was too far away from the system hospital, Sun Tao's rehabilitation treatment was intermittent and the effect was not satisfactory. However, at the beginning of this year, good news came. The brigade's diagnosis and treatment center was completed and put into use. Soldiers can enjoy daily diagnosis and treatment, health examinations, rehabilitation and physiotherapy services without leaving the camp. Sun Tao received systematic treatment and his health improved significantly.

"Improve the level of diagnosis and treatment and protect the health of soldiers. Providing convenient and high-quality in-camp diagnosis and treatment services to soldiers is also serving the construction of combat effectiveness." The brigade leader told the author that as the intensity and difficulty of training increase, the risk of training injuries among soldiers increases simultaneously. In recent years, all levels have attached great importance to the prevention and treatment of military training injuries, and the construction of a diagnosis and treatment center is one of the important measures.

"Prevention and treatment of training injuries should focus on prevention." The person in charge of the diagnosis and treatment center introduced that while providing health diagnosis and treatment for soldiers, they attach importance to popularizing knowledge about the prevention of training injuries and strengthening the scientific training and self-protection awareness of soldiers.

In the rehabilitation and physiotherapy room of the brigade's diagnosis and treatment center, Li Kangliang, a corporal of a company, is receiving physiotherapy on a magnetic resonance thermal therapy device. During this period, because of the preparation for mass training competitions, the

training intensity increased, and his leg muscles became sore and uncomfortable. In order to avoid developing into training injuries, he came here for preventive treatment as soon as possible.

In addition to building a diagnosis and treatment center, since last year, the brigade has also started from improving the supporting basic medical facilities, introducing medical equipment in batches, and equipped the battalion and company with rehabilitation training physiotherapy equipment, massage beds, elastic bands and other sports recovery equipment to improve the grassroots' ability to prevent and treat military training injuries independently.

At the beginning of the construction of the diagnosis and treatment center, the brigade simultaneously selected a group of battalion and company medical staff to rotate training at the center to learn and master common training injury prevention methods and basic physiotherapy skills, and improve the medical treatment level of grassroots medical staff.

Corporal Zhang Chuang is a medical staff of a company. During this period, he conducted clinical internships at the diagnosis and treatment center and received systematic training. "I hope to apply what I have learned to practice, help my comrades prevent training injuries, and eliminate injuries and diseases." Talking about his future plans, he said confidently.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16378798.html

第 76 集团军某旅"一站式"服务解兵忧

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴骁峰 李潇潇 责任编辑：杜圣智

2025-04-03

第 76 集团军某旅汇编为兵服务手册

"一站式"服务解兵忧

解放军报讯 吴骁峰、李潇潇报道：近日，第 76 集团军某旅干部邢鸿泰出差归队后，按照旅机关下发的为兵服务手册准备好票据。随后，他来到机关，联系手册中指定的工作人员，很快完成差旅费报销。"流程清晰、过程便捷，机关'一站式'服务为我们节省了不少时间，办事效率更高了。"邢鸿泰高兴地说。

"前期调研中，有官兵反映，由于不了解具体业务办理流程、材料上交时间节点等，到机关办事时往往要跑好几趟。"该旅领导介绍，为提高机关服务基层质效，他们探索推出"一站式"服务机制。他们通过问卷调查、座谈了解等方式，征求基层官兵意见建议，汇总梳理出证件办理、福利待遇、器材请领、故障申报等 7 类日常办事内容。在此基础上，他们将办事内容细化为具体办事清单，组织机关相关科室逐项认领，并在每件办事内容后详细列出办理流程、经办人员姓名电话、必备材料等提示，最后汇编成为兵服务手册下发基层。

前不久，该旅某营中士李京澎因购房需要，需到机关开具提取住房公积金的相关证明。他根据为兵服务手册相关提示，提前准备好个人材料，前往旅机关人力资源科进行审核，很快便开出了证明。”机关不仅服务态度好，而且办事效率高，我特别满意！”李京澎不由得竖起大拇指。

“一站式”服务解兵忧暖兵心。在近期一次问卷调查中，该旅官兵对机关服务基层满意度明显提升。据了解，该旅将定期收集基层官兵反馈建议，动态优化为兵服务手册内容，不断提升官兵幸福感、获得感。

Google Translation

The “One-Stop” Service of a Brigade of the 76th Group Army Relieves Soldiers’ Worries

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Xiaofeng Li Xiaoxiao Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-04-03

A brigade of the 76th Group Army compiled a service manual for soldiers

“One-stop” service relieves soldiers’ worries

People’s Liberation Army Daily News Wu Xiaofeng and Li Xiaoxiao reported: Recently, after returning from a business trip, Xing Hongtai, a cadre of a brigade of the 76th Group Army, prepared the bills in accordance with the service manual for soldiers issued by the brigade. Afterwards, he came to the administrative organization and contacted the staff designated in the manual, and quickly completed the reimbursement of travel expenses. “The process is clear and convenient, and the administrative organization’s ‘one-stop’ service saves us a lot of time and makes things more efficient.” Xing Hongtai said happily.

“In the early stage of the investigation, some officers and men reported that because they did not understand the specific business handling process, the time node for submitting materials, etc., they often had to run several times to the administrative organization to do things.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in order to improve the quality and efficiency of the administrative organization’s service to the grassroots, they explored and launched a “one-stop” service mechanism. Through questionnaire surveys and discussions, they solicited opinions and suggestions from grassroots officers and men, and summarized and sorted out 7 types of daily affairs, such as certificate processing, welfare benefits, equipment application, and fault reporting. On this basis, they refined the service content into a specific service list, organized the relevant departments of the administrative organization to claim them one by one, and listed the processing procedures, the name and phone number of the person in charge, the necessary materials and other tips in detail after each service content, and finally compiled them into a soldier service manual and distributed them to the grassroots.

Not long ago, Li Jingpeng, a sergeant in a battalion of the brigade, needed to go to the administrative organization to issue relevant certificates for withdrawing housing provident funds due to the need to buy a house. According to the relevant tips in the service manual for soldiers, he prepared his personal materials in advance and went to the human resources department of the brigade for review, and soon issued a certificate. “The administrative organization not only has a good service attitude, but also has high efficiency. I am very satisfied!” Li Jingpeng couldn’t help but give a thumbs up.

“One-stop” service relieves soldiers’ worries and warms their hearts. In a recent questionnaire survey, the officers and men of the brigade were significantly satisfied with the grassroots service of the administrative organization. It is understood that the brigade will regularly collect feedback and suggestions from grassroots officers and men, dynamically optimize the content of the service manual for soldiers, and continuously improve the officers and men’ sense of happiness and gain.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16378796.html

积极主动开门练兵 让革新成果惠及友邻部队

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：廖晓彬 石芝鹏 向黎鸣 责任编辑：杜圣智 发布：2025-04-03

陆军某旅积极主动开门练兵——

让革新成果惠及友邻部队

■解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬 特约通讯员 石芝鹏 记者 向黎鸣



超低空飞行训练。吴延辉摄

隐蔽抵近、发起攻击……近日，一场实战化训练在某空域拉开帷幕。陆军某部飞行员驾驶直升机，采用陆军某旅共享的战法对目标展开攻击，精准命中目标。

走下战机，谈及该旅共享的战法，该部飞行员难掩兴奋：”这不仅解决了长期困扰我们的训练难题，还为我们下一步组训拓宽了思路。”

无独有偶。另一支陆航部队运用该旅针对直升机海上低空突防组训难题摸索出的一套新战法，成功提升了部队海上低空作战能力。

“近年来，我们打破建制壁垒，与友邻部队分享自主革新的战法成果，共享彼此在训练中的收获，走开战术战法经验共享、优势互补新路。”该旅领导介绍，这一举措既让友邻单位通过吸收好的战法、经验提升训练效益，又让训练革新成果接受更多实践检验，得到进一步优化完善。

谈及为何将宝贵训练经验”拱手送人”，该旅领导讲起一件往事。

前些年，因为一无经验二无教材，该旅直升机海上搜救课目训练效果不佳。为此，他们决定前往海军某大队取经。没想到，该大队将这一课目的组训方法倾囊相授，帮助他们有效破解组训瓶颈。

“只有不断扩大’朋友圈’，才能收获更多训练’金点子’。”那次经历，让该旅党委一班人达成共识：在接下来的训练中，要着力打破建制壁垒，共享战法革新成果。

他们按照”共享共用、优势互补”原则，构建战训革新成果共享机制，将探索的多项战法训法、技术革新成果等梳理成文字资料、制作成视频短片，定期举办”战训革新成果分享会”，与友邻单位共享；利用参观见学、研讨交流、联合训练等时机，向友邻部队推荐介绍战训革新成果。”无论哪家单位要借鉴革新思路、引进革新成果，我们都敞开大门、随时欢迎！”该旅领导说。

开门练兵让该旅多项训练革新成果”走”出营门：”直升机热加油补弹”保障方法，推广至多个陆航部队；”八绳同时机降”训练方法，被友邻部队引进应用……

“与友邻单位共享革新成果，我们既是奉献者，也是受益者。”该旅领导介绍，去年，他们摸索出某项直升机海上超低空突防战法，友邻单位引入后破解了困扰多年的海上突防难题。尔后，友邻部队在这一战法基础上，对多个作战课题展开研究论证，让该战法日臻完善，更加管用实用。

在共享中共进，在交流中融合。如今，该旅将训练革新成果共享机制不断向联合作战领域延伸——与海军舰艇支队共享直升机海上着舰经验，与无人机分队共研协同战法，与海军直升机分队分享海上搜索目标技巧……

前不久，陆军某部借鉴该旅处置异常空海情经验，在能见度不佳的条件下，成功完成异常空情的查证处置任务，受到上级好评。

对此，该部领导感慨地说：”不同军兵种、不同作战力量优势互补、经验互鉴、有机融合，汇聚成更强大的体系作战能力。”

短 评

开门练兵 共享共进

■方星贤

党的十八大以来，人民军队强军兴军步伐铿锵有力，实战化训练不断向纵深推进。在推动战斗力持续提升过程中，各部队发挥官兵智慧，在练兵实践中总结出大量管用实用的经验做法。陆军某旅打破建制壁垒共享训练革新成果的做法，不仅解了友邻单位”燃眉之急”，更推动已有成果”再上层楼”，实现”双赢”。

他山之石，可以攻玉。当前，部队深入推进实战化军事训练过程中，面临不少新情况、新问题。各单位应强化开门练兵意识，对战法训法、创新成果等共享互通、互学共鉴，在取长补短、优势互补中，形成强大战斗合力。然而，少数单位将”独门秘籍”藏着掖着，生怕”教会徒弟、饿死师傅”。长此以往，不仅不利于自身建设发展，也不利于部队整体战斗力提升。

开门练兵，共享共进。视野有多宽，决定我们能走多远、登多高。现代战争是体系与体系的对抗，单靠任何一个军兵种都不可能”包打天下”，只有充分发挥各军兵种力量的特点优长，才能集优聚能、体系增效。平时训练中，各单位应树牢”一盘棋”思想，坚持开门练兵、共享共进，变”独门秘籍”为”众家之长”，通过互学共鉴实现共同进步，推动部队整体战斗力不断提升。

Google Translation

Actively Open the Door to Training and Let the Results of Innovation Benefit Friendly Troops

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Liao Xiaobin Shi Zhipeng Xiang Liming Editor: Du Shengzhi Release: 2025-04-03

A certain army brigade actively and proactively open the door to training-

Let the results of innovation benefit friendly troops

■People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin Special Correspondent Shi Zhipeng Reporter Xiang Liming

Ultra-low altitude flight training. Photo by Wu Yanhui

Covert approach, launch an attack... Recently, a practical training kicked off in a certain airspace. A pilot of a certain army unit drove a helicopter and used the tactics shared by a certain army brigade to attack the target and hit the target accurately.

Stepping off the fighter aircraft and talking about the tactics shared by the brigade, the pilot of the unit could not hide his excitement: “This not only solves the training problems that have plagued us for a long time, but also broadens our ideas for the next step of training.”

Coincidentally. Another army aviation unit successfully improved its low-altitude combat capability at sea by using a new set of tactics that the brigade had explored to solve the problem of low-altitude helicopter penetration training at sea.

“In recent years, we have broken down the barriers of the system, shared the results of self-innovated tactics with friendly troops, shared each other’s gains in training, and embarked on a new path of sharing tactical experience and complementary advantages.” The brigade leader introduced that this measure not only allows friendly units to improve training efficiency by absorbing good tactics and experience, but also allows the results of training innovation to be tested more in practice and further optimized and improved.

When talking about why the valuable training experience was “handed over to others”, the brigade leader talked about a past event.

In the past few years, because of no experience and no teaching materials, the training effect of the brigade’s helicopter maritime search and rescue course was not good. For this reason, they decided to go to a naval brigade to learn from it. Unexpectedly, the brigade taught them the training methods of this course, helping them to effectively break the bottleneck of training.

“Only by continuously expanding the ‘circle of friends’ can we gain more ‘golden ideas’ for training.” That experience made the brigade’s party committee reach a consensus: in the next training, we must strive to break down the barriers of the system and share the results of the innovation of tactics.

In accordance with the principle of “sharing and using, complementary advantages”, they built a mechanism for sharing the results of combat and training innovation, sorted out the many tactics and training methods, technical innovation results, etc. explored into text materials, made them into short videos, and regularly held “combat and training innovation results sharing meetings” to share with friendly units; using opportunities such as visits, seminars, exchanges, and joint training to recommend and introduce combat and training innovation results to friendly troops. “No matter which unit wants to learn from innovative ideas and introduce innovative results, we are open to the door and welcome them at any time!” said the leader of the brigade.

Open training has allowed the brigade to “walk” out of the camp with many training innovation results: the “hot refueling and ammunition replenishment” support method has been promoted to multiple army aviation units; the “eight-rope simultaneous airdrop” training method has been introduced and applied by friendly neighboring units...

“Sharing the results of innovation with friendly neighboring units, we are both contributors and beneficiaries.” The brigade leader introduced that last year, they explored a certain helicopter ultra-low altitude penetration tactic at sea, which solved the problem of sea penetration that has troubled them for many years after being introduced by friendly neighboring units. Afterwards, friendly neighboring units conducted research and demonstration on multiple combat topics based on this tactic, making the tactic more perfect and more effective and practical.

Advance together in sharing and integrate in communication. Today, the brigade has continuously extended the sharing mechanism of training innovation results to the field of joint operations - sharing helicopter landing experience at sea with the naval ship detachment, jointly researching coordinated tactics with the drone detachment, and sharing sea target search skills with the naval helicopter detachment...

Not long ago, a certain army unit learned from the brigade's experience in handling abnormal air and sea situations, and successfully completed the task of verifying and handling abnormal air situations under conditions of poor visibility, which was well received by superiors.

In this regard, the leader of the unit said with emotion: "Different military services and different combat forces complement each other's advantages, learn from each other's experiences, and organically integrate to form a more powerful system combat capability."

Short review

Open training, sharing and progress

■Fang Xingxian

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the People's Army has made vigorous steps to strengthen the army, and practical training has continued to advance in depth. In the process of promoting the continuous improvement of combat effectiveness, various units have exerted the wisdom of officers and men and summed up a large number of useful and practical experiences and practices in training practice. The practice of a certain army brigade to break down the barriers of the organization and share the results of training innovation has not only solved the "urgent needs" of friendly units, but also promoted the existing results to "go to a higher level" and achieved a "win-win" situation.

Others' stones can be used to polish jade. At present, the troops are facing many new situations and new problems in the process of deepening practical military training. All units should strengthen the awareness of open training, share and communicate combat methods, training methods, and innovative results, and learn from each other, so as to form a strong combat force in learning from each other's strengths and complementing each other's advantages. However, a few units hide their "unique secrets" for fear of "teaching apprentices and starving the masters". In the long run, it is not only not conducive to their own construction and development, but also not conducive to the improvement of the overall combat effectiveness of the troops.

Open training, sharing and progress. How wide the vision is determines how far we can go and how high we can climb. Modern warfare is a confrontation between systems. It is impossible for anyone service to "take the world". Only by giving full play to the characteristics and strengths of each service can we gather strengths and increase the efficiency of the system. During routine training, all units should firmly establish the idea of "one chess game", adhere to open training, share and progress together, transform "unique secrets" into "the strengths of many", achieve

common progress through mutual learning and mutual reference, and promote the continuous improvement of the overall combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16378652.html

第七十四集团军某旅发挥特色教育资源作用激励官兵坚定强军信念

来源：解放军报 作者：黄可越 陈典宏 李由之 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-03

开栏的话

经中央军委批准，今年初，军委政治工作部印发《关于聚焦”铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动的通知》（以下简称《通知》），深入贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，对全军年度重大教育作出部署。

强化政治引领，突出实践指向，注重求真务实。各部队认真贯彻落实《通知》要求，始终把党的创新理论武装作为铸魂育人的首要任务，深入持久扎实学习习近平强军思想，紧贴强军事业发展和备战打仗实际，紧贴官兵价值观念培塑和成长成才需要，重点围绕坚定强军信念、树牢打仗意识、激励担当奋斗、永葆本色作风等方面内容开展专题教育，凝聚打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战的奋斗意志。

号角催征，使命如山。即日起，解放军报开设”铸牢政治忠诚 打好攻坚之战·深化教育实践活动”专栏，报道各部队深化教育实践活动的好做法，反映各部队官兵奋斗强军的新风采，激励广大官兵锚定目标、聚力攻坚。

第七十四集团军某旅发挥特色教育资源作用激励官兵坚定强军信念——

把”硬骨头精神”发扬光大

■黄可越 解放军报记者 陈典宏 李由之

仲春时节，阳光明媚。记者来到第 74 集团军某旅采访，正赶上该旅举办”砺刃”强军故事分享会。

分享会上，该旅”硬骨头六连”官兵纷纷走上讲台，讲述发生在自己身边的强军故事。

2020 年 1 月 18 日，习主席给”硬骨头六连”全体官兵回信并勉励他们：”希望你们牢记强军目标，传承红色基因，苦练打赢本领，把’硬骨头精神’发扬光大，把连队建设得更加坚强。”

牢记嘱托练精兵，奋勇攻坚当先锋。5 年来，该连官兵始终牢记习主席嘱托，发扬”硬骨头精神”，不畏艰难、苦练精兵，在强军征程上留下一串闪光足迹。

那年，该连战士周锋鹏经过层层选拔，参加国际军事比赛。赛场上，他与战友团结协作、顽强拼搏夺得冠军。回到连队后，他担任狙击专业教练员，悉心向战友传授经验，培养了一批训练尖子。

一次，该连参加上级组织的军事训练等级评定考核，官兵历经三天两夜高强度作业，取得优异成绩。征尘未洗，他们又参加旅里组织的新年度创破纪录比武。官兵不畏艰难，奋勇争先，夺得 6 个单项第一、1 个团体第一……

分享会上的一个个鲜活故事，生动再现了”硬骨头六连”官兵牢记习主席嘱托、奋斗强军的奋进历程，台下官兵听得热血沸腾。

“身边典型最感人，一个故事一堂课。”该旅领导告诉记者，组织学习”硬骨头六连”官兵牢记习主席嘱托、奋斗强军的先进事迹，是他们搞好聚焦”铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动的重要举措之一。

记者了解到，该旅党委一班人结合学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，深入调研进一步认识到，只有立足部队实际、针对官兵特点深化教育实践活动，才能取得更大成效。为此，他们在做好专题教育基础上，积极创新教育方法，充分发挥旅里特色教育资源作用，引导官兵进一步坚定强军信念、树牢打仗意识。

不久前，一场别开生面的”硬骨雄风访谈会”在该旅”攻坚英雄连”举行。老英雄黄仲虎重回老连队，与官兵一起忆传统、讲忠诚、话使命。

黄仲虎曾是该连的一名班长。一次作战，连队受领收复某高地的艰巨任务。得知消息，他第一个报名参加突击队。战斗中，他凭借过硬的军事素质，带领 4 名战士从敌人侧后方发起攻击占领高地，并打退敌人反扑，圆满完成任务。

英雄故事催人奋进，强军信念愈发坚定。聆听黄仲虎讲述的战斗故事，官兵纷纷畅谈感悟。”老英雄的事迹，让我深受触动。我要向老英雄学习，练就过硬本领，争当一名能打胜仗的兵。”该连班长张波说。

访谈会结束，黄仲虎和官兵来到该连荣誉室，举行捐赠仪式。当年，由于在战斗中贡献突出，黄仲虎被中央军委授予”战斗英雄”荣誉称号。为激励官兵弘扬优良传统，在强军征程上再立新功，黄仲虎决定将自己荣获的一级英模奖章捐赠给连队。

官兵郑重地把奖章挂在荣誉墙上。”只有把使命看得比生命还重，才能扛起历史的重担。我们要牢记习主席嘱托，传承红色基因，不怕苦不畏难，以只争朝夕的精神，锚定实现建军一百年奋斗目标全力攻坚。”该旅领导说。

“突出实践指向，是我们深化教育实践活动的鲜明特点。”该旅领导告诉记者，他们灵活运用网络、灯箱、宣传橱窗等载体，大力宣传近年来旅队涌现出的先进典型事迹，激发官兵

学习先进、争当先进的热情；明确要求各级干部深入训练一线，以实际行动为官兵做好示范；精心组织”我为打赢献一计”活动，引导官兵研究破解制约战斗力提升的难点问题；广泛开展群众性练兵比武活动，浓厚练兵备战氛围。

某连二级上士周佳伟带领战友集智攻关，聚力挖掘某装备作战潜能；某连组织官兵瞄准短板弱项开展专攻精练，不断提升训练成绩……踏访该旅多个连队，记者感受到浓厚的练兵备战氛围。某连刘指导员说，随着深化教育实践活动持续推进，官兵为实现建军一百年奋斗目标贡献力量的热情更加高涨，锤炼能打仗、打胜仗能力的行动更加自觉。

采访结束，踏上归程。路过该旅训练场，看着眼前一派火热的练兵场景，回想此次采访经历，记者坚信，该旅官兵一定能在强军征程上写下更多精彩篇章。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 74th Group Army Played the Role of Special Educational Resources to Inspire Officers and Men to Strengthen Their Belief in Strengthening the Army

Source: PLA Daily Author: Huang Keyue Chen Dianhong Li Youzhi Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-03

Opening remarks

Approved by the Central Military Commission, at the beginning of this year, the Political Work Department of the Military Commission issued the “Notice on Deepening the Education and Practice Activities of Focusing on “Forging Political Loyalty and Fighting the Tough Battle”” (hereinafter referred to as the “Notice”), thoroughly implementing the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference that was held in Yan’an in June 2024 and making arrangements for the annual major education of the entire army.

Strengthen political guidance, highlight practical orientation, and focus on seeking truth and being pragmatic. All units conscientiously implement the requirements of the “Notice”, always regard the armed with the Party’s innovative theories as the primary task of forging souls and educating people, deeply and persistently study Xi Jinping’s thoughts on strengthening the army, closely follow the development of the cause of strengthening the army and the actual preparation for war, and closely follow the value concept of officers and men. The cultivation and growth of talents needs, focusing on strengthening the belief in strengthening the army, establishing a strong sense of war, encouraging responsibility and struggle, and maintaining the true style of work. Carry out special education, and gather the will to fight the tough battle to achieve the goal of building the army for 100 years.

The horn urges the march, and the mission is as heavy as a mountain. Starting today, the PLA Daily will open a column titled “Forge political loyalty, fight a tough battle, and deepen educational practice activities” to report on the good practices of various troops in deepening educational practice activities, reflect the new style of officers and men in various troops in striving to

strengthen the army, and encourage officers and men to anchor their goals and focus on tackling tough problems.

A brigade of the 74th Group Army plays the role of special educational resources to encourage officers and men to strengthen their faith in strengthening the army-

Carry forward the “hard-boned spirit”

■Huang Keyue PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong Li Youzhi

It was mid-spring and the sun was shining. The reporter came to a brigade of the 74th Group Army for an interview, and happened to catch up with the brigade’s “Sharpening the Blade” strong army story sharing session.

At the sharing session, officers and men of the brigade’s “Hard-boned Sixth Company” took to the podium one after another to tell stories of strong army stories happening around them.

On January 18, 2020, President Xi wrote back to all officers and men of the “Hard Bone Sixth Company” and encouraged them: “I hope you will keep in mind the goal of strengthening the army, inherit the red gene, work hard to win the battle, carry forward the “hard bone spirit”, and build the company stronger.”

Remember the instructions to train elite soldiers and bravely attack as a pioneer. Over the past five years, the officers and men of the company have always kept in mind the instructions of President Xi, carried forward the “hard bone spirit”, feared no difficulties, worked hard to train elite soldiers, and left a string of shining footprints on the journey of strengthening the army.

That year, Zhou Fengpeng, a soldier of the company, participated in the international military competition after layers of selection. On the field, he and his comrades worked together in unity and fought hard to win the championship. After returning to the company, he served as a sniper professional coach, carefully imparted experience to his comrades, and trained a group of top trainers.

Once, the company participated in the military training level assessment organized by the superiors. The officers and men went through three days and two nights of high-intensity operations and achieved excellent results. Before the dust of the expedition was washed off, they participated in the new year’s record-breaking competition organized by the brigade. The officers and men were not afraid of difficulties and fought bravely to win 6 first places in individual events and 1 first place in the group...

The vivid stories at the sharing session vividly reproduced the progress of the officers and men of the “Hard-Boned Sixth Company” who kept in mind Chairman Xi’s instructions and fought to strengthen the army, and the officers and men in the audience were excited.

“The typical people around us are the most touching, and each story is a lesson.” The leaders of the brigade told reporters that organizing the study of the advanced deeds of the officers and men

of the “Hard-Boned Sixth Company” who kept in mind Chairman Xi’s instructions and fought to strengthen the army is one of their important measures to focus on “forging political loyalty and fighting a tough battle” to deepen the education and practice activities.

The reporter learned that the brigade party committee combined the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s political work conference, and conducted in-depth research to further realize that only by deepening the education and practice activities based on the actual situation of the troops and targeting the characteristics of the officers and men can greater results be achieved. To this end, on the basis of doing a good job in special education, they actively innovated education methods, gave full play to the role of the brigade’s characteristic education resources, and guided the officers and men to further strengthen their belief in strengthening the army and establish a strong sense of fighting.

Not long ago, a unique “Hard-boned Heroic Interview” was held in the “Heroic Company of Attack” of the brigade. The old hero Huang Zhonghu returned to the old company and recalled traditions, talked about loyalty and mission with officers and men.

Huang Zhonghu was once a squad leader of the company. In a battle, the company received the arduous task of recovering a certain highland. Upon hearing the news, he was the first to sign up for the commando. In the battle, he led 4 soldiers to attack from the enemy’s side and rear to occupy the highland with his excellent military qualities, and repelled the enemy’s counterattack and successfully completed the task.

Heroic stories inspire people to move forward, and the belief in strengthening the army is becoming firmer. Listening to the battle stories told by Huang Zhonghu, officers and men talked about their feelings. “The deeds of the old hero deeply touched me. I want to learn from the old hero, practice excellent skills, and strive to be a soldier who can win the battle.” The squad leader Zhang Bo said.

After the interview, Huang Zhonghu and officers and men came to the company’s honor room to hold a donation ceremony. That year, Huang Zhonghu was awarded the honorary title of “Combat Hero” by the Central Military Commission for his outstanding contribution in the battle. In order to encourage officers and men to carry forward the fine traditions and make new contributions in the journey of strengthening the army, Huang Zhonghu decided to donate the first-class hero medal he won to the company.

The officers and men solemnly hung the medal on the honor wall. “Only by considering the mission more important than life can we shoulder the burden of history. We must keep in mind Chairman Xi’s instructions, inherit the red gene, not be afraid of hardships or difficulties, and with the spirit of seizing the day, anchor the goal of achieving the 100-year struggle of the army and make all-out efforts to overcome difficulties.” The leader of the brigade said.

“Highlighting the practical orientation is a distinctive feature of our deepening educational practice activities.” The leaders of the brigade told reporters that they flexibly used the Internet, light boxes, publicity windows and other carriers to vigorously publicize the advanced typical deeds that have

emerged in the brigade in recent years, inspiring the enthusiasm of officers and men to learn from the advanced and strive to be advanced; clearly required cadres at all levels to go deep into the front line of training and set a good example for officers and men with practical actions; carefully organized the "I contribute a plan to win" activity to guide officers and men to study and solve the difficult problems that restrict the improvement of combat effectiveness; widely conducted mass training and competition activities to create a strong atmosphere of training and preparation.

A company's second-class sergeant Zhou Jiawei led his comrades to pool their wisdom and focus on tapping the combat potential of a certain equipment; a company organized officers and men to focus on shortcomings and weaknesses to carry out specialized training and continuously improve training results... Visiting multiple companies of the brigade, the reporter felt a strong atmosphere of training and preparation. Instructor Liu of a company said that with the continuous advancement of the deepening of educational practice activities, the enthusiasm of officers and men to contribute to the realization of the struggle goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army has become higher, and the actions to temper the ability to fight and win have become more conscious.

The interview ended and we set off on our way home. Passing by the brigade's training ground, looking at the enthusiastic training scene in front of him and recalling the interview experience, the reporter firmly believes that the officers and men of the brigade will definitely be able to write more wonderful chapters in the journey of building a strong army.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16378896.html

陆军某试验大队"为战服务组"常态开展一线服务调研

来源：解放军报 作者：赵春辉 田 源 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-04

陆军某试验大队——

深入练兵一线提供上门服务

■赵春辉 田 源

3 月中旬，陆军某旅组织开展装备维护保养。在此过程中，官兵发现某型校射雷达出现故障，无法发送数据，只能手动统计落点。

"这将增加操作时间。"操作手检查无果，急得脑门冒汗。这时，一名军官快步上前，梳理数据、检验软件、查找比对……一番操作后，故障被迅速排除，引来在场官兵点赞。

这名军官名叫孙兆友，是陆军某试验大队"为战服务组"成员。这些天，他与其他 6 名专家把演训场跑了一遍。如何获取雷达目标的更多信息、怎样精准识别捕捉低慢小目标……深入一线调研中，一个个难题接连浮出水面。他们与基层装备管理人员、操作骨干面对面开展讨论交流，逐一答疑释惑。

“作战部队需要什么，我们就上门提供什么服务！”该大队领导告诉笔者，为提高试训为战质效，进一步提升基层战斗力，他们秉持岗位对接战位的原则，常态开展一线服务调研。对现场发现和官兵提出的问题，能当场解决的，立行立办；一时解决不了的，形成问题台账，明确时限，责任到人。

据悉，今年初以来，”为战服务组”已为一线官兵解决数十个训练难题，还总结申报 1 个创新项目，出台 5 套技术方案，初步确定 3 个研究课题和 2 个攻关项目。

Google Translation

The “Service for War” Group of a Certain Test Brigade of the Army Conducts Front-Line Service Surveys on a Regular Basis

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhao Chunhui Tian Yuan Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-04

A certain test brigade of the Army——

Provide door-to-door service at the front line of training

■ Zhao Chunhui Tian Yuan

In mid-March, a certain brigade of the Army organized equipment maintenance. During this process, officers and men found that a certain type of calibration radar had a fault and could not send data, so they could only manually count the landing points.

“This will increase the operation time.” The operator checked to no avail and was so anxious that his forehead was sweating. At this time, an officer stepped forward quickly, sorted out the data, checked the software, searched and compared... After a series of operations, the fault was quickly eliminated, which attracted praise from the officers and men present.

The officer’s name is Sun Zhaoyou, and he is a member of the “Service for War” group of a certain test brigade of the Army. These days, he and 6 other experts ran around the training ground. How to obtain more information about radar targets, how to accurately identify and capture low, slow and small targets... In the in-depth front-line survey, one problem after another surfaced. They held face-to-face discussions with grassroots equipment management personnel and key operators, answering questions one by one.

“We will provide services on-site as long as the combat troops need them!” The leader of the brigade told the author that in order to improve the quality and efficiency of trial training for combat and further enhance the combat effectiveness of the grassroots, they adhere to the principle of connecting positions with combat positions and conducting regular front-line service surveys. For problems found on the spot and raised by officers and men, those that can be solved on the spot will be dealt with immediately; those that cannot be solved for the time being will form a problem ledger, clarify the time limit, and assign responsibilities to people.

It is reported that since the beginning of this year, the “Service for Combat Group” has solved dozens of training problems for front-line officers and men, and has also summarized and applied for 1 innovation project, issued 5 sets of technical solutions, and preliminarily determined 3 research topics and 2 key research projects.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16378895.html

第 76 集团军某连改进评比机制激发官兵动力

来源：解放军报 作者：曾建伟 马兆鑫 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-04

第七十六集团军某旅某连改进评比机制——

让流动红旗”流动”起来

■曾建伟 马兆鑫

“这次评比，一班夺得’军事训练’流动红旗！”近日，第 76 集团军某旅某连组织流动红旗综合评选，连续”霸榜”的五班被一班反超，在连队引发热议。这看似普通的”红旗易主”背后，是该连改进评比机制，激发官兵动力的创新探索。

从去年下半年开始，为鼓励官兵奋勇争先、不懈拼搏，该连设置”军事训练”“内务卫生”“纪律作风”3 面流动红旗，定期组织评选。其中，”军事训练”流动红旗根据每个班所有人的月考核结果进行评定。

然而，相较其他班，五班尖子多、成绩好，自评选展开以来，”军事训练”流动红旗就像被钉在五班的荣誉墙上。时间一长，五班战士认为”流动红旗非己莫属”，训练热情开始下降；其他班同志则觉得”再拼也追不上五班”，索性放弃比拼，权当没有这面流动红旗，甚至因此产生消极情绪，影响正常训练。原本是激励大家的举措，却产生了反效果，该连贾连长对此十分焦急。

连务会上，干部骨干针对这一现象展开讨论。有人直言，既然是”军事训练”流动红旗，就应该用训练成绩说话，五班分数高，获得流动红旗理所应当；但也有人指出，评比标准不够合理，流动红旗”流不动”，会导致官兵失去动力，应该适当改进评比机制。

最终，该连党支部综合大家的意见建议，修改完善”军事训练”流动红旗评比细则，在原有基础上引入”进步指数”，即每个人考核成绩较上次提升 10%以上，可获得额外加分，达到”横向比排名”与”纵向比进步”并重的效果。

在此之前，该连一班由于新兵较多，每次评比成绩都不太理想。新机制推行后，大家训练热情高涨，老兵发挥稳定表现优异，新兵奋起直追进步明显，多人获得额外加分，最终将流动红旗收入囊中。

而原本稳居榜首的五班，因为没有对新机制引起足够的重视，部分同志在考核时仍旧进步幅度不大，最终遗憾”败北”。这段经历给他们敲响了警钟，五班班长坦言：”虽然这次没能拿到’军事训练’流动红旗，但让大家重燃了斗志。我们一定端正训练态度，争取在下一次评比中把红旗夺回来。”

“让流动红旗’流动’起来，才能充分激发每名同志的动力，只有每个班排、每名战士都力争上游，连队建设才能生机勃勃。”贾连长介绍，下一步，他们将进一步探索完善评比机制，并将其推广运用到其他领域。

Google Translation

A Company of the 76th Group Army Improves the Evaluation Mechanism to Stimulate the Motivation of Officers and Men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zeng Jianwei Ma Zhaoxin Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-04

A company of a brigade of the 76th Group Army improves the evaluation mechanism

Let the mobile red flag “flow”

■ Zeng Jianwei Ma Zhaoxin

“In this evaluation, Squad 1 won the mobile red flag of “military training”!” Recently, a company of a brigade of the 76th Group Army organized a comprehensive evaluation of the mobile red flag. The five squads that had been “dominant” for a long time were overtaken by Squad 1, which caused heated discussions in the company. Behind this seemingly ordinary “change of ownership of the red flag” is the company’s innovative exploration of improving the evaluation mechanism and stimulating the motivation of officers and men.

Since the second half of last year, in order to encourage officers and men to strive for the first place and work tirelessly, the company has set up three mobile red flags of “military training”, “housekeeping hygiene” and “discipline style”, and organized selections regularly. Among them, the “military training” mobile red flag is evaluated based on the monthly assessment results of everyone in each squad.

However, compared with other squads, Squad 5 has more top students and better grades. Since the selection began, the “Military Training” mobile red flag has been nailed to the honor wall of Squad 5. Over time, the soldiers of Squad 5 believed that “the mobile red flag belongs to them”, and their training enthusiasm began to decline; comrades from other squads felt that “no matter how hard they try, they can’t catch up with Squad 5”, so they simply gave up the competition and pretended that there was no mobile red flag, and even had negative emotions, affecting normal training. It was originally a measure to motivate everyone, but it had the opposite effect, and the company commander Jia was very anxious about it.

At the company meeting, the cadres and backbones discussed this phenomenon. Some people bluntly said that since it is a “military training” mobile red flag, the training results should speak for themselves. Squad 5 has a high score and deserves to get the mobile red flag; but some people pointed out that the evaluation criteria are not reasonable enough, and the “unable to flow” of the mobile red flag will cause officers and men to lose motivation, and the evaluation mechanism should be appropriately improved.

Finally, the company’s party branch combined everyone’s opinions and suggestions, revised and improved the “military training” mobile red flag evaluation rules, and introduced the “progress index” on the original basis, that is, each person’s assessment score increased by more than 10% compared with the previous time, and extra points can be obtained, achieving the effect of “horizontal ranking” and “vertical progress”.

Before this, the Squad 1 of the company had a large number of new recruits, and the results of each evaluation were not ideal. After the implementation of the new mechanism, everyone’s training enthusiasm was high, the veterans performed stably and excellently, the new recruits caught up and made obvious progress, and many people got extra points, and finally won the mobile red flag.

However, Squad 5, which was originally at the top of the list, did not pay enough attention to the new mechanism, and some comrades still made little progress in the assessment, and finally “failed” regretfully. This experience sounded a wake-up call for them. The leader of Squad 5 said frankly: “Although we failed to get the ‘military training’ mobile red flag this time, it rekindled everyone’s fighting spirit. We must correct our training attitude and strive to get the red flag back in the next evaluation.” “Only by letting the mobile red flag ‘flow’ can we fully stimulate the motivation of every comrade. Only when every squad and every soldier strives to be the best can the company construction be full of vitality.” Captain Jia introduced that, in the next step, they will further explore and improve the evaluation mechanism and promote it to other fields.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16379131.html

新疆和田军分区开展”下沉式解难”活动提升服务基层质效

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵金石 孙兴维 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-04-06

新疆和田军分区实施”下沉式解难”建设过硬基层——

“大篷车”综合服务队情暖高原哨所

■赵金石 解放军报记者 孙兴维

仲春时节，新疆和田军分区某边防团组织阶段性考核。结果显示，官兵考核成绩比上次有了明显提升。该团领导高兴地说，军分区开展”下沉式解难”活动以来，”大篷车”综合服务队奔赴高原哨所巡回服务，有效提升服务基层质效，激发了官兵戍边守防热情。

据了解，该军分区所属边防一线连队，大都分布在平均海拔 4500 米以上的雪域高原。驻地自然环境恶劣、远离机关、社会依托少，制约基层建设发展的矛盾问题较为突出。

“建设过硬基层，领导和机关干部要带头下到基层、沉到一线，搞好服务、解决难题。”该军分区党委深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神认识到，只有切实为基层解难帮困，才能推动部队建设高质量发展。结合部队驻地”高、远、散”等实际，他们深入调研后决定，广泛开展”下沉式解难”活动，抽调机关干部和相关专业骨干组成”大篷车”综合服务队，定期上高原进哨所，开展人才培养、政策宣讲、法律咨询、心理疏导、装备检修等服务。

不久前，”大篷车”综合服务队来到海拔 5380 米的神仙湾哨所。记者看到，哨所俱乐部里，服务队带队干部为官兵讲解新修订的共同条令主要变化、基本改点；阅览室里，法律援助服务站律师为官兵答疑解惑；车库里，专业骨干为哨所检修装备，并手把手向战士传授检修经验。一名哨所干部说：”‘大篷车’综合服务队帮我们解决了许多训练生活中的难题，让我们感受到了组织的关心和温暖。”

“开展’下沉式解难’活动，贵在落细落实。”该军分区领导介绍，他们明确规定，”大篷车”综合服务队开展上门服务时，对官兵工作生活中的难题，能解决的现场给予解决；不能解决的及时向上级反映，由上级协调解决。

今年初，”大篷车”综合服务队到某哨所开展服务活动时，发现有的驾驶员早晨提前起床发动车辆。他们调查后得知，因哨所车辆增加，保温车库无法停放所有车辆。受高原冬季高寒影响，车辆启动时间长，有的驾驶员为确保车辆能快速出动，提前起床做准备。他们将这一情况及时反映给哨所所在团领导。该团领导调查发现，类似情况在其他哨所也存在。随后，该团党委研究后决定，给相关哨所扩建保温车库，使问题得到有效解决。

“建设过硬基层，既要紧盯’硬件’解难，又要抓好’软件’建设。”该军分区领导告诉记者，他们把帮助基层党支部增强带领官兵遂行作战任务的能力、领导单位全面建设的能力和解决自身问题的能力，作为”下沉式解难”活动的重要内容；同时明确要求，”大篷车”综合服务队利用到一线开展服务活动的契机，深入了解基层全面建设情况，为军分区党委抓好基层建设提供决策参考。

去年，”大篷车”综合服务队在开展服务活动时发现，个别连队存在党支部成员工作经验不足、抓建能力不强等问题，他们立即将情况反映给军分区领导。军分区党委就此展开专题调研后，决定选派优秀机关干部到相关连队蹲点帮建。

该军分区一名机关干部在某连蹲点帮建时，与官兵谈心交心，听取官兵意见建议；与连队党支部一班人深入分析连队建设情况，针对存在的问题制订整改方案。他还结合履职经历，向党支部一班人传授提高议事决策质量、按纲抓建、科学组训等方法，并及时帮助纠正工作中出现的偏差。

在这名机关干部的帮带下，该连党支部战斗力明显提升，一些困扰连队的难题得到解决。去年底，该连迈入先进行列。

倾心解难暖兵心，基层建设面貌新。该军分区领导告诉记者，”下沉式解难”活动开展以来，”大篷车”综合服务队到基层一线开展巡回服务累计 20 余次，有力促进基层建设全面过硬。去年以来，该军分区多次完成上级赋予的重大任务，20 余个基层单位受到军以上单位表彰。

Google Translation

Xinjiang Hotan Military Sub-District Carries Out “Downward Problem-Solving” Activities to Improve the Quality and Efficiency of Grassroots Services

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhao Jinshi Sun Xingwei Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-04-06

Xinjiang Hotan Military Sub-district implements “downward problem-solving” to build a strong grassroots-

“Caravan” comprehensive service team warms the plateau outposts

■ Zhao Jinshi People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Sun Xingwei

In mid-spring, a border defense regiment of Xinjiang Hotan Military Sub-district organized a phased assessment. The results showed that the assessment scores of officers and men have improved significantly compared with the last time. The leader of the regiment said happily that since the military sub-district conducted the “downward problem-solving” activity, the “Caravan” comprehensive service team has gone to the plateau outposts for tour services, effectively improving the quality and efficiency of grassroots services and stimulating the enthusiasm of officers and men to guard the border.

It is understood that most of the front-line border defense companies of the military sub-district are distributed in the snowy plateau with an average altitude of more than 4,500 meters. The natural environment of the station is harsh, far away from the organs, and there is little social support. The contradictions and problems that restrict the development of grassroots construction are more prominent.

“To build a strong grassroots, leaders and cadres should take the lead in going down to the grassroots and sinking to the front line to provide good services and solve problems.” The Party Committee of the Military Sub-district has thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference and realized that only by effectively solving problems for the grassroots can the high-quality development of the army’s construction be promoted. In view of the actual situation of the troops’ garrisons being “high, far, and scattered”, they decided after in-depth research to widely carry out “sinking-style problem-solving” activities, and to select cadres and relevant professional backbones to form a “caravan” comprehensive

service team, which will regularly go to the plateau and enter the outposts to carry out talent training, policy propaganda, legal consultation, psychological counseling, equipment maintenance and other services. Not long ago, the "caravan" comprehensive service team came to the Shenxianwan outpost at an altitude of 5,380 meters. The reporter saw that in the outpost club, the service team leader explained to the officers and men the main changes and basic changes in the newly revised common regulations; in the reading room, lawyers at the legal aid service station answered questions and solved doubts for the officers and men; in the garage, professional backbones repaired equipment for the outposts and taught the soldiers the maintenance experience hand in hand. A post cadre said: "The 'Caravan' comprehensive service team helped us solve many problems in training and life, and made us feel the care and warmth of the organization."

"The key to carrying out the 'downward problem-solving' activity is to implement it in detail." The leaders of the military sub-district introduced that they clearly stipulated that when the "Caravan" comprehensive service team carries outdoor-to-door services, the problems in the work and life of officers and men can be solved on the spot; if they cannot be solved, they will be reported to the superiors in time for coordination and resolution.

At the beginning of this year, when the "Caravan" comprehensive service team went to a post to carry out service activities, they found that some drivers got up early in the morning to start the vehicle. After investigation, they learned that due to the increase in vehicles at the post, the insulated garage could not park all vehicles. Affected by the high cold in the plateau in winter, the vehicle startup time is long. Some drivers get up early to prepare to ensure that the vehicle can be dispatched quickly. They reported this situation to the leaders of the regiment where the post was located in a timely manner. The leaders of the regiment found that similar situations also existed in other posts. Subsequently, the regiment party committee decided to expand the insulated garage for the relevant posts after research, so that the problem was effectively solved.

"To build a strong grassroots, we must not only focus on solving the 'hardware' problems, but also do a good job in the 'software' construction." The leaders of the military sub-district told reporters that they regard helping grassroots party branches to enhance their ability to lead officers and men to carry out combat missions, their ability to lead the comprehensive construction of units, and their ability to solve their own problems as an important part of the "downward problem-solving" activity; at the same time, they clearly require that the "Caravan" comprehensive service team take advantage of the opportunity of carrying out service activities at the front line to deeply understand the comprehensive construction of the grassroots and provide decision-making references for the military sub-district party committee to do a good job in grassroots construction.

Last year, when the "Caravan" comprehensive service team was carrying out service activities, it was found that some companies had problems such as insufficient work experience and weak construction ability of party branch members. They immediately reported the situation to the military sub-district leaders. After the military sub-district party committee conducted a special

investigation on this, it decided to select outstanding cadres from the organs to help with the construction of relevant companies.

When a cadre from the organs of the military sub-district was helping with the construction of a company, he talked with the officers and men and listened to their opinions and suggestions; he and a group of people from the company's party branch deeply analyzed the company's construction situation and formulated rectification plans for existing problems. He also taught the party branch members how to improve the quality of deliberation and decision-making, build according to the guidelines, and organize training scientifically based on his work experience, and helped correct deviations in the work in a timely manner.

With the help of this cadre, the combat effectiveness of the company's party branch has been significantly improved, and some problems that have troubled the company have been solved. At the end of last year, the company entered the ranks of advanced units.

Dedicated to solving problems and warming the hearts of soldiers, the grassroots construction has a new look. The leaders of the military sub-district told reporters that since the launch of the "sinking problem-solving" activity, the "caravan" comprehensive service team has conducted more than 20 rounds of tour services at the grassroots level, which has effectively promoted the overall improvement of grassroots construction. Since last year, the military sub-district has completed many major tasks assigned by superiors, and more than 20 grassroots units have been commended by military units and above.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16379174.html

第 75 集团军某旅引导官兵增强训练实战意识

来源：解放军报 作者：陈典宏 周宇鹏 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-07

第 75 集团军某旅引导官兵增强训练实战意识——

用"放大镜"审视"微场景"

■解放军报记者 陈典宏 特约记者 周宇鹏

战机轰鸣，战车列阵。日前，第 75 集团军某旅组织的一场陆空对抗训练火热展开。

随着战斗打响，该旅导弹营某连驾驶员娴熟驾车出击，根据指挥员吕峰的指令调整位置，将战车精准停在指定点位。

"上次考核，我们就因发射车定点出现偏差被判'失败'。"吕峰告诉记者，当时，连队到达发射阵地后立即展开装备，与空军某部展开对抗。双方较量中，吕峰沉着指挥，官兵见招拆招，成功处置"电磁干扰导致通信中断"等特情，有效抗击"敌"机多轮打击。

然而，考核结果公布，吕峰却发现他们的成绩表上写着"不合格"。

“所有动作都在规定时间内完成，陆空对抗任务也顺利完成，为啥总评成绩不合格？”吕峰百思不得其解，找到考核组一问究竟。没想到，考官列出的第一个扣分项，便让他陷入了沉默。

“发射车定点位置超出允许的误差范围。根据作战要求，仅凭这一项，任务就已失败。”考官告诉他。

“真是聪明反被聪明误！”仔细回想指挥流程，吕峰懊恼不已。原来，发射车进入战位时，他求胜心切，为抢时间忽略了对定位精度的把控。战车展开虽比以往快了不少，但定位失准导致后续任务脱离了合格点位。

复盘总结时，吕峰主动承担失利责任并深刻反思：”战车定位出现偏差造成对抗失利，说到底还是实战意识不强所致。”

“上了战场，所有细节都可能影响战争胜负的走向。”讲评会上，该旅领导直击要害——现代战争已进入发现即摧毁的”秒杀”时代，差之毫厘就可能错失战机、输掉战斗。制胜未来战场，不仅要校准训练中的行动偏差，更要消除官兵头脑中的思想”误差”，牢固立起按实战标准严抓细训的鲜明导向。

会上，参训官兵将训练中的一系列”微场景”，拿到实战标准的”放大镜”下逐一复盘。大家一一查摆平时容易忽略的细节问题，针对存在的短板弱项逐条逐项制订整改措施。

打仗硬碰硬，训练必须实打实。走下训练场，该旅一位领导感慨地说：”只有强化实战练兵标准，把每一个课目、每一个步骤、每一个动作都训实训精、练到极致，才能确保在未来战场上精准制敌。”

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 75th Group Army Guides Officers and Men to Enhance Their Awareness of Actual Combat Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Dianhong Zhou Yupeng Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-07

A brigade of the 75th Group Army guides officers and men to enhance their awareness of actual combat training---Use a “magnifying glass” to examine “micro scenes”

■ PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong Special correspondent Zhou Yupeng

Fighters roared and tanks lined up. A few days ago, a land-air confrontation training organized by a brigade of the 75th Group Army was launched.

As the battle started, the driver of a company of the missile battalion of the brigade drove out skillfully, adjusted the position according to the command of the commander Lu Feng, and stopped the tank accurately at the designated point.

“In the last assessment, we were judged as ‘failed’ because of the deviation of the launch vehicle’s fixed point.” Lu Feng told reporters that at that time, the company immediately deployed its equipment after arriving at the launch position and confronted a certain unit of the Air Force. During the battle between the two sides, Lv Feng commanded calmly, and the officers and men responded to the moves, successfully handling special situations such as “electromagnetic interference causing communication interruption”, and effectively resisting multiple rounds of attacks by “enemy” aircraft.

However, when the assessment results were announced, Lv Feng found that their score sheet said “unqualified”.

“All actions were completed within the specified time, and the land-air confrontation mission was also successfully completed. Why is the overall score unqualified?” Lv Feng was puzzled and found the assessment team to ask. Unexpectedly, the first deduction item listed by the examiner made him fall into silence.

“The fixed position of the launch vehicle exceeded the allowable error range. According to the combat requirements, the mission has failed with this item alone.” The examiner told him.

“It’s really clever and stupid!” Thinking carefully about the command process, Lv Feng was very upset. It turned out that when the launch vehicle entered the battle position, he was eager to win and ignored the control of positioning accuracy in order to save time. Although the deployment of the tank was much faster than before, the inaccurate positioning caused the subsequent tasks to deviate from the qualified point.

During the review and summary, Lv Feng took the initiative to take responsibility for the defeat and reflected deeply: “The failure of the confrontation was caused by the deviation in the positioning of the tank. In the final analysis, it was due to the lack of actual combat awareness.” “On the battlefield, all details may affect the outcome of the war.” At the review meeting, the brigade leaders hit the key point - modern warfare has entered the “instant kill” era of discovery and destruction. A slight difference may miss the opportunity and lose the battle. To win the future battlefield, it is necessary not only to calibrate the action deviation in training, but also to eliminate the ideological “errors” in the minds of officers and men, and firmly establish a clear orientation of strict and detailed training according to actual combat standards. At the meeting, the participating officers and men reviewed a series of “micro scenes” in the training one by one under the “magnifying glass” of actual combat standards. Everyone checked and dealt with the details that are usually easily overlooked, and formulated rectification measures for the existing shortcomings one by one. In a head-on battle, training must be practical. After leaving the training ground, a leader of the brigade said with emotion: “Only by strengthening the actual combat training standards and training every subject, every step, and every action to perfection can we ensure accurate defeat of the enemy on future battlefields.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16379169.html

第 74 集团军某旅”硬骨头六连”开展批评帮助激发官兵动力活力

来源：解放军报 作者：杨 扬 石 伟 杨 伦 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-07

开展批评帮助 激发动力活力

——第 74 集团军某旅”硬骨头六连”用好批评武器的探索实践

■杨 扬 石 伟 解放军报记者 杨 伦

编者按 批评和自我批评是我党我军在长期斗争实践中形成的优良传统，是我们党保持肌体健康的锐利武器，也是加强和规范党内政治生活的重要手段。在党内政治生活中，我们只有大胆使用、经常使用，才会越用越灵、越用越有效果。

第 74 集团军某旅”硬骨头六连”，在革命战争年代就经常顶着炮火、冒着硝烟召开民主大会。和平年代，六连发扬这一优良传统，逐渐形成行之有效的做法。走进新时代，六连让批评和自我批评成为一种习惯、一种自觉、一种责任，官兵在批评中进步，连队在批评中发展，着力做到”战士的问题不出班排，党员的问题不出小组，干部的问题不出支部”，党支部凝聚力战斗力不断增强。他们的做法有一定借鉴意义。

镜头① 上任”满月”接受群众批评

哪里做得不好，及时有人指出

“每一个经历过连队全体党员批评的干部，都有着刻骨铭心的记忆。”回想自己去年刚任职时，全体党员送给自己的”批评炮火”，第 74 集团军某旅”硬骨头六连”党支部书记高博文感触颇深。

在新干部上任满 1 个月时，组织召开党员大会，对干部进行讲评批评，是六连坚持了 40 多年的一个传统。每次党员大会，全体党员不讲客套话、不讲车轱辘话，而是当面锣对面鼓，对新任职干部在工作中暴露出的问题进行查摆批评，目的是让干部在红脸出汗中看到差距不足，自觉主动整改完善，更快融入连队、更好履职尽责。

去年，高博文走马上任”满月”时，党支部组织召开党员大会，为这位新上任的党支部书记提提意见建议。回想自己上任一个月来，虽说没有特别亮眼的工作，但也没出什么问题，高博文的内心起初比较坦然。

可没想到，会议一开始党员们就直奔问题。”融入节奏较慢，任务面前慌乱，有些工作拿不定主意”“队列作风较差，不像六连干部的样子”……支委们率先”开炮”后，其他党员也紧跟着发言，大家开诚布公、一针见血、有理有据，先后提出十几条批评意见，让他着实红脸出汗。

“虽然当时有些难堪，但仔细一想，大家本着对我负责的态度，说得句句在理，确实是自己没做好，那就应该虚心接受。”会后，高博文坦言，虽然这些批评”辣味”十足，但他也感受到了来自组织和战友的关心，并在接受批评中明晰了下步开展工作的思路。

软锤打不了硬铁，低温炼不出好钢。在六连，”你好我好大家好”的老好人思想没有市场，从党支部书记、副书记再到其他连队干部，大家不会因为批评对象是自己的上级或战友就蜻蜓点水、隔靴搔痒，而是针针见血、直指要害。不管是谁，只要哪里做得不好，很快会有人指出来。

尽管时隔数年，党支部副书记王刚对当初大家批评他的几条意见仍记忆犹新。”自己从下连当兵就在六连，后来当班长、提干，又回到连队，整个军旅生涯几乎都在六连度过。本以为自己是’老资历’，大家会口下留情，没想到依旧’辣味’十足。”那天会后，王刚把所有的批评意见都记在笔记本上，每当自己工作中想”歇歇脚”时，就拿出来看一看，鞭策自己不要停下奋斗脚步。

讲党性不讲私情、讲真理不讲面子。正是在这种良好氛围下，连队党支部的凝聚力战斗力不断增强，使得连队建设长期过硬。

镜头② 把庆功会开成”揭短会”

获得成绩荣誉，不忘反思剖析

“个别党员骨干带头作用不明显，平时说得响当当，落实起来软绵绵”“为连队争得荣誉是好事，但不能躺在功劳簿上’吃老本’，从而降低工作标准”……

新年伊始，该旅军事体育运动会落下帷幕，六连获得建制连队总分第一，为全年工作开了一个好头。按照惯例，连队举行了一次以揭短亮丑、查摆问题为主题的总结会。

为什么把庆功会开成揭短会？高博文告诉记者，以往有的官兵在取得成绩、获得荣誉后，会或多或少出现骄傲自满、思想松懈等情况。即使成绩再好，也有不尽如人意的地方，揭短短变长，护短长变短。”让官兵对短板不足始终保持警觉和重视，才能’记住伤疤不忘痛’，不断补短强能”。

因此，六连经常在取得荣誉后，专挑成绩背后的不足进行检讨剖析，形成”取得成绩-揭短补短-再出成绩”的良性循环，督促官兵不断取得进步。

那年盛夏，六连参加实兵对抗训练，以蓝方身份担负防守任务。任务分队在闷热的工事内坚守阵地数小时，然后突然出击，对红方指挥所成功实施精准打击，对最终获胜起到了决定性作用。训练刚结束，大家没有沾沾自喜，而是在复盘会上围绕训练暴露的问题逐个发言，既讲连队问题，也点个人不足，整个会议持续了 3 个半小时，梳理总结出 6 类数十个具体问题。

会后，党支部将问题整改具体到个人，并将问题清单和整改细则并排贴在墙上，用来提醒全连官兵。

“什么时候满足于荣誉，什么时候就会止步于荣誉。”如今，台上领奖、台下揭短已经成为六连的常态，这一传统不仅夯实了连队战斗力建设基础，还成为连队保持清醒、发扬民主、凝聚共识，开展批评和自我批评的重要抓手。

采访时，记者发现该连有一面墙，上面挂满了连队自诞生以来取得的各项荣誉，墙上有处”留白”格外引人注目。高博文介绍说，这个位置是特意空出来的，留给下一个荣誉，目的是让官兵在取得成绩的同时，始终意识到能力上还有”空白”，从而激励大家戒骄戒躁，努力奋进取得更多荣誉。

不把荣誉当包袱，不把锦旗当资本，走出”功劳簿”，努力查找不足才能始终保持充足干劲。今年初，六连制订新年度目标时，顺势开展了一次”面对荣誉怎么看、永葆先进怎么干”讨论交流活动，让全连官兵结合查摆去年工作的差距和不足，为新年度连队建设发展贡献智慧和力量。

镜头③ 六连官兵眼里”不揉沙子”

没有特殊党员，更无监督盲区

“六连没有不管事的党员，也没有管不了的党员，更没有脱离组织管理和监督的党员。”问起六连党员骨干和其他连队的有哪些不同，这是被提及最多的话。

“全排都在努力工作，你作为老党员为啥关键时刻站不出来顶不上去”“这段时间，我们身上不同程度出现了’各人自扫门前雪’的现象，这不利于连队建设”……前不久，在六连某党小组会上，党员逐一发言，直指问题、时常提醒，大事小事都不放过。

连队一名支委告诉记者，连队开展批评很注重时度效，要求每名党员利用组织生活会等时机，随时发现问题随时开展批评，让开展批评和自我批评常态化。这样既能及时帮出现问题的同志纠偏正向，又能警醒其他同志主动预防，确保每次批评都有实实在在的成效。

有段时间，连队各项工作压茬推进，文书小田由于缺乏统筹，效率较低，就经常占用训练时间完成工作，导致个人训练成绩下滑。小田所在党小组组长发现问题后，专门召开党小组会，对小田近期表现开展了批评，其他党员也纷纷提出意见建议。小田深刻认识到自己的问题，当场表态会利用休息时间加练，努力做到工作训练两不误。后来，在身边党员帮带下，小田的成绩很快赶了上来。

六连官兵眼里不揉沙子、批评不留情面，问题何时露头，批评就何时开展。大家都说，连队没有特殊党员，更没有监督盲区。那么，批评自己的上级，会不会担心被”穿小鞋”？六连党员骨干通过多次实践证明，思想交锋越多，干部的威信就越高；批评”辣味”越浓，连

队的氛围就越团结。因此，党员的问题群众敢提、支委的问题党员敢说、书记副书记的问题支委敢讲。

有一次，六连召开党员大会，查纠连队日常建设存在的问题。轮到一名排长发言时，他犹豫半天，最后却说了句"没有意见"。结果遭到几名党员当场批评：如果真没意见，说明在日常没有尽到党员应尽的责任；如果有意见却不说，就是对连队不负责任。经过提醒，这位排长意识到了自己的问题，表示立即整改，请党组织和全体党员进行监督。

当面批评见人见事、背后不说坏话，依靠组织管干部、严格制度管党员，有了这一优良传统，连队的党员敢负责、敢较真碰硬、敢讲真话，六连党支部这个战斗堡垒也因此变得更加坚强有力。

Google Translation

The "Hard-Boned Sixth Company" of a Certain Brigade of the 74th Group Army Conducted Criticism to Help Stimulate the Motivation and Vitality of Officers and men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Yang Shi Wei Yang Lun Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-07

Carry out criticism to help stimulate motivation and vitality

——The exploration and practice of the "Hard-Boned Sixth Company" of a certain brigade of the 74th Group Army to make good use of the weapon of criticism

■ Yang Yang Shi Wei PLA Daily reporter Yang Lun

Editor's note Criticism and self-criticism are the fine traditions formed by our Party and our army in the long-term struggle practice. It is a sharp weapon for our Party to maintain the health of the body and an important means to strengthen and standardize the political life within the Party. In the political life within the Party, we will become more and more effective only if we use it boldly and frequently.

The "Hard-Boned Sixth Company" of a certain brigade of the 74th Group Army often held democratic conferences under fire and smoke during the revolutionary war. In peacetime, the Sixth Company carried forward this fine tradition and gradually formed effective practices. Entering the new era, the Sixth Company has made criticism and self-criticism a habit, a consciousness, and a responsibility. The officers and men have made progress in criticism, and the company has developed in criticism. They have strived to achieve "the problems of soldiers do not go beyond the squad, the problems of Party members do not go beyond the group, and the problems of cadres do not go beyond the branch", and the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the Party branch have been continuously enhanced. Their approach has certain reference significance.

Lens ① Accepting criticism from the masses after taking office for "full month"

Someone pointed out what was not done well in time

“Every cadre who has experienced criticism from all Party members of the company has an unforgettable memory.” Recalling the “critical artillery fire” given to him by all Party members when he just took office last year, Gao Bowen, secretary of the Party branch of the “Hard Bone Sixth Company” of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, was deeply touched.

When the new cadres have been in office for one month, the Sixth Company has held a Party member meeting to comment and criticize the cadres. This is a tradition that has been upheld by the Sixth Company for more than 40 years. At each Party member meeting, all Party members do not speak politely or talk about the same old things, but face to face to criticize the problems exposed by the newly appointed cadres in their work. The purpose is to let the cadres see the gaps and shortcomings in their blushing and sweating, consciously and actively rectify and improve, integrate into the company faster, and perform their duties better.

Last year, when Gao Bowen took office for “full month”, the Party branch organized a Party member meeting to give opinions and suggestions to the newly appointed Party branch secretary. Looking back on the past month since he took office, although there was no particularly eye-catching work, there were no problems. Gao Bowen was relatively calm at first.

Unexpectedly, the Party members went straight to the problem at the beginning of the meeting. “The pace of integration is slow, the tasks are flustered, and some work is undecided.” “The team style is poor, not like the cadres of the sixth company”... After the branch committee members took the lead in “firing”, other Party members followed suit. Everyone was open and honest, to the point, and well-founded, and successively put forward more than a dozen critical opinions, which made him blush and sweat.

“Although it was a bit embarrassing at the time, after thinking about it carefully, everyone was responsible for me and said something reasonable. It was indeed my fault, so I should accept it with an open mind.” After the meeting, Gao Bowen admitted that although these criticisms were “spicy”, he also felt the care from the organization and comrades, and in accepting the criticisms, he clarified the ideas for the next step of work.

Soft hammers cannot beat hard iron, and low temperatures cannot make good steel. In the Sixth Company, the “good guy” mentality of “you are good, I am good, and everyone is good” has no market. From the Party branch secretary, deputy secretary to other company cadres, everyone will not touch the water or scratch the itch just because the object of criticism is their superiors or comrades, but will hit the nail on the head and hit the key points. No matter who it is, as long as there is something wrong, someone will soon point it out.

Although it has been several years, Wang Gang, deputy secretary of the Party branch, still remembers several opinions that everyone criticized him for. “I have been in the Sixth Company since I was a soldier in the lower company. Later, I became a squad leader, was promoted, and returned to the company. I spent almost my entire military career in the Sixth Company. I thought that I was a ‘veteran’ and everyone would be lenient with me, but I didn’t expect that they would

still be so ‘spicy’.” After the meeting that day, Wang Gang wrote down all the criticisms in a notebook. Whenever he wanted to “take a break” from work, he would take it out and read it to urge himself not to stop struggling.

Talk about Party spirit instead of personal feelings, and talk about truth instead of face. It is in this good atmosphere that the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the company’s Party branch have been continuously enhanced, making the company’s construction long-term and strong.

Lens ② Turn the celebration Party into a “shortcomings-exposing meeting”

After achieving achievements and honors, do not forget to reflect and analyze

“Some Party members and backbones do not play a leading role. They usually talk loudly but are weak in implementation.” “It is a good thing to win honors for the company, but we cannot rest on our laurels and lower our work standards”...

At the beginning of the new year, the military sports meeting of the brigade came to an end. The Sixth Company won the first place in the total score of the established companies, which made a good start for the work of the whole year. According to convention, the company held a summary meeting with the theme of exposing shortcomings and problems.

Why turn the celebration Party into a shortcoming-exposing meeting? Gao Bowen told reporters that in the past, some officers and men would become more or less proud and complacent, and their thoughts would be lax after achieving achievements and honors. Even if the results are good, there are still unsatisfactory aspects. Exposing shortcomings will make them longer, and protecting shortcomings will make them shorter. “Let the officers and men always be alert and pay attention to their shortcomings, so that they can “remember the scars and not forget the pain” and constantly make up for their shortcomings and strengthen their abilities.”

Therefore, after achieving honors, the Sixth Company often reviews and analyzes the shortcomings behind the achievements, forming a virtuous cycle of “achieving achievements-exposing shortcomings and making up for shortcomings-achieving again”, urging officers and men to make continuous progress.

In the midsummer of that year, the Sixth Company participated in actual combat training and took on the defense task as the blue team. The task force held its position in the hot fortifications for several hours, and then suddenly attacked, successfully carrying out a precise strike on the red team’s command post, which played a decisive role in the final victory. As soon as the training ended, everyone did not feel complacent, but spoke one by one at the review meeting around the problems exposed by the training, talking about both the company’s problems and personal shortcomings. The entire meeting lasted 3 and a half hours, and sorted out and summarized 6 categories of dozens of specific problems.

After the meeting, the Party branch specificized the rectification of the problems to individuals, and posted the problem list and rectification details side by side on the wall to remind all officers and men of the company.

“When you are satisfied with honor, you will stop at honor.” Nowadays, receiving awards on stage and exposing shortcomings off stage have become the norm for the Sixth Company. This tradition not only consolidates the foundation of the company’s combat effectiveness, but also becomes an important starting point for the company to stay sober, promote democracy, build consensus, and carry out criticism and self-criticism.

During the interview, the reporter found that the company had a wall full of various honors the company had won since its inception. There was a “blank” on the wall that was particularly eye-catching. Gao Bowen introduced that this position was deliberately left empty for the next honor. The purpose is to make officers and men always aware of the “blank” in their abilities while making achievements, so as to encourage everyone to guard against arrogance and impatience and work hard to achieve more honors.

Don’t treat honor as a burden, don’t treat silk banners as capital, get out of the “credit book”, and work hard to find deficiencies to always maintain sufficient motivation. At the beginning of this year, when the Sixth Company formulated new annual goals, it took the opportunity to carry out a discussion and exchange activity on “how to look at honor and how to stay advanced forever”, so that all officers and men in the company can combine the gaps and deficiencies in last year’s work to contribute wisdom and strength to the construction and development of the company in the new year.

Lens ③ The Sixth Company’s officers and men “don’t tolerate any sand”

There are no special Party members, and no blind spots in supervision

“There are no Party members in the Sixth Company who don’t care about things, nor are there Party members who can’t manage things, and there are no Party members who are out of organizational management and supervision.” When asked about the differences between the backbone Party members of the Sixth Company and other companies, this is the most mentioned sentence.

“The whole platoon is working hard, why can’t you, as an old Party member, stand up at the critical moment?” “During this period, we have shown the phenomenon of ‘everyone sweeping the snow in front of their own door’ to varying degrees, which is not conducive to the construction of the company”... Not long ago, at a Party group meeting of the Sixth Company, Party members spoke one by one, pointed out problems, reminded from time to time, and did not let go of big and small things.

A branch committee member of the company told reporters that the company attaches great importance to timeliness and effectiveness in carrying out criticism, and requires each Party

member to use opportunities such as organizational life meetings to find problems and carry out criticism at any time, so as to normalize criticism and self-criticism. This can not only help comrades with problems to correct their mistakes in a timely manner, but also alert other comrades to take the initiative to prevent them, and ensure that each criticism has real results.

For a period of time, the company's various tasks were pushed forward in succession. Due to the lack of coordination and low efficiency, the clerk Xiaotian often occupied the training time to complete the work, resulting in a decline in personal training results. After the leader of Xiaotian's Party group found the problem, he held a special Party group meeting to criticize Xiaotian's recent performance, and other Party members also put forward opinions and suggestions. Xiaotian deeply realized his problem and stated on the spot that he would use his rest time to practice more and strive to do both work and training. Later, with the help of Party members around him, Xiaotian's performance quickly caught up.

The officers and men of the Sixth Company did not tolerate any sand in their eyes and criticized without mercy. Whenever the problem emerged, the criticism was conducted. Everyone said that there were no special Party members in the company, let alone blind spots in supervision. So, if you criticize your superiors, will you worry about being "put on small shoes"? The backbone Party members of the Sixth Company have proved through many practices that the more ideological confrontations, the higher the prestige of cadres; the stronger the "spicy" criticism, the more united the atmosphere of the company. Therefore, the masses dare to raise the problems of Party members, the Party members dare to speak about the problems of branch committees, and the branch committees dare to speak about the problems of the secretary and deputy secretary.

Once, the Sixth Company held a Party member meeting to check and correct the problems in the daily construction of the company. When it was the turn of a platoon leader to speak, he hesitated for a long time, but finally said "no opinion". As a result, he was criticized on the spot by several Party members: If you really have no opinion, it means that you have not fulfilled the responsibilities of a Party member in daily life; if you have an opinion but don't say it, it means you are irresponsible to the company. After being reminded, the platoon leader realized his problem and said that he would make corrections immediately and ask the Party organization and all Party members to supervise him.

Criticize people and things in person, don't say bad things behind their backs, rely on the organization to manage cadres, and strictly manage Party members. With this fine tradition, the Party members of the company dare to take responsibility, dare to be serious, and dare to tell the truth. The Sixth Company Party Branch, a battle fortress, has become stronger and more powerful.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16379363.html

陆军某旅携手友邻部队开展陆空对抗训练，锤炼部队实战能力

来源：解放军报 作者：张磊峰 张石水 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-08

昼夜鏖战织”天网”

——陆军某旅携手友邻部队开展陆空对抗训练见闻

■解放军报记者 张磊峰 特约记者 张石水

“‘敌’释放强电磁干扰，企图进行低空突袭……”近日，某山地训练场，随着”敌情”突至，陆军某旅携手友邻部队，展开一场复杂电磁环境下的跨昼夜陆空对抗训练。

雷达方舱内，显示屏上突然一片”雪花”。紧急关头，雷达号手王锐果断采取反干扰措施，使雷达快速”复明”。随后，屏幕上显示，两个闪烁的光点正在急速突进。

“西南方向，发现’敌’目标……”面对来袭”敌机”，指挥员迅速研判态势，通过加密信道向各作战单元下达指令。刹那间，各防空火力单元蓄势待发，严密织就一张防空”天网”。

“敌机”快速逼近，炮长李国胜紧盯火控计算机，待目标进入有效杀伤区域后，随着指挥员一声令下，他快速瞄准击发，隆隆炮声响彻山谷。观瞄系统记录仪显示，尽管两架”敌机”迅速调整飞行轨迹，仍被交叉火力”击中”。

黄昏时分，另一波次”敌机”呼啸袭来，借助云层掩护快速抵近，企图打击该旅地面战车。与此同时，某导弹分队遭遇”敌”全频段强电磁干扰，未能及时捕获”敌”目标。

正当”敌机”即将突破该旅导弹防御网时，隐蔽一旁的电子对抗分队果断出击，帮助导弹分队快速捕捉到目标。

指挥员果断下令，各防空火力单元接连开火，成功击落”敌机”。

“要想练就过硬本领，必须多与强敌对手过招，多在危局险局中摔打。”该旅领导告诉记者，此次训练，他们携手友邻部队，跨昼夜连贯展开多空域侦察搜捕、多途径信息通联、多批次连续抗击等课目，着力锤炼复杂电磁环境下部队实战能力。

无形空间，电波交织。夜幕降临，新一轮对抗训练悄然展开。电台中传来”敌机”来袭警报，但目标进入雷达搜索区域不久，信号便从屏幕上消失。

“迅速向预备阵地转移！”结合对”敌机”数量和航向的综合分析，某营景营长判断对手可能采取前出诱敌的方式侦察我防空体系部署情况，为后续机群突防创造条件，于是立即指挥部队转移阵地。

一波未平，一波又起。某连二级上士刘志刚带领的导弹分队正借助地形隐蔽待命。突然，夜视仪中闪过一个个光斑，多架无人机快速来袭。

面对突发情况，指挥员指挥高炮分队用短点射实施弹幕拦截，同时命令导弹分队利用便携式防空导弹重点狙杀”敌”指挥机。

当最后一架无人机被精准”命中”，时针已指向翌日凌晨一时……

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Joins Hands with Friendly Troops to Carry Out Land-Air Confrontation Training to Hone the Actual Combat Capabilities of the Troops

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Leifeng Zhang Shishui Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-08

Fighting day and night to weave “Skynet”

——A certain army brigade joins hands with friendly troops to carry out land-air confrontation training

■PLA Daily reporter Zhang Leifeng Special reporter Zhang Shishui

“The ‘enemy’ releases strong electromagnetic interference and attempts to conduct low-altitude raids...” Recently, at a certain mountain training ground, as the “enemy situation” suddenly arrived, a certain army brigade joined hands with friendly troops to carry out a cross-day and night land-air confrontation training in a complex electromagnetic environment.

In the radar cabin, a “snowflake” suddenly appeared on the display screen. At the critical moment, radar operator Wang Rui decisively took anti-interference measures to quickly “recover” the radar. Subsequently, the screen showed that two flashing light spots were advancing rapidly.

“In the southwest direction, the ‘enemy’ target was found...” Faced with the incoming “enemy aircraft”, the commander quickly judged the situation and issued instructions to each combat unit through an encrypted channel. In an instant, all air defense firepower units were ready to go, and a tightly woven air defense “Skynet” was formed.

The “enemy plane” approached quickly, and the gunner Li Guosheng stared at the fire control computer. After the target entered the effective killing area, he quickly aimed and fired at the commander’s order, and the rumbling sound of the gun resounded through the valley. The sighting system recorder showed that although the two “enemy planes” quickly adjusted their flight trajectories, they were still “hit” by the crossfire.

At dusk, another wave of “enemy planes” roared in, approaching quickly with the help of cloud cover, attempting to attack the brigade’s ground combat vehicles. At the same time, a missile unit encountered strong electromagnetic interference from the “enemy” in the entire frequency band and failed to capture the “enemy” target in time.

Just as the “enemy plane” was about to break through the brigade’s missile defense network, the electronic countermeasures unit hidden on the side decisively attacked and helped the missile unit quickly capture the target.

The commander decisively ordered that the air defense firepower units opened fire in succession and successfully shot down the “enemy plane”.

“If you want to develop strong skills, you must fight more with strong enemies and fight more in dangerous situations.” The brigade leader told reporters that in this training, they joined hands with friendly neighboring troops to carry out multi-air space reconnaissance and search, multi-channel information communication, and multi-batch continuous resistance across the day and night, focusing on honing the actual combat capabilities of the troops in a complex electromagnetic environment.

Invisible space, radio waves interweave. As night falls, a new round of confrontation training quietly begins. The radio station came with an alarm for the “enemy plane” to attack, but the signal disappeared from the screen shortly after the target entered the radar search area.

“Move quickly to the reserve position!” Combined with a comprehensive analysis of the number and direction of the “enemy plane”, the battalion commander Jing of a certain battalion judged that the opponent might take the approach of luring the enemy to scout the deployment of our air defense system, creating conditions for subsequent aircraft groups to break through, so he immediately commanded the troops to move their positions.

One wave has not yet subsided, and another wave has risen. The missile squad led by Sergeant Liu Zhigang of a certain company is hiding and waiting with the help of the terrain. Suddenly, spots of light flashed in the night vision goggles, and multiple drones were approaching quickly.

Faced with the sudden situation, the commander ordered the anti-aircraft artillery unit to intercept the barrage with short bursts, and at the same time ordered the missile unit to use portable air defense missiles to focus on sniping the “enemy” command aircraft.

When the last drone was accurately “hit”, the clock had pointed to 1 a.m. the next day...

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16379361.html

第 82 集团军某旅紧贴官兵实际出实招，聚力提升教育质效

来源：解放军报 作者：姚欣彤 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-08

第 82 集团军某旅创新模式提升思想政治教育质效——

紧盯任务精准教 分层分类全员学

■姚欣彤

“越是部队动散、任务艰巨，教育越要跟上。要采用更加灵活的方式，让教育收到事半功倍的效果，激励官兵进一步坚定强军信念、凝聚奋进力量……”春日，第 82 集团军某旅组织政治教员围绕”如何搞好思想政治教育”课题展开研讨，结合前期调研成果，集智共商破题良策，紧贴官兵实际拿出一系列切实可行的招法，聚力提升教育质效。

“新时代青年官兵思维活跃、个性鲜明，只有充分尊重官兵主体地位，不断创新教育模式，努力增强教育的针对性、贴近性，才能让思想政治教育真正入脑入心。”该旅领导告诉笔者，他们认真分析教育堵点难点，不断创新思想政治教育模式，探索走开”精准滴灌、分众实施、全员发力”的教育路子，并借助全旅政治教员集训契机广泛推行，营造人人参与教育、个个接受教育的良好氛围。

“只有针对官兵具体情况，因人施教、量体裁衣，让教育内容更加贴近实际、贴近基层，才能有效提升教育质效。”该旅领导介绍，他们要求各级政治教员区分不同岗位、不同层次的官兵，差异化设置思想政治教育内容，灵活开展分众教育，通过”精准滴灌、分众实施”实现有的放矢，确保教育全员覆盖、有力有效。

前不久，该旅某连干部尹鸿儒讲了一堂教育公开课。课堂上，他结合单位建设实际，积极回应此前收集梳理的官兵诉求，与大家交流互动，课堂气氛热烈。课后，尹鸿儒向旁听讲课的其他政治教员分享了自己的经验。他说，抓部队建设离不开一人一事这个基础性工作，思想政治教育也是如此。想要把教育课讲出成效，前提是做好课前调研，弄清每名官兵所思所想所惑，紧盯他们活思想”解扣子”，把道理真正讲到官兵心坎上。

“做好思想政治教育，还要注重发挥广大官兵主观能动性，让官兵主动参与教育、创新教育、接受教育。”该旅领导说，他们依托基层”三大组织”，引导官兵积极开展群众性自我教育，形成人人参与、全员发力的良好局面。实践中，他们鼓励不同岗位官兵走上讲台，通过情景模拟等形式谈身边人、讲身边事，让大家在讨论交流中深化理解，在换位思考中受到启发；充分发挥先进典型示范引领作用，组织旅队典型登台授课，用自身经历现身说法，增加教育的说服力、感染力。

据介绍，该旅推行”精准滴灌、分众实施、全员发力”教育模式以来，思想政治教育质效不断提升，官兵理想信念更加坚定、练兵备战动力更足。下一步，该旅将定期收集官兵反馈，及时调整教育模式，优化完善备课示教、效果评估等机制，确保教育内容与基层建设紧密结合，努力做到学用结合、学以致用、以学促干，推动思想政治教育走深走实。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Closely Follows the Actual Situation of Officers and Men and Takes Practical Measures to Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Education

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yao Xintong Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-08

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army innovates models to improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education——

Focus on tasks and teach accurately, and classify and learn by all members

■Yao Xintong

“The more dispersed the troops are and the more difficult the tasks are, the more education must keep up. We must adopt more flexible methods to make education more effective, encourage officers and men to further strengthen their belief in strengthening the army and gather strength for progress...” In spring, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized political instructors to discuss the topic of “How to do a good job in ideological and political education”, combined with the results of previous research, and gathered wisdom to discuss good solutions. Closely following the actual situation of officers and men, a series of practical and feasible methods were put forward to improve the quality and effectiveness of education.

“Young officers and men in the new era have active thinking and distinct personalities. Only by fully respecting the dominant position of officers and men, constantly innovating education models, and striving to enhance the pertinence and closeness of education can ideological and political education truly enter their minds and hearts.” The leaders of the brigade told the author that they carefully analyzed the difficulties and bottlenecks in education, constantly innovated the ideological and political education model, explored the educational path of “precise drip irrigation, segmented implementation, and full-staff efforts”, and took advantage of the opportunity of the brigade’s political instructors’ training to widely promote it, creating a good atmosphere for everyone to participate in education and everyone to receive education.

“Only by tailoring education to the specific situation of officers and men, making the education content closer to reality and closer to the grassroots, can the quality and effectiveness of education be effectively improved.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they require political instructors at all levels to distinguish between officers and men of different positions and levels, set up ideological and political education content in a differentiated manner, and flexibly carry out segmented education. Through “precise drip irrigation and segmented implementation”, they can achieve targeted results and ensure that education covers all personnel and is effective and effective.

Not long ago, Yin Hongru, a cadre of a company of the brigade, gave an open education class. In the classroom, he actively responded to the demands of officers and men that he had collected and sorted out before, interacted with everyone, and the classroom atmosphere was warm. After class, Yin Hongru shared his experience with other political instructors who attended the lecture. He said that the construction of the army is inseparable from the basic work of one person and one thing, and the same is true for ideological and political education. If you want to make the education class effective, the premise is to do a good job of pre-class research, find out what each officer and

soldier thinks, and keep an eye on their living thoughts to “unbutton”, and really speak the truth to the officers and men. “To do a good job in ideological and political education, we must also focus on giving full play to the subjective initiative of the officers and men, so that the officers and men can actively participate in education, innovate education, and accept education.” The brigade leader said that they rely on the “three major organizations” at the grassroots level to guide officers and men to actively carry out mass self-education, forming a good situation where everyone participates and all members exert their strength. In practice, they encourage officers and men in different positions to take the podium and talk about people and things around them through scenario simulations, so that everyone can deepen their understanding in discussions and exchanges and be inspired by empathy; give full play to the exemplary leading role of advanced models, organize brigade models to give lectures on stage, and use their own experiences to speak out, so as to increase the persuasiveness and appeal of education.

According to reports, since the brigade implemented the “precision drip irrigation, segmented implementation, and full-staff effort” education model, the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education has been continuously improved, and the officers and men have become firmer in their ideals and beliefs, and more motivated to train and prepare for war. In the next step, the brigade will regularly collect feedback from officers and men, adjust the education model in a timely manner, optimize and improve the mechanisms of lesson preparation, demonstration, and effect evaluation, ensure that the education content is closely integrated with grassroots construction, strive to combine learning with practice, apply what is learned, and promote learning to promote work, so as to promote ideological and political education to go deeper and more practical.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16379579.html

一份优化升级的《军事训练计划表》，激活练兵棋局

来源：解放军报 作者：向黎鸣 赵前松 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-09

陆军某旅精细制订训练计划精准调配训练资源——

绘好一张表 下活一盘棋

■解放军报记者 向黎鸣 特约通讯员 赵前松

三月皖东，某综合训练场，陆军某旅某坦克连二级上士程昊刚完成指挥信息系统使用课目考核，便马不停蹄参加下一场考核。不到一天时间，该连官兵在同一训练场完成了坦克驾驶、射击、通信 3 个专业 6 个课目的考核。

“场地不再闲置，车辆不再轮空，人员不再漏训。”谈及高效率完成训练考核任务背后的原因，该连曹连长告诉记者，旅队通过优化升级《军事训练计划表》，精细制订训练计划、精准调配训练资源，大幅提升了基础训练质效。

记者从该旅作训科了解到，以往组织训练，常常面临基础训练时间少但课目多、教练员和场地分配不均等问题。为此，他们深入研讨后决定，在落实《陆军军事训练大纲》要求基础上，严格按照基础训练专长化任教、集约化组训、模拟化训练、标准化考核的”四化”要求，修订完善《军事训练计划表》。

“按纲施训是原则，完善训练计划有助于更好地落实规定要求。”该旅领导介绍，新修订的《陆军军事训练大纲》中有关训练课目、组训方式、考核评定等方面内容都有不少新变化，对教学组训提出了更高要求。针对这一实际，他们对《军事训练计划表》进行了优化升级。在全旅范围内遴选各专业优秀教练员，打破单位建制组训施教，让每名官兵享受到优质教学资源；统筹训练资源，增加训练场地划分、训练方式调整等具体内容，各连队根据训练课目难易程度，区分专业、划分层级，科学安排训练时间；充分利用模拟训练室展开专攻精练，有效缩短官兵作战能力生成周期。

绘好一张表，下活一盘棋。记者在训练现场看到，一名列兵刚学完理论知识，便直奔指挥楼里的模拟训练室。

原来，他的下一个课目是模拟射击训练。”扎实掌握基础理论后，可使用模拟训练平台开展强化训练，然后再进行实弹射击。”曹连长指着《军事训练计划表》里”组训方法”一栏告诉记者，一些专业训练课目后面特意备注了”模拟器训练”，强调这些课目需要进行模拟训练。

模拟训练室内，整齐摆放着各式各样的模拟训练器材，不同专业官兵全神贯注投入训练。

曹连长告诉记者，得益于旅队《军事训练计划表》的科学统筹，新兵基础训练时间偏短、专业能力提升较慢等问题得到有效解决。

走出模拟训练室，记者看到训练场上多名军士围着一名上等兵，还不时为他鼓掌。

原来，这名上等兵是大学生士兵，在计算机操作方面具有专长。此刻，他正为大家传授指挥信息系统的操作技巧。

人岗相适，人尽其才。把合适的人放在合适的岗位，才能让其长处得到充分发挥。该旅按照”专长化任教”思路，在《军事训练计划表》中提倡有特长的大学生士兵和年轻骨干充分发挥自身优势，在相关训练课目中”挑大梁”。

该旅最近组织的一场实弹射击考核中，坦克、步战车轮番上阵，越过弹坑、洼地等重重障碍，对多个隐显靶标开火射击，命中率较以往大幅提高。

Google Translation

An Optimized and Upgraded “Military Training Schedule” Activates the Chess Gameo of Military Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xiang Liming Zhao Qiansong Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-09

A certain army brigade carefully formulates training plans and accurately allocates training resources——

Draw a good table and play a live chess game

■ PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming Special correspondent Zhao Qiansong

In March, in eastern Anhui, at a comprehensive training ground, Cheng Hao, a second-class sergeant of a tank company of a certain army brigade, had just completed the assessment of the command information system use course, and he immediately participated in the next assessment. In less than a day, the officers and men of the company completed the assessment of 6 courses in 3 majors, including tank driving, shooting, and communication, at the same training ground.

“The venue is no longer idle, the vehicles are no longer rotated, and the personnel are no longer missed training.” Talking about the reasons behind the high efficiency of completing the training assessment tasks, the company commander Cao told reporters that the brigade has greatly improved the quality and effectiveness of basic training by optimizing and upgrading the “Military Training Schedule”, carefully formulating training plans, and accurately allocating training resources.

The reporter learned from the brigade’s training office that, in the past, when organizing training, they often faced problems such as short basic training time but many subjects, and uneven distribution of instructors and venues. To this end, they decided after in-depth discussions to revise and improve the “Military Training Schedule” on the basis of implementing the requirements of the “Army Military Training Outline” and strictly following the “four” requirements of basic training specialization teaching, intensive training, simulation training, and standardized assessment.

“Training according to the outline is the principle, and improving the training plan will help better implement the regulations.” The brigade leader introduced that the newly revised “Army Military Training Outline” has many new changes in terms of training subjects, training methods, assessment and evaluation, and puts forward higher requirements for teaching and training. In response to this reality, they optimized and upgraded the “Military Training Schedule”. Select outstanding instructors from all professions throughout the brigade, break the unit organization and training, so that every officer and soldier can enjoy high-quality teaching resources; coordinate training resources, increase the division of training venues, adjust training methods and other specific contents, and each company will distinguish professions and levels according to the difficulty of training courses, and scientifically arrange training time; make full use of the simulation training room to carry out specialized training, effectively shortening the combat capability generation cycle of officers and men.

Draw a table and play a chess game. The reporter saw at the training site that a private soldier went straight to the simulation training room in the command building after learning theoretical knowledge.

It turned out that his next course was simulated shooting training. “After mastering the basic theory, you can use the simulation training platform to carry out intensive training, and then conduct live ammunition shooting.” Captain Cao pointed to the “Training Method” column in the “Military Training Plan” and told reporters that some professional training courses were specially noted with “simulator training” behind them, emphasizing that these courses need to be simulated.

In the simulation training room, various simulation training equipment are neatly placed, and officers and men of different professions are fully focused on training.

Captain Cao told reporters that thanks to the scientific coordination of the brigade’s “Military Training Schedule”, the problems of short basic training time for recruits and slow improvement of professional ability have been effectively solved.

Walking out of the simulation training room, the reporter saw many sergeants on the training ground surrounding a corporal, and they applauded him from time to time.

It turned out that this corporal was a college student soldier with expertise in computer operation. At this moment, he was teaching everyone the operation skills of the command information system.

People are suitable for their posts and people are fully utilized. Only by putting the right people in the right positions can their strengths be fully utilized. In accordance with the idea of ”specialized teaching”, the brigade advocates college student soldiers and young backbones with special skills to give full play to their own advantages in the “Military Training Schedule” and “take the lead” in relevant training courses.

In a live-fire shooting assessment recently organized by the brigade, tanks and infantry fighting vehicles took turns to cross obstacles such as craters and depressions, and fired at multiple hidden and visible targets, with a hit rate significantly improved compared with the past.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16380008.html

第 81 集团军某旅着力打造复合型军士人才队伍

来源：解放军报 作者：李芊逸 章志扬 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-11

第 81 集团军某旅着力打造复合型军士人才队伍

“个性化路径”助推”本领扩容”

解放军报讯 李芊逸、章志扬报道：”经过每月一次专业复训，我的理论基础和实操技能都更强了。”日前，第 81 集团军某旅一场专业训练结束后，中士李耀阳看到进步明显的训练成绩，不禁喜上眉梢。

该旅领导介绍，为打造一支专业技术精、综合能力强的军士人才队伍，他们结合岗位履历、技术特长等实际情况，为每名军士量身定制能力成长的”个性化路径”，帮助他们加速从专业骨干成为复合型人才。

该旅领导介绍，他们在前期调研中发现，部分军士存在岗位调整后适应周期长、能力提升慢等问题。为此，他们结合军士人才队伍特点，探索构建”精细化分类、阶梯式培养、实战化检验”机制，帮助军士找准差距不足、补齐短板弱项。

实践中，该旅将军士人才成长周期划分为”基础适应期、技能提升期、岗位精通期、创新突破期、骨干成熟期”5 个阶段，针对每个阶段设定差异化培养目标，明确培养措施和进阶标准；注重加强新域新质人才培养，打破专业壁垒，构建”主专业精训+副专业轮训+前沿课目特训”培养链条。同时，他们采取”周期复盘+滚动升级”模式，定期开展专业复训，帮助大家重温前期所学内容，进一步巩固强化专业素养。

该旅某军士集训队负责人介绍，得益于新的人才培养模式，不少军士综合素质快速提升：驾驶员张晓亮在前期评估中专业能力存在短板，随即被安排进入补训小组，在旅队”红旗驾驶员”的指导帮带下快速提升驾驶技能；精通修理专业的一级上士赵紫健通过副专业轮训，成功考取无人机操作手专业证书，并在结业考核中取得第一名……

“精准施策、精细培养，让军士成长成才的速度显著提升。”该旅领导介绍，新的人才培养模式实施以来，旅队很多军士成功实现”本领扩容”，为部队战斗力奠定了坚实人才基础。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 81st Group Army Strives to Build a Team of NCO Talents

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Qianyi Zhang Zhiyang Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-11

A brigade of the 81st Group Army strives to build a team of NCO talents

“Personalized path” promotes “capacity expansion”

PLA Daily News Li Qianyi and Zhang Zhiyang reported: “After professional refresher training once a month, my theoretical foundation and practical skills are stronger.” A few days ago, after a professional training of a brigade of the 81st Group Army, Sergeant Li Yaoyang saw the obvious improvement in training results and could not help but be happy.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that in order to build a team of NCO talents with professional skills and strong comprehensive abilities, they combined the actual situation of job resumes, technical expertise, etc., and tailored a “personalized path” for the growth of abilities for each NCO, helping them to accelerate from professional backbones to compound talents.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found in the early research that some NCOs had problems such as long adaptation period after job adjustment and slow ability improvement. To

this end, they combined the characteristics of the NCO talent team and explored the construction of a “fine classification, step-by-step training, and practical testing” mechanism to help NCOs identify gaps and make up for weaknesses.

In practice, the brigade divided the NCO talent growth cycle into five stages: “basic adaptation period, skill improvement period, job proficiency period, innovation breakthrough period, and backbone maturity period”. Differentiated training goals were set for each stage, and training measures and advancement standards were clarified; attention was paid to strengthening the training of new domains and new talents, breaking professional barriers, and building a “main professional training + secondary professional rotation training + frontier subject special training” training chain. At the same time, they adopted the “periodic review + rolling upgrade” model, and regularly conducted professional refresher training to help everyone review what they learned in the early stage and further consolidate and strengthen their professional quality.

The person in charge of a NCO training team of the brigade introduced that thanks to the new talent training model, the comprehensive quality of many NCOs has been rapidly improved: driver Zhang Xiaoliang had shortcomings in professional ability in the early assessment, and was immediately arranged to join the supplementary training group, and quickly improved his driving skills under the guidance of the brigade’s “Red Flag Driver”; First Sergeant Zhao Zijian, who is proficient in repair, successfully passed the secondary professional training and successfully obtained the drone operator professional certificate, and won the first place in the final examination... “Precise policies and meticulous training have significantly improved the speed of NCOs’ growth and development.” The brigade leader introduced that since the implementation of the new talent training model, many NCOs of the brigade have successfully achieved “skill expansion”, laying a solid talent foundation for the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16380189.html

陆军某旅开展夜视装备强化训练的一段经历

来源：解放军报 作者：李浩然 徐艺洋 韩帅 张愈 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-12

解读一条”维修曲线”的起伏波动

——陆军某旅开展夜视装备强化训练的一段经历

■李浩然 徐艺洋 解放军报特约通讯员 韩帅



陆军某旅夜视装备讲解现场。张飞跃 摄

3 月下旬，笔者走进陆军某旅装备维修科看到，该科干部郑墩杰与周洋正在梳理夜视装备维修数据。数据表上，一条曲线格外显眼——这条曲线起初近乎水平，却在去年某月陡然攀升、达到高峰，今年则逐渐回落并趋于平稳。

外行看热闹，内行看门道。笔者对这条曲线的波动感到十分好奇。

“曲线呈现了近几年旅队夜视装备维修数量的变化。”周洋告诉笔者，要解释清数据陡然攀升的原因，还得从去年那次全旅装备抽查说起。

去年装备换季保养期间，该旅组织了一次装备抽查，周洋带领检查组走进某连器材室。打开器材箱，几十套夜视装备整齐码放、崭新如初，一旁的登记本上，使用记录不足两页……

“这么好的装备，官兵为啥不用？”面对这一现象，周洋十分不解。更让人意外的是，在后续检查其他连队过程中，检查组频频发现”装备配而不用”的情况。为查明背后原因，他们召集各连干部骨干举行一场座谈交流。

“夜视仪精密’娇贵’，训练时万一不小心磕坏了怎么办”“每次取用都要维护保养，既麻烦又浪费时间”……座谈会上，官兵们你一言我一语道出实情。原来，夜视装备刚配发时，曾有官兵因操作不当导致装备受损，虽然未影响装备核心功能，但报修流程繁琐，耗时费力。久而久之，一些官兵干脆放弃使用夜视装备，生怕”惹麻烦”。

根据这次调研结果，检查组专门撰写了一篇关于夜视装备使用情况的报告，提交给该旅党委。

“这些夜视装备配发时都是’宝贝’，如今却成了器材室里的’摆设’。必须抓紧解决问题背后的问题。”议战议训会上，该旅党委一班人下定决心破解”重列装轻使用、重保管轻训练”问题，推动夜视装备训练实现全员覆盖。

为此，该旅邀请厂家技术人员来队授课，为官兵详细讲解夜视装备操作方法、技术性能和常见故障排除技巧；拟制《夜视装备维修流程图》，优化维修流程的同时，明确各环节责任人和联系方式，方便官兵准确把握维修进度；定期召开经验分享会，组织官兵分享管装用装过程中总结的”金点子”和”小妙招”，并针对训练中遇到的装备使用难题展开集智攻关……一系列务实举措的出台，不仅打消了官兵曾经的顾虑，更激发了大家训练的热情。

“夜间作战是战场的重要一环，熟练运用夜视装备是提升部队夜战能力的基本要求。”该旅机关趁热打铁，以某新型装备配发部队为契机，组织官兵开展夜视装备强化训练，锤炼部队夜间作战本领。

训练室内，某装步连季连长和训练骨干反复练习夜视装备在不同场景下的使用技巧，严抠细训每个技术动作；夜训场上，官兵头戴夜视仪开展据枪瞄准、目标识别、功能切换等训练……

采访期间，有个细节让笔者印象深刻：下士朱帆使用的某型单兵夜视仪套袋已经被磨出了毛边，而这型装备刚刚配发不久。这个细节表明，官兵们已经在训练中高强度使用新装备。

随着夜视装备使用频率提高，装备维修科收到的报修需求也多了起来。为此，该旅加强人员力量，加班加点完成维修作业。对自身无法解决的问题，他们及时协调厂家，并跟进维修进度，想方设法确保官兵训练不受影响。

为打消少数官兵对”装备损坏要担责”的顾虑，该旅党委专门制订《夜视装备训练使用免责条款》，明确规定”非故意损坏不追责、科学组训出故障不问责”，帮助官兵卸下心理包袱、轻装上阵。

随着夜视装备在训练中广泛应用，该旅装备维修科的”维修曲线”渐趋平稳。然而，一次夜间对抗训练再次引起该旅领导关注。

训练中，某连官兵如往常一样借助夜视装备向”敌”阵地穿插。突然，对手实施强电磁干扰，穿插小队的夜视仪瞬间变成”雪花屏”。官兵顿时乱了手脚，在夜色中迷失方向，对抗以失败告终。

“武器装备是提升战斗力的工具，可以依靠，但不能过度依赖。”该旅领导表示，在这次失利的启发下，为防止官兵对夜视装备产生过度依赖心理，他们要求部队在用好夜视装备的同时，也要持续强化夜间传统作战手段训练。

某侦察连为夯实官兵夜间作战能力，在所有夜训课目中设置”夜视装备失灵”特情。官兵精练指北针判定方位、星光条件下识别目标等传统夜战手段。夜幕下，他们摸黑拆装武器、构筑工事、渗透侦察，将夜战基本功练硬练扎实。

夜色如墨，某合成营正在开展夜间实弹射击训练。中士高扬通过夜视仪锁定目标后，在击发前突然闭上一只眼睛——这是他自己摸索出的”单眼切换”技巧。”真碰上装备故障也不怕，咱还有这双’火眼金睛’！”高扬说。

“解读这条’维修曲线’的起伏波动，这背后凝结着官兵无数汗水与智慧。”该旅领导由衷感慨。

短评

唯有实践出真知

■张 愈

“夜袭阳明堡机场”“夜渡长江”“奇袭白虎团”……在过去的战争实践中，夜战曾是我军克敌制胜的重要手段。今时今日，我们既需要发扬夜战传统优势，也要注重运用科技手段提高夜战能力，淬炼制胜高技术战争的”暗夜尖刀”。

有了新装备，训练不能”穿新鞋走老路”。陆军某旅一条”维修曲线”的起伏，体现了一支部队向战而行的姿态。从”锁在箱里”到”拿在手里”，从”过度依赖装备”到”人装最佳结合”，装备更新呼唤思维升级、能力升级。只有在炮火硝烟、实兵演训中不断探索新装备性能、优化战术战法，才能让新装备快速形成战斗力。

唯有实践出真知。这篇新闻也告诉我们，虽然新装备有效提升了部队作战能力，但各级需要对”装备依赖症”保持高度警惕。只有在贴近实战的环境中夯实基础能力，活用巧用新装备，才能真正提高部队作战本领。

Google Translation

An Experience of a Certain Army Brigade Conducting Enhanced Training on Night Vision Equipment

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Haoran Xu Yiyang Han Shuai Zhang Yu Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-12

Interpreting the ups and downs of a “maintenance curve”

——An experience of a certain army brigade conducting enhanced training on night vision equipment

■Li Haoran Xu Yiyang PLA Daily Special Correspondent Han Shuai

The explanation site of night vision equipment of a certain army brigade. Photo by Zhang Feiyue

In late March, the author walked into the Equipment Maintenance Office of a certain army brigade and saw that the cadres of the office, Zheng Dunjie and Zhou Yang, were sorting out the maintenance data of night vision equipment. On the data sheet, a curve is particularly conspicuous-this curve was almost horizontal at first, but it rose sharply and reached a peak in a certain month last year, and this year it gradually fell back and stabilized.

Outsiders watch the excitement, insiders watch the doorway. The author is very curious about the fluctuations of this curve.

“The curve shows the changes in the number of night vision equipment repairs in the brigade in recent years.” Zhou Yang told the author that to explain the reason for the sudden increase in data, we have to start with the equipment spot check of the whole brigade last year.

During the seasonal maintenance of equipment last year, the brigade organized an equipment spot check, and Zhou Yang led the inspection team into a company’s equipment room. Opening the

equipment box, dozens of sets of night vision equipment were neatly stacked and brand new. In the registration book next to it, there were less than two pages of usage records...

“Such good equipment, why don’t officers and men use it?” Faced with this phenomenon, Zhou Yang was very puzzled. What’s more surprising is that in the subsequent inspection of other companies, the inspection team frequently found that “equipment was equipped but not used.” In order to find out the reasons behind it, they convened cadres and backbones of each company to hold a discussion.

“Night vision goggles are precise and delicate. What if they are accidentally damaged during training?” “Every time they use it, they have to maintain it, which is troublesome and time-consuming”... At the symposium, officers and men spoke the truth one by one. It turned out that when the night vision equipment was first distributed, some soldiers damaged the equipment due to improper operation. Although it did not affect the core function of the equipment, the repair process was cumbersome, time-consuming and laborious. Over time, some soldiers simply gave up using night vision equipment for fear of “causing trouble.”

Based on the results of this survey, the inspection team wrote a special report on the use of night vision equipment and submitted it to the brigade’s party committee.

“These night vision equipment were “treasures” when they were distributed, but now they have become “decorations” in the equipment room. We must quickly solve the problems behind the problems.” At the meeting on war and training, the brigade’s party committee was determined to solve the problem of “focusing on equipment but not use, focusing on storage but not training”, and promote night vision equipment training to achieve full coverage of all personnel.

To this end, the brigade invited the manufacturer’s technical personnel to give lectures, and explained in detail the operation methods, technical performance and common troubleshooting techniques of night vision equipment to the officers and men; drafted a “Night Vision Equipment Maintenance Flow Chart”, optimized the maintenance process, clarified the responsible persons and contact information of each link, and facilitated the officers and men to accurately grasp the maintenance progress; held regular experience sharing meetings, organized officers and men to share the “golden ideas” and “little tricks” summarized in the process of management and use of equipment, and launched collective wisdom to tackle the equipment usage problems encountered in training... The introduction of a series of pragmatic measures not only dispelled the officers and men’ previous concerns, but also stimulated everyone’s enthusiasm for training.

“Night combat is an important part of the battlefield, and proficient use of night vision equipment is a basic requirement for improving the troops’ night combat capabilities.” The brigade struck while the iron was hot, and took the opportunity of the distribution of a new type of equipment to organize officers and men to conduct night vision equipment intensive training to hone the troops’ night combat skills.

In the training room, Captain Ji and the training backbones of a certain armored infantry company repeatedly practiced the use of night vision equipment in different scenarios, and strictly trained each technical action; on the night training field, officers and men wore night vision goggles to conduct training such as aiming with guns, target identification, and function switching...

During the interview, there was a detail that impressed the author: the bag of a certain type of individual night vision goggles used by Corporal Zhu Fan had been worn out, and this type of equipment had just been issued. This detail shows that officers and men have been using new equipment intensively in training.

As the frequency of use of night vision equipment increases, the Equipment Maintenance Office has received more repair requests. To this end, the brigade has strengthened its personnel and worked overtime to complete the maintenance work. For problems that they cannot solve themselves, they coordinate with manufacturers in a timely manner and follow up on the maintenance progress, trying every means to ensure that the training of officers and men is not affected.

In order to dispel the concerns of a few officers and men about “being responsible for equipment damage”, the brigade party committee specially formulated the “Night Vision Equipment Training and Use Disclaimer Clause”, which clearly stipulates that “no accountability for non-intentional damage and no accountability for scientific training failures”, helping officers and men to unload psychological burdens and go into battle lightly.

With the widespread use of night vision equipment in training, the “maintenance curve” of the brigade’s equipment maintenance department has gradually stabilized. However, a night confrontation training once again attracted the attention of the brigade leaders.

During the training, the officers and men of a certain company used night vision equipment to penetrate the “enemy” position as usual. Suddenly, the opponent implemented strong electromagnetic interference, and the night vision device of the penetration team instantly turned into a “snow screen”. The officers and men were immediately confused and lost their way in the night, and the confrontation ended in failure.

“Weapons and equipment are tools to enhance combat effectiveness. They can be relied on, but not over-reliant.” The leaders of the brigade said that inspired by this failure, in order to prevent officers and men from over-relying on night vision equipment, they required the troops to continue to strengthen the training of traditional night combat methods while making good use of night vision equipment.

In order to strengthen the night combat capability of officers and men, a certain reconnaissance company set up the special situation of “night vision equipment failure” in all night training courses. Officers and men practiced traditional night combat methods such as using compasses to determine directions and identifying targets under starlight conditions. Under the cover of night,

they disassembled and assembled weapons, built fortifications, and infiltrated reconnaissance in the dark, practicing the basic skills of night combat.

The night was as dark as ink, and a certain combine battalion was conducting night live-fire shooting training. After locking the target through the night vision goggles, Sergeant Gao Yang suddenly closed one eye before firing - this was the “single-eye switching” technique he figured out himself. “Don’t be afraid if you really encounter equipment failure, we still have this pair of ‘fire eyes and golden eyes’!” Gao Yang said.

“To interpret the ups and downs of this ‘maintenance curve’, it is the result of countless sweat and wisdom of officers and men.” The leaders of the brigade sighed sincerely.

Short review

Only practice can bring true knowledge

■ Zhang Yu

“Night attack on Yangmingbao Airport”, “Night crossing of the Yangtze River”, “Surprise attack on the White Tiger Regiment”... In the past war practice, night combat was an important means for our army to defeat the enemy. Today, we need to carry forward the traditional advantages of night combat, and also focus on using scientific and technological means to improve night combat capabilities and temper the “dark night sharp knife” to win high-tech wars.

With new equipment, training cannot “wear new shoes and walk the old path”. The ups and downs of a “maintenance curve” of a certain army brigade reflect the attitude of a unit heading for war. From “locked in a box” to “held in hand”, from “over-reliance on equipment” to “the best combination of people and equipment”, equipment updates call for thinking upgrades and capability upgrades. Only by constantly exploring the performance of new equipment and optimizing tactics and methods in the smoke of gunfire and actual military exercises can the new equipment quickly form combat effectiveness.

Only practice can bring true knowledge. This news also tells us that although the new equipment has effectively improved the combat capability of the troops, all levels need to remain highly vigilant against “equipment dependence”. Only by consolidating basic capabilities in an environment close to actual combat and making good use of new equipment can we truly improve the combat capabilities of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16380263.html

陆军某旅从难从严组织战场救护训练，淬炼官兵战场救护技能

来源：解放军报 作者：张子庚 向黎鸣 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-13

陆军某旅从难从严组织战场救护训练——

随机导调让特情充满变数

■张子庚 解放军报记者 向黎鸣

伤员’左腿受伤，立即前出处置！近日，陆军某旅一场战场救护训练紧张展开。接到情况通报，班长刘波与战友迅速前出，隐蔽靠近”伤员”，判明”伤情”后立即展开紧急救治。

很快，导调组临机给出特情——”敌”化学武器袭击。特情传来，刘波与战友立即采取措施，对 “伤员”伤口进行隔离处理，避免沾染有毒物质。随后的训练中，导调组又临机嵌入多个特情，刘波与战友密切配合、灵活处置，最终顺利完成任务。走下训练场，刘波直言：这场训练”硝烟味”十足，如同上了真实战场。

“训练实打实，战场才敢硬碰硬，平时只有盯着战场练，战时救护才能底气足。”该旅保障部领导告诉记者，他们在以往训练中，大都预先设置特情，久而久之，官兵对处置训练中遭遇的”特情”轻车熟路，训练效果大打折扣。

前段时间，上级组织卫勤专业考核。考核组下达”‘伤员’右小腿骨折”通报后，突然给出意料之外的特情——”敌”无人机空中侦察，迅速组织”伤员”隐蔽。面对陌生特情，官兵一时有些慌乱，一边展开紧急救治，一边寻找掩体隐蔽。由于情况紧急，他们暴露出”伤情处置步骤混乱”“选择隐蔽地点不合理”等问题。

在随后召开的训练形势分析会上，该旅党委深刻反思感到，只有平时训练提高”含战量”，战时救治才能确保拉得出、上得去、救得下。为此，他们按照真、难、严、实标准，模拟逼真战场环境、构设复杂救治场景，在紧急救护、伤员后送等课目中，随机导调多种连贯特情，倒逼官兵提升应急应变能力，练就过硬战场救护技能。

为进一步提升部队战场救护水平，该旅机关相关部门深入基层调研，梳理出训风不严、训法单一等问题。随后，他们从训练内容、组训方法、考核形式等方面入手，制订针对性改进措施，优化不同战场环境下的救护流程，汇编不同作战阶段、战斗任务中的救护经验方法；按照”基础能力强化训、关联课目连贯训、紧急特情重点训”的思路，改进组训方法；加大多专业联合、多课目连贯、多技能综合训练强度，淬炼官兵战场救护技能。

“训练场连着战场，岗位就是战位，只有不断强化本领，才能有效提升遂行多样化任务能力。”该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将在构设实战化环境、加大练兵力度的同时，尝试建立联训互学机制，延伸开展多专业全要素协同训练，推动部队战时卫勤保障能力持续提升。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organized Battlefield Rescue Training From Difficult and Strict Conditions to Temper the Battlefield Rescue Skills of Officers and Men

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A certain army brigade organized battlefield rescue training from difficult and strict conditions——

Random guidance makes special situations full of variables

■ Zhang Zigeng PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming

“The ‘wounded’ has a wounded left leg, go forward immediately to deal with it!” Recently, a battlefield rescue training of a certain army brigade was conducted intensively. After receiving the situation report, squad leader Liu Bo and his comrades quickly went forward, secretly approached the “wounded”, and immediately conducted emergency treatment after determining the “injury”.

Soon, the guidance group gave a special situation on the spot-”enemy” chemical weapons attack. When the special situation came, Liu Bo and his comrades immediately took measures to isolate the wounds of the “wounded” to avoid contamination with toxic substances. In the subsequent training, the guidance group embedded multiple special situations on the spot. Liu Bo and his comrades worked closely and flexibly, and finally successfully completed the task. After leaving the training ground, Liu Bo said frankly: This training was full of “gun smoke”, just like being on a real battlefield.

“Only by training hard can we dare to fight hard on the battlefield. Only by focusing on the battlefield can we have confidence in rescue in wartime.” The leader of the brigade’s support department told reporters that in previous training, they mostly set up special situations in advance. Over time, the officers and men were familiar with the “special situations” encountered in the training, and the training effect was greatly reduced.

Some time ago, the superior organized a medical professional assessment. After the assessment team issued a notice of “the right calf fracture of the ‘injured’”, it suddenly gave an unexpected special situation - the “enemy” drone aerial reconnaissance, and quickly organized the “injured” to hide. Faced with unfamiliar special situations, the officers and men were a little panicked for a while, while conducting emergency treatment, they looked for shelters to hide. Due to the urgency of the situation, they exposed problems such as “confusion in the treatment of injuries” and “unreasonable selection of hiding places”.

At the training situation analysis meeting held subsequently, the brigade’s Party Committee reflected deeply and felt that only by improving the “combat content” in peacetime training can wartime treatment ensure that they can be pulled out, raised and rescued. To this end, they simulated realistic battlefield environments and constructed complex treatment scenes in accordance with the standards of true, difficult, strict and practical. In emergency rescue, wounded evacuation and other subjects, they randomly directed a variety of coherent special situations, forcing officers and men to improve their emergency response capabilities and develop excellent battlefield rescue skills.

In order to further improve the level of battlefield rescue in the troops, the relevant departments of the brigade conducted in-depth investigations at the grassroots level and sorted out problems such as lax training style and single training methods. Subsequently, they started from the aspects of training content, training methods, and assessment forms, formulated targeted improvement measures, optimized the rescue process in different battlefield environments, and compiled rescue experience methods in different combat stages and combat missions; improved the training methods in accordance with the idea of ”basic ability strengthening training, related subject coherence training, and emergency special situation focus training”; increased the intensity of multi-professional joint, multi-subject coherence, and multi-skill comprehensive training to temper the battlefield rescue skills of officers and men.

“The training ground is connected to the battlefield, and the post is the combat position. Only by constantly strengthening our skills can we effectively improve our ability to carry out diversified tasks.” The brigade leader introduced that in the next step, while creating a real combat environment and increasing training efforts, they will try to establish a joint training and mutual learning mechanism, extend multi-professional and full-element coordinated training, and promote the continuous improvement of the troops’ wartime medical support capabilities.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16380458.html

新疆和田军分区边防部队高原官兵迎来 “银行流动服务车”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵金石 孙兴维 刘 丹 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-04-14

记者探访新疆和田军分区边防部队——

高原官兵迎来”银行流动服务车”

■赵金石 解放军报记者 孙兴维 刘 丹

“即使身处雪域高原，也能便捷办理银行业务。”日前，记者来到新疆和田军分区某边防团采访，负责后勤保障的干部孙桂超告诉记者，随着高原部队驻地银行服务日渐完善，官兵可享受到高效优质的银行服务。

该团所属一线防区，主要分布在平均海拔 5000 米的雪域高原。因驻地偏僻、交通不便，办理银行业务一直是困扰官兵的一个难题。

近年来，在军地各级关心关怀下，多家国有银行陆续为高原边防部队提供”随军式”保障和”上门式”服务。谈及这一变化带来的便利，很多官兵向记者讲起他们的亲身经历。

“以往，办理银行业务都是我们找银行；如今，银行流动服务车可直接提供上门服务，甭提有多方便！”某部司务长、一级上士程锐告诉记者。

“没网的情况下，居然可以离线办理还房贷业务。”在某驻训点代职的干部周贵福说，前期，由于没有网络信号，他有些担心房贷没法还。没想到，哨所将一线官兵面临的此类困难集中上报机关后，不到一周，银行流动服务车便开到驻训点，现场为官兵办理离线支付业务。

“没想到，银行的服务这么多！”在海拔 5000 多米的神仙湾边防连，一级上士郭翔翔告诉记者，”以前只在银行存钱、办卡，如今我从银行学到了不少理财知识。”

一个月前，一家银行的工作人员为该边防连官兵举行了一场银行知识讲座，详细介绍银行为军队客户提供的专项服务和军人专享理财产品。银行工作人员还通过大量真实案例，为官兵普及防诈防骗相关知识。

“银行提供的优质服务，为官兵带来实实在在的便利！”该边防团领导介绍，驻高原银行根据部队需求，积极搭建临时网点，加配流动服务车，为高原官兵提供周到暖心的银行服务，有效增强了官兵获得感、幸福感。

Google Translation

The Plateau Officers and Men of the Border Defense Forces of the Hotan Military Sub-District In Xinjiang Welcome the “Bank Mobile Service Car”

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhao Jinshi Sun Xingwei Liu Dan Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-04-14

Reporter visits the border defense forces of the Hotan Military Sub-district in Xinjiang——

Plateau officers and men welcome the “bank mobile service car”

■ Zhao Jinshi People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Sun Xingwei Liu Dan

“Even if you are in the snowy plateau, you can easily handle bank business.” Recently, the reporter came to a border defense regiment of the Hotan Military Sub-district in Xinjiang for an interview. Sun Guichao, a cadre in charge of logistics support, told reporters that as the bank services of the plateau troops are gradually improved, officers and men can enjoy efficient and high-quality bank services.

The front-line defense area to which the regiment belongs is mainly distributed in the snowy plateau with an average altitude of 5,000 meters. Due to the remoteness of the station and inconvenient transportation, handling bank business has always been a problem that troubles officers and men.

In recent years, with the care and concern of the military and local governments at all levels, many state-owned banks have successively provided “troop-based” support and “door-to-door” services for the plateau border defense forces. Talking about the convenience brought by this change, many officers and men told reporters about their personal experiences.

“In the past, we went to the bank to handle banking business; now, the bank’s mobile service vehicle can directly provide door-to-door service, not to mention how convenient it is!” Cheng Rui, the chief steward of a certain unit and a first-class sergeant, told reporters.

“In the absence of Internet, you can actually handle the mortgage repayment business offline.” Zhou Guifu, a cadre who is on duty at a certain training point, said that in the early stage, due to the lack of network signal, he was a little worried that he could not repay the mortgage. Unexpectedly, after the outpost reported such difficulties faced by front-line officers and men to the authorities, within a week, the bank’s mobile service vehicle drove to the training point and handled offline payment business for the officers and men on the spot.

“I didn’t expect that banks have so many services!” First Sergeant Guo Xiangxiang told reporters at the Shenxianwan Border Defense Company at an altitude of more than 5,000 meters, “I used to only deposit money and apply for cards in the bank, but now I have learned a lot of financial management knowledge from the bank.”

A month ago, a bank staff held a banking knowledge lecture for the officers and men of the border defense company, detailing the special services provided by the bank for military customers and the exclusive financial products for soldiers. Bank staff also popularized anti-fraud and anti-scam related knowledge for officers and men through a large number of real cases.

“The high-quality services provided by the bank bring real convenience to officers and men!” The leader of the border defense regiment introduced that the plateau bank actively built temporary outlets and added mobile service vehicles according to the needs of the troops to provide thoughtful and warm banking services to officers and men on the plateau, effectively enhancing the sense of gain and happiness of officers and men.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16380372.html

第七十四集团军某大队创新预任参谋培养模式

来源：解放军报 作者：张百阳 梅凯华 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-14

第七十四集团军某大队创新预任参谋培养模式

静态集训变成一场”战斗”

解放军报讯 张百阳、梅凯华报道：”遭’敌’炮火拦阻，迅速迂回……”近日，第 74 集团军某大队组织预任参谋集训，参训人员通过信息化平台开展模拟实战训练，根据战场态势灵活进行全流程指挥筹划。该大队探索创新预任参谋培养模式，把静态集训变成了一场”战斗”。

“随着实战化训练不断走深走实，对参谋队伍能力素质提出更高要求，传统的集训方式已难以满足岗位任职需求。”该大队领导介绍，他们以往组织预任参谋集训往往时间紧、课

目多，存在教学重点把握不够精准、教学内容与战场需求贴合不够紧密等问题。如何突破瓶颈，提升预任参谋业务水平，成为该大队亟待解决的问题。

为此，该大队坚持”需求牵引、问题导向、能力为本”原则，围绕业务理论、实战技能、指挥协同等方面科学设置课程内容，采取”理论授课+实操训练+案例研讨”相结合的方式，帮助参训人员打牢能力基础，助力他们走好从”业务能手”向”打仗参谋”转型的”最后一公里”。

集训现场，参训人员结合想定作业，分组担任不同指挥角色，在各种复杂特情考验下临机决断，快速完成研判”敌”情、拟制方案、下达指令等任务，并通过复盘，系统分析指挥决策过程中的短板。集训中，该大队还邀请院校专家和一线指挥员担任教员，围绕重难点课题进行现场教学，帮助大家提升研战谋战综合能力。

“过去参训人员多是面对静态想定完成作业，如今他们要在’动态战场’上见招拆招。”该大队领导介绍，他们通过”场景模拟训、环境仿真训、平台系统训”等方式，常态组织模拟实战训练，参训人员指挥能力显著提升。

该大队领导介绍，集训结束后，他们将常态跟踪调研参训人员成长发展情况，并收集用人单位的意见建议，不断优化参谋人才培养模式，为部队战斗力提升持续注入动能。

Google Translation

A [Battalion-level] Group [Dadui] of the 74th Group Army Innovates the Training Model for Pre-Appointed Staff Officers

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Baiyang Mei Kaihua Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-14

A group [Dadui] of the 74th Group Army innovates the training model for pre-appointed staff officers

Static training turns into a “battle”

PLA Daily News Zhang Baiyang and Mei Kaihua reported: “Blocked by ‘enemy’ artillery fire, quickly detoured...” Recently, a battalion-level group of the 74th Group Army organized a pre-appointed staff officer training. The trainees conducted simulated combat training through an information platform and flexibly conducted full-process command planning according to the battlefield situation. The brigade explored and innovated the training model for pre-appointed staff officers, turning static training into a “battle”.

“As practical training continues to go deeper and more practical, higher requirements are placed on the ability and quality of the staff team. The traditional training method can no longer meet the job requirements.” The group leader introduced that their previous pre-appointed staff training was often tight in time and had many subjects. There were problems such as insufficient grasp of the teaching focus and insufficient fit between the teaching content and the battlefield needs. How to

break through the bottleneck and improve the professional level of the pre-appointed staff has become an urgent problem to be solved by the group.

To this end, the group adheres to the principle of "demand-driven, problem-oriented, and capability-based", scientifically sets the course content around functional department theory, practical skills, command coordination, etc., and adopts a combination of "theoretical teaching + practical training + case study" to help trainees lay a solid foundation for their abilities and help them walk the "last mile" of the transformation from "functional department experts" to "warfare staff".

At the training site, trainees combined the assumed operations and divided into different command roles. They made decisions on the spot under various complex special situations, quickly completed tasks such as analyzing the "enemy" situation, formulating plans, and issuing instructions, and systematically analyzed the shortcomings in the command decision-making process through review. During the training, the group also invited experts from colleges and universities and front-line commanders to serve as instructors, and conducted on-site teaching around key and difficult topics to help everyone improve their comprehensive ability to study and plan for war.

"In the past, trainees mostly completed their work in the face of static assumptions, but now they have to respond to the challenges on the 'dynamic battlefield'." The leader of the group said that they regularly organized simulated combat training through "scenario simulation training, environmental simulation training, platform system training" and other methods, and the command ability of trainees has been significantly improved.

The leader of the group said that after the training, they will regularly track and investigate the growth and development of trainees, collect opinions and suggestions from employers, continuously optimize the training model of staff talents, and continuously inject momentum into the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16380381.html

第 82 集团军某旅高炮连"战位影集"成为连队传家宝

来源：解放军报 作者：蔡广森 刘 敏 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-14

第八十二集团军某旅高炮连记录官兵身影，讲好强军故事——

"战位影集"成为连队传家宝

■蔡广森 解放军报记者 刘 敏



该连战士翻看”战位影集”。赵浩程 摄

“炮膛卡弹，徒手抠住滚烫的炮闩，这样的照片，能不能入选影集？”

几天前，记者到第 82 集团军某旅采访，正赶上高炮连举办新一届”战位影集”入册评审会。当投影屏上出现一张被灼伤的手部特写照片，中士周涛举起缠着纱布的右手，向大家讲起照片背后的故事。

当时，连队正在组织实弹射击，一门火炮的炮闩突然卡死。周涛深知，如不及时处置，极可能发生危险。他未加思索，立即攥紧开闩手柄，将炮闩拉至后侧，全然不顾金属碎屑刺入掌心。在他的努力下，炮弹很快被取出。

这惊险的一幕，被负责现场记录的上等兵王宏达捕捉到了，快门按下，将周涛的冲锋姿态定格。

值得一提的是，这张照片与 2015 年时任八班班长邓杰的一张照片如出一辙。当时，一枚炮弹卡在炮膛里，随时有爆炸的风险，邓杰毫不犹豫地冲向炮位，排除了故障。

“是邓班长的故事激励了我。”事后被问及之所以挺身而出的原因，周涛提到了影集里的这张照片。

不同的时空，相似的场景。评审现场，周涛的事迹得到大家一致认可，那张手部特写照片被收录到”战位影集”里。看着大家严肃认真的讨论审核，记者顿时感到这本影集不一般。

“照片定格的，是官兵们练兵备战和执行任务的精彩瞬间，也是开展思想政治教育最生动鲜活的教材。”

“在我们心中，这本影集是不断更新的连史，谁的照片能够被收录其中，绝对是一件值得骄傲和自豪的事情。”

“‘战位影集’已经成了我们连的传家宝，每张照片都承载着非比寻常的意义。”

……

听着大家你一言我一语的介绍，翻开这本边角已经磨白的影集，一茬茬官兵接续奋斗的身影映入眼帘。随着目光在光影之间流转，记者深切感受到”传承”二字的分量。

2023 年，第一次参加”影集故事会”时，列兵张伟便被一张拍摄于 1983 年的黑白照片吸引了。画面里，30 多名老兵喊着号子，用麻绳把旧式高炮拖上陡坡，不少人的肩头被磨破。

“现在有了牵引车，还需要这么拼吗？”张伟疑惑地问道。

一旁的连长没有说话，把影集翻到第 17 页，上面是连队一级上士刘建雨参加抗洪抢险时留下的照片。只见他站在齐腰深的湍流里，将通信设备高举过头顶，脖颈青筋暴起。照片空白处，写着他的留言：”装备能升级，但血性任何时候都不能丢！”

看到这句话，张伟点点头，陷入沉思。

次日车炮场日，暴雨倾盆。张伟负责的火炮在行驶过程中不慎陷入泥潭。”人工推炮！”连长的指令刺破雨幕，张伟冲进泥潭开始作业。40 年前老照片中的一幕，在大雨中重现。

当火炮成功脱困，张伟发现自己的作战靴早已灌满了砂石，脚趾被硌得生疼。此时的他，终于悟道：”影集记录的是过往的影像，诠释的却是一以贯之的血性。”从那以后，张伟在训练中格外刻苦，立志凭借自己的出色表现，为影集增添新照片。

“每次翻看这本影集，我们都感觉是在同老兵对话、向前辈汇报。”连队干部赵鹏说，现在尽管装备更新换代了，但同样的血性仍在新一代官兵身上传承、延续——刘建雨顶着 40℃高温操作雷达，中暑后仍不愿离开战位；上等兵刘杜明在操作比武中受伤，坚持完成剩余课目……

记者在该连采访发现，如今”战位影集”已拓展为”三位一体”的传承载体：纸质影集收录精彩瞬间，连队”信息视窗”动态更新训练影像，连队荣誉室借助信息手段还原历史照片。赵鹏告诉记者：”现在，官兵们随时都可以看到影集，了解照片背后的故事，在沉浸式教育氛围中持续激发荣誉感和使命感。”

暮色降临，记者再次见到赵鹏，他刚把当日训练视频导入”信息视窗”终端。霞光透过窗户，洒在”战位影集”扉页上，照片里的一门旧火炮，正与训练场上停放的新型装备遥相呼应。

记者手记

光影为笔 奋斗有痕

■刘 敏

来到该连采访，首次听到”战位影集”时，记者不由得好奇：”战位”二字赋予了这本影集怎样的意味？

翻开影集，万家灯火璀璨时，两名战士坚守在哨位上；装备底盘下，一名老兵神情专注地排除故障；落日的余晖中，一支小分队肩扛电缆、步伐坚定地走向战位；授枪仪式上，新兵们目光坚定、高声宣誓……

定格精彩瞬间，展现冲锋姿态，看到照片时，记者被这种蓬勃向上的力量所吸引。这些瞬间，不是惊天动地的大事件，却让我们感受到不一样的力量——在平凡中创造不凡，何尝不是一种冲锋呢？

合上影集，记者心中思绪万千：今天的奋斗足迹，都是在书写新的历史。就像我们看到战争年代的黑白照片，总会被先烈攻坚克难、奋勇向前的精神所感召。连队官兵们每天翻看这本”战位影集”，也必然能从中汲取宝贵的精神财富。

每一种冲锋都值得被铭记。冲锋并不总是衔枚疾走、攻城夺隘，它可以是进击的姿态、拼搏的力量，也可以是青春的脉动、不屈的斗志，就像高炮连官兵那样始终有一颗火热的奋进之心。

Google Translation

The “Battle Position Album” of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Company of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Has Become a Family Heirloom of the Company

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cai Guangsen Liu Min Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-14

The Anti-aircraft Artillery Company of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army records the figures of officers and men and tells the story of a strong army——

“Battle Position Album” has become a family heirloom of the company

■Cai Guangsen PLA Daily reporter Liu Min

The soldiers of the company looked through the “Battle Position Album”. Photo by Zhao Haocheng

“The barrel is stuck, and the hot breech block is held with bare hands. Can such a photo be selected for the album?”

A few days ago, the reporter went to a brigade of the 82nd Group Army for an interview, and it happened to be the time when the anti-aircraft artillery company held a new “Battle Position Album” entry review meeting. When a close-up photo of a burned hand appeared on the projection screen, Sergeant Zhou Tao raised his right hand wrapped in gauze and told everyone the story behind the photo.

At that time, the company was organizing live-fire shooting, and the breech block of a gun suddenly got stuck. Zhou Tao knew that if he did not deal with it in time, it would be very dangerous. Without thinking, he immediately grasped the bolt handle and pulled the bolt to the back, completely ignoring the metal debris piercing his palm. With his efforts, the shell was quickly taken out.

This thrilling scene was captured by the senior soldier Wang Hongda who was responsible for recording on the scene. The shutter was pressed to freeze Zhou Tao’s charging posture.

It is worth mentioning that this photo is exactly the same as a photo of Deng Jie, the then squad leader of the eighth squad in 2015. At that time, a shell was stuck in the barrel and there was a risk of explosion at any time. Deng Jie rushed to the gun position without hesitation and eliminated the fault.

“It was the story of squad leader Deng that inspired me.” When asked about the reason why he stood up later, Zhou Tao mentioned this photo in the album.

Different time and space, similar scenes. At the review site, Zhou Tao’s deeds were unanimously recognized by everyone, and the close-up photo of his hand was included in the “Battle Position Album”. Watching everyone’s serious discussion and review, the reporter immediately felt that this album was extraordinary.

“The photos freeze the wonderful moments of officers and men training and preparing for war and performing tasks, and are also the most vivid and lively teaching materials for ideological and political education.”

“In our hearts, this album is a constantly updated company history. Whoever’s photo can be included in it is definitely a matter of pride and pride.”

“‘Battle Position Album’ has become a family heirloom of our company, and each photo carries extraordinary significance.”

...

Listening to everyone’s introduction, I opened this album with whitened edges, and the figures of officers and men who continued to struggle came into view. As my eyes moved between light and shadow, the reporter deeply felt the weight of the word “inheritance”.

In 2023, when Private Zhang Wei participated in the “Album Story Meeting” for the first time, he was attracted by a black-and-white photo taken in 1983. In the picture, more than 30 veterans shouted slogans and used hemp ropes to drag the old anti-aircraft guns up the steep slope. Many of them had their shoulders worn out.

“Now that we have a tractor, do we still need to work so hard?” Zhang Wei asked doubtfully.

The company commander on the side did not speak, but turned to page 17 of the album, which showed the photo of the company’s first-class sergeant Liu Jianyu participating in flood relief. He was seen standing in the waist-deep turbulence, holding the communication equipment above his head, with veins on his neck bulging. In the blank space of the photo, his message was written: “Equipment can be upgraded, but blood can never be lost!”

Seeing this, Zhang Wei nodded and fell into deep thought.

The next day, it was a car and artillery field day, and it rained heavily. The artillery that Zhang Wei was responsible for accidentally fell into a mud pit during driving. “Push the gun manually!” The

company commander's command pierced the rain curtain, and Zhang Wei rushed into the mud to start working. A scene in an old photo 40 years ago reappeared in the heavy rain.

When the artillery was successfully rescued, Zhang Wei found that his combat boots were already filled with sand and gravel, and his toes were hurt. At this time, he finally realized: "The photo album records the past images, but it interprets the consistent bloodiness." Since then, Zhang Wei has been particularly hardworking in training, determined to add new photos to the photo album with his outstanding performance.

"Every time we look through this photo album, we feel like we are talking to veterans and reporting to our predecessors." Company cadre Zhao Peng said that although the equipment has been updated, the same bloodiness is still inherited and continued by the new generation of officers and men-Liu Jianyu operated the radar in a high temperature of 40℃ and was still unwilling to leave the battle position after suffering from heatstroke; Corporal Liu Duming was injured in the operation competition and insisted on completing the remaining courses...

The reporter found in the company that now the "battle position photo album" has been expanded into a "three-in-one" inheritance carrier: the paper photo album includes wonderful moments, the company's "information window" dynamically updates training images, and the company's honor room uses information means to restore historical photos. Zhao Peng told reporters: "Now, officers and men can watch the album at any time, understand the stories behind the photos, and continue to inspire a sense of honor and mission in an immersive educational atmosphere."

As dusk fell, the reporter saw Zhao Peng again. He had just imported the training video of the day into the "Information Window" terminal. The sunset shines through the window and sprinkles on the cover of the "Battle Position Album". An old artillery in the photo echoes the new equipment parked on the training ground.

Reporter's Notes

Light and shadow as a pen, struggle leaves traces

■Liu Min

When I came to the company for an interview and heard the "Battle Position Album" for the first time, I couldn't help but be curious: What meaning does the word "battle position" give to this album?

Opening the album, two soldiers stood guard at their posts while thousands of lights were shining brightly; under the chassis of the equipment, an old soldier was concentrating on troubleshooting; in the afterglow of the setting sun, a small team carried cables on their shoulders and walked to their battle positions with firm steps; at the gun-awarding ceremony, the recruits looked firm and swore loudly...

Freeze the wonderful moments and show the charging posture. When seeing the photos, the reporter was attracted by this vigorous and upward force. These moments are not earth-shattering events, but they make us feel a different kind of power - creating extraordinary things in the ordinary is also a kind of charge?

Closing the album, the reporter had a lot of thoughts in his mind: Today's struggle footprints are all writing new history. Just like when we see black and white photos of the war years, we are always inspired by the spirit of the martyrs who overcame difficulties and bravely moved forward. The company officers and men look through this "battle position album" every day, and they will definitely be able to draw valuable spiritual wealth from it.

Every charge is worth remembering. A charge does not always mean rushing with weapons in mouth or capturing cities. It can be an offensive posture, the strength of struggle, or the pulse of youth and the indomitable fighting spirit, just like the officers and men of the anti-aircraft artillery company who always have a fiery heart of progress.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16380603.html

第 81 集团军某旅引导机关干部压实责任提升帮建质效

来源：解放军报 作者：杨世伟 宋子洵 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-15

第八十一集团军某旅引导机关干部持续改进工作作风——

蹲连住班，解决问题是关键

■杨世伟 解放军报记者 宋子洵

不久前，第 81 集团军某旅召开干部蹲连住班总结会。看着手里的问卷调查总结表，不少机关科室领导感到脸上火辣辣的。表格显示，基层官兵对机关科室的工作，提出了指导帮带少、工作不到底等问题。

总结会结束后，该旅机关科室迅速分头召开专题会议，针对本科室存在的问题，逐项剖析、检视反思，研究制订改进措施、明确整改时限和相关负责人。

"坚持问题导向、改进工作作风，是我们提升抓建基层质效的一项重要举措。"该旅领导介绍，前期，他们在调研中发现，个别机关部门存在以会议抓落实等现象，导致了解基层浮于表面、帮建基层流于形式。

"只有切实端正态度、改进作风，才能实现机关基层'双向奔赴'。"今年以来，该旅党委对照问题检视反思，建立"常委分片负责、机关联合负责、主官全面负责、官兵按职负责"工作机制，形成"一级一岗定责任、一事一物明责任"工作链路，持续改进机关工作作风，切实发挥指导帮建作用。

“深入基层是解决基层问题的好办法。”相关工作机制建立后，该旅机关系统梳理形成基层问题清单，遴选机关干部带着问题深入营连蹲点，与基层官兵共同破解难题。

得知机关干部要到基层蹲点帮建，某连姜指导员带着官兵提前做足准备工作。然而，前来蹲点的机关干部没有坐在办公室看材料，而是融入连队训练、生活，实打实摸情况、想对策。在此过程中，这名蹲点干部主动找到姜指导员，围绕连队面临的突出问题碰撞思想火花，理清抓建思路、优化抓建方案，受到连队官兵好评。

该旅领导告诉记者，为持续改进工作作风，他们建立”一级帮一级”制度，并将挂钩帮建情况纳入年度考评，压实帮建责任，提升帮建质效。

帮建过程中，他们还帮助基层单位进一步做好”三大组织”联建联创，畅通民主渠道，广泛开展”我为单位建设献一计”等活动，让官兵更直接、更有效地参与基层建设，真正将工作指导落实到末端。

蹲连住班，解决问题是关键。最近，该旅机关修订完善《为兵服务手册》，持续推动解决家属楼改造、晾衣房建设等官兵关注度较高的实际问题，大家幸福感、归属感明显增强，对机关工作的满意度持续提升。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 81st Group Army Guides Cadres to Strengthen Their Responsibilities and Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Assistance

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Shiwei Song Zixun Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-15

A brigade of the 81st Group Army guides cadres to continuously improve their work style——

Living in the company, solving problems is the key

■ Yang Shiwei PLA Daily reporter Song Zixun

Not long ago, a brigade of the 81st Group Army held a summary meeting for cadres in the company. Looking at the questionnaire summary form in their hands, many leaders of the department felt hot on their faces. The table shows that grassroots officers and men have raised issues such as insufficient guidance and assistance and incomplete work on the work of the department.

After the summary meeting, the department of the brigade quickly held special meetings separately to analyze, examine and reflect on the problems existing in the department item by item, study and formulate improvement measures, clarify the rectification time limit and relevant persons in charge.

“Adhering to the problem-oriented approach and improving the work style is an important measure for us to improve the quality and efficiency of grassroots construction.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the early stage, they found in the investigation that some departments had the

phenomenon of grasping implementation through meetings, which led to superficial understanding of the grassroots and formal assistance to the grassroots.

“Only by truly correcting the attitude and improving the work style can we achieve the ‘two-way rush’ of the grassroots.” Since the beginning of this year, the brigade party committee has examined and reflected on the problems, established a working mechanism of “standing committee members are responsible for different areas, the organs are jointly responsible, the chief officers are fully responsible, and the officers and men are responsible according to their duties”, formed a working chain of “one level, one post, and one post, and one thing, one thing, and ... However, the cadres who came to the site did not sit in the office to read the materials, but integrated into the company’s training and life, and actually felt the situation and thought of countermeasures. In the process, the cadre took the initiative to find Instructor Jiang, and exchanged ideas around the outstanding problems faced by the company, sorted out the ideas for construction, and optimized the construction plan, which was well received by the company’s officers and men.

The leaders of the brigade told reporters that in order to continuously improve their work style, they established a “one-level help one-level” system, and included the linkage and construction situation into the annual assessment, consolidated the responsibility for construction, and improved the quality and efficiency of construction.

In the process of helping to build, they also helped the grassroots units to further do a good job in the joint construction and creation of the “three major organizations”, unblocked democratic channels, and widely conducted activities such as “I contribute a plan for the construction of the unit”, so that officers and men can participate in grassroots construction more directly and effectively, and truly implement work guidance to the end.

Staying in the company and living in the class, solving problems is the key. Recently, the brigade’s headquarters revised and improved the “Service Manual for Soldiers”, and continued to promote the solution of practical problems that officers and men are more concerned about, such as the renovation of family buildings and the construction of drying rooms. Everyone’s sense of happiness and belonging has been significantly enhanced, and their satisfaction with the work of the organization has continued to improve.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16380876.html

第 83 集团军某旅：安全教育宣讲深入驻训场

来源：解放军报 作者：张翔龙 程致远 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-04-16

第 83 集团军某旅

安全教育宣讲深入驻训场

解放军报讯 张翔龙、程致远报道：”我的安全我负责，他人安全我有责，单位安全我尽责……”全民国家安全教育日来临之际，第 83 集团军某旅理论宣讲服务队深入各驻训场和小散远点位，开展国家安全教育宣讲。队员们结合官兵身边可能出现的安全隐患，宣讲有关智能电子设备使用管理的规定，加深官兵对国家安全的理解认识。

“宣讲不仅有案例剖析，还重点介绍了国家安全法颁布施行 10 年来，国家安全领域发生的种种变化，让我们对当前国家安全形势有了更深刻认识。”在该旅某驻训场，听完宣讲的一级军士长王显财谈起自己的体会。

据介绍，该旅还建立”营连排有安全骨干、班有安全员”群防群治安全管控机制，适时开展安全知识问答等活动，充分调动官兵参与国家安全教育的积极性，共同筑牢国家安全防线。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 83rd Group Army: Safety Education Lectures Go Deep Into the Training Ground

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Xianglong Cheng Zhiyuan Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-04-16

A certain brigade of the 83rd Group Army

Safety education lectures go deep into the training ground

PLA Daily News Zhang Xianglong and Cheng Zhiyuan reported: “I am responsible for my own safety, I am responsible for the safety of others, and I am responsible for the safety of the unit...” As the National Security Education Day approaches, the theoretical lecture service team of a certain brigade of the 83rd Group Army went deep into various training grounds and small and scattered remote locations to carry out national security education lectures. The team members combined the possible safety hazards around the officers and men to preach the regulations on the use and management of intelligent electronic devices, and deepened the officers and men’ understanding of national security.

“The lecture not only includes case analysis, but also focuses on the various changes in the field of national security in the 10 years since the promulgation and implementation of the National Security Law, which has given us a deeper understanding of the current national security situation.” At a certain training ground of the brigade, Wang Xiancai, a first-class sergeant who listened to the lecture, talked about his experience.

According to reports, the brigade has also established a collective prevention and control security management mechanism of “security backbones in battalions, companies and platoons, and safety officers in squads”, and conducted activities such as safety knowledge quizzes at appropriate times to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of officers and men to participate in national security education and jointly build a solid national security line of defense.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16381411.html

第 83 集团军某旅注重发挥模拟化训练效能作用

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：胡瑞智 汪飞 责任编辑：杜圣智

2025-04-17

第 83 集团军某旅注重发挥模拟化训练效能作用——

“云端”砺兵淬硬功

■解放军报特约记者 胡瑞智 记者 汪飞

“东南方向发现’敌’机，立即组织抗击！”近日，第 83 集团军某旅在模拟训练中心展开一场防空分队模拟训练。一名战士戴上 VR 设备、紧握操纵杆，迅速完成跟踪锁定、瞄准击发等操作，成功命中”敌”机。

“模拟化训练不仅突破了场地限制，还能有效缩短能力生成周期，助推部队战斗力提升。”该旅领导介绍，为进一步提升模拟化训练水平，近年来，他们借助科技手段，持续抓好模拟训练器材配备和场地升级改造，不断提高模拟训练器材配套率。与此同时，他们还对模拟仿真训练设备标准、功能布局、场地设置及运维管理等进行规范，探索制订一套较为成熟的训练方案，帮助官兵分层分类进行针对性固强补弱训练。

记者在该旅模拟训练中心看到，多种模拟训练器材分门别类、有序分布，功能特点、操作方式等与实装高度一致。操作平台上，官兵利用模拟训练器材开展不同专业训练，各类训练数据实时显示、一目了然。

该旅领导告诉记者，从装备操作到专业协同，从作战指挥到战术对抗，他们探索的多种模拟化训练方法已在各单位全面推开。此外，各单位按照旅队制订的训练标准，依托模拟训练中心强化基础训练，走开”新手全面普训、尖子升级精训、分层重点强训”的组训路子，有效夯实部队战斗力基础。

“发现’敌’坦克，迅速歼灭！”采访期间，该旅某营在模拟训练中心组织了一场协同训练。发现目标后，步战车驾驶员迅速占据有利位置，炮兵快速瞄准击发，侦察兵操控无人机实时评估毁伤效果，随后工兵分队前出清理受阻道路……训练中，各专业官兵高效协同、一体联动，模拟战场”硝烟扑面”。

“模拟训练系统能存储参训官兵训练数据，帮助大家准确分析训练中暴露的短板不足。”教练员徐宏伟告诉记者，他们在狠抓模拟化训练基础上，还将官兵日常训练成绩录入模拟训练系统，精准分析其阶段性训练成效，为下一步专攻精练找准方向。

“云端”砺兵淬硬功，实训场上显身手。近年来，该旅紧贴使命任务拓展深化科技练兵，先后圆满完成高原驻训、战斗力检验评估等任务。该旅领导表示，他们将持续优化整合资源，坚持模拟化训练和实战实训同步推进，不断提升部队战斗力建设水平。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 83rd Group Army Focuses on the Effectiveness of Simulation Training

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Hu Ruizhi Wang Fei Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-04-17

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army focuses on the effectiveness of simulation training-

“Cloud” soldiers tempering skills

■People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Hu Ruizhi Reporter Wang Fei

“If an ‘enemy’ aircraft is found in the southeast direction, immediately organize a fight!” Recently, a brigade of the 83rd Group Army launched a simulation training of an air defense unit at the simulation training center. A soldier put on VR equipment, held the joystick tightly, and quickly completed tracking, locking, aiming and firing operations, and successfully hit the “enemy” aircraft.

“Simulation training not only breaks through the venue restrictions, but also effectively shortens the capability generation cycle and promotes the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in order to further improve the level of simulation training, in recent years, they have used scientific and technological means to continuously grasp the equipment of simulation training equipment and the upgrading and transformation of venues, and continuously improve the matching rate of simulation training equipment. At the same time, they also standardized the standards, functional layout, site settings and operation and maintenance management of simulation training equipment, explored and formulated a relatively mature training plan to help officers and men to carry out targeted strengthening and strengthening training in a layered and classified manner.

The reporter saw at the brigade’s simulation training center that a variety of simulation training equipment was classified and distributed in an orderly manner, and the functional characteristics and operation methods were highly consistent with the actual equipment. On the operating platform, officers and men used simulation training equipment to carry out different professional training, and various training data were displayed in real time and clearly.

The brigade leaders told reporters that from equipment operation to professional coordination, from combat command to tactical confrontation, the various simulation training methods they explored have been fully implemented in various units. In addition, in accordance with the training standards formulated by the brigade, each unit relied on the simulation training center to strengthen

basic training, and took the training path of "comprehensive general training for novices, upgrading and intensive training for top students, and layered and focused training" to effectively consolidate the combat effectiveness of the troops.

"Discover the 'enemy' tank and quickly annihilate it!" During the interview, a battalion of the brigade organized a coordinated training at the simulation training center. After discovering the target, the driver of the infantry fighting vehicle quickly took a favorable position, the artillery quickly aimed and fired, the scout controlled the drone to evaluate the damage effect in real time, and then the engineering team went forward to clear the blocked road... During the training, officers and men of various professions worked together efficiently and worked together as a whole, simulating the battlefield "smoke and smoke".

"The simulation training system can store the training data of the participating officers and men, helping everyone to accurately analyze the shortcomings exposed in the training." Coach Xu Hongwei told reporters that on the basis of focusing on simulation training, they also entered the daily training results of officers and men into the simulation training system, accurately analyzed their phased training results, and found the right direction for the next step of specialization and training.

"Cloud" soldiers temper their skills and show their skills on the actual training field. In recent years, the brigade has closely followed the mission and tasks to expand and deepen scientific and technological training, and has successfully completed tasks such as plateau training and combat effectiveness inspection and evaluation. The leaders of the brigade said that they will continue to optimize and integrate resources, insist on the simultaneous advancement of simulation training and actual combat training, and continuously improve the level of combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381163.html

第 78 集团军某旅"百战百胜第三营"：以胜利续写荣光

来源：解放军报 作者：张光轩 陈浩煜 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-17

第 78 集团军某旅"百战百胜第三营"——

以胜利续写荣光

■张光轩 陈浩煜

在第 78 集团军某旅，有这样一支英雄的先锋营队。作为为数不多拥有八路军和新四军血脉的红军营，他们历经大小战役战斗千余次，屡立战功，将对胜利的不懈追求沉淀为文化品格，融入精神血脉。

1942 年 11 月的佃湖战斗中，该营前身部队先烈英勇顽强，浴血奋战，击毙日寇第 17 师团联队长，还缴获了日军”扫荡”苏北根据地的作战计划和地图，为新四军反”扫荡”斗争提供重要情报。战后，该营被新四军第 3 师授予”百战百胜第三营”锦旗。

80 余年来，一茬茬官兵高擎”百战百胜第三营”战旗，用一场场胜利续写荣光。日前，我们来到这支英雄营队，探寻官兵的胜战足迹。



抗美援朝老兵李维波（右二）为官兵讲述战斗故事。 作者提供

一

走进该营荣誉室，一面挂着地图的墙体引起我们注意。地图上插满了密密麻麻的”红旗”，连接着纵横的标注线——这是 3 营的”胜战足迹”，也是官兵心中的”精神高地”。

1949 年，年仅 16 岁的刘广武作为该营 7 连司号员，随连队参加解放镇南关的战斗。战斗打响后，敌人凭借坚固工事负隅顽抗，敌我双方战斗渐渐进入胶着状态。

“吹冲锋号！”关键时刻，连长一声令下。刘广武不惧生死，迅速前出至阵地最前沿，在枪林弹雨中吹起了冲锋号。

2021 年，该营干部辛鹏等人远赴新疆，探望刘老。刘老拉着辛鹏的手，好像有说不完的话：”炮火连天的战场上，战旗伴着我的军号声飘扬。战友们势不可挡，令敌人闻风丧胆。”

一声声冲锋的号角，承载着他们不可阻挡的勇敢顽强：解放天津战斗中，7 连官兵以伤亡大半的代价，快速完成爆破和架桥任务，保证主力部队顺利进城；抗美援朝战争中，7 连 4 班与数倍于己之敌激战 4 昼夜，用生命守住阵地，被志愿军总部授予”坚守二二二点九高地一级英雄班”锦旗，记集体特等功……

辛鹏带回了老兵讲述的故事，将一个个”红旗”标记在地图上。

地图前，二级上士李向前自豪地指向首都北京，告诉我们，那里有属于他的难忘记忆。

2019 年国庆 70 周年阅兵仪式前，李向前作为擎旗手，带着”百战百胜第三营”战旗来到首都北京，准备接受最终考核。

军姿静站 3 小时，是一场无声的较量。”3 营的兵绝不认输。”李向前瘦削的脸颊上，咬肌微微隆起。凭借顽强信念，他成功坚持到考核结束的哨声响起。最终，他将这面旗帜带上阅兵场，光荣接受了党和人民的检阅。

二

山川尚在梦中，士兵已经醒来。

起床号音还未响，二级上士王述斌便已穿戴装具前往车场，为一天的训练作准备。

寒风骤起。训练场一隅，王述斌紧锣密鼓地一遍遍测试装备通联状况，直到所有装备通联情况良好。此时，连队已在前往训练场的路上。

为什么提前这么早到训练场？王述斌的回答很朴实：”这样连队一来就能训练，不耽误时间。”

紧迫感，源于强烈的责任感。几年前，该营列装数字化新型装备，半年后就要接受上级的检验。

那段时间，面对无教学训练骨干、无经验借鉴、无训练器材的困难，从营主官到普通战士，个个签下任务书。冒着酷暑钻战车，向装备厂家技术人员讨教，官兵边实践、边总结、边完善，不断摸索新训法、新打法……

“时间是公平的。谁能抢出时间强化适应战场的能力，谁就能在’那一天’到来时，拥有更多底气。”该营郝营长说。近年来，他们常态化开展战备教育，不断增强官兵紧迫感。大家形成一个共识：想要百战百胜，就要始终比对手站得高、看得远。

在这样的清醒与警醒中，3 营的训练计划上，每一页都写满了”弓满弦张”的日子。

那年底，他们完成马里维和任务归建后，新的陆军军事训练大纲正式颁布试训已 5 个月。为抢回训练时间，该营 40 余名骨干主动放弃休假调整，直接投入训练。

这样的”抢时间”，展现的是一种精气神。去年秋天的一次经历，让上等兵徐伟又一次体会到英雄部队的标准有多硬。

那次，该营官兵刚完成某考核任务，就收到前往某训练基地训练的命令。虽然已经十分疲惫，但想到这是检验营战术水平、官兵专业训练能力的难得机会，3 营官兵没有丝毫怨言，打起行囊又出发。”22 天中，紧锣密鼓，轮班训练。”徐伟说：”练得特别累，但也特别爽，每一天都有收获，都是值得的。”

三

26 到 134，是郝营长经常与官兵谈及的两个数字——2019 年，全营遴选 26 名官兵首次赴西非马里参加维和任务；3 年后，该营 134 名官兵又一次踏上维和征程。

马里被联合国评价为”环境最恶劣、危险系数最高的任务区”。郝营长记得，第一次维和任务期间，他们仅担负营区周边巡逻任务。第二次出征，他们成为防卫步兵分队，巡逻半径扩大了 8 公里。

这一变化，带来的是风险急剧上升，也对官兵能力素质提出更高考验。2023 年 9 月，一个看似平常的清晨，巨大的爆炸声打破宁静，附近外军营区火光冲天、流弹横飞。全营官兵立即启动战斗预案。炎炎烈日下，他们全副武装坚守战位近 9 个小时。事后，联马团东战区一名指挥员说：”有中国军人在，我们很安心！”

百战百胜的背后，是听令而行的责任担当。从传统步兵到合成精兵，再到维和勇士，近年来，该营先后参加中外联演等多项任务，胜战足迹越来越远。

“除了胜利无所求，为了胜利无所惜！”朝阳初升，”百战百胜第三营”官兵高呼口号，迈着整齐步伐走向训练场，继续向着下一个”胜利目标”冲锋。

观看”百战百胜第三营”风采

Google Translation

The “Victorious Third Battalion” of a Brigade of the 78th Group Army: Continue to Write Glory with Victory

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Guangxuan Chen Haoyu Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-17

The “Victorious Third Battalion” of a Brigade of the 78th Group Army——

Continue to Write Glory with Victory

■ Zhang Guangxuan Chen Haoyu

In a brigade of the 78th Group Army, there is such a heroic pioneer battalion. As one of the few Red Army battalions with the blood of the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, they have experienced more than a thousand battles of all sizes, repeatedly made military exploits, and precipitated their unremitting pursuit of victory into cultural character and integrated it into their spiritual blood.

In the battle of Dianhu in November 1942, the martyrs of the predecessor unit of the battalion were brave and tenacious, fought bloody battles, killed the commander of the 17th Division of the Japanese invaders, and seized the Japanese army’s “mopping up” battle plan and map of the Subei base area, providing important intelligence for the New Fourth Army’s anti-”mopping up” struggle. After the war, the battalion was awarded the “Victorious Third Battalion” banner by the 3rd Division of the New Fourth Army.

For more than 80 years, successive generations of officers and men have held high the “Victorious Third Battalion” battle flag and continued to write glory with one victory after another. Recently, we came to this heroic battalion to explore the soldiers’ footprints of victory.

Li Weibao (second from right), a veteran of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, tells the soldiers about the battle. Provided by the author

Walking into the battalion’s honor room, a wall with a map hanging on it caught our attention. The map was filled with dense “red flags” connected by vertical and horizontal marking lines - this is the “victory footprints” of the 3rd Battalion, and it is also the “spiritual highland” in the hearts of the officers and men.

In 1949, Liu Guangwu, who was only 16 years old, served as the bugler of the 7th Company of the battalion and participated in the battle to liberate Zhennanguan with the company. After the battle started, the enemy relied on strong fortifications to resist stubbornly, and the battle between the enemy and us gradually entered a stalemate.

“Blow the charge!” At the critical moment, the company commander gave an order. Liu Guangwu was not afraid of life and death, and quickly moved forward to the forefront of the position, blowing the charge horn in the hail of bullets.

In 2021, Xin Peng and other cadres of the battalion went to Xinjiang to visit Mr. Liu. Mr. Liu held Xin Peng’s hand, as if he had endless words to say: “On the battlefield with continuous artillery fire, the battle flag fluttered with my military horn. My comrades were unstoppable and frightened the enemy.”

The sound of the charge horn carried their unstoppable bravery and tenacity: in the battle to liberate Tianjin, the officers and men of the 7th Company quickly completed the blasting and bridge-building tasks at the cost of most casualties, ensuring that the main force entered the city smoothly; in the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea, the 4th squad of the 7th Company fought fiercely with enemies several times their own for 4 days and nights, defending the position with their lives, and was awarded the “First-class Heroic Squad for Defending the 222.9 Heights” by the Volunteer Army Headquarters, and was awarded the collective special merit...

Xin Peng brought back the stories told by the veterans and marked the “red flags” one by one on the map.

In front of the map, Sergeant Li Xiangqian proudly pointed to the capital Beijing, telling us that there were unforgettable memories for him there.

Before the 70th anniversary of the National Day military parade in 2019, Li Xiangqian, as a flag bearer, came to the capital Beijing with the battle flag of the “3rd Battalion of Hundred Battles and Invincibility”, ready to accept the final assessment.

Standing still in military posture for 3 hours is a silent contest. “The soldiers of the 3rd Battalion will never admit defeat.” On Li Xiangqian’s thin cheeks, the masseter muscles bulged slightly. With tenacious faith, he successfully persisted until the whistle sounded at the end of the assessment. In the end, he brought this flag to the parade ground and gloriously accepted the inspection of the Party and the people.

2

The mountains and rivers are still in dreams, and the soldiers have woken up.

Before the wake-up call sounded, Sergeant Wang Shubin had already put on his equipment and went to the parking lot to prepare for a day of training.

The cold wind blew. In a corner of the training ground, Wang Shubin tested the equipment communication status over and over again until all the equipment was in good communication. At this time, the company was on the way to the training ground.

Why arrive at the training ground so early in advance? Wang Shubin’s answer was very simple: “This way, the company can train as soon as it arrives, without wasting time.”

The sense of urgency comes from a strong sense of responsibility. A few years ago, the battalion was equipped with new digital equipment, and it had to be inspected by superiors half a year later.

During that time, facing the difficulties of no teaching and training backbones, no experience to learn from, and no training equipment, everyone from the battalion commander to the ordinary soldiers signed the task book. Braving the scorching heat to drill into the tank, asking for advice from the technical staff of the equipment manufacturer, the officers and men practiced, summarized, and improved, constantly exploring new training methods and new fighting methods...

“Time is fair. Whoever can seize the time to strengthen the ability to adapt to the battlefield will have more confidence when ‘that day’ comes.” Battalion Commander Hao said. In recent years, they have conducted combat readiness education on a regular basis to continuously enhance the sense of urgency of officers and men. Everyone has reached a consensus: if you want to win every battle, you must always stand higher and see farther than your opponent.

In such a sober and alert state, every page of the training plan of the 3rd Battalion is filled with days of “full bowstring”.

At the end of that year, after they completed the peacekeeping mission in Mali and returned to the base, the new Army Military Training Outline was officially promulgated and the trial training had been in place for 5 months. In order to regain training time, more than 40 backbones of the battalion took the initiative to give up their vacation adjustments and directly engaged in training.

Such “rushing for time” shows a kind of spirit. An experience last fall made Corporal Xu Wei once again realize how strict the standards of the heroic troops are.

That time, the officers and men of the battalion had just completed a certain assessment task when they received an order to go to a certain training base for training. Although they were already very tired, thinking that this was a rare opportunity to test the battalion's tactical level and the professional training ability of the officers and men, the officers and men of the 3rd Battalion had no complaints and packed their bags and set off again. "During the 22 days, we trained intensively and in shifts." Xu Wei said: "The training was very tiring, but also very refreshing. Every day was rewarding and worthwhile."

26 to 134 are two numbers that Captain Hao often talks about with officers and men. In 2019, the entire battalion selected 26 officers and men to participate in the peacekeeping mission in Mali, West Africa for the first time; three years later, 134 officers and men of the battalion once again embarked on the peacekeeping journey.

Mali was rated by the United Nations as "the mission area with the worst environment and the highest risk factor." Captain Hao remembered that during the first peacekeeping mission, they were only responsible for patrolling around the camp. In the second expedition, they became a defensive infantry unit, and the patrol radius was expanded by 8 kilometers.

This change brought about a sharp increase in risks and also put forward a higher test on the ability and quality of officers and men. In September 2023, on a seemingly ordinary morning, a huge explosion broke the silence, and the nearby foreign military camp was in flames and stray bullets flew. The officers and men of the entire battalion immediately activated the combat plan. Under the scorching sun, they were fully armed and held their positions for nearly 9 hours. Afterwards, a commander of the East Theater of the United Nations Mission in Somalia said: "With Chinese soldiers here, we feel at ease!"

Behind the victory of every battle is the responsibility of following orders. From traditional infantry to combined elite soldiers, and then to peacekeeping warriors, in recent years, the battalion has participated in many tasks such as joint exercises between China and foreign countries, and its footprints of victory are getting farther and farther.

"Apart from victory, we have nothing to ask for, and nothing to sacrifice for victory!" As the sun rises, the officers and men of the "3rd Battalion of 100 Victories" shout slogans, march in neat steps to the training ground, and continue to charge towards the next "victory goal".

Watch the style of the "3rd Battalion of 100 Victories"

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16381416.html

新疆军区某团改进业务集训模式促进参谋互帮互学

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郭佳骏 王敏哲 杨明月 责任编辑：杜圣智

2025-04-17

新疆军区某团改进业务集训模式促进参谋互帮互学——

取长补短结对子 密切配合共提高

■郭佳骏 王敏哲 解放军报记者 杨明月



集训中，学员默契配合调测通信装备。李 航摄

前不久，新疆军区某团组织通信参谋业务集训考核，”准参谋”陈翔和新排长文家骏默契配合，及时排除故障，在规定时限内完成电子标图，取得小组第一的好成绩，考核组对他们的表现给予好评。

这次集训不仅涵盖参谋业务基础技能，还聚焦多种通信业务，涉及要素多、范围广。该团参谋长说，一些参加集训的基层排长和预选参谋，因任职经历不同，专业领域各有所长，在多要素协同的任务实践中有时配合不佳，影响任务进程，”陈翔和文家骏就有这么一段典型经历”。

此前一次摸底考核，文家骏作为新排长经历毕业联考不久，对于作战标图等参谋基础技能掌握较好，成绩排名靠前。而陈翔是从该团保送提干的战士学员，对参谋基础技能知识掌握不深，成绩不够理想。

但在机动通信专业岗位上，陈翔实操经验丰富。一次训练，教练员组织拟制多通信要素编组联训计划，陈翔结合自身经历进行作业讲评，获得了教练员肯定。而文家骏由于实操经验较少，不熟悉业务处置流程，作业质量不高。

看到差距不足，文家骏和陈翔决心尽快补足短板，在下次考核中一较高下，于是都开始加班加点学习强能。

不久后的一次周考，集训学员要以小组为单位进行编组联训，不仅要绘制业务流程图，还需相互配合完成业务引导对接。特点鲜明的两人受到关注，教练员安排他俩成为同组队友。

可在考核中，他们缺乏配合，各自为战，导致成绩垫底。

“执行任务讲究要素协同，队友之间只有取长补短密切配合，才能完成好任务。”复盘讲评时，教练员的话让两人都低下了头，”作为一个集体的队友，首先要统一思想、形成合力，彼此取长补短，这样才能共同进步，完成好任务。”

在教练员帮带下，他俩开始主动在学习和训练中互帮互教。

“以往集训，参谋业务和通信业务划分得很清楚。有官兵反馈，个别集训干部在调整到参谋岗位后，对一些通信要素仍然掌握不深，协同意识也不强。”团作训股股长说，此次集训既要帮助年轻干部补齐专业短板，也要让他们尽早养成体系协同思维。

集训中，他们首先根据学员能力水平进行分组，依据每周考核成绩评估学员的长处短板，按照能力互补思路，安排小组成员结成对子；结合学员专业不同的实际，在组织通信专业训练时，安排不同通信分队学员结成训练”搭子”，引导他们在训练中熟悉彼此专业、查找自身不足；定期组织优秀学员授课，交流分享经验的同时锻炼教学能力，受训结束回到连队能胜任”小教员”……

从各自为战到结对帮带，从相互较劲到相互配合。文家骏和陈翔的变化，也同样发生在其他参训学员身上。

排长孙荣和新排长王军成是同一所军校毕业的师兄弟，从摸底考核开始两人就相互比拼，然而到了学习通信专业内容时，王军成比起师兄总是差点火候。一次，两人参与通信车组的通联考核，王军成因为缺乏操作经验，始终无法完成通联调测，眼看时间不多，孙荣及时赶到排除故障，两人最终顺利通过考核。

“一个简单的竖大拇指点赞动作，看似只有大拇指突出，实则离不开另外四根指头的协调配合。”考核结束，孙荣告诉身边战友，多要素协同配合也是如此，把自身本领练过硬的同时，要学会团结协作，这样才能攥指成拳，形成合力。

该团领导告诉记者，下一步，他们将围绕多要素融合设置 20 余项考核内容，结合岗位实际加强任务牵引，引导学员在训练任务中找差距、补短板、强协同，尽快提升岗位履职能力。

短 评

补齐短板出战斗力

■张锋涛

“短板效应”启示我们，木桶能盛多少水，不是由最长的木板决定，而是由最短的木板决定。无论是部队战斗力的发挥，还是个人能力素质的进步，都不能有明显短板。新疆军区某团改进参谋业务集训模式，帮助年轻干部查找并补齐能力短板，既有利于个人成长进步，也利于部队战斗力提升。

现代战争是体系与体系的对抗，作战体系既可能出现”1+1>2”的合力优势，也可能存在”100-1=0”的致命软肋。作战体系中的每一个作战单元、每一个作战要素，都是作战行动中不可或缺的力量，一旦某一要素或单元存在短板，就无法充分发挥作战体系优势，甚

至产生严重后果。各部队要注重从”官之初”“兵之初”“训之初”就帮助官兵提升思想认识、强化协同意识、补足自身弱项，这样才能变短板为长板，促量变为质变，加快部队体系作战能力生成。

Google Translation

A Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] Improves the Functional Department Training Model to Promote Mutual Help and Learning Among Staff

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Guo Jiajun Wang Minzhe Yang Mingyue Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-04-17

A regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] improves the functional department training model to promote mutual help and learning among staff-

Learn from each other’s strengths and weaknesses, form pairs, and work closely together to improve

■Guo Jiajun Wang Minzhe People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Yang Mingyue

During the training, the trainees cooperated tacitly to adjust and test the communication equipment. Photo by Li Hang

Not long ago, a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] organized a functional department training assessment for communication staff. “Quasi-staff” Chen Xiang and the new platoon leader Wen Jiajun cooperated tacitly, eliminated faults in time, and completed the electronic mapping within the specified time limit, achieving the first place in the group. The assessment team praised their performance.

This training not only covers the basic skills of staff functional department, but also focuses on a variety of communication functional department, involving many elements and a wide range. The chief of staff of the regiment said that some grassroots platoon leaders and pre-selected staff who participated in the training camp sometimes did not cooperate well in the practice of multi-element coordinated tasks due to their different work experience and their strengths in their professional fields, which affected the progress of the task. “Chen Xiang and Wen Jiajun had such a typical experience.”

In a previous survey assessment, Wen Jiajun, as a new platoon leader, had just experienced the graduation joint examination. He had a good grasp of basic staff skills such as combat mapping and ranked high in the results. However, Chen Xiang was a soldier trainee recommended for promotion from the regiment. He did not have a deep grasp of the basic skills and knowledge of staff, and his results were not ideal.

However, in the professional position of mobile communications, Chen Xiang has rich practical experience. During a training session, the coach organized the drafting of a joint training plan for multiple communication elements. Chen Xiang combined his own experience to comment on the work and was affirmed by the coach. However, Wen Jiajun had little practical experience and was not familiar with the functional department handling process, so the quality of his work was not high.

Seeing the gap, Wen Jiajun and Chen Xiang were determined to make up for the shortcomings as soon as possible and compete in the next assessment, so they both started to work overtime to learn to strengthen their abilities.

In a weekly test not long after, the trainees had to conduct joint training in groups. They not only had to draw functional department process diagrams, but also had to cooperate with each other to complete functional department guidance docking. The two people with distinct characteristics attracted attention, and the coach arranged them to be teammates in the same group.

However, in the assessment, they lacked cooperation and fought alone, resulting in the bottom score.

“The execution of tasks requires the coordination of elements. Only by learning from each other’s strengths and weaknesses and working closely together can the tasks be completed well.” During the review and commentary, the coach’s words made both of them bow their heads, “As a collective teammate, we must first unify our thoughts, form a joint force, learn from each other’s strengths and weaknesses, so that we can make progress together and complete the tasks well.”

With the help of the coach, the two began to take the initiative to help each other in learning and training.

“In previous training, the staff functional department and communication functional department were clearly divided. Some officers and men reported that after individual training cadres were adjusted to staff positions, they still did not have a deep grasp of some communication elements and did not have a strong sense of coordination.” The head of the regiment’s training section said that this training should not only help young cadres make up for their professional shortcomings, but also let them develop system collaborative thinking as soon as possible.

During the training, they first divided the trainees into groups according to their ability levels, evaluated the strengths and weaknesses of the trainees based on the weekly assessment results, and arranged the group members to form pairs according to the idea of complementary abilities; combined with the different majors of the trainees, when organizing the communication professional training, they arranged the trainees from different communication teams to form training “pairs” to guide them to get familiar with each other’s majors and find their own shortcomings during the training; regularly organized excellent trainees to give lectures, exchange and share experiences while exercising their teaching abilities, and after the training, they returned to the company to be competent as “small instructors”...

From fighting alone to pairing up to help each other, from competing with each other to cooperating with each other. The changes of Wen Jiajun and Chen Xiang also happened to other trainees.

Platoon leader Sun Rong and new platoon leader Wang Juncheng are brothers who graduated from the same military academy. They have been competing with each other since the basic assessment. However, when it comes to learning the content of the communication major, Wang Juncheng is always a little behind his senior brother. Once, two people participated in the communication assessment of the communication vehicle group. Wang Juncheng was unable to complete the communication adjustment due to his lack of operating experience. Seeing that time was running out, Sun Rong arrived in time to troubleshoot the problem, and the two finally passed the assessment smoothly.

“A simple thumbs-up gesture seems to only have the thumbs protruding, but in fact it is inseparable from the coordination and cooperation of the other four fingers.” After the assessment, Sun Rong told his comrades around him that the coordination of multiple factors is also the same. While practicing their own skills, they must learn to unite and cooperate, so that they can clench their fingers into a fist and form a joint force.

The leaders of the regiment told reporters that in the next step, they will set up more than 20 assessment contents around the integration of multiple factors, strengthen task traction in combination with the actual position, guide the trainees to find gaps, make up for shortcomings, and strengthen coordination in training tasks, so as to improve their job performance as soon as possible.

Short Review

Filling up the shortcomings to produce combat effectiveness

■ Zhang Fengtao

The “short board effect” tells us that how much water a wooden barrel can hold is not determined by the longest board, but by the shortest board. Whether it is the performance of the combat effectiveness of the troops or the improvement of personal ability and quality, there should be no obvious shortcomings. A regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] has improved the staff training model to help young cadres find and make up for their shortcomings, which is beneficial to personal growth and progress, as well as to the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

Modern warfare is a confrontation between systems. The combat system may have the combined advantage of “1+1>2” or the fatal weakness of “100-1=0”. Every combat unit and every combat element in the combat system is an indispensable force in combat operations. Once a certain element or unit has shortcomings, the advantages of the combat system cannot be fully utilized, and even serious consequences may occur. All troops should focus on helping officers and men

improve their ideological understanding, strengthen their sense of coordination, and make up for their own weaknesses from the “beginning of officers”, “beginning of soldiers”, and “beginning of training”. Only in this way can we turn shortcomings into strengths, promote quantitative changes to qualitative changes, and accelerate the generation of combat capabilities of the troop system.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16381409.html

军营观察丨合成训练：“答题”思路在刷新

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合成训练：”答题”思路在刷新

■于云之 解放军报特约记者 宋世杰 特约通讯员 刘仁浩



陆军某旅组织训练。图为侦察分队官兵抵近侦察。黄瑞摄

深夜，陆军某旅作战研究室内，键盘敲击声不绝于耳。机关参谋们坐在电脑前，为训练计划的拟制集思广益。屏幕上，数个色彩缤纷的色块赫然在目，标记出此次计划中涉及的不同军兵种力量。

“增加新质力量训练比重，加速联合指挥层级下沉……”拿到最新下发的训练计划，某营袁营长惊喜地发现，计划中的合成训练方向，似乎与自己 3 年前那篇有些”超前”的联合训练课题论文产生了共振。与此同时，指挥信息系统中”新鲜出炉”的 10 余个作战预案，同样澎湃着体系融合的强大动能。

为强军事业不懈奋斗的征程上，该旅官兵认识到，部队合成训练正在联合作战的背景图下发生深刻演变。他们也深深知道，作为战场上不可或缺的作战角色，他们必须坚守在各自战位，用实际行动答好这份来自未来战场的考卷。

“兵马炮”跨域入阵，”自绊马腿”却频频上演——

战场背景图不断切换，合成训练首先要更换”审题”视角

合成营进攻战斗，并不是一个新课题，但再次走上演训场，陆军某旅某营首席参谋王参谋没想到——同样一道考题，由于加入一种新的作战力量，解答过程就变得截然不同。

那次训练，该营侦察编组无人机操作员崔志和装甲步兵连无人机操作员刘宏宇在复盘会上讨论热烈。原因很简单——他们操纵的无人机在天上差点”撞车”。

“我们正在空中编队，准备进行火力侦察，你们却直接冲过来。要不是我们及时解散编队、下降高度，后果不堪设想。”崔志说。

刘宏宇也觉得有点委屈：”你们本该在 5 分钟前脱离那片空域，我们是按计划飞行。”

问题还不止于此，这次训练中，多个方向由于无人机的介入而状况迭出：无人机遮挡突击车射界、通信排干扰无人机遥控频道、炮火覆盖”误伤”无人机……复盘会上，不少官兵认为友邻单位干扰了自己行动，一时间争论不休。

“各兵种无人机在短时间内密集出动，有限的空域中，难免会出现’磕磕碰碰’等情况。”对于这场训练暴露出的问题，王参谋感慨不已，”没想到，只是引入新的’空中战友’，以前熟悉的操作和配合竟然都变得不确定了。”

更让王参谋担忧的是，此项训练的后续方案还包含与空军部队的协同课目。”如果加上其他军种的影响，这道战场考题还会增加多少未知变量？”跳出以往熟悉的陆地战场，王参谋不得不重新审视那片一抬头就能看见的天空。

“身在陆战场，眼睛不能只盯着’地平线’。我们同样要对空中的各种作战要素进行精准规划，否则航路、频谱就会像线团一样互相纠缠，直接影响到地面作战。”议战议训会上，该旅领导的一番话，给了官兵们启发。

“从宏观上看，每一种作战力量融入，都会增添一条全新的作战时空线；从微观上看，每个兵种与专业都可能因为’新战友’加入，展现出与往日不同的战斗属性。”新的启发与思考，也让王参谋回想起之前一次实战化训练。

那次，上级为该营配属了空军与陆航力量，辅助他们展开主攻。然而进入作战部署阶段，该营官兵对空军和陆航力量的作战样式与协同方式不甚了然——”何时让哪型战机投入战斗？各自的作战时空又如何划分？”他们感到”无从下手”。

“战斗”在即，身为现场指挥员的王参谋知道，如果贸然将这些不确定因素引入作战过程，稍有差错就可能满盘皆输。权衡之后，他将空军战机和陆航武装直升机当作打击”敌”纵深目标的”空中火力点”，让它们游离于合成营作战体系之外，尽量减少与地面分队的直接接触。

那次训练，结果可想而知。该营付出极大代价，取得了一场优势微弱的胜利。复盘会上，导调组一针见血地指出：空中力量不仅可以作为攻击之”矛”，也能成为掩护之”盾”，关键在于怎样将有限的作战力量搭配组合，打出”七十二般变化”。

“战场背景图不断切换，合成训练首先要更换’审题’视角。”面对合成训练的新挑战，王参谋感慨地说。

兄弟军种”重拳出击”，既伤了”敌”也误伤了友——

合成训练主体日趋多元，”解题”思路也要加速驶入体系轨道

“第一波次侦察无人机返航着陆，注意清空着陆场！”训练现场，刘宏宇对着身后的无人机操作员下达指令。记者看到，第一波次无人机稳稳落地后，下一波次的无人机任务编队立即掠过官兵头顶，飞向”敌”阵地。

战场更远处，随着炮兵完成火力打击，校射无人机即刻降低高度，进入火力通道捕捉炸点、校正炮位；侦察无人机根据空域规划图上精算得出的飞行通道，引导装步分队搜索并清剿”残敌”。

无人机在短时间内密集出动，却各司其职、井然有序。王参谋介绍，这得益于该旅前期进行的课题攻关。针对低空协同作战可能出现的各种情况，他们经过充分设想与预演论证，探索形成一幅”空中交通规划图”，可以在战场上展开”精确导航”。

“如今，合成训练主体日趋多元，’解题’思路也要加速驶入体系轨道。”该旅领导说。

据了解，为进一步推动装备释放效能、融入作战体系，该旅采用技术嫁接、信息嵌入等方式，让多型号无人装备与主战装备”血脉相通”。同时，他们结合任务实际，将各兵种训练骨干汇聚到一起，从侦察、步兵、装甲、火力等不同专业角度展开”体系推演”，进一步完善”空中交通规划图”的相关参数和动态使用流程，让官兵增强对彼此了解，培塑立体协同的思维意识。

“实现各军兵种力量编组的统筹运用，关键在于跨越——专业知识的跨越、能力结构的跨越、思维理念的跨越，每个环节都需要强大的’体系逻辑’作支撑。”该旅领导进一步解释。

该旅某合成营内，中士甘光欢参加完培训回到营队，桌上多了一摞各军兵种参与联合火力打击的专业资料，他立即投入新的学习研究。

去年底，一场实战化训练中，甘光欢所在营担负主攻任务。当时，该营官兵与蓝方部队陷入苦战，持续胶着、久攻不下，甘光欢和战友专门向上级申请了兄弟军种火力支援。然而，由于他们对兄弟军种火器的攻击参数研究不足、判断有误，本该成为有力支援的导弹不仅”毁伤”了蓝方目标，也”误伤”了前出的突击小队……

复盘会上，经过和兄弟军种战友充分沟通后，该营官兵恍然意识到，以往适用于炮兵火力的协同招法，并不能用于跨军种火力支援——如果不能精算”打击面”、预留”提前量”，就打不好”携手仗”。

“只有将不同军兵种’车马炮’的参数信息和组合变化，都提前预想到、研究到，战场上的未知变量才能转换为于我有利的作战常量。”该旅根据任务划分作战要素与编组，邀请兄弟军兵种单位”金牌教练员”助阵，统一协同规则、分练协同要领、合练协同动作，逐步强化战斗技能。

如今，走进该营”中军帐”，记者翻看工作计划发现，”体系作战大讲堂”组织得越来越频繁，多军种参谋成为该营”编外智囊团”，官兵们在共同研讨中探索出练兵备战”金点子”。

借力攻坚，破障分队突然感到”无用武之地”——

战场是一张开放式考卷，想要做出优秀答案，就不能拘泥于某种固定解法

在某营袁营长的电脑中，总是留存着两份方案：一份是常规的作战方案，另一份方案则留出一大片空白。留白的部分，既可以对现实作战力量进行分类推演，也可以充分展开对战场的畅想。

“从合成迈入联合，再从联合反思合成，这两者蕴含着一种辩证统一的战场哲学。”作为一名一线指挥员，袁营长对于近几年军事训练的加速演变，有着”春江水暖鸭先知”般的感受——如果是 3 年前，一名合成营长对其他军兵种战法了如指掌，可以称得上一件了不起的”稀罕事”；而现如今，合成营与其他军兵种协同训练越来越频繁，联合的”大棋局”上，合成营长不仅是”棋子”，还要具备”棋手”意识。

“当联合素养成为我们的’必修课’，天上飞的、地上跑的、视线外的，都要成为我们条件反射就能运用的应战手段。”袁营长感慨。对于这张属于合成部队的”联合考卷”，他也始终在探索答案。

去年一次联合破障行动中，他们第一次将空军要素纳入作战计划。随着两枚航弹精准命中目标，原本只依靠合成营本级力量需要花费大量时间攻克的障碍，顷刻间土崩瓦解。在空军力量的支持下，该营破障分队官兵竟然感到有些”无用武之地”。

“随着时代发展，战场制胜的答案已经不取决于某一具体’胜负手’，而要看各个作战力量在体系中的贡献率。我们要在新棋局上思考自己的’用武之地’。”这次行动让袁营长意识到，未来战争追求的是模块化编组、积木式组合，合成营只有化作一个战场上即插即用的”集成零件”，才能在与不同军种、不同单位的协同中，寻找到更多搭配的可能性。

“战场是一张开放式考卷，想要做出优秀答案，就不能拘泥于某种固定解法。”袁营长说。

近年来，该旅号召官兵开拓视野，跳出本级框架与岗位局限，从”联合”“体系”角度出发梳理本专业能力链条，进一步探寻合成营战斗力的增长点，鼓励大家围绕多种背景下的作战课题展开研究。

“我们和其他军种的’话语体系’有哪些差别，应该建立怎样的沟通标准”“拔点夺隘，能推导出多少种引导联合火力进行打击的方式”……前不久，该旅指挥作业室内，一场关于合成训练多项课题的讨论火热进行。10 余名营连主官与技术骨干齐聚一堂，围绕官兵提报的一系列课题展开论证。经过一番激烈的”头脑风暴”，10 余项冒着热气的研究课题”新鲜出炉”——

某营侦察班班长王云台与全班战友共同提报了一项”小型无人机如何引导联合火力打击”的课题，打算根据以往演训经验，将影响火力打击的因素整合为一个个标准化模块，合理分布与排序。他们希望梳理细化出有效的方法路径，借助无人机的空中视角优势，更好地引导联合火力打击。

某连邬连长准备结合近年来的真实战例，对”装甲突击车如何在战场上完成火力单元与侦察单元的角色转换”展开研究；某连班长杨恒计划完整梳理”战斗班组引导不同军种火力打击的不同方式”……

翻看通过审核的 10 余份开题报告，每个课题都直指合成训练的体系末端，每项研究的目的，都是破解合成部队在联合作战中面临的矛盾问题、探寻新的战斗力增长点。

展望未来的跨越之路，官兵们充满干劲。该旅领导告诉记者，接下来，他们将围绕这 10 余项课题，同步展开研究论证与实践探索，尽快补齐能力短板，努力找寻制胜未来战场的”最佳答案”。

锐视点

善用全局思维解题

■邹维亮

体系支撑与深度联合，是制胜未来战场的关键因素。今日战场”大棋局”中，只有陆、海、空、天、电、网等作战单元无缝衔接，情报、指控、火力等作战要素有机融合，才能够占据优势。许多真实战例启示我们，现代战争参战力量多元、战场空间多维、作战行动多样，任何单一兵种都难以”包打天下”。

牵一发而动全身，联万众而为一心。当作战样式朝着一体化联合作战加速演进，传统训练模式难以承载立体攻防的复杂程式。唯有以全局思维解题，才能在未来战场上交出满意答卷。

善用全局思维解题，应打破认知壁垒。无人机旋翼掀起的微小气流，如何演变为冲击传统认知的”思维风暴”？究其根本，是武器装备的立体延伸，带动了传统”平面协作”的指挥链路向多维拓展。联合不能囿于物理层面的叠加，必须做到思维融合。如果没有全局思维统筹，不同作战要素共同涌入战场时，任一节点的变量都可能导致整个系统陷入”卡顿”。新

时代合成训练已跨越军种”藩篱”，构建起任务牵引的动态网络。各级指战员必须不断思考如何跳出自身战位局限，结合任务、立足全局，做好兵力配置，提升联合质效。

善用全局思维解题，应加速本领扩容。高水平的联合不是机械地叠加力量，而要环环相扣、精密运转。每名官兵都是”大棋局”上的一个节点，如果防空分队不了解空军作战，炮兵分队不熟悉情报侦察，无人机分队不清楚陆航战法，”有效联合”就会变成纸上谈兵、空中楼阁。只有每名官兵都聚焦联合强固本领、自觉嵌入联合体系、拓展自身能力边界，才能有效提升部队整体联合作战水平。

善用全局思维解题，应优化指挥机制。步入信息化战争时代，制胜战场离不开体系支撑。只有作战体系内部运行顺畅，战斗时才能如臂使指、应对自如。未来战场瞬息万变，曾经应用于机械化战争时代的线性指挥机制，难以支撑信息化战场”网状分发”的动态需求。健全联合作战体系，应推动指挥信息系统向外拓展、向下延伸，把各种作战力量、作战单元、作战要素融合起来，努力畅通作战指挥链路。同时，应进一步厘清内部要素与外部支援保障力量的关系，确保指挥流程既不会因一线官兵自主协同而失序，又能充分释放末端作战单元的应变活力。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation ｜ Combined Training: The Idea of ”Answering Questions” Is Being Refreshed

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Combined Training: The idea of ”answering questions” is being refreshed

■Yu Yunzhi People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Song Shijie Special Correspondent Liu Renhao

A certain army brigade organizes training. The picture shows the officers and men of the reconnaissance unit approaching for reconnaissance. Photo by Huang Rui

Late at night, in the combat research room of a certain army brigade, the sound of keyboard tapping is endless. The staff of the department sat in front of the computer and brainstormed for the formulation of the training plan. On the screen, several colorful blocks of color are clearly visible, marking the different military forces involved in this plan.

“Increase the proportion of new quality force training, accelerate the sinking of joint command levels...” After receiving the latest training plan, Captain Yuan of a certain battalion was pleasantly surprised to find that the planned combined training direction seemed to resonate with his somewhat “advanced” joint training topic paper three years ago. At the same time, more than 10 “freshly released” combat plans in the command information system also surge with the powerful kinetic energy of system integration.

On the journey of unremitting struggle for the cause of strengthening the army, the officers and men of the brigade realized that the combined training of the troops is undergoing profound evolution under the background of joint operations. They also deeply know that as an indispensable combat role on the battlefield, they must stick to their respective positions and answer this test paper from the future battlefield with practical actions.

“Soldiers, horses and artillery” cross-domain into the battle, but “tripping the horse’s leg” is frequently staged-

The battlefield background picture keeps switching, and combined training must first change the “question review” perspective

The offensive battle of the combined battalion is not a new topic, but when he stepped onto the training ground again, Wang, the chief staff of a battalion of a brigade of the army, did not expect that the same test question would be completely different due to the addition of a new combat force.

During that training, Cui Zhi, a drone operator of the battalion’s reconnaissance formation, and Liu Hongyu, a drone operator of the armored infantry company, had a heated discussion at the review meeting. The reason was simple - the drones they were operating almost “crashed” in the sky.

“We were in formation in the air, preparing for fire reconnaissance, but you rushed directly over. If we hadn’t disbanded the formation and descended in time, the consequences would be disastrous.” Cui Zhi said.

Liu Hongyu also felt a little aggrieved: “You should have left that airspace 5 minutes ago, and we were flying according to the plan.”

The problem is not just that. During this training, multiple directions were affected by the intervention of drones: drones blocked the firing range of assault vehicles, the communication platoon interfered with the drone remote control channel, and artillery fire covered “accidentally” drones... At the review meeting, many officers and men believed that friendly units interfered with their actions and argued endlessly for a while.

“Drones of various arms are deployed intensively in a short period of time, and in the limited airspace, it is inevitable that there will be ‘bumps and bumps’ and other situations.” Staff Officer Wang was full of emotion about the problems exposed by this training, “I didn’t expect that just by introducing new ‘air comrades’, the operations and cooperation that were familiar before became uncertain.” What worries Staff Officer Wang even more is that the follow-up plan of this training also includes coordination courses with the Air Force. “If the influence of other arms is added, how many unknown variables will this battlefield test add?” Jumping out of the familiar land battlefield in the past, Staff Officer Wang had to re-examine the sky that he could see as soon as he looked up. “When you are on the land battlefield, your eyes cannot just stare at the ‘horizon’.

We also need to accurately plan various combat elements in the air, otherwise the routes and spectrum will be entangled like a ball of thread, directly affecting ground combat." At the discussion meeting on war and training, the words of the brigade leader inspired the officers and men. "From a macro perspective, the integration of each combat force will add a new combat time and space line; from a micro perspective, each branch of the army and profession may show different combat attributes from the past because of the addition of 'new comrades'." New inspiration and thinking also reminded Staff Officer Wang of a previous combat training.

That time, the superior assigned the Air Force and Army Aviation forces to the battalion to assist them in launching the main attack. However, when entering the combat deployment stage, the officers and men of the battalion were not very clear about the combat style and coordination methods of the Air Force and Army Aviation forces - "When to put which type of fighter into battle? How to divide the respective combat time and space?" They felt "no idea where to start."

"Battle" is imminent, and Staff Officer Wang, as the on-site commander, knows that if these uncertain factors are rashly introduced into the combat process, a slight mistake may lead to a complete loss. After weighing the pros and cons, he regarded the Air Force fighters and Army Aviation armed helicopters as "air fire points" to strike the "enemy" deep targets, allowing them to stay outside the combat system of the combined battalion and minimize direct contact with ground units.

The result of that training is predictable. The battalion paid a huge price and won a victory with a slight advantage. At the review meeting, the guidance and coordination team pointed out that air power can not only be used as a "spear" for attack, but also as a "shield" for cover. The key lies in how to combine limited combat forces to achieve "seventy-two changes".

"The battlefield background map is constantly switching, and combined training must first change the "question review" perspective." Facing the new challenges of combined training, Staff Officer Wang said with emotion.

The "heavy punch" of the brother services not only hurt the "enemy" but also hurt friends by mistake-

The subjects of combined training are becoming more and more diverse, and the "problem solving" ideas must also accelerate into the system track

"The first wave of reconnaissance drones are returning to land, pay attention to clearing the landing field!" At the training site, Liu Hongyu issued instructions to the drone operator behind him. The reporter saw that after the first wave of drones landed steadily, the next wave of drone task formations immediately passed over the heads of officers and men and flew towards the "enemy" position.

Further away from the battlefield, as the artillery completed its fire strike, the calibration drone immediately lowered its altitude and entered the fire channel to capture the explosion point and

correct the gun position; the reconnaissance drone guided the armored infantry unit to search and eliminate the “remaining enemy” according to the flight channel calculated on the airspace planning map.

The drones were dispatched intensively in a short period of time, but each performed its duties in an orderly manner. Staff Officer Wang introduced that this was due to the research and development of the brigade in the early stage. In response to various situations that may arise in low-altitude coordinated operations, they explored and formed an “air traffic planning map” after full imagination and pre-rehearsal demonstration, which can carry out “precise navigation” on the battlefield.

“Nowadays, the subjects of combined training are becoming more and more diverse, and the “problem-solving” ideas must also accelerate into the system track.” The brigade leader said.

It is understood that in order to further promote the release of equipment efficiency and integrate into the combat system, the brigade adopts technology grafting, information embedding and other methods to make multi-model unmanned equipment and main combat equipment “blood connected”. At the same time, they combined the actual tasks and brought together the training backbones of various arms, conducted “system deduction” from different professional perspectives such as reconnaissance, infantry, armor, and firepower, and further improved the relevant parameters and dynamic use process of the “air traffic planning map”, so that officers and men can enhance their understanding of each other and cultivate a three-dimensional collaborative thinking consciousness.

“The key to realizing the coordinated use of the forces of various arms and services is to cross-professional knowledge, ability structure, and thinking concepts. Each link needs a strong “system logic” to support it.” The leader of the brigade further explained.

In a combined battalion of the brigade, Sergeant Gan Guanghuan returned to the battalion after training. There was a pile of professional materials on the joint firepower strike of various arms and services on the table. He immediately devoted himself to new learning and research.

At the end of last year, in a practical training, Gan Guanghuan’s battalion was responsible for the main attack task. At that time, the officers and men of the battalion were in a bitter battle with the blue troops, and they continued to be stalemate and could not attack for a long time. Gan Guanghuan and his comrades specifically applied to their superiors for firepower support from brother services. However, due to their insufficient research on the attack parameters of brother service firearms and their misjudgment, the missiles that should have been a powerful support not only “destroyed” the blue side’s targets, but also “accidentally injured” the assault team that was advancing...

At the review meeting, after fully communicating with comrades in the brother service, the officers and men of the battalion suddenly realized that the coordinated tactics previously applicable to artillery firepower could not be used for cross-service firepower support - if the “strike surface”

could not be accurately calculated and the “advance amount” could not be reserved, the “hand-in-hand battle” could not be fought well.

“Only when the parameter information and combination changes of the “horse and artillery” of different services are anticipated and studied in advance, the unknown variables on the battlefield can be converted into combat constants that are beneficial to us.” The brigade divided the combat elements and formations according to the tasks, invited the “gold medal coaches” of the brother service units to help, unified the coordination rules, practiced the coordination essentials separately, and practiced the coordinated actions together, and gradually strengthened the combat skills.

Now, walking into the “central military tent” of the battalion, the reporter looked through the work plan and found that the “system combat lecture hall” was organized more and more frequently, and the staff of multiple services became the “extra-staff think tank” of the battalion. The officers and men explored the “golden ideas” for training and preparation in joint discussions.

With the help of the attack, the obstacle-breaking team suddenly felt “useless” -

The battlefield is an open test paper. If you want to make an excellent answer, you can’t stick to a fixed solution.

In the computer of a battalion commander Yuan, there are always two plans: one is a conventional combat plan, and the other plan leaves a large blank. The blank part can not only classify and deduce the actual combat forces, but also fully develop the imagination of the battlefield.

“From combined to joint, and then from joint to combined, these two contain a dialectical and unified battlefield philosophy.” As a front-line commander, Captain Yuan has a feeling of “the duck knows first when the spring river water is warm” about the accelerated evolution of military training in recent years. If it was three years ago, a commander of a combined battalion knew the tactics of other services and arms very well, which could be called a remarkable “rare thing”; but now, the joint training of combined battalions and other services and arms is becoming more and more frequent. In the joint “big chess game”, the commander of the combined battalion is not only a “chess piece”, but also a “chess player”.

“When joint literacy becomes our ‘compulsory course’, flying in the sky, running on the ground, and out of sight, all must become means of combat that we can use by conditioned reflex.” Captain Yuan sighed. For this “joint test paper” belonging to the combined force, he has always been exploring the answer.

In a joint obstacle-breaking operation last year, they included air force elements into the combat plan for the first time. As the two bombs hit the target accurately, the obstacles that originally required a lot of time to overcome by the combined battalion’s own forces collapsed in an instant. With the support of the air force, the officers and men of the battalion’s obstacle-clearing team actually felt that they were “useless”.

“With the development of the times, the answer to winning on the battlefield no longer depends on a specific “winner”, but on the contribution rate of each combat force in the system. We must think about our “place to use” in the new chess game.” This action made Captain Yuan realize that future wars pursue modular grouping and building block combinations. Only when the combined battalion becomes a plug-and-play “integrated part” on the battlefield can it find more possibilities for matching in coordination with different services and units.

“The battlefield is an open test paper. If you want to make an excellent answer, you can’t stick to a fixed solution.” Captain Yuan said.

In recent years, the brigade has called on officers and men to broaden their horizons, break out of the framework and job limitations of their own level, sort out the professional capability chain from the perspective of “joint” and “system”, further explore the growth points of the combat effectiveness of the combined battalion, and encourage everyone to conduct research around combat topics under various backgrounds.

“What are the differences between our ‘discourse system’ and other military services, and what kind of communication standards should be established?” “How many ways can we deduce to guide joint firepower to strike?”... Not long ago, a discussion on multiple topics of combined training was held in the command and operation room of the brigade. More than 10 battalion and company commanders and technical backbones gathered together to discuss a series of topics submitted by officers and men. After a fierce “brainstorming”, more than 10 steaming research topics “freshly baked”-

Wang Yuntai, the squad leader of a reconnaissance squad in a certain battalion, and his comrades in the class jointly submitted a topic of “How small drones guide joint firepower strikes”, intending to integrate the factors affecting firepower strikes into standardized modules based on previous training experience, and reasonably distribute and sort them. They hope to sort out and refine effective methods and paths, and use the aerial perspective advantage of drones to better guide joint firepower strikes.

Captain Wu of a certain company is preparing to combine real battle examples in recent years to study “how armored assault vehicles complete the role conversion between firepower units and reconnaissance units on the battlefield”; Yang Heng, squad leader of a certain company, plans to fully sort out “the different ways in which combat teams guide firepower strikes of different services”...

Looking through more than 10 approved opening reports, each topic directly points to the end of the system of combined training, and the purpose of each study is to solve the contradictions faced by combined forces in joint operations and explore new combat power growth points.

Looking forward to the future leap forward, the officers and men are full of energy. The leaders of the brigade told reporters that next, they will carry out research demonstration and practical

exploration around these more than 10 topics, make up for the shortcomings in capabilities as soon as possible, and strive to find the “best answer” to win the future battlefield.

Sharp Viewpoint

Use global thinking to solve problems

■Zou Weiliang

System support and deep integration are the key factors to win the future battlefield. In today’s battlefield “chess game”, only when the combat units such as land, sea, air, space, electricity, and network are seamlessly connected, and the combat elements such as intelligence, command, and firepower are organically integrated, can we gain an advantage. Many real war examples have taught us that in modern wars, the participating forces are diverse, the battlefield space is multi-dimensional, and the combat operations are diverse. It is difficult for any single branch of the army to “take on everything”.

A single move can move the whole body, and the whole people are united as one. When the combat style accelerates towards integrated joint operations, the traditional training model is difficult to carry the complex program of three-dimensional attack and defense. Only by solving problems with global thinking can we hand in a satisfactory answer on the battlefield of the future.

To make good use of global thinking to solve problems, we should break down cognitive barriers. How did the tiny airflow raised by the rotor of a drone evolve into a “thinking storm” that impacted traditional cognition? At its root, it is the three-dimensional extension of weapons and equipment, which has driven the traditional “plane collaboration” command chain to expand in multiple dimensions. Joint cannot be confined to the superposition of the physical level, and must achieve thinking integration. Without the overall thinking and coordination, when different combat elements rush into the battlefield together, the variables of any node may cause the entire system to “stuck”. Combined training in the new era has crossed the “barriers” of the military services and built a dynamic network driven by tasks. Commanders and fighters at all levels must constantly think about how to break out of the limitations of their own positions, combine tasks, and based on the overall situation, so as to make good use of force deployment and improve the quality and efficiency of joint operations.

Make good use of the overall thinking to solve problems, and accelerate the expansion of capabilities. High-level joint operations are not mechanically superimposed forces, but are linked and precise. Every officer and soldier is a node in the “big chess game”. If the air defense unit does not understand air force operations, the artillery unit is not familiar with intelligence reconnaissance, and the drone unit is not clear about the land aviation tactics, “effective joint operations” will become a castle in the air. Only when every officer and soldier focuses on joint strengthening capabilities, consciously embeds into the joint system, and expands the boundaries of their own capabilities can the overall joint combat level of the troops be effectively improved.

Make good use of the overall thinking to solve problems, and optimize the command mechanism. Entering the era of information warfare, winning the battlefield is inseparable from system support. Only when the internal operation of the combat system is smooth can it be used freely and respond easily in battle. The battlefield of the future is changing rapidly. The linear command mechanism that was once used in the era of mechanized warfare can hardly support the dynamic needs of "mesh distribution" in the information battlefield. To improve the joint combat system, the command information system should be promoted to expand outward and extend downward, and various combat forces, combat units, and combat elements should be integrated to strive to smooth the combat command link. At the same time, the relationship between internal elements and external support and guarantee forces should be further clarified to ensure that the command process will not be affected by the autonomy of frontline officers and men.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16381410.html

第 83 集团军某旅机关改进工作作风：让机关服务快人一步

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘扬 宋俊廷 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-04-18

第 83 集团军某旅机关改进工作作风——

莫等"基层呼" 善下"及时雨"

■刘 扬 宋俊廷

刚到野外驻训场，第 83 集团军某旅某连干部石良玉就发现，移动式多功能充电站已经配发到位，"去年还需打报告申请，今年机关走在了我们前面。"

为提升机关服务基层质效，去年初，该旅依托强军网搭建了"铁拳小管家"为兵服务平台。投入运行后，该平台畅通了民主渠道，官兵反映问题较以往方便了不少，但基层对机关工作的满意度却不见改观。究其原因，从某营一级上士李啸博的一番话可见一斑："个别机关人员缺乏主动服务意识，工作效率不高，影响了基层官兵的获得感。"

"不能在办公室里坐等官兵登门求助，而要经常深入一线提供上门服务。"该旅领导认为，当前练兵备战任务日益繁重，以往的服务基层机制和模式已不能满足现实需要，机关必须主动对接基层需求，靠前服务。

为此，该旅设立"基层工作日"制度，每周三由部门领导带队下沉一线，通过举办"帐篷夜话""战位恳谈"等活动，听取官兵呼声；构建"需求预判"模型，依据训练阶段转换、重大任务节点，提前调配预置物资，确保及时供应；实行首接负责制，避免事务办理推诿拖延。

莫等"基层呼"，善下"及时雨"。这次野外驻训前，作战训练科组织维修人员提前进驻车炮场，对装备进行全方位检修；军需营房科根据驻训地天气和环境，提前配发防蛇虫药品、防潮垫等物资……对于机关的改变，某营潘营长给出好评："如今在驻训场，无论生活物

资供给还是训练设施维护，机关都能提前筹划、保障到位，我们可以将更多时间和精力投入到训练中。”

“以往是下基层收集形成’问题清单’，如今是带着’服务清单’下基层解难帮困。”谈起转变工作作风，该旅人力资源科柏科长体会深刻。

上个月初，柏科长带领机关宣讲队来到某连，现场解答官兵关心关注的政策问题。当时，战士纪强正与家人商量买房，但对住房公积金使用和住房补贴申请有关规定知之甚少。宣讲队的到来，不仅解了他的燃眉之急，还送给他和战友人手一本《为兵服务手册》，内容涉及上百个与官兵切身利益相关的事项。

“想基层之所想，急基层之所急，努力把工作做在基层前面。”该旅领导介绍，目前他们正着手绘制”为兵服务动态图”，以便实时掌握各业务科室工作进度，推动机关服务基层工作提高到一个新的水平。

Google Translation

An 83rd Group Army Brigade Improves Its Work Style: Let the Departments Serve Faster

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Yang Song Junting Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-04-18

The 83rd Group Army Brigade improves its work style——

Don’t wait for “the grassroots to call” and be good at “timely rain”

■Liu Yang Song Junting

As soon as he arrived at the field training site, Shi Liangyu, a cadre of a company of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army, found that the mobile multi-functional charging station had been distributed in place. “Last year, we still needed to write a report to apply, but this year the department is ahead of us.”

In order to improve the quality and efficiency of the department’s service to the grassroots, at the beginning of last year, the brigade relied on the Strong Army Network to build a “Iron Fist Little Butler” service platform for soldiers. After it was put into operation, the platform opened up democratic channels, and it was much more convenient for officers and men to reflect problems than before, but the grassroots’ satisfaction with the department’s work did not change. The reason can be seen from the words of Li Xiaobo, a sergeant of a certain battalion: “Some staff members lack the awareness of proactive service and their work efficiency is low, which affects the sense of gain of grassroots officers and men.” “We can’t sit in the office and wait for officers and men to come to us for help, but we must often go to the front line to provide door-to-door services.” The leaders of the brigade believe that the current training and preparation tasks are becoming increasingly heavy, and the previous service mechanisms and models for the grassroots can no longer meet the actual needs. The organs must take the initiative to meet the needs of the grassroots

and provide front-line services. To this end, the brigade has established a “grassroots working day” system. Every Wednesday, the department leaders will lead the team to the front line to listen to the voices of officers and men through activities such as “tent night talks” and “battle position talks”; build a “demand prediction” model, and allocate pre-placed materials in advance according to the transition of training stages and major task nodes to ensure timely supply; implement the first-contact responsibility system to avoid delays in handling affairs. Don’t wait for “grassroots calls” and be good at “timely rain”. Before the field training, the combat training department organized maintenance personnel to enter the vehicle and artillery field in advance to conduct a comprehensive inspection of the equipment; the quartermaster barracks department distributed anti-snake and insect medicines, moisture-proof mats and other materials in advance according to the weather and environment of the training site... Regarding the changes in the organization, the battalion commander Pan of a certain battalion gave a good comment: “Now in the training field, whether it is the supply of living materials or the maintenance of training facilities, the organization can plan and ensure them in advance, and we can devote more time and energy to training.” “In the past, we went to the grassroots to collect and form a ‘problem list’, but now we go to the grassroots with a ‘service list’ to solve problems and help the poor.” Talking about the change in work style, the brigade’s human resources department chief Bai has a deep understanding. At the beginning of last month, Chief Bai led the organization’s propaganda team to a certain company to answer policy issues that officers and men were concerned about. At that time, soldier Ji Qiang was discussing buying a house with his family, but he knew little about the relevant regulations on the use of housing provident funds and housing subsidy applications. The arrival of the propaganda team not only solved his urgent needs, but also gave him and his comrades a copy of the “Service Manual for Soldiers”, which covers hundreds of matters related to the vital interests of officers and men.

“Think about what the grassroots think, worry about what the grassroots worry about, and work hard to do the work ahead of the grassroots.” The brigade leader introduced that they are currently working on drawing a “dynamic map of service for soldiers” to grasp the work progress of various functional departments in real time and promote the work of the department serving the grassroots to a new level.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381572.html

陆军某旅组织侦察分队进行夜间多课目训练

来源：解放军报 作者：赵祥祥 王培霖 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-19

陆军某旅组织侦察分队进行夜间多课目训练——

雨夜，侦察兵凌厉出击

■赵祥祥 王培霖

仲春雨夜，随着一阵急促的哨声响起，战车疾驰而出。陆军某旅一场侦察分队多课目连贯训练，在茫茫夜色中拉开战幕。

“前方车辆陷入淤泥，迅速营救！”车队行进至一处泥泞路段，特情突至。官兵分工协作、默契配合，成功救出被困车辆，车队继续前进。

该旅领导介绍，此次夜间训练，重点围绕崖壁攀登、隐蔽接敌、夜间破袭等课目展开，全程随机导调特情，旨在通过多任务牵引、多课目融合、多场景切换，检验提升侦察分队复杂环境下的作战能力。

到达预定地域，官兵迅速展开武装奔袭，很快被一道陡峭崖壁挡住了去路。”A 组警戒，B 组攀登。”任务官兵立即整理装备、系好绳索，利用岩钉向崖顶攀爬。由于雨水冲刷，崖壁十分湿滑，给队员攀登带来不小难度。突然，一名队员脚下打滑，紧随其后的战友眼疾手快，迅速帮他稳定身体。大家一鼓作气，成功登顶。

登顶后，官兵立即操控无人机展开侦察。指挥员根据无人机回传画面分析研判”敌情”，快速完成行动部署。密林深处，一道道黑影闪过，如利箭般刺向”敌”阵地。

“遭’敌’无人机侦察，迅速伪装隐蔽”“通信受到干扰，立即切换频率”……机动途中，特情接连不断，官兵沉着冷静、见招拆招，顺利抵达目标地域。

“战争是实打实的较量、硬碰硬的对抗。只有将制胜刀锋磨得更加锋利，才能在未来战场掌握主动、赢得胜利。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们坚持从难从严、从实战需求出发，常态组织复杂环境下重难点课目训练，加强夜间技能比武、陌生地域实弹射击等实战化课目训练，锤炼官兵应急应战能力。

“行动！”随着指挥员一声令下，狙击组快速抢占制高点，无人机组操控无人机升空，突击组借助夜色涉水迂回。官兵密切配合、协同出击，成功歼”敌”。

夜色如墨，雨水浸衣。官兵正准备撤离，”敌”后方支援部队突然赶到，企图将任务官兵包围。”无人机发烟掩护！”指挥员迅速下达指令。官兵交替掩护、边打边撤，最终摆脱”敌”追击，撤离至安全地域。

天色渐白，训练结束。参训官兵随即展开复盘，总结梳理训练中暴露的不足，逐一制订改进措施，为下一场战斗做好准备。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organized a Reconnaissance Unit to Conduct Multi-Subject Training at Night

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhao Xiangxiang Wang Peilin Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-19

A certain army brigade organized a reconnaissance unit to conduct multi-subject training at night——

On a rainy night, the scouts attacked fiercely

■ Zhao Xiangxiang Wang Peilin

On a rainy night in mid-spring, with a burst of rapid whistles, the tanks rushed out. A reconnaissance unit of a certain army brigade conducted a multi-subject continuous training, which kicked off in the vast night.

“The vehicle ahead is stuck in the mud, rescue quickly!” The convoy was traveling to a muddy section of the road, and a special situation suddenly arrived. The officers and men divided the work and cooperated tacitly, successfully rescued the trapped vehicles, and the convoy continued to move forward.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that this night training focused on cliff climbing, covert enemy contact, night raids and other subjects, and randomly guided special situations throughout the process, aiming to test and improve the combat capabilities of the reconnaissance unit in complex environments through multi-task traction, multi-subject integration, and multi-scene switching.

Arriving at the designated area, the officers and men quickly launched an armed raid, but were soon blocked by a steep cliff. “Group A is on guard, Group B is climbing.” The officers and men on the mission immediately sorted out their equipment, tied ropes, and used rock nails to climb to the top of the cliff. Due to the erosion of rain, the cliff was very slippery, which brought considerable difficulty to the team members. Suddenly, a team member slipped, and the comrade who followed him quickly helped him stabilize his body. Everyone worked hard and successfully reached the top.

After reaching the top, the officers and men immediately controlled the drone to conduct reconnaissance. The commander analyzed and judged the “enemy situation” based on the pictures sent back by the drone, and quickly completed the action deployment. In the depths of the dense forest, a series of black shadows flashed by, piercing the “enemy” position like a sharp arrow.

“Encountered by the ‘enemy’ drone, quickly disguised and concealed” “Communication was interfered with, and the frequency was switched immediately”... During the maneuver, special situations continued one after another, and the officers and men were calm and composed, and they successfully arrived at the target area.

“War is a real contest and a head-on confrontation. Only by sharpening the winning blade can we take the initiative and win in the future battlefield.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have insisted on starting from the difficult and strict, starting from the actual combat needs, and regularly organizing the training of difficult and key subjects in complex

environments, strengthening the practical training of night skills competitions, live-fire shooting in unfamiliar areas, and tempering the emergency response capabilities of officers and men.

“Action!” With the commander’s order, the sniper team quickly seized the commanding heights, the drone team controlled the drone to take off, and the assault team took advantage of the night to wade through the water. The officers and men cooperated closely and attacked in coordination, successfully destroying the “enemy”.

The night was like ink, and the rain soaked the clothes. The officers and men were preparing to evacuate, and the “enemy” rear support troops suddenly arrived, trying to surround the mission officers and men. “Drone smoke cover!” The commander quickly issued an order. The officers and men took turns to cover, fight and retreat, and finally got rid of the “enemy” pursuit and evacuated to a safe area.

The sky gradually brightened and the training ended. The participating officers and men immediately reviewed the training, summarized and sorted out the shortcomings exposed in the training, and formulated improvement measures one by one to prepare for the next battle.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381571.html

第 78 集团军某旅 4 名新兵分享下连后的感悟

来源：解放军报 作者：张申奥 黄皓然 袁硕 时浩然 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-19

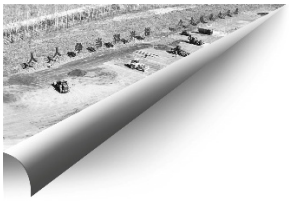
第 78 集团军某旅 4 名新兵分享下连后的感悟——

我们体验着”熔炉”的温度

写在前面

“有人说，新兵是初生的牛犊，活力四射；有人说，新兵是未淬的钢坯，脆弱易折。我想说，每一名新兵的心里都燃烧着滚烫的火焰！”

前不久，第 78 集团军某旅组织了一场新兵交流会。新兵带着憧憬来到部队，在陌生的环境、繁重的任务面前，难免一时有各种各样的不适应。但他们有理想、有追求、有拼劲，敢于直面挑战、勇于突破自我，逐渐融入火热的军营，在蜕变中收获成长。



题图：第 78 集团军某旅官兵开展训练。

1 怕训练成绩拖后腿？

加油跑就会赶上去

■第 78 集团军某旅列兵 张申奥



张申奥。

入伍前，我的内心其实有些矛盾——既心怀憧憬，又有些不安，怕自己适应不了当兵的苦和累。

果不其然，在新训基地，体能训练一时成了我难以迈过去的坎。体能不占优势的我，对一些课目感到吃力，训练成绩常常垫底。

“怎么无精打采的？”班长看出了我的沮丧。”班长，我的成绩太差了，拖了大家的后腿。”“这有什么可担心的？有人跑得快，就会有人跑得慢，这很正常。你才刚入伍，前面的路还长，只要你不放弃、加油跑，一定会赶上去。”

班长的话让我恍然大悟：我的”怕”，是对困难的畏惧，是对失败的胆怯，是对责任的逃避。年轻意味着希望和潜力，同时也意味着要付出更多的汗水、补齐更多的短板。作为一名新兵，一开始，动作可以不标准，技能可以不熟练，体能可以不优秀，但”我是新兵”不应该成为懈怠的借口，而应该作为成长的起点。

既然知道落后，那就加油追上去。在身边战友的鼓励下，在班长骨干的帮带下，下连后的一次考核中，3 公里我跑出 11 分 50 秒的成绩。曾经以为很遥远的”13 分以内”，曾经以为非常高的”屏障”，就这样被我”撞”破了。这背后，是一次次的咬牙坚持，是对”再快一点”的不懈追求。

渐渐地，我变得”不怕了”，积极参加营里组织的演讲比赛，毛遂自荐主持饭堂广播，在各种活动中崭露头角。

人生之路充满挑战，脚下的路不会一直平坦，挫折、失意也许会常伴左右。可是，敢于克服”不容易”、勇于挑战”不可能”，不正是年轻人成长的意义所在吗？军旅生涯才刚刚开始，我会一直和自己说：”没关系，加油跑就会赶上去！”

2 怕能力与军衔不匹配？

在”灯丝渐亮”中发出自己的光

■第 78 集团军某旅下士 黄皓然



黄皓然。

作为一名直招军士，也算是一名新兵。刚下连那段日子，我觉得自己有些”格格不入”——虽然戴着下士军衔，一些专业课目的成绩却不如同年新兵，更不用提和老兵比。

“刚到部队，凡事不要着急，不要一味地去和别人比。虽然你已经是名军士，别把自己想得太’高’，也别把自己想得太’低’。”班长李占安对我说，”你入伍前在大学就读的是体育教育专业，应该发挥自己的优势，找到适合自己的赛道。”

我开始重新审视自己，尝试在训练中发挥所长，为战友们分享科学的体能训练方法。渐渐地，找我交流的战友多了起来。此外，我结合营养配餐、科学饮食等方面的专业知识，在伙食满意度调查中提出减少高热量食物比例、增加膳食纤维摄入的建议。没想到很快被采纳，炊事班还邀请我参与日常食谱的制订。

训练之余，一些想考学提干的战友找到我，希望我能帮他们辅导文化课。辅导他们的同时，我也虚心向他们请教专业课目的训练技巧，在互相帮助中共同成长。

当收获的肯定越来越多，我慢慢找到了”存在感”，内心不再焦虑。我终于明白，就像灯丝会随着电流持续通过而越来越亮，每个人都有自己的成长节奏，起步时或许平平无奇，只要坚持不懈、奋发努力，终会发出自己的光。

3 怕不适应新岗位？

当一条搅动池水的”鲶鱼”

■第 78 集团军某旅列兵 袁 硕



袁硕。

“2 分 16 秒！”通信装备操作考核中，当考官报出我的成绩，战友们发出一阵欢呼，我也终于长出了一口气。

刚下连时，正逢连队即将执行一项重大演训任务。班里几名老兵由于休假、外出学习不在位，连队打算让我一起参加任务。我兴奋地跃跃欲试，训练中却感受到几名老兵投来不信任的目光。

不服输的我找到连长，申请担任此次任务的操作手。连长却说：”你还是个新兵，参加保障就行。”

“新兵怎么了？战场上可没有新老兵之分。”看到我有些激动，连长露出惊讶的表情：”距离任务开始还有些日子，拿训练成绩说话！”

那段时间，我废寝忘食地投入理论知识学习和装备操作训练，因频繁操作设备按钮，手指都磨破了皮。出色的表现得到大家的认可，我被编组到操作手位置。

任务开始，我在通信车里熟练操作设备。突然，我接到”敌”对我指挥所实施电磁干扰的指令。”别慌，你能行！”我迅速调整电台频率，确保指挥所第一时间收到准确信息。

“演练结束，可以撤收。”当听筒里传来任务结束的命令，我难掩内心的激动。连长说，我的优秀表现也激发了老兵的热情，像一条”鲶鱼”搅动了池水。一些老兵看到新兵在大项任务中发挥作用，加紧补齐能力短板。

新年伊始，旅里组织创破纪录比武，我荣登训练龙虎榜。其实，每个人身上都蕴藏着无穷的潜力，只要勇于挑战自我，不懈拼搏奋斗，总会迎来出彩时刻。

4 怕融入不了集体？

军营大家庭没有”陌生人”

■第 78 集团军某旅列兵 时浩然



时浩然。

“浩然，歇一会儿！”站在训练场边，班长将水壶抛给我。我稳稳接住，迎上了班长身旁几名老兵鼓励的目光。很难想象，刚下连时，我还在担心自己融入不了这个大家庭。

我不算一个性格开朗的人，平时话不多。刚到连队时，身处新环境、面对新战友，担心”说多做多错多”，我打算不声不响当个”小透明”。

“到班里有段时间了，没怎么看见你和大家聊天。是不是有什么心事？”班长关切地问。看着他诚恳的目光，我吞吞吐吐说出自己的想法。

班长告诉我，身在连队，就是大家庭的一员。战友间看重的是彼此在训练生活中的态度和表现，要用实实在在的成绩证明自己，赢得认可。

打那时起，我经常在晚上去健身房加练。击打沙袋的闷响声、举起杠铃的喘息声，渐渐冲淡了心头的忐忑。一段时间后，我的训练成绩进步明显，我也收获了战友们关注的目光。

一次早饭，班里最活跃的老兵张国威端着餐盘坐到我身边。”浩然，你这个南方人吃得惯馒头不？”他把老家寄来的辣酱推到我面前，”尝尝，比你们那儿的甜口带劲！”看我一时有些愣住，身旁的几位老兵咧着嘴笑出了声。那笑声裹着北风的粗犷，又像老家灶台上汤锅冒泡的咕嘟声，让人眼眶发热。

周末，我独自绕着操场跑圈，脚步越来越沉。忽然有人跟上来与我并肩奔跑：”呼吸跟着步频走，两步一呼，两步一吸……”中士许杰放慢速度给我示范。我学着他的节奏调整呼吸，竟然多跑了一圈半。

在许杰的指导下，之后的一次 3 公里跑测试中，我跑出 12 分 20 秒的成绩。终点处，我撑着膝盖大口喘气，许杰走过来轻轻拍着我的背部说：”行啊浩然，下次跑步你当排头兵！”

军营里哪有什么”陌生人”？那些说着”新兵蛋子”却默默替你扛枪的人，那些嫌你”笨手笨脚”却手把手教你打背囊的人，早已把风雨中的营房，变成和故乡一样温暖的家。

（张明岳、刘立鑫、本报特约通讯员王麒淞整理）

本文图由张鑫、常桂苹、金靖凯、董睿龙摄

制图：扈 硕

Google Translation

Four New Recruits from a Brigade of the 78th Group Army Shared Their Feelings After Joining the Company

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Shen’ao Huang Haoran Yuan Shuo Shi Haoran Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-19

Four new recruits from a brigade of the 78th Group Army shared their feelings after joining the company——

We experience the temperature of the “melting pot”

Written in the front

“Some people say that new recruits are newborn calves, full of vitality; some people say that new recruits are unquenched steel billets, fragile and easy to break. I want to say that every new recruit has a hot flame burning in his heart!”

Not long ago, a brigade of the 78th Group Army organized a new recruit exchange meeting. New recruits came to the army with their dreams. In the face of unfamiliar environments and heavy tasks, it is inevitable that they will have various kinds of discomfort for a while. But they have ideals, pursuits, and fighting spirit. They dare to face challenges and break through themselves. They gradually integrate into the hot military camp and grow in transformation.

Title picture: Officers and men of a brigade of the 78th Group Army conduct training.

1Are you afraid that your training results will lag behind?

You will catch up if you keep running

■Private soldier of a brigade of the 78th Group Army Zhang Shen’ao

Zhang Shen’ao.

Before joining the army, I was actually somewhat conflicted - I had aspirations, but also some anxiety, fearing that I could not adapt to the hardships and fatigue of being a soldier.

As expected, at the new training base, physical training became a hurdle that I could not overcome for a while. I was not physically strong, so I found some subjects difficult and my training results were often at the bottom.

“Why are you so listless?” The squad leader saw my frustration. “Squad leader, my results are too bad, and I am holding everyone back.” “What is there to worry about? Some people run fast, and some people run slow. This is normal. You have just joined the army, and there is still a long way to go. As long as you don’t give up and keep running, you will definitely catch up.”

The squad leader's words made me suddenly realize my "fear" is the fear of difficulties, the timidity of failure, and the avoidance of responsibility. Being young means hope and potential, but it also means working harder and making up for more shortcomings. As a recruit, at the beginning, your movements may not be standard, your skills may not be proficient, and your physical fitness may not be excellent, but "I am a recruit" should not be an excuse for slacking off, but should be the starting point for growth.

Since you know you are behind, then try your best to catch up. With the encouragement of my comrades around me and the help of the squad leader and backbone, I ran 3 kilometers in 11 minutes and 50 seconds in an assessment after joining the company. I once thought that the "13 minutes or less" that was very far away and the "barrier" that was once thought to be very high were "broken" by me. Behind this is the repeated grit and persistence, and the unremitting pursuit of "a little faster".

Gradually, I became "not afraid", actively participated in the speech contest organized by the camp, volunteered to host the canteen broadcast, and emerged in various activities.

The road of life is full of challenges, the road under your feet will not always be flat, and setbacks and frustrations may always be with you. However, isn't it the meaning of young people's growth to dare to overcome "difficulties" and dare to challenge "impossibles"? My military career has just begun, and I will always tell myself: "It doesn't matter, I will catch up if I keep running!"

2 Afraid that your ability does not match your military rank?

Shine your own light in the "gradually brightening filament"

■Corporal of a brigade of the 78th Group Army Huang Haoran

Huang Haoran.

As a direct-recruited sergeant, I am also a new recruit. When I first joined the company, I felt that I was a little "out of place" - although I wore the rank of corporal, the results of some professional courses were not as good as those of the same year, not to mention compared with the veterans.

"When you first arrive at the army, don't be anxious about everything, and don't blindly compare yourself with others. Although you are already a sergeant, don't think too much of yourself, and don't think too little of yourself." Squad leader Li Zhan'an said to me, "You studied physical education in college before joining the army. You should play to your strengths and find a track that suits you."

I began to re-examine myself, try to play to my strengths in training, and share scientific physical training methods with my comrades. Gradually, more and more comrades came to me for communication. In addition, I combined my professional knowledge in nutritional meal matching and scientific diet, and proposed suggestions to reduce the proportion of high-calorie foods and

increase dietary fiber intake in the food satisfaction survey. Unexpectedly, it was quickly adopted, and the cooking class also invited me to participate in the formulation of daily recipes.

In addition to training, some comrades who wanted to take exams and be promoted came to me, hoping that I could help them with cultural courses. While tutoring them, I also humbly asked them for training skills for professional courses, and grew together with mutual help.

As I gained more and more affirmation, I slowly found a "sense of existence" and was no longer anxious. I finally understood that, just like the filament will become brighter and brighter as the current continues to flow, everyone has their own growth rhythm. They may be mediocre at the beginning, but as long as they persevere and work hard, they will eventually emit their own light.

3 Afraid of not adapting to the new position?

Being a "catfish" that stirs the water

■ Private Yuan Shuo of a brigade of the 78th Group Army

Yuan Shuo.

"2 minutes and 16 seconds!" During the communication equipment operation assessment, when the examiner reported my score, my comrades cheered, and I finally breathed a sigh of relief.

When I just joined the company, the company was about to carry out a major training mission. Several veterans in the class were absent due to vacation or going out to study, so the company planned to let me participate in the mission together. I was excited and eager to try, but I felt the distrustful eyes of several veterans during the training.

Unwilling to admit defeat, I found the company commander and applied to be the operator of this mission. The company commander said, "You are still a new soldier, just join the support."

"What's wrong with new soldiers? There is no distinction between new and old soldiers on the battlefield." Seeing that I was a little excited, the company commander showed a surprised expression: "There are still some days before the mission begins, let the training results speak for themselves!"

During that time, I devoted myself to theoretical knowledge learning and equipment operation training, and my fingers were worn out due to frequent operation of equipment buttons. My outstanding performance was recognized by everyone, and I was assigned to the operator position.

At the beginning of the mission, I skillfully operated the equipment in the communication vehicle. Suddenly, I received an order from the "enemy" to implement electromagnetic interference on my command post. "Don't panic, you can do it!" I quickly adjusted the radio frequency to ensure that the command post received accurate information as soon as possible.

"The exercise is over, you can withdraw." When the order to end the mission came from the receiver, I couldn't hide my excitement. The company commander said that my excellent

performance also inspired the enthusiasm of the veterans, like a “catfish” stirring the water in the pond. Some veterans saw that the new recruits played a role in major tasks and stepped up to make up for their shortcomings in ability.

At the beginning of the new year, the brigade organized a record-breaking competition, and I was honored on the training dragon and tiger list. In fact, everyone has infinite potential. As long as you dare to challenge yourself and work hard, you will always have a brilliant moment.

4 Afraid of not being able to integrate into the collective?

There are no “strangers” in the military camp family

■ Private soldier of a brigade of the 78th Group Army Shi Haoran

Shi Haoran.

“Haoran, take a break!” Standing on the side of the training ground, the squad leader threw the water bottle to me. I caught it steadily and met the encouraging eyes of several veterans beside the squad leader. It is hard to imagine that when I just joined the company, I was still worried that I would not be able to integrate into this big family.

I am not a cheerful person, and I don’t talk much. When I first arrived at the company, I was in a new environment and faced new comrades. I was worried that “talking more, doing more, and making more mistakes”, so I planned to be a “little transparent” quietly.

“It’s been a while since I came to the class, and I haven’t seen you chatting with everyone. Is there something on your mind?” The squad leader asked with concern. Looking at his sincere eyes, I stammered out my thoughts.

The squad leader told me that being in the company means being a member of a big family. Comrades value each other’s attitude and performance in training life, and they must prove themselves with real results and win recognition.

Since then, I often go to the gym to practice at night. The muffled sound of hitting the sandbag and the panting sound of lifting the barbell gradually diluted the uneasiness in my heart. After a period of time, my training results improved significantly, and I also gained the attention of my comrades.

At breakfast once, Zhang Guowei, the most active veteran in the class, sat next to me with a plate. “Haoran, are you used to eating steamed buns as a southerner?” He pushed the hot sauce sent from his hometown in front of me, “Try it, it’s sweeter than yours!” Seeing that I was a little stunned for a while, several veterans beside me grinned and laughed out loud. The laughter was wrapped in the roughness of the north wind, and it was like the bubbling sound of the soup pot on the stove in my hometown, which made people’s eyes hot.

On the weekend, I ran around the playground alone, and my steps became heavier and heavier. Suddenly, someone caught up with me and ran side by side: “Breathe in accordance with the pace,

exhale after two steps, inhale after two steps...” Sergeant Xu Jie slowed down to demonstrate to me. I learned his rhythm and adjusted my breathing, and actually ran one and a half more laps.

Under Xu Jie’s guidance, I ran a 3-kilometer test in 12 minutes and 20 seconds. At the finish line, I supported my knees and gasped for air. Xu Jie came over and patted me on the back and said, “Okay, Haoran, you will be the vanguard next time you run!”

Where are there “strangers” in the military camp? Those who said “new recruits” but silently carried guns for you, those who thought you were “clumsy” but taught you to pack your backpack, have long turned the barracks in the wind and rain into a warm home like your hometown.

(Compiled by Zhang Mingyue, Liu Lixin, and our special correspondent Wang Qisong)

Photos in this article were taken by Zhang Xin, Chang Guiping, Jin Jingkai, and Dong Ruilong

Map: Hu Shuo

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381570.html

为新兵茁壮成长选好 “土壤”

来源：解放军报 作者：杨茂生 张文哲 韩帅 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-19

陆军某旅探索实施”兵员适配机制”——

为新兵茁壮成长选好”土壤”

■杨茂生 张文哲 解放军报特约通讯员 韩 帅

“陈光泽，成绩优秀……”暮春时节，陆军某旅组织一场体能考核，新兵陈光泽取得优异成绩，令身边战友刮目相看。

从下连之初的训练”困难户”，到跻身”优秀”行列，谈及成绩提升的”秘诀”，陈光泽感激地说：”是钱班长的帮助和鼓励，给了我不断突破自我的勇气和信心！”

去年底，下半年入伍新兵下连后，该旅某营火力连组织了一场特殊的分配定岗仪式。在全连官兵注视下，多名班长轮流登上讲台，逐一介绍本班人员构成、专业设置等情况，阐述自己的带兵育人理念和方法；新兵们依次登台介绍个人情况、自身特长和成长规划，表达个人分配意愿。最后，连队党支部根据班长和新兵双方意愿，综合考量人员情况、岗位需求等因素，研究决定新兵分配定岗方案。

“二班是烈士陈平平生前所在班。作为英雄的传人，就是要工作争第一、打仗冲在前！”分班仪式上，聆听二班班长钱奕霖深情讲述的英雄故事，陈光泽对加入二班这个光荣集体非常向往。

被分配到二班后，陈光泽选择了炮手岗位。在钱班长耐心帮带下，他的各课目训练成绩进步很快。他还结合班长传授的经验技巧，改进和优化了炮闩分解结合流程，提高了训练质效，被连队评为”进步之星”。

“陈光泽的成长进步，是旅队推行’兵员适配机制’取得实效的一个缩影。”该连徐指导员介绍，之前，旅里基层连队主要采取随机分配的方式，根据人员缺口情况确定新兵专业岗位。由于人员配置粗放，新兵下连后”人岗不适配”等问题屡见不鲜。机关调研发现，按照这种人员分配机制，有的人才”没用好”、有的人才”不够用”，既不利于官兵成长成才，也不利于人才活力释放。

如何提高人岗适配度，实现人才培养和训练质效同步提升？该旅党委一班人研究决定，探索建立”兵员适配机制”：新训结束后，根据新兵综合素质和现实表现将其分配至适配连队，连队结合人才培养需求、人岗适配度等因素进行分配定岗，最后在征求个人意见基础上进行微调，最大限度为新兵创造良好的成长成才环境，激发他们融入部队、融入战位的热情动力。

为有效提升新兵与专业岗位的适配度，该旅某连为新兵设置了两个月的岗位适应期。适应期内，连队持续跟踪和记录新兵成长情况；适应期结束后，他们综合考量训练成绩、个人意愿、骨干意见及群众评议结果等因素，对新兵班级和岗位进行适当调整，确保他们在适宜的”土壤”中茁壮成长。

新兵谢庭冠入伍前学的是体育专业。分配定岗仪式上，他抱着”发挥专业优势，干出一番成绩”的想法，表达了加入炮兵侦察班的意愿，炮兵侦察班班长也很看好他的发展潜力。最终，谢庭冠如愿加入炮兵侦察班。

然而，此后的训练中，谢庭冠发现自己体能优势明显，但专业学习却有些吃力。时间一长，谢庭冠越来越跟不上训练节奏，积极性和自信心受到打击。

“谢庭冠入伍前曾考取了驾驶证，有一定的驾驶专业基础，可根据其这一特长调整岗位。”适应期结束后，该连干部骨干经过商议并征求本人意见，决定对谢庭冠进行岗位调整，由驾驶经验丰富的班长张鑫负责帮带。在张班长的悉心帮助指导下，谢庭冠在新岗位上进步很快，阶段性考核达到良好以上水平。

该旅领导介绍，”兵员适配机制”不仅为下连新兵提供了适合个人成长的舞台，也有利于他们在融入岗位中找准奋斗目标和方向，实现双向奔赴。

“我是 9 班班长黄禹，我的带兵育人理念是以真心换真心……”该旅侦察连新兵分配定岗仪式上，听完黄禹的话，新兵陈金城憧憬着能加入 9 班。

被分配到 9 班那天，黄禹和班里战友为陈金城举办了一场简约而温馨的欢迎仪式。仪式开始后，副班长端出大家亲手制作的蛋糕，动情地对陈金城说：”进了 9 班门，就是 9 班人。

从今天起，你就是我们甘苦与共、生死相依的好战友。9 班的过去我们没有共同经历，但辉煌的未来我们可以一起书写！”

吹灭蜡烛那一刻，陈金城的眼眶有些湿润。从那天起，陈金城就把”当一个过硬好兵，为集体增光添彩”作为自己的奋斗目标。

“那段时间，心里想的全是怎么把训练成绩提上去。”白天，陈金城在训练场上挥汗如雨；晚上，他在学习室里加班加点学习理论知识。为帮助陈金城提高训练成绩，班长还为他量身定制”成长进阶计划”，与他一起专攻精练。经过一段时间的努力，陈金城的训练成绩稳步提升。

“我们的目标，就是为新兵茁壮成长选好’土壤’。”该旅领导介绍，”兵员适配机制”推行以来，新兵岗位适配率、专业成绩合格率均大幅提升，人才成长周期明显缩短，形成”人尽其才、才尽其用”的良好氛围。目前，该旅正着手构建”兵员成长数字档案”，为进一步提升人岗适配度提供数据支撑，努力培养更多适应岗位需求、本领作风过硬的打仗型人才。

Google Translation

Select the Right “Soil” for the Growth of New Recruits

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Maosheng Zhang Wenzhe Han Shuai Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-19

A certain army brigade explores the implementation of the “troop adaptation mechanism”——

Select the right “soil” for the growth of new recruits

■ Yang Maosheng Zhang Wenzhe PLA Daily Special Correspondent Han Shuai

“Chen Guangze, excellent results...” In late spring, a certain army brigade organized a physical fitness test, and the new recruit Chen Guangze achieved excellent results, which impressed his comrades around him.

From the “difficult” training at the beginning of the company to joining the ranks of “excellent”, talking about the “secret” of improving performance, Chen Guangze said gratefully: “It was the help and encouragement of squad leader Qian that gave me the courage and confidence to constantly break through myself!”

At the end of last year, after the new recruits who joined the company in the second half of the year were assigned to the company, a firepower company of a battalion of the brigade organized a special assignment ceremony. Under the watchful eyes of all the officers and men of the company, several squad leaders took turns to go up to the podium, introduced the personnel composition and professional settings of their squads one by one, and elaborated on their own ideas and methods of leading and educating soldiers; the recruits took turns to introduce their personal situation, their own strengths and growth plans, and expressed their personal assignment wishes. Finally, the

company party branch studied and decided on the assignment plan for the recruits based on the wishes of both the squad leaders and the recruits, comprehensively considering factors such as personnel situation and job requirements.

“The second squad was the squad where the martyr Chen Pingping was during his lifetime. As the successor of the hero, we must strive to be the first in work and rush to the front in battle!” At the class division ceremony, Chen Guangze listened to the heroic stories told affectionately by the squad leader Qian Yilin of the second squad. He was very eager to join the glorious collective of the second squad.

After being assigned to the second squad, Chen Guangze chose the position of gunner. With the patient help of squad leader Qian, his training results in various subjects improved rapidly. He also combined the experience and skills taught by the squad leader to improve and optimize the process of disassembling and combining the breech block, improved the quality and efficiency of training, and was rated as a “Progress Star” by the company.

“Chen Guangze’s growth and progress is a microcosm of the effectiveness of the brigade’s implementation of the ‘troop adaptation mechanism’.” Instructor Xu of the company introduced that before, the grassroots companies in the brigade mainly adopted a random allocation method to determine the professional positions of new recruits based on the personnel gap. Due to the extensive personnel allocation, problems such as “people and positions are not suitable” after new recruits are assigned to the company are common. The department investigation found that according to this personnel allocation mechanism, some talents are “not used well” and some talents are “not enough”, which is not conducive to the growth and development of officers and men, nor is it conducive to the release of talent vitality.

How to improve the adaptability of people and positions and achieve simultaneous improvement in talent training and training quality and efficiency? The brigade party committee decided to explore the establishment of a “troop adaptation mechanism”: after the new training, the recruits will be assigned to the adaptation company according to their comprehensive quality and actual performance. The company will allocate and determine positions based on factors such as talent training needs and people and positions, and finally make fine adjustments based on personal opinions to create a good growth and development environment for new recruits to the maximum extent, and stimulate their enthusiasm and motivation to integrate into the troops and into the battle positions.

In order to effectively improve the adaptability of recruits to professional positions, a company of the brigade set up a two-month job adaptation period for recruits. During the adaptation period, the company continued to track and record the growth of recruits; after the adaptation period, they comprehensively considered factors such as training results, personal wishes, backbone opinions and public evaluation results, and made appropriate adjustments to the recruits’ classes and positions to ensure that they thrive in the appropriate “soil”.

Recruit Xie Tingguan studied sports before joining the army. At the assignment ceremony, he expressed his willingness to join the artillery reconnaissance squad with the idea of ”giving full play to professional advantages and making achievements”, and the squad leader of the artillery reconnaissance squad was also optimistic about his development potential. In the end, Xie Tingguan joined the artillery reconnaissance squad as he wished.

However, in the subsequent training, Xie Tingguan found that he had obvious physical advantages, but professional learning was a bit difficult. Over time, Xie Tingguan could not keep up with the training rhythm, and his enthusiasm and self-confidence were hit.

“Xie Tingguan had obtained a driver’s license before joining the army, and has a certain professional driving foundation. His position can be adjusted according to his specialty.” After the adaptation period, the company’s cadres and backbones discussed and solicited his opinions, and decided to adjust Xie Tingguan’s position. Zhang Xin, a squad leader with rich driving experience, was responsible for helping him. Under the careful help and guidance of squad leader Zhang, Xie Tingguan made rapid progress in his new position, and his periodic assessments reached a good level or above.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that the “troop adaptation mechanism” not only provides a stage suitable for personal growth for the new recruits of the company, but also helps them find the right goals and directions in their integration into the position, and achieve two-way running.

“I am Huang Yu, the squad leader of the 9th squad. My concept of leading soldiers and educating people is to exchange sincerity for sincerity...” At the new recruit assignment ceremony of the brigade’s reconnaissance company, after listening to Huang Yu’s words, the new recruit Chen Jincheng looked forward to joining the 9th squad.

On the day he was assigned to the 9th squad, Huang Yu and his comrades in the squad held a simple and warm welcome ceremony for Chen Jincheng. After the ceremony began, the deputy squad leader brought out the cakes made by everyone and said to Chen Jincheng emotionally: “Once you enter Class 9, you are a member of Class 9. From today on, you are our good comrade who shares joys and sorrows and lives and dies together. We did not share the past of Class 9, but we can write a brilliant future together!”

When he blew out the candle, Chen Jincheng’s eyes were a little wet. From that day on, Chen Jincheng made “being a good soldier and adding luster to the collective” his goal.

“During that time, all I thought about was how to improve my training results.” During the day, Chen Jincheng sweated profusely on the training ground; at night, he worked overtime in the study room to learn theoretical knowledge. In order to help Chen Jincheng improve his training results, the squad leader also tailored a “growth and advancement plan” for him and worked with him to specialize in training. After a period of hard work, Chen Jincheng’s training results have steadily improved.

“Our goal is to select the right ‘soil’ for the new recruits to thrive.” The brigade leader said that since the implementation of the “troop adaptation mechanism”, the post adaptation rate and professional qualification rate of new recruits have increased significantly, and the talent growth cycle has been significantly shortened, forming a good atmosphere of “people are fully utilized and talents are fully utilized”. At present, the brigade is working on building a “digital archive of soldier growth” to provide data support for further improving the degree of human-post adaptation, and strive to cultivate more combat-oriented talents who are adaptable to job requirements and have strong skills and work styles.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381648.html

陆军某旅用好红色资源优势深化教育实践活动

来源：解放军报 作者：臧朔阳 黄昆仑 童祖静 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-20

陆军某旅用好红色资源优势深化教育实践活动——

赓续英雄血脉 凝聚攻坚力量

■臧朔阳 解放军报记者 黄昆仑 特约记者 童祖静

“一江山岛战役中，连队前身部队作为我军第一支喷火分队，配属步兵一同发起冲锋……”

近日，记者走进陆军某旅某连学习室，一堂”云端”教育课正在进行。视频另一端，该旅派出的”寻根小分队”官兵在一江山岛登陆战纪念馆里，以视频直播的方式，带领连队学习室内的官兵进行线上参观，回顾该连前身部队在一江山岛战役中担任破阵先锋的战斗经历，在传承先辈战斗精神中不断砥砺敢于斗争、敢于胜利的血性胆魄。

这是该旅聚焦”铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动的生动一幕。

“‘先锋精神’是我们能打胜仗的根与魂。”该旅政治工作部领导介绍，旅队诞生于抗日战争的烽火硝烟中，在长期战斗历程中熔铸形成了”铁心向党、为战而备、不怕牺牲、勇当先锋”的”先锋精神”。这一优良传统，成为激励一代代官兵在强军路上奋勇争先的动力源泉，也是深化教育实践活动的宝贵教材。

为进一步弘扬”先锋精神”，提升深化教育实践活动质效，他们在全旅遴选多名官兵成立”先锋”理论宣讲服务队，深入基层一线开展理论宣讲；组织”强军有我、请党放心”故事分享会，邀请旅队精武标兵、有成边经历的官兵等”先锋”代表，登台分享奋斗经历；积极开展”先锋”人物评选活动，大力宣传先进典型事迹，激励官兵对标先进、争当先锋。

“这块石头来自海拔 3800 多米的某号界碑附近，是在边防的战友给我寄来的。那里没有花繁叶茂，遍布被风雕刻过的石头。”分享交流中，从高原边防部队到该旅任职不久的某连

副连长，拿出一块棱角分明的石头，向大家动情地讲述边防官兵抗严寒、斗风雪的感人故事。

“去年野外驻训时间长，大家普遍感觉很苦很累，但跟边防战友们比起来，这点苦累算不了什么。”上等兵雷猛听后表示，一定当好”先锋精神”传人，练强打赢本领。

赓续英雄血脉，凝聚攻坚力量。采访中，记者了解到，在深化教育实践活动中，该旅紧贴备战打仗实际、突出实践导向，结合旅队武器装备更新、战法训法升级、作战能力跃升等变化，区分不同层级，围绕”奋斗攻坚怎么看、岗位建功怎么干”广泛开展群众性讨论活动，进一步树牢打仗意识；组织官兵走进驻地先进实验室等场所参观见学，在感受科技快速发展中坚定强军信念；邀请部队院校专家围绕”树立人民军队好样子”等主题进行授课辅导，引导官兵深刻感悟人民军队转型发展的伟大成就，永葆本色作风。

“强军事业是干出来的，我们要当好战斗力建设的’螺丝钉’”“作为新时代的参与者、创造者、见证者，我们要在强军实践中书写精彩人生篇章”……点击该旅强军网，记者在聚焦”铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动的专题页面上看到，百余条学习体会滚动展示，诉说着该旅官兵强军必成的坚定信念和奋斗攻坚的决心意志。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Makes Good Use of the Advantages of Red Resources to Deepen the Educational Practice Activities

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zang Shuoyang Huang Kunlun Tong Zujing Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-20

A certain army brigade makes good use of the advantages of red resources to deepen the educational practice activities——

Continue the bloodline of heroes and gather the strength of attack

■ Zang Shuoyang PLA Daily reporter Huang Kunlun Special reporter Tong Zujing

“In the Yijiangshan Island battle, the predecessor of the company was the first flamethrower of our army, and the infantry launched a charge together...”

Recently, the reporter walked into the study room of a certain company of a certain army brigade, and a “cloud” education class was in progress. On the other side of the video, the “root-seeking team” sent by the brigade led the officers and men in the company’s study room to visit the Yijiangshan Island Landing Battle Memorial Hall online in the form of live video broadcast, reviewing the combat experience of the predecessor of the company as a pioneer in the Yijiangshan Island battle, and constantly sharpening the courage to fight and win in the inheritance of the fighting spirit of the predecessors.

This is a vivid scene of the brigade's focus on "forging political loyalty and fighting a tough battle" to deepen the educational practice activities.

"'Pioneer spirit' is the root and soul of our ability to win the battle." The leader of the brigade's political work department introduced that the brigade was born in the flames of the Anti-Japanese War, and in the long-term fighting process, it has forged the "pioneer spirit" of "loyal to the party, prepared for war, not afraid of sacrifice, and bravely being a pioneer". This fine tradition has become a source of motivation for generations of officers and men to strive for the first place on the road to strengthening the army, and it is also a valuable teaching material for deepening the educational practice activities.

In order to further carry forward the "pioneer spirit" and improve the quality and effectiveness of deepening the educational practice activities, they selected a number of officers and men in the brigade to form a "pioneer" theory propaganda service team, and conducted theoretical propaganda at the grassroots level; organized a "Strong Army has me, please rest assured the party" story sharing meeting, and invited the brigade's elite soldiers, officers and men with border defense experience and other "pioneer" representatives to share their struggle experiences on stage; actively conducted the "pioneer" character selection activities, vigorously publicized advanced typical deeds, and encouraged officers and men to benchmark advanced and strive to be pioneers.

"This stone comes from a certain boundary marker at an altitude of more than 3,800 meters. It was sent to me by a comrade on the border. There are no flowers and leaves there, and there are stones carved by the wind." During the sharing and exchange, a deputy company commander who had just taken office in the brigade from the plateau border defense force took out a sharp-edged stone and told everyone the touching story of the border guards fighting the severe cold and the snowstorm.

"Last year, the field training last year was long, and everyone generally felt very bitter and tired, but compared with the border comrades, this little bit of hardship is nothing." After hearing this, Corporal Lei Meng said that he must be a good successor of the "pioneer spirit" and practice to strengthen his ability to win.

Continue the blood of heroes and gather strength to attack. During the interview, the reporter learned that in deepening the educational practice activities, the brigade closely followed the actual preparation for war, highlighted the practice orientation, combined with the brigade's weapons and equipment updates, tactics and training upgrades, combat capability leaps, and other changes, distinguished different levels, and conducted extensive mass discussion activities around "how to look at the struggle and how to make contributions at the post", further strengthening the awareness of fighting; organized officers and men to visit advanced laboratories and other places in the garrison, and strengthened the belief in strengthening the army while experiencing the rapid development of science and technology; invited military academy experts to give lectures and guidance on themes such as "establishing a good image of the people's army", and guided officers

and men to deeply appreciate the great achievements of the transformation and development of the people's army, and always maintain their true colors and style.

"The cause of strengthening the military is achieved through hard work. We must serve as good 'screws' in building combat effectiveness." "As participants, creators and witnesses of the new era, we must write wonderful chapters of life in the practice of strengthening the military." Clicking on the brigade's military strengthening website, the reporter saw on the special page focusing on the deepening of the education and practice activities of "forging firm political loyalty and fighting tough battles" that more than a hundred learning experiences were displayed in a rolling manner, telling of the brigade's officers and men' firm belief in strengthening the military and their determination and will to fight and overcome difficulties.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381655.html

陆军某旅 "绑绳搭档"互帮互助共同进步

来源：解放军报 作者：王成业 贾鹏飞 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-20

互帮互助 共同进步

"绑绳搭档"同时实现军衔晋升

解放军报讯 王成业、贾鹏飞报道："中士刘明全晋升二级上士军衔。""上等兵姜海洋晋升下士军衔。"仲春时节，陆军某旅组织了一场晋衔仪式，战士刘明全与姜海洋并肩走上台。这对训练中的"绑绳搭档"同时晋升军衔，是该旅"以老带新、以新促老，双向带动、共同促进"活动成效的生动例证。

该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们大力发扬"三大互助"传统，探索推出"思想互助结对子、训练互助搭班子、任务互助挑担子"机制。他们遴选出多名专业能手组成"种子人才库"，按照"双向选择、合理搭配"原则，让专业能手们与官兵组成帮带对子，利用平时训练、执行大项任务等时机，共享训练经验、共克训练难题、共同成长进步。刘明全与姜海洋就是其中一对。

姜海洋初入军营时，队列动作不协调、体能考核"吊车尾"。为了帮助姜海洋克服短板不足，刘明全悉心讲解动作要领、分享训练经验，帮他克服痼癖动作。训练时，刘明全将背包绳分别系在他与姜海洋的腰间，带着姜海洋加练 3000 米跑。在刘明全的倾心帮助下，姜海洋 3000 米跑成绩进步明显，被连队评为"训练之星"，他们俩也被战友们称为"绑绳搭档"。

"我在帮带姜海洋成长的同时，自己也在逐渐进步。"谈及"绑绳搭档"，刘明全说，去年实弹射击考核，他首次担任炮长，内心有些紧张。姜海洋察觉到刘明全的情绪变化，不仅主动陪刘明全散步聊天，还拉着他反复研练流程，帮助刘明全增加完成任务的信心。考核当天，刘明全指挥班组沉着操作、密切配合，精准命中靶标。

“绑绳搭档”书写精武佳话。笔者在采访期间了解到，该旅已经组建百余组帮带对子，大家互帮互助、你追我赶，比学赶帮超氛围更加浓厚。

Google Translation

The “Tied Rope Partners” of a Certain Army Brigade Help Each Other and Make Progress Together

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Chengye Jia Pengfei Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-20

Help each other and make progress together

“Tied rope partners” achieve military rank promotion at the same time

PLA Daily News Wang Chengye and Jia Pengfei reported: “Sergeant Liu Mingquan was promoted to the rank of second-class sergeant.” “Private First Class Jiang Haiyang was promoted to the rank of corporal.” In mid-spring, a certain army brigade organized a promotion ceremony, and soldiers Liu Mingquan and Jiang Haiyang walked onto the stage side by side. This pair of “tied rope partners” in training were promoted to military ranks at the same time, which is a vivid example of the effectiveness of the brigade’s “old leads the new, the new promotes the old, two-way drive, and common promotion” activities.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have vigorously carried forward the tradition of “three major mutual assistance” and explored and launched the mechanism of “pairing up for ideological mutual assistance, training mutual assistance team building, and task mutual assistance burden”. They selected a number of professional experts to form a “seed talent pool”. According to the principle of “two-way selection and reasonable matching”, professional experts and officers and men were paired to help each other. They took advantage of opportunities such as daily training and the execution of major tasks to share training experience, overcome training difficulties, and grow and progress together. Liu Mingquan and Jiang Haiyang are one of them.

When Jiang Haiyang first entered the barracks, his queue movements were not coordinated and his physical fitness assessment was “the last one”. In order to help Jiang Haiyang overcome his shortcomings, Liu Mingquan carefully explained the key points of the movements, shared training experience, and helped him overcome his habitual movements. During training, Liu Mingquan tied the backpack ropes around his waist and Jiang Haiyang’s waist respectively, and took Jiang Haiyang to practice 3,000 meters. With Liu Mingquan’s dedicated help, Jiang Haiyang’s 3,000-meter running performance improved significantly, and he was named “Training Star” by the company. The two of them were also called “Rope Tie Partners” by their comrades.

“While I was helping Jiang Haiyang grow, I was also gradually improving myself.” Speaking of the “rope-binding partner”, Liu Mingquan said that he was a little nervous when he served as the gunner for the first time in the live-fire shooting assessment last year. Jiang Haiyang noticed Liu Mingquan’s emotional changes, and not only took the initiative to accompany Liu Mingquan for a

walk and chat, but also took him to repeatedly practice the process to help Liu Mingquan increase his confidence in completing the task. On the day of the assessment, Liu Mingquan commanded the team to operate calmly, cooperate closely, and accurately hit the target.

“Rope-binding partners” write a good story of Jingwu. During the interview, the author learned that the brigade has formed more than 100 pairs of helping pairs, and everyone helps each other and chases each other, and the atmosphere is even stronger than learning, catching up, helping, and surpassing.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381656.html

陆军某旅“00 后”双胞胎兄弟携手互助成为训练尖子

来源：解放军报 作者：屈凯明 张克诚 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-20

双向奔赴 相互成就

“龙兄虎弟”携手成为训练尖子

解放军报讯 屈凯明、张克诚报道：3 月中旬，陆军某旅训练场上，一对双胞胎兄弟格外引人注目。400 米障碍训练区域内，哥哥刘贺新为新战友讲解动作要领，赢得阵阵掌声；3000 米跑赛道上，弟弟刘贺千夺得连队第一名。

“刘贺新、刘贺千这对’00 后’双胞胎兄弟，入伍 3 年双双跻身训练尖子行列，是旅队发扬’三帮一带’传统的鲜活写照。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们深入发扬”帮思想进步、帮技能提高、帮身心健康、带优良作风”传统，让官兵在互帮互助、互学互促中实现能力升级。

下连之初，隶属不同连队的两兄弟曾出现不同程度的”水土不服”：刘贺新体能成绩屡屡垫底，刘贺千专业考核多次亮起”红灯”。连队骨干在了解情况后，分别主动靠上去谈心交心，帮他们分析问题原因、缓解心理压力。在进一步了解他们新训期间表现、个人特长等情况后，两个连队按照旅队”三帮一带”要求，遴选训练骨干与他们结成帮扶对子。此外，两个连队还创新帮带方式，让两兄弟结成互助对子，分享训练经验、彼此取长补短。平时训练中，刘贺新体能偏弱，刘贺千便将自己的体能训练经验分享给哥哥；刘贺千专业考核成绩不理想，刘贺新总给弟弟加油鼓劲。

经过一段时间努力，两兄弟训练成绩均有所提升，刘贺千 3000 米跑成绩进步明显，在旅队军事运动会崭露头角。刘贺新体能成绩稳步提升的同时，充分发挥自身绘画特长，绘制的连队系列主题板报，赢得战友们点赞。去年底，因综合表现突出，刘贺新获得嘉奖，刘贺千被评为”四有”优秀士兵，战友们说：”为咱旅的’龙兄虎弟’点赞！”

Google Translation

The Twin Brothers Born in the 2000s in a Certain Army Brigade Join Hands to Help Each Other and Become Top Trainees

Source: PLA Daily Author: Qu Kaiming Zhang Kecheng Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-20

Running in both directions and achieving each other

“Brothers and sisters” join hands to become top trainees

PLA Daily News Qu Kaiming and Zhang Kecheng reported: In mid-March, a pair of twin brothers were particularly eye-catching on the training ground of a certain army brigade. In the 400-meter obstacle training area, the elder brother Liu Hexin explained the essentials of the movements to his new comrades and won rounds of applause; on the 3,000-meter racetrack, the younger brother Liu Heqian won the first place in the company.

“Liu Hexin and Liu Heqian, the twin brothers born in the 2000s, have both become top trainees in three years of enlistment, which is a vivid portrayal of the brigade’s tradition of “three helping and one leading.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have deeply carried forward the tradition of “helping ideological progress, helping skills improvement, helping physical and mental health, and leading good work style”, so that officers and men can achieve capacity upgrades through mutual help, mutual learning and mutual promotion.

At the beginning of the company, the two brothers who belonged to different companies had different degrees of “not adapting to the local environment”: Liu Hexin’s physical fitness scores were repeatedly at the bottom, and Liu Heqian’s professional assessments repeatedly turned on the “red light”. After understanding the situation, the backbones of the company took the initiative to approach them and talk to them, helping them analyze the causes of the problems and relieve psychological pressure. After further understanding their performance during the new training, personal expertise, etc., the two companies selected training backbones to form a pair of assistance with them in accordance with the brigade’s “three help and one lead” requirements. In addition, the two companies also innovated the way of helping and leading, allowing the two brothers to form a mutual assistance pair, share training experience, and learn from each other. In normal training, Liu Hexin’s physical fitness was weak, so Liu Heqian shared his physical training experience with his brother; Liu Heqian’s professional assessment results were not ideal, and Liu Hexin always cheered his brother up. After a period of hard work, the training results of the two brothers have improved. Liu Heqian’s 3,000-meter run has improved significantly, and he has emerged in the brigade’s military games. While Liu Hexin’s physical fitness has been steadily improving, he has also made full use of his painting skills to draw a series of company-themed bulletin boards, which have won praise from his comrades. At the end of last year, Liu Hexin was commended for his outstanding overall performance, and Liu Heqian was named an excellent soldier with “four qualities”. His comrades said, “Thumbs up for our ‘dragon brothers and tiger brothers’!”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381786.html

第 82 集团军某旅提升党员教育管理质效的探索实践

来源：解放军报 作者：姚欣彤 郑云皓 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-21

激发每一名党员的动力活力

——第 82 集团军某旅提升党员教育管理质效的探索实践

■姚欣彤 郑云皓

党员是党的肌体细胞和党的活动的主体。把党员队伍建设好，把广大党员先锋模范作用发挥好，部队就有了骨干力量，完成任务就有了重要依托。在新时代背景下，提升党员教育管理质效，是部队基层党组织一项十分重要的工作。

一名党员一盏灯，一名党员一面旗。第 82 集团军某旅不断探索加强党员教育管理的招法，通过全方位强化思想淬炼、政治历练、实践锻炼和专业训练，教育引导广大党员认真履职、勇于担当，锤炼平常时候看得出来、关键时刻站得出来、危急关头豁得出来的素质和能力，真正立起党员的好样子。他们的探索实践值得借鉴。

——编 者

探索① 明晰培养方向 助力成长成才

“一人一策”精准培养党员

前不久，在第 82 集团军某旅一场实战化训练中，某连党员骨干刘斌带领全班战士穿插”敌”后，高标准完成上级赋予的任务。训练结束，刘斌没有喜形于色，而是立即带领大家复盘总结，认真分析经验、讨论战法。

“有了党支部的’一人一策’，我能更好找准定位，发挥长处。”刘斌说，这是自己能在任务中表现突出的一个重要原因。

“党员队伍建设既要靠思想引领铸魂，更要靠目标牵引赋能。”该连党支部书记张亚星介绍，为了让每名党员都能在组织中找准定位、发挥作用，连队党支部在旅队指导下，探索”一人一策”党员精准培养模式。他们结合党员骨干实际，逐个制订包括党性修养、专业能力和育人能力等方面的目标实施计划表，细化为季度清单、年度目标和阶段规划，帮助党员全面提升能力素质、更好履行党员义务。

带领党员突击队仅用一个多月就完成全连装备系统更新；在一次任务中带队前出侦察抓获”敌”目标；先后两次荣立三等功……刘斌的成长经历，就是”目标激励”的一个生动样本。

“从普通战士成长为连队骨干，并非一帆风顺，自己也曾一度对军旅之路感到困惑迷茫。”刘斌坦言，是党组织及时了解他的思想，帮他明晰了冲锋方向，激发了奋进动力。

笔者翻开笔记本，党支部为他量身制订的阶段培养计划清晰明确：第一阶段，完成职业技能鉴定二级认证；第二阶段，考取特级车长资格；第三阶段，带出 3 名骨干接班人。如今，刘斌的三个阶段成长目标都已完成，正在党支部指导下思考制订新的目标。

作为连队重点培养的技术型人才，该连火炮技师、党员蒋亚楠也有着明确的”三步走”计划：从夯实基础，到专攻技术，再到创新突破，每一步都十分扎实。为鼓励帮助他达成目标，党支部推荐他参加旅级专业骨干集训，并赴战区级单位培训学习。学成归来，蒋亚楠不仅当上连队教练员，还成为全旅炮手专业的”首席教练员”，带出一批优秀学员。

对党员进行目标激励时，该旅要求各级党组织注重”三个结合”：将个人目标与单位建设相结合；把党员承诺与战备任务相结合；把短期激励与长期培养相结合。如今，很多基层党组织每季度组织党员先锋论坛分享经验，每半年评选”攻坚克难标兵”，让目标激励转化为看得见、摸得着的实践成果。

“清晰的目标就像灯塔，指引航向，激发着每一名党员强能力、打头阵、当先锋的动力活力。”该旅领导介绍，下一步，旅里将继续引导基层党支部以目标为牵引，为每一名党员明晰方向，激励党员队伍不断成长进步，营造比学赶帮超的良好氛围。

探索② 主动反躬自省 强化示范引领

党员骨干编入”三互小组”

采访中，笔者发现在该旅基层部队，每个”三互小组”基本都有一名党员。党员不仅在理论学习、作风养成等方面成为官兵身边的榜样，更要在日常训练和大项任务中发挥模范带头作用。

“无论何时何地，都要引导党员能够站得出来、顶得上去。”对此，该旅一名党委领导很有感触。

此前有段时间，大项任务压茬推进，个别基层党员骨干产生了畏难情绪。为此，旅党委研究决定，对基层”三互小组”重新编组，确保每个小组都有党员加入，让他们既能在平时帮带身边战友，在任务中带头攻克难关，又能时刻接受大家督促，始终牢记身份，保持先进性。

那一次，某连在演训中执行破障任务，由于”敌”火力猛烈，人员损失严重，最后仅剩党员宋海傲所在的战斗小组。面对险局，宋海傲临危不乱，带领小组 4 人紧密配合，成功完成任务。走下训练场，小组成员感慨，在党员示范引领下，”三互小组”日常注重团结协作，这次才能发挥出最大威力。

为进一步发挥”三互小组”效能，该旅建立完善对党员骨干的监督机制，定期组织小组成员对党员骨干先锋模范作用和实际表现进行评议，提出意见建议，加强整改监督。

“三互小组”既是发挥党员先进作用的阵地，也是强化党员自身能力的平台。有段时间，某”三互小组”组长韩泺发现新兵小李情绪低落。找战友侧面了解得知，小李入伍后体能考核成绩一直徘徊在及格线，拖了小组后腿。小李感到自己虽然一直在苦练，但不得要领，成绩始终没有明显提升，被组长批评了几次开始心灰意冷。

得知实情后，韩泺意识到自己的带兵方式有问题，由此进行了深刻反思。从那之后，他主动改变谈心谈话方式，经常靠上去了解小李的情况和需求，并陪他一起练习，教他体能训练技巧。

既帮助指出分析问题，也帮助提供整改思路措施，这让战士更易于接受。前不久，在韩泺和身边战友帮助下，小李的体能成绩终于步入优秀行列。

韩泺说，这种监督与自我监督相结合的方式，让党员在小组中既有压力也有动力，能够更加自觉主动反躬自省，进一步发挥好模范带头作用。

如今，该旅基层党员骨干在演训考核、重要任务中，能够主动帮助团员、群众，形成了互学、互帮、互教的良好氛围。在最近一次专业技能课目抽考中，该旅官兵优良率较以往又有提升。

探索③ 加强思想淬炼 提高党性修养

党员登台讲好”一人一课”

“记得刚成为入党积极分子时，我还是一名下士，当时就觉得党员光荣，无论如何也要加入党组织，连队有工作就抢着干，有任务就抢着上……”仲春时节，在该旅某连党团活动中，有着 12 年党龄的一级上士阳世杰通过讲述自己的入党经历，为大家上了一堂”微党课”，很多战友深受触动。

该连党支部书记李继祥介绍，邀请党员上台讲授”微党课”，已从他们连队推广开来，成为各连一个普遍做法。

此前一次训练，李继祥发现连队一名老骨干训练不积极，就上前进行批评提醒。可对方却表示，自己马上就要退伍了，只想安安稳稳就好。

在位一分钟，干好六十秒。李继祥剖析感到，”安安稳稳”的背后是党性弱化，如何帮助这类党员找回入党初心、提振奋斗干劲，是亟待解决的问题。他立即带领支委深入调研，拿出针对性措施。其中，组织党员登上”微党课”讲台，是一个重要抓手。

具体实践中，他们鼓励引导党员轮流站上讲台，既可以围绕党的创新理论、党史军史等内容进行授课，也可以结合自己的入党初心、成长经历以及工作实践进行讲述。这种”一人一课”的形式，不仅丰富了党员教育形式，还能让党员在备课授课中对照反思检视自己的党性修养和现实表现。

前不久一次教育中，某连一级上士王欣走上讲台，讲述自己在集团军比武中通过刻苦训练、认真钻研，在装备落后的情况下以弱胜强，获得第一名，荣立二等功的经历。

“我在入党时就告诉自己，无论何时何地都要勇于挑战自己，攻坚克难、奋勇冲锋的脚步不能停。这些年，我常对照反思，感觉一有懈怠就督促自己抓紧改正……”课堂上，王欣的讲述让很多战友受到启发。几名老党员表示，不能因为党龄长了、当兵久了就弱化党性锻炼，放松自我要求，而应更好发挥党员模范带头作用，成为身边战友的表率。

把每一次授课都当作是一次心灵的检视和洗礼。为进一步增强”微党课”的实效性、感召力，该旅鼓励各连队根据实际创新授课形式。比如，有的党员通过情景模拟，再现入党宣誓的庄严时刻；有的则采用互动问答，激发大家的思考和讨论，等等。

经过实践探索，该旅党员队伍的精神状态明显提振，干事创业的热情进一步高涨。前不久，该旅赴野外开展驻训，在远程投送过程中，到处能看到党员骨干的身影，他们站排头、冲在前，带领身边战友圆满完成任务，受到上级肯定。

Google Translation

The Exploration and Practice of Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Party Member Education and Management by a Certain Brigade of the 82nd Group Army

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yao Xintong Zheng Yunhao Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-21

Inspire the motivation and vitality of every party member

——The exploration and practice of improving the quality and efficiency of party member education and management by a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army

■Yao Xintong Zheng Yunhao

Party members are the body cells of the party and the main body of party activities. If we build a good team of party members and give full play to the vanguard and exemplary role of the majority of party members, the troops will have backbone forces and have an important support for completing tasks. In the context of the new era, improving the quality and efficiency of party member education and management is a very important task for the grassroots party organizations of the troops.

A party member is a lamp, and a party member is a flag. A certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army continues to explore ways to strengthen the education and management of party members. Through

all-round strengthening of ideological tempering, political experience, practical training and professional training, it educates and guides the majority of party members to perform their duties conscientiously and be brave to take responsibility, temper the qualities and abilities that can be seen in normal times, stand up at critical moments, and be willing to sacrifice at critical moments, and truly set up a good example for party members. Their exploration and practice are worth learning from.

——Editor

Exploration① Clarify the training direction to help grow and become a talent

"One person, one policy" to accurately train party members

Not long ago, in a combat training of a brigade of the 82nd Army Group, Liu Bin, a party member of a company, led the whole class of soldiers to penetrate the "enemy" and completed the tasks assigned by the superiors with high standards. After the training, Liu Bin did not show his joy, but immediately led everyone to review and summarize, carefully analyze the experience and discuss tactics.

"With the 'one person, one policy' of the party branch, I can better find my position and play my strengths." Liu Bin said that this is an important reason why he can perform outstandingly in the task.

"The construction of the party member team must rely on ideological guidance to cast the soul, and more importantly, it must rely on goal-driven empowerment." Zhang Yaxing, secretary of the company's party branch, introduced that in order to enable each party member to find their position and play a role in the organization, the company's party branch, under the guidance of the brigade, explored the "one person, one policy" precise training model for party members. Based on the actual situation of the party members, they formulated a target implementation plan table including party spirit cultivation, professional ability and education ability, which was refined into quarterly lists, annual goals and stage plans to help party members comprehensively improve their abilities and better fulfill their obligations as party members.

He led the party member assault team to complete the equipment system update of the entire company in just over a month; he led the team to conduct reconnaissance and capture the "enemy" target in a mission; he was awarded the third-class merit twice... Liu Bin's growth experience is a vivid example of "goal motivation".

"It was not smooth sailing to grow from an ordinary soldier to a company backbone. I was once confused and confused about the military journey." Liu Bin frankly said that it was the party organization that understood his thoughts in time, helped him clarify the direction of the charge, and inspired the motivation to forge ahead.

The author opened the notebook and found that the stage training plan tailored for him by the party branch was clear and clear: in the first stage, complete the second-level certification of professional

skills appraisal; in the second stage, obtain the qualification of special car captain; in the third stage, bring out 3 backbone successors. Now, Liu Bin has completed all three stages of growth goals, and is thinking about setting new goals under the guidance of the party branch.

As a technical talent that the company focuses on training, Jiang Yanan, a gunner technician and party member of the company, also has a clear "three-step" plan: from consolidating the foundation, to specializing in technology, and then to innovative breakthroughs, each step is very solid. In order to encourage and help him achieve his goals, the party branch recommended him to participate in the brigade-level professional backbone training and go to the theater-level unit for training and study. After returning from school, Jiang Yanan not only became a company coach, but also became the "chief coach" of the gunner major of the entire brigade, bringing out a group of outstanding students.

When motivating party members with goals, the brigade requires party organizations at all levels to pay attention to "three combinations": combining personal goals with unit construction; combining party members' commitments with combat readiness tasks; combining short-term incentives with long-term training. Nowadays, many grassroots party organizations organize party member pioneer forums to share experiences every quarter, and select "model soldiers for overcoming difficulties" every six months, so that goal incentives can be transformed into visible and tangible practical results.

"A clear goal is like a lighthouse, guiding the direction, inspiring the motivation and vitality of every party member to strengthen their ability, take the lead, and be a pioneer." The brigade leader introduced that in the next step, the brigade will continue to guide the grassroots party branches to use the goal as a guide, clarify the direction for each party member, encourage the party members to continue to grow and progress, and create a good atmosphere of learning from each other and helping each other.

Exploration ② Actively reflect on oneself and strengthen demonstration and leadership

Party members are included in the "three mutual groups"

During the interview, the author found that in the grassroots units of the brigade, each "three mutual groups" basically has a party member. Party members not only become role models for officers and men in theoretical learning and style formation, but also play an exemplary role in daily training and major tasks.

"No matter when and where, we must guide party members to stand up and stand up." A party committee leader of the brigade was very touched by this.

There was a period of time before, when major tasks were pushed forward in succession, some grassroots party members and backbones developed a fear of difficulties. To this end, the brigade party committee decided to reorganize the grassroots "three mutual groups" to ensure that each group has party members, so that they can not only help their comrades around them in peacetime,

take the lead in overcoming difficulties in the mission, but also accept everyone's supervision at all times, always remember their identity, and maintain their advanced nature.

That time, a certain company performed an obstacle-clearing task during the exercise. Due to the fierce firepower of the "enemy", the personnel losses were serious, and only the combat group where party member Song Haiao was located was left. Faced with a dangerous situation, Song Haiao remained calm and led the four members of the team to work closely together to successfully complete the task. Walking off the training ground, the team members sighed that under the demonstration and guidance of party members, the "three mutual groups" paid attention to unity and cooperation on a daily basis, and this time they could play the greatest power.

In order to further give play to the effectiveness of the "three mutual groups", the brigade established and improved the supervision mechanism for party members and backbones, and regularly organized group members to evaluate the vanguard and exemplary role and actual performance of party members and backbones, put forward opinions and suggestions, and strengthen rectification and supervision.

The "three mutual groups" are not only a position for giving play to the advanced role of party members, but also a platform for strengthening the ability of party members themselves. For a while, Han Luo, the leader of a "three-way interaction group", found that the new recruit Xiao Li was in a low mood. After finding out from his comrades, he learned that Xiao Li's physical fitness test scores had been hovering around the passing line after joining the army, dragging the group down. Xiao Li felt that although he had been practicing hard, he did not get the point, and his scores had not improved significantly. He began to feel discouraged after being criticized by the team leader several times.

After learning the truth, Han Luo realized that there was a problem with his way of leading soldiers, and he reflected deeply on it. Since then, he has taken the initiative to change the way of talking and often approached Xiao Li to understand his situation and needs, and practiced with him and taught him physical training skills.

Not only did he help point out and analyze problems, but he also helped provide ideas and measures for rectification, which made it easier for soldiers to accept. Not long ago, with the help of Han Luo and his comrades, Xiao Li's physical fitness scores finally entered the ranks of excellence.

Han Luo said that this combination of supervision and self-supervision allows party members to have both pressure and motivation in the group, and to be more conscious and proactive in self-examination, and further play a good role as a model leader.

Nowadays, the grassroots party members and backbones of the brigade can take the initiative to help the league members and the masses in the training and assessment and important tasks, forming a good atmosphere of mutual learning, mutual help and mutual teaching. In the latest professional skills test, the excellent rate of officers and men of the brigade has improved compared with the past.

Exploration ③ Strengthen ideological tempering and improve party spirit cultivation

Party members go on stage to give a good "one lesson for one person"

"I remember when I just became an active member of the party, I was still a corporal. At that time, I felt that it was glorious to be a party member. I had to join the party organization anyway. I rushed to do the work and the tasks in the company..." In mid-spring, during the party and league activities of a company in the brigade, Yang Shijie, a first-class sergeant with 12 years of party membership, gave everyone a "micro party class" by telling his experience of joining the party. Many comrades were deeply touched.

Li Jixiang, secretary of the party branch of the company, introduced that inviting party members to give "micro party classes" on stage has been promoted from their company and has become a common practice in each company.

In a previous training session, Li Jixiang found that an old backbone of the company was not active in training, so he stepped forward to criticize and remind him. But the other party said that he was about to retire and just wanted to live a stable life.

One minute in office, sixty seconds of good work. Li Jixiang analyzed that behind the "stable and stable" is the weakening of party spirit. How to help such party members find their original intention of joining the party and boost their fighting spirit is an urgent problem to be solved. He immediately led the branch committee to conduct in-depth research and come up with targeted measures. Among them, organizing party members to take the "micro-party class" podium is an important starting point.

In specific practice, they encourage and guide party members to take turns to stand on the podium. They can not only teach about the party's innovative theories, party history and military history, but also tell stories based on their original intention of joining the party, their growth experience and their work practice. This form of "one person, one lesson" not only enriches the form of party member education, but also allows party members to reflect and examine their party spirit cultivation and actual performance in class preparation and teaching.

In a recent education session, Wang Xin, a first-class sergeant of a certain company, took to the podium and told about his experience of winning the first place and winning the second-class merit in the group army competition through hard training and serious research, despite backward equipment.

"When I joined the party, I told myself that I must have the courage to challenge myself at any time and in any place, and I must not stop my pace of overcoming difficulties and charging forward bravely. Over the years, I often reflect on myself and urge myself to correct myself as soon as I feel slack..." In the classroom, Wang Xin's story inspired many comrades. Several old party members said that they should not weaken their party spirit training and relax their self-requirements just because they have been in the party for a long time and have served in the army

for a long time, but should better play the exemplary role of party members and become a role model for their comrades around them.

Treat every lecture as a spiritual examination and baptism. In order to further enhance the effectiveness and appeal of “micro party classes”, the brigade encourages each company to innovate the teaching form according to actual conditions. For example, some party members simulated situations to recreate the solemn moment of the oath of joining the party; some used interactive questions and answers to stimulate everyone’s thinking and discussion, etc.

After practical exploration, the mental state of the brigade’s party members has been significantly boosted, and their enthusiasm for doing things and starting businesses has further increased. Not long ago, the brigade went to the field for training. During the long-distance delivery process, the figures of party members and backbones could be seen everywhere. They stood in the front and led their comrades to successfully complete the task, which was affirmed by their superiors.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381785.html

第七十九集团军某旅扎实开展“三互”活动,在取长补短中进步

来源：解放军报 作者：刘冠良 海洋 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-21

第七十九集团军某旅扎实开展”三互”活动——

编组科学灵活 训练取长补短

■刘冠良 解放军报特约记者 海 洋

暮春时节，第 79 集团军某旅野外综合训练场上硝烟弥漫，一场战斗射击考核火热展开。

“优秀！”考核成绩揭晓，该旅某连炮手刘睿脸上露出欣慰的笑容。走下战车，刘睿所在”三互”小组组长、车长苑振文朝他竖起大拇指。

“刘睿训练成绩快速提升，得益于我们坚持把’三互’活动与军事训练紧密结合，通过灵活编组、科学搭配，缩短了能力生成周期。”现场组训的该连王连长告诉记者。

前期，专业训练展开后，刘睿所在”三互”小组进行过两次调整：基础训练阶段，连队按专业为官兵编组，指派两名专业骨干与他组成”三互”小组，手把手指导帮带，帮助他打牢专业能力基础；射击课目展开后，改为按车组编组，将一个战斗车组编为一个”三互”小组，他与车组成员围绕协同配合展开专攻精练，提升了综合能力。

该旅领导介绍，他们按照”动态调整、灵活运行、常态激励、支部统管”原则，指导营连开展互学、互帮、互教”三互”活动。他们采取按建制编组、编制岗位编组、独立执勤点编组、临时任务分队编组等方式，科学编配”三互”小组、灵活开展”三互”活动，做到感知问题及时精准、解难帮困直达末端，帮助官兵快速提升训练成绩。

前不久，该旅组织坦克和步战车分队到野外驻训场开展专业训练。因人员和场地相对分散，以往按建制班排编配”三互”小组的方式难以满足任务需要。为此，分队结合任务实际灵活调整编组模式，按照”强弱搭配”原则，将训练基础薄弱的战士与能力素质过硬的专业骨干搭配编组，大家在取长补短中共同进步，不仅提升了军事训练成绩，还密切了新老兵之间的关系。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 79th Group Army Solidly Conducted the “Three Mutual” Activities and Made Progress in Learning from Each Other’s Strengths

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Guanliang Haiyang Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-21

A brigade of the 79th Group Army solidly conducted the “three mutual” activities-

Scientific and flexible organization, training to learn from each other’s strengths and make up for each other’s weaknesses

■Liu Guanliang, special correspondent of the PLA Daily Haiyang

In late spring, the field comprehensive training ground of a brigade of the 79th Group Army was filled with smoke, and a combat shooting assessment was launched.

“Excellent!” The assessment results were announced, and Liu Rui, a gunner of a company of the brigade, showed a gratified smile on his face. After getting off the tank, Yuan Zhenwen, the leader of Liu Rui’s “three mutual” group and the driver, gave him a thumbs up.

“Liu Rui’s training results have improved rapidly, thanks to our insistence on closely combining the “three mutual” activities with military training, and shortening the ability generation cycle through flexible organization and scientific matching.” The company commander Wang, who organized the training on the spot, told reporters.

In the early stage, after the professional training started, Liu Rui’s “three mutual” group was adjusted twice: in the basic training stage, the company organized officers and men according to their professions, and assigned two professional backbones to form a “three mutual” group with him to guide and help him lay a solid foundation for professional ability; after the shooting course started, it was changed to group by vehicle crew, and a combat vehicle crew was organized into a “three mutual” group. He and the crew members conducted specialized training around coordination and cooperation, and improved their comprehensive ability.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that they guided the battalion and company to carry out “three mutual” activities of mutual learning, mutual help and mutual teaching in accordance with the principles of “dynamic adjustment, flexible operation, normal incentives, and branch management”. They adopted the methods of grouping by organization, grouping by establishment positions, grouping by independent duty points, and grouping by temporary task teams,

scientifically assigned “three mutual” groups, flexibly conducted “three mutual” activities, and achieved timely and accurate perception of problems, and solved difficulties and difficulties directly to the end, helping officers and men to quickly improve their training results.

Not long ago, the brigade organized tank and infantry fighting vehicle teams to carry out professional training at the field training ground. Due to the relatively scattered personnel and venues, the previous method of arranging “three-way” teams according to the established squads and platoons was difficult to meet the needs of the task. To this end, the team flexibly adjusted the teaming mode based on the actual task, and in accordance with the principle of “strong and weak matching”, the soldiers with weak training foundations were matched with professional backbones with strong capabilities and qualities. Everyone made progress together by learning from each other’s strengths and weaknesses, which not only improved the military training results, but also strengthened the relationship between new and old soldiers.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381780.html

陆军某旅组织多兵种合成训练见闻

来源：解放军报 作者：吴绍鑫 韩 帅 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-21

立体出击 协同制胜

——陆军某旅组织多兵种合成训练见闻

■吴绍鑫 解放军报特约通讯员 韩 帅

装甲集群突击、防空火力拦截……近日，陆军某旅训练场上硝烟弥漫、战车轰鸣，一场复杂电磁环境下的多兵种合成训练拉开序幕。

“蓝方已占领三号阵地。”特情突至，红方指挥员认真研判态势后迅速下达指令：”侦察分队前出锁定目标，突击分队向三号阵地进攻！”

红方侦察分队闻令而动，操纵无人机对目标地域实施侦察；坦克、步战车组成的突击分队，快速向三号阵地发起进攻……笔者在现场看到，多兵种力量密切配合、协同出击，侦察监视、装甲突进等行动连贯展开。

“遭’敌’强电磁干扰！”突然，红方指挥方舱显示屏上一片 “雪花”，通信中断。紧急关头，电子对抗分队迅速分析干扰频率，采用多种手段对”敌”进行电磁压制。与此同时，两架新型无人机呼啸起飞，架设新的通信链路，重新构建指挥网络，引导各分队高效行动。

“各作战要素只有融在一块，成为有机整体，才能攥指成拳，形成制胜合力。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们不搞”脚本化”训练，不设”套路化”特情，常态组织实兵对抗训练，不断提升部队实战能力。

一路突进，一路特情。”前方发现混合雷场。”红方突击分队将目标信息回传后，破障分队随即锁定目标区域，发射火箭爆破器开辟通路。”‘敌’无人机抵近侦察！”火力分队雷达显示屏上，数个目标点不断闪烁。官兵熟练操作，”敌”无人机很快被锁定。

战斗进入白热化阶段，蓝方依托装甲火力和坚固工事构筑防御阵地。”3 号坦克’中弹’，乘员’受伤’！”面对突发情况，红方立即派出装甲抢修分队前出处置，坦克很快继续投入战斗；卫勤分队同步展开战场救护。

随着侦察分队精准锁定”敌”火力点，将坐标信息快速回传至后方火力分队，数发炮弹呼啸而出，蓝方前沿防御阵地迅速瓦解。红方各战斗分队多路出击，直插蓝方腹地……

训练刚结束，复盘随即展开。参训官兵围绕训练中暴露出的问题展开研讨，并制订针对性整改措施，为下一步训练找准方向，用过硬本领锻造制胜铁拳。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organizes Multi-Branch Combined Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Shaoxin Han Shuai Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-21

Three-dimensional attack, coordinated victory

——A certain army brigade organizes multi-service combined training

■Wu Shaoxin PLA Daily Special Correspondent Han Shuai

Armored cluster assault, anti-aircraft fire interception...Recently, the training ground of a certain army brigade was filled with smoke and tanks roared, and a multi-service combined training in a complex electromagnetic environment kicked off.

“The blue side has occupied the No. 3 position.” The special situation suddenly arrived, and the red side commander carefully analyzed the situation and quickly issued an order: “The reconnaissance team went forward to lock the target, and the assault team attacked the No. 3 position!”

The red side reconnaissance team acted upon hearing the order, and operated the drone to conduct reconnaissance in the target area; the assault team composed of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles quickly launched an attack on the No. 3 position...The author saw at the scene that the forces of multiple arms closely cooperated and coordinated, and reconnaissance, surveillance, armored advance and other actions were conducted in a coherent manner.

“Strong electromagnetic interference from the ‘enemy’!” Suddenly, a “snowflake” appeared on the display screen of the Red Army’s command cabin, and the communication was interrupted. At the critical moment, the electronic countermeasures team quickly analyzed the interference frequency and used various means to suppress the “enemy” electromagnetically. At the same time,

two new drones took off with a roar, set up new communication links, rebuilt the command network, and guided the teams to act efficiently.

“Only when all combat elements are integrated into an organic whole can we clench our fingers into a fist and form a winning force.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have not conducted “scripted” training, nor set up “routine” special situations, but have organized real-life confrontation training on a regular basis to continuously improve the actual combat capabilities of the troops.

Advancing all the way, special situations all the way. “Mixed minefields were found ahead.” After the Red Army’s assault team sent back the target information, the obstacle removal team immediately locked the target area and launched a rocket blaster to open up a path. “The ‘enemy’ drone is approaching for reconnaissance!” Several target points kept flashing on the radar display screen of the firepower team. The officers and men operated skillfully, and the “enemy” drone was quickly locked.

The battle entered a white-hot stage, and the blue side relied on armored firepower and solid fortifications to build a defensive position. “Tank No. 3 was ‘hit’ and the crew was ‘injured’!” Faced with the emergency, the red side immediately sent an armored repair team to deal with it, and the tank quickly continued to fight; the medical team simultaneously launched battlefield rescue.

As the reconnaissance team accurately locked the “enemy” firepower point and quickly transmitted the coordinate information back to the rear firepower team, several shells whizzed out, and the blue side’s frontier defense position quickly collapsed. The red side’s combat teams attacked from multiple directions and penetrated directly into the blue side’s hinterland...

As soon as the training ended, the review began. The participating officers and men discussed the problems exposed in the training and formulated targeted rectification measures to find the right direction for the next step of training and forge a winning iron fist with solid skills.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381981.html

第 81 集团军某旅施行训练人才资源共享机制,训练水平稳步提升

来源：解放军报 作者：吴超 樊龙佳 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-22 08:31:51

第八十一集团军某旅探索施行训练人才资源共享机制——

两个营队的”携手进阶”

■吴 超 樊龙佳

近日，笔者来到第 81 集团军某旅采访时，恰逢二营正在开展体能训练。令笔者感到意外的是，在现场负责组训的不是该营军体教员，而是来自该旅勤务保障营的下士谷城政。

“谷城政是旅里 5000 米跑纪录保持者，在体能训练上’有一套’。”二营郭营长介绍，今年，他们专门邀请谷城政来营，结合新版《军事体育训练大纲》为官兵讲授体能训练方法，帮助官兵科学提升体能素质。

谈及训练骨干跨单位组训施教带来的变化，该旅领导以二营为例向笔者说道：”如今，二营专业拔尖、比武拿名次的官兵越来越多，去年还被旅里评为’实弹射击优胜营’。”他随即话锋一转：施行训练骨干跨单位组训施教前，二营多年未评先进，整体训练水平徘徊不前。

前期，该旅机关帮带组在分析二营训练情况时发现，二营的主要不足是炮班协同课目薄弱，导致整体训练成绩始终上不去。但二营也有自己的强项——测地、火炮维修等单兵专业成绩在旅队拔尖，专业课目组训能力突出。帮带期间，该旅组织了一次炮班协同课目比武，二营的成绩仍不理想。比武中，与二营一样多年未评先进的一营却表现出色，成绩在全旅名列前茅。

帮带组进一步了解得知，炮班协同课目一直是一营的强项。该旅组织的一次”神炮班”评选中，共评选出 3 个”神炮班”，一营就占了两个。但一营也有弱项——由于测地、火炮维修专业尖子偏少，部分专业组训水平不高。

“一营强项是二营弱项，二营强项又是一营弱项。两个营如果共享人才资源，就能实现优势互补、取长补短。”在帮带组建议下，二营郭营长和一营李营长围绕训练骨干跨单位组训深入研究，决定先由一营的骨干来二营授课教学。

几天后，一营两个”神炮班”的班长韩传峰和陈宇分别来到二营训练场，围绕炮班协同课目现场示范教学。他们将以往训练中总结的经验分享给二营的炮班班长们，并帮助他们梳理出”战斗准备流程不合理”“火炮操作动作不规范”等训练问题。

一段时间后，该旅组织实弹射击比武，二营炮班班长刘柱和洪希达带领班组密切配合，与旅队多个炮班同场较量，取得佳绩。去年，这两个班百尺竿头更进一步，双双通过旅队评选，获得”神炮班”称号，实现营史零的突破。

思路一变天地宽。一营和二营训练骨干跨单位组训的步子迈得更加坚定。二营通信专业班长李林多次在旅队比武中夺冠，一营邀请他前来组训教学，使通信训练成绩明显提升；一营二级上士郭亮曾多次在旅侦察专业比武中夺冠，经常应邀来二营授课，二营侦察专业训练成绩水涨船高……两个营队的训练尖子越来越多，整体训练水平稳步提升。

一营和二营都打了”翻身仗”，引起该旅党委的关注。一次议战议训会上，该旅领导表示，两个营共享训练人才资源，发挥了训练骨干”1＋1＞2”的组训效益。

为盘活旅队训练人才资源，该旅机关总结一营和二营训练骨干跨单位组训经验，结合旅队实际探索施行训练人才资源共享机制。他们区分基础训练、专业训练等不同内容，将各专

业比武纪录保持者等训练尖子，统一纳入旅队训练人才库，各营结合自身训练情况，按照训练人才库名单，邀请其他营的专业尖子来营帮训，针对性提升薄弱课目的训练水平。

据介绍，为进一步发挥人才使用效益，该旅还将人才资源共享范围向政治工作、维修保障等领域延伸，以业务大讲堂、军营公开课等形式，组织来自不同战位的精武标兵登台授课、分享经验，帮助官兵拓宽工作视野、打开练兵思路。

“旅队通过多种方式推动人才资源流动和共享，官兵争当打赢尖兵的底气越来越足。”二营郭营长告诉笔者，近期他们和一营组织业务骨干围绕下一阶段的协同训练集智攻关，联合研讨训练计划，多项组训措施得到优化完善。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 81st Group Army Implements a Training Talent Resource Sharing Mechanism, and the Training Level Is Steadily Improving

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Chao Fan Longjia Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-22

A brigade of the 81st Group Army explores the implementation of a training talent resource sharing mechanism——

The “hand-in-hand advancement” of two battalions

■ Wu Chao Fan Longjia

Recently, when the author came to a brigade of the 81st Group Army for an interview, it happened that the second battalion was conducting physical training. To the author’s surprise, the person in charge of the training on the spot was not the military physical education instructor of the battalion, but the corporal Gu Chengzheng from the service support battalion of the brigade.

“Gu Chengzheng is the record holder of the 5,000-meter run in the brigade, and he has a set of physical training.” Battalion Commander Guo of the Second Battalion introduced that this year, they specially invited Gu Chengzheng to the battalion to teach officers and men physical training methods in combination with the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline” to help officers and men improve their physical fitness scientifically.

Talking about the changes brought about by the cross-unit training of training backbones, the brigade leader took the second battalion as an example and said to the author: “Nowadays, more and more officers and men in the second battalion have outstanding professional skills and won prizes in competitions. Last year, it was rated as the “Live-fire Shooting Winning Battalion” by the brigade.” He then changed the subject: Before the implementation of cross-unit training of training backbones, the second battalion had not been rated as advanced for many years, and the overall training level was stagnant.

In the early stage, when analyzing the training situation of the second battalion, the brigade's assistance group found that the main shortcoming of the second battalion was the weak artillery squad coordination subjects, which led to the overall training results. But the second battalion also has its own strengths - the individual professional results of surveying and artillery maintenance are outstanding in the brigade, and the ability to organize training for professional subjects is outstanding. During the assistance period, the brigade organized a competition for artillery squad coordination subjects, and the results of the second battalion were still not ideal. In the competition, the first battalion, which had not been rated as advanced for many years like the second battalion, performed well and ranked among the best in the brigade.

The assistance group further learned that the artillery squad coordination subjects have always been the strength of the first battalion. In a selection of "magic artillery squads" organized by the brigade, a total of three "magic artillery squads" were selected, and the first battalion accounted for two. But the first battalion also has weaknesses - due to the lack of top talents in geodesy and artillery maintenance, the training level of some majors is not high.

"The strengths of the first battalion are the weaknesses of the second battalion, and the strengths of the second battalion are the weaknesses of the first battalion. If the two battalions share talent resources, they can achieve complementary advantages and learn from each other's strengths to make up for their weaknesses." At the suggestion of the mentoring group, Battalion Commander Guo of the second battalion and Battalion Commander Li of the first battalion conducted in-depth research on cross-unit training of training backbones and decided to let the backbones of the first battalion come to the second battalion to teach.

A few days later, Han Chuanfeng and Chen Yu, the squad leaders of the two "magic artillery squads" of the first battalion, came to the training ground of the second battalion respectively to demonstrate and teach on the spot around the artillery squad coordination course. They shared the experience summarized in previous training with the artillery squad leaders of the second battalion, and helped them sort out training problems such as "unreasonable combat preparation process" and "irregular artillery operation".

After a period of time, the brigade organized a live-fire shooting competition. Liu Zhu and Hong Xida, the squad leaders of the second battalion's artillery squad, led the team to work closely together and competed with multiple artillery squads of the brigade, achieving excellent results. Last year, the two squads went a step further and both passed the brigade selection and won the title of "God Artillery Squad", achieving a breakthrough in the battalion's history.

The world is wide when the thinking changes. The training backbones of the first and second battalions have taken more determined steps to organize cross-unit training. Li Lin, the squad leader of the second battalion's communications major, has won the championship in the brigade competition many times. The first battalion invited him to come to organize training and teaching, which significantly improved the communication training results; Guo Liang, the second sergeant of the first battalion, has won the championship in the brigade's reconnaissance professional

competition many times, and is often invited to teach in the second battalion. The training results of the second battalion's reconnaissance major have risen... There are more and more top trainers in the two battalions, and the overall training level has steadily improved.

Both the first and second battalions have fought a "turnaround battle", which has attracted the attention of the brigade's party committee. At a meeting to discuss war and training, the brigade leader said that the two battalions shared training talent resources, giving full play to the training efficiency of "1+1>2" for training backbones.

In order to activate the training talent resources of the brigade, the brigade headquarters summarized the cross-unit training experience of the training backbones of the first and second battalions, and explored and implemented a training talent resource sharing mechanism in combination with the actual situation of the brigade. They distinguished between basic training, professional training and other different contents, and included the top trainers such as record holders of various professional competitions into the brigade training talent pool. Each battalion, based on its own training situation and according to the list of the training talent pool, invited the top professional trainers from other battalions to help train in the battalion, and improved the training level of weak subjects.

According to reports, in order to further give full play to the efficiency of talent use, the brigade also extended the scope of talent resource sharing to political work, maintenance and support and other fields, and organized elite soldiers from different combat positions to give lectures and share experiences on stage in the form of business lectures and military camp open classes, helping officers and men broaden their work horizons and open up their training ideas.

"The brigade promotes the flow and sharing of talent resources through various means, and the officers and men are more and more confident in striving to be the vanguard in winning the battle." Captain Guo of the Second Battalion told the author that recently they and the backbones of the First Battalion organized by the First Battalion have worked together to tackle key problems around the next stage of collaborative training and jointly discussed training plans, and a number of training measures have been optimized and improved.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381980.html

跳出装备说明书，陆军某旅突破装备固有操作研创防卫新战法

来源：解放军报 作者：张晓彤 杨子毅 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-22

"跳"出装备说明书之后……

■张晓彤 杨子毅

前不久，大漠戈壁，黄沙飞扬。模拟训练显示屏上，一行行数据平稳跳动。

在陆军某旅指挥所防卫分队下士肖炜耀眼中，这些看似平常的数据，有着不一样的意义——战友们连续奋战几个月，新战法探索终于有了突破！

此前的一次对抗训练中，为防范蓝方火力打击，上级命令红方立即转移阵地。谁知，数十秒后，蓝方火力呼啸而至，红方指挥所还没来得及反应，就被判定人员”阵亡”。

训练结束，盯着导演部发来的对抗战报，防卫分队杨队长皱着眉头，久久不语。

痛定思痛，杨队长结合复盘数据分析检讨：”随指挥所一同撤收过程中，防卫分队的相关装备处于关机状态，导致指挥所防卫出现’真空期’。”

检讨反思会上，杨队长提出，现有装备操作流程有时难以适应瞬息万变的战场。为有效满足防卫作战需求，分队必须研究新流程、探索新战法。

“目前的战法，经过多次实战实训检验，有必要改变吗？”

“改变装备使用说明书上的操作流程，装备发生损坏的风险谁来承担？”

……

面对分队骨干提出的不同看法，杨队长一时间也有些犹豫。

“训练场就是战场，研究新战法就是提升战斗力。”分队邝教导员的一番话，让大家坚定了探索新战法的信心。

后来，杨队长召集技术骨干，按照”先单装后系统、先电脑模拟后实兵推演”的思路，积极探索火力突然来袭时的指挥所防卫新战法。

官兵解放思想大胆求变，从现有装备操作流程中”跳”出来，重新分析测算装备性能。为获取第一手数据，分队干部骨干天不亮就前往训练场；返回营区后，又马不停蹄地对数据进行梳理分析。

数据不达标，就逐个环节测试；结果不理想，就从头再来。工作日志上，一行行测试记录，镌刻下分队官兵的奋斗足迹。几个月的时间里，杨队长带领分队官兵反复采集、测试、模拟、实践，钻研装备快速开机、行进间部署等内容，充分挖掘装备技战术性能，探索出一套全时防卫、实时防卫的新战法。

新战法投入使用后，他们发现，分队各要素配合更加顺畅，装备效能进一步释放，有效缩短防卫预警时间，指挥所防卫水平有了明显提升。

战法研讨会上，邝教导员感慨地说：”这次探索新战法，我们跳出惯性思维，探索出了某装备性能新边界。”

“这段探索新战法的经历，对我们来说只是一个起点。”杨队长说，下一步，他们将瞄准战斗力提升，积极开拓视野、潜心钻研装备，持续探索战法创新。

Google Translation

Jumping Out of the Equipment Manual, a Certain Army Brigade Breaks Through the Inherent Operation of the Equipment and Develops a New Defense Method

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Xiaotong Yang Ziyi Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-22

After “jumping” out of the equipment manual...

■ Zhang Xiaotong Yang Ziyi

Not long ago, the desert Gobi was flying with yellow sand. On the simulated training display screen, rows of data jumped steadily.

In the eyes of Xiao Weiyao, a corporal of the defense detachment of a certain army brigade command post, these seemingly ordinary data have different meanings-the comrades have fought for several months in a row, and the exploration of new tactics has finally made a breakthrough!

In a previous confrontation training, in order to prevent the blue side’s firepower attack, the superior ordered the red side to move the position immediately. Who knew that after dozens of seconds, the blue side’s firepower roared in, and the red side’s command post was judged to be “killed” before it could react.

After the training, staring at the confrontation report sent by the director’s office, Captain Yang of the defense detachment frowned and remained silent for a long time.

After learning from the painful experience, Captain Yang combined the data analysis of the replay to review: “During the withdrawal process with the command post, the relevant equipment of the defense team was in a shutdown state, resulting in a ‘vacuum period’ in the defense of the command post.”

At the review and reflection meeting, Captain Yang pointed out that the existing equipment operation procedures are sometimes difficult to adapt to the ever-changing battlefield. In order to effectively meet the needs of defense operations, the team must study new procedures and explore new tactics.

“Is it necessary to change the current tactics after multiple actual combat and training tests?”

“If the operation procedures in the equipment manual are changed, who will bear the risk of damage to the equipment?”

Faced with the different opinions raised by the backbone of the team, Captain Yang hesitated for a while.

“The training ground is the battlefield, and studying new tactics is to improve combat effectiveness.” The words of the instructor Kuang of the team strengthened everyone’s confidence in exploring new tactics.

Later, Captain Yang convened technical backbones and actively explored new tactics for command post defense when firepower suddenly attacked according to the idea of ”first single equipment, then system, first computer simulation, then real-life simulation”.

The officers and men liberated their minds and boldly sought change, “jumping” out of the existing equipment operation process, and re-analyzing and calculating the equipment performance. In order to obtain first-hand data, the backbone cadres of the detachment went to the training ground before dawn; after returning to the camp, they immediately sorted out and analyzed the data.

If the data does not meet the standards, they will test each link; if the results are not ideal, they will start all over again. In the work log, line after line of test records are engraved with the struggle footprints of the detachment officers and men. Over a period of several months, Captain Yang led the detachment officers and men to repeatedly collect, test, simulate, and practice, delve into the rapid startup of equipment, deployment on the move, and other contents, fully explore the technical and tactical performance of equipment, and explore a set of new tactics for full-time defense and real-time defense.

After the new tactics were put into use, they found that the coordination of various elements of the detachment was smoother, the equipment efficiency was further released, the defense warning time was effectively shortened, and the defense level of the command post was significantly improved.

At the tactics seminar, Instructor Kuang said with emotion: “This time, we explored new tactics and jumped out of inertial thinking to explore new boundaries of equipment performance.” “This experience of exploring new tactics is just a starting point for us.” Captain Yang said that in the next step, they will aim to improve combat effectiveness, actively expand their horizons, concentrate on studying equipment, and continue to explore innovations in tactics.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16381979.html

第 82 集团军某旅“红三连”鼓励官兵增强”三互”自觉性主动性

来源：解放军报 作者：姜帅 孙义 刘小云 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-22

第 82 集团军某旅”红三连”鼓励官兵增强”三互”自觉性主动性——

帮战友所需 解战友之难

■姜 帅 孙 义 解放军报特约通讯员 刘小云



叶再洪绘

“多亏黄星宇的指点，我才能收获个人最好成绩。”近日，第 82 集团军某旅”红三连”组织负重越野训练，下士刘彬一改此前耐力不足问题，大步冲过终点。接下来几个课目中，不少像刘彬一样的战士，经过结对战友的帮带，成绩也都有了明显进步。

训练场上的可喜一幕，是该连鼓励官兵自主结对帮带呈现出的新变化。该连干部赵普说：”主动帮战友所需、自觉解战友之难，很多问题不需干部骨干操心就能解决。”

谈起连队的这项举措，还要从一名新排长的转变说起。

当时，新排长余聪从院校毕业来到连队，由于缺乏基层经验，他开展工作接连”碰壁”。二级上士班长铁英杰看出余聪的焦急不安，主动与他结成对子，帮助他尽快适应环境、进入角色。

业余时间，铁英杰带着余聪熟悉连队发展情况、管理方式和官兵特点，同时为他传授组训经验、带兵方法、谈心技巧。在此过程中，余聪得知铁英杰虽然装备维修技术过硬，但理论基础薄弱，便结合自己在军校所学知识，帮助铁英杰打牢理论功底。

铁英杰与余聪自主结对、相互促进的经历，让该连干部对连队长期以来开展的互学、互帮、互教”三互”活动有了新的认识：以往，”三互”小组成员多由各班排根据兵龄长短、强弱互补、新老搭配来确定，这一组合方式看似合理，可作用发挥有时并不理想。

对此，他们专门组织了一次问卷调查，不少官兵道出真实想法：”多数官兵进行结对帮带，都是在对方遇到困难或提出需求时才会提供帮助，缺乏主动靠上去关心战友的意识”“有时候遇到问题，想请教其他排的专业骨干，又担心与自己在’三互’小组中结对的战友有意见而只能作罢”……

针对这些问题，该连党支部决定，发挥官兵主观能动性，打破班排建制限制，在全连范围内展开自主结对，鼓励大家发挥自身优长，向需要帮助的战友伸出援手。干部骨干利用点名、连务会等时机，对主动帮带战友的官兵提出表扬，并将结对帮带情况纳入每季度”双争”评比，激励大家共同进步。

这一举措推行后，结对帮带的老传统焕发出新活力。没有硬性规定、无需强行指派，只要战友有困难，大家都会主动提供帮助。

去年 9 月，三排下士任凯调整至二排担任班长，虽然军事素质过硬，但他遇事容易急躁。久而久之，班里战士对他产生不满情绪。

一次，三排排长孙富豪偶然听到任凯所在班战士发牢骚。凭借对任凯的了解，孙富豪主动找到他结成对子，结合自身经验传授带兵方法，教他冷静处事、耐心倾听。

在孙富豪的帮带下，任凯逐渐改掉了”老毛病”，日常工作中非常注意与大家的沟通方式，渐渐与班里战士打成一片，整个班建设水平跨入连队前列。

“以前，大家认为只要帮带好自己’三互’小组的成员即可。现在，不分班排组别，只要我能帮到你，就主动靠上前，连队形成了’我为人人、人人为我’的良好氛围。”赵普告诉笔者，自主结对帮带活动开展后，连队官兵更愿意主动作为，更关心身边战友，帮带内容也从军事训练、专业技能延伸至个人考学培训和兴趣爱好等方面。

学历高的新兵与有意愿学历升级的军士结对，帮助补习文化知识；班长骨干主动结对新选晋的军士，帮助提高教学组训能力；连队干部一心为有特长的战士搭建展示平台，创造成长机会……在一次次主动帮带、相互促进中，官兵能力特长有效发挥，短板弱项得到及时弥补，连队凝聚力向心力不断增强。

据了解，该连开展自主结对帮带活动以来，官兵们争先创优、团结奋进意识更强了，战备训练、比武竞赛、作风建设等方面成绩都较以往有了明显提升。今年第一季度，5 人在旅里组织的创破纪录比武中取得前三名，全连基础课目考核优良率超过 80%。

Google Translation

The “Red Third Company” of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Encourages Officers and Men to Enhance Their “Three Mutual” Consciousness and Initiative

Source: PLA Daily Author: Jiang Shuai Sun Yi Liu Xiaoyun Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-22

The “Red Third Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army encourages officers and men to enhance their “three mutual” consciousness and initiative——

Help comrades in need and solve their difficulties

■ Jiang Shuai Sun Yi PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liu Xiaoyun

Drawing by Ye Zaihong

“Thanks to Huang Xingyu’s guidance, I can achieve my best personal results.” Recently, the “Red Third Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized a cross-country training with weights. Corporal Liu Bin changed his previous problem of insufficient endurance and strode across the finish line. In the next few subjects, many soldiers like Liu Bin have made significant progress in their performance after being helped by their paired comrades.

A gratifying scene on the training ground is the new change presented by the company’s encouragement of officers and men to pair up and help each other on their own. Zhao Pu, a cadre of the company, said: “Take the initiative to help comrades and consciously solve their difficulties. Many problems can be solved without the cadres and backbones worrying about them.”

Talking about this measure of the company, we have to start with the transformation of a new platoon leader.

At that time, the new platoon leader Yu Cong graduated from the academy and came to the company. Due to his lack of grassroots experience, he repeatedly “hit a wall” in his work. Second-class sergeant squad leader Tie Yingjie saw Yu Cong’s anxiety and took the initiative to pair him up to help him adapt to the environment and get into the role as soon as possible.

In his spare time, Tie Yingjie took Yu Cong to familiarize himself with the development of the company, management methods and characteristics of officers and men, and at the same time taught him training experience, leading methods, and talking skills. In the process, Yu Cong learned that although Tie Yingjie had strong equipment maintenance skills, his theoretical foundation was weak, so he combined the knowledge he learned in the military academy to help Tie Yingjie lay a solid theoretical foundation.

Tie Yingjie and Yu Cong’s experience of pairing up and promoting each other has given the company’s cadres a new understanding of the “three mutual” activities of mutual learning, mutual help and mutual teaching that the company has been carrying out for a long time: in the past, the members of the “three mutual” group were mostly determined by each squad and platoon based on the length of service, complementary strengths and weaknesses, and the combination of the old and the new. This combination method seems reasonable, but the effect is sometimes not ideal.

In this regard, they specially organized a questionnaire survey, and many officers and men expressed their true thoughts: “Most officers and men will only provide help when the other party encounters difficulties or makes demands, and lack the awareness of actively approaching and caring for their comrades.” “Sometimes when encountering problems, I want to consult the professional backbones of other platoons, but I am worried that the comrades who are paired with me in the “three mutual” group will have opinions and can only give up.” ...

In response to these problems, the company’s party branch decided to give full play to the subjective initiative of officers and men, break the restrictions of the squad and platoon system,

and carry out autonomous pairing throughout the company, encouraging everyone to give full play to their own strengths and lend a hand to comrades in need. The backbone cadres use opportunities such as roll call and company affairs meetings to praise the officers and men who take the initiative to help their comrades, and include the pairing and helping situation in the quarterly "double competition" evaluation to encourage everyone to make progress together.

After the implementation of this measure, the old tradition of pairing and helping has been revitalized. There are no rigid regulations and no need for forced assignment. As long as the comrades have difficulties, everyone will take the initiative to provide help.

Last September, Ren Kai, a corporal from the third platoon, was transferred to the second platoon as a squad leader. Although he has excellent military qualities, he is easily impatient when encountering things. Over time, the soldiers in the class became dissatisfied with him.

Once, Sun Fuhao, the platoon leader of the third platoon, accidentally heard the soldiers in Ren Kai's class complaining. With his understanding of Ren Kai, Sun Fuhao took the initiative to find him to pair up, combined with his own experience to teach him how to lead soldiers, and taught him to be calm and listen patiently.

With the help of Sun Fuhao, Ren Kai gradually got rid of his "old bad habits". He paid great attention to the way of communicating with everyone in his daily work, and gradually became one with the soldiers in the class. The level of the entire class construction has entered the forefront of the company.

"In the past, everyone thought that as long as they could help the members of their own "three mutual" group, they would be fine. Now, regardless of the class or platoon group, as long as I can help you, I will take the initiative to step forward, and the company has formed a good atmosphere of "I am for everyone, everyone is for me." Zhao Pu told the author that after the autonomous pairing and helping activities were conducted, the company's officers and men were more willing to take the initiative and care more about their comrades around them. The content of the help also extended from military training and professional skills to personal examination training and hobbies.

New recruits with high academic qualifications are paired with sergeants who are willing to upgrade their academic qualifications to help them learn cultural knowledge; squad leaders and backbones take the initiative to pair up with newly selected sergeants to help improve their teaching and training capabilities; company cadres are dedicated to building a display platform for soldiers with special skills and creating growth opportunities... In the process of active assistance and mutual promotion, the officers and men' abilities and specialties are effectively exerted, their shortcomings are promptly made up, and the company's cohesion and centripetal force are constantly enhanced.

It is understood that since the company conducted the autonomous pairing and assistance activities, the officers and men have a stronger sense of striving for excellence and unity and progress, and

their achievements in combat readiness training, competitions, and style construction have been significantly improved compared with the past. In the first quarter of this year, 5 people won the top three in the record-breaking competition organized by the brigade, and the excellent rate of basic course assessment in the whole company exceeded 80%.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16382250.html

军某旅某营持续开展”睡前半小时”读书活动，引导官兵爱上读书学习

来源：解放军报 作者：郑隆海 连源 朱凯 陈岩 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-23

编者按 阅读是人类获取知识、启智增慧、培养道德的重要途径。在世界军事竞争日益激烈的今天，培养造就堪当强军重任的高素质专业化新型军事人才，离不开读书学习，必须依靠读书学习。

4 年前，陆军某旅某营开展”睡前半小时”读书活动，旨在引导官兵爱上读书学习。经过 4 年的坚持，该营官兵逐步养成了读书习惯，增长了见识和能力，经历了成长与蜕变。

在世界读书日来临之际，来自该营的战士郑隆海，与我们分享了发生在他身边的读书故事，希望能对大家有所启发。

每天半小时，让改变发生

■陆军某旅某营战士 郑隆海

“读书是一个好习惯，一定要坚持下去！”听着台上战友分享自己的心得体会，我不由得想起前任教导员连源的叮嘱。

说实话，以前提到读书，我和一些战友都感到头疼，总觉得有那闲工夫不如打游戏、刷短视频。但现在，我们营的读书氛围越来越浓厚，更多的战友把读书当成了一种精神享受。

改变，发生在连教导员上任之后。



在野外驻训期间，该营官兵分享读书体会。彭志富 摄

听班长说，连教导员非常喜欢读书，报到当天，光书就带了满满两大箱。

为了鼓励大家读书，营里专门翻新了图书室，采购了桌椅，努力营造温馨的学习环境。刚开始，大家积极性很高，然而新鲜劲儿一过，安心读书学习的战友所剩无几。

“平时训练任务那么重，没有时间和精力看书”“部队生活节奏快，很难静下心来”……听起来，理由好像很充分。

“哪怕一天挤出半小时，读几页书，只要坚持下去，必定积少成多、积沙成塔，积跬步以至千里。”这天，教导员提议开展”睡前半小时”读书活动，除了夜训和特殊情况外，每人每天利用睡前半个小时读书学习，每月举办一次读书分享会，得到了营党委的批准。

起初，不少人有”迎检”心态，故意在书上留下一些痕迹，我就是这样。后来，听了战友黄嘉威的读书分享，才改变了态度。

黄嘉威是某连的训练尖子，以前也不怎么爱读书。然而，一次备战比武，他不小心拉伤了膝部韧带。此时距离比武不到 20 天，黄嘉威不得不中断训练、退出备战。

那段时间，黄嘉威情绪低落，躺在病床上不愿搭理任何人，甚至萌生退伍的想法。教导员前来探望时，特意带了一本《平凡的世界》，希望黄嘉威能从主人公身上汲取力量。不过，彼时的他并未听到心里去。

一天，百无聊赖的黄嘉威，随手翻开这本书，很快被里面的故事吸引了，主人公不屈从命运、努力奋斗改变人生的经历，让他产生强烈共鸣。在那之后，他重拾信心，身体康复后刻苦训练。再次走上某专业比武场，他勇夺第一名，并荣立三等功。

自此，黄嘉威爱上了阅读，专门在床头柜里放了几本书，每天睡前拿出来读一读，渐渐成为读书分享会的”常客”。

我和黄嘉威的成长经历不同，但与书结缘的过程却很相似。刚入伍时，因为身体素质较弱，我的体能训练成绩一直比较靠后，我一度认为自己不是当兵的料。消沉之际，黄嘉威递给我一本书——《钢铁是怎样炼成的》。

“我们的人生就应该像保尔·柯察金那样，在逆境中不屈不挠、勇于追梦！”黄嘉威以自身经历告诉我，读书真的可以改变一个人。我将信将疑，抱着试试看的想法，有样学样地读了起来。

慢慢地，我也爱上了阅读，床头柜里的书换了一本又一本，其中就有体能训练方面的，让我受益匪浅。

看的书多了，眼界也变宽了。”营里有趣的事和先进战友的事迹，为啥不写出来呢？”一天，我突发奇想，开始了写作，还在媒体上发表了几篇文章。

没想到，这在营里引发了热议。有的战友打趣道：”我们中间还藏着一个作家呢，高低得给他颁个奖！”

说者无意，听者有心。教导员萌生了一个想法：每季度结合官兵日常读书学习表现、读书笔记展评等情况，评选”读书之星”，并颁发证书和奖品。

为了让大家更好理解读书的意义，教导员专门组织了一次教育，有一句话令人印象深刻：”读书是私事，但对军人来说，又不仅仅是私事，它事关官兵能力素质提升、事关部队战斗力建设质效。无论建设学习型军营，还是建成世界一流军队，都需要我们把读书当作一种生活方式。”

此后，营连主官以身作则，主动推荐好书，分享读书体会，引领读书风尚。从”要我读”到”我要读”，越来越多的官兵开始自觉读书学习。

某连战士张赛，以前一看书就犯困。有段时间，他把一本《孙子兵法》摆在床头，战友们见了直摇头。

其实，张赛一开始也看不懂。怎么办？他说，就一个字——”钻”。利用睡前半小时，他一边看一边查注释，不时在笔记本上写写画画。等看完了《孙子兵法》，他又找来一些兵器类的图书继续读。

那年，张赛转岗，投入新装备研究。他惊喜地发现，此前养成的读书习惯，让他学理论更快，几个月就啃完了厚厚一摞专业教材。专业集训时，他运用积累的知识破解了不少训练难题，并入选了单位专业人才库。

从文学作品到科普读物，再到专业书籍，在张赛的示范带动下，不少战友的读书选择悄然发生改变。通过读书，大家学习新知识、掌握新技能、实现新进步，一些战士成长为连队专业能手和管理骨干。

如今，我们的读书时间也突破了”睡前半小时”的局限。漫步营区，经常能看到这样的情景——训练间隙，三五战友聚在一起讨论战史战例；周末休息，大家放下手机，在书海里畅游……

（毛英椿、解放军报特约通讯员李健整理）

亲历者说

点燃读书学习的星火

■陆军某旅某营干部 连 源

书山有路勤为径，学海无涯苦作舟。我们倡导”睡前半小时”读书活动，并每月举办一次读书分享会，就是希望官兵养成喜欢读书、热爱学习的好习惯。

刚开始，很多人对此表示不理解：为什么学校老师用了那么长时间都不一定做到的事，你一个基层带兵人却坚持做呢？因为我相信，开卷有益、星火燎原，日拱一卒、功不唐捐。

当然，最直接的原因是，我希望让官兵走出”一人一机一世界”，到知识的海洋里遨游。大家知道，智能手机使用管理，一直是基层工作的重点和难点。尤其是与此有关的违规违纪问题的发生，着实让人头疼。值得注意的是，即使按规定使用智能手机，一些年轻官兵也将大量时间花费在打游戏、刷短视频上。以过来人的角度看，这并不利于官兵成长进步、健康发展。

人的大脑是用进废退的。一个人如果不经常学习充电、汲取新的知识，能力就会在低水平徘徊甚至出现倒退。而读书，恰恰可以有效防止和解决这个问题。

读书学习的过程就是提升能力素养的过程。我也许做不到让每名官兵都爱上读书、爱上学习，但如果通过”睡前半小时”、读书分享会等活动，能让一部分人产生并保持这种热爱，我的努力就有价值，就没有白费。

4 年前，我们点燃了读书学习的星火；4 年后，这星火越燃越旺。随着”睡前半小时”和读书分享会等活动的常态开展，整个营出现了可喜变化：一是自发买书的官兵越来越多；二是大家的阅读范围不断拓展；三是很多官兵”腹有诗书气自华”，变得更加沉稳成熟了。

更令我惊喜的是，很多官兵自觉将读书学习的收获运用于练兵备战。曾经恐高的侦察兵雷淼，从书中学会了克服心理恐惧的方法，如今成为索降教练员；二级上士程关佑查阅专业书籍，研制出射击激光模拟器，提高了训练质效；战士肖杰自学计算机知识，设计了有助于优化某型装备操作的程序……

“学习力就是战斗力。”现在，我越发觉得，读书学习也是练兵备战的重要一环，它不像体能训练、专业训练那样，效果立竿见影，更像是春风化雨、润物无声，在潜移默化中深刻影响官兵的价值取向、人生选择和能力素质。

当今世界军事领域的竞争，说到底是人才的竞争。打赢未来战争，必须培养懂联合、知实战、会打仗的高素质专业化新型军事人才。人民军队依靠学习走到今天，也必将依靠学习走向未来。对基层官兵而言，就是要有坚持学习、长期学习的意识和行动。从培养读书兴趣开始，让学习成为一种习惯，不失为一种好的选择。

官兵恳谈

不只是陆军某旅某营，这些年，读书学习的氛围在大江南北座座军营越来越浓，建设学习型军营正在成为广大官兵的自觉行动。不过，说起读书学习，仍有一些问题困扰着一线带兵人。我们邀请两位基层干部，请他们谈谈自己的认识和做法。

读书时间从何而来

■新疆军区英塔尔边防连干部 朱 凯

“没有时间”，是很多基层官兵拒绝读书的主要理由。所以，推动读书学习成为常态，必须保证官兵有时间读书。那么，读书时间从何而来？

用好官兵自主支配时间是重点。法定节假日、周末、非夜训日的晚上等，这些可以由官兵自行安排的时间，算起来并不少。在日常工作中，要尽量避免对这些时间的侵占，提醒官兵在处理完个人事务后，抽出时间看看书。无论几十分钟，还是三两个小时，只要开卷展读，就会有所收获。

除了整块时间，还要充分利用好训练间隙、睡前饭后等碎片时间。时间碎片化并不等于知识碎片化，每次抓紧读上几页，长期积累下来也会有不小的阅读量。

一位古人说：”苟能发奋自立，则家塾可读书，即旷野之地，热闹之场，亦可读书，负薪牧豕，皆可读书。”这告诉我们，如果一个人真正想读书、爱读书，他总能找到读书的时间，因为时间就像海绵里的水，挤一挤总是有的。

（刘欣雨整理）

所读之书如何选择

■海军某部某连干部 陈 岩

先有读书的兴趣，才有阅读的热爱。因此，在官兵形成阅读习惯之前，引导他们读什么样的书，显得十分重要。所谓”开卷有益”，如果官兵们不爱”开卷”，读书的好处自然无从谈起。

除了有关党的创新理论、纪律规矩等必读书目，我给连队官兵推荐以下三类书：

一是技能提升类。与演讲口才相关的书，实用性、操作性很强，官兵们比较爱读，收获立竿见影。此外，企业管理、心理学等方面的书，特别适合班长骨干阅读，里面的知识方法能帮助他们提高工作能力。

二是人文社科类。主要是有助于培塑正确”三观”的书，比如《低姿匍匐》《人生》等。历史书籍和名人传记也不错，官兵们读了能从中明辨是非曲直、汲取经验教训，校正人生的方向。

三是党史军史战史类。比如《星火燎原》《大决战》《抗日战争》《朝鲜战争》等，让官兵增长军事知识的同时，更加清晰了解我党我军不平凡的奋斗历程，从而坚定从军报国信念。

Google Translation

A Battalion of a Certain Brigade of the Army Continues to Carry Out the “Half an Hour before Bedtime” Reading Activity To Guide Officers and Men to Fall in Love with Reading and Learning

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Longhai Lian Yuan Zhu Kai Chen Yan Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-23

Editor's note Reading is an important way for humans to acquire knowledge, enlighten wisdom, and cultivate morality. In today's increasingly fierce world military competition, cultivating high-quality and professional new military talents capable of strengthening the army is inseparable from reading and learning, and must rely on reading and learning.

Four years ago, a battalion of a certain brigade of the army conducted the "half an hour before bedtime" reading activity to guide officers and men to fall in love with reading and learning. After four years of persistence, the officers and men of the battalion gradually developed a habit of reading, increased their knowledge and abilities, and experienced growth and transformation.

On the occasion of World Book Day, Zheng Longhai, a soldier from the battalion, shared with us the reading stories that happened around him, hoping to inspire everyone.

Half an hour a day, let the change happen

■Zheng Longhai, a soldier from a battalion of a brigade of the Army

"Reading is a good habit, and you must stick to it!" Listening to the comrades on the stage sharing their experiences, I couldn't help but think of the advice of the former instructor Lian Yuan.

To be honest, when it comes to reading, some of my comrades and I feel a headache, always thinking that it is better to play games and watch short videos if we have that free time. But now, the reading atmosphere in our battalion is getting stronger and stronger, and more comrades regard reading as a spiritual enjoyment.

The change happened after the company instructor took office.

During the field training, the officers and men of the battalion shared their reading experiences. Photo by Peng Zhifu

I heard from the squad leader that the company instructor likes reading very much. On the day of reporting, he brought two full boxes of books.

In order to encourage everyone to read, the battalion specially renovated the library, purchased tables and chairs, and worked hard to create a warm learning environment. At the beginning, everyone was very enthusiastic, but after the novelty wore off, there were few comrades who were willing to study and study at ease.

"The training tasks are so heavy that I don't have the time and energy to read books." "The pace of life in the army is fast and it's hard to calm down." It sounds like the reasons are very sufficient.

"Even if you squeeze out half an hour a day to read a few pages of a book, as long as you stick to it, you will definitely accumulate a lot, accumulate sand into a tower, and accumulate small steps to a thousand miles." On this day, the instructor proposed to carry out the "half an hour before

bedtime" reading activity. Except for night training and special circumstances, everyone uses half an hour before bedtime to read and study every day, and holds a book sharing meeting every month, which was approved by the battalion party committee.

At first, many people had a "welcoming inspection" mentality and deliberately left some marks on the book. I was like this. Later, I changed my attitude after listening to my comrade Huang Jiawei's book sharing.

Huang Jiawei is a top trainer in a company, and he didn't like reading much before. However, in preparation for a competition, he accidentally strained his knee ligament. At this time, less than 20 days before the competition, Huang Jiawei had to interrupt training and withdraw from preparation.

During that time, Huang Jiawei was in a low mood, lying on the hospital bed and unwilling to talk to anyone, and even had the idea of retiring. When the instructor came to visit, he brought a copy of "Ordinary World" specifically, hoping that Huang Jiawei could draw strength from the protagonist. However, he did not take it to heart at that time.

One day, Huang Jiawei, who was bored, flipped through the book casually and was quickly attracted by the story in it. The protagonist's experience of not succumbing to fate and working hard to change his life resonated strongly with him. After that, he regained his confidence and trained hard after his physical recovery. He won the first place and won the third-class merit again when he stepped onto a professional competition field.

Since then, Huang Jiawei has fallen in love with reading. He put a few books in the bedside table and took them out to read every day before going to bed. Gradually, he became a "regular" at the book sharing meeting.

Huang Jiawei and I had different growth experiences, but the process of becoming attached to books was very similar. When I first joined the army, because of my weak physical fitness, my physical training results were always relatively backward. I once thought that I was not suitable for being a soldier. When I was depressed, Huang Jiawei handed me a book - "How the Steel Was Tempered".

"Our life should be like Paul Korchagin, unyielding in adversity and courageous in pursuing dreams!" Huang Jiawei told me from his own experience that reading can really change a person. I was skeptical, and with the idea of giving it a try, I started reading like him.

Slowly, I also fell in love with reading. The books in the bedside table were replaced one after another, including those on physical training, which benefited me a lot.

Reading more books broadened my horizons. "Why don't I write about the interesting things in the camp and the deeds of advanced comrades?" One day, I suddenly had an idea and started writing, and published several articles in the media.

Unexpectedly, this caused heated discussions in the camp. Some comrades joked: “There is a writer hidden among us, we should give him an award!”

The speaker is unintentional, but the listener is attentive. The instructor came up with an idea: every quarter, based on the soldiers’ daily reading and learning performance, reading notes exhibition and evaluation, etc., select “Reading Stars” and issue certificates and prizes.

In order to make everyone better understand the meaning of reading, the instructor organized a special education. There is a sentence that is impressive: “Reading is a private matter, but for soldiers, it is not just a private matter. It is related to the improvement of officers’ and men’ ability and quality, and the quality and effectiveness of the troops’ combat effectiveness. Whether building a learning-oriented barracks or building a world-class army, we need to regard reading as a way of life.”

Since then, the battalion and company commanders have set an example, actively recommended good books, shared reading experiences, and led the reading trend. From “I have to read” to “I want to read”, more and more officers and men began to read and study consciously.

Zhang Sai, a soldier in a certain company, used to feel sleepy when he read. For a while, he put a copy of “The Art of War” on the bedside, and his comrades shook their heads when they saw it.

In fact, Zhang Sai couldn’t understand it at first. What to do? He said, just one word - “drill”. In the half hour before bedtime, he read and checked the annotations, writing and drawing in his notebook from time to time. After finishing “The Art of War”, he found some books on weapons to continue reading.

That year, Zhang Sai changed his job and devoted himself to the research of new equipment. He was pleasantly surprised to find that the reading habit he had developed before made him learn theory faster, and he finished a thick stack of professional textbooks in a few months. During the professional training, he used the accumulated knowledge to solve many training problems and was selected into the unit’s professional talent pool.

From literary works to popular science books, and then to professional books, under the demonstration and drive of Zhang Sai, the reading choices of many comrades have quietly changed. Through reading, everyone learns new knowledge, masters new skills, and achieves new progress. Some soldiers have grown into professional experts and management backbones of the company.

Today, our reading time has also broken through the limitation of “half an hour before bedtime”. Walking around the camp, you can often see such scenes - during training breaks, three or five comrades gather together to discuss war history and examples; on weekends, everyone puts down their mobile phones and swims in the sea of books...

(Compiled by Mao Yingchun and Li Jian, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily)

Witnesses say

Ignite the spark of reading and learning

■ Lian Yuan, a cadre of a battalion of a certain brigade of the Army

There is a path to the mountain of books, and diligence is the path; there is no end to the sea of learning, and hard work is the boat. We advocate the "half an hour before bedtime" reading activity and hold a book sharing meeting every month, hoping that officers and men will develop a good habit of liking to read and love learning.

At the beginning, many people expressed their incomprehension: Why do you, a grassroots leader, insist on doing something that schoolteachers may not be able to do after so long? Because I believe that reading is beneficial, sparks will set the prairie on fire, and every day will be a step forward, and the work will not be in vain.

Of course, the most direct reason is that I hope to let officers and men get out of the "one person, one device, one world" and swim in the ocean of knowledge. As everyone knows, the management of smartphone use has always been the focus and difficulty of grassroots work. In particular, the occurrence of violations of rules and regulations related to this is really a headache. It is worth noting that even if smartphones are used according to regulations, some young officers and men spend a lot of time playing games and watching short videos. From the perspective of those who have experienced it, this is not conducive to the growth, progress and healthy development of officers and men.

The human brain is used and lost. If a person does not often learn and recharge, and acquire new knowledge, his ability will linger at a low level or even regress. Reading can effectively prevent and solve this problem.

The process of reading and learning is the process of improving ability and literacy. I may not be able to make every officer and soldier fall in love with reading and learning, but if through activities such as "half an hour before bed" and book sharing sessions, I can make some people develop and maintain this love, my efforts will be valuable and not in vain.

Four years ago, we ignited the spark of reading and learning; four years later, this spark is burning more and more vigorously. With the regular implementation of activities such as "half an hour before bedtime" and book sharing sessions, the entire battalion has seen gratifying changes: first, more and more officers and men spontaneously buy books; second, everyone's reading range is constantly expanding; third, many officers and men are "reading poetry and books" and have become calmer and more mature.

What surprised me even more was that many officers and men consciously applied the gains from reading and learning to training and preparation. Lei Miao, a scout who used to be afraid of heights, learned how to overcome psychological fear from books and now becomes a rappelling instructor; Second Sergeant Cheng Guanyou consulted professional books and developed a shooting laser

simulator to improve the quality and effectiveness of training; Soldier Xiao Jie self-taught computer knowledge and designed a program that helps optimize the operation of a certain type of equipment...

“Learning ability is combat effectiveness.” Now, I feel more and more that reading and learning is also an important part of training and preparation. It is not like physical training and professional training, which have immediate effects. It is more like a spring breeze and rain, moistening things silently, and profoundly affecting the value orientation, life choices and ability quality of officers and men in a subtle way.

The competition in the military field in today’s world is, after all, a competition for talents. To win future wars, we must cultivate high-quality, professional new military talents who understand joint operations, actual combat, and can fight. The People’s Army has relied on learning to get to where it is today, and it will also rely on learning to move forward into the future. For grassroots officers and men, it is necessary to have the awareness and action of persisting in learning and long-term learning. Starting from cultivating an interest in reading, making learning a habit is a good choice.

Officers and men talk

Not only in a certain brigade and a certain battalion of the Army, in recent years, the atmosphere of reading and learning has become increasingly strong in military camps across the country, and building learning-oriented military camps is becoming a conscious action of the majority of officers and men. However, when it comes to reading and learning, there are still some problems that bother front-line leaders. We invited two grassroots cadres to talk about their understanding and practices.

Where does reading time come from

■ Zhu Kai, a cadre of the Yingtal Border Defense Company of the Xinjiang Military Command [District]

“No time” is the main reason why many grassroots officers and men refuse to read. Therefore, to promote reading and learning to become a normal practice, it is necessary to ensure that officers and men have time to read. So, where does reading time come from?

Making good use of the time that officers and men can control on their own is the key. Legal holidays, weekends, evenings on non-night training days, etc., these can be arranged by officers and men themselves, which is not a small amount. In daily work, we should try to avoid encroaching on these times and remind officers and men to take time to read books after handling personal affairs. Whether it is dozens of minutes or three or two hours, as long as you open the book and read, you will gain something.

In addition to the whole block of time, we should also make full use of fragmented time such as training intervals, before going to bed and after meals. Fragmentation of time does not mean

fragmentation of knowledge. If you read a few pages every time, you will have a considerable amount of reading in the long run.

An ancient said: “If you can work hard and be independent, you can read at home, in the wilderness, in a busy place, and you can read while carrying firewood and herding pigs.” This tells us that if a person really wants to read and loves to read, he can always find time to read, because time is like water in a sponge, and there is always time if you squeeze it.

(Compiled by Liu Xinyu)

How to choose the books to read

■ Chen Yan, a cadre of a certain company of a certain naval unit

First, there is an interest in reading, and then there is a love of reading. Therefore, before the officers and men form a reading habit, it is very important to guide them to read what kind of books. As the saying goes, “Reading is beneficial”. If the officers and men do not like to “read”, the benefits of reading are naturally out of the question.

In addition to the must-read books on the party’s innovative theories, disciplines and rules, I recommend the following three types of books to the company’s officers and men:

First, skill improvement. Books related to speech and eloquence are very practical and operational. Officers and men like to read them and gain immediate results. In addition, books on business management, psychology, etc. are especially suitable for squad leaders and backbones to read. The knowledge and methods in them can help them improve their work ability.

Second, humanities and social sciences. They are mainly books that help to cultivate the correct “three views”, such as “Crawling Low” and “Life”. Historical books and celebrity biographies are also good. Officers and men can distinguish right from wrong, learn lessons and correct the direction of life after reading them.

Third, party history, military history, and war history. For example, “Sparks Spreading Across the Land”, “The Decisive Battle”, “The War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression”, “The Korean War”, etc., allow officers and men to increase their military knowledge while having a clearer understanding of the extraordinary struggle of our party and army, thereby strengthening their belief in joining the army and serving the country.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16382243.html

第七十四集团军某旅打造装备研用挖潜队伍

来源：解放军报 作者：陈典宏 许浩杰 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-04-23

第七十四集团军某旅打造装备研用挖潜队伍——

飞行训练场走来”多能团队”

■解放军报记者 陈典宏 特约通讯员 许浩杰

风起云涌，铁翼飞旋。

近日，迎着绵绵春雨，记者走进第 74 集团军某旅训练场，见证了一场多机型飞行训练。面对复杂气象条件，飞行员紧盯空情变化，驾驶战机搏击长空，按计划完成预定训练课目。

“让战鹰飞出’向战加速度’，既离不开飞行员的苦练精飞，也离不开旅装备研用’多能团队’对战机各项性能的持续挖潜。”该旅领导告诉记者，近年来，随着多型战机陆续列装部队，该旅遴选培养相关专业理论尖子、教学尖子、组训尖子，打造了一支集研究、教学、组训于一体的装备研用”多能团队”。他们围绕理论研究、装备挖潜、组训创新、备课示教等展开攻关，着力提升飞行训练质效。

空中，激战正酣；塔台里，指令奔流。接到”编组前出突破’敌’雷达阵地”命令后，飞行员们迅速操纵战机变换阵型，采取低空突防战术，向目标地域发起突击……

战机起落间，大量飞行数据汇聚塔台。某机房里，”多能团队”成员正操作电脑收集数据并展开分析。记者了解到，通过分析比对近几次训练数据变化，他们发现了飞行员训练中存在的技术短板，并给出针对性补强措施。

“‘多能团队’不仅磨砺’老剑法’，还研练’新招式’。”一名飞行参谋告诉记者，某型战机列装后，”多能团队”对战机飞控系统和火控系统展开深入研究，进一步优化操作流程、挖掘装备潜能。在他们的助力下，该型战机列装不久便完成首飞。

谈话间，记者看到两名完成训练的飞行员走进塔台，与”多能团队”成员围绕训练细节展开讨论。

“战术层面的创新离不开技术层面的支撑。”其中一名飞行员告诉记者，今年以来，为探索一项多机协同新战法，他们多次向”多能团队”请教技战术问题，并有针对性地展开专攻精练，取得明显成效。

该旅领导介绍，依托”多能团队”力量，他们探索构建”理论—技术—战术”战斗力生成链路，取得 10 余项战法训法成果，着力把装备科技优势转化为能力优势、作战优势。

夜色渐浓，星垂四野，该旅官兵转入夜间训练。航灯下，数架战机腾空而起，消失在茫茫夜空。

仰望加力奋飞的”鹰群”，记者仿佛看到，一条飞行员”能力进阶之路”正在向远方延伸……

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 74th Group Army Has Built a Team to Tap the Potential of Equipment Research and Use

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Dianhong Xu Haojie Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-04-23

A brigade of the 74th Group Army has built a team to tap the potential of equipment research and use——

A "multi-skilled team" came to the flight training ground

■ PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong Special correspondent Xu Haojie

The wind is rising and the iron wings are flying.

Recently, in the continuous spring rain, the reporter walked into the training ground of a brigade of the 74th Group Army and witnessed a multi-aircraft [helicopter] flight training. Faced with complex weather conditions, the pilots kept a close eye on the changes in the air situation, drove the combat aircraft to fight in the sky, and completed the scheduled training courses as planned.

"To make the war eagle fly at an 'accelerated speed', it is inseparable from the hard training of pilots and the continuous potential tapping of various performances of the aircraft by the 'multi-functional team' of the brigade's equipment research and application." The brigade leader told reporters that in recent years, as various types of combat aircraft have been successively equipped with troops, the brigade has selected and trained top theoretical, teaching and training experts in related majors, and created a "multi-functional team" for equipment research and application that integrates research, teaching and training. They have conducted research on theoretical research, equipment potential tapping, training innovation, lesson preparation and demonstration, and strived to improve the quality and effectiveness of flight training.

In the air, the battle is in full swing; in the tower, the instructions are running. After receiving the order to "form a group to break through the 'enemy' radar position", the pilots quickly manipulated the combat aircraft to change formations, adopted low-altitude penetration tactics, and launched an assault on the target area...

During the takeoff and landing of combat aircraft, a large amount of flight data gathered in the tower. In a certain computer room, members of the "multi-functional team" are operating computers to collect data and conduct analysis. The reporter learned that by analyzing and comparing the changes in recent training data, they found the technical shortcomings in pilot training and gave targeted reinforcement measures.

"The 'multi-skill team' not only sharpened the 'old swordsmanship', but also studied 'new moves'." A flight staff told reporters that after a certain type of aircraft was put into service, the "multi-skill team" conducted in-depth research on the fighter's flight control system and fire control system to further optimize the operating process and tap the potential of the equipment. With their help, the fighter completed its first flight shortly after it was put into service.

During the conversation, the reporter saw two pilots who had completed the training walked into the tower and discussed the details of the training with members of the "multi-skill team".

“Innovation at the tactical level is inseparable from the support at the technical level.” One of the pilots told reporters that since this year, in order to explore a new multi-aircraft coordinated tactical method, they have repeatedly asked the “multi-skill team” for technical and tactical issues, and conducted targeted specialization and refinement, achieving significant results.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that relying on the strength of the “multi-skilled team”, they explored the construction of the “theory-technology-tactics” combat power generation link, achieved more than 10 combat methods and training results, and focused on transforming the advantages of equipment technology into capability advantages and combat advantages.

As the night deepened and the stars hung in the sky, the officers and men of the brigade turned to night training. Under the navigation lights, several combat aircraft took off and disappeared into the vast night sky.

Looking up at the “eagle flock” flying with full force, the reporter seemed to see that a pilot’s “capability advancement path” was extending into the distance...

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16382457.html

第 78 集团军某旅组织基层党组织书记集训

来源：解放军报 作者：高岩泽 梁铎 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-24

第 78 集团军某旅组织基层党组织书记集训——

培养”明白人” 练强”领头雁”

■高岩泽 梁 铎

“动态分散条件下如何发挥党组织功能作用”“怎样在抓好军事训练的同时做好安全管理”……近日，第 78 集团军某旅组织基层党组织书记集训，来自基层的党组织书记齐聚一堂，分享工作心得、共研管用招法。

“提升基层全面建设水平，建强’领头雁’队伍是关键。”该旅领导介绍，他们前期调研发现，少数基层党组织书记履职时间不长、工作经验不够丰富，一定程度存在抓经常性工作招法不多、党务工作能力不强等问题，影响组织功能发挥。为此，他们组织专题集训，精心研究方案计划和授课内容，帮助基层党组织书记在集训淬火中提升履职能力，培养基层建设”明白人”。

集训中，该旅重点围绕组织建设、思想政治教育、日常管理等方面，通过授课辅导、情景模拟、实案剖析、研讨交流等方式，把”学、研、考、看、讲、练”结合起来，帮助大家掌握工作急需、抓建管用招法。其间，他们还利用集中学习、经验分享、考核评比等时机，针对基层党务工作中的重难点问题组织难题会诊、专题研讨，引导参训人员结合具体案例剖析症结、制订对策。

一次情景模拟环节中，该旅某连党支部书记郭振现场分享了”支委扩大会研究制订年度按纲建连规划”等基层党务工作经验。他结合连队具体案例，讲解流程步骤，分享心得体会。课后，参训人员纷纷表示，沉浸式学习让他们收获满满。

带着问题来，装着收获走。据了解，本次集训筹备阶段，该旅机关围绕基层党组织建设的难点堵点问题，归纳整理形成问题清单。集训开始后，他们邀请经验丰富的党员干部和业务骨干，结合自身经验分享工作做法，并将集训成果制作成册，发放到每名参训人员手中，以便他们返营后能随查随用。

“既有鲜活的情景案例，也有实用的招法传授，这次集训帮我补齐短板弱项，理清工作思路。”该旅某连新任党支部书记张驰表示，他将把集训中学到的方法运用到工作实践中，推动连队建设持续向上向好。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 78th Group Army Organized a Training Session for Grassroots Party Organization Secretaries

Source: PLA Daily Author: Gao Yanze Liang Duo Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-24

A brigade of the 78th Group Army organized a training session for grassroots party organization secretaries——

Cultivate “understanding people” and strengthen “leading geese”

■ Gao Yanze Liang Duo

“How to play the role of party organizations under dynamic dispersion conditions” “How to do a good job in safety management while doing a good job in military training”... Recently, a brigade of the 78th Group Army organized a training session for grassroots party organization secretaries. Party organization secretaries from the grassroots gathered together to share work experiences and jointly study effective strategies.

Improving the level of comprehensive grassroots construction and building a strong “leading goose” team is the key. “The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found in their previous investigation that a few grassroots party organization secretaries had not been in office for a long time and did not have rich work experience. To a certain extent, they had few methods for regular work and weak party work ability, which affected the function of the organization. To this end, they organized special training, carefully studied the plan and teaching content, and helped the grassroots party organization secretaries improve their ability to perform their duties in the training, and cultivated grassroots construction “knowledgeable people”. During the training, the brigade focused on organizational construction, ideological and political education, daily management and other aspects, and combined “learning, research, examination, watching, speaking, and practicing” through teaching and tutoring, scenario simulation, case analysis, discussion and exchange, etc.,

to help everyone master the urgent needs of work and grasp the methods of construction and management. During this period, they also took advantage of opportunities such as concentrated learning, experience sharing, and assessment and evaluation to organize problem consultations and special seminars on key and difficult issues in grassroots party work, and guide the trainees to conclude Combine specific cases to analyze the crux and formulate countermeasures.

In a scenario simulation session, Guo Zhen, secretary of a company party branch of the brigade, shared his experience in grassroots party affairs such as "the expanded branch committee meeting studies and formulates the annual company building plan according to the outline". He combined the specific cases of the company, explained the process steps, and shared his experience. After the class, the trainees said that the immersive learning made them gain a lot.

Come with questions and leave with gains. It is understood that during the preparation stage of this training, the brigade headquarters summarized and sorted out the difficult and blocked problems in the construction of grassroots party organizations to form a list of problems. After the training began, they invited experienced party members and cadres and business backbones to share their work practices based on their own experience, and made a book of the training results and distributed it to each trainee so that they can check and use it after returning to the camp.

"There are both vivid scenario cases and practical tactics. This training helped me to make up for my shortcomings and clarify my work ideas. "Zhang Chi, the new party branch secretary of a company of the brigade, said that he will apply the methods learned in the training to work practice and promote the continuous improvement of the company's construction.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16382869.html, http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16382869_2.html, and http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16382869_3.html

军营观察丨第 77 集团军某旅探索创新新兵训练模式

来源：解放军报 作者：蔡从润 李佳豪等 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-25

"新兵临时炮班"精彩亮相

■蔡从润 解放军报特约记者 李佳豪

初春，巴蜀大地披上新绿，在第 77 集团军某旅营区内，一场新修订的军事训练大纲课目示范展开。

"全班注意，开始吊装。"随着班指挥员下达口令，某炮班成员立即奔赴战位。

此时，记者看到课目示范与以往不同之处——这个炮班，从班指挥员到炮手、再到吊装手，均由新兵担任。准备器材、构设阵地、开展吊装……他们操作娴熟流畅，某型火炮徐徐展开，炮口直指云霄。

“报告，某型火箭炮弹药吊装课目完成。”随着班指挥员的声音传来，穿梭于各个战位的新兵们，迅速靠拢，昂首挺立呈一字队形列队。

“这个炮班怎么都是新兵？”面对记者的提问，该炮班所在营张教导员回答：”其实，这不是一个建制班，而是由新兵组成的临时炮班。”

谈及这个”新兵临时炮班”的来龙去脉，张教导员说：”得知旅里要组织课目示范，这几名刚下连不久的新兵个个摩拳擦掌，主动找到我，申请担负相关任务。”

“一方面，如今新兵多是大学生，知识底子厚、能力素质强，来到部队后渴望拥有展示才能的舞台，尽快崭露头角；另一方面，随着这些年我们创新探索新兵训练模式，新兵下连后，能够跑步进入战位。”张教导员介绍说，”接到这几名新兵的申请，营党委经过研究，决定将新修订的军事训练大纲中相对简单的课目示范交给他们。”

就这样，”新兵临时炮班”应运而生——得益于在新兵连时的专业课目前置训练，几名新兵很快掌握了装备操作要领。不仅如此，他们还发挥大学生士兵知识储备丰富等优势，针对示范任务绘制了详细的思维导图，将每个动作间的衔接流程精确到秒，课目完成时限大幅缩短。

“过去，大家总认为我们新兵下连后要度过’第二适应期’，难以快速进入情况、担起重担。然而事实证明，只要训练方法科学得当，我们也能很快跑步进入战位。”走下课目示范训练场，刚刚担任班指挥员的新兵唐赞打比方说，”同样是罗汉松，它既可以挺立山巅傲然风雪，也可以成为盆栽弱不禁风，区别在于人们如何定义它、培育它。”

“好一群拔节生长的’罗汉松’！”看到刚才”新兵临时炮班”行云流水般的操作，记者禁不住称赞道。

当天晚点名，一场为”新兵临时炮班”特意准备的表彰仪式在营部举行。唐赞和其他几名新兵战友被评为”新兵之星”，他们的脸上露出灿烂的笑容。

“下次遇到大项任务，我们新兵争取继续挑重担、打头阵。”唐赞自信地说。

军营观察丨第 77 集团军某旅探索创新新兵训练模式

来源：解放军报 作者：蔡从润 李佳豪等 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-25 10:12:18

第 77 集团军某旅探索创新新兵训练模式——

从”第二适应期”到”拔节成长期”

■张 军 陈俊旭 解放军报记者 张磊峰 特约记者 李佳豪



第 77 集团军某旅某连组织新兵授枪仪式。张永宏 摄

“2 分 17 秒，完成课目！”3 月下旬，一场小比武在第 77 集团军某旅火箭炮营进行。随着计时员的报告声，官兵将目光投向下连不久的新兵赖文杰。在某型火炮操作这个高难度课目比拼中，赖文杰脱颖而出，荣获季军。

晚点名时，值班员将赖文杰的照片贴上训练”龙虎榜”。记者发现，还有多名新兵光荣上榜。

“现在的新兵不容小觑。虽然他们下连时间不长，但不少人成长为某一岗位、某项任务的骨干力量。”谈及新兵们的优异成绩，该营金营长欣喜地说，”以往我们将新兵下连后的头几个月称为’第二适应期’，大家都想办法帮助他们尽快胜任岗位。随着旅队探索创新’前置训练—纳入编组—任务实践’新兵训练模式，如今，这一周期大幅缩短，’第二适应期’成为新兵的’拔节成长期’。”

下连没多久，新兵成了”神炮手”——

前置专业训练，跑步进入战位

“所谓’第二适应期’，不仅是新兵在适应连队，连队其实也在适应新兵。”过去，每逢新兵下连，某连吴连长都会感到焦虑：老兵已经离队，新兵尚不具备相应的专业能力，一些岗位出现缺位，部分课目训练不顺利。

“这时候，我们常常感到分身乏术。”某连中士彭凯煜坦言，过去新兵下连，作为老兵，一边要手把手为新兵教学，一边还要接手新兵尚不能担负的岗位职责。

下连后的一次训练，彭凯煜至今记忆犹新。营里组织实装训练，班里剩下的 6 名老兵，1 人休假，1 人在院校培训，1 人参加上级专业集训，他不得不”赶鸭子上架”，作为炮手随班参训。由于下连没几天，他对于专业知识、器材使用、装备操作一知半解，在训练中根本插不上手。”老兵们忙得团团转，而我只能在一旁干着急，心情就像是在火上烤。”彭凯煜说。

无独有偶，类似的情况在其他连队同样出现。某连王指导员说：”我们炮兵单位多人一门炮，每个人都有各自的职责分工，缺一不可。少任何一个环节，都可能影响到战斗力生成。”

“不过现在情况大不一样了。”王指导员话锋一转，他以最近一次训练为例，对记者说，”从通信兵到计算兵，从炮手到弹药手……刚下连的新兵们各司其职，确保了训练顺利进行。”

“改变源于旅队前置训练课目的探索。”彭凯煜说，作为连队的新训骨干，他和多名老兵连续几年都被派往新训机构担任专业教练员，提前对新兵开展营属武器使用、主战装备操作等多个专业课目的教学训练。他说：”新兵们在新训机构提前接受专业课目辅导，下连后自然能够与岗位实现’无缝衔接’。”

对于组训模式的改变，该旅今年首位登上训练”龙虎榜”的新兵赵永润直言”获益匪浅”——在前置训练期间，他被班长发现有担任炮手的潜力。于是，在接下来的时间里，他一边完成新兵基础训练，一边接受火炮专业理论学习、模拟装备操作等课目辅导。就这样，在新兵训练结业时，他已经基本掌握了某型火炮专业知识。下连后没多久，他就作为炮手参加实弹射击训练。在去年年终考核中，他凭借多课目优秀的成绩，如愿被旅队评为”神炮手”，登上训练”龙虎榜”。

“过去，从新兵成长为’神炮手’，没有一年半载绝对不行。”该旅领导说，这些年，随着兵员素质提升，新兵的学习能力增强，适时在新兵基础训练中前置穿插专业课目，既有助于新兵下连后尽快胜任岗位，也能稳步提升部队战斗力水平。

新兵下连后的第一个月，被定为”战备月”——

纳入行动编组，形成”肌肉记忆”

深夜时分，一阵急促的警报声打破营区的宁静，一场战备应急拉动训练展开。

“应急出动信号！”判明警报声类别后，新兵徐鑫锐立即起身穿衣、披挂装具，火速奔向库房，与战友们协力完成作战物资装载……几分钟后，他完成应急出动准备，抵达预定集结地域。

“物资齐全、流程准确，做得好！”在完成物资检查后，班长吴昭琨表扬了徐鑫锐的训练表现。徐鑫锐笑着说：”班长，我参加了这么多次编组训练，早就形成’肌肉记忆’了。”

“以往，连队通常采取以训代学的方式，让新兵在训练中循序渐进掌握课目内容。”紧接着，吴昭琨话锋一转，”然而前些年一次训练，我所在连队新兵不熟悉战备行动方案，险些影响任务进程。”

“新兵之’新’，在于他们只初步掌握了基础军事技能，想要走上战位，还有许多内容需要学习掌握。”吴昭琨向记者举例说，”以我们连队普通一兵为例，这名战士下连后不仅要尽快学习炮兵作战行动战术战法，还要掌握包括抗洪抢险、抗震救灾等在内的 10 余套行动编组方案。”

“这些年，部队执行任务更加频繁、担负使命更加多样，及时将新兵纳入行动编组已迫在眉睫！”这件事提醒该旅党委，新兵下连只是起点，帮助他们快速进入战位才是关键。

针对这一情况，该旅将新兵下连后的第一个月定为”战备月”，集中组织新兵学习战备方案、熟悉出动流程、掌握器材使用等内容，并通过训练、拉动等方式，让新兵第一时间融入各类作战编组。

作为连队步枪手，新兵蒋宇轩不仅在作战编组中担负炮阵地警戒防卫任务，同时也在应急救灾编组中担任工程器械操作手。为此，在”战备月”中，他先是被安排到警卫勤务连参加警戒专业集训，随后又被派去某地方职业学校学习挖掘器械操作。

此举带来的效果立竿见影。在学成归队后不久，旅队驻地周边某县发生地震。所幸灾情影响不大，该旅未接到参与抗震救灾任务的命令。不过，以此为契机，旅里组织了一场抗震救灾应急比武。比武现场，蒋宇轩操作工程器械和战友们同台竞技，最终脱颖而出，以课目第三名的好成绩，登上训练”龙虎榜”。

站在训练”龙虎榜”前回忆此事，蒋宇轩深有感触地说：”不管是新兵还是老兵，只要穿上这身军装，就要随时做好遂行各项任务的准备。”

“新兵兼职岗”设立后，一大批新兵毛遂自荐——

任务实践牵引，自信走上前台

周末，走进该旅某营俱乐部，一堂机械设计理论授课正在如火如荼进行。毕业于某知名大学机械工程专业的新兵陈勇，作为教练员站在讲台上，向台下战友讲授相关专业知识。台下，官兵们聚精会神地听课、做笔记。

陈勇能成为教练员，是因为有着过硬的专业能力。他具备机械设计特长，下连后不久就担任”训练器材技术革新员”。陈勇不负众望，在随后 3 个月内完成某型装备辅助连接杆设计，并凭借这项小发明，一举将该型装备展开课目训练时间大幅缩短，因此登上训练”龙虎榜”。

“如今的新兵自我意识强，都希望能尽快崭露头角，在连队发光发热。”谈及陈勇”训练器材技术革新小组组长”头衔的由来，该旅领导向记者介绍，”针对这一特点，从下连伊始，我们就结合新兵们的专业特长、兴趣爱好，在营连设置多个’新兵兼职岗’，并赋予相应任务职责，以此为他们搭建施展才能的舞台。”

事情还要从去年初新兵下连讲起。该旅人力资源科王干事说，旅里组织问卷调查，询问新兵”下连后感到最不适应的事情是什么”。本以为新兵大多会选择”想家”“不适应高强度训练”，没想到，超过半数新兵给出的答案是”在连队没有存在感”。

某连新兵唐赞坦言：”如果怕离家、怕吃苦，就不会选择当兵。相比在训练场上流血流汗，更让我感到苦恼的，是连队有时候把我们新兵当成’透明人’。”他在随后的座谈中举例说，

一次连队组织某新战法试训，得知消息后，他欣然报名，没想到却被骨干以”担心新兵受伤”为由拒绝。对此，唐赞有些苦恼：”我们新兵不是’娇弱花朵’，别总把我们关在’温室大棚’里。”

自”新兵兼职岗”设立后，一大批新兵毛遂自荐走上前台。在该旅训练专修室，入伍前曾在一家互联网公司工作的新兵樊一江，正领衔该旅软件开发小组，对某系统进行升级；在游泳训练中心，拥有国家二级运动员资质的新兵赵永润正带领补差队，利用业余时间进行强训……

“当然，我们也不会让任何新兵掉队。”该旅领导说，尽管新兵刘瑞没有什么特长爱好，但他所在连队主官还是赋予了他”兼职安全员”的职责。从参与连队安全隐患排查，到列席安全形势分析会，刘瑞干起工作来尽心尽责。不仅如此，他在连队的表现也发生了转变，从起初不善言谈的”闷葫芦”，变成了积极建言献策的”点子王”。

“能够参与连队重要工作，让我感到自己时刻’被需要’。”谈及个人转变，刘瑞深有感触地说，”在一次次任务牵引下，我完成了从旁观者到参与者的转变，真正融入连队集体。”

“每名新兵都是部队建设的主人翁。”该旅领导告诉记者，随着越来越多的新兵在各自岗位上发挥聪明才干，旅队新兵下连后对连队满意率达到97%，上一批满服役期的义务兵申请留队率超过 90%。

军营观察丨第 77 集团军某旅探索创新新兵训练模式

来源：解放军报 作者：蔡从润 李佳豪等 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-25 10:12:18

亲历者说

担任炮长，打出好成绩

■肖 铮

“成功摧毁’敌’火力点！”前年，还是新兵的我，随部队赴大漠戈壁参加火炮实弹射击训练。听到电台里传来观察所火力毁伤评估结果后，我心里悬着的石头终于落了地。

这次训练，不仅是我的军旅生涯首次担任炮长，也是旅里第一次安排义务兵担任炮长领衔实弹射击任务。走下训练场，战友们纷纷为我点赞。

炮兵岗位专业性强，特别是”一炮之长”，需要具备很好的指挥素养。以往，一名新兵成长为炮长，至少需要两三年时间。我之所以能这么快胜任岗位，还要从新训机构时的训练说起。一次炮兵专业前置训练，连队一名老炮长发现我对火炮操作有天赋，便将我当成”种子选手”培养。从那以后，我白天与战友们在训练场上摸爬滚打，晚上向老炮长学习专业知识。新兵训练结束后，我已经掌握了不少专业知识。

下连后，作为炮手，我多次参加旅里组织的实弹射击训练，成为同批战友中参加训练任务最多、实弹射击经验最丰富的新兵。

“小肖，下次实弹射击训练，你担任炮长，有没有信心？”一次实弹射击训练前，连长找到我征求意见。我坚决受领任务，最终不负众望，带领炮班打出了好成绩。凭借优异表现，我登上旅队训练”龙虎榜”。

担任”安全员”，找到成就感

■刘 瑞

新兵连时，我的性格内向又没有特长，在同批新兵中存在感很低，自信心接连受到打击。

下连后，连队为部分新兵设置了”新兵兼职岗”。看着同批新兵毛遂自荐，纷纷崭露头角，逐渐融入连队集体，我感到很焦虑，担心错失成长进步的机会。

一次教育课上，我因没有认真听讲被值班员点名批评，顿时站在队伍里不知所措。指导员看出我的异样，课后找我谈心。

我鼓足勇气对指导员说：”指导员，我虽然没有特长，但也想为连队做点贡献。”

了解情况后，指导员拍了拍我的肩膀说：”我知道你想为集体争光，连队需要一名’兼职安全员’，你愿意试试吗？”

见我激动地点了点头，指导员讲述了连队几名优秀骨干的成长经历。他们在”兵之初”时和我一样有思想包袱，但他们没有被困难吓倒，而是越挫越勇，最终实现自身价值。

“岗位虽小，但责任重大。”在指导员的耐心开导下，我摆正心态、振作精神，努力完成好组织赋予我的职责。

不久后，我列席参加了连队的安全形势分析会，并以”兼职安全员”的身份向连队党支部提交了安全隐患意见建议。从战友们的眼神里，我看到了认可。这一刻，我真正融入了连队集体。

（于瀚翔整理）

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation ｜ A Brigade of the 77th Group Army Explores Innovative Training Models for New Recruits

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cai Congrun, Li Jiahao, etc. Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-25

“New Recruits Temporary Artillery Squad” Makes a Wonderful Appearance

■ Cai Congrun, Special Correspondent of PLA Daily, Li Jiahao

In early spring, the land of Bashu is covered with new green. In the camp of a brigade of the 77th Group Army, a newly revised military training syllabus course demonstration was launched.

“Attention, all classes, start hoisting.” As the squad commander gave the order, members of a certain artillery squad immediately rushed to their positions.

At this time, the reporter saw the difference between the course demonstration and the past - this artillery squad, from the squad commander to the gunner, and then to the hoisting hand, are all new recruits. Prepare equipment, set up positions, carry out hoisting... They operate skillfully and smoothly, and a certain type of artillery is slowly deployed, with the muzzle pointing straight to the sky.

“Report, the course of hoisting ammunition for a certain type of rocket launcher has been completed.” As the squad commander’s voice came, the recruits who were shuttling between various combat positions quickly gathered together, stood tall and lined up in a straight line.

“Why are all the new recruits in this artillery squad?” In response to the reporter’s question, Instructor Zhang of the battalion where the artillery squad is located replied: “In fact, this is not a regular squad, but a temporary artillery squad composed of new recruits.”

Talking about the ins and outs of this “temporary artillery squad of new recruits”, Instructor Zhang said: “When they learned that the brigade was going to organize a course demonstration, these new recruits who had just joined the company were eager to find me and apply for related tasks.”

“On the one hand, most of the new recruits nowadays are college students with a solid foundation of knowledge and strong ability and quality. After joining the army, they are eager to have a stage to show their talents and make a name for themselves as soon as possible; on the other hand, as we have innovated and explored the training model for new recruits in recent years, new recruits can run into their combat positions after joining the company.” Instructor Zhang introduced, “After receiving the applications from these new recruits, the battalion party committee decided to give them the relatively simple course demonstrations in the newly revised military training outline after research.”

In this way, the “temporary artillery squad of new recruits” came into being - thanks to the professional course pre-position training in the recruit company, several new recruits quickly mastered the essentials of equipment operation. Not only that, but they also took advantage of the college students’ rich knowledge reserves and drew detailed mind maps for the demonstration tasks, accurately connecting the processes between each action to the second, and greatly shortened the time limit for completing the course.

“In the past, everyone always thought that we recruits had to go through the ‘second adaptation period’ after joining the company, and it was difficult for us to quickly get into the situation and take on the heavy responsibility. However, the facts have proved that as long as the training methods are scientific and appropriate, we can also run into the battle position quickly.” After

leaving the course demonstration training ground, the new recruit Tang Zan, who had just served as the squad commander, said by analogy, “The same Podocarpus can stand proudly on the top of the mountain in the wind and snow, or it can become a potted plant that is weak and vulnerable to the wind. The difference lies in how people define it and cultivate it.”

“What a group of ‘Podocarpus’ is growing rapidly!” Seeing the smooth operation of the “new recruits temporary artillery squad” just now, the reporter couldn’t help but praise it.

At the roll call that night, a commendation ceremony specially prepared for the “new recruits temporary artillery squad” was held at the battalion headquarters. Tang Zan and several other new recruits were named “new recruits stars”, and they showed bright smiles on their faces.

“Next time we encounter a major task, we recruits will strive to continue to shoulder heavy responsibilities and take the lead.” Tang Zan said confidently.

Military Camp Observation | A Brigade of the 77th Group Army Explores Innovative Training Models for Recruits

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A Brigade of the 77th Group Army Explores Innovative Training Models for Recruits——

From the “Second Adaptation Period” to the “Jointing Growth Period”

■ Zhang Jun, Chen Junxu, PLA Daily Reporter Zhang Leifeng, Special Correspondent Li Jiahao

A company of a brigade of the 77th Group Army organized a gun-awarding ceremony for recruits. Photo by Zhang Yonghong

“2 minutes and 17 seconds, complete the course!” In late March, a small competition was held in the rocket artillery battalion of a brigade of the 77th Group Army. With the report of the timekeeper, the officers and men turned their eyes to Lai Wenjie, a new recruit who had just joined the company. In the competition of a certain type of artillery operation, Lai Wenjie stood out and won the third place.

During the evening roll call, the duty officer posted Lai Wenjie’s photo on the training “Dragon and Tiger List”. The reporter found that there were many other recruits who were honored to be on the list.

“The new recruits nowadays should not be underestimated. Although they have not been in the company for a long time, many of them have grown into the backbone of a certain position or a certain task.” Speaking of the excellent performance of the new recruits, the battalion commander Jin said happily, “In the past, we called the first few months after the new recruits were assigned to the company the ‘second adaptation period’, and everyone tried to help them become competent for their positions as soon as possible. With the brigade exploring and innovating the ‘pre-training-

incorporation-task practice' new recruit training model, now this cycle has been greatly shortened, and the 'second adaptation period' has become the 'joint growth period' for new recruits."

Not long after being assigned to the company, the new recruits became "magic gunners"-

Pre-professional training, running into the battle position

"The so-called 'second adaptation period' is not only the new recruits adapting to the company, but the company is actually adapting to the new recruits." In the past, whenever new recruits were assigned to the company, Captain Wu of a certain company would feel anxious: the old soldiers had left the team, the new recruits did not yet have the corresponding professional capabilities, some positions were vacant, and some training subjects were not smooth.

"At this time, we often feel overwhelmed." A company sergeant Peng Kaiyu admitted that in the past, when new recruits were assigned to the company, as a veteran, he had to teach the new recruits hand in hand, and at the same time take over the job responsibilities that the new recruits could not yet undertake.

Peng Kaiyu still remembers a training session after being assigned to the company. The battalion organized a practical training. Of the six veterans left in the class, one was on vacation, one was in academy training, and one was participating in a higher-level professional training. He had to "force the ducks to go on the shelf" and participate in the training as a gunner with the class. Because he had only been assigned to the company for a few days, he had only a vague understanding of professional knowledge, equipment use, and equipment operation, and could not get involved in the training at all. "The veterans were busy, and I could only be anxious on the side, and my mood was like being roasted on the fire." Peng Kaiyu said.

Coincidentally, similar situations also occurred in other companies. Instructor Wang of a certain company said: "There are many people in our artillery unit and one gun. Everyone has their own responsibilities and they are indispensable. Any lack of any link may affect the generation of combat effectiveness."

"But the situation is very different now." Instructor Wang changed the subject and told reporters, taking the latest training as an example, "From communication soldiers to computer soldiers, from gunners to ammunition handlers... the new recruits who just joined the company each performed their duties and ensured the smooth progress of the training."

"The change stems from the exploration of the brigade's pre-training courses." Peng Kaiyu said that as the backbone of the company's new training, he and many veterans have been sent to the new training institution as professional coaches for several consecutive years to conduct teaching and training on multiple professional courses such as the use of battalion weapons and the operation of main combat equipment for new recruits in advance. He said: "The new recruits receive professional course guidance in advance in the new training institution, and they can naturally achieve 'seamless connection' with the positions after joining the company."

For the change in the training model, Zhao Yongrun, the first recruit of the brigade to be on the training "Dragon and Tiger List" this year, said frankly that he "benefited a lot" - during the pre-training, he was discovered by the squad leader to have the potential to serve as a gunner. Therefore, in the following time, while completing the basic training for recruits, he received guidance on artillery professional theory learning, simulated equipment operation and other subjects. In this way, when the recruit training was completed, he had basically mastered the professional knowledge of a certain type of artillery. Not long after joining the company, he participated in live-fire shooting training as a gunner. In last year's year-end assessment, he was rated as a "master gunner" by the brigade as he wished with excellent results in many subjects, and was listed on the "Dragon and Tiger List" of training.

"In the past, it would take at least a year or two to grow from a recruit to a 'master gunner'." The brigade leader said that in recent years, with the improvement of the quality of soldiers and the improvement of the learning ability of recruits, timely interspersing professional subjects in the basic training of recruits can not only help recruits to be competent for their posts as soon as possible after joining the company, but also steadily improve the combat effectiveness of the troops.

The first month after the recruits joined the company was designated as the "combat readiness month" -

Incorporated into the action group to form "muscle memory"

Late at night, a burst of urgent alarms broke the tranquility of the camp, and a combat readiness emergency pull-up training was launched.

"Emergency dispatch signal!" After determining the type of alarm, new recruit Xu Xinrui immediately got up, dressed, and put on his gear, and rushed to the warehouse, working with his comrades to complete the loading of combat supplies... A few minutes later, he completed the emergency dispatch preparations and arrived at the designated assembly area.

"The supplies are complete and the process is accurate, well done!" After completing the material inspection, squad leader Wu Zhaokun praised Xu Xinrui's training performance. Xu Xinrui smiled and said, "Squad leader, I have participated in so many group trainings that I have already formed 'muscle memory'."

"In the past, the company usually adopted the method of training instead of learning, so that the recruits could gradually master the content of the course during the training." Then, Wu Zhaokun changed the subject, "However, in a training a few years ago, the recruits in my company were not familiar with the combat readiness action plan, which almost affected the progress of the mission."

"The 'newness' of the recruits is that they have only mastered the basic military skills. If they want to take up the battle position, there are still many things to learn and master." Wu Zhaokun gave an example to the reporter, "Take an ordinary soldier in our company as an example. After joining the company, this soldier must not only learn the tactics and methods of artillery combat operations

as soon as possible, but also master more than 10 sets of action grouping plans including flood control and rescue, earthquake relief, etc."

"In recent years, the troops have carried out tasks more frequently and undertaken more diverse missions. It is urgent to include the recruits in the action group in time!" This incident reminded the brigade party committee that the joining of the company is just the starting point for the recruits, and helping them quickly enter the battle position is the key.

In response to this situation, the brigade designated the first month after the recruits were assigned to the company as the "War Readiness Month", and organized the recruits to learn the combat readiness plan, familiarize themselves with the dispatch process, master the use of equipment, and integrate the recruits into various combat formations as soon as possible through training and mobilization.

As a company rifleman, recruit Jiang Yuxuan not only undertakes the task of guarding and defending the artillery position in the combat formation, but also serves as an engineering equipment operator in the emergency rescue formation. For this reason, in the "War Readiness Month", he was first arranged to participate in the professional training of the guard service company, and then was sent to a local vocational school to learn the operation of excavation equipment.

The effect of this move was immediate. Shortly after returning to the team after completing his studies, an earthquake occurred in a county near the brigade's station. Fortunately, the disaster did not have a great impact, and the brigade did not receive an order to participate in the earthquake relief mission. However, taking this as an opportunity, the brigade organized an earthquake relief emergency competition. At the competition site, Jiang Yuxuan operated engineering equipment and competed with his comrades on the same stage. In the end, he stood out and was listed on the training "Dragon and Tiger List" with a good result of third place in the subject.

Standing in front of the training "Dragon and Tiger List" and recalling this, Jiang Yuxuan said with deep emotion: "Whether it is a new recruit or a veteran, as long as you put on this military uniform, you must be ready to carry out various tasks at any time."

After the establishment of the "new recruit part-time post", a large number of new recruits volunteered-

Task practice leads, confidently stepping to the front

On the weekend, walking into a battalion club of the brigade, a mechanical design theory class was in full swing. Chen Yong, a new recruit who graduated from a well-known university with a major in mechanical engineering, stood on the podium as a coach and taught relevant professional knowledge to his comrades below the stage. Below the stage, the officers and men listened attentively and took notes.

Chen Yong was able to become a coach because of his strong professional ability. He has a specialty in mechanical design and served as a "training equipment technology innovator" shortly after joining the company. Chen Yong lived up to expectations and completed the design of an auxiliary connecting rod for a certain type of equipment within the next three months. With this small invention, he significantly shortened the training time for this type of equipment, and was therefore listed on the "Dragon and Tiger List" of training.

"Today's recruits have a strong sense of self-awareness, and they all hope to stand out as soon as possible and shine in the company." Talking about the origin of Chen Yong's title of "Leader of the Training Equipment Technology Innovation Group", the brigade leader introduced to reporters, "In view of this feature, from the beginning of joining the company, we have combined the professional expertise and interests of the recruits to set up multiple 'part-time positions for recruits' in the battalion and company, and assigned corresponding tasks and responsibilities, so as to build a stage for them to display their talents."

The story also started when the recruits joined the company at the beginning of last year. Wang, an officer of the brigade's human resources department, said that the brigade organized a questionnaire survey and asked the recruits "what they felt most uncomfortable with after joining the company." It was thought that most recruits would choose "homesickness" and "unsuitable for high-intensity training", but unexpectedly, more than half of the recruits gave the answer "no sense of existence in the company."

Tang Zan, a new recruit of a certain company, said frankly: "If I was afraid of leaving home and suffering, I would not choose to be a soldier. Compared with the blood and sweat on the training ground, what bothers me more is that the company sometimes treats us new recruits as 'invisible people'." In the subsequent discussion, he gave an example that once the company organized a trial training for a new combat method, after learning the news, he happily signed up, but he did not expect to be rejected by the backbone on the grounds of "worrying about the injuries of new recruits." In this regard, Tang Zan was a little distressed: "We new recruits are not 'delicate flowers', don't always lock us up in the 'greenhouse'."

Since the establishment of the "new recruit part-time post", a large number of new recruits have volunteered to come to the front. In the training room of the brigade, recruit Fan Yijiang, who worked in an Internet company before joining the army, is leading the brigade's software development team to upgrade a system; in the swimming training center, recruit Zhao Yongrun, who has the qualification of a national second-level athlete, is leading the supplementary team to use his spare time for intensive training... "Of course, we will not let any recruits fall behind." The leader of the brigade said that although the recruit Liu Rui has no special hobbies, the chief officer of his company still gave him the responsibility of "part-time safety officer". From participating in the company's safety hazard inspection to attending the safety situation analysis meeting, Liu Rui does his job conscientiously. Not only that, his performance in the company has also changed, from a "dumb person" who is not good at talking at first to an "idea king" who actively offers

suggestions. “Being able to participate in the important work of the company makes me feel that I am always ‘needed’.” Talking about his personal transformation, Liu Rui said with deep feeling, “Under the guidance of tasks, I have completed the transformation from a bystander to a participant and truly integrated into the company.” “Every recruit is the master of the army’s construction.” The brigade leader told reporters that as more and more recruits have demonstrated their intelligence and talents in their respective positions, the satisfaction rate of the brigade’s recruits with the company has reached 97%, and the application rate of the last batch of conscripts who have completed their service period to stay in the team has exceeded 90%.

Military Camp Observation | A Brigade of the 77th Group Army Explores Innovative Recruit Training Model

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cai Congrun Li Jiahao, etc. Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-25 10:12:18

Eyewitnesses say

Served as a gunner and achieved good results

■ Xiao Zheng

“Successfully destroyed the ‘enemy’ firepower point!” Two years ago, I was still a recruit and went to the desert Gobi with the troops to participate in artillery live-fire shooting training. After hearing the fire damage assessment results of the observation post on the radio, the stone hanging in my heart finally fell to the ground.

This training was not only the first time in my military career that I served as a gunner, but also the first time that the brigade arranged a conscript to serve as a gunner to lead a live-fire shooting mission. After leaving the training ground, my comrades praised me one after another.

Artillery positions are highly professional, especially the “chief of one gun”, which requires good commanding qualities. In the past, it took at least two or three years for a recruit to grow into a gunner. The reason why I was able to take on the position so quickly has to do with the training in the new training institution. During an artillery professional pre-training, an old gunner in the company found that I had a talent for artillery operation, so he trained me as a “seed player”. Since then, I have been working hard with my comrades on the training ground during the day, and learning professional knowledge from the old gunner at night. After the recruit training, I have mastered a lot of professional knowledge.

After joining the company, as a gunner, I participated in the live-fire shooting training organized by the brigade many times, becoming a participant in the same batch of comrades.

The recruits with the most training tasks and the most live-fire shooting experience.

“Xiao Xiao, do you have confidence in being the gunner in the next live-fire shooting training?” Before a live-fire shooting training, the company commander came to me for advice. I resolutely

accepted the task, and finally lived up to expectations and led the artillery squad to achieve good results. With my outstanding performance, I was on the "Dragon and Tiger List" of brigade training.

Serving as a "safety officer" and finding a sense of accomplishment

■ Liu Rui

When I was in the recruit company, I was introverted and had no special skills. I had a low sense of presence among the same batch of recruits, and my self-confidence was hit one after another.

After joining the company, the company set up "part-time positions for recruits" for some recruits. Watching the same batch of recruits recommend themselves, emerging one after another, and gradually integrating into the company collective, I felt very anxious and worried about missing the opportunity to grow and progress.

In an education class, I was criticized by the duty officer for not listening carefully, and I was at a loss standing in the team. The instructor saw that I was different and talked to me after class.

I mustered up the courage to say to the instructor: "Instructor, although I don't have any special skills, I also want to make some contributions to the company."

After understanding the situation, the instructor patted my shoulder and said: "I know you want to win glory for the collective. The company needs a 'part-time safety officer'. Are you willing to try?"

Seeing that I nodded excitedly, the instructor told the growth experience of several outstanding backbones in the company. They had ideological burdens like me when they were "soldiers", but they were not frightened by difficulties. Instead, they became more and more courageous and finally realized their own value.

"Although the position is small, the responsibility is great." Under the patient guidance of the instructor, I adjusted my mentality, cheered up, and worked hard to complete the duties assigned to me by the organization.

Soon after, I attended the company's safety situation analysis meeting and submitted safety hazard opinions and suggestions to the company's party branch as a "part-time safety officer". I saw recognition in the eyes of my comrades. At this moment, I really integrated into the company collective.

(Compiled by Yu Hanxiang)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16382871.html

南部战区陆军某旅开展“官兵接待日”解决基层难题

来源：解放军报 作者：申飞 麻沙 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-25

南部战区陆军某旅常态开展”官兵接待日”活动——

解难纾困有了”直通车”

■申飞　麻沙

“一营提出家属来队住房老旧的问题，下面请营房科作出回应……”近日，南部战区陆军某旅组织开展”官兵接待日”活动，机关围绕基层急难愁盼问题现场办公，逐条逐项拿出解决措施。

这支部队驻守边关，小散远单位较多，基层官兵前往机关办事十分不便。今年年初，该旅强军网”兵情兵声”栏目，收到一条来自基层的反馈：边防连队单独驻防，环境条件有限，报废资产占据存储空间。针对此类问题的调研随即展开，相关科室发现大部分基层单位不同程度存在老旧资产管理不便，移交、回收、销毁无门的困扰。为此，他们结合旅队”公物仓”建设工作依法依规进行集中收储，很快解决了这一问题。

此事过后，该旅举一反三，将基层呼声作为机关开展工作的有力抓手，常态组织开展”官兵接待日”等活动，并公开旅主官、纪委、机关科室负责人的联系方式，畅通机关基层沟通渠道，切实为官兵解难纾困。为方便官兵反映问题，他们还开通了线上服务，机关为基层解难纾困有了”直通车”。

前段时间，该旅战士梅帮兴因家人涉法问题影响了工作训练。在战友的建议下，他在旅强军网信箱反映了相关情况，很快便有人与他联系对接并积极协调。此后没过多久，梅帮兴的家人打电话告诉他，问题已经解决，让他不要分心。

连队卫勤力量建设需加强、小专业人才培养不够重视、身份证补办周期过长……该旅政治工作部主任介绍，自活动展开以来，官兵反映的问题涉及卫生、作训、人力资源、部队管理等多个科室，目前均已得到解决和答复。下一步，他们将持续健全制度机制，把好事办好、实事办实，坚定官兵扎根边防、守卫边防、建功边防的信念，激发练兵备战的热情。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the Southern Theater Command Army Held an “Officers and Men Reception Day” to Solve Grassroots Problems

Source: PLA Daily Author: Shen Fei Ma Sha Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-25

A certain brigade of the Southern Theater Command Army regularly held the “Officers and Men Reception Day” activity-

There is a “through train” to solve problems and alleviate difficulties

■ Shen Fei Masha

“The first battalion raised the problem of old housing for family members to come to the team. Please ask the barracks department to respond...” Recently, a certain brigade of the Southern Theater Command Army organized an “Officers and Men Reception Day” activity. The department worked on-site around the urgent and difficult problems at the grassroots level and came up with solutions one by one.

This unit is stationed at the border, with many small and scattered units, and it is very inconvenient for grassroots officers and men to go to the department to do things. At the beginning of this year, the “Soldiers’ Feelings and Voices” column of the brigade’s Strong Army Network received a feedback from the grassroots: the border defense company was stationed alone, the environmental conditions were limited, and the scrapped assets occupied the storage space. A survey on such issues was immediately launched, and the relevant departments found that most grassroots units had different degrees of inconvenience in managing old assets, and were troubled by the difficulty of transferring, recycling, and destroying them. To this end, they combined the construction of the brigade’s “public property warehouse” with the law and regulations to carry out centralized storage, and quickly solved this problem.

After this incident, the brigade learned from it and used the grassroots voice as a powerful tool for the department to carry out its work. It regularly organized activities such as “Officers and Men Reception Day”, and made public the contact information of the brigade commander, the Commission for Discipline Inspection, and the heads of the department, unblocked the grassroots communication channels of the department, and effectively solved problems for officers and men. In order to facilitate officers and men to report problems, they also opened online services, and the department had a “through train” to solve problems for the grassroots.

Some time ago, Mei Bangxing, a soldier of the brigade, was affected in his work and training due to his family’s legal issues. At the suggestion of his comrades, he reported the relevant situation in the brigade’s strong army network mailbox, and soon someone contacted him and actively coordinated. Not long after that, Mei Bangxing’s family called to tell him that the problem had been solved and asked him not to be distracted.

The company’s medical force construction needs to be strengthened, the training of small professional talents is not given enough attention, and the ID card reissue period is too long... The director of the brigade’s political work department introduced that since the launch of the activity, the problems reported by officers and men involved multiple departments such as health, training, human resources, and troop management, and they have all been resolved and responded to. In the next step, they will continue to improve the system mechanism, do good things well, do practical things, strengthen the officers and men’ belief in taking root in the border defense, guarding the border defense, and making contributions to the border defense, and stimulate their enthusiasm for training and preparation for war.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16382848.html

陆军某旅注重强化体系练兵，带动训练水平提升

来源：解放军报 作者：陈游峰 向黎鸣 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-25

陆军某旅注重强化体系练兵

穿插小组扫清”拦路虎”

解放军报讯 陈游峰、记者向黎鸣报道：前不久，陆军某旅一场实兵对抗训练拉开帷幕。训练场上，装步分队与侦察、火力等作战要素共同组成穿插小组，官兵密切配合、协同出击，与”敌”展开对抗。

该旅作训科黄参谋介绍，他们将班、排、连战术嵌入基础训练阶段，让各作战要素攥指成拳、形成合力，在真打实抗中检验战法训法、补齐能力短板。

“遭’敌’火力阻拦，立即前出处置！”行进途中，特情突至，指挥员迅速下达指令。然而，在”敌”火力打击下，派出的爆破组很快被导调组判定”阵亡”。

指挥员综合研判后，派出无人机迅速升空侦察。通过分析实时回传的图像，观察手很快发现并上报藏匿于某处的”敌”狙击手位置信息。确认信息后，机枪手立即展开火力压制，爆破手利用地形地物，交替掩护向”敌”火力点迂回接近，成功完成爆破任务。

该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们聚力打通战斗力生成链路，深化推进体系练兵。他们紧贴使命任务创新练兵模式，在强化单兵单装等基本作战单元训练的同时，常态组织多兵种体系练兵，在兵种协同和要素融合中打破壁垒、完善机制，带动训练水平提升。

“左翼遭小股’敌’袭扰”“步战车被’击毁’”……一路硝烟弥漫，一路特情不断。穿插小组刚抵近目标地域，又遭”敌”火力打击。

面对不利局面，指挥员立即组织侦察力量抵近侦察，引导炮兵火力打击；装步分队借助炮火掩护，迅速抢占前沿射击位置，对”敌”展开火力压制。经过一番激战，官兵成功突破”敌”防御阵地，完成要点夺控任务。

“打胜仗必须筑牢基础，建体系必须强固’底盘’。”该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将继续下沉体系练兵重心，将协同流程向末端一线延伸，通过跨专业交叉授课、多岗位轮训等方式不断提升练兵质效。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Focuses on Strengthening System Training and Driving the Improvement of Training Level

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Youfeng Xiang Liming Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-25

A certain army brigade focuses on strengthening system training

The interspersed team clears the “roadblocks”

PLA Daily News Chen Youfeng and reporter Xiang Liming reported: Not long ago, a real-life confrontation training of a certain army brigade kicked off. On the training ground, the armored infantry unit and reconnaissance, firepower and other combat detachments jointly formed an interspersed team. The officers and men cooperated closely and attacked in coordination to confront the “enemy”.

Huang, a staff officer of the brigade’s training office, introduced that they embedded the tactics of the squad, platoon and company into the basic training stage, allowing each combat detachment to clench its fingers into a fist and form a joint force, and test the tactics and training methods in real combat and make up for the shortcomings in capabilities.

“If you are blocked by the ‘enemy’ firepower, go forward immediately to deal with it!” During the march, a special situation suddenly arrived, and the commander quickly issued an order. However, under the “enemy” firepower attack, the blasting team sent out was quickly judged as “killed” by the command and dispatch group.

After comprehensive analysis, the commander sent a drone to quickly take off for reconnaissance. By analyzing the real-time images sent back, the observer quickly discovered and reported the location information of the “enemy” sniper hiding somewhere. After confirming the information, the machine gunner immediately launched fire suppression, and the blaster used the terrain and objects to alternately cover the “enemy” firepower point and successfully completed the blasting task.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have focused on opening up the combat power generation link and deepening the promotion of system training. They closely follow the mission and task to innovate the training mode. While strengthening the training of basic combat units such as individual soldiers and equipment, they regularly organize multi-arms system training, break barriers and improve mechanisms in the coordination of arms and integration of detachments, and drive the improvement of training level.

“The left wing was harassed by a small group of “enemies”“ “The infantry fighting vehicle was “destroyed”“... The smoke was filled all the way, and special situations continued all the way. The interspersed team had just approached the target area when it was hit by “enemy” firepower.

Faced with an unfavorable situation, the commander immediately organized reconnaissance forces to conduct close reconnaissance and guide artillery fire strikes; the armored infantry squad quickly seized the front-line shooting position with the help of artillery cover and launched fire suppression on the “enemy”. After a fierce battle, the officers and men successfully broke through the “enemy” defense position and completed the task of seizing key points.

“To win a battle, we must lay a solid foundation, and to build a system, we must strengthen the ‘chassis’.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the next step, they will continue to sink the focus of system training, extend the collaborative process to the end line, and continuously improve the quality and efficiency of training through cross-disciplinary cross-course teaching, multi-position rotation training and other methods.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16382847.html

陆军某旅推动“三大组织”同向共进，抓建基层呈现良好势头

来源：解放军报 作者：邰二东 杞卫东 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-25

陆军某旅推动”三大组织”同向共进

合在一起抓 联成一体建

解放军报讯 邰二东、特约通讯员杞卫东报道：”活动组织经常、作用发挥明显……”日前，陆军某旅某营召开基层建设形势分析会，对党支部、团支部、军人委员会”三大组织”建设情况进行讲评。该旅领导介绍，他们通过完善培训机制、选准配强骨干等方式建强”三大组织”，有力提升了基层全面建设水平。

“加强基层治理，很重要的一条就是坚持党建引领、以党建带群建，把’三大组织’打造成一块整钢。”该旅领导介绍，前期，他们在深入基层调研时发现，一些单位干部骨干任职时间不长、工作经验不足，抓建基层存在思路不清、措施不当等问题，一定程度上影响了工作质效。

为此，该旅引导各营连结合自身实际，以《军队基层建设纲要》为依据，优化完善”三大组织”工作机制，进一步理清工作思路、提升抓建能力。他们针对部分”三大组织”成员对规章制度不熟悉、工作流程不清晰、组织活动不经常等问题，定期组织专题培训，将其履职尽责情况纳入”双争”评比；梳理形成工作职责清单，为”三大组织”成员开展工作提供参考；建立跟进帮带机制，以干部骨干能力素质提升推动群众组织建设增效；遴选训练尖子、技术能手、理论骨干纳入”三大组织”，提升开展工作的科学化、专业化、法治化水平。

“现场聆听’老政工’的授课，大家普遍感到受益匪浅。”一次专题培训结束后，该旅某连军人委员会副主任罗川有感而发。

“‘三大组织’是一个有机整体，必须合在一起抓、联成一体建。”该旅领导介绍，他们抓住基层党组织正副书记这个关键，通过建强”战斗堡垒”，带动引领团支部和军人委员会两个群众组织建设，抓建基层呈现良好势头。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Promotes the “Three Major Organizations” to Move Forward in the Same Direction, and the Construction of the Grassroots Is Showing a Good Momentum

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tai Erdong Qi Weidong Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-25

A certain army brigade promotes the “three major organizations” to move forward in the same direction

Work together to build as one

PLA Daily News Tai Erdong and special correspondent Qi Weidong reported: “Activities are organized regularly and their effects are obvious...” A few days ago, a battalion of a certain army brigade held a grassroots construction situation analysis meeting to review the construction of the “three major organizations” of the party branch, the Communist Youth League party branch [consisting primarily of enlisted personnel], and the military committee. The leaders of the brigade introduced that they have strengthened the “three major organizations” by improving the training mechanism and selecting and strengthening the backbone, which has effectively improved the level of comprehensive grassroots construction.

“To strengthen grassroots governance, it is very important to adhere to the leadership of party building, use party building to lead mass building, and build the ‘three major organizations’ into a piece of solid steel.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the early stage, when they went deep into the grassroots to investigate, they found that some cadres and backbones of some units had not been in office for a long time and lacked work experience. There were problems such as unclear ideas and improper measures in building the grassroots, which affected the quality and efficiency of work to a certain extent.

To this end, the brigade guided the battalions and companies to combine their own actual conditions, based on the “Outline of Grassroots Construction of the Army”, to optimize and improve the working mechanism of the “three major organizations”, further clarify the working ideas and improve the ability to build. They organized special training regularly to address the problems of some members of the “three major organizations” being unfamiliar with rules and regulations, unclear work processes, and infrequent organization of activities, and included their performance of duties in the “double competition” evaluation; sorted out and formed a list of work responsibilities to provide reference for the members of the “three major organizations” to carry out their work; established a follow-up and assistance mechanism to promote the efficiency of mass organization construction by improving the ability and quality of cadres and backbones; selected training tops, technical experts, and theoretical backbones to be included in the “three major organizations” to improve the scientific, professional, and legal level of work.

“Everyone felt benefited from listening to the lectures of the ‘old political workers’ on site.” Luo Chuan, deputy director of the military committee of a company of the brigade, expressed his feelings after a special training.

“The ‘three major organizations’ are an organic whole, and must be grasped and built together as a whole.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they grasped the key of the secretary and deputy secretary of the grassroots party organization, and through building a strong “battle

fortress", led the construction of the two mass organizations of the Youth League branch and the military committee, and showed a good momentum in building the grassroots.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16383052.html

第 81 集团军某旅改进机关服务基层作风：让“家属社区”笑语欢声

来源：解放军报 作者：吴 超 樊龙佳 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-26

第八十一集团军某旅改进机关服务基层作风——

“家属社区”笑语欢声

■吴 超 樊龙佳

4 月中旬的一个周末，第 81 集团军某旅”家属社区”内充满欢声笑语。

“办好’家属社区’，是我们做好为基层办实事’下篇文章’的举措之一。”该旅领导介绍，去年，他们组织恳谈会，不少官兵反映家属来队期间生活比较单调。为此，该旅机关积极回应期盼，将闲置营房改建成”家属社区”并增添儿童娱乐设施。然而，刚”开张”时红红火火的”家属社区”，很快又冷清起来。

该旅机关与家属委员会进行走访调研，有的官兵家属说，”家属社区”设备虽然很新，但带孩子体验一下就可以，次数多了有些乏味；有的官兵表示，官兵家属彼此不熟悉，大多时间只能各自活动。

对此，该旅采纳官兵和家属建议，发挥家属委员会作用，鼓励官兵家属参与”家属社区”日常管理工作；为培养军娃的兴趣爱好，邀请有文体特长的官兵和家属在空闲时间担任小教员。经过一段时间努力，之前冷清的”家属社区”变得热闹起来，官兵家属之间的交流越来越多、关系越来越近。

“‘家属社区’再次热闹起来，反映了机关务实的工作作风。”该旅领导表示，机关服务基层是一项长期工程，不能一蹴而就，必须持续改进机关服务基层作风，紧盯实效做好为基层办实事的”下篇文章”。

今年以来，该旅精心组织为基层办实事系列活动，机关对基层官兵急难愁盼问题进行拉单列表，梳理形成”问题清单”并逐项制订解难举措。在此基础上，他们紧盯末端抓落实，及时收集基层官兵意见建议、强化常态跟踪问效。

“机关务实的工作作风，发挥了很好的表率作用。”工兵连连长李瑞安告诉笔者，去年以来，旅机关干部多次深入基层，为战士们详细解读军士的遴选补充、培养使用、教育管理、选拔晋升等相关政策，在军士人才保留使用工作上下了很大功夫。在机关带动下，李瑞安带领连队骨干集思广益，针对军士们普遍关注的职业技能鉴定等问题制订解决方案。连队区

分专业组建强化培训班，指定各专业负责人牵头施训。最终，李瑞安所在连队军士均通过了职业技能鉴定。

好作风连着战斗力。随着一系列解兵难、排兵忧的举措落地落实，该旅多个制约基层建设发展的问题得到解决。训练场上，官兵练兵备战热情高涨，多个训练课目扎实推进。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 81st Group Army Improves the Style of Serving the Grassroots: Let the “Family Community” Laugh and Laugh

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Chao Fan Longjia Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-26

A brigade of the 81st Group Army improves the style of serving the grassroots——

“Family community” laugh and laugh

■Wu Chao Fan Longjia

On a weekend in mid-April, the “family community” of a brigade of the 81st Group Army was full of laughter and joy.

“Running a good “family community” is one of our measures to do a good job in the “next article” of doing practical things for the grassroots.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that last year, they organized a talk, and many officers and men reflected that their families’ lives were relatively monotonous during their stay in the team. To this end, the brigade actively responded to expectations, converted idle barracks into a “family community” and added children’s entertainment facilities. However, the “family community” that was booming when it was just “opened” soon became deserted again.

The brigade’s headquarters and the family committee conducted visits and surveys. Some family members of officers and men said that although the equipment in the “family community” is very new, it is enough to take the children to experience it once, and it is a bit boring if it is too many times; some officers and men said that the families of officers and men are not familiar with each other and can only do their own activities most of the time.

In this regard, the brigade adopted the suggestions of officers and men and their families, gave full play to the role of the family committee, and encouraged the families of officers and men to participate in the daily management of the “family community”; in order to cultivate the interests and hobbies of military children, officers and men with specialties in culture and sports and their families were invited to serve as small teachers in their spare time. After a period of hard work, the previously deserted “family community” became lively, and the exchanges between the families of officers and men increased and the relationship became closer.

“The ‘family community’ has become lively again, reflecting the pragmatic work style of the organization.” The leaders of the brigade said that the organization’s service to the grassroots is a

long-term project that cannot be achieved overnight. It is necessary to continuously improve the organization's service style at the grassroots level and focus on the effectiveness of doing a good job in the "next article" of doing practical things for the grassroots.

Since the beginning of this year, the brigade has carefully organized a series of activities to do practical things for the grassroots. The organization has drawn up a list of urgent and difficult problems of grassroots officers and men, sorted out a "problem list" and formulated measures to solve the problems one by one. On this basis, they closely followed the end to implement, timely collected opinions and suggestions from grassroots officers and men, and strengthened regular tracking and performance evaluation.

"The pragmatic work style of the department has played a good role as a model." Li Ruian, the commander of the engineering company, told the author that since last year, the cadres of the brigade have repeatedly visited the grassroots to explain in detail the relevant policies on the selection, supplementation, training and use, education management, selection and promotion of sergeants, and made great efforts in the retention and use of sergeant talents. Driven by the department, Li Ruian led the backbone of the company to brainstorm and formulate solutions to the problems of professional skills appraisal that the sergeants are generally concerned about. The company organized intensive training classes according to the professions and designated the heads of each profession to lead the training. In the end, all the sergeants in Li Ruian's company passed the professional skills appraisal.

Good work style is connected to combat effectiveness. With the implementation of a series of measures to solve the difficulties and worries of soldiers, many problems that restrict the development of grassroots construction in the brigade have been solved. On the training ground, the officers and men were enthusiastic about training and preparing for war, and many training courses were steadily advanced.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16383107.html

第 76 集团军某旅开展低气象条件下飞行训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴骁峰 李潇潇 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-04-26

第 76 集团军某旅开展低气象条件下飞行训练——

战机编队穿云破雾

■吴骁峰 李潇潇

仲春时节，西南某机场上空云雾弥漫。"起飞！"指令传来，第 76 集团军某旅多架直升机起飞升空，展开一场低气象条件下飞行训练。

透过舷窗望去，山峦之间云雾缭绕，受气流影响，飞行途中战机颠簸不断，机长文荃与飞行员彭修帮全神贯注。

“前方出现大面积积雨云，注意规避。”耳机中传来气象值班员的提醒，彭修帮一边将目光投向飞行仪表上的飞行参数，一边稳稳操控驾驶杆，机长文荃则仔细观察战机飞行姿态。随后，彭修帮操纵战机进入备用航线，成功避开积雨云。

“陌生地域和复杂天候，是淬炼飞行技术的’磨刀石’。”现场指挥员金伟告诉笔者，近年来，旅队结合任务实际，组织部队赴高原、戈壁等陌生地域，展开野外场地起降、夜间仪表着陆、模拟特情处置等训练，锤炼飞行员实战本领。

天空阴沉，春雨霏霏。另一片空域中，直升机双机编队飞越丘陵地带，不利气象条件造成飞行员视距受限。”‘单发停车’，立即处置！”飞行员柴斌驾驶战机飞行时，突然接到特情通报。由于能见度较低，机长谭杰立即点击触控屏，调出电子地图，寻找临时降落地点。”10点钟方向，河滩着陆！”按照谭杰指令，柴斌迅速调整战机航向，向目标地点飞去。

距离目标地点越来越近，柴斌切断”故障”发动机油路，操纵战机稳稳降落在河滩上。机械师任继鹏随即争分夺秒检查战机，顺利排除”故障”。很快，战机再次升空。

随着低气象条件下飞行训练结束，参训战机依次安全着陆，机务分队立即对战机进行检查维护。官兵密切配合、有序作业，为接下来的夜间训练做准备。

该旅领导介绍，为提升训练质效，他们周密筹划训练方案，瞄准重难点课目开展专攻精练，有效锤炼飞行人员与保障人员应急应战能力。

夜幕降临，发动机轰鸣声再次响起。一架架战机在夜色中起飞，展开新一轮训练……

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 76th Group Army Conducted Flight Training Under Low Weather Conditions

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Xiaofeng Li Xiaoxiao Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-04-26

A brigade of the 76th Group Army conducted flight training under low weather conditions——

Fighter formations broke through the clouds and fog

■Wu Xiaofeng Li Xiaoxiao

In mid-spring, there was fog over a certain airport in the southwest. “Take off!” The command came, and several helicopters of a brigade of the 76th Group Army took off and launched a flight training under low weather conditions.

Looking through the porthole, there were clouds and fog between the mountains. Affected by the air flow, the combat aircraft was constantly bumping during the flight. Captain Wen Quan and pilot Peng Xiubang were fully focused.

“There are large areas of cumulonimbus clouds ahead, pay attention to avoid them.” The reminder of the meteorological duty officer came from the headset. Peng Xiubang looked at the flight parameters on the flight instrument while steadily controlling the joystick, and Captain Wen Quan carefully observed the flight posture of the helicopter. Afterwards, Peng Xiubang manipulated the combat aircraft into the backup route and successfully avoided the cumulonimbus clouds.

“Unfamiliar areas and complex weather conditions are the ‘grindstones’ for tempering flight skills.” Jin Wei, the on-site commander, told the author that in recent years, the brigade has organized troops to go to unfamiliar areas such as plateaus and Gobi, based on the actual tasks, to carry out field take-off and landing, night instrument landing, simulated special situation handling and other training to hone pilots’ practical skills.

The sky was gloomy and the spring rain was drizzling. In another airspace, a two-plane formation of helicopters flew over the hilly area, and unfavorable weather conditions caused the pilots’ visual range to be limited. “‘Single engine stop’, deal with it immediately!” Pilot Chai Bin suddenly received a special situation report while flying a helicopter. Due to low visibility, Captain Tan Jie immediately clicked on the touch screen, called up the electronic map, and looked for a temporary landing site. “10 o’clock direction, landing on the river beach!” According to Tan Jie’s instructions, Chai Bin quickly adjusted the course of the helicopter and flew towards the target location.

Getting closer and closer to the target location, Chai Bin cut off the oil line of the “faulty” engine and manipulated the helicopter to land steadily on the river beach. Mechanic Ren Jipeng then raced against time to check the helicopter and successfully eliminated the “fault”. Soon, the helicopter took off again.

As the flight training under low weather conditions ended, the participating helicopters landed safely one after another, and the maintenance team immediately inspected and maintained them. The officers and men cooperated closely and worked in an orderly manner to prepare for the next night training.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of training, they carefully planned the training plan, focused on the key and difficult subjects to carry out specialized training, and effectively tempered the emergency response capabilities of flight personnel and support personnel.

As night fell, the roar of the engine sounded again. Combat aircraft took off in the night and started a new round of training...

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16383104.html

陆军某旅科学统筹专业技术教学资源,提升专业能力和综合素质

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郑烨 李连杰 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-04-27

陆军某旅科学统筹专业技术教学资源——

“兵专家”带出过硬骨干

■郑　烨　李连杰

“某型雷达突发故障，立即组织抢修。”日前，陆军某旅四营组织一场专业训练，接到装备抢修指令，两名专业骨干迅速前出，展开抢修作业。与此同时，该旅二营维修”大拿”、一级军士长岳景洲利用某型系统终端实时提供远程指导。

“军士队伍作为备战打仗’生力军’，如何精准培养、科学使用，一直是旅队机关关注的重要课题。”该旅领导介绍，他们在前期调研中发现，随着装备迭代更新速度加快，各营连专业骨干培养质量参差不齐，一定程度上影响部队战斗力提升。

为此，他们打破营连建制，科学统筹专业技术教学资源，广泛开展专长化任教。他们按照”一名’兵专家’带出一群骨干，一群骨干盘活一个领域”的思路，推动全旅优质教学资源共用共享，充分发挥高级军士的”酵母”作用，探索推行”兵专家”带教模式，为年轻骨干成长成才提供帮带指导。

实践中，该旅结合岗位需求、任务特点，区分雷达、导弹、通信、驾驶等不同专业，遴选各专业岗位工作实绩突出、带教经验丰富的高级军士，采取集中培训、结对帮带等方式，对各营连推荐的骨干苗子进行精准帮带。同时，他们结合野外驻训、大项任务、巡检巡修等时机，让年轻骨干在任务实践中摔打磨砺、经受考验，不断提升专业能力和综合素质。

该旅三营雷达技师、三级军士长黄皎智与一营中士银墨然结成帮带对子。黄皎智根据银墨然的学历背景、专业基础等，为其量身定制培养计划。经过一段时间的帮带指导，银墨然成长为技术过硬的专业能手。

“全旅共享优质教学资源，不仅有效提升了各领域专业人才的能力素质，更助推部队战斗力水平再上新台阶。”该旅某营孙营长介绍，某新型通信装备列装后，营里面临缺教材、缺人才的难题，机关及时协调作战支援营三级军士长陈进城为年轻骨干授课辅导，帮带培养出一批优秀装备操作手。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Scientifically Coordinates Professional and Technical Teaching Resources to Improve Professional Capabilities and Comprehensive Qualities

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zheng Ye Li Lianjie Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-04-27

A certain army brigade scientifically coordinates professional and technical teaching resources——

“Soldier experts” bring out excellent backbones

■Zheng Ye Li Lianjie

“A certain type of radar suddenly broke down, and immediately organized emergency repairs.” A few days ago, the fourth battalion of a certain army brigade organized a professional training. After receiving the equipment emergency repair order, two professional backbones quickly went forward to carry out emergency repairs. At the same time, the maintenance “master” of the second battalion of the brigade, the first-class sergeant Yue Jingzhou, used a certain type of system terminal to provide real-time remote guidance.

“As the “fresh force” preparing for war, how to accurately train and scientifically use the sergeant team has always been an important topic of concern to the brigade.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found in the early stage of the investigation that with the acceleration of the equipment iteration and update speed, the quality of training of professional backbones in various battalions and companies was uneven, which to a certain extent affected the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

To this end, they broke the battalion and company system, scientifically coordinated professional and technical teaching resources, and widely carried out specialized teaching. They followed the idea of ”one ‘soldier expert’ brings out a group of backbones, and a group of backbones activates a field”, promoted the sharing of high-quality teaching resources throughout the brigade, gave full play to the “yeast” role of senior sergeants, explored and implemented the “soldier expert” teaching model, and provided guidance for the growth of young backbones.

In practice, the brigade distinguished different majors such as radar, missiles, communications, and driving according to job requirements and task characteristics, selected senior sergeants with outstanding work performance and rich teaching experience in various professional positions, and adopted centralized training, paired assistance and other methods to accurately help the backbone seedlings recommended by each battalion and company. At the same time, they combined field training, major tasks, inspections and repairs, etc., so that young backbones could be tempered and tested in task practice, and continuously improve their professional ability and comprehensive quality.

Huang Jiaozhi, a radar technician and third-class sergeant major of the third battalion of the brigade, and Yin Moran, a sergeant of the first battalion, formed a pair of helpers. Huang Jiaozhi tailored a training plan for Yin Moran based on his academic background and professional foundation. After a period of guidance, Yin Moran grew into a skilled professional.

“The sharing of high-quality teaching resources by the entire brigade not only effectively improves the ability and quality of professionals in various fields, but also helps to push the combat

effectiveness of the troops to a new level." Battalion Commander Sun of a battalion of the brigade introduced that after a new type of communication equipment was put into service, the battalion faced the problem of lack of teaching materials and talents. The headquarters promptly coordinated with the combat support battalion's third-class sergeant Chen Jincheng to give lectures and tutoring to young backbones, helping to train a group of excellent equipment operators.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16383103.html

陆军某旅创新授课模式增强思想政治教育的时代性和感召力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈典宏 周宇鹏 冯邓亚 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-04-27

陆军某旅创新授课模式增强思想政治教育的时代性和感召力——

“智慧课堂”激发强军动力

■解放军报记者 陈典宏 特约记者 周宇鹏 特约通讯员 冯邓亚

南国春日，万物勃发，陆军某旅某连”智慧课堂”上，官兵们围绕”铁心向党、奋斗强军”主题，不时通过视频弹幕发表观点、提出问题。授课过程中，某连指导员董瑞祥积极为官兵实时答疑解惑，课堂氛围十分热烈。

“打造’智慧课堂’教育平台，是我们积极推动新时代思想政治教育体系落地的一项务实举措。”该旅领导介绍，去年以来，他们针对新时代思想政治教育面临的新特点、新问题，积极创新教育理念、内容、方法、力量、工作运行和制度机制，综合运用多媒体教学资源推进”智慧课堂”教育平台建设。该平台具有课堂互动、好课共享、点播录播等多种功能，自投入使用以来得到旅队政治教员群体和基层官兵广泛好评，为开展思想政治教育注入新动力。

记者登录”智慧课堂”教育平台看到，当月的官兵思想调查报告，以及根据调查结果精准制订的教员授课计划，均被置于主页醒目位置。

“每人贡献一堂课，官兵共享知识宴。”董瑞祥介绍，每月自主教育日备受官兵期待。机关在调研了解官兵听课需求的基础上，统筹教学资源推出精品好课。这种模式推动教育从”供给侧”向”需求侧”发力的转变，有效解决了授课内容众口难调问题，较好满足了官兵的听课需求，同时倒逼政治教员积极创新授课模式、提升授课质效，不断增强思想政治教育的时代性和感召力。

“每一次做选择，既是判断价值的过程，也是自我审视的过程。”在一堂消费观教育课上，某连指导员苏杰授课内容贴近官兵实际，把情与理讲到大家心坎里。这堂课深受官兵好评，一度荣登该旅”好课榜”榜首。

“过去，因为任务冲突等因素，教员有时容易放松自我要求，备课联系实际不紧密，课件制作也不够精良。”说起”智慧课堂”教育平台带来的新变化，某连指导员刘宇航说，自从有了这个教育平台，他们可以对照好课标准找差距，及时完善授课内容，改进教学方法；机关通过线上听课、现场评课、课后打分，将授课效果作为优秀政治教员评选、推荐参加上级比武的一个重要依据，大家授课劲头越来越足，授课水平明显提升。

“‘智慧课堂’突破传统教育手段的时空限制，提升了教育灵活度和覆盖面。”该旅政治工作部领导告诉记者，单位点多线长，战备任务繁重，即使在同一营区，开展大课辅导人员也难集中，通过”智慧课堂”教育平台，官兵可以在不同点位同步学习，人员难集中、时间难保证、效果难落实等问题迎刃而解，基本实现了教育全时全员覆盖。不仅如此，借助”智慧课堂”教育平台课程点播录播功能，平时因站哨、出公差等任务没有现场听课的官兵，也可以灵活选择时间补课，确保教育人员、时间、内容、效果”四落实”。

燃旺教育炉火，激发强军动力。近日，该旅组织战备拉动训练，旅领导通过”智慧课堂”教育平台进行战斗动员，全体官兵闻令而动、斗志昂扬，高标准完成既定任务。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Innovates Its Teaching Mode to Enhance the Timeliness and Appeal of Ideological and Political Education

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Dianhong Zhou Yupeng Feng Dengya Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-04-27

A certain army brigade innovates its teaching mode to enhance the timeliness and appeal of ideological and political education——

“Smart Classroom” inspires the power of strengthening the army

■Liberation Army Daily reporter Chen Dianhong Special reporter Zhou Yupeng Special correspondent Feng Dengya

In the spring of the south, everything is flourishing. In the “Smart Classroom” of a certain company of a certain army brigade, officers and men expressed their views and raised questions through video barrage from time to time around the theme of “loyalty to the party and striving to strengthen the army”. During the course, Dong Ruixiang, the instructor of a certain company, actively answered questions and solved doubts for officers and men in real time, and the classroom atmosphere was very warm.

“Building a ‘smart classroom’ education platform is a pragmatic measure for us to actively promote the implementation of the ideological and political education system in the new era.” The brigade leaders introduced that since last year, they have actively innovated educational concepts, content, methods, strengths, work operations and institutional mechanisms in response to the new characteristics and new problems faced by ideological and political education in the new era, and

comprehensively used multimedia teaching resources to promote the construction of the "smart classroom" education platform. The platform has multiple functions such as classroom interaction, sharing of good courses, on-demand recording and broadcasting. Since it was put into use, it has been widely praised by the brigade's political instructors and grassroots officers and men, injecting new impetus into the development of ideological and political education.

The reporter logged into the "smart classroom" education platform and saw that the officers and men' ideological survey report of the month, as well as the instructor's teaching plan accurately formulated according to the survey results, were placed in a prominent position on the homepage.

"Everyone contributes a class, and officers and men share a knowledge feast." Dong Ruixiang introduced that the monthly autonomous education day is highly anticipated by officers and men. On the basis of investigating and understanding the needs of officers and men to listen to classes, the department coordinated teaching resources to launch high-quality courses. This model promotes the transformation of education from the "supply side" to the "demand side", effectively solves the problem of the difficulty in satisfying everyone's tastes in teaching content, and better meets the listening needs of officers and men. At the same time, it forces political instructors to actively innovate teaching models, improve teaching quality and effectiveness, and continuously enhance the timeliness and appeal of ideological and political education.

"Every time you make a choice, it is not only a process of judging value, but also a process of self-examination." In a consumption education class, Su Jie, an instructor of a certain company, taught content close to the reality of officers and men, and spoke about emotion and reason to everyone's heart. This class was well received by officers and men, and once topped the "Good Course List" of the brigade.

"In the past, due to factors such as task conflicts, instructors sometimes tended to relax their self-requirements, did not closely link lesson preparation with reality, and did not produce good courseware." Speaking of the new changes brought about by the "Smart Classroom" education platform, Liu Yuhang, an instructor of a certain company, said that since the education platform was available, they can find gaps by comparing the standards of good courses, improve the teaching content in a timely manner, and improve teaching methods; the department uses online lectures, on-site evaluations, and post-class scoring to use the teaching effect as an important basis for the selection of outstanding political instructors and recommendation to participate in the superior competition. Everyone is more and more enthusiastic about teaching, and the teaching level has been significantly improved.

"'Smart Classroom' breaks through the time and space limitations of traditional educational methods and improves the flexibility and coverage of education." The leader of the political work department of the brigade told reporters that the unit has many points and long lines, and the combat readiness tasks are heavy. Even in the same camp, it is difficult to concentrate personnel for large-scale tutoring. Through the "Smart Classroom" education platform, officers and men can learn simultaneously at different points, and the problems of difficulty in concentrating personnel,

difficulty in ensuring time, and difficulty in implementing results are solved, basically achieving full-time and full coverage of education. In addition, with the on-demand recording function of the "Smart Classroom" education platform, officers and men who are usually unable to attend classes on site due to tasks such as standing guard or going on business trips can also flexibly choose time to make up for the lessons, ensuring the "four implementations" of education personnel, time, content, and effect.

Ignite the fire of education and stimulate the motivation to strengthen the army. Recently, the brigade organized a combat readiness training. The brigade leaders carried out combat mobilization through the "Smart Classroom" education platform. All officers and men acted upon hearing the order, with high morale, and completed the set tasks with high standards.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16383272.html

第 81 集团军某旅实战化训练"战斗减员"仍打出"满堂彩"

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王培霖　任 和 责任编辑：林诗清

2025-04-28

"战斗减员"仍打出"满堂彩"

■王培霖　任　和

"全车注意，抢占前方土岭！"仲春，第 81 集团军某旅一场实战化训练打响。抵近"敌"前沿阵地途中，突击分队一辆战车接到特情通报：战车弹药耗尽，驾驶员和炮手"阵亡"。

紧急关头，车组乘员、下士顾传银坐上驾驶位接替驾驶战车；车长、一级上士周杨康一边通过电台协调补充弹药，一边担起炮长职责观瞄"敌"目标方位。训练中，车组乘员密切协同，不仅成功处置特情，还将"敌"目标悉数摧毁，打出"满堂彩"。

训练结束后，正当笔者感叹该旅"一专多能"训练成效时，现场组训的一名连长接过话茬。"'战斗减员'状态下能打出'满堂彩'，得益于旅队坚持开展'一专多能'训练。"他随即话锋一转，"但'一专多能'的关键不在于'多'，而在于'能'——官兵接替补位后，各战斗单元能否攥指成拳形成合力，这才是重点。"他向笔者讲起一件往事。

那年该旅组织一场训练，战车向目标地域机动途中，车组突然接到"战车履带出现故障"特情。驾驶员随即下车进行抢修，却意外遭到对手"打击"。车长指挥车组乘员下车协力抢修履带。虽然他们平时参加过"一专多能"训练，但由于配合生疏、各自为战，无法按时完成抢修任务，结果贻误了战机。

"'一专多能'训练已经开展了很长时间，为什么还会出现这种情况？"复盘总结会上，该旅领导的追问，让官兵陷入沉思。该旅机关深入基层调研，发现问题所在：平时"一专多能"

训练大多侧重个人技能提升，官兵虽然掌握了很多专业技能，但协同作战能力还有差距，一旦临时换岗很难快速形成合力。

找准靶标好发力。针对梳理发现的问题，该旅推出系列举措——打破建制，将不同专业官兵随机编成战斗小组开展”一专多能”训练，提高不同专业官兵之间的协同配合水平；构设复杂战场环境，组织官兵在不同战场条件下开展跨专业训练，提升大家对复杂战场环境的适应能力；遴选各单位技术尖子组建研究室，围绕”一专多能”训练常见问题，常态召开”诸葛亮会”进行集智攻关，并针对性制订解决措施。

谈话间，结束训练的各车组官兵已经在利用战损评估系统展开复盘。”转这个弯的时候可以加大油门”“炮长和驾驶员配合得还不够默契”……大家你一言我一语，逐项分析训练中暴露的不足。该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将结合实弹射击、对抗训练等时机，常态化组织减员训练，推动”一专多能”训练高效对接战场需求。

Google Translation

The Actual Combat Training of a Brigade of the 81st Group Army Still Received a “Full House Applause” Despite “Combat Casualties”

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Peilin Ren He Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-04-28

“Combat casualties” still received a “full house applause”

■ Wang Peilin Ren He

“Attention all vehicles, seize the front earth ridge!” In mid-spring, a real-combat training of a brigade of the 81st Group Army started. On the way to the “enemy” front position, a tank of the assault team received a special situation report: the tank’s ammunition was exhausted, and the driver and gunner were “killed in action”.

At the critical moment, the crew member, Corporal Gu Chuanyin, took the driver’s seat to take over the driving of the tank; the commander, Sergeant Zhou Yangkang, coordinated the replenishment of ammunition through the radio while taking on the responsibility of the gunner to observe the “enemy” target position. During the training, the crew members worked closely together, not only successfully handling the special situation, but also destroying all the “enemy” targets, and received a “full house applause”.

After the training, just as the author was lamenting the effectiveness of the brigade’s “one specialty, multiple capabilities” training, a company commander who organized the training on site took over the conversation. “The brigade can play a ‘full house’ in the state of ‘combat reduction’, thanks to its insistence on carrying out ‘one specialty, multiple capabilities’ training.” He then changed the subject, “But the key to ‘one specialty, multiple capabilities’ is not ‘more’, but ‘ability’ - after the

officers and men take over the positions, whether each combat unit can form a fist to form a joint force, this is the key." He told the author an old story.

That year, the brigade organized a training. On the way to the target area, the crew suddenly received a special situation of "the tank track failure". The driver immediately got off the car for emergency repairs, but was unexpectedly "hit" by the opponent. The commander commanded the crew to get off the car to work together to repair the track. Although they usually participated in "one specialty, multiple capabilities" training, they were unable to complete the emergency repair task on time due to unfamiliarity with cooperation and fighting alone, resulting in missed opportunities.

"'One specialty, multiple capabilities' training has been carried out for a long time, why does this situation still occur?" At the review summary meeting, the brigade leader's questioning made the officers and men fall into deep thought. The brigade headquarters conducted in-depth investigations at the grassroots level and found the problem: the usual "one specialty, multiple capabilities" training mostly focuses on personal skill improvement. Although the officers and men have mastered many professional skills, there is still a gap in the ability to coordinate operations. Once they change positions temporarily, it is difficult to quickly form a joint force.

Find the right target to exert force. In response to the problems found in the review, the brigade launched a series of measures - breaking the establishment, randomly organizing officers and men of different professions into combat teams to carry out "one specialty, multiple capabilities" training, and improving the level of coordination and cooperation between officers and men of different professions; constructing a complex battlefield environment, organizing officers and men to carry out cross-professional training under different battlefield conditions, and improving everyone's ability to adapt to complex battlefield environments; selecting technical elites from various units to form a research room, focusing on the common problems of "one specialty, multiple capabilities" training, and regularly holding "Zhuge Liang meetings" to gather wisdom and solve problems, and formulate targeted solutions.

During the conversation, the officers and men of each vehicle crew who had finished the training were already using the battle damage assessment system to review. "You can increase the throttle when turning this corner" "The gunner and the driver don't cooperate well enough" ... Everyone analyzed the shortcomings exposed in the training one by one. The brigade leader introduced that in the next step, they will combine live-fire shooting, confrontation training and other opportunities to organize reduction training on a regular basis, and promote the "one specialty, multiple capabilities" training to efficiently meet battlefield needs.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16383296.html

长空砺翅！陆军某旅开展多机型混编飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：向黎鸣 石芝鹏 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-28

陆军某旅开展多机型混编飞行训练——

长空砺翅 协同出击

■解放军报记者 向黎鸣 特约通讯员 石芝鹏

侦察直升机前出搜索引导；运输直升机在武装直升机掩护下，搭载突击队员低空抵近目标区域……近日，陆军某旅一场多机型混编飞行训练火热展开，官兵围绕低空突防等重难点课目进行连贯训练。

“刀在石上磨，兵在险中练。”该旅领导介绍，此次训练他们统筹参训力量与施训课目，灵活采取”机型混合编组、课目融合施训、人员新老搭配”方式，从难从严组织专攻精练，锤炼部队实战能力。

训练中，该旅将不同机型按任务需求编为突击、掩护、侦察等小组，并明确各小组间的配合关系；科学制订训练计划，融合开展目标侦察、机降突击等课目训练，检验多机型协同作战能力；按照以老带新原则，组织官兵结成对子，提升整体技战术水平。

长空之上，各型直升机不断调整航向，向目标区域隐蔽机动。

“发现’敌’装甲车！”编队最前端，侦察直升机发现”敌情”后，迅速将目标信息传输至火力打击组。武装直升机长机建立攻击航线，僚机紧密配合，左右包抄发起模拟攻击，精准”命中”目标。随着地面目标被清除，运输直升机降低高度，突击队员快速完成机降……

征衣未解，复盘开始。针对训练中暴露的”战术动作不协调”“作战节奏不同步”等问题，官兵及时展开研讨，逐一提出改进方案，为后续训练明确方向。

“只有将各要素力量深度融合，才能真正形成制胜合力。”该旅领导说，他们采取”多机型混编训、多课目连贯练”组训模式以来，部队整体作战水平明显提升。

Google Translation

Sharpen Your Wings in the Sky! A Certain Army Brigade Conducts Mixed Flight Training of Multiple Aircraft Types

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xiang Liming Shi Zhipeng Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-28

A certain army brigade conducts mixed flight training of multiple aircraft types——

Sharpen your wings in the sky and attack in coordination

■ PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming Special correspondent Shi Zhipeng

Reconnaissance helicopters go forward to search and guide; transport helicopters, under the cover of armed helicopters, carry commandos to the target area at low altitude... Recently, a mixed flight

training of multiple aircraft types in a certain army brigade was launched, and officers and men conducted continuous training on key and difficult subjects such as low-altitude penetration.

“Knives are sharpened on stones, and men are trained in danger.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in this training, they coordinated the participating forces and training subjects, and flexibly adopted the method of “mixed grouping of aircraft types, integrated training of subjects, and matching of new and old personnel”, and organized specialized training from difficult and strict aspects to hone the actual combat capabilities of the troops.

During the training, the brigade organized different aircraft types into assault, cover, reconnaissance and other groups according to mission requirements, and clarified the coordination relationship between each group; scientifically formulated training plans, integrated and carried out training on target reconnaissance, airdrop assault and other subjects, and tested the coordinated combat capabilities of multiple aircraft types; in accordance with the principle of old leading new, officers and men were organized into pairs to improve the overall technical and tactical level.

In the sky, various types of helicopters constantly adjusted their course and maneuvered towards the target area in a covert manner.

“Found the ‘enemy’ armored vehicle!” At the front of the formation, the reconnaissance helicopter discovered the “enemy situation” and quickly transmitted the target information to the fire strike group. The leader of the armed helicopter established an attack route, and the wingman cooperated closely to launch a simulated attack from the left and right, accurately “hitting” the target. As the ground targets were cleared, the transport helicopter lowered its altitude, and the commandos quickly completed the airdrop...

The military uniforms were not yet untied, and the review began. In response to the problems exposed in the training, such as “uncoordinated tactical actions” and “unsynchronized combat rhythm”, the officers and men held discussions in a timely manner, and proposed improvement plans one by one to clarify the direction for subsequent training.

“Only by deeply integrating the forces of various elements can we truly form a winning synergy.” The brigade leader said that since they adopted the training model of “multi-aircraft mixed training and multi-subject continuous training”, the overall combat level of the troops has been significantly improved.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16383481.html

从比武垫底到勇摘桂冠，这个连队如何蜕变

来源：解放军报 作者：倪鑫磊 廖晓彬 陈程 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-29

陆军某旅机关下沉营连精准帮建基层取得实效——

道路二连：从比武垫底到勇摘桂冠

■倪鑫磊 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬



谢 岩绘

暮春时节，陆军某旅第一季度”双争”评比排名公布，某营道路二连被评为”好”。对此，该连干部楚国梁感慨道：”这是全连官兵用汗水换来的成绩，更是机关精准帮建结出的硕果。”

去年初，该旅党委一班人调研发现，部分建设水平落后的连队陷入”帮扶年年搞，成效难见好”之中，表面看是基层基础薄弱、抓建能力欠缺，深层原因还是机关帮建基层出了问题。主要表现为：帮建力量”临时搭台”，部分人员对基层不够熟悉；指导帮建”大水漫灌”，未能针对连队特点精准施策；虽然带着问题和诉求回到机关，却迟迟不见”下篇文章”……

“必须改进机关帮建方式，既要’把准脉’又要’开好方’。”为提升帮建基层质效，该旅决定以《军队基层建设纲要》为遵循，推行精准帮建模式，成立”帮扶小组”，出台”帮理思路、帮带思想、帮教方法、帮解难题、帮排隐患”5 项举措，构建”精准识别—定制方案—跟踪问效”的闭环模式。

此外，他们还着眼营连建制类型各不相同、建设水平参差不齐、阶段目标各有侧重等现实情况，坚持逐单位调研摸底、”点对点”把脉问诊，明确抓建目标和思路举措。

翻阅该旅制订的《精准帮建实施方案》，记者发现，每项内容都标注了具体责任人、阶段目标和验收标准。同时，方案规定”帮扶小组”成员要有基层主官工作经验，保证其具备较强的指导帮建能力。

道路二连的蜕变历程，正是机关精准帮建的一个缩影。近几年，这个连队专业骨干队伍不强，导致训练成绩下滑，在旅建制连比武中多次排名垫底。

为此，该旅选派作训、人力资源等 6 个科室精干力量组成”帮扶小组”下沉道路二连。两周后，他们查找出多个关键问题，并归口认领，结合该连实际情况开出”药方”：训练骨干不足，作训科颜科长从制订训练计划、科学组训施训等环节入手，进行手把手帮带，并协调其他先进连队训练尖子和操作能手前来”传经送宝”；专业人才队伍缺乏，人力资源科肖干事为他们量身定制专业人才培养路线图，展开具体规划指导……

在机关精准帮建下，这个连续多年与先进无缘的连队，经过持续努力，终于在上级抽考中总评成绩跃居旅队前列，摘得旅建制连比武桂冠，被上级表彰为”先锋连”。去年底，他们还捧回了”四铁”先进单位奖牌。

这个连队的”华丽转身”，同时也折射出该旅精准帮建理念的不断更新。”精准帮建不是大包大揽，关键要激活基层自建动力、提高基层自建能力。”该旅领导介绍，精准帮建中，他们按照”一营（连）一案”模式，区分军事训练、组织建设等多个方面制订”成长计划”，压实基层自建责任，定期召开”双向讲评会”，对各营连党组织领导单位全面建设和解决自身问题的能力进行评估监督。

今年初，机关选派”帮扶小组”来到某营舟桥二连。针对该连”军事过硬、管理偏软”的倾向性问题，提出强化骨干管理能力、加强作风纪律教育等帮扶措施，指导连队党支部形成一份详细的连队建设方案。翻看方案，该连干部屈昭豁然开朗：”既有规范流程又有实际案例，为连队自主抓建明确了思路、指明了方向。”

党委机关精准帮建，基层面貌焕然一新。据了解，”帮扶小组”下沉营连精准解难以来，许多困扰基层的”挠头事”得到解决，一些多年排名靠后的单位步入先进行列，部队全面建设水平持续攀升。

短 评

咬定”精准”不放松

■陈 程

基层是部队工作和战斗力的基础，是强军兴军的根基所在。当前，各级机关在帮建基层上下了很大功夫，取得了显著成效，但帮建思路同质化、指导方法太粗放、发力方向有偏差等问题仍不同程度存在。究其原因，一言以蔽之，就是帮建不够精准。

帮建基层，须注意界限和分寸，不出手则已，一出手就要直指痛处、清除堵点，帮助解决基层依靠自身无法解决的问题。所以，精准帮建的关键是找对”问题靶标”，然后靶向施策。

然而，实践中，一些单位虽讲靶向施策，但有的找错了靶标，把”活动靶”当成”固定靶”，帮建缺乏针对性灵活性；有的用错了弹药，把对这个单位管用的思路举措照搬到那个单位，导致靶标”中而未倒”，问题悬而未决甚至反弹回潮。这启示我们，衡量精准帮建是否有效，既要看问题找得准不准，更要看问题有没有解决掉。陆军某旅专门成立”帮扶小组”下沉到营连，通过精准识别、定制方案、跟踪问效，帮助基层解决了很多”急难愁盼”，使一些单位跨入先进行列。他们的探索实践和帮建成效，正是这种理念的生动体现。

Google Translation

From the Bottom of the Competition to First Place, How Did This Company Transform?

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ni Xinlei Liao Xiaobin Chen Cheng Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-29

The headquarters of a certain army brigade went down to the battalion company to help build the grassroots accurately and achieved practical results——

Road Company No. 2: From the bottom of the competition to the first place

■Ni Xinlei PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin

Xie Yanhui

In late spring, the ranking of the first quarter of the “double competition” evaluation of a certain army brigade was announced, and the second road company of a certain battalion was rated as “good”. In this regard, Chu Guoliang, a cadre of the company, said with emotion: “This is the result of the sweat of the officers and men of the whole company, and it is also the fruit of the precise help of the organs.”

At the beginning of last year, a group of people from the brigade party committee found that some companies with backward construction levels fell into “helping every year, but the results are difficult to see”. On the surface, the grassroots foundation is weak and the ability to grasp construction is lacking. The deeper reason is that there is a problem with the organs helping to build the grassroots. The main manifestations are: the assistance force “sets up a stage temporarily”, and some personnel are not familiar with the grassroots; the guidance and assistance are “flooding”, and they fail to implement precise policies based on the characteristics of the company; although they return to the department with problems and demands, they have not seen the “next article” for a long time...

“It is necessary to improve the department’s assistance and construction methods, both to “get the pulse right” and to “prescribe a good prescription.” In order to improve the quality and efficiency of grassroots assistance, the brigade decided to follow the “Outline of Grassroots Construction of the Army”, promote the precise assistance and construction model, set up a “assistance group”, and introduce five measures of “assisting ideas, helping ideas, helping teaching methods, helping to solve problems, and helping to eliminate hidden dangers”, and build a closed-loop model of “precise identification-customized plans-tracking and asking for results”.

In addition, they also focus on the reality that the types of battalion and company organizations are different, the construction levels are uneven, and the stage goals have different focuses. They insist on investigating each unit, “point-to-point” pulse diagnosis, and clarify the construction goals and ideas and measures.

Looking through the “Precision Assistance Implementation Plan” formulated by the brigade, the reporter found that each item was marked with specific responsible persons, stage goals and acceptance standards. At the same time, the plan stipulates that members of the “assistance group” must have work experience as grassroots officers to ensure that they have strong guidance and assistance capabilities.

The transformation process of the Second Road Company is a microcosm of the precise assistance of the department. In recent years, the professional backbone team of this company is not strong, resulting in a decline in training results and ranking at the bottom many times in the brigade's established company competitions.

For this reason, the brigade selected six departments such as training and human resources to form an "assistance group" to sink to the Second Road Company. Two weeks later, they found several key problems and took charge of them. They prescribed a "prescription" based on the actual situation of the company: the training backbones were insufficient, and the training section chief Yan started from the formulation of training plans, scientific training and training, and provided hands-on assistance, and coordinated the training tops and operation experts of other advanced companies to come to "pass on the knowledge and treasures"; there was a lack of professional talent teams, and the human resources section officer Xiao tailored a professional talent training roadmap for them and carried out specific planning guidance...

Under the precise assistance of the organs, this company, which had not been advanced for many years, finally jumped to the forefront of the brigade in the overall evaluation in the superior's random test after continuous efforts, and won the championship of the brigade's organized company competition, and was commended by the superior as a "pioneer company". At the end of last year, they also won the "Four Irons" advanced unit medal.

The "gorgeous turn" of this company also reflects the continuous updating of the brigade's precise assistance concept. "Precise assistance is not about taking on too much. The key is to activate the motivation of grassroots self-construction and improve the ability of grassroots self-construction." The brigade leader introduced that in the precise assistance, they followed the "one battalion (company) one case" model, distinguished between military training, organizational construction and other aspects to formulate a "growth plan", consolidated the responsibility of grassroots self-construction, and held "two-way review meetings" regularly to evaluate and supervise the ability of the leading units of the party organizations of each battalion and company to comprehensively build and solve their own problems.

At the beginning of this year, the department selected an "assistance team" to come to the second company of the pontoon bridge of a certain battalion. In response to the company's tendency of "strong military and weak management", assistance measures such as strengthening the management ability of backbones and strengthening style and discipline education were proposed, and the company party branch was guided to form a detailed company construction plan. Looking through the plan, the company cadre Qu Zhao suddenly saw the light: "There are both standardized processes and actual cases, which clarify the ideas and directions for the company to build independently."

The party committee department accurately helped to build, and the grassroots appearance was completely renewed. It is understood that since the "assistance group" went down to the battalion and company to solve problems accurately, many "headaches" that have troubled the grassroots

have been solved, some units that have been ranked low for many years have entered the ranks of advanced units, and the overall construction level of the troops has continued to rise.

Short Review

Stick to “precision” and don’t relax

■ Chen Cheng

The grassroots is the foundation of the work and combat effectiveness of the troops, and it is the foundation of strengthening the army. At present, agencies at all levels have made great efforts to help build the grassroots and have achieved remarkable results, but problems such as homogeneity of ideas for help, too extensive guidance methods, and deviations in the direction of effort still exist to varying degrees. The reason, in a nutshell, is that the help is not accurate enough.

When helping build the grassroots, we must pay attention to boundaries and proportions. If we don’t take action, we will not do it. Once we take action, we must point directly to the pain points, clear the blockages, and help solve the problems that the grassroots cannot solve on their own. Therefore, the key to accurate help is to find the right “problem target” and then implement targeted policies.

However, in practice, although some units talk about targeted measures, some have found the wrong target, treating the “moving target” as a “fixed target”, and the assistance lacks targeted flexibility; some use the wrong ammunition, copying the ideas and measures that work for this unit to that unit, resulting in the target “hitting but not knocking down”, and the problem is unresolved or even rebounding. This tells us that to measure whether the precise assistance is effective, we must not only look at whether the problem is accurately found, but also whether the problem has been solved. A certain brigade of the army has set up a special “assistance group” to sink to the battalion and company. Through precise identification, customized solutions, and follow-up and performance evaluation, it has helped the grassroots solve many “urgent needs and worries”, enabling some units to enter the ranks of advanced units. Their exploration and practice and the effectiveness of assistance are a vivid embodiment of this concept.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16383460.html

战炮怒吼震山谷——陆军某旅炮兵分队实弹射击训练影像

来源：解放军报 作者：彭久海 赵建程 孙长义 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-29

战炮怒吼震山谷

——陆军某旅炮兵分队实弹射击训练影像

■彭久海 赵建程 解放军报特约通讯员 孙长义 摄影报道



炮弹出膛。



官兵快速奔向战位。



装定诸元。



构筑工事。

晨曦初露，警报声骤然响起。陆军某旅炮兵分队官兵快速出动，赴野外陌生地域开展实弹射击训练。

抵达任务地域，官兵立即完成行军战斗转换。构筑工事、观察目标、装定诸元、完成射击准备……与此同时，渗透至”敌”前沿的侦察小组，将目标信息及时回传至指挥所。指挥员迅速制订作战计划，一道道作战指令通过指挥信息系统传送至各火力单元。

射击指令下达。震耳欲聋的炮火声响起，”敌”阵地火光四射，硝烟弥漫。一轮打击结束，官兵快速撤收武器装备，向预备阵地转移。

进入新阵地，指挥员依据前沿观察所回传数据，调整战斗方案，指挥炮班对”敌”残存力量进行打击。随即，隆隆炮声响彻山谷，一枚枚炮弹接续出膛，织成一张巨大的火力网扑向”敌”阵地……

快节奏转换，高强度练兵。训练中，该旅构设险难环境，临机导调敌情特情，将侦察、气象等要素力量与火力单元深度融合，有效锤炼了官兵复杂环境下快速反应、临机协同和精准打击等实战能力。

Google Translation

The Roar of the War Artillery Shook the Valley-The Live-Fire Shooting Training Image of the Artillery Unit of a Certain Army Brigade

Source: PLA Daily Author: Peng Jiuhai Zhao Jiancheng Sun Changyi Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-29

The roar of the war artillery shook the valley

-the live-fire shooting training image of the artillery unit of a certain army brigade

■ Peng Jiuhai Zhao Jiancheng PLA Daily Special Correspondent Sun Changyi Photo Report

The shells were fired.

The officers and men quickly ran to their positions.

Set all the elements.

Build fortifications.

At dawn, the alarm sounded suddenly. The officers and men of the artillery detachment of a certain army brigade quickly set out to conduct live-fire shooting training in unfamiliar areas in the wild.

Arriving at the mission area, the officers and men immediately completed the transition from marching to combat. Build fortifications, observe targets, set all the elements, complete shooting preparations... At the same time, the reconnaissance team that infiltrated the “enemy” front line promptly transmitted the target information back to the command post. The commander quickly formulated a combat plan, and combat orders were transmitted to each firepower detachment through the command information system.

The firing order was issued. The deafening sound of artillery fire rang out, and the “enemy” position was full of flames and smoke. After a round of strikes, the officers and men quickly withdrew their weapons and equipment and moved to the reserve position.

Entering the new position, the commander adjusted the combat plan based on the data sent back by the forward observation post, and commanded the artillery squad to strike the remaining forces of the “enemy”. Then, the rumbling sound of artillery resounded through the valley, and shells were fired one after another, forming a huge firepower net and rushing towards the “enemy” position...

Fast-paced conversion, high-intensity training. During the training, the brigade set up a dangerous environment, guided the enemy’s special situation on the spot, and deeply integrated the reconnaissance, meteorological and other elements with the firepower detachment, effectively tempering the officers and men’ practical capabilities such as rapid response, on-the-spot coordination and precise strikes in complex environments.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16383670.html

陆军某部携手某陆航旅开展机降训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张毛 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-30



近日，陆军某部携手某陆航旅开展机降训练，提升空地协同作战能力。解放军报特约通讯员 张毛 摄

Google Translation

A Certain Army Unit and a Certain Army Aviation Brigade Conducted Airdrop Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Mao Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-30

Recently, a certain army unit and a certain army aviation brigade conducted airdrop training to improve air-ground coordinated combat capabilities. Photo by Zhang Mao, special correspondent of PLA Daily

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16383664.html

陆军某旅组织长途驾驶训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张毛 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-30



暮春，陆军某旅组织长途驾驶训练。 解放军报特约通讯员 张毛 摄

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organized Long-Distance Driving Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Mao Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-30

In late spring, a certain army brigade organized long-distance driving training. Photo by Zhang Mao, special correspondent of PLA Daily

May 2025

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16383975.html

第 76 集团军某旅组织高原实战化训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴骁峰 刘小龙 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-03

第 76 集团军某旅组织高原实战化训练——

战鹰振翅战昆仑

■吴骁峰 刘小龙

暮春时节，昆仑山腹地某机场。伴随巨大的轰鸣声，数架战机腾空而起，飞赴目标空域，第 76 集团军某旅一场实战化训练拉开帷幕。

据了解，随着海拔不断攀升，空气中氧气含量越来越低，直升机操纵难度增大，对飞行员技战术水平提出更高要求。

飞行途中，前方一座山峰被”浓积云”遮挡。当直升机穿过云层，山峰突然出现在飞行员眼前。飞行员处变不惊，立即熟练操控直升机，安全飞越山峰。

“此次训练采取极限条件下高强度连贯作业方式，对地突击、超低空突防等课目轮番展开。”该旅领导介绍，部队常年担负高原战备任务，长期面临氧气稀薄、天候恶劣等复杂条件。为此，他们结合任务实际常态组织实战化训练，研练不同弹种在高原环境下的战法训法。同时，他们突出全天候、全时域、全要素战法训法研练，为部队遂行高原作战任务收集一手数据。

飞抵目标空域不久，负责前出侦察的武装直升机机载报警器突然鸣响：前方雪山之间发现一架高速机动的飞行器。飞行员操作设备仔细辨别并判定其为”敌”空中侦察机后，立即将情报数据发送给长机机长所在的攻击机组。接到情况通报，担负侧翼攻击任务的武装直升机根据目标方位调整攻击阵位，利用机载设备迅速瞄准、锁定，对”敌”空中侦察机进行精准拦截打击。

战鹰振翅、硝烟弥漫，战斗进入白热化。攻击机组发射空地导弹，对地面装甲目标展开”打击”，同时发射火箭弹和航炮对近距地面目标进行空地火力压制。任务结束，机群以大速度、大坡度退出战斗航线，并发射红外干扰弹，迅速离场。

“依托险难环境练兵，才能真正锤炼打仗本领。”该旅领导介绍，连日来，他们组织高原飞行战法训法研练，采集直升机在高原环境下实战数据，联合气象、通信等专业力量完善多个特情处置方案，有效提升部队实战水平。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 76th Group Army Organized Plateau Combat Training

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Xiaofeng Liu Xiaolong Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-03

A brigade of the 76th Group Army organized a plateau combat training-

War eagles flap their wings to fight Kunlun

■Wu Xiaofeng Liu Xiaolong

In late spring, at an airport in the hinterland of the Kunlun Mountains. With a huge roar, several combat aircraft took off and flew to the target airspace. A combat training of a brigade of the 76th Group Army kicked off.

It is understood that as the altitude continues to rise, the oxygen content in the air becomes lower and lower, and the difficulty of helicopter operation increases, which puts higher requirements on the technical and tactical level of pilots.

During the flight, a mountain in front was blocked by "cumulonimbus clouds". When the helicopter passed through the clouds, the mountain suddenly appeared in front of the pilot. The pilot was calm and immediately skillfully controlled the helicopter to fly over the mountain safely.

"This training adopts a high-intensity and continuous operation mode under extreme conditions, and subjects such as ground assault and ultra-low-altitude [100 meters or lower] penetration are carried out in turn." The brigade leader introduced that the troops are responsible for plateau combat readiness tasks all year round, and have long faced complex conditions such as thin oxygen and bad weather. To this end, they organized practical training in combination with the actual normality of the task, and studied and practiced the tactics and training methods of different types of ammunition in the plateau environment. At the same time, they emphasized the research and practice of all-weather, all-time, and all-element tactics and training methods to collect first-hand data for the troops to conduct plateau combat tasks.

Shortly after arriving at the target airspace, the airborne alarm of the armed helicopter responsible for forward reconnaissance suddenly sounded: a high-speed and maneuverable aircraft was found between the snow-capped mountains ahead. After the pilot carefully identified and determined that it was an "enemy" aerial reconnaissance aircraft by operating the equipment, he immediately sent the intelligence data to the attack crew where the captain of the lead aircraft was. After receiving the situation report, the armed helicopter responsible for the flank attack mission adjusted the attack position according to the target direction, and used the airborne equipment to quickly aim and lock, and accurately intercepted and struck the "enemy" aerial reconnaissance aircraft.

The battle became intense as the war eagles flapped their wings and smoke filled the air. The attack crew launched air-to-ground missiles to "strike" ground armored targets, and at the same time

launched rockets and aircraft guns to suppress close-range ground targets with air-to-ground firepower. After the mission was completed, the fleet withdrew from the combat route at a high speed and a large slope, and launched infrared jammers and left the scene quickly. “Only by training in a dangerous environment can we truly hone our combat skills.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent days, they have organized the research and training of plateau flight tactics and training methods, collected actual combat data of helicopters in plateau environments, and combined with meteorological, communication and other professional forces to improve multiple special situation handling plans, effectively improving the actual combat level of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16383966.html

陆军某旅打破阶梯式培养路线 列兵与老炮长同台竞技

来源：解放军报 作者：谭公禄 王润鑫 宋世杰 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-03

“任务式考评”助力列兵拔节成长

■谭公禄 王润鑫 宋世杰

“自动调炮系统突发故障……”近日，在陆军某旅驻训地，一场任务考评正紧前展开。入伍仅一年的火箭炮操作手、列兵王睿棋沉着应对临时设置的特情，根据现场情况迅速作出判断，果断改用手动调炮，圆满完成射击任务。

一名列兵能与老炮长同台竞技，得益于该旅探索推出的”任务式考评”机制。”我们让能力突出、渴望进步的列兵提前拿到参与大项任务的’入场券’，让他们在真刀实枪的演练中强化综合素质，帮助其步入成长’快车道’。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们打破以往列兵阶梯式培养路线，不再单一用”米、秒、环”作标准，而是通过阶段性赋予的实际任务，实现对其能力素质的全面历练。

在某连王指导员看来，传统的培养模式下，营连制订的培养计划按部就班。同时，带兵人对列兵的过度”保护”，也容易让他们抗压能力不足。即使平时”米、秒、环”成绩亮眼，可遇到重要任务时，容易慌乱出错”掉链子”。

“列兵作为部队的新鲜血液，其能力素质事关部队战斗力生成和长远建设。”为加强单位列兵培养，缩短成长周期，该旅成立专项小组，探索建立考评新办法，加快提升列兵能力素质。

修理专业的列兵何建华为人稳重、责任心强，但因性格内敛，以往参加训练不够主动。”任务式考评”机制推开后，他所在班组受领了车辆机动保障任务，要求新兵随班组参训。随着任务压肩，何建华有了一股钻研劲头，主动向班长骨干请教技术问题。

保障任务如期而至。机动途中，何建华发现某运输车存在漏液故障。情急之下，他先让身边战友上报情况，随后独自爬进车底修理排查，将故障顺利排除。

“‘任务式考评’不仅要激励大多数，更要选出‘潜力股’。”该旅政治工作部王干事表示，他们在选拔列兵”潜力股”时，不仅要看平时训练成绩，其个人意愿、心理素质也十分重要。对训练成绩突出或有某项专长，且有长期服役意愿的列兵，可以通过”任务式考评”机制，为其量身打造”后备人才任务清单”，进行重点培养。

火箭炮操作手、列兵赖鹤菱是”后备人才任务清单”中的培养对象。在战友看来，赖鹤菱性格沉稳、学习能力强，入伍前就有电气工程专业基础。在”任务式考评”机制激励下，渴望在军营发光发热的他，在夯实原有知识基础上主动钻研，技能专长进一步强化。

一次全营考核中，导调组先后数次更换目标位置，赖鹤菱冷静操作火控设备，协助炮班组顺利完成火力打击任务。此后，他被连队赋予参加更多大项任务的机会，成为列兵里的”种子”选手。不久前，他向单位表达了留队意愿。

“我们坚持因材定策，在制订计划时避免出现担子过重、任务过于简单等问题，确保培养质效。”该旅机关干事拿出一份最新的考评目录，上面既有考验专业基础的协助课目教案编写，也有聚焦分析判断的参与某型装备常见故障排除，还有注重综合素质的随班组参与比武考核……

任务导向提速度，实践磨砺练硬功。在该旅，列兵干事创业底气更足，越来越多的”种子”人才，活跃在基层练兵备战一线。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Breaks the Ladder-Style Training Route, and Privates Compete with Veteran Artillery Chiefs on the Same Stage

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Tan Gonglu Wang Runxin Song Shijie Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-03

“Task-based assessment” helps privates grow rapidly

■Tan Gonglu Wang Runxin Song Shijie

“The automatic artillery adjustment system suddenly failed...” Recently, at the training site of a certain army brigade, a task assessment was underway. Private Wang Ruiqi, a rocket launcher operator who has only been in the army for one year, calmly responded to the special situation set up temporarily, made a quick judgment based on the on-site situation, decisively switched to manual artillery adjustment, and successfully completed the shooting task.

A private can compete with the veteran artillery chief on the same stage, thanks to the “task-based assessment” mechanism explored and launched by the brigade. “We let privates with outstanding

abilities and eager to make progress get the 'ticket' to participate in major tasks in advance, so that they can strengthen their comprehensive qualities in real-life drills and help them enter the 'fast lane' of growth." The brigade leaders introduced that in recent years, they have broken the previous ladder-style training route for privates, no longer using "meters, seconds, and rings" as the only standard, but through the actual tasks assigned in stages, to achieve a comprehensive experience of their abilities and qualities.

In the view of a certain company instructor Wang, under the traditional training model, the training plans formulated by the battalion and company are conducted step by step. At the same time, the excessive "protection" of privates by the leaders can easily make them lack stress resistance. Even if the "meters, seconds, and rings" are outstanding in normal times, they are prone to panic and make mistakes when encountering important tasks.

"As the fresh blood of the troops, the ability and quality of privates are related to the formation and long-term construction of the troops' combat effectiveness." In order to strengthen the training of privates in the unit and shorten the growth cycle, the brigade set up a special group to explore and establish new assessment methods to accelerate the improvement of the ability and quality of privates.

He Jianhua, a private soldier in the repair profession, is steady and responsible, but because of his introverted personality, he was not proactive enough in participating in training in the past. After the "task-based assessment" mechanism was launched, his team received the vehicle mobility support task, requiring new recruits to participate in training with the team. With the pressure of the task, He Jianhua had a strong desire to study and took the initiative to ask the squad leader for technical questions.

The support task arrived as scheduled. During the maneuver, He Jianhua found that a transport vehicle had a leakage fault. In a hurry, he first asked his comrades around him to report the situation, and then climbed under the vehicle alone to repair and troubleshoot, and successfully eliminated the fault.

"'Task-based assessment' should not only motivate the majority, but also select 'potential stocks'." Wang, an officer of the political work department of the brigade, said that when they select private "potential stocks", they should not only look at their usual training results, but also their personal willingness and psychological quality are also very important. For privates who have outstanding training results or have certain expertise and are willing to serve for a long time, a "reserve talent task list" can be tailored for them through the "task-based assessment" mechanism, and they can be trained with emphasis.

Lai Heling, a rocket launcher operator and private, is a training target in the "reserve talent task list". In the eyes of his comrades, Lai Heling has a calm personality and strong learning ability. He had a professional foundation in electrical engineering before joining the army. Under the encouragement of the "task-based assessment" mechanism, he, who is eager to shine in the

barracks, actively studies on the basis of consolidating his original knowledge, and further strengthens his skills and expertise.

In a battalion-wide assessment, the command and dispatch group changed the target position several times. Lai Heling calmly operated the fire control equipment and assisted the artillery team to successfully complete the fire strike mission. Since then, he has been given the opportunity to participate in more major tasks by the company and became a “seed” player among privates. Not long ago, he expressed his willingness to stay in the team to the unit.

“We insist on making decisions based on the talents of the people, and avoid problems such as excessive burdens and overly simple tasks when making plans to ensure the quality and effectiveness of training.” The brigade’s headquarter officer took out a latest assessment catalog, which includes assisting in the preparation of lesson plans for courses that test professional foundations, participating in the troubleshooting of common faults of a certain type of equipment that focuses on analysis and judgment, and participating in competitions and assessments with the team that focuses on comprehensive quality...

Task orientation speeds up, and practice hones hard skills. In the brigade, private officers are more confident in starting businesses, and more and more “seed” talents are active in the grassroots training and preparation front line.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16384276.html

陆军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：黄俊 金王伟 责任编辑：杜圣智

2025-05-04

陆军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

建强堡垒，聚力攻坚谋打赢

■黄 俊 金王伟

前不久，陆军某旅无人机分队在组织飞行训练时，风速骤然增大，逼近某型无人机技术参数上限。面对恶劣气象条件，营连两级党组织综合研判后决定：”打仗不择天气，按原计划实施！”

“党的力量来自组织，部队凝聚力战斗力来自组织。”该旅领导介绍，旅党委一班人认真学习中央军委政治工作会议精神认识到，完成好党和人民赋予的各项任务，必须在提高各级党组织领导力、组织力、执行力上下功夫。只有把党组织建设得更加坚强有力，才能把官兵拧成一股绳，为履行使命任务提供可靠保证。

“有的基层党组织还存在抓备战打仗能力不强、组织功能发挥不明显等问题。”针对前期调研中发现的问题，该旅党委一班人分赴基层进行挂钩帮建。实践中，他们结合练兵备战实际，制订《基层党务工作流程规范》，帮助基层党组织理清抓建思路、明确抓建标准；采取”战地党务课堂”“新老书记结对”等形式，帮助基层党组织找准影响组织功能发挥、制约战斗力生成等问题症结，研究制订改进措施。

笔者采访中了解到，该旅注重在突出实践导向、聚力攻坚克难上见成效。某连列装新型弹种后官兵一时难以适应，战斗力生成较慢。该旅党委了解这一情况后，立即指派一名常委赴该连跟训，帮助连队查摆问题、研讨对策。他带领连队党支部一班人围绕”如何快速形成战斗力”主题，集智研究新型弹种射击训法，同时邀请院校专家就”高盐高湿环境下的弹药维护”为官兵进行专题授课。前不久，在上级组织的该型弹种实弹射击训练中，该连党支部书记、副书记身先士卒，带领官兵取得优异成绩。

建强堡垒，聚力攻坚谋打赢。随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神走深走实，该旅基层党组织战斗堡垒作用、党员先锋模范作用发挥更加明显，官兵练兵备战热情高涨，助推部队战斗力稳步提升。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Huang Jun Jin Wangwei Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-05-04

A certain army brigade thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference that was held in Yan’an, Shaanxi Province, in June 2024

Build a strong fortress, focus on attacking and winning

■Huang Jun Jin Wangwei

Not long ago, when the drone detachment of a certain army brigade was organizing flight training, the wind speed suddenly increased, approaching the upper limit of the technical parameters of a certain type of drone. Faced with severe weather conditions, the party organizations at the battalion and company levels made a comprehensive judgment and decided: “Fighting does not choose the weather, and it will be implemented as planned!”

“The strength of the party comes from the organization, and the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the troops come from the organization.” The brigade leader introduced that the brigade party committee carefully studied the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference and realized that in order to complete the various tasks assigned by the party and the

people, it is necessary to work hard to improve the leadership, organization, and execution of party organizations at all levels. Only by building a stronger and more powerful party organization can officers and men be united as one and provide a reliable guarantee for fulfilling their missions.

“Some grassroots party organizations still have problems such as weak ability to prepare for war and unclear organizational functions.” In response to the problems found in the previous investigation, a group of people from the brigade’s party committee went to the grassroots to help build. In practice, they combined the actual training and preparation for war to formulate the “Grassroots Party Affairs Work Process Specifications” to help grassroots party organizations clarify their ideas and standards for building; they adopted “battlefield party affairs classrooms” and “new and old secretary pairings” to help grassroots party organizations identify the crux of problems that affect the function of organizations and restrict the generation of combat effectiveness, and study and formulate improvement measures.

The author learned from the interview that the brigade focuses on highlighting practice orientation and focusing on overcoming difficulties. After a certain company was equipped with a new type of ammunition, the officers and men found it difficult to adapt for a while, and the combat effectiveness was generated slowly. After the brigade party committee learned about this situation, it immediately assigned a standing committee member to the company to follow the training to help the company identify problems and discuss countermeasures. He led a group of people from the company’s party branch to study the new type of ammunition shooting training method around the theme of “how to quickly form combat effectiveness”, and invited experts from colleges and universities to give special lectures to officers and men on “ammunition maintenance in high-salt and high-humidity environments”. Not long ago, in the live-fire shooting training of this type of ammunition organized by the superiors, the party branch secretary and deputy secretary of the company took the lead and led the officers and men to achieve excellent results.

Build a strong fortress and focus on attacking and winning. With the in-depth study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, the role of the grassroots party organizations of the brigade as a combat fortress and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members have become more obvious, and the enthusiasm of officers and men for training and preparation for war has been high, which has helped to steadily improve the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16384365.html

陆军某旅组建”教育团队”群策群力打造”一堂好课”

来源：解放军报 作者：王梦圆 毛英椿 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-06

陆军某旅探索组建”教育团队”提升思想政治教育质效——

群策群力打造”一堂好课”

■王梦圆 毛英椿



“教育团队”成员正在研究制作课件内容。曾冰阳 摄

“-40℃的茫茫雪原，你能爬冰卧雪保持潜伏姿态一动不动吗？”近日，陆军某旅某营教育课上，伴随大屏幕上长津湖战役的场景再现，某连干部蔡鑫抛出这个问题。此时，台下官兵纷纷向志愿军老前辈表达敬意，现场气氛十分热烈。

授课结束，蔡鑫向笔者展示了他的课件——通过一个个小故事讲解历史事件，并在故事关键节点穿插情景再现、现场问答等互动内容。”相较以往单向灌输式的教育模式，这种方式更容易被年轻官兵接受。”蔡鑫告诉笔者，精彩内容的背后，饱含着他所在”教育团队”的智慧和汗水。

蔡鑫口中的”教育团队”，是该旅为提升思想政治教育质效专门组建的。在此前的调研中，该旅领导发现，一些年轻政治干部在日常授课中，存在授课经验欠缺、内容把握不准等问题。加之部队训练任务重，他们备课时间有限，教育效果很难保证。

为此，该旅统筹全旅教育资源，从基层营连挑选不同职务的官兵，组建了 10 支”教育团队”，大家优势互补、团结协作，群策群力共同打造”一堂好课”。旅机关将年度重点教育内容分别赋予不同团队，每个团队按照”多人备课、一人主讲”模式，承担不同授课任务，最终形成一堂堂精品课，统一纳入旅”优质教育课程库”，或用于巡回授课，或供各营连学习借鉴。

今年初，机关将”在党的旗帜下铸牢军魂”专题教育任务赋予蔡鑫所在”教育团队”。考虑到蔡鑫所在荣誉连队历史厚重，他本人理论基础较为扎实，团队负责人王达滨便将授课任务交给了他，并召集团队多名成员，围绕授课主题集智研究，确定教案内容和授课形式。

随即，大家按照分工，紧锣密鼓展开工作——某连干部曾涛有比较丰富的机关任职经验，他协助蔡鑫收集资料、精选案例、打磨讲稿；技术骨干、大学生士兵于咸涵擅长课件制作，他与蔡鑫两人每天加班加点，反复推敲课件内容……讲稿和课件打磨成熟后，团队里的”老政工”、某营干部贾广武带着蔡鑫一遍遍试讲，传授经验和注意事项……在队友们协助

下，蔡鑫的课件设计不断完善、授课思路也愈发清晰，最终给官兵端上了一道”精神大餐”，深受好评。

“过去搞教育，大部分授课都要靠自己准备。现在，每个团队专攻一个主题，备课效率更高，授课更有针对性。”谈及新模式带来的变化，蔡鑫深有感触地说，”教育团队”发挥的作用不止于此，各营连组织日常授课时，可以直接从”优质教育课程库”中选择适合的教案，再结合各单位情况稍作修改即可使用，既保证了授课质量，又能让大家有更多精力投入练兵备战。

“作为教育者，要找到与官兵的情感共鸣点，才能产生’一棵树摇动另一棵树，一朵云推动另一朵云，一个灵魂唤醒另一个灵魂’的效果。”该旅领导告诉笔者，他们要求每名教员授课后，都要深入班排交流，收集意见建议，进一步完善教案内容、丰富授课模式，让教育课堂精准对接官兵思想需求。

前不久，一名战士向”教育团队”成员、某营干部范吉民建议：能否借鉴网络热播节目做法，创新课堂呈现形式？范吉民立即与团队成员展开研究论证，决定将”打牢牺牲奉献的军人底色”这堂教育课分解成军营脱口秀、访谈对话等单元，穿插开展”听我说——我崇敬的那个他”活动，让官兵讲述身边人身边事。施教者当主持，受教者站”C 位”，顿时调动起大家的兴趣。授课结束，官兵们意犹未尽，纷纷表达了对下一堂教育课的期待。

该旅”教育团队”成立以来，将一堂堂冒热气、接地气、鼓士气的思想政治教育课送到基层一线，有效激发了大家备战打仗的热情动力。笔者了解到，下一步，该旅将组织”教育团队”与友邻单位、驻地红色教育基地建立联教联学机制，常态开展经验交流、资源共享，探索合作育人新模式，不断推动新时代思想政治教育体系走深走实、落地见效。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Has Formed an “Education Team” to Work Together to Create a “Good Lesson”

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Wang Mengyuan Mao Yingchun Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-06

A certain army brigade explored the formation of an “education team” to improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education——

Work together to create a “good lesson”

■ Wang Mengyuan Mao Yingchun

Members of the “education team” are studying and producing courseware content. Photo by Zeng Bingyang

“Can you climb ice and lie in the snow in a vast snowfield at -40℃ and stay in a lurking posture without moving?” Recently, in an education class of a battalion of a certain army brigade,

accompanied by the reappearance of the scene of the Battle of Changjin Lake on the big screen, a company cadre Cai Xin raised this question. At this time, the officers and men under the stage expressed their respect to the old predecessors of the Volunteer Army, and the atmosphere on the scene was very warm.

At the end of the class, Cai Xin showed the author his courseware-explaining historical events through small stories, and interspersing interactive content such as scene reappearance and on-site Q&A at key points of the story. “Compared with the previous one-way indoctrination education model, this method is easier to be accepted by young officers and men.” Cai Xin told the author that behind the wonderful content is the wisdom and sweat of his “education team”.

The “education team” mentioned by Cai Xin is specially formed by the brigade to improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education. In previous surveys, the leaders of the brigade found that some young political cadres had problems such as lack of teaching experience and inaccurate content in daily teaching. In addition, the troops have heavy training tasks and they have limited time to prepare lessons, so it is difficult to guarantee the educational effect.

To this end, the brigade coordinated the educational resources of the entire brigade, selected officers and men of different positions from the grassroots battalions and companies, and formed 10 “education teams”. Everyone complemented each other’s strengths, worked together in unity, and worked together to create “a good class”. The brigade headquarters assigned the annual key education content to different teams. Each team took on different teaching tasks according to the “many people prepare lessons, one person lectures” model, and finally formed a series of high-quality classes, which were uniformly included in the brigade’s “high-quality education course library”, or used for touring lectures, or for learning and reference by various battalions and companies.

At the beginning of this year, the department assigned the special education task of “Forging the Military Soul Under the Party’s Banner” to Cai Xin’s “Education Team”. Considering that Cai Xin’s honorary company has a long history and he has a solid theoretical foundation, the team leader Wang Dabin gave him the teaching task and called together many members of the team to conduct research on the teaching theme and determine the content of the lesson plan and the form of teaching.

Then, everyone started working intensively according to the division of labor - Zeng Tao, a cadre of a certain company, has relatively rich experience in serving in the agency. He assisted Cai Xin in collecting materials, selecting cases, and polishing the lecture notes; Yu Xianhan, a technical backbone and college student soldier, is good at courseware production. He and Cai Xin worked overtime every day and repeatedly scrutinized the content of the courseware... After the lecture notes and courseware were polished and mature, Jia Guangwu, an “old political worker” in the team and a cadre of a certain battalion, took Cai Xin to give trial lectures over and over again, imparting experience and precautions... With the assistance of his teammates, Cai Xin’s

courseware design was constantly improved and his teaching ideas became clearer. In the end, he served a “spiritual feast” to the officers and men, which was well received.

“In the past, most of the teaching had to be prepared by ourselves. Now, each team specializes in a theme, and the preparation efficiency is higher, and the teaching is more targeted.” Talking about the changes brought about by the new model, Cai Xin said with deep feeling that the role played by the “education team” is not limited to this. When each battalion and company organizes daily teaching, they can directly select suitable teaching plans from the “high-quality education course library”, and then make slight modifications based on the situation of each unit. It can not only ensure the quality of teaching, but also allow everyone to devote more energy to training and preparation.

“As an educator, you must find the emotional resonance point with the officers and men to produce the effect of ‘one tree shakes another tree, one cloud pushes another cloud, and one soul awakens another soul’.” The leaders of the brigade told the author that they require each instructor to communicate in depth with the class after teaching, collect opinions and suggestions, further improve the content of the teaching plan, enrich the teaching model, and make the education classroom accurately meet the ideological needs of officers and men.

Not long ago, a soldier suggested to Fan Jimin, a member of the “education team” and a cadre of a battalion: Can we learn from the practices of popular online programs and innovate the classroom presentation format? Fan Jimin immediately conducted research and discussion with team members, and decided to decompose the educational class of “Laying a solid foundation for the sacrifice and dedication of soldiers” into military camp talk shows, interviews and dialogues, and interspersed with “Listen to me - the one I admire” activities, so that officers and men can tell about the people and things around them. The teacher is the host, and the learner stands in the “C position”, which immediately arouses everyone’s interest. After the class, the officers and men were still not satisfied, and they all expressed their expectations for the next educational class.

Since the establishment of the brigade’s “education team”, it has sent a series of ideological and political education classes that are hot, down-to-earth, and morale-boosting to the grassroots, effectively stimulating everyone’s enthusiasm for preparing for war. The author learned that in the next step, the brigade will organize the “education team” to establish a joint teaching and learning mechanism with friendly units and resident red education bases, conduct regular experience exchanges and resource sharing, explore new models of cooperative education, and continuously promote the ideological and political education system in the new era to go deep and practical, and achieve results.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16384360.html

第 82 集团军某旅为新兵党员组织主题党日活动

来源：解放军报 作者：王政杰 杨开明 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-06

第 82 集团军某旅为新兵党员组织主题党日活动——

争当新时代”李启元”

■王政杰 解放军报特约通讯员 杨开明

学习英雄事迹，弘扬英雄精神。近日，第 82 集团军某旅为新兵党员组织主题党日活动，用旅队老英雄英勇顽强的战斗精神激励大家立足岗位、建功军营。

李启元是我军第一代炮兵，在抗日战争和解放战争时期，经历大小战斗百余次，多次立功受奖，1950年被中央军委授予”炮兵战斗英雄”荣誉称号。在一次战斗中，他指挥火炮发发命中敌碉堡，创造了百发百中的奇迹，所在连队获得”百发百中神炮兵”等荣誉。多年来，老英雄李启元的战斗精神和光辉事迹，在官兵中代代相传，成为激励大家奋勇争先的鲜活教材。

活动中，新兵党员集体走进旅军史长廊。一张张泛黄的历史照片、一个个感人的英雄故事、一件件斑驳的老物件，为大家勾勒出一幅清晰的英雄画像。新兵党员小王入伍前一心想驾驶火炮战车驰骋疆场，下连后面对紧张的训练节奏和严格的纪律要求有些难以适应。学习李启元的英雄事迹，让他深受触动：”千锤百炼的磨砺才成就了百发百中的英雄，只有脚踏实地苦练精训，才能在平凡岗位创造不凡业绩。”

为引导新兵党员更好地理解和践行英雄精神、争当新时代的”李启元”，该旅邀请一批先进典型登台分享强军故事，用榜样的力量激励大家时刻牢记党员身份，立足岗位建功。

“刚入伍时，班长就告诉我，当炮兵就要像李启元一样过硬。从那时起，我就有了明确的学习目标和努力方向。”炮长黄佳豪连续两年荣立个人三等功，他分享的心得体会，赢得官兵热烈掌声。

“在日常工作中，我们也要像李启元那样，敢于站排头、挑重担”“在训练时要不怕苦、不怕累，勇于突破自我”……在随后展开的交流活动中，新兵党员们纷纷道出自己对英雄精神的理解感悟，表示要赓续传承英雄精神，以奋进姿态续写英雄荣光。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Organized a Themed Party Day Activity for New Recruits

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Wang Zhengjie Yang Kaiming Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-06

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized a themed party day activity for new recruits-

Strive to be the “Li Qiyuan” of the new era

■ Wang Zhengjie, special correspondent of the *PLA Daily* Yang Kaiming

Learn heroic deeds and promote heroic spirit. Recently, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized a themed party day activity for new recruits, using the heroic and tenacious fighting spirit of the old heroes of the brigade to inspire everyone to stand firm in their posts and make contributions to the barracks.

Li Qiyuan is the first generation of artillerymen of our army. During the Anti-Japanese War and the War of Liberation, he experienced more than a hundred battles of all sizes, and was awarded many times for meritorious service. In 1950, he was awarded the honorary title of "Artillery Combat Hero" by the Central Military Commission. In a battle, he commanded the artillery to hit the enemy bunkers one by one, creating a miracle of hitting the target every time. His company won honors such as "God Artilleryman with a Hundred Hit Points". Over the years, the fighting spirit and glorious deeds of the old hero Li Qiyuan have been passed down from generation to generation among officers and men, becoming a vivid teaching material to inspire everyone to strive for the first place.

During the event, the new recruits collectively walked into the military history gallery of the brigade. Yellowed historical photos, touching heroic stories, and mottled old objects have outlined a clear heroic portrait for everyone. Before joining the army, Xiao Wang, a new recruit party member, wanted to drive an artillery vehicle and gallop on the battlefield. After joining the company, he found it difficult to adapt to the intense training rhythm and strict discipline requirements. Learning about Li Qiyuan's heroic deeds deeply touched him: "Only the tempering of thousands of hammers and hundreds of times has made a hero who never misses a shot. Only by practicing hard and training down to earth can we create extraordinary achievements in ordinary positions."

In order to guide new recruits to better understand and practice the heroic spirit and strive to be the "Li Qiyuan" of the new era, the brigade invited a group of advanced models to share stories of strengthening the army on stage, and use the power of role models to inspire everyone to always remember their party membership and make contributions based on their posts.

"When I first joined the army, the squad leader told me that to be an artillery soldier, I must be as hardworking as Li Qiyuan. Since then, I have had a clear learning goal and direction of effort." Gunner Huang Jiahao was awarded the third-class individual merit for two consecutive years. His sharing of experience won warm applause from officers and men.

"In daily work, we must also be like Li Qiyuan, dare to stand in the front and take on heavy responsibilities" "In training, we must not be afraid of hardship or fatigue, and have the courage to break through ourselves"... In the subsequent exchange activities, the new recruits expressed their understanding and feelings of the heroic spirit, and expressed their willingness to continue to inherit the heroic spirit and continue to write the glory of heroes with an enterprising attitude.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16384475.html

从怯场到从容，新排长跳出”舒适区”收获成长

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张会庆 蔡壮 蒋杰一 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-05-06

怯场的新排长有了自信

■第 82 集团军某旅某营干部 张会庆

“穿越门框、窄缝等障碍物时，要保持匀速，同时适当微调飞行姿态……”前不久，无人机操作课上，新排长吴昊一边为全营官兵讲解操作要领，一边进行操作演示。细致的讲解，精彩的示范，赢得战友们一致认可。

吴昊的优秀表现，让我想起去年他刚下连时的样子。那时，作为新排长，他工作刻苦努力，各项任务完成得都很不错。然而一天晚上，我发现一个现象——吴昊在点名讲评时，说话磕磕巴巴，没讲几句就将队伍解散了。

我连续观察了几天，情况依旧如此。随即，我找到他的连长询问情况。原来，每次讲评工作时，吴昊都表现得十分紧张，生怕说错了话。连长也曾多次为吴昊传授讲评方法技巧，但收效甚微。

我决定先找吴昊谈谈心。”我性格内向，说话容易怯场，读军校时就不爱上台展示自己。久而久之，就更不愿意在人前讲话了。”听得出来，吴昊本人也在为此事苦恼。

组织工作讲评是基层抓建的重要一环，不仅能及时查缺补漏、奖先促后，对值班员也是一种锻炼。

想到这里，我开始琢磨如何帮助吴昊战胜胆怯心理、做好讲评工作。营里每周开展的”能力授课”活动给了我启发。了解到吴昊日常喜欢研究无人机，我打算通过赋予他一项授课任务，倒逼他提高语言表达能力。

“下个月，你给咱营官兵讲一堂无人机操作课怎么样？”当我把这项任务交给吴昊时，他有些紧张，红着脸不停推辞：”您还是另找他人吧，我怕把课讲砸了！”“不逼自己一把，怎么知道自己不行呢？我们都会帮你的。”见吴昊不自觉得退缩，我不停给他打气。

最后，吴昊勉强受领了任务。经过半个月的准备，虽然有了教案和课件，但是每次试讲，吴昊依然有些紧张，稿子背得再熟，也会经常忘词。

“要把听众想象成好朋友，讲课时，你就当和朋友在聊天。”见此情形，连长为他支了一招。思路一变天地宽。在随后的试讲中，吴昊放松了不少，能够边讲边与台下战士互动。经过一段时间的反复练习，他顺利完成我交给的授课任务。

在热烈的掌声中，我向吴昊表示祝贺。他既感激又兴奋：”多亏您逼了我一把，帮我战胜了怯场心理。以后，我再也不害怕在公开场合讲话了！”

从怯场不敢说话，到大方从容授课，吴昊的转变说明了一个道理：其实，能力是可以倒逼出来的。每个人都有自己的短板弱项，但不能逃避、遮掩，只要肯跳出”舒适区”，在风吹雨打中壮筋骨、长才干，就能真正收获属于自己的成长。尤其是年轻同志，更要把握机会、争取机会，多当几回”热锅上的蚂蚁”，多接几次”烫手的山芋”。

“本周连队各项工作进展顺利，陈子函、李晓亮两位同志表现不错……”又一次点名工作，吴昊自信大方、总结到位。

（蔡壮、蒋杰一整理）

Google Translation

From Stage Fright to Calmness, the New Platoon Leader Jumped Out of the “Comfort Zone” and Gained Growth

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Huiqing Cai Zhuang Jiang Jieyi Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-05-06

The new platoon leader who was stage fright has gained confidence

■ Zhang Huiqing, a cadre of a battalion of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army

“When crossing obstacles such as door frames and narrow gaps, you must maintain a uniform speed and appropriately fine-tune the flight attitude...” Not long ago, in the drone operation class, the new platoon leader Wu Hao explained the operation essentials to the officers and men of the entire battalion while demonstrating the operation. The detailed explanation and wonderful demonstration won unanimous recognition from his comrades.

Wu Hao’s excellent performance reminded me of how he looked when he just joined the company last year. At that time, as a new platoon leader, he worked hard and completed all tasks very well. However, one night, I discovered a phenomenon-Wu Hao stuttered when he called the roll and commented, and disbanded the team after a few words.

I observed it for several days in a row, and the situation remained the same. Then, I found his company commander to ask about the situation. It turned out that every time Wu Hao reviewed his work, he was very nervous, for fear of saying something wrong. The company commander had taught Wu Hao the review methods and skills many times, but with little effect.

I decided to talk to Wu Hao first. “I am introverted and easily stage fright when speaking. When I was in military school, I didn’t like to show myself on stage. Over time, I was even more reluctant to speak in front of people.” It can be heard that Wu Hao himself was also troubled by this matter.

Reviewing organizational work is an important part of grassroots construction. It can not only timely check for deficiencies and fill in the gaps, reward the first and promote the latter, but also be a kind of exercise for the duty officer.

Thinking of this, I began to think about how to help Wu Hao overcome his timidity and do a good job of reviewing. The "ability teaching" activities conducted every week in the camp inspired me. Knowing that Wu Hao likes to study drones on a daily basis, I plan to force him to improve his language expression ability by giving him a teaching task.

"Next month, how about you give our battalion officers and men a drone operation class?" When I gave this task to Wu Hao, he was a little nervous and kept refusing with a red face: "You should find someone else, I'm afraid I'll mess up the class!" "If you don't push yourself, how do you know you can't do it? We will all help you." Seeing Wu Hao retreat unconsciously, I kept cheering him up.

Finally, Wu Hao reluctantly accepted the task. After half a month of preparation, although he had lesson plans and courseware, Wu Hao was still a little nervous every time he tried to teach. No matter how well he memorized the manuscript, he would often forget the words.

"Think of the audience as good friends. When you teach, just think of it as chatting with friends." Seeing this situation, the company commander gave him a trick. Once the thinking changes, the world will be wide. In the subsequent trial lectures, Wu Hao relaxed a lot and was able to interact with the soldiers in the audience while speaking. After a period of repeated practice, he successfully completed the teaching task I assigned.

Amid warm applause, I congratulated Wu Hao. He was grateful and excited: "Thanks to you for pushing me and helping me overcome my stage fright. From now on, I will never be afraid to speak in public again!"

From being afraid to speak to teaching calmly and generously, Wu Hao's transformation illustrates a truth: in fact, ability can be forced out. Everyone has their own shortcomings, but they cannot escape or cover up. As long as they are willing to jump out of their "comfort zone" and strengthen their muscles and bones and grow their talents in the wind and rain, they can truly reap their own growth. Especially young comrades, they must seize opportunities, strive for opportunities, be "ants on the hot pot" more often, and take on more "hot potatoes".

"This week, all work of the company has progressed smoothly. Comrades Chen Zihan and Li Xiaoliang have performed well..." Wu Hao was confident and generous in his work again, and his summary was in place.

(Compiled by Cai Zhuang and Jiang Jieyi)

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16384472.html

陆军某旅探索旅营联动场景化研案推案模式

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：许生军 贡奇锴 陈典宏 责任编辑：杜圣智

2025-05-06

陆军某旅探索旅营联动场景化研案推案模式——

从作战室走向演兵场

■许生军 贡奇锴 解放军报记者 陈典宏

暮春时节，某训练场硝烟骤起。陆军某旅侦察分队正依据原定作战方案，在密林中快速搜索前进。与此同时，演兵现场影像和一条条作战数据被实时传回旅作战室。

“将研案推案过程融入实战化演训进程，是我们探索旅营联动场景化研案推案模式带来的变化。”该旅作训科徐科长向记者介绍，过去，研案推案过程相对独立。如今，他们采取”边研边打”的训练模式，使研战与演训过程耦合更加紧密。

说话间，刺耳的警报声突然在作战室响起，战场监视屏幕上顿时一片”雪花”。”侦察分队遭电磁干扰！”侦察席迅速向指挥员报告情况。

记者在作战室屏幕上看到，红色”暂停”标识突然亮起。由于”敌”使用新型干扰手段，原有反制方案不再适用。针对这一特情，旅、营、连三级指挥员经过充分讨论，迅速修改反制方案。

“测试反制方案！”随着指挥员一声令下，干扰车随即启动。

“反制成功！”接到侦察席通报，火力席迅速抓住打击窗口，获取”敌”目标精确坐标，下达打击指令。数分钟后，导调组判定：打击成功！

“战场情况瞬息万变，研案推案必须依’敌’情实时调整。”参训的某连苏连长说。

随着演训深入，一名旅指挥员指着屏幕上的数据，对刚结束的行动提出建议：”虽然打击行动奏效了，但方案还有优化空间，需要精心打磨。”

“运用无人机群作战”“组织突击小队渗透”……夜色渐浓，该旅作战室内，官兵你一言我一语，研战热情愈发高涨。据了解，这场演训，方案反复研推 10 余次，不符合实战的细节被一一拎出来修正。

拿起一本推案记录本，记者看到，一条条”妙计”被记录在案：某班在河道阻击时创新战术；某连进行夜间渗透时，用”伪装法”成功躲避红外监测……”演兵场上’灵光一闪’，作战室迅即捕捉。通过’边研边打’模式，我们优化了多个战法训法。”该旅领导说。

为推动研案推案模式走向深入，该旅还探索建立军情研究制度，结合研案推案中发现的新情况、新问题，邀请军地专家授课辅导，并定期组织研究成果汇报，引导各级指挥员主动研究战争、研究对手，不断提出”金点子”，为实战化训练提供有效支撑。

“研训耦合越紧密，作战方案的可操作性就越强。”走出该旅作战室，旅领导告诉记者，他们结合实战化训练，已组织多次研案推案，一批新战法训法得到检验。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Explores the Scenario-Based Case Research and Promotion Model of Brigade-Camp Linkage

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Xu Shengjun Gong Qikai Chen Dianhong Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-05-06

A certain army brigade explores the scenario-based case research and promotion model of brigade-camp linkage——

From the operations room to the military training ground

■Xu Shengjun Gong Qikai People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

In late spring, a certain training ground was filled with smoke. The reconnaissance unit of a certain army brigade is searching and advancing rapidly in the dense forest according to the original combat plan. At the same time, the images of the military training scene and the combat data are transmitted back to the brigade operations room in real time.

“Integrating the case research and promotion process into the actual combat training process is a change brought about by our exploration of the scenario-based case research and promotion model of brigade-camp linkage.” Director Xu of the brigade’s training section told reporters that in the past, the case research and promotion process was relatively independent. Now, they adopt a “research and fight” training model to make the research and combat and training processes more closely coupled.

As they were talking, a piercing alarm suddenly sounded in the operations room, and the battlefield monitoring screen was suddenly covered with “snowflakes”. “The reconnaissance team was subjected to electromagnetic interference!” The reconnaissance seat quickly reported the situation to the commander.

The reporter saw on the operations room screen that the red “pause” sign suddenly lit up. Because the “enemy” used new interference methods, the original countermeasure plan was no longer applicable. In response to this special situation, the commanders of the brigade, battalion, and company levels quickly modified the countermeasure plan after full discussion.

“Test the countermeasure plan!” With the commander’s order, the jammer started immediately.

“Countermeasure successful!” After receiving the notification from the reconnaissance seat, the firepower seat quickly seized the strike window, obtained the precise coordinates of the “enemy” target, and issued a strike order. A few minutes later, the command and control group determined that the strike was successful!

“The battlefield situation changes rapidly, and the case research and promotion must be adjusted in real time according to the “enemy” situation.” said Captain Su of a certain company participating in the training.

As the exercise progressed, a brigade commander pointed to the data on the screen and made suggestions for the action that had just ended: “Although the strike action was effective, there is still room for optimization in the plan and it needs to be carefully polished.”

“Use drone swarms to fight” “Organize assault teams to infiltrate”... As the night deepened, in the brigade’s operations room, officers and soldiers talked to each other, and their enthusiasm for research and warfare became increasingly high. It is understood that in this exercise, the plan was repeatedly researched and promoted more than 10 times, and the details that did not conform to actual combat were picked out and corrected one by one.

Picking up a case record book, the reporter saw that a series of “clever ideas” were recorded: a certain class innovated tactics when blocking the river; a certain company used “camouflage” to successfully avoid infrared monitoring during night infiltration... “The “flash of inspiration” on the exercise field was quickly captured by the operations room. Through the “research and fight” mode, we have optimized multiple tactics and training methods.” The brigade leader said.

In order to promote the in-depth development of the case research and case promotion model, the brigade also explored the establishment of a military intelligence research system, combined with new situations and new problems found in the case research and case promotion, invited military and local experts to give lectures and guidance, and regularly organized research results reports to guide commanders at all levels to actively study wars and opponents, and constantly put forward “golden ideas” to provide effective support for actual combat training.

“The closer the coupling of research and training, the more operational the combat plan.” Walking out of the brigade’s operations room, the brigade leader told reporters that they have organized many case research and case promotions in combination with actual combat training, and a number of new combat methods and training methods have been tested.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/nbzq/16384571.html

南部战区陆军某部某连开展换岗体验

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南部战区陆军某部某连开展”今天我当班”活动——

换岗体验换来”将心比心”

■董浩浩 朱俊

烈日炎炎，南部战区陆军某部某连结束 5 公里武装越野训练，官兵挥汗如雨。正当大家喘着粗气进行拉伸时，哨音从主楼传来：”一个排各派一人出公差。”

闻言，几名战士不禁抱怨：”连口气都不让喘啊”“文书坐在屋里，炊事班这会儿也不做饭，肯定很闲，怎么不派他们”……这话声音不大，却被路过的炊事员杨成杰听见。他正忙着验收领取食材，此时已满头大汗，不由有些生气地反驳：”是我们不想参加训练吗？大家的伙食谁来保障？”

没想到，这引发了双方的争执，这边说炊事班围着灶台起早贪黑很少休息，那厢抱怨训练辛苦、公差多，声音很快便把连队伍指导员吸引了过来。了解情况后，他对双方进行了批评教育，告诉大家作为战友应该相互体谅，从对方的角度思考问题。

此事过后，伍指导员陷入沉思。近期，连队担负教学示范任务，工作训练任务重、公差勤务多，不少人因压力较大心浮气躁，产生抱怨抵触情绪。由于天气逐渐变热，一些战士认为通信、炊事、文书等岗位”风吹不着、雨淋不到”，而自己整天在外面训练，格外辛苦。

“官兵思想有疙瘩，凝聚力就会受影响。”在随后召开的支委会会议上，伍指导员讲述了事情经过和自己的想法。经过讨论，为消除官兵误解，避免出现攀比问题，该连决定开展”今天我当班”活动，组织部分官兵换岗体验。

中士吴日和被安排到通信值班室，他原本暗自得意：”不就是接接电话、送送文件，这不比跑 5 公里轻松？”然而，现实与他的想象大相径庭。他凳子还没坐热，电话就响了起来，上级通知要进行战备抽查，需要马上联通远程会议系统。他刚要调试系统，电话再次响起，有紧急通知需要立即传达……幸亏通信兵杜康博及时兜底，才没有耽误工作。一天值班结束，吴日和只觉得头晕，耳边似乎一直响着电话铃声。

另一边，天还没亮，曾认为炊事班工作清闲的上等兵王铭庆就被叫醒，开始了自己作为炊事员的一天。处理完各种食材后，他立即扎进满是油烟的灶台一直忙到中午，匆匆吃完饭便又要开始清理油污……一天下来，王铭庆累得直不起腰，看着耐心征求”今日伙食意见”的炊事员心生敬意：”谁说炊事班躲清闲？”

这次活动虽然只持续了几天，但成效十分明显。”每个岗位都不容易。之前我言语不当实在不该，你们为连队的付出，不比别人少。”王铭庆心生愧疚，向杨成杰郑重道歉。”大家岗位不同，都是在为连队建设作贡献，不应胡乱攀比”“要学会换位思考，理解体谅战友”……大家你一言我一语，思想疙瘩解开了，战友情谊更深了。

如今，该连内部氛围焕然一新，很少听见抱怨牢骚，大家在工作生活中相互帮助，训练热情持续高涨。在前不久展开的按纲施训考核中，该连官兵齐心协力奋勇拼搏，全员取得”良好”以上成绩。

Google Translation

A Company of a Certain Unit of the Southern Theater Command Army Conducted a Shift Change Experience

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Dong Haohao Zhu Jun Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-07

A company of a certain unit of the Southern Theater Command Army conducted the “I am on duty today” activity——

The shift change experience exchanged for “putting yourself in others’ shoes”

■ Dong Haohao Zhu Jun

Under the scorching sun, a company of a certain unit of the Southern Theater Command Army finished a 5-kilometer armed cross-country training, and the officers and men were sweating profusely. Just as everyone was panting and stretching, a whistle sounded from the main building: “Each platoon will send one person on a business trip.”

Hearing this, several soldiers couldn’t help complaining: “They don’t even let us breathe.” “The clerk is sitting in the room, and the kitchen team is not cooking at this time. They must be very idle. Why don’t they send them?”... The voice was not loud, but it was heard by the passing cook Yang Chengjie. He was busy inspecting and receiving food materials, and was sweating profusely. He couldn’t help but retort angrily: “Don’t we want to participate in the training? Who will guarantee everyone’s meals?” Unexpectedly, this triggered a dispute between the two sides. One side said that the cooking team worked around the stove from dawn to dusk and rarely rested, and the other side complained about the hard training and many errands. The voices quickly attracted the company political instructor. After understanding the situation, he criticized and educated both sides, telling everyone that as comrades, they should be considerate of each other and think about problems from each other’s perspective. After this incident, Instructor Wu fell into deep thought. Recently, the company has been responsible for teaching demonstration tasks, with heavy work and training tasks and many errands. Many people are impatient due to the pressure and complain and resist. As the weather gradually gets hotter, some soldiers think that positions such as communications, cooking, and clerical work are “not exposed to the wind and rain”, and they are training outside all day, which is particularly hard. “If there are knots in the minds of officers and men, cohesion will be affected.” At the branch committee meeting held later, Instructor Wu told the story and his thoughts. After discussion, in order to eliminate misunderstandings among officers and men and avoid comparison problems, the company decided to conduct the “I am on duty today” activity and organize some officers and men to experience the change of posts.

Sergeant Wu Rihe was assigned to the communication duty room. He was originally proud of himself: “Isn’t it just answering calls and delivering documents? Isn’t this easier than running 5 kilometers?” However, the reality is very different from his imagination. Before he could sit on the stool, the phone rang. The superior notified that a combat readiness spot check was to be conducted and the remote conference system needed to be connected immediately. He was about to debug the system when the phone rang again. There was an urgent notice that needed to be conveyed immediately... Fortunately, the communication soldier Du Kangbo covered the bottom in time and did not delay the work. At the end of the day’s duty, Wu Rihe only felt dizzy, and the phone seemed to keep ringing in his ears.

On the other side, before dawn, Private Wang Mingqing, who had thought that the work of the kitchen squad was idle, was awakened and started his day as a cook. After processing all kinds of food, he immediately went to the stove full of oil smoke and worked until noon. After a quick meal, he had to start cleaning up the oil stains again... At the end of the day, Wang Mingqing was so tired that he couldn’t straighten his back. Looking at the cooks who patiently asked for “opinions on today’s meals”, he felt respect: “Who said that the kitchen team is idle?” Although this activity only lasted for a few days, the effect was very obvious. “Every position is not easy. I shouldn’t have said something inappropriate before. You have contributed no less to the company than others.” Wang Mingqing felt guilty and apologized to Yang Chengjie solemnly. “Everyone has different positions and is contributing to the construction of the company. We should not compare them randomly.” “We should learn to think from each other’s perspective and understand and sympathize with our comrades.”... Everyone talked and untied their ideological knots, and the friendship between comrades deepened. Today, the internal atmosphere of the company has been completely renewed, and complaints are rarely heard. Everyone helps each other in work and life, and the enthusiasm for training continues to rise. In the training assessment carried out not long ago, the officers and men of the company worked together and fought bravely, and all of them achieved results above “good”.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16384572.html

北京卫戍区某团特勤连：应急拉动随机进行

来源：解放军报 作者：曹建 张龙眠 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-07

北京卫戍区某团特勤连——

应急拉动随机进行

■曹 建 张龙眠

“1 分 40 秒！”4 月下旬，北京卫戍区某团特勤连组织应急拉动训练，看着秒表上的数字，杨连长心中多日的阴霾一扫而空。

前段时间的一个周三，楼道突然响起铃声，是上级组织突击检查。该连原本正在组织授课，毫无预兆的警铃让官兵措手不及，集合完毕时早已超出规定时限。

看着检查组在记录本上写下的”不合格”3 个大字，杨连长又气又恼：平时应急拉动训练，大家都很迅速，怎么到了关键时刻就”掉链子”？

“事发突然，大家没有准备……”原来，按照惯例，应急拉动训练一般在周五上午进行，官兵们大多在周四晚上就提前做好准备。但这次突击检查没有提前通知，各类装备用具摆放不够规范有序，一时间难以找齐，最终导致集合超时。

“备战打仗必须实打实、硬碰硬！”了解情况后，杨连长立即拍板，”平时耍这种’小聪明’，战场上一定会吃大亏！”随后，该连立即改变做法，将周五上午的例行拉动调整为随机拉动，同时要求官兵常态化做好战备物资管理，不可随意动用和乱放。在此基础上，他们深入清理和平积弊，使用”备用被子”、非制式作战靴等不符合实战要求的问题被逐一指出整改。

前不久，机关再次突击检查，该连官兵携带物资齐备、集合迅速有序，得到了”优秀”的评价。

Google Translation

Special Service Company of a Regiment in the Beijing Garrison: Emergency Pulling is Conducted Randomly

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Cao Jian Zhang Longmian Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-07

Special Service Company of a Regiment in Beijing Garrison——

Emergency Pulling is Conducted Randomly

■Cao Jian Zhang Longmian

“1 minute and 40 seconds!” In late April, a special service company of a regiment in Beijing Garrison organized emergency pull training. Looking at the numbers on the stopwatch, the haze in Captain Yang’s heart for many days was swept away.

One Wednesday some time ago, a bell suddenly rang in the corridor. It was a surprise inspection organized by the superiors. The company was originally organizing lectures, and the alarm bell without any warning caught the officers and men off guard. When the assembly was completed, it had already exceeded the prescribed time limit.

Looking at the three big words “unqualified” written by the inspection team in the record book, Captain Yang was angry and annoyed: In normal emergency pull training, everyone is very fast, why did they “drop the chain” at the critical moment?

“It happened suddenly, and we were not prepared...” It turned out that according to convention, emergency training is usually conducted on Friday morning, and most officers and men prepare in advance on Thursday night. However, there was no advance notice for this surprise inspection, and the various equipment and tools were not placed in a standardized and orderly manner, which made it difficult to find them all at once, which eventually led to the assembly timeout.

“Preparing for war must be real and hard-hitting!” After understanding the situation, Captain Yang immediately made a decision, “If you play this kind of “little cleverness” in normal times, you will definitely suffer a big loss on the battlefield!” Subsequently, the company immediately changed its practice and adjusted the routine training on Friday morning to random training. At the same time, it required officers and men to manage war preparedness materials on a regular basis and not to use or place them at will. On this basis, they thoroughly cleaned up the accumulated problems in peacetime, and the use of “spare quilts” and non-standard combat boots that did not meet the actual combat requirements were pointed out and rectified one by one.

Not long ago, the department conducted another surprise inspection. The company’s officers and men carried complete materials and assembled quickly and orderly, which was evaluated as “excellent”.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16384570.html

基层指挥员如何早日成长 他俩的经历给大家带来启示

来源：解放军报 作者：魏继亮 姚忠杰 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-07

写在前面

生长军官和士兵提干军官，是基层指挥员的两个主要来源。在带兵育人中，两者各有优势，也各有短板。如何扬长避短、固强补弱，关系到他们能否早日成长成才、能否胜任本职岗位、能否推动单位建设全面发展。本期”特别关注”，我们把目光投向两名指导员，希望他俩的经历能够给大家带来启示。

把高学历转化为高能力

■陆军某旅某连指导员 魏继亮

我是 2022 年年底来到连队担任指导员的。此前，从军校毕业当排长期间，又被选拔至旅机关工作。初到连队时，我身上带着”‘四有’优秀学员”“研究生学历”“‘四有’优秀军官”等光环，与之伴随而来的，便是压力。

对军校培养的生长军官，各级组织往往会高看一眼，充满期待。但与土生土长的士兵提干军官相比，我们这类干部容易出现”水土不服”——由于缺乏基层经历，知兵、带兵、练兵方面均有不少短板。

如何在基层扎下根？如何在基层主官岗位将理论学识转化为带兵育人实效？如何实现专业优势与岗位需求的精准对接……这些问题，一直困扰着我。

起初，我即便坚持”五同六到位”，但仍感觉与官兵隔着一层无形屏障——鲜有战士主动向我倾诉心声，个别骨干对我有抵触情绪，有的还会私下议论，说我是来基层”刷履历”的。

帮助我打破困境的，是教导员的点拨：”连队主官需要经历两个转变——情感上，从旁观者到家人的转变；能力上，从理论研究者到实践带头人的转变。”

成为官兵的”家人”，从拆除”心墙”开始。训练场不再只是检查督导的场所，而是与官兵们共同研究战术协同、攻关重难点课目的战位；班排宿舍不仅是查铺查哨的必经之地，更是倾听家庭困难、分享成长故事的暖心驿站……

我开始建立”兵情档案”，要求自己把全连官兵的籍贯、特长、性格特点、家庭状况、训练短板等了然于心。列兵小王母亲突发重病，我及时帮他申请困难官兵救济；上等兵小李打算考学，我主动为他辅导功课；军士老张恋爱受挫，我第一时间靠上去耐心疏导……用心用情，此前那种疏离感悄然消融。

情感上与官兵实现共鸣，能力上也须与岗位需求匹配。作为一名生长军官，我知道自己的军事素养、专业知识与部队实际需求存在错位。

具体来说，读军校时，我把基层生活想得过于简单，殊不知事事处处都是考验。战术标图手足无措、特情处置举棋不定、装备操作频现失误……面对我在训练中的表现，战士们嘴上不说，眼神里却透着疑虑：这样的指挥员能带领我们打胜仗吗？时至今日，回想起初次参加实兵训练的窘境，我仍会觉得脸上发热。

知耻后勇。我制订了”三个不放过”补差计划：不放过任何跟训机会，从连队专业基础理论重新学起；不放过任何操作实践，向训练尖子拜师学艺；不放过任何复盘检讨，在问题整改中积累经验。

努力不会被辜负。2023 年的一次实战化训练，我主动请战担任指挥员，面对各种特情有条不紊逐一处置，确保我方主战装备正常发射。”五发全中！”捷报传来时，战士脱口而出的话语是对我的最高褒奖：”以前总觉得指导员是来’镀金’的，现在才知道，是来和我们一起’炼钢’的。”

从”象牙塔”到练兵场的征程，本质上是对”为谁带兵、怎样带兵”的持续叩问。我们既有思维活跃、视野开阔的优长，也面临经历单薄、根基不牢的短板。但正如连队的”尖刀精神”昭示的那样，真正的锋利，永远来自千百次的打磨，一个人的成长成才必须百炼成钢。当看到连队蝉联”军事训练一级单位”时，当看到连队官兵手捧立功喜报时，我深知，基层这片沃土，终将回报每一滴汗水的浇灌。

当前，组织为我们搭建了不少成长平台，”军政换岗”“交叉任职”等培养机制，为我们补齐短板提供了有效途径。因此，我们要把每个岗位都当作淬火机会，把每次挫折都视为进步阶梯。唯有以归零心态扎根基层，以冲锋姿态钻研主业，以创新魄力破解难题，方能真正把高学历转化为高能力，在强军征程上书写无愧于时代和使命的人生篇章。

（魏旭凯整理）

常想想自己还是战士时

■新疆军区某旅高炮二连指导员　姚忠杰

我来到二连担任指导员时，连队正处于转型关键期：训练进度滞后，官兵思想波动较大，连队全面建设水平不高。”二连需要一次脱胎换骨的改变。”赴任前夜，旅领导的叮嘱让我感到”压力山大”。

当战士时，我只需完成班长交代的任务；当排长时，带好二三十人虽不轻松，但掌握方法也并不困难；而要想当好一名指导员，却需要站在全局高度统筹教育、训练、管理等各项工作。对我而言，这是一个很大的挑战。

当时的连长王龙，战术素养出众，但性子急躁。我与他约定：军事训练他唱”黑脸”，思想工作我当”红脸”，但涉及原则问题必须支委会集体决策。这样的配合让我的工作局面打开得十分顺畅——因为有士兵提干的经历，我对大家的”痛点”格外敏感。

下士杨艳杰曾在上级组织的炊事比武中获得第二名，却因 3000 米跑这个”老大难”，经常被战友调侃。有一次，他坐在器械场发呆，长久沉默后问：”指导员，我是不是该打退伍报告？”

这样的场景太过熟悉。2012 年参加侦察兵集训时，我因成绩垫底心生退意。是时任指导员用自己提干前 3 次考学失败的经历点醒了我：”战场需要尖刀，也需要磨刀石，每个人都有自己的定位和战位。”

第二天，我推荐杨艳杰参加野战炊事技能培训。3 个月后，他改良的菜品广受好评，体能成绩也大有起色。他红着眼眶对我说：”是您帮我找准了自身定位、坚定了信心，我一定在部队好好干。”

安排大学生士兵担任理论辅导员、指定训练尖子与后进战士结对帮扶、推荐文艺骨干参加上级组织的演出……我快速融入连队，掌握官兵情况，制订出大家认可的”一人一策”培养计划。

然而，我也有不小的困扰——要做好官兵的思想教育工作，自身理论功底必须扎实，而这恰恰是我的短板。

我是大专毕业，深知自身存在的不足，从来到连队开始，就给自己制订了”强学计划”。尽管如此，第一次组织主题教育授课，我仍然被官兵评价：”像念工作材料。”

“或许你可以想想，自己当战士时，更喜欢什么样的授课。”王龙的提议让我找到了破局方法。我召集党员骨干成立理论学习小组，把课堂搬到训练场、任务中。

一次野外驻训，半夜下起瓢泼大雨，我带领大家紧急转移物资、搭建帐篷。雨点砸在帐篷布上啪啪作响，不知是谁起头，大家喊起了劳动号子。大学生士兵魏小龙突然冒出一句：”指导员，官兵一致是不是就像咱们现在这样？”我笑了笑没吭声，但心里对如何开展思想政治教育又有了新的感悟。

后来，这段经历被我放入了课件。受此启发，我摸索出”理论+”学习模式：”理论+战例”“理论+兵情”“理论+网言网语”。讲斗争精神时，我重温革命前辈的战斗故事配以视频照片；说科技创新时，我拿连队革新研制的装备便携架当案例，组织官兵现身说法……渐渐地，课后反馈从”听不懂”的抱怨变成了”再讲点”的认可。

荣立集体三等功、连续两年被表彰为”四铁”先进单位、理论考核成绩从全营倒数第一到全旅第三……我不知道连队取得这样的成绩算不算实现了”脱胎换骨”的目标，但自己对此十分欣慰。

回想这一路走来，我每次解决棘手问题，都少不了想想自己”还是战士时”。我想，这就是我能胜任本职岗位的原因。正是曾为普通一兵的经历，让我习惯站在战士的角度思考和处理问题，才成就了如今的我。作为一线带兵人，不论身份如何转变，只有把自己放在战士之中、当成兵中一员，才不会失去本心、有违初心。

（杨成全整理）

Google Translation

How Can Grassroots Commanders Grow up Early? Their Experiences Bring Inspiration to Everyone

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Wei Jiliang Yao Zhongjie Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-07

Foreword

Growing officers and having enlisted personnel become officers are the two main sources of grassroots commanders. In leading soldiers and educating people, both have their own advantages and shortcomings. How to make the best use of their strengths and avoid weaknesses, consolidate strengths and make up for weaknesses, is related to whether they can grow up and become talents as soon as possible, whether they can be competent for their posts, and whether they can promote the comprehensive development of unit construction. In this issue of “Special Attention”, we turn

our attention to two company Political Instructors, hoping that their experiences can bring inspiration to everyone.

Transforming high education into high ability

■Instructor of a company of a certain brigade of the Army Wei Jiliang

I came to the company as a Political Instructor at the end of 2022. Prior to this, when I graduated from the military academy and served as a platoon leader, I was selected to work in the brigade headquarters. When I first arrived at the company, I was carrying the aura of "'Four Haves' Excellent Student", "Postgraduate Degree", "'Four Haves' Excellent Officer", etc., and with it came pressure.

Organizations at all levels often look up to officers trained in military academies and are full of expectations. However, compared with native soldiers promoted to officers, our cadres are prone to "not adapting to the local environment" - due to lack of grassroots experience, there are many shortcomings in knowing soldiers, leading soldiers, and training soldiers.

How to take root at the grassroots level? How to transform theoretical knowledge into the effectiveness of leading soldiers and educating people in the grassroots chief position? How to achieve the precise connection between professional advantages and job requirements... These problems have always troubled me.

At first, even if I insisted on "five similarities and six in place", I still felt that there was an invisible barrier between me and the officers and men - few soldiers took the initiative to confide in me, and some backbones had resistance to me, and some would even talk about me privately, saying that I came to the grassroots to "brush up my resume".

What helped me break the dilemma was the Political Instructor's advice: "The company leaders need to go through two transformations - emotionally, from a bystander to a family member; in terms of ability, from a theoretical researcher to a practical leader."

Becoming a "family member" of officers and men starts with removing the "wall of heart". The training ground is no longer just a place for inspection and supervision, but a battle position for studying tactical coordination and tackling difficult and key subjects with officers and men; the squad dormitory is not only a must-go place for checking the barracks and sentries, but also a warm station for listening to family difficulties and sharing growth stories...

I began to establish a "soldier situation file" and required myself to know the native place, specialties, personality traits, family situation, training shortcomings, etc. of all the officers and men in the company. When Private Xiao Wang's mother suddenly became seriously ill, I helped him apply for relief for officers and men in need in time; when Corporal Xiao Li planned to take the entrance examination, I took the initiative to tutor him; when Sergeant Lao Zhang was frustrated in love, I approached him and patiently counseled him at the first time... With heart and emotion, the previous sense of alienation quietly melted away.

Emotionally resonate with officers and men, and ability must also match the job requirements. As a growing officer, I know that my military literacy and professional knowledge are misaligned with the actual needs of the troops.

Specifically, when I was in military school, I thought that grassroots life was too simple, but I didn't know that everything was a test. Tactical mapping was at a loss, special situations were handled indecisively, and equipment operation frequently made mistakes... Facing my performance in training, the soldiers did not say anything, but their eyes were full of doubts: Can such a commander lead us to victory? To this day, when I think back to the predicament of participating in the actual military training for the first time, I still feel hot on my face.

Knowing shame and then being brave. I formulated a "three-not-let-go" plan to make up for the difference: not letting go of any training opportunities, starting from the company's professional basic theory; not letting go of any operational practice, learning from the top trainers; not letting go of any review and review, accumulating experience in problem rectification.

Efforts will not be in vain. In a practical training in 2023, I took the initiative to ask for the commander's position, and dealt with various special situations in an orderly manner one by one to ensure the normal launch of our main combat equipment. "All five shots hit the target!" When the victory report came, the soldier blurted out the highest praise for me: "I always thought that the Political Instructor was here to 'gild', but now I know that he is here to 'forge steel' with us." The journey from the "ivory tower" to the training ground is essentially a continuous question of "who to lead the troops and how to lead the troops". We have the advantages of active thinking and broad vision, but also face the shortcomings of thin experience and weak foundation. But as the "sharp knife spirit" of the company shows, the real sharpness always comes from thousands of times of polishing, and a person's growth and success must be tempered into steel. When I saw the company win the title of "First-Class Military Training Unit" for two consecutive years, and when I saw the company's officers and men holding the good news of meritorious service, I knew that the fertile soil at the grassroots level will eventually reward every drop of sweat. At present, the organization has built a lot of growth platforms for us, and the training mechanisms such as "military-political job exchange" and "cross-appointment" have provided us with effective ways to make up for our shortcomings. Therefore, we should regard every position as a tempering opportunity and every setback as a step for progress. Only by taking root at the grassroots level with a zero-based mentality, delving into the main business with a charging attitude, and solving problems with innovative courage can we truly transform high education into high ability and write a life chapter that is worthy of the times and mission on the journey of strengthening the army.

(Compiled by Wei Xukai)

Always think about when you were still a soldier

■Yao Zhongjie, Political Instructor of the second anti-aircraft artillery company of a brigade of the Xinjiang Military Command [District]

When I came to the second company as a Political Instructor, the company was in a critical period of transformation: the training progress was lagging behind, the officers and men' thoughts fluctuated greatly, and the company's overall construction level was not high. "The second company needs a complete change." On the eve of taking office, the brigade leader's exhortation made me feel "under great pressure."

When I was a soldier, I only needed to complete the tasks assigned by the squad leader; when I was a platoon leader, it was not easy to lead 20 or 30 people, but it was not difficult to master the methods; and to be a good Political Instructor, you need to coordinate education, training, management and other work from a global perspective. For me, this is a big challenge.

The company commander at that time, Wang Long, had outstanding tactical qualities, but an impatient temper. I agreed with him that he would play the "black face" in military training and I would play the "red face" in ideological work, but the branch committee must make collective decisions on issues of principle. Such cooperation made my work situation very smooth - because of the experience of soldiers being promoted, I was particularly sensitive to everyone's "pain points".

Corporal Yang Yanjie once won the second place in the cooking competition organized by the superior, but was often teased by his comrades because of the "difficult" 3,000-meter run. Once, he sat in a daze in the equipment field, and after a long silence, he asked: "Instructor, should I report for retirement?"

Such a scene is too familiar. When I participated in the scout training in 2012, I wanted to quit because my grades were at the bottom. It was the Political Instructor at the time who used his experience of failing the exam three times before being promoted to cadres to wake me up: "The battlefield needs a sharp knife and a whetstone, and everyone has his own position and position."

The next day, I recommended Yang Yanjie to participate in the field cooking skills training. Three months later, his improved dishes were widely praised, and his physical fitness also improved greatly. With red eyes, he said to me: "You helped me find my own position and strengthened my confidence. I will definitely work hard in the army."

Arrange college student soldiers as theoretical counselors, designate top trainees to pair up with backward soldiers for assistance, and recommend literary and artistic backbones to participate in performances organized by superiors... I quickly integrated into the company, mastered the situation of officers and men, and formulated a "one person, one policy" training plan recognized by everyone.

However, I also have a lot of troubles-to do a good job in the ideological education of officers and men, one's own theoretical foundation must be solid, and this is exactly my shortcoming.

I graduated from a junior college and I am well aware of my own shortcomings. Since I came to the company, I have formulated a "strong learning plan" for myself. Despite this, when I organized

the first theme education class, I was still evaluated by officers and men: “It’s like reading work materials.”

“Maybe you can think about what kind of lectures you prefer when you are a soldier.” Wang Long’s proposal helped me find a way out. I convened party members and backbones to form a theoretical study group and move the classroom to the training ground and tasks.

During a field training, it rained heavily in the middle of the night. I led everyone to urgently transfer supplies and build tents. The raindrops hit the tent cloth and made a clacking sound. I don’t know who started it, but everyone started to shout labor songs. Wei Xiaolong, a college student soldier, suddenly said, “Instructor, is the unity of officers and men like what we have now?” I smiled and said nothing, but I had a new understanding of how to carry out ideological and political education.

Later, I put this experience into the courseware. Inspired by this, I explored the “theory +” learning model: “theory + battle examples”, “theory + soldiers’ situation”, and “theory + online language”. When talking about the spirit of struggle, I reviewed the battle stories of revolutionary predecessors with video photos; when talking about scientific and technological innovation, I took the company’s innovative equipment portable rack as an example and organized officers and men to speak out... Gradually, the feedback after class changed from complaints of “I don’t understand” to recognition of “tell more”.

Won the third-class collective merit, was commended as the “Four Irons” advanced unit for two consecutive years, and the theoretical assessment score went from the last in the battalion to the third in the brigade... I don’t know if the company’s achievements can be regarded as the goal of “rebirth”, but I am very pleased with it.

Looking back on this journey, every time I solve a difficult problem, I can’t help but think about myself “when I was still a soldier”. I think this is why I am competent for my job. It is the experience of being an ordinary soldier that makes me accustomed to thinking and dealing with problems from the perspective of a soldier, which makes me what I am today. As a front-line leader, no matter how your identity changes, only by putting yourself among the soldiers and treating yourself as a soldier can you not lose your original intention and go against your original intention.

(Compiled by Yang Chengquan)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16384566.html

陆军某旅营指挥员努力熟练掌握主战装备战术技术性能

来源：解放军报 作者：张子庚 陆栋钰 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-07

陆军某旅营指挥员努力熟练掌握主战装备战术技术性能——

营长驾驶装甲车

■张子庚 解放军报特约通讯员 陆栋钰

开栏的话

习主席反复强调，”军队要有军队的样子”“军人要有军人的样子”。新修订的共同条令发布施行，为塑造人民军队的良好形象提供了依据、规范了路径，也提出了新的更高要求。

法规制度的生命力在于执行，权威也在于执行。新修订的共同条令发布后，全军部署开展学条令、守规矩、正秩序”活动，组织官兵学习基本内容、掌握精神实质，营造严格军规军纪、正规部队秩序浓厚氛围，切实把条令规范内化为政治信念和道德修养、外化为行为准则和行动自觉。

即日起，解放军报推出”新条令·新亮点”专栏，聚焦新修订的共同条令重要改点，反映各部队学条令、用条令、守条令的生动实践和鲜活经验，敬请关注。

军队是要打仗的，军人的主要担当就是要能打仗、打胜仗。新修订的共同条令因应部队练兵备战和建设运行新特点新变化，强化各级当兵打仗、带兵打仗、练兵打仗意识，充实完善军人练兵备战相关规范。

■新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》在营长职责的规定中，将”掌握所属主战武器装备战技术性能”调整为”熟练掌握所属主战装备战术技术性能”。

■新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》对班长职责明确规定：带领全班做好战斗准备，培育顽强的战斗精神、战斗作风和战斗意志，指挥全班完成战斗任务。



该旅开展驾驶训练。解放军报特约通讯员 张　毛摄

镜头

笔者在陆军某旅装甲车辆驾驶训练场见到刘营长时，他正带领官兵开展复杂道路驾驶训练。

在刘营长眼中，新修订的共同条令关于”营长职责”的规定是他关注的重点。”新条令对’营长职责’作出 9 条硬性规定，更加鲜明地突出责任二字。”刘营长说，与原来的条令相比，

新条令要求更高、落点更实，对营长岗位能力素质要求有了”硬杠杠”，立起备战打仗根本指向。

作为营主官，刘营长既是训练组织者和指挥员，也作为参训人员与普通官兵一起观摩教练员的示范。随后，他作为驾驶员坐上驾驶位进行实训，进一步熟悉装备性能。

“新条令规定，营长需熟练掌握所属主战装备战术技术性能。’熟练’二字，要求具体、责任重大。”刘营长介绍，这对营长掌握装备操作、落实战备规定等提出了新的更高要求，进一步压实了营长备战打仗职责。

“新条令强化了各级当兵打仗、带兵打仗、练兵打仗意识，体现了对提升部队战斗力的深远考量。”刘营长举了一个例子。前些年，他们参加上级组织的一场实战化演练。规划行军路线时，刘营长决定走一条穿越泥泞林地的”捷径”，装甲底盘技师却提出不同意见。

原来，该营当时列装的某型轮式装甲车，与以往履带式装备的性能差异较大。刘营长基于老装备特点提出的方案，并不适用于新装备。

“凭老经验筹划，差点造成失误。”这件事引发他的深刻反思，”指挥员对装备战术技术性能的熟悉程度，直接影响战场决策。当前部队装备更新快、种类多，作为一名营长，要想在未来战场上科学带兵打仗，必须夯实新装备训练这个基础，这是法规要求，更是职责所系。”

笔者在训练场看到，驾驶训练结束后，刘营长又赶往工兵爆破课目训练场。因之前较少接触工兵专业，刘营长与两名新兵共同组成训练补差小组，学习搜排爆装备的操作使用。

“新条令不仅压实了担子和责任，也明确了目标和方向。”训练间隙，刘营长告诉笔者，新修订的共同条令对营长职责提出了具体要求，自己提升能力素质有了明确”标尺”。

笔者了解到，为贯彻落实新修订的共同条令对指挥员备战打仗职责的要求，该旅从军官抓起，突出”集中精力研究军事、研究战争、研究打仗，提高打赢本领”，严格按军事训练大纲制订训练计划和组织考核，定期组织战备训练交叉检查，聚焦战场开展作战问题研究，将备战打仗职责履行情况作为军官考核重要内容。

“考核结束，成绩评定为良好！”当天组织的装甲车辆驾驶课目考核中，刘营长作为驾驶员参训，拿到了一个不错的成绩。欣喜之余，他对自己提出了更高要求：”熟练掌握主战装备只是’及格’，要想达到优秀标准，必须系统学习各类装备知识，努力做到全面掌握、灵活运用。”

亲历

全班过硬才是过硬

■海军航空兵某部三级军士长　周火

一个机械日，我蹲在机翼下，为上等兵陈程演示如何校正起落架液压阀。我连做 3 遍后，陈程上手操作。看着他慢吞吞的动作和时不时”卡住”的尴尬，我忍不住心想：”还不如自己动手。”于是，我拿起工具再次上手，很快完成了作业。



绘图：唐建平

这样的场景，在我多年带兵经历中，是司空见惯的一幕。

新修订的共同条令施行后，指导员组织班长骨干集体学习，逐条解读”班长职责”，逐句剖析重要改点。”‘班长职责’总共七条，前六条强调的都是’全班’。”学习结束时，指导员语重心长地说，”班长首先要姓’全’，不仅要自身全面过硬，更要时时处处想着全班，不能让一个战士掉队。全班过硬才是过硬。”

当时，我心里有些不以为然：战场上分秒必争，关键时刻还得靠老同志。

现实很快给了我一个教训。没过几天，上级组织一次夜间紧急拉动演练。白天例行试车时，我们没有发现什么问题。没想到，演练过程中，空中机械师复查时发现起落架液压阀参数没调整到位，虽然不影响战机安全飞行，但如果遇到紧急情况，将不利于机务官兵第一时间排查原因。

冷静下来后，我仔细回忆白天的任务经过：当时，我因手里有其他工作，便让陈程独立校正起落架液压阀。我原以为，这个操作很简单，加之此前为他演示过多次，理应不成问题，没想到起落架液压阀参数还是没有调整到位。

“不能让一个战士掉队。”那天，指导员的话在我耳边反复回响。此事让我意识到：班里任何一个战士”掉链子”，都可能影响作战训练，甚至战场胜负。作为一班之长，必须时刻想着把全班带过硬。

这段时间，我把新修订的共同条令中”带领全班做好战斗准备”“带领全班严格执行法规制度”等班长职责的相关要求背了下来，时时反躬自省。为了带好兵，我把自己总结的常见故障排查方法拆解成标准化流程，带着全班战士在模拟器上反复研练。针对陈程学习掌握

速度慢的实际，我为他量身定制训练计划，手把手带着他反复练习。看着他努力追赶的劲头，我告诉自己，要多给他一点”成长的时间”。

功夫不负有心人。前几天的一次跨昼夜训练中，陈程第一时间发现战机某项数据异常，受到上级表扬。看着战士们熟练操作装备的身影，我想，我正在落实新修订的共同条令中”带领全班爱护装备，严格遵守使用规定，熟练掌握装备”的要求。

“心里时时想着’全班’，行动处处考虑战友。”站在跑道旁，看着战机呼啸升空，新修订的共同条令里的”班长七条”再次浮现在我脑海中。未来的日子，我会继续全力扛起班长职责，带领全班向战冲锋，决不让一个战士掉队。

（傅琳、邓杰元整理）

点睛

条令如山 “战”字千钧

■严　壮

“战士责任重，军事要过硬……”这首《爱军习武歌》，一经传唱，就深受官兵喜爱。

新修订的共同条令关于”战”“作战”“战时”等方面的内容，增加了多处，向战为战的导向更加鲜明。对广大官兵来说，新修订的共同条令不仅是制度规范，更要成为行动自觉，落实在一言一行、一举一动中。

职责清，干事明。学习新修订的共同条令，第一位的就是要学习军人职责。很多官兵感言，贯彻落实新修订的共同条令，最好的行动就是牢记职责、忠于职守、向战为战。

条令条令，条条是令。条令如山，”战”字千钧。军队的核心职能是打仗，一切建设和工作的根本指向是战斗力，每名军人的主责主业是备战打仗。新修订的共同条令重点强化了军人的核心职能，彰显了向战聚力的价值指向。作为军人，我们必须把条令刻印在心，对照条令落实备战打仗职责要求。

一分部署，九分落实。学习贯彻新修订的共同条令，核心在严格落实，关键在不打折扣。新征程上，广大官兵只有严格按照条令规范，强化当兵打仗、带兵打仗、练兵打仗意识，树牢战斗队思想，落实战斗力标准，履行战斗员职能，全部精力向打仗聚焦、全部工作向打仗用劲，锤炼本领、精武强能，才能做到不辱使命、不负重托。

Google Translation

The Commander of a Certain Army Brigade Battalion Strives to Master the Tactical and Technical Performance of the Main Battle Equipment

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Zhang Zigeng Lu Dongyu Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-07

The commander of a certain army brigade battalion strives to master the tactical and technical performance of the main battle equipment——

The battalion commander drives an armored vehicle

■ Zhang Zigeng *PLA Daily* Special Correspondent Lu Dongyu

Opening remarks

President Xi repeatedly emphasized that "the army [military] should look like an army [military]" and "the soldiers should look like soldiers". The release and implementation of the newly revised common regulations provide a basis for shaping the good image of the people's army, standardizing the path, and also putting forward new and higher requirements.

The vitality of laws and regulations lies in implementation, and authority also lies in implementation. After the release of the newly revised common regulations, the entire PLA deployed to carry out the "learning regulations, abiding by rules, and rectifying order" activities, organizing officers and men to learn the basic content and master the spiritual essence, creating a strong atmosphere of strict military regulations and discipline, and regular military order, and effectively internalizing the regulations into political beliefs and moral cultivation, and externalizing them into behavioral norms and conscious actions.

Starting today, the *PLA Daily* will launch a column titled "New Regulations· New Highlights", focusing on the important changes in the newly revised common regulations, reflecting the vivid practice and fresh experience of various troops in learning, using and abiding by the regulations. Please pay attention.

The army is to fight, and the main responsibility of soldiers is to be able to fight and win. The newly revised common regulations respond to the new characteristics and changes in the training and preparation of troops and the construction and operation of the troops, strengthen the awareness of serving, leading and training soldiers at all levels, and enrich and improve the relevant norms for soldiers' training and preparation.

■ The newly revised "Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" adjusts "mastering the combat and technical performance of the main combat weapons and equipment" to "proficiently mastering the tactical and technical performance of the main combat equipment" in the provisions on the responsibilities of the battalion commander.

■ The newly revised "Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" clearly stipulates the responsibilities of the squad leader: lead the whole squad to prepare for battle, cultivate a tenacious fighting spirit, fighting style and fighting will, and command the whole squad to complete combat tasks.

The brigade carried out driving training. Photo by Zhang Mao, a special correspondent of the People's Liberation Army Daily

When I met Captain Liu at the armored vehicle driving training ground of a certain army brigade, he was leading officers and men to conduct complex road driving training.

In the eyes of Captain Liu, the provisions of the newly revised common regulations on the "duties of the battalion commander" are the focus of his attention. "The new regulations have made 9 mandatory provisions on the 'duties of the battalion commander', which more clearly highlights the word responsibility." Captain Liu said that compared with the original regulations, the new regulations have higher requirements and more practical implementation points, and have "hard bars" for the job ability and quality requirements of the battalion commander, setting up the fundamental direction of preparing for war.

As the battalion commander, Captain Liu is not only the organizer and commander of the training, but also a trainee who observes the demonstration of the Political Instructor together with ordinary officers and men. Afterwards, he sat in the driver's seat as a driver for practical training to further familiarize himself with the performance of the equipment.

"The new regulations stipulate that battalion commanders must be proficient in the tactical and technical performance of their main combat equipment. The word 'proficient' requires specific requirements and heavy responsibilities." Captain Liu introduced that this puts forward new and higher requirements for battalion commanders to master equipment operation and implement combat readiness regulations, and further consolidates the battalion commander's responsibilities for preparing for war.

"The new regulations strengthen the awareness of soldiers at all levels to fight, lead soldiers to fight, and train soldiers to fight, reflecting the far-reaching considerations for improving the combat effectiveness of the troops." Captain Liu gave an example. A few years ago, they participated in a combat exercise organized by their superiors. When planning the marching route, Captain Liu decided to take a "shortcut" through the muddy woods, but the armored chassis technicians expressed different opinions.

It turned out that the performance of a certain type of wheeled armored vehicle equipped by the battalion at that time was quite different from that of the previous tracked equipment. The solution proposed by Captain Liu based on the characteristics of the old equipment is not applicable to the new equipment.

"Planning based on old experience almost caused mistakes." This incident triggered his deep reflection, "The commander's familiarity with the tactical and technical performance of equipment directly affects battlefield decision-making. At present, the troops' equipment is updated quickly and in many types. As a battalion commander, if you want to lead troops to fight scientifically on the battlefield in the future, you must lay a solid foundation for new equipment training. This is a legal requirement and a responsibility." The author saw at the training ground that after the driving training, Captain Liu rushed to the engineering blasting training ground. Because he had little contact with the engineering profession before, Captain Liu and two recruits formed a training

supplementary group to learn the operation and use of search and disposal equipment. “The new regulations not only consolidate the burden and responsibility, but also clarify the goals and directions.” During the training, Captain Liu told the author that the newly revised common regulations put forward specific requirements for the duties of the battalion commander, and he had a clear “yardstick” to improve his ability and quality. The author learned that in order to implement the requirements of the newly revised common regulations on commanders’ combat readiness responsibilities, the brigade started with officers, highlighting “concentrating on military research, war research, and combat research, and improving the ability to win”, strictly formulating training plans and organizing assessments in accordance with the military training outline, regularly organizing combat readiness training cross-checks, focusing on battlefield combat problem research, and taking the performance of combat readiness responsibilities as an important part of officer assessment.

“The assessment is over, and the results are rated as good!” In the armored vehicle driving course assessment organized that day, Captain Liu participated in the training as a driver and got a good score. In addition to being happy, he put forward higher requirements for himself: “Mastering the main combat equipment is only ‘passing’. To achieve excellent standards, you must systematically learn all kinds of equipment knowledge and strive to fully master and flexibly use it.”

Personal experience

The whole class is strong only when it is strong

■Zhou Huo, a third-level sergeant major of a certain naval aviation unit

On a mechanical day, I squatted under the wing and demonstrated to Corporal Chen Cheng how to calibrate the landing gear hydraulic valve. After I did it three times in a row, Chen Cheng started to operate it. Watching his slow movements and the embarrassment of “getting stuck” from time to time, I couldn’t help thinking: “It’s better to do it myself.” So, I picked up the tools and started again, and quickly completed the work.

Drawing: Tang Jianping

Such scenes are common in my many years of leading soldiers.

After the implementation of the newly revised common regulations, the Political Instructor organized the backbone of the squad leaders to study collectively, interpret the “squad leader’s responsibilities” one by one, and analyze the important changes sentence by sentence. “There are seven ‘squad leader’s responsibilities’ in total, and the first six emphasize ‘the whole class’.” At the end of the study, the Political Instructor said earnestly, “The squad leader must first be ‘all’. Not only must he be comprehensive and strong, but he must also think about the whole class at all times and places, and not let a soldier fall behind. Only when the whole class is strong can it be strong.”

At that time, I was a little skeptical: every second counts on the battlefield, and at critical moments, we have to rely on old comrades.

Reality soon taught me a lesson. A few days later, the superior organized an emergency pull-up exercise at night. During the routine test run during the day, we did not find any problems. Unexpectedly, during the exercise, the air mechanic found that the parameters of the landing gear hydraulic valve were not adjusted properly during the review. Although it did not affect the safe flight of the fighter, it would be unfavorable for the maintenance officers to find out the cause in the first time if an emergency occurred.

After calming down, I carefully recalled the task during the day: At that time, I had other work in my hands, so I asked Chen Cheng to independently calibrate the landing gear hydraulic valve. I thought that this operation was very simple, and it should not be a problem because I had demonstrated it to him many times before. Unexpectedly, the parameters of the landing gear hydraulic valve were still not adjusted properly.

“Don’t let a soldier fall behind.” That day, the Political Instructor’s words echoed in my ears repeatedly. This incident made me realize that any soldier in the class who “drops the chain” may affect combat training and even the outcome of the battlefield. As the leader of a squad, you must always think about leading the whole squad.

During this period, I memorized the relevant requirements of the squad leader’s duties in the newly revised common regulations, such as “leading the whole class to prepare for battle” and “leading the whole class to strictly implement laws and regulations”, and reflected on myself from time to time. In order to lead the soldiers well, I disassembled the common troubleshooting methods I summarized into standardized processes, and took the whole class of soldiers to practice repeatedly on the simulator. In view of the fact that Chen Cheng was slow to learn and master, I tailored a training plan for him and took him to practice repeatedly. Seeing his efforts to catch up, I told myself to give him more “growth time”.

Hard work pays off. In a cross-day and night training a few days ago, Chen Cheng was the first to discover that a certain data of the fighter was abnormal and was praised by his superiors. Looking at the soldiers’ skillful operation of the equipment, I thought that I was implementing the requirements of the newly revised common regulations to “lead the whole class to care for the equipment, strictly abide by the use regulations, and master the equipment proficiently.”

“Thinking about the ‘whole class’ in my heart, and considering my comrades in action.” Standing by the runway, watching the fighter plane roaring into the sky, the “Seven Rules of the Squad Leader” in the newly revised common regulations once again came to my mind. In the days to come, I will continue to shoulder the responsibilities of the squad leader with all my strength, lead the whole class to charge to the battle, and never let a soldier fall behind.

(Compiled by Fu Lin and Deng Jieyuan)

Highlights

Regulations are like mountains, and the word “war” is extremely important

■Strict and strong

“Soldiers have heavy responsibilities, and military affairs must be strong...” This song “Love the Army and Practice Martial Arts” has been deeply loved by officers and men since it was sung.

The newly revised common regulations have added many contents on “war”, “combat” and “wartime”, and the orientation of fighting for war is more distinct. For the majority of officers and men, the newly revised common regulations are not only institutional norms, but also must become conscious actions, implemented in every word, every action, and every move.

Responsibilities are clear, and things are clear. When learning the newly revised common regulations, the first thing to do is to learn the responsibilities of soldiers. Many officers and men said that the best action to implement the newly revised common regulations is to remember the responsibilities, be loyal to the duties, and fight for war.

Regulations are orders, and every order is an order. Regulations are like mountains, and the word “war” is extremely important. The core function of the army is to fight, and the fundamental direction of all construction and work is combat effectiveness. The main responsibility and main business of every soldier is to prepare for war. The newly revised common regulations focus on strengthening the core functions of soldiers and highlighting the value orientation of focusing on war. As soldiers, we must keep the regulations in mind and implement the responsibilities and requirements of preparing for war in accordance with the regulations.

One point of deployment, nine points of implementation. The core of learning and implementing the newly revised common regulations is strict implementation, and the key is not to compromise. On the new journey, the officers and men can only fulfill their mission and trust by strictly following the regulations, strengthening their awareness of serving in the army, leading the army, and training the army, establishing a strong fighting team mentality, implementing the combat effectiveness standards, and performing the functions of combatants, focusing all their energy on fighting, working hard on fighting, and honing their skills and strengthening their martial arts.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16384564.html

西藏日喀则军分区”高原戍边模范营”官兵牢记嘱托忠诚卫国戍边

来源：解放军报 作者：宋伟坤 张磊峰 刘大辉 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-07

西藏日喀则军分区”高原戍边模范营”官兵牢记嘱托忠诚卫国戍边——

把青春融入祖国山河

■宋伟坤 解放军报记者 张磊峰 特约记者 刘大辉

编者按 2016 年，习主席签署中央军委命令，授予西藏日喀则军分区某营”高原戍边模范营”荣誉称号。该营官兵常年驻守在平均海拔 4800 多米的雪域高原。2021 年，全营官兵给习主席写信，汇报授称以来工作情况，表达牢记习主席期望重托、忠诚卫国戍边的坚定信念和决心。习主席给该营官兵回信，勉励他们忠诚履行好卫国戍边职责，努力为党和人民再立新功。官兵牢记嘱托，像钢钉一样铆在边防线上，用青春热血诠释使命担当。

西部广袤热土，青年大有可为。我们期待广大军地青年像该营官兵一样，积极响应党和国家号召，扎根西部、报效祖国。

仲春时节，青藏高原依旧冰封雪裹。日喀则市岗巴县，终年不化的曲登尼玛冰川巍峨矗立。冰川之上，一支迷彩队伍奋力前行——西藏日喀则军分区”高原戍边模范营”某连官兵正在例行巡逻。

巡逻路线中最险的一条，海拔最低点 4600 多米，最高点 6000 多米。在这条巡逻路上，悬崖连着冰壁，不时有碎石滚落。连长旦增曲觉带领队伍迎难而上，经过 2 个多小时艰难跋涉，按时到达点位，徐徐展开鲜艳的五星红旗。

9 次获得全国全军表彰、5 次被授予荣誉称号，涌现出 5 名一等功臣、47 名二等功臣……”高原戍边模范营”荣誉室内，摆满了金灿灿的奖牌，展示着长长的荣誉名录。2021 年，全营官兵给习主席写信，汇报该营被授予”高原戍边模范营”荣誉称号以来工作情况，表达牢记习主席期望重托、忠诚卫国戍边的坚定信念和决心。习主席回信勉励官兵：”希望同志们强化使命担当，发扬优良传统，加强练兵备战，忠诚履行好卫国戍边职责，努力为党和人民再立新功。”

5318、5371、5592……该营驻守之地，雪山连绵，平均海拔高。这里，空气中含氧量不足内地一半，最低气温-40℃，每年 8 级以上大风 200 多天。边关艰险，却挡不住边防军人的决心和脚步——卫国戍边成为一茬茬官兵的青春选择。

“把火热的青春融入祖国山河，这样的人生最壮美”“雪域高原，有我的诗和远方”……这片土地高寒缺氧，却生长忠诚和坚韧。官兵牢记嘱托，努力向下扎根、向阳生长，用无畏的脚步丈量无悔的青春。

10 多年前，李耿当兵来到该营，就再没想过”挪窝”。执行观察任务，他在雪地里一趴就是几小时；前出侦察，他主动请缨勘探新路线。李耿如饥似渴地学习边防知识、熟悉巡边环境、苦练本领技能，笔记本上记满了特情处置方法，成为营队”边防通”“活地图”。风雪中的历练，让已成长为指导员的李耿坚信一个道理：苦地方，险地方，正是建功立业的好地方！

立志扎根边防、建功高原，李耿不是个例。近年来，该营 30 多名官兵主动放弃到低海拔地区工作机会，7 人军校毕业后申请归队。列兵丰艳红二次入伍回到老单位，主动申请戍

守海拔 5318 米的查果拉哨所；一级上士马世胜，多次放弃调离机会，在塔克逊哨所一待就是 12 年……”为祖国守边，是军人的使命，更是无上的光荣。”这是他们共同的心声。

青春在哪里扎根，理想就在哪里绽放。常年在雪山跋涉，他们不断汲取向上的力量，书写了一个个奋斗故事，创造了一个个优异成绩。

在以海拔高度命名的驻兵点 5592 观察哨，二级上士西热尼玛是第一批主动申请驻哨的战士。他以苦为荣、苦中作为，先后参加巡逻 500 余次，累计里程 8000 余公里。2020 年，他参加全团大比武，夺得武装五公里越野第一名，打破手榴弹投掷、精度射击两个课目成绩纪录，被陆军表彰为”优秀士官标兵”，荣立个人三等功 2 次。

在风雪漫天的巡逻路上，一级上士王翔背着电台勇闯”生命禁区”。每次新装备配发，为摸清其性能底数、发挥其最佳效能，他总在山巅、风口等复杂地形环境下测试采集不同装备参数，为执行巡逻等任务织起一张牢固的通信网。

新装备列装初期，炮长吕玉寒带领官兵突破一个又一个训练瓶颈。某新型装备列装部队，面对没有教材、没有经验、没有教员等难题，吕玉寒白天围着装备转、晚上抱着书本看。不到一年，他就掌握了该型装备各项技战术性能，总结出一套高效操作流程，并在实弹射击考核中实现首发命中。

如何让新装备更加适应高原特点，把作战效能发挥到极致？面对新课题，二级上士姚攀飞主动攻关，采集更新不同天候、温度、风力等条件下射击数据，进一步提高高海拔地区火炮射击精度。

“西部高原，是成才的沃土、冲锋的疆场！”随着边防基础设施建设不断升级、戍边条件不断改善，该营官兵践行岗巴精神的热情更高，建功高原边关的劲头更足。营队的荣誉，不断激励着他们无惧挑战、砥砺前行！

Google Translation

The Officers and Men of the “Highland Border Guarding Model Battalion” of the Xigaze Military Sub-District in Tibet Remember the Instructions and Loyally Defend the Country and Guard the Border

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Song Weikun Zhang Leifeng Liu Dahui Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-07

The officers and men of the “Highland Border Guarding Model Battalion” of the Xigaze Military Sub-district in Tibet remember the instructions and loyally defend the country and guard the border-

Integrate youth into the mountains and rivers of the motherland

■ Song Weikun, *PLA Daily* reporter Zhang Leifeng, special reporter Liu Dahui

Editor's note In 2016, President Xi signed an order of the Central Military Commission to award the honorary title of "Highland Border Guarding Model Battalion" to a battalion of the Xigaze Military Sub-district in Tibet. The officers and men of the battalion are stationed on the snowy plateau with an average altitude of more than 4,800 meters all year round. In 2021, the officers and men of the entire battalion wrote a letter to President Xi to report on their work since the award, expressing their firm belief and determination to remember President Xi's expectations and trust and loyally defend the country and guard the border. President Xi wrote back to the officers and men of the battalion, encouraging them to faithfully perform their duties of defending the country and guarding the border, and strive to make new contributions to the Party and the people. The officers and men kept the instructions in mind, riveted on the border like steel nails, and interpreted their mission with their youth and blood.

The vast land of the west has great potential for young people. We expect the majority of military and civilian youth to actively respond to the call of the Party and the country, take root in the west, and serve the motherland like the officers and men of the battalion.

In mid-spring, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is still covered with ice and snow. In Gangba County, Shigatse City, the Qudennima Glacier, which never melts all year round, stands majestically. On the glacier, a camouflage team is striving forward-the officers and men of a company of the "Highland Border Guarding Model Battalion" of the Shigatse Military Sub-district in Tibet are on routine patrol.

The most dangerous patrol route has an altitude of more than 4,600 meters at the lowest point and more than 6,000 meters at the highest point. On this patrol route, cliffs are connected to ice walls, and gravel rolls down from time to time. Company commander Danzeng Qujue led the team to meet the challenge. After more than two hours of arduous trek, they arrived at the point on time and slowly unfolded the bright five-star red flag.

9 times of national and military commendations, 5 times of honorary titles, 5 first-class meritorious service, 47 second-class meritorious service... The honor room of the "Model Battalion for Plateau Border Defense" is filled with golden medals and a long list of honors. In 2021, officers and men of the battalion wrote to President Xi to report on the work of the battalion since it was awarded the honorary title of "Model Battalion for Plateau Border Defense", expressing their firm belief and determination to keep in mind President Xi's expectations and trust and to loyally defend the country and guard the border. President Xi wrote back to encourage officers and men: "I hope that comrades will strengthen their mission, carry forward fine traditions, strengthen training and preparation, faithfully perform their duties of defending the country and guarding the border, and strive to make new contributions to the Party and the people."

5318, 5371, 5592... The place where the battalion is stationed is full of snow-capped mountains with a high average altitude. Here, the oxygen content in the air is less than half of that in the mainland, the lowest temperature is -40℃, and there are more than 200 days of strong winds above level 8 every year. The border is difficult, but it can't stop the determination and steps of border

guards - defending the country and guarding the border has become the youthful choice of officers and men.

“Integrating the fiery youth into the mountains and rivers of the motherland, such a life is the most magnificent” “The snowy plateau has my poems and distant places”... This land is cold and lacks oxygen, but it grows loyalty and tenacity. The officers and men keep the instructions in mind, strive to take root downwards, grow towards the sun, and measure their regretless youth with fearless steps.

More than 10 years ago, Li Geng came to the camp as a soldier and never thought about “moving”. When performing observation tasks, he lay in the snow for several hours; when he went out for reconnaissance, he took the initiative to explore new routes. Li Geng eagerly learned border defense knowledge, familiarized himself with the border patrol environment, and practiced his skills. His notebook was full of special situation handling methods, and he became the “border expert” and “living map” of the camp. The experience in the wind and snow has made Li Geng, who has grown into an Political Instructor, firmly believe in one truth: a hard place, a dangerous place, is a good place to make achievements!

Li Geng is not an exception in his determination to take root in the border defense and make achievements on the plateau. In recent years, more than 30 officers and men of the battalion have voluntarily given up the opportunity to work in low-altitude areas, and 7 of them applied to return to the team after graduating from the military academy. Private Feng Yanhong returned to the old unit after enlisting for the second time and took the initiative to apply to guard the Chaguola outpost at an altitude of 5,318 meters; First Sergeant Ma Shisheng gave up the opportunity to transfer many times and stayed at the Takxun outpost for 12 years... “Guarding the border for the motherland is the mission of the soldiers and the supreme honor.” This is their common voice.

Where youth takes root, ideals bloom. Trekking in the snow-capped mountains all year round, they constantly draw strength to move forward, write stories of struggle, and create outstanding achievements.

At the 5592 observation post named after the altitude, Second Sergeant Xire Nima was the first soldier to take the initiative to apply for stationing. He takes hardship as his pride and takes action in it. He has participated in more than 500 patrols, with a total mileage of more than 8,000 kilometers. In 2020, he participated in the regiment-wide competition, won the first place in the armed five-kilometer cross-country race, broke the record of grenade throwing and precision shooting, and was commended by the Army as an “excellent non-commissioned officer model” and won the third-class individual merit twice.

On the patrol road covered with wind and snow, First Sergeant Wang Xiang bravely broke into the “life restricted zone” with a radio on his back. Every time new equipment is distributed, in order to find out its performance and give full play to its best efficiency, he always tests and collects

different equipment parameters in complex terrain environments such as mountain tops and wind outlets, and weaves a solid communication network for patrol and other tasks.

In the early stage of the new equipment, the gunner Lv Yuhan led the officers and men to break through one training bottleneck after another. When a new type of equipment was equipped in a unit, facing the difficulties of no textbooks, no experience, and no Political Instructors, Lv Yuhan circled around the equipment during the day and read books at night. In less than a year, he mastered the technical and tactical performance of this type of equipment, summarized a set of efficient operation procedures, and achieved first-shot hits in live-fire shooting assessments.

How to make new equipment more adaptable to the characteristics of the plateau and maximize combat effectiveness? Faced with new topics, Second Sergeant Yao Panfei took the initiative to tackle the problem, collect and update shooting data under different weather, temperature, wind and other conditions, and further improve the accuracy of artillery shooting in high-altitude areas.

“The western plateau is a fertile ground for success and a battlefield for charging!” With the continuous upgrading of border defense infrastructure construction and the continuous improvement of border defense conditions, the officers and men of the battalion are more enthusiastic about practicing the Gangba spirit and are more motivated to make contributions to the plateau border. The honor of the battalion constantly inspires them to face challenges and forge ahead!

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16384793.html

第 83 集团军某旅某营：”战场校验区”帮官兵吃透教材

来源：解放军报 作者：谭海波 刘扬 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-08

“战场校验区”帮官兵吃透教材

——第 83 集团军某旅某营开展 “专业理论对接实战”活动见闻

■谭海波 刘 扬



某连教练员正在结合专业理论开展实践教学。赵金攀摄

天还未亮，一场战备拉动在第 83 集团军某旅驻训场展开。接到命令，某连展连长带领官兵快速集合编组，一路苦练”走打吃住藏”，按时到达任务地域。

得到上级表扬认可，展连长和官兵们都很感慨，就在数月前，连队还因战备拉动中接连出现”特情处置不当”“车辆伪装失效”等问题，被上级点名批评。

那次拉动，连队前往集结地域途中，接连遭遇考核组下达的特情，二排指挥员虽严格按照标准，命令各车组缩减车距加速通过，却未想到利用附近遮蔽物及时规避”敌”侦察，最终被判任务失败；疏散地域进行伪装作业时，三排虽严格按大纲规定架设制式伪装网，但由于缺乏临机灵活性，致使车辆伪装与周边地貌契合度不高，反倒暴露了目标。

“为何战备专业理论考核全优，标准规定背得滚瓜烂熟，却在实战化训练中漏洞百出？”复盘会上，潘营长要求大家对此进行认真反思。剖析问题时，又有一些类似现象浮出水面。比如，个别带兵人把规定中的”定人定物”，机械理解为贴标签、划格子，等等。有些官兵认识有偏差，觉得只要按标准要求做了，出了问题也没责任。

“学习不能死记硬背、生搬硬套，必须紧贴实际灵活运用，在实战硝烟中接受检验！”随后，潘营长带领大家展开讨论，并就”装备更新速度加快，教材修订周期跟不上”“面对新情况，个别官兵仍习惯死记硬背，缺乏随机应变意识”等问题进行辩析反思。

“此前训练，我就吃过死记硬背的亏。”展连长率先发言：敌人不会按题库”出题”，战场上也没有标准答案！

对此，有官兵小声嘀咕：”标准规定也是从实战中总结而来的，总不能全盘否定吧。”

“理论与实践其实并不冲突，但要根据战场环境灵活运用。”潘营长用实弹射击举例：射击瞄准原理官兵必须掌握，但据枪姿势如何调整，却要与所处环境地形相适应；战备物资定位，遵循”定人定物”原则，能够确保严谨规范，但也要根据任务实际灵活调整。”我们反对的是本本主义，而不是理论本身。”潘营长的话，让一些官兵受到启发。

随着讨论深入，大家达成共识：战场环境瞬息万变，必须根据实际学专业理论、立足实际需求谋创新，在学用结合中加强转化运用。

随后，营党委研究决定开展一次”专业理论对接实战”活动，通过大项任务、日常训练有针对性地检验官兵学习成效，引导大家结合战场训练理解教材专业理论，在纯正学风、纠治学用”两张皮”问题上持续发力，不断强化官兵实战意识和思维。

很快，活动拉开帷幕。驻训场上，某连装甲技师纪强带着班组成员围在某型步战车旁，他手中《装备操作规范》空白处，密密麻麻标注着不同战术场景下的特情处置方式。”教材规定，步战车冬季启动前要用加温锅将水温预热至 70 摄氏度，但在紧急情况下，水温达

到 40 摄氏度也可以顺利启动。”操作手册上用红色记号笔圈出的”战位注解”，让大家对装备实操应用有了更多启发。

训练场另一端，营部炊事班将《野战快餐化保障标准》贴在自行炊事车上，班长文贵林在颠簸行进条件下开展工作。”除了标准要求外，在实际作业时，把汤桶尽可能放在重心低处，能进一步克服颠簸带来的影响。”这些从专业理论中习得、经过实战检验的经验做法，让官兵印象更加深刻。

此外，该营还新开设了”战场校验区”，旨在模拟实战背景，帮官兵吃透教材，让大家更直观体会专业理论知识的实战价值，进一步打破学用壁垒。

走进”战场校验区”，笔者看到，班长施晓宇故意将某型侦测器材倾斜架设，让战士们观察显示屏上的数据波动。”教材里写着’务必要保持设备水平’，但没解释为什么。现在大家可以看到，但凡有细微倾斜，就会导致百米外的目标定位出现巨大偏差……”通过观察学习，官兵对装备运用更有底数。

“当官兵开始用实战思维审视和思考规定标准，并在实践中灵活运用时，专业理论才能真正转化为战斗力。”潘营长说，随着”专业理论对接实战”活动深入开展，练兵备战成效明显提升。不久前的一次红蓝对抗中，该营官兵运用所学知识，灵活应对各种复杂情况，成功击败劲”敌”。

Google Translation

A Battalion of a Brigade of the 83rd Group Army: “Battlefield Verification Area” Helps Officers and Men to Thoroughly Understand the Textbooks

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“Battlefield verification area” helps officers and men to thoroughly understand the textbooks

——A battalion of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army carried out the “professional theory docking actual combat” activity

■Tan Haibo Liu Yang

A company training instructor is conducting practical teaching in combination with professional theory. Photo by Zhao Jinpan

Before dawn, a combat readiness exercise was launched at the training ground of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army. After receiving the order, the company commander Zhan led the officers and men to quickly assemble and organize, and practiced “walking, fighting, eating, living and hiding” all the way, and arrived at the mission area on time.

Being praised and recognized by the superiors, the company commander Zhan and the officers and men were very emotional. Just a few months ago, the company was criticized by the superiors for

problems such as “improper handling of special situations” and “failure of vehicle camouflage” in the combat readiness exercise.

During that exercise, the company encountered special situations issued by the assessment team on the way to the assembly area. Although the commander of the second platoon strictly followed the standards and ordered each vehicle group to reduce the distance between vehicles and speed up, he did not think of using nearby shelters to avoid “enemy” reconnaissance in time, and was eventually judged to have failed the mission; when conducting camouflage operations in the evacuation area, the third platoon strictly set up standard camouflage nets according to the outline, but due to the lack of flexibility, the vehicle camouflage did not fit the surrounding terrain well, which exposed the target.

“Why did the combat readiness professional theory assessment have all excellent results and the standard regulations were memorized by heart, but there were many loopholes in the actual combat training?” At the review meeting, Battalion Commander Pan asked everyone to reflect on this seriously. When analyzing the problem, some similar phenomena surfaced. For example, some leaders mechanically understood the “fixed people and fixed things” in the regulations as labeling, marking grids, etc. Some officers and men have a deviation in their understanding and think that as long as they do it according to the standard requirements, they will not be responsible if there is a problem.

“Learning cannot be rote learning or mechanical application. It must be applied flexibly in accordance with reality and tested in the smoke of actual combat!” Then, Battalion Commander Pan led everyone to discuss and analyze and reflect on issues such as “the equipment update speed is accelerated, and the textbook revision cycle cannot keep up” and “in the face of new situations, some officers and men are still accustomed to rote learning and lack the awareness of adaptability.” “I have suffered from rote learning in previous training.” Company Commander Zhan took the lead in speaking: The enemy will not “set questions” according to the question bank, and there are no standard answers on the battlefield! In response, some officers and men whispered: “The standard regulations are also summarized from actual combat, and they can’t be completely denied.” “Theory and practice are not in conflict, but they must be used flexibly according to the battlefield environment.” Battalion Commander Pan used live ammunition shooting as an example: officers and men must master the principles of shooting aiming, but how to adjust the gun posture must be adapted to the environment and terrain; the positioning of combat readiness materials follows the principle of “fixing people and things”, which can ensure strict standards, but also needs to be flexibly adjusted according to the actual task. “What we oppose is book worship, not the theory itself.” The words of Battalion Commander Pan inspired some officers and men.

As the discussion deepened, everyone reached a consensus: the battlefield environment is changing rapidly, and it is necessary to learn professional theories based on reality, seek innovation based on actual needs, and strengthen transformation and application in the combination of learning and application.

Subsequently, the battalion party committee decided to carry out a “professional theory docking actual combat” activity, through major tasks and daily training to test the learning results of officers and men in a targeted manner, guide everyone to understand the professional theories of textbooks in combination with battlefield training, continue to work hard on the pure learning style and correct the problem of “two skins” in learning and application, and continuously strengthen the actual combat awareness and thinking of officers and men.

Soon, the activity kicked off. At the training ground, Ji Qiang, an armored technician of a certain company, led his team members to gather around a certain type of infantry fighting vehicle. In the blank space of the “Equipment Operation Specifications” in his hand, there were densely marked special situation handling methods in different tactical scenarios. “The textbook stipulates that the water temperature of the infantry fighting vehicle should be preheated to 70 degrees Celsius with a heating pot before starting in winter, but in an emergency, the water temperature can reach 40 degrees Celsius and it can start smoothly.” The “battle position annotation” circled with a red marker in the operation manual gave everyone more inspiration for the practical application of equipment.

At the other end of the training ground, the battalion’s cooking squad posted the “Field Fast Food Support Standard” on the self-propelled cooking vehicle, and the squad leader Wen Guilin conducted work under bumpy conditions. “In addition to the standard requirements, in actual operations, placing the soup bucket as low as possible at the center of gravity can further overcome the impact of bumps.” These experiences and practices learned from professional theories and tested in actual combat have left a deeper impression on officers and men.

In addition, the battalion has also opened a new “battlefield verification area” to simulate the actual combat background, help officers and men thoroughly understand the textbooks, let everyone more intuitively experience the practical value of professional theoretical knowledge, and further break down the barriers to learning and application.

Walking into the “battlefield verification area”, the author saw that squad leader Shi Xiaoyu deliberately tilted a certain type of detection equipment to let the soldiers observe the data fluctuations on the display screen. “The textbook says ‘it is necessary to keep the equipment level’, but it does not explain why. Now you can see that any slight tilt will cause a huge deviation in the positioning of the target 100 meters away...” Through observation and learning, officers and men have a better understanding of the use of equipment.

“When officers and men begin to examine and think about the prescribed standards with practical thinking and apply them flexibly in practice, professional theories can truly be transformed into combat effectiveness.” Battalion Commander Pan said that with the in-depth development of the “professional theory docking actual combat” activity, the effectiveness of training and preparation has been significantly improved. In a recent red-blue confrontation, the officers and men of the battalion used the knowledge they learned to flexibly respond to various complex situations and successfully defeated the strong “enemy”.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16384652.html

军营观察 “教练员之家”走来新时代“郭兴福”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：冯佳琦 杨茂生 童祖静 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-05-07

1961 年，一位将军蹲点到连，问了负责训练的副连长郭兴福 3 个问题：一、在深山密林里，刮着狂风，下着暴雨，既没有地图，又没有指北针和向导，你们连能不能夜行百里？二、在各种距离上，在表尺规定的射程内，不论出现什么目标，你们连的战士能不能一举枪就把敌人消灭掉？三、在两百米以内，在猛烈的敌火下，你们连的战士，能不能勇猛地冲上去，用刺刀、枪托消灭敌人？

这三问，让郭兴福更加清醒地认识到训练的问题所在。在上级帮助下，郭兴福结合积累的打仗经验刻苦钻研，逐渐摸索出”围绕打仗、把兵练活”的教学训练方法。

如今，作战样式和战争制胜机理不断变化，对部队打赢能力提出新的更高要求，部队教练员群体也应该像当年的郭兴福一样自省思考：教学观念和思维能否与时俱进？教学模式的探索创新是否深入？新型教学手段有没有全面掌握？

面对从思维理念到教学实践等方方面面的挑战，陆军某旅不断探索锻造优秀教练员群体的方法和路径。依托”教练员之家”，该旅帮助今天的”郭兴福”顺应新时代练兵备战形势，加速提升教学组训质效。解析该旅的具体做法，或许能为其他单位在教练员培养的探索上提供思路和启发。

“教练员之家”走来新时代”郭兴福”

■冯佳琦 杨茂生 解放军报特约记者 童祖静

新形势新挑战呼唤新时代”郭兴福”

作为陆军某旅某连桥梁专业教练员，二级上士郭瀚元承担着有关重型机械化桥操作与使用的教学任务。凭借着多年积累的经验，郭瀚元在架桥教学上得心应手，曾被评为集团军优秀”四会”教练员。

谁也没想到，这位优秀的教练员，去年在教学中碰到了难题。《陆军军事训练大纲》中增加了某项训练内容后，他突然感到有些力不从心：”新的操作要求危险系数较高，是之前从没练习过的。这意味着一名战士要熟练两套操作流程，并能保证随时响应命令切换动作，难度非常大。”

凭借着自己的理解，郭瀚元设计了新的人员分工方案，却遭到大家的质疑：”郭班长，你安排的这套动作流程实操起来非常困难，感觉并不合理。”

教学现场，不少人因为记混了动作而有些手忙脚乱，训练效果并不理想。对此，郭瀚元在苦恼的同时也感到十分困惑：”以前的操作方式快速便捷，并且能在短时间内完成任务。在新的训练内容上花费大量时间和精力，可效益究竟如何？”

二级上士徐晓杰也遇到了类似的困境。

去年初，排爆机器人在某连列装，徐晓杰被上级任命为教练员。新装备虽然科技含量高、操作难度大，但大家都觉得新奇，钻研学习的劲头很足。不久后，他们迎来了一场实兵演习。

任务一直持续到了夜间。”侦察发现遗留未爆弹！”由于现场环境复杂，指挥员未采用人工排爆方式，而是命令排爆分队迅速操作排爆机器人前出处理特情。徐晓杰一时慌了神：”夜间排爆由于视野范围有限，难度要远远高于日间排爆，十分考验操作手的技能水平。”

当时，操作排爆机器人作业并未列入《陆军军事训练大纲》。一直按照惯性节奏施训的徐晓杰并没有特意训练队员的夜间操作能力，此次演习中，分队未能在规定时限内完成任务。

一场失利浇灭了队员们的热情，大家的训练积极性大不如前。遇到教学瓶颈的徐晓杰开始反思：”究竟是什么原因导致自己未能穷尽新型装备的使用场景？此前的教学思路是否需要改善？”



陆军某旅教练员讲解排爆机器人相关性能。潘光波 摄

“不得不承认，面对新装备、新专业、新内容带来的新要求，绝大多数教练员是在’摸着石头过河’。”该旅参谋部一名作训参谋坦言，许多在以往的教学组训中大展拳脚的教练员们，面临着老方法与新形势无法”合拍”的挑战。

该旅兄弟单位为”郭兴福教学法”发源地，多年来持续摸索教学实践新形式新方法。通过与兄弟单位交流探讨，该旅不断学习思考如何深入挖掘”郭兴福教学法”的时代内涵，如何进一步培育和锻造出与时代同行的新型”郭兴福”。

教练员队伍是否过硬，关乎各类专业课目的训练成果和战斗力建设质效。”单靠教练员个人的研究摸索，抑或上级提供一些临时性解决方案，无法从根本上解决问题。”该旅领导认为，”‘头疼医头、脚疼医脚’是不行的，破除困境的答案是走开体系化培养的路子。”

去年，该旅着手在各营建立”教练员之家”。各营同一专业的教练员在”教练员之家”讨论交流，完成集中备课，形成教学方案。各营连主官与专业骨干担任”教练员之家”的”教练”，对教案中的课程设计、操作流程等内容进行研讨分析，指出改进方向，并为一些值得拓展的教学方案协调资源和技术支持，帮助今天的”郭兴福”实现教学思维和教学方式的转型升级。

“头脑风暴”带来教学思维升级

在某营”教练员之家”，记者看到，郭瀚元与几名同专业的教练员正在针对某重难点课目进行集中备课。在与其他教练员的交流中，郭瀚元感到自己固有的思维受到了冲击。

针对郭瀚元此前碰到的教学难题，一名教练员提出了自己的看法：”新大纲增加的训练内容虽然难度系数高、耗费时间长，但新的操作流程与整体作战行动融合更好，这是一体设计的结果，实质上为作战提供了更多时间窗口。”

“的确如此，从战场逻辑的角度重新思考，许多问题便迎刃而解了。之前我的理解太浅显，操作流程自然设计得不够合理。”沟通中，郭瀚元意识到自己思维的局限。

通过深入交流，几名教练员针对新的训练内容共同设计了教学方案。为了让大家在训练中不受天气变化干扰，郭瀚元提出在教学中增加”盲操”等训练内容。

无独有偶。徐晓杰也在与同专业的教练员交流中迈开了加速学习的步子。越交流，徐晓杰越感到一种深深的本领恐慌：”新的排爆装备虽然不好’啃’，但一些教练员已经储备了大量知识和信息。相比之下，我的知识储备远远不够，教学方案明显过于单一。”

一位营长道出了集中备课环节的重要作用：”各个教练员在这里进行观念的碰撞，完成了教学方案的统一，更关键的是实现了群体智慧的聚集和教学思维的升级。”

思维的进阶没有止境。帮助教练员实现观念升级，集中备课环节只是第一步。教学方案出炉后，”教练员之家”的”教练”们还要对其进行研讨分析，进一步审视校正教练员的教学思维。

针对卫生专业某课目通过设置烟雾弹来模拟战场环境的惯性操作，一名连长在研讨中提出：”在你们所构设的战场环境中，即使遭到炮弹打击，大概率也不会出现烟雾弥漫的情况。”

“说实话，过于追求训练中的场景感是我们的一种通病，这看似与’战’贴得很紧，实则背道而驰。”卫生专业教练员、二级上士唐静说。此后，几名卫生专业教练员聚焦实战情况进一步完善了教学方案。

一场研讨分析会中，某营葛营长认为筑城专业某课目的教学方案有些”保守”，他鼓励各教练员在教学中积极探索装备性能边界，并分享了自己在训练中带领官兵将武器用到极致的故事。这让筑城专业教练员唐连长突然意识到自己多年来强调的”操作零失误”，反而让官兵们在使用和研究装备时变得谨小慎微。

此后，唐连长开始重新审视自己的训练模式，带领大家主动跨越舒适区：”实现人装合一，就是要把人的操作技能练到极限，把装备的作战性能用到极限。”在一场指挥所开设的连贯作业中，唐连长在恶劣环境下带领官兵提前完成任务，作业效率相较以往明显提升。

“我们发现，教练员的头脑中还存在与新时代练兵备战形势不相符的思维习惯，教学过程中容易产生对武器装备钻研不深、对训练要求理解不到位、教学方法不能与时俱进等问题。为了打赢明天的战争，今天的教练员必须不断升级教学观念。”葛营长说，”所有的教学目标都必须指向胜战。研讨分析教学方案的过程，也是帮助教练员培塑实战思维、准确把握教学重心的过程。”

与此同时，”教练员之家”还定期组织教练员进行前沿业务专题的研究和分享，让大家持续解读和剖析有关现代化战争的制胜机理，深刻认识新型作战力量，建立体系作战理念，以更宽的视野、更大的格局考量战场态势。

在一场场”头脑风暴”中，越来越多的教练员开始挣脱思维惯性，走出视野盲区，走向明天战场。

整合资源为创意火花赋能

思维不会自动转化为战斗力。该旅领导认为，除了清除一些教练员头脑中的沉疴，”教练员之家”还需要抓住教练员在教学训练中产生的创意火花。

依托”教练员之家”，该旅定期收集各营连教练员的想法或需求，帮助一些教练员将前沿思路真正落地为教学实践。

上等兵李大征是某连无人机专业教练员，他希望能将数字化模式引入自己的教学过程，解决现地教学场景单一的问题：”现在，我们的模拟训练仅限于较为基础的飞行动作，如果能够利用大数据、增强现实等技术增设模拟场景和实操动作，或许能帮助大家加速完成能力进阶。”

李大征的想法，受到了”教练员之家”的关注。需求上报后，旅队派他前往相关厂家和单位调研学习，并多次指导他进行有关构想和方案的效费比论证。如今，深入开展无人机专业数字化教学的想法正在一步步变为现实。

道路专业教练员熊连长一直有升级模拟操作装备的想法：”现在的设备只能实现单兵操作，如果能将整个模拟训练中心的各类设备联通，大家就可以实现协同训练。”

熊连长向”教练员之家”提报了自己的想法。很快，旅队协调相关厂家前来调研。沟通中，厂家根据熊连长的描述增设了更多贴近实战的作业场景。”教学方式要一直与时俱进。”下一步，熊连长希望联通其他营部的模拟设备，实现更大编组范围内的联网组训。



官兵进行舟桥专业模拟训练。潘光波 摄

该旅教导队一名教员说：”我们还会与一些院校或其他军兵种单位合作，定期选派教练员前去学习交流。当教练员的内生动力被进一步调动，教学实践也能得到深化拓展。”

除此之外，借助上级的大数据资源，该旅各个”教练员之家”还建立了”教学资源库”，涵盖录像、课件、教案、试题等内容，为教练员的教学实践提供支撑。

“教练员之家”成立以来，该旅新型”郭兴福”接连涌现，一幅幅崭新的练兵图景跃入眼帘——

汽艇驾驶专业教练员、二级上士张吉王与厂家沟通合作，不断改良某新型驾驶模拟器，官兵戴上 VR 头盔便能立刻投入沉浸式训练。

伪装专业教练员、一级军士长孙波联合院校专家研发出某新型装备涂料攻克训练难题，创新成果获得国家实用新型专利。

侦察专业教练员王参谋创新组训模式，通过融合 10 余种战场信息系统，实现”数据驱动决策、系统赋能指挥”的转型突破……

锻造新时代教练员队伍刻不容缓

■汤 超

当前，战争形态加速演变，科技之变、战争之变、对手之变推动军事训练向更高层次跃升，锻造一支过硬的新时代教练员队伍是一项紧迫的任务。针对教练员群体与新时代练兵备战未能完全”合拍”导致教学组训质量效益不高等问题，陆军某旅建立”教练员之家”，多维度培养新时代”郭兴福”的做法，为各级锻造高素质、专业化的教练员队伍提供了借鉴。

教练员队伍如果固守传统教学模式，像从前那样仅凭着”熟能生巧”学习基础操作，或者靠着传统思维在体系作战中单打独斗，必然在未来战场上吃亏。俗话说，名师出高徒。教练员在军事训练中担负着教学、组训、示范等重要任务，在新时代战斗力建设的坐标系中处于重要位置，很多时候，他们的水平直接影响着一个课目甚至一个专业的训练水平。只有培养和锻造更多新时代的”郭兴福”，打造一支与新型军事训练体系相匹配的教练员方阵，才能全面提高部队的训练水平和打赢能力。

有学者说过：”无论是谁，一旦戴上思维定式的’锁链’，思想的田野就会长满杂草，观念的窗户就会布满灰尘，灵感的仓库就会遍地发霉；倘若不砸碎’看不见的锁链’，就会被变革的潮流席卷而去。”科技练兵背景下，智能化、数字化手段正在重塑训练逻辑，战场中科技含量的提升倒逼训练中教学理念的进步，打破捆绑住教练员思维的”锁链”十分必要。恩格斯曾说：”当技术浪潮在四周汹涌澎湃的时候，最需要的是更新、更勇敢的头脑。”教练员的头脑不断”升级换代”，思维才能真正成为提升战斗力的倍增器。因此，一名合格的教练员首先应具备”敢于突破、善于求变”的创新思维。上级应常态化帮助教练员了解新型作战样式和作战理念，助力其研究打仗招法和制胜机理，提升研训研战水平和信息化教学能力。比如善用模拟仿真、虚拟现实等技术构建逼真战场环境，实现训战精准对接；强化数据思维，通过分析训练数据动态优化教学过程，变粗放经验判断为科学分析决策。

思维的锻造只是培养新时代教练员的第一步，用制度为创新思维和前瞻眼光赋能、激活教练员的内生动力亦十分重要。各级应健全系统化、体系化培养路径，通过交流学习、专项攻关、实践锻炼等方式，让金点子进一步落地；优化激励机制，激发创新活力，催生更多聚焦实战的优秀教学成果；在教练员考核和评价标准中突出实战导向，鼓励教练员主动拓展能力边界，创新练兵方法，破解练兵难题。通过制度保障，既为教练员成长进步铺路架桥，又为其施展才华提供舞台，从而形成人尽其才、才尽其用的生动局面。

诚然，新时代教练员队伍的培养并非一蹴而就。只有久久为功，突出前瞻性、预见性和持续性，才能保证教练员队伍的长远发展，推动训练质效实现跨越式提升，为新时代练兵备战培养更多过硬打仗人才。

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | The New Era “Guo Xingfu” Comes to the “Instructor’s Home”

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Feng Jiaqi Yang Maosheng Tong Zujing Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-05-07

In 1961, a general went to the company and asked the deputy company commander Guo Xingfu, who was in charge of training, three questions: 1. In the deep mountains and dense forests, with strong winds and heavy rains, without maps, compasses and guides, can your company travel a hundred miles at night? 2. At various distances, within the range specified by the sight, no matter what target appears, can the soldiers of your company eliminate the enemy with one gun? 3. Within 200 meters, under fierce enemy fire, can the soldiers of your company bravely rush up and eliminate the enemy with bayonets and rifle butts?

These three questions made Guo Xingfu more aware of the problems in training. With the help of his superiors, Guo Xingfu studied hard based on his accumulated combat experience and gradually explored a teaching and training method of "focusing on combat and training soldiers".

Today, combat styles and war-winning mechanisms are constantly changing, and new and higher requirements are put forward for the troops' ability to win. The group of military instructors should also reflect on themselves like Guo Xingfu did back then: Can teaching concepts and thinking keep pace with the times? Is the exploration and innovation of teaching models in-depth? Have new teaching methods been fully mastered?

Faced with challenges from thinking concepts to teaching practices, a certain army brigade continues to explore methods and paths to forge an excellent group of instructors. Relying on the "Instructor's Home", the brigade helps today's "Guo Xingfu" adapt to the training and preparation situation in the new era and accelerate the improvement of the quality and effectiveness of teaching and training. Analyzing the specific practices of the brigade may provide ideas and inspiration for other units in the exploration of instructor training.

The "Guo Xingfu" of the new era comes to the "Instructor's Home"

■ Feng Jiaqi, Yang Maosheng, and Tong Zujing, a special correspondent of the People's Liberation Army Daily

The new situation and new challenges call for the "Guo Xingfu" of the new era

As a bridge professional instructor of a company of a certain brigade of the Army, Second Sergeant Guo Hanyuan is responsible for the teaching tasks related to the operation and use of heavy mechanized bridges. With years of accumulated experience, Guo Hanyuan is very good at teaching bridge building and was once rated as an excellent "four-skill" instructor of the group army.

No one expected that this excellent instructor encountered difficulties in teaching last year. After adding a certain training content to the "Army Military Training Outline", he suddenly felt a little overwhelmed: "The new operation requires a high risk factor, which has never been practiced before. This means that a soldier must be proficient in two sets of operation procedures and be able to respond to commands to switch actions at any time, which is very difficult."

Relying on his own understanding, Guo Hanyuan designed a new personnel division plan, but was questioned by everyone: “Squad Leader Guo, the set of action procedures you arranged is very difficult to implement in practice, and it doesn’t feel reasonable.”

At the teaching site, many people were a little flustered because they mixed up the actions, and the training effect was not ideal. In this regard, Guo Hanyuan was distressed and confused: “The previous operation method was fast and convenient, and the task could be completed in a short time. Spending a lot of time and energy on the new training content, but what is the benefit?”

Second Sergeant Xu Xiaojie also encountered a similar dilemma.

At the beginning of last year, the bomb disposal robot was equipped in a certain company, and Xu Xiaojie was appointed as an instructor by his superiors. Although the new equipment has high technological content and high difficulty in operation, everyone feels novel and is very motivated to study and learn. Soon after, they ushered in a live-fire exercise.

The mission lasted until the night. “Reconnaissance found unexploded bombs left behind!” Due to the complex on-site environment, the commander did not use manual bomb disposal, but ordered the bomb disposal team to quickly operate the bomb disposal robot to deal with the special situation. Xu Xiaojie panicked for a moment: “Due to the limited field of vision, the difficulty of nighttime bomb disposal is much higher than that of daytime bomb disposal, which is a great test of the operator’s skill level.”

At that time, the operation of bomb disposal robots was not included in the “Army Military Training Outline”. Xu Xiaojie, who had been training at an inertial rhythm, did not specifically train the team members’ night operation capabilities. In this exercise, the team failed to complete the task within the specified time limit.

A failure dampened the enthusiasm of the team members, and everyone’s training enthusiasm was much lower than before. Xu Xiaojie, who encountered a bottleneck in teaching, began to reflect: “What exactly caused me to fail to exhaust the use scenarios of new equipment? Do previous teaching ideas need to be improved?”

An instructor from an army brigade explained the performance of bomb disposal robots. Photo by Pan Guangbo

“We have to admit that in the face of new requirements brought by new equipment, new professions and new content, most instructors are ‘crossing the river by feeling the stones’.” A training staff officer of the brigade’s staff department admitted that many instructors who had made great achievements in previous teaching and training were facing the challenge of the old methods not being able to “match” with the new situation.

The brother unit of the brigade is the birthplace of the “Guo Xingfu teaching method” and has been exploring new forms and methods of teaching practice for many years. Through exchanges and discussions with brother units, the brigade continues to learn and think about how to deeply explore

the contemporary connotation of the “Guo Xingfu teaching method” and how to further cultivate and forge a new type of “Guo Xingfu” that keeps pace with the times.

Whether the instructor team is strong or not is related to the training results of various professional courses and the quality and effectiveness of combat effectiveness construction. “Relying solely on the individual research and exploration of instructors, or some temporary solutions provided by superiors, cannot fundamentally solve the problem.” The leaders of the brigade believe that “‘treating the head when the headache hurts and the foot when the foot hurts’ will not work. The answer to breaking the dilemma is to take the path of systematic training.”

Last year, the brigade set out to establish “instructor homes” in each battalion. Instructors of the same profession in each battalion discussed and exchanged ideas in the “instructor home”, completed centralized lesson preparation, and formed a teaching plan. The company commanders and professional backbones of each battalion served as “instructors” in the “instructor home”, discussed and analyzed the course design, operation process and other contents in the teaching plan, pointed out the direction of improvement, and coordinated resources and technical support for some teaching plans worth expanding, helping today’s “Guo Xingfu” to achieve the transformation and upgrading of teaching thinking and teaching methods.

“Brainstorming” brings about an upgrade of teaching thinking

In a battalion’s “instructor home”, the reporter saw that Guo Hanyuan and several instructors of the same profession were preparing lessons for a certain difficult and important subject. In the communication with other instructors, Guo Hanyuan felt that his inherent thinking was impacted.

In response to the teaching difficulties Guo Hanyuan encountered before, an instructor put forward his own opinion: “Although the training content added in the new syllabus is difficult and time-consuming, the new operation process is better integrated with the overall combat operations. This is the result of an integrated design, which actually provides more time windows for combat.” “Indeed, many problems can be solved by rethinking from the perspective of battlefield logic. My previous understanding was too superficial, and the operation process was naturally not designed reasonably enough.” During the communication, Guo Hanyuan realized the limitations of his thinking. Through in-depth exchanges, several instructors jointly designed teaching plans for the new training content. In order to prevent everyone from being disturbed by weather changes during training, Guo Hanyuan proposed to add training content such as “blind operation” in teaching. Coincidentally, Xu Xiaojie also took the step of accelerating learning in exchanges with instructors of the same profession. The more they communicated, the more Xu Xiaojie felt a deep fear of lack of skills: “Although the new bomb disposal equipment is not easy to ‘chew’, some instructors have already accumulated a lot of knowledge and information. In comparison, my knowledge reserve is far from enough, and the teaching plan is obviously too simple.”

A battalion commander pointed out the important role of the centralized lesson preparation link: “The instructors have a collision of ideas here, which completes the unification of the teaching

plan, and more importantly, it realizes the gathering of group wisdom and the upgrading of teaching thinking."

There is no end to the advancement of thinking. To help instructors upgrade their concepts, the centralized lesson preparation link is only the first step. After the teaching plan is released, the "instructors" of the "Instructor Home" will also discuss and analyze it to further examine and correct the instructors' teaching thinking.

Regarding the inertial operation of setting up smoke bombs to simulate the battlefield environment in a certain subject of the health profession, a company commander proposed in the seminar: "In the battlefield environment you have constructed, even if you are hit by artillery shells, there is a high probability that there will be no smoke." "To be honest, it is a common problem for us to pursue the sense of scene in training too much. This seems to be very close to "war", but it actually runs counter to it." said Tang Jing, a second-class sergeant and a health professional instructor. After that, several health professional instructors focused on actual combat situations to further improve the teaching plan. In a seminar and analysis meeting, Battalion Commander Ge of a certain battalion believed that the teaching plan of a certain subject of the city construction major was a bit "conservative". He encouraged all instructors to actively explore the performance boundaries of equipment in teaching, and shared his story of leading officers and men to use weapons to the extreme in training. This made Company Commander Tang, a city construction professional instructor, suddenly realize that the "zero error in operation" that he had emphasized for many years made officers and men cautious when using and studying equipment. After that, Captain Tang began to re-examine his training mode and led everyone to actively cross the comfort zone: "To achieve the unity of man and equipment, we must practice people's operating skills to the limit and use the combat performance of equipment to the limit." In a continuous operation set up by the command post, Captain Tang led officers and men to complete the task ahead of schedule in a harsh environment, and the operation efficiency was significantly improved compared with the past.

"We found that the instructors still have thinking habits that are inconsistent with the training and preparation situation in the new era. In the teaching process, it is easy to have problems such as not studying weapons and equipment deeply, not understanding training requirements in place, and teaching methods that cannot keep pace with the times. In order to win tomorrow's war, today's instructors must constantly upgrade their teaching concepts." Captain Ge said, "All teaching goals must be directed to victory. The process of discussing and analyzing teaching plans is also a process to help instructors cultivate practical thinking and accurately grasp the focus of teaching."

At the same time, the "Instructor Home" also regularly organizes instructors to conduct research and sharing on cutting-edge business topics, so that everyone can continue to interpret and analyze the winning mechanism of modern warfare, deeply understand new combat forces, establish a system combat concept, and consider the battlefield situation with a broader vision and a larger pattern.

In one “brainstorming” after another, more and more instructors began to break free from the inertia of thinking, walk out of the blind spot of vision, and move towards tomorrow’s battlefield.

Integrate resources to empower creative sparks

Thinking will not automatically transform into combat effectiveness. The brigade leaders believe that in addition to clearing the chronic diseases in the minds of some instructors, the “Instructor’s Home” also needs to seize the creative sparks generated by instructors in teaching and training.

Relying on the “Instructor’s Home”, the brigade regularly collects the ideas or needs of instructors from various battalions and companies to help some instructors truly implement cutting-edge ideas into teaching practice.

Corporal Li Dazheng is a professional UAV instructor in a company. He hopes to introduce the digital model into his teaching process to solve the problem of a single teaching scene on the spot: “Now, our simulation training is limited to relatively basic flight actions. If we can use big data, augmented reality and other technologies to add simulation scenes and practical actions, it may help everyone accelerate the completion of ability advancement.”

Li Dazheng’s ideas have attracted the attention of the “Instructor’s Home”. After the demand was reported, the brigade sent him to relevant manufacturers and units for research and study, and guided him many times to conduct cost-effectiveness demonstrations on relevant ideas and plans. Nowadays, the idea of conducting in-depth digital teaching of drone majors is gradually becoming a reality.

Captain Xiong, a road professional instructor, has always had the idea of upgrading the simulation operation equipment: “The current equipment can only realize single-soldier operation. If the various equipment of the entire simulation training center can be connected, everyone can achieve collaborative training.” Captain Xiong reported his idea to the “Instructor’s Home”. Soon, the brigade coordinated relevant manufacturers to come for research. During the communication, the manufacturer added more operational scenes close to actual combat according to Captain Xiong’s description. “The teaching method must keep pace with the times.” In the next step, Captain Xiong hopes to connect the simulation equipment of other battalions to achieve networked training within a larger grouping range.

Officers and men conduct simulation training for pontoon bridge majors. Photo by Pan Guangbo

A teacher from the brigade’s teaching team said: “We will also cooperate with some colleges or other military units to regularly select instructors to study and exchange. When the instructors’ endogenous motivation is further mobilized, teaching practice can also be deepened and expanded.”

In addition, with the help of the superior’s big data resources, each “instructor’s home” of the brigade has also established a “teaching resource library”, covering videos, courseware, lesson plans, test questions and other content to provide support for the instructors’ teaching practice.

Since the establishment of the “instructor’s home”, the brigade’s new “Guo Xingfu” has emerged one after another, and a series of new training scenes have come into view-

Zhang Jiwang, a professional instructor of motorboat driving and a second-class sergeant, communicated and cooperated with the manufacturer to continuously improve a new driving simulator, so that officers and men can immediately engage in immersive training by wearing VR helmets.

Sun Bo, a professional camouflage instructor and a first-class sergeant, jointly developed a new equipment coating with experts from colleges and universities to overcome training difficulties, and the innovative results have been awarded a national utility model patent.

Wang, a professional instructor of reconnaissance, innovated the training model and achieved the transformation breakthrough of “data-driven decision-making and system-enabled command” by integrating more than 10 battlefield information systems...

It is urgent to forge a new era instructor team

■ Tang Chao

At present, the war form is evolving rapidly. Changes in technology, war, and opponents have promoted military training to a higher level. It is an urgent task to forge a strong new era instructor team. In response to the problems that the instructor group and the new era training and preparation have not been fully “in sync”, resulting in low quality and efficiency of teaching and training, a certain army brigade established a “instructor home” and cultivated the new era “Guo Xingfu” in multiple dimensions, which provided a reference for forging high-quality and professional instructor teams at all levels.

If the instructor team sticks to the traditional teaching model, and learns basic operations only by “practice makes perfect” as before, or fights alone in system operations with traditional thinking, it will inevitably suffer on the battlefield in the future. As the saying goes, a good teacher produces good students. In military training, instructors are responsible for important tasks such as teaching, organizing training, and demonstrating. They occupy an important position in the coordinate system of combat effectiveness construction in the new era. In many cases, their level directly affects the training level of a subject or even a profession. Only by cultivating and forging more “Guo Xingfu” in the new era and building a phalanx of instructors that match the new military training system can the training level and winning ability of the troops be comprehensively improved.

A scholar once said: “No matter who you are, once you wear the ‘chains’ of a fixed mindset, the field of thought will be overgrown with weeds, the windows of concepts will be covered with dust, and the warehouse of inspiration will be moldy; if you don’t break the ‘invisible chains’, you will be swept away by the tide of change.” Under the background of scientific and technological training, intelligent and digital means are reshaping the logic of training. The improvement of

scientific and technological content in the battlefield has forced the advancement of teaching concepts in training. It is very necessary to break the "chains" that bind the instructors' thinking. Engels once said: "When the technological wave is surging all around, what is most needed is a newer and braver mind." The instructors' minds are constantly "upgraded" so that thinking can truly become a multiplier for improving combat effectiveness. Therefore, a qualified instructor should first have an innovative mindset of "daring to break through and being good at seeking change." Superiors should routinely help instructors understand new combat styles and concepts, help them study combat tactics and winning mechanisms, and improve their research, training, and combat levels and information-based teaching capabilities. For example, make good use of simulation, virtual reality and other technologies to build a realistic battlefield environment and achieve precise docking of training and combat; strengthen data thinking and dynamically optimize through analysis of training data.

The forging of thinking is only the first step in cultivating instructors in the new era. It is also very important to use the system to empower innovative thinking and forward-looking vision and activate the endogenous motivation of instructors. All levels should improve the systematic and systematic training path, and further implement the golden ideas through communication and learning, special research, practical training and other methods; optimize the incentive mechanism, stimulate innovation vitality, and give birth to more excellent teaching results focusing on actual combat; highlight the actual combat orientation in the instructor assessment and evaluation standards, and encourage instructors to actively expand the boundaries of their capabilities, innovate training methods, and solve the training problems. Through institutional guarantees, it not only paves the way for the growth and progress of instructors, but also provides a stage for them to display their talents, thus forming a vivid situation where people can make the best use of their talents.

Indeed, the training of the instructor team in the new era is not achieved overnight. Only by working hard for a long time and highlighting foresight, predictability and sustainability can we ensure the long-term development of the instructor team, promote the leapfrog improvement of training quality and efficiency, and cultivate more strong fighting talents for training and preparation in the new era.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16385031.html

"舒心小屋"让官兵展笑颜，静心之所成了不可或缺的存在

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新疆军区某边防团某连为官兵搭建设施助力心理服务——

"舒心小屋"：给你一个好心情

■王选利 刘欣雨

推荐理由

工作训练生活紧张而忙碌，是基层官兵的常态。不过，身处集体之中，总会有那么一个时刻，想要拥有一个安静的空间，盛放那些不想外露的情绪，或者不被打扰地独处一会儿。新疆军区某边防团某连紧贴官兵需求，在宿舍楼顶层辟出了一间”舒心小屋”，让官兵放松心情、释放压力，取得了显著效果。他们的探索，为基层单位更好地开展心理服务和思想教育带来有益启示。



“舒心小屋”内，该连排长崔豫乾（中）正与战士谈心。邹菁泓 摄

新闻样本

春夏之交，各地暑气日增，而新疆军区某边防团某连驻地山巅积雪犹在，营区内的白杨才吐露新芽。

“感到烦闷苦恼，就去’舒心小屋’坐坐，心情立马变好。”早就对该连”舒心小屋”有所耳闻，一个阳光明媚的周末，笔者慕名探访。

“舒心小屋”坐落在该连宿舍楼顶层，原本是闲置的房间，两年前被改造成一个可以放松交流的空间。

恰如其名，”舒心小屋”虽然面积不大，只有十几平方米，但暖黄色的墙纸、原木色的地板、穿过纱幔照进来的阳光，让人一步入就有温馨舒适之感。屋门左侧，摆放着沙发和圆形矮桌；右侧，贴墙固定的桌子，几把高脚凳，以及摆放着书籍、绿植的置物架，构成了吧台区。

“训练结束或者休息时间，很多人喜欢来小屋待上一会儿，放松放松。”见笔者前来参观，原本坐在吧台区看书的中士徐雷，主动起身介绍。

徐雷是从去年开始爱上”舒心小屋”的。彼时，他刚参加完一个大项任务，因长期高度紧张、神经紧绷，归队后睡眠质量较差。那段时间，徐雷觉得压力重重，工作训练受到影响，与战友交流更是少之又少。

发现徐雷的异样后，连队指导员崔建德主动邀他来到”舒心小屋”。一杯牛奶、一部电影过后，两人面对面聊着天。放松的环境让徐雷袒露心声，将烦恼和盘托出。

在这之后，徐雷经常来这里，播放一首舒缓音乐，闭眼小憩。慢慢地，他的睡眠得到改善，精气神越来越好，工作训练状态恢复正常。

“给官兵打造一隅’心灵静区’，是建造’舒心小屋’的初衷。”崔建德介绍，小屋是由连队前任指导员步少康提议并主持建造的。

步少康产生这样的想法，原因有三：一是，他观察发现部分战士与家人通电话时，喜欢躲在楼道角落里，缺少相对私密的空间；二是，高强度训练后，官兵容易身心俱疲，加上驻地冬季寒冷，大家宁愿窝在班排宿舍玩手机，也不愿出门活动；三是，官兵恳谈会上，很多”00 后”官兵多次表示想拥有一处静心之所，放松心情、释放压力。

为此，步少康专门翻阅了《环境心理学》《社会心理学》等专业书籍，向心理咨询师请教有关事宜，确定了最终的设计思路——

优先选择安静的、阳光充沛的、距离宿舍较近的空间；鼓励官兵建言献策，每个班出一个方案，择优选用；布设时尽可能避免空间拥挤，防止造成心理上的压迫感……

谈起”舒心小屋”，某班班长湛鹏最喜欢的是沙发。”这里的环境比宿舍更容易让人放松下来。”他说，”现在，班长骨干都喜欢到这里开展谈心交心，有的班还将班务会、茶话会’搬’了过来。”

“这里让我有家的感觉。”列兵李事起说，初来连队的各种不适应，思想上的”小疙瘩”，在一次次同班长的”沙发谈心”中，逐渐消解了，心里对连队的归属感越来越强。

如果细心观察，就会发现，”以连为家”的设计理念，藏在”舒心小屋”的细节之中。

参观时，一面墙格外吸引笔者注意。只见上面张贴着许多照片，尽管场景各有不同，但每一张都有笑脸，或喜极而泣，或开怀大笑，或嘴角微扬。透过照片，笔者能感受到喜悦、开心与幸福。

“笑脸墙是我最喜欢的设计。”女兵班班长罗雯雯，指着一张 3 位女兵开心拥抱的照片说，”这是前年我们克服困难成功考取体能’特三’后，战友用照相机抓拍的。这是我军旅生涯的一段难忘经历。”

罗雯雯不仅是”舒心小屋”的常客，还参与了设计建造：”征集照片时，指导员就要求大家，提供对自己有特殊意义的笑脸照。”

于是，一级上士王子寿家属来队时和战友们一起包饺子，下士孙滔完成了自己在部队首个绘画作品，上等兵张学柳组建的”舒心乐队”为连队战友演出……这些记录着官兵军旅生活的瞬间纷纷被定格在笑脸墙上。

罗雯雯说：”这面墙，不仅承载了大家的美好记忆，还成为我们的’充电站”加油站’。心情沮丧或者烦闷时来这里看一看，大家能从中汲取不少正能量。”

“舒心小屋”设计上的用心之处不止于此——吧台上放置了多排孔插座，方便充电使用；墙面四周的管道用麻绳缠绕起来，与屋内整体设计保持一致……除此之外，该连还购置了投影仪、咖啡机等，供官兵使用。

走进去是”愁容”，走出来是”笑脸”。如今，”舒心小屋”的环境布设越来越温馨，官兵们也越来越爱来。在这里，既能享受一个人的独处时光，也可以多人相约观影品茗、谈天说地，拉近彼此距离、密切内部关系。

“这些年，我们不断提高按纲抓建水平，逐步完善基础设施，搭建’舒心小屋’只是其中一个动作。”崔建德告诉笔者，如今，连队已建起图书室、健身房、唱吧等，各种文体活动常态开展。闲暇之余，官兵们选择更多了，活动空间更大了。

但”舒心小屋”仍是最受官兵欢迎的地方，这小小的一隅，以它独有的方式关爱着这个连队的每一个人，已经成为他们军营生活中不可或缺的存在。

亲历者说

“小屋”其实并不小

■新疆军区某边防团某连指导员　崔建德

去年刚到连队任职时，我想尽快进入工作状态，于是挨个谈心，了解熟悉官兵。但事与愿违，我的做法非但没有拉近与大家的距离，反而引起不少人抵触。

为此，我向前任指导员步少康请教经验。他告诉我，走进官兵内心不能急于求成，要善于从实际需求出发开展工作、建立信任。他建议我多去”舒心小屋”看看，说不定有意想不到的收获。

虽不明其意，但我还是照做了。留心观察”舒心小屋”一段时间后，我发现上等兵李洛喜欢安静，一个人一本书，享受阅读时光；下士孙滔擅长绘画、雕刻，抽空就窝在沙发搞创作……如此一来，我逐渐掌握了很多官兵的兴趣爱好。

此后，我打开了思路：谈心内容不必局限于训练学习，从兴趣爱好入手，更能让官兵打开”话匣子”。我还有意将谈心地点移至”舒心小屋”，置身舒适的环境，官兵更愿意敞开心扉。从实际效果看，这些做法都奏效了。

“舒心小屋”带给我的启发不止于此。今年初，在我的提议下，小屋新增了一面”心愿墙”。我发现，面对面交流并不适用于每一名官兵，有的战士就是不愿开口表露自己。

在”心愿墙”上，官兵们可以写下个人成长愿望，也可以提出有关连队建设的意见建议。由此，我听到了更多”好声音”，收获了改进工作的”金点子”。

如今，我发现”小屋”其实并不小，它不只是一个可以让官兵放松静心的空间，更像是一个博大的”怀抱”，接纳大家的喜怒哀乐，搭起战友之间的连心桥，为干部骨干开展思想教育工作提供了无形的帮助。

“舒心”其实并不难

■新疆军区某边防团某连原指导员　步少康

“舒心小屋”改造完成并投入使用的翌年 4 月，我被调整至其他连队任职。在交接工作时，我向继任指导员崔建德，专门介绍了”舒心小屋”的由来。从后面同他的交流来看，”舒心小屋”的作用得到了很好发挥与拓展，深受官兵喜爱。可见，我们办的是真正惠兵暖兵的实事。

当前，”95后”“00后”日渐成为基层官兵主体。他们学历更高、思想更活跃、自我意识更强烈，普遍期望有更多个人空间、受到更多尊重。看着休息日散布在连队各个角落的官兵，我意识到，单纯依靠连队组织集体活动，已满足不了他们多元化、多样性的个体需求。

建造一间”舒心小屋”的想法一经提出，便受到了连队官兵赞同。这充分展现了他们内心的真实需求：在个人自主支配时间拥有一个温馨舒适的空间。当然，这也是我的初衷，让官兵在这样的环境中，放松心情、缓解压力。

最大程度从官兵实际需求出发，”舒心小屋”才能名副其实地让大家”舒心”。各级领导总是告诫我们，要用心用情带兵。我认为，体现在实践中，就是在开展各项工作时，从官兵的真正需要出发进行考虑、筹划。而这些需要，只要于连队建设有利，未必非要等官兵亲口说出，带兵人应该在日常工作中善于观察发现，并及时有所行动。比如，我们主动安排高学历干部对有考学意愿的战士进行辅导授课；购买乐器、画具，成立兴趣小组，支持并培养想学才艺的战士。这些都是对官兵需求的主动回应和及时满足。日积月累，大家对连队的认同感、归属感不断增强，工作训练也更加认真刻苦。

回想这段经历，我发现让战友”舒心”其实并不难，只要我们时刻把官兵的需求放心上，让他们感受到组织的关心和温暖，体会到被尊重、被信任，就能凝聚兵心、勠力同心、团结奋斗，推动连队全面建设蒸蒸日上。

Google Translation

“Comfortable House” Makes Officers and Men Smile, and a Place for Meditation Has Become an Indispensable Existence

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Xuanli Liu Xinyu Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-09

A company of a border defense regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] built facilities for officers and men to help with psychological services——

“Comfortable Hut”: Give you a good mood

■ Wang Xuanli Liu Xinyu

Recommendation reason

Work, training and life are tense and busy, which is the norm for grassroots officers and men. However, when you are in a group, there will always be a moment when you want to have a quiet space to hold those emotions that you don’t want to show, or be alone for a while without being disturbed. A company of a border defense regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] closely follows the needs of officers and men and set up a “comfortable hut” on the top floor of the dormitory building to let officers and men relax and release pressure, and achieved remarkable results. Their exploration has brought useful inspiration for grassroots units to better conduct psychological services and ideological education.

In the “Comfortable House”, the company platoon leader Cui Yuqian (center) is talking with the soldiers. Photo by Zou Jinghong

News sample

At the turn of spring and summer, the heat in various places is increasing day by day, but the snow is still on the top of the mountain where a company of a border defense regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District] is stationed, and the poplars in the camp are just beginning to sprout new buds.

“If you feel bored and distressed, go to the ‘comfortable hut’ and sit down, and your mood will immediately improve.” I have heard about the “comfortable hut” of the company for a long time, and on a sunny weekend, I visited it.

“Comfortable Hut” is located on the top floor of the company’s dormitory building. It was originally an idle room, but it was transformed into a space for relaxation and communication two years ago.

As the name suggests, although the “comfortable hut” is not large, only more than ten square meters, the warm yellow wallpaper, the original wood-colored floor, and the sunlight shining through the gauze curtain make people feel warm and comfortable as soon as they enter. On the left side of the door, there are sofas and round low tables; on the right side, there are tables fixed

to the wall, several high stools, and shelves with books and green plants, which constitute the bar area.

“After training or during breaks, many people like to stay in the cabin for a while to relax.” Seeing the author come to visit, Sergeant Xu Lei, who was originally sitting in the bar area reading a book, took the initiative to stand up and introduce.

Xu Lei fell in love with the “Comfortable Cabin” last year. At that time, he had just participated in a major task. Due to long-term high tension and nervousness, his sleep quality was poor after returning to the team. During that time, Xu Lei felt under a lot of pressure, his work training was affected, and he had very little communication with his comrades.

After discovering Xu Lei’s abnormality, the company instructor Cui Jiande took the initiative to invite him to the “Comfortable Cabin”. After a glass of milk and a movie, the two chatted face to face. The relaxing environment allowed Xu Lei to open up his heart and tell all his troubles.

After that, Xu Lei often came here, played a soothing music, and closed his eyes for a nap. Slowly, his sleep improved, his spirit became better and better, and his work and training status returned to normal.

“The original intention of building the ‘comfortable hut’ is to create a ‘quiet zone’ for officers and men.” Cui Jiande introduced that the hut was proposed and built by Bu Shaokang, the former instructor of the company.

Bu Shaokang had this idea for three reasons: First, he observed that some soldiers liked to hide in the corner of the corridor when talking to their families on the phone, lacking a relatively private space; second, after high-intensity training, officers and men are easily exhausted physically and mentally, and the winter in the garrison is cold, so everyone would rather stay in the squad dormitory and play with their mobile phones than go out for activities; third, at the officers and men’ meeting, many “post-00” officers and men repeatedly expressed their desire to have a quiet place to relax and release pressure.

To this end, Bu Shaokang specifically read professional books such as “Environmental Psychology” and “Social Psychology”, consulted psychological counselors on relevant matters, and determined the final design ideas-

Prioritize quiet, sunny, and close to the dormitory space; encourage officers and men to make suggestions, each class to come up with a plan, and select the best; try to avoid crowded space when laying out to prevent psychological oppression...

Talking about the “comfortable hut”, the squad leader Zhan Peng’s favorite is the sofa. “The environment here is easier to relax than the dormitory.” He said, “Now, the squad leaders and backbones like to come here to have heart-to-heart talks, and some classes have even “moved” the class meetings and tea parties here.”

“This place makes me feel at home.” Private Li Shiqi said that the various discomforts and “little bumps” in his mind when he first came to the company were gradually eliminated in the “sofa talks” with the squad leader again and again, and his sense of belonging to the company became stronger and stronger.

If you observe carefully, you will find that the design concept of “taking the company as home” is hidden in the details of the “comfortable hut”.

During the visit, a wall particularly attracted the author’s attention. There are many photos posted on it. Although the scenes are different, each one has a smiling face, some crying with joy, some laughing, or with a slight smile on their lips. Through the photos, the author can feel joy, happiness and happiness.

“The smile wall is my favorite design.” Luo Wenwen, the squad leader of the female soldiers, pointed to a photo of three female soldiers hugging happily and said, “This was taken by our comrades with a camera after we overcame difficulties and successfully passed the physical fitness test ‘Special Three’ two years ago. This is an unforgettable experience in my military career.”

Luo Wenwen is not only a frequent visitor to the “Comfortable Hut”, but also participated in the design and construction: “When collecting photos, the instructor asked everyone to provide smiling photos that have special meaning to themselves.”

So, when the family of Sergeant Wang Zishou came to the team, they made dumplings with their comrades, Corporal Sun Tao completed his first painting in the army, and the “Comfortable Band” formed by Corporal Zhang Xueliu performed for his comrades in the company... These moments that record the military life of officers and men were frozen on the smile wall.

Luo Wenwen said: “This wall not only carries everyone’s good memories, but also becomes our ‘charging station’ and ‘gas station’. Come here and take a look when you are depressed or bored, and you can draw a lot of positive energy from it.”

The design of the “Comfortable House” is not limited to this - multiple rows of sockets are placed on the bar for convenient charging; the pipes around the wall are wrapped with hemp rope to keep consistent with the overall design of the house... In addition, the company also purchased projectors, coffee machines, etc. for officers and men to use.

Walking in is “sad face”, walking out is “smiling face”. Nowadays, the environment of the “Comfortable House” is becoming more and more warm, and officers and men are more and more fond of coming here. Here, you can enjoy your own time alone, or you can meet with many people to watch movies, drink tea, and chat, narrowing the distance between each other and strengthening internal relations.

“Over the years, we have continuously improved the level of construction according to the outline and gradually improved the infrastructure. Building the “Comfortable House” is just one of the actions.” Cui Jiande told the author that now the company has built a library, gym, karaoke bar,

etc., and various cultural and sports activities are carried out regularly. In their spare time, the officers and men have more choices and more space for activities.

But the “Comfort House” is still the most popular place for officers and men. This small corner cares for everyone in this company in its unique way and has become an indispensable existence in their military camp life.

Eyewitnesses said

The “house” is actually not small

■ Cui Jiande, instructor of a company of a border defense regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District]

When I first arrived at the company last year, I wanted to get into the working state as soon as possible, so I talked to each of them and got to know the officers and men. But things went against my wishes. Instead of narrowing the distance with everyone, my approach caused resistance from many people.

For this reason, I asked the former instructor Bu Shaokang for advice. He told me that we should not rush to get into the hearts of officers and men, but should be good at starting work and building trust based on actual needs. He suggested that I go to the “Comfort House” more often, and maybe there will be unexpected gains.

Although I didn’t understand the meaning, I still did it. After paying attention to the “Comfortable Hut” for a while, I found that Corporal Li Luo likes quietness, reading a book by himself, and enjoying reading time; Corporal Sun Tao is good at painting and carving, and he would sit on the sofa to create when he has time... In this way, I gradually mastered the interests and hobbies of many officers and men.

After that, I opened my mind: the content of the heart-to-heart talk does not have to be limited to training and learning. Starting from interests and hobbies can make officers and men open up their “chatterboxes”. I also deliberately moved the heart-to-heart talk location to the “Comfortable Hut”. In a comfortable environment, officers and men are more willing to open their hearts. From the actual results, these practices have worked.

The inspiration brought to me by the “Comfortable Hut” is not limited to this. At the beginning of this year, at my suggestion, a “Wish Wall” was added to the hut. I found that face-to-face communication is not suitable for every officer and soldier, and some soldiers just don’t want to speak up and express themselves.

On the “Wish Wall”, officers and men can write down their personal growth wishes, and they can also put forward opinions and suggestions on company construction. As a result, I heard more “good voices” and gained “golden ideas” to improve my work.

Now, I find that the "hut" is not small. It is not just a space for officers and men to relax and calm down, but more like a broad "embrace" that accepts everyone's joys, sorrows, anger and happiness, builds a bridge of connection between comrades, and provides invisible help for cadres and backbones to conduct ideological education.

"Comfortable" is actually not difficult

■ Bu Shaokang, former instructor of a company of a border defense regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [District]

In April of the following year, when the "Comfortable Hut" was renovated and put into use, I was transferred to another company. When handing over the work, I specifically introduced the origin of the "Comfortable Hut" to the successor instructor Cui Jiande. From the subsequent exchanges with him, it can be seen that the role of the "Comfortable Hut" has been well played and expanded, and it is deeply loved by officers and men. It can be seen that what we are doing is a real thing that benefits and warms the soldiers.

At present, "post-95s" and "post-00s" are gradually becoming the main body of grassroots officers and men. They have higher education, more active thoughts, and stronger self-awareness. They generally expect to have more personal space and be respected. Looking at the officers and men scattered in every corner of the company on rest days, I realized that simply relying on the company to organize collective activities can no longer meet their diverse and diverse individual needs.

Once the idea of building a "comfortable hut" was proposed, it was approved by the officers and men of the company. This fully demonstrates their true inner needs: to have a warm and comfortable space in their personal autonomous time. Of course, this is also my original intention, to let the officers and men relax and relieve stress in such an environment.

Starting from the actual needs of the officers and men to the greatest extent, the "comfortable hut" can truly make everyone "comfortable". Leaders at all levels always warn us to lead the soldiers with heart and emotion. I think that in practice, it is to consider and plan from the real needs of the officers and men when conducting various tasks. And these needs, as long as they are beneficial to the construction of the company, do not necessarily have to wait for the officers and men to say it in person. The leaders should be good at observing and discovering in their daily work, and take timely action. For example, we proactively arranged for highly educated cadres to provide tutoring and teaching to soldiers who were willing to take exams; we purchased musical instruments and painting supplies, set up interest groups, and supported and cultivated soldiers who wanted to learn talents. These are proactive responses and timely satisfaction of the needs of officers and men. Over time, everyone's sense of identity and belonging to the company has been continuously strengthened, and work training has become more serious and hardworking.

Looking back on this experience, I found that it is not difficult to make my comrades "comfortable". As long as we always keep the needs of officers and men in mind, let them feel the care and warmth

of the organization, and feel respected and trusted, we can unite the hearts of the soldiers, work together, and work together to promote the comprehensive construction of the company.

The teaching process changes the extensive experience judgment into scientific analysis and decision-making.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16385251.html

陆军某旅“南京路上好八连”密切内部关系浓厚战斗情谊

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陆军某旅“南京路上好八连”密切内部关系浓厚战斗情谊——

“你叠的伞，我来跳”

■安 阳 童祖静 陈大帅

“以后，我和朱钦雨做叠伞搭档。他叠的伞，由我来跳！”前不久的一天晚点名，陆军某旅”南京路上好八连”指导员崔凯当众宣布这一决定，让在场的官兵惊讶不已。

为何？崔凯解释，伞降实跳训练中，”自己叠的伞自己跳”是不成文的规定，每个人要对自己的生命负责，如果用别人叠的伞完成实跳，无异于性命相托。更重要的是，在不少官兵眼中，朱钦雨的表现有点一般。

“连队不会放弃任何一个人，但指导员的话，还是让我们有点担心……”二级上士、伞降教练员左泽超回忆，那时朱钦雨因工作积极性不高，被调整到新的小队，叠伞训练多次不合格。为此，晚点名结束后，左泽超找到崔凯，劝他收回这个决定。

一连数日，这件事成为该连官兵热议的话题。面对劝说，崔凯不为所动。几年前，他在八连任小队长时，就对朱钦雨印象深刻，还和他结下深厚情谊。重回连队任指导员，发现原本活泼开朗的朱钦雨好像变了个人，找他谈心总是沉默不语。

崔凯了解到，朱钦雨日常表现下滑明显，骨干感到很头疼，不知不觉间，身边战友也开始与他疏远。朱钦雨的小队长杨迅有些束手无策：”我们想了很多办法，但他始终不愿和我们敞开心扉，有时还表现出强烈的抵触情绪……”

“内部关系是基层风气的’风向标’和’晴雨表’。只有锻造’甘苦与共、生死相依’的内部关系，才能让新风正气满军营。”崔凯告诉笔者，他的决定并非心血来潮，而是尝试激发连队士气、融洽内部关系的”一剂药方”。

为了让朱钦雨有所转变，崔凯翻开《兵情录》：”朱钦雨，江西九江人，从小听着解放军九江抗洪的故事长大，怀揣保家卫国的理想参军……”“绝不能让这样的战士消沉下去！”崔凯决心找到朱钦雨的”病根”。

一次查寝，崔凯发现朱钦雨躲在学习室里写东西，走近一看，本子上记录的是他和连队帮扶对象胡红根老人的往来交流。

胡红根是连队帮扶了 40 多年的残障人士，连队每个月都会派人前去探望。前两年，胡红根返回安徽老家休养，和连队的交流渐渐少了。没想到，朱钦雨一直和他保持联系，还经常为老人寄送生活用品。

看着本上密密麻麻的记录，崔凯心中既意外又感动。那晚，他和朱钦雨促膝长谈，朱钦雨终于打开了心扉。原来，去年上级组织比武，原本有实力取得好名次的朱钦雨因故未能参加。那段时间，朱钦雨变得消沉，这又让战友产生了误解，他索性选择了躺平。

为了帮朱钦雨卸下包袱，崔凯在那天晚点名时公布了与他做叠伞搭档的决定。当朱钦雨带着难以置信的心情找到崔凯时，崔凯坚定地告诉他：”朱钦雨，我们是战友，我无条件地信任你！”

此后，崔凯和朱钦雨作为主副手搭档练习叠伞，朱钦雨的叠伞技能进步很快。当崔凯提出和他一起参加伞降实跳，朱钦雨感受到久违的认可。实跳当天，两人背着合力叠好的降落伞，从 800 米高空相继跃出机舱。蓝天之下，伞花托举他们在空中划出航迹……

“任何时候都要相信自己的战友，不抛弃、不放弃，就一定能真心换真心。”崔凯向笔者展示他们落地之后的合影，脸上溢满笑容。

如今，朱钦雨各项工作积极上进，与战友相处越来越融洽。该连以此为契机，趁热打铁组织”好战友该怎么做，好风气从哪里来”讨论辨析和”生死在一起，团结打胜仗”故事分享等活动，不断为连队建设注入奋进动力。

短评

相信”相信的力量”

■钱子路

一位诗人写道：”不是从孩子身上看到了希望，你才相信孩子。而是你相信了孩子，你才能有希望。”

800 米高空，崔凯与朱钦雨跃出机舱的那一刻，托举他们的不仅是降落伞，更是信任的力量。这场信任实践，是带兵干部与普通一兵的”双向奔赴”，更是基层风气建设的”夯基之举”。

一支部队作风好，官兵关系就密切，单位就有凝聚力战斗力；作风不好，官兵关系就会不和谐，彼此会失去信任，部队建设也不会顺利。可以说，官兵上下一心、彼此互信是战斗力的黏合剂，而好作风正是建立信任的基础。因此，只有不断强化作风建设，才能把广大

官兵组织起来、动员起来，心往一处想、劲往一处使，形成一举一动有人教、一言一行有人带、一点一滴有人管的生动局面，凝聚甘苦与共、生死与共的战斗情谊，把部队团结成”一块坚硬的钢铁”。

Google Translation

The “Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road” of a Certain Army Brigade Has Close Internal Relations and Strong Fighting Camaraderie

Source: PLA Daily Author: Anyang Tong Zujing Chen Dashuai Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-10

The “Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road” of a certain army brigade has close internal relations and strong fighting camaraderie——

“You fold the umbrella, I will jump”

■An Yang Tong Zujing Chen Dashuai

“In the future, Zhu Qinyu and I will be umbrella folding partners. He folds the umbrella, and I will jump!” One night roll call not long ago, Cui Kai, the political instructor of the “Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road” of a certain army brigade, announced this decision in public, which surprised the officers and men present.

Why? Cui Kai explained that in the parachute actual jump training, “jumping with the umbrella you fold yourself” is an unwritten rule. Everyone must be responsible for their own life. If you use the umbrella folded by others to complete the actual jump, it is tantamount to entrusting your life. More importantly, in the eyes of many officers and men, Zhu Qinyu’s performance is a bit average.

“The company will not give up on anyone, but the political instructor’s words still make us a little worried...” Second Sergeant and parachute instructor Zuo Zechao recalled that Zhu Qinyu was transferred to a new team because of his low work enthusiasm at that time, and he failed the parachute folding training many times. For this reason, after the evening roll call, Zuo Zechao found Cui Kai and persuaded him to withdraw this decision.

For several days, this matter became a hot topic among the officers and men of the company. Faced with persuasion, Cui Kai remained unmoved. A few years ago, when he was the team leader of the 8th Company, he was deeply impressed by Zhu Qinyu and formed a deep friendship with him. When he returned to the company as a political instructor, he found that the originally lively and cheerful Zhu Qinyu seemed to have changed. He was always silent when he talked to him.

Cui Kai learned that Zhu Qinyu’s daily performance had declined significantly, and the backbones felt very headache. Unknowingly, his comrades around him began to alienate him. Zhu Qinyu’s team leader Yang Xun was somewhat helpless: “We have thought of many ways, but he is always unwilling to open his heart to us, and sometimes he even shows strong resistance...” “Internal relations are the ‘weather vane’ and ‘barometer’ of grassroots atmosphere. Only by forging internal relations of ‘sharing weal and woe, relying on each other for life and death’ can we let the new

atmosphere and righteousness fill the barracks." Cui Kai told the author that his decision was not a whim, but a "prescription" to try to stimulate the morale of the company and improve internal relations. In order to make Zhu Qinyu change, Cui Kai opened the "Soldier's Record": "Zhu Qinyu, a native of Jiujiang, Jiangxi, grew up listening to the story of the People's Liberation Army fighting floods in Jiujiang, and joined the army with the ideal of defending the country..." "We must not let such a soldier become depressed!" Cui Kai was determined to find the "root cause" of Zhu Qinyu's illness. During a dormitory inspection, Cui Kai found Zhu Qinyu hiding in the study room to write something. When he approached, he saw that the notebook recorded his exchanges with the company's support object, Mr. Hu Honggen. Hu Honggen is a disabled person who has been helped by the company for more than 40 years. The company sends people to visit him every month. In the past two years, Hu Honggen returned to his hometown in Anhui to recuperate, and his communication with the company gradually decreased. Unexpectedly, Zhu Qinyu has been in contact with him and often sends daily necessities to the old man.

Looking at the densely packed records in the book, Cui Kai was surprised and moved. That night, he and Zhu Qinyu had a long talk, and Zhu Qinyu finally opened his heart. It turned out that last year, the superiors organized a competition, and Zhu Qinyu, who had the ability to get a good ranking, was unable to participate for some reason. During that time, Zhu Qinyu became depressed, which caused comrades to misunderstand, and he simply chose to lie down.

In order to help Zhu Qinyu unload his burden, Cui Kai announced his decision to be his partner in folding umbrellas during the roll call that night. When Zhu Qinyu found Cui Kai with an unbelievable mood, Cui Kai firmly told him: "Zhu Qinyu, we are comrades-in-arms, I trust you unconditionally!"

After that, Cui Kai and Zhu Qinyu practiced folding parachutes as the main and deputy partners, and Zhu Qinyu's folding skills improved rapidly. When Cui Kai proposed to participate in the parachute jump with him, Zhu Qinyu felt the long-lost recognition. On the day of the actual jump, the two of them carried the parachutes that they had folded together and jumped out of the cabin from an altitude of 800 meters. Under the blue sky, the parachute flowers lifted them to draw tracks in the air...

"You must believe in your comrades-in-arms at any time. If you don't abandon or give up, you will definitely be able to exchange your sincerity for sincerity." Cui Kai showed the author a group photo after they landed, with a smile on his face.

Now, Zhu Qinyu is actively making progress in all aspects of his work and getting along more and more harmoniously with his comrades-in-arms. Taking this as an opportunity, the company took advantage of the opportunity to organize discussions and analysis on "What should good comrades-in-arms do and where does the good atmosphere come from" and story sharing activities such as "Life and death together, unity to win the battle", constantly injecting motivation for the company's construction.

Short review

Believe in the “power of belief”

■Qian Zilu

A poet wrote: “It is not because you see hope in children that you believe in them. It is because you believe in children that you have hope.”

At an altitude of 800 meters, when Cui Kai and Zhu Qinyu jumped out of the cabin, it was not only the parachute that lifted them up, but also the power of trust. This trust practice is a “two-way rush” between the leading cadres and ordinary soldiers, and it is also a “foundation-laying move” for the construction of grassroots atmosphere.

If a unit has a good style, the relationship between officers and men will be close, and the unit will have cohesion and combat effectiveness; if the style is not good, the relationship between officers and men will be disharmonious, they will lose trust in each other, and the construction of the unit will not be smooth. It can be said that the unity of officers and men and mutual trust are the glue of combat effectiveness, and a good style is the foundation for building trust. Therefore, only by constantly strengthening the construction of work style can we organize and mobilize the majority of officers and men, think in one direction and work in one direction, form a vivid situation where every move is taught, every word and deed is guided, and every little thing is managed, so as to condense the fighting friendship of sharing weal and woe, life and death, and unite the troops into “a piece of solid steel.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16385246.html

陆军某旅针对官兵特点因人施教开展分层教育

来源：解放军报 作者：赵文彦 刘灿 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-10

陆军某旅针对官兵特点开展分层教育

因人施教实现”精准滴灌”

解放军报讯 赵文彦、刘灿报道：”风高浪急，战车突发故障，我们争分夺秒排除故障，确保战车顺利驶入登陆舰……”日前，陆军某旅组织一堂微教育，三级军士长陈家净为装甲分队战友分享自己的任务经历和感悟体会，受到官兵欢迎。

营区另一角，该旅通信、工兵等专业官兵分布多个会场，同步开展读书交流会、官兵互赞会等活动。

“‘大水漫灌’式的教育无法满足官兵的个性化需求，’精准滴灌’才能帮助官兵解决思想困惑、激发奋进动力。”该旅领导介绍，为增强教育的针对性、实效性，他们根据官兵年龄差异、专业特长、成长经历等实际，结合不同教育主题分层分类展开教育授课。

以婚恋观教育为例，以往组织相关教育，他们习惯讲授夫妻相处、家庭和睦等方面内容，大多数未婚官兵兴趣不高。分层教育开展以来，他们区分官兵实际情况，依托旅队教育直播平台精准施教，引导未婚官兵加强自身修养、树立正确择偶观；关注已婚官兵家庭困难、子女教育等情况，帮助其解决实际困难。”分层教育使每个人都能有效参与，找到适合自己的内容。”授课结束后，一名战士坦言收获满满。

为进一步提升分层教育质效，该旅还注重加强政治教员队伍建设，按照备课、审课、讲课、评课等环节归纳整理学习资料，引导政治教员精心打磨教案，不断提升授课水平。在此基础上，他们在严守保密要求的前提下，建立”线上教育课堂”，营连可通过随机组课、互动交流等方式广泛参与，实现优质教育资源共享共用。

前不久，该旅装步七连林指导员按照计划组织一堂教育课。授课中，他以独特的破题思路和生动的案例剖析，赢得官兵点赞。他的授课视频上传至”线上教育课堂”后，被多个兄弟单位用于开展思想政治教育，广受好评。

分层精准施教，点燃精武热情。连日来，该旅针对驻训分队流动分散的特点灵活组织现地教育，营造”处处是课堂、时时受教育”的浓厚氛围，官兵训练热情高涨，训练成绩稳步提升。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Conducts Stratified Education Based on the Characteristics of Officers and Men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhao Wenyan Liu Can Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-10

A certain army brigade conducts stratified education based on the characteristics of officers and men

Teaching according to the individual to achieve “precision drip irrigation”

PLA Daily News Zhao Wenyan and Liu Can reported: “The wind is high and the waves are rough, and the tank suddenly breaks down. We race against time to troubleshoot and ensure that the tank enters the landing ship smoothly...” A few days ago, a certain army brigade organized a micro-education class. Sergeant Major Chen Jiajing shared his mission experience and feelings with his comrades in the armored unit, which was welcomed by officers and men.

In another corner of the camp, the brigade’s communications, engineering and other professional officers and men were distributed in multiple venues, and simultaneously conducted activities such as reading exchanges and mutual praise meetings between officers and men.

“‘Flooding’-style education cannot meet the personalized needs of officers and men. ‘Precision drip irrigation’ can help officers and men solve ideological confusion and inspire motivation for progress.” The brigade leaders introduced that in order to enhance the pertinence and effectiveness

of education, they conducted education and teaching in layers and categories according to the age differences, professional expertise, and growth experiences of officers and men, combined with different educational themes.

Take marriage and love education as an example. In the past, when organizing relevant education, they were used to teaching about husband and wife getting along and family harmony, and most unmarried officers and men were not interested. Since the implementation of stratified education, they have distinguished the actual situation of officers and men, and relied on the brigade's education live broadcast platform to teach accurately, guide unmarried officers and men to strengthen their own cultivation and establish a correct view of mate selection; pay attention to the family difficulties and children's education of married officers and men, and help them solve practical difficulties. "Stratified education enables everyone to participate effectively and find content that suits them." After the lecture, a soldier admitted that he had gained a lot.

In order to further improve the quality and effectiveness of stratified education, the brigade also focuses on strengthening the construction of the political instructor team, summarizing and organizing learning materials according to the links of lesson preparation, review, lecture, and evaluation, guiding political instructors to carefully polish lesson plans, and continuously improve the teaching level. On this basis, they established an "online education classroom" under the premise of strictly adhering to confidentiality requirements. Battalions and companies can participate widely through random group classes, interactive exchanges, etc., to achieve the sharing and use of high-quality educational resources.

Not long ago, Instructor Lin of the Seventh Company of the Mechanized Infantry of the brigade organized an education class according to the plan. During the lecture, he won the praise of officers and men with his unique problem-solving ideas and vivid case analysis. After his teaching video was uploaded to the "online education classroom", it was used by many brother units to carry out ideological and political education and was widely praised.

Stratified and precise teaching ignites the enthusiasm for Jingwu. In recent days, the brigade has flexibly organized on-site education in response to the characteristics of the mobile and dispersed training units, creating a strong atmosphere of "classrooms everywhere and education at all times", and the officers and men are enthusiastic about training and their training results are steadily improving.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16385244.html

陆军某旅跨地域执行任务途中开设"车厢课堂"抓好随机教育

来源：解放军报 作者：常海洋 杜祥 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-10

陆军某旅结合任务实际抓好随机教育

机动途中开设"车厢课堂"

解放军报讯 常海洋、杜祥报道：”这里是黄麻起义的重要策源地之一，战争年代曾涌现出大批革命先辈……”日前，陆军某旅官兵跨地域执行任务途中，某连干部杨晓龙充分利用沿途红色资源，灵活开展随机教育，引发官兵强烈共鸣。

“随着部队担负的使命任务不断拓展，任务分队部署分散、动中转换成为常态，开展思想政治教育面临人员难集中、时间难同步等现实问题。”该旅领导介绍，为此，他们针对机动转场频繁、人员分散流动等实际，探索改进教育模式，利用远程机动、任务转场等时机，灵活开设”车厢课堂”，让官兵时时受教育、处处受熏陶。

课堂随着任务走，教育跟着车轮转。实践中，他们采取”机关统一筹划、营连自主组织”的方式，结合任务沿途红色场馆、革命旧址等资源，灵活组织小演讲活动，引导官兵学党史军史、悟红色传统；精选官兵关注的热点话题作为授课内容，鼓励基层单位开展”微课堂”活动，让官兵听得懂、有触动、受启发。

为进一步丰富教育形式、提升教育质效，该旅在广泛征求大家意见建议基础上，集中采购了一批优秀书籍，供官兵阅读学习，并鼓励官兵根据自身实际制订读书计划，在教育课堂上分享自己的读书心得。

“从主人公的成长经历中，我读懂了’坚持’的意义……”在该旅某连任务途中组织的”书香浸润强军梦”读书分享会上，上等兵刘守锐结合自身经历分享的读书体会，让身边战友深受触动。

三五分钟不嫌短、三五个人不嫌少。该旅领导介绍，随着随机教育广泛深入开展，”车厢课堂”逐渐变身为传承红色基因、弘扬优良传统的前沿阵地。不仅如此，每到达一个驻训地，他们都会组织官兵到当地红色场馆、革命旧址开展现地教育，进一步激发大家矢志强军、建功军营的动力。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Opened a “Carriage Classroom” During Cross-Regional Missions to Conduct Random Education

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chang Haiyang Du Xiang Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-10

A certain army brigade combines the actual mission to carry out random education

Opening a “carriage classroom” during mobility

PLA Daily News Chang Haiyang and Du Xiang reported: “This is one of the important sources of the Huangma Uprising. A large number of revolutionary predecessors emerged during the war years...” Recently, while officers and men of a certain army brigade were on their way to perform tasks across regions, a certain company cadre Yang Xiaolong made full use of the red resources

along the way and flexibly conducted random education, which aroused strong resonance among officers and men.

“With the continuous expansion of the missions and tasks undertaken by the troops, the deployment of task teams has become dispersed and the transition on the move has become the norm. Conducting ideological and political education faces practical problems such as difficulty in concentrating personnel and synchronizing time.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that for this reason, they explored and improved the education model in response to the frequent mobile transfers and the dispersed flow of personnel, and took advantage of opportunities such as long-distance mobility and task transfers to flexibly open “carriage classrooms” so that officers and men can be educated at all times and influenced everywhere.

The classroom follows the mission, and education follows the wheel. In practice, they adopt the method of “unified planning by the department and independent organization by the battalion and company”, combine the red venues and revolutionary sites along the mission, flexibly organize small speech activities, guide officers and men to learn the history of the party and the army, and understand the red tradition; select hot topics that officers and men are concerned about as the teaching content, and encourage grassroots units to carry out “micro-classroom” activities so that officers and men can understand, be touched, and be inspired.

In order to further enrich the form of education and improve the quality and effectiveness of education, the brigade has purchased a batch of excellent books for officers and men to read and study on the basis of widely soliciting opinions and suggestions from everyone, and encourages officers and men to formulate reading plans according to their own actual situation and share their reading experience in the education classroom.

“From the protagonist’s growth experience, I understand the meaning of ‘persistence’...” At the “Book Fragrance Immerses the Dream of a Strong Army” reading sharing meeting organized by a company of the brigade during the mission, Private Liu Shourui shared his reading experience based on his own experience, which deeply touched his comrades around him.

Three to five minutes is not too short, and three to five people are not too few. The brigade leaders introduced that with the extensive and in-depth development of random education, the “train classroom” has gradually transformed into a frontier position for inheriting the red gene and promoting fine traditions. Not only that, every time they arrive at a training site, they will organize officers and men to conduct on-site education at local red venues and revolutionary sites to further inspire everyone to be determined to strengthen the army and make contributions to the barracks.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16385388.html

新条令·新亮点丨陆军某旅严格按新条令规范连队登记统计事项

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：姜紫菡 宋子洵 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-11

“五多”不整治，基层难减负。纠治”五多”这一顽症痼疾，必须立起法治标尺，以条令为制度利器，压减影响备战打仗的繁文缛节、干扰羁绊、额外负担，确保条令每条每款都落到实处、刚性执行，把广大官兵手脚从形式主义的束缚中解脱出来，轻装上阵、干事创业。

新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》对登记统计明确规定：”七本、五簿、三表、一册”，除《航泊日志》由军兵种确定外，其他由军委机关有关部门统一式样和监制。军队单位不得在本条令规定以外，增加连队登记统计事项；确需增加的，由副战区级以上单位规定。

陆军某旅严格按新条令规范连队登记统计事项——

连队”本本”少了 机关作风实了

■姜紫菡 解放军报记者 宋子洵

镜头

时隔一个月，再次到基层了解官兵思想动态，中部战区陆军某旅保卫科张干事直奔训练场。趁着训练间隙，他与官兵坐在一起”拉家常”。走进训练场，扎进”兵堆”里，张干事很快摸清了不少基层的新情况。



该旅开展机动训练。李天文 摄

“过去，我们往往通过查阅谈心交心记录本了解基层官兵思想情况。新修订的共同条令，进一步对连队登记统计事项进行规范，促进机关干部转作风、出实招。”谈及工作方式的变化，张干事颇有感触。

今年 4 月 1 日起，新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》正式施行，明确规定：”连队应当认真做好登记统计，真实、准确、及时、规范填写’七本、五簿、三表、一册’”“军队单位不得在本条令规定以外，增加连队登记统计事项；确需增加的，由副战区级以上单位规定”。

“一下子少了那么多’本本’，会不会影响工作正常运转？”新修订的共同条令实施之初，基层官兵纷纷拍手叫好，可不少机关干部却感到开展工作”没了抓手”。张干事就是其中之一。

当时，恰逢该旅组织机关干部到基层调研官兵思想动态。张干事到几个连队转了大半天，却没问出多少新情况新问题。

为啥出现这种尴尬局面？张干事说，到基层调研时不查”本本”，他一时感觉”无从下手”。

记者了解到，除了机关干部，不少基层干部骨干也习惯通过各种登记统计本掌握工作动态、留存工作痕迹。”过去，连队参照《连务会记录本》，制作下发了《排务会记录本》《班务会记录本》。如今，规定外的’本本’都被废止了。”某连排长张浩林告诉记者，过去不少干部骨干习惯通过”本本”开展工作，时间一长便产生了依赖心理，突然之间”两手空空”，心里有些没底。

“新修订的共同条令一方面为基层官兵减负松绑，另一方面也对干部骨干的能力素质提出了更高要求。”在该旅召开的全体干部大会上，一名旅领导说：依靠”本本”干工作看似抓手具体，实际存在面上应付和作风不实问题。如今，丢掉”本本”这根”拐杖”，要求我们创造性开展好各项工作。”只有切实转变作风、改进方法，倾听官兵心声、摸清基层实情，才能真正把工作抓实、抓活、抓出成效，把官兵从无谓的消耗中解放出来，让大家有更多时间和精力投入练兵备战。”这名领导说。

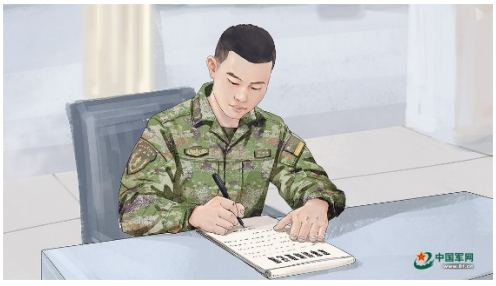
旅领导的一番话，让张干事深受触动。他积极转变工作作风，将检查工作的方式由查”本本”转变为扎”兵堆”，在深入基层调研中听真话、察实情。与张干事一样，其他机关干部也纷纷主动下连，在零距离接触中与基层官兵打成一片。

最近一段时间，该旅某连王指导员带领干部骨干围绕连队”一人一事”思想工作，多次进行讨论研究。他告诉记者，谈心谈话记录本”下岗”，倒逼他们时刻关注官兵思想动态和想法诉求。谈及这一转变，他深有感触地说：”现在，官兵的情况都装在我脑子里了。”

亲历

“做减法”让我登上”龙虎榜”

■火箭军某连中士军械员兼文书 李 健



绘图：唐建平

登记完军事训练数据，我合上《军事训练登记簿》，一身轻松准备就寝。看着登记簿封面，我突然想起年初那场让我”出糗”的考核——

那天，我正拿着多本登记统计本整理相关数据，耳边突然传来值班员口令声：”集合，自救互救课目考核马上开始！”我连忙抓起作训帽冲出值班室，与战友一起赶往训练场。

不出意料，我的考核成绩勉强及格。与我形成鲜明对比的是，不少以前训练成绩远不如我的战友，在这次考核中把我甩在身后。看着他们一个个被评为”训练之星”，羡慕之余，我心里很不是滋味。

连队登记统计工作繁琐复杂，我担任文书后，经常要加班加点在多个本子上填写记录。遇到临时增设的专项台账，我的活就更多了。”副业”挤占时间，让我难以专心训练，不少课目考核成绩出现下滑。

新修订的共同条令施行后，我认真学习”七本、五簿、三表、一册”的相关规定。起初，我为自己能腾出更多时间投入训练而倍感兴奋，但很快又感到有些不托底：给统计本”做减法”，会不会影响连队抓建管理？直到第一次看到新版《军事训练登记簿》，我心中的担忧才随之化解。

以往上级为便于分析训练成效，要求层层统计战士训练成绩，还要营连分别提供改进建议。新版《军事训练登记簿》没有繁琐的项目，严格依据训练计划，区分专业编组记录训练时间。这样的设计不仅更加科学规范，还节省了人力物力。

前些天，营队接到”值班状态转换”命令，要求半小时内上报人员在位、装备状态等情况。这下子，我平时按照”七本、五簿、三表、一册”规范整理的资料派上了用场。

作为连队文书，我真切感受到，”七本、五簿、三表、一册”是部队正规化建设的重要一环。新修订的共同条令改的是点滴细节，体现的是务实作风，减轻了基层负担，引导大家时刻牢记备战打仗主责主业。

如今，登记统计工作精简规范，让我有了更多时间训练。前几天，旅里组织军械员比武，我取得了不错成绩，还登上了训练”龙虎榜”。

（王兴来、鲁俊整理）

点睛

用制度压减”五多”

■严　壮

“五多”问题的危害，一个重要体现就是影响实战、不够实用、缺乏实效，消耗官兵心力，不利于战斗力建设。

新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》，一大亮点就是坚持依法治军，大力压减”五多”。针对”五多”方面的问题，条令对各种情形作出规范，明确了刚性要求，提供了依法治理的依据。

贯彻落实新修订的共同条令，贵在用制度压减”五多”，强化实战、实用之风。

把条令落到实处，把务实高效放在第一位，才能提高工作效率，提升部队反应速度，确保官兵把更多心思和精力投入练兵备战。

条令不是摆设，关键在用。用条令规范做好减”五多”的下篇文章，把基层管理好治理好，才能节约时间成本、人力成本、管理成本。新征程上，各级应做到不作无补之功、不为无益之事，一丝不苟执行条令，树牢集约、规范、精准、高效的工作理念，坚决摒弃繁琐哲学、避免空转内耗，始终保持雷厉风行的作风和冲锋的姿态。

Google Translation

New regulations · New highlights | A Certain Army Brigade Strictly Follows the New Regulations to Standardize the Registration and Statistics of the Company

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Jiang Zihan Song Zixun Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-11

If the “five mores” are not rectified, it will be difficult to reduce the burden at the grassroots level. To correct the stubborn disease of “five mores”, it is necessary to set up a rule of law yardstick, use regulations as a system weapon, reduce the red tape, interference and extra burden that affect the preparation for war, ensure that every article and clause of the regulations are implemented and rigidly enforced, and free the hands and feet of the officers and men from the shackles of formalism, so that they can go into battle lightly and start businesses.

The newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” clearly stipulates registration and statistics: “seven books, five books, three tables, and one volume”. Except for the “Navigation Log” which is determined by the military service, the others are unified and supervised by the relevant departments of the Military Commission. Military units shall not add company registration and statistics items beyond the provisions of this regulation; if it is necessary to add, it shall be stipulated by units at or above the deputy theater level.

A certain army brigade strictly regulates company registration and statistics items in accordance with the new regulations——

The company has fewer “books” and the work style of the agency has become more practical

■ Jiang Zihan, PLA Daily reporter Song Zixun

Camera

A month later, Zhang, a security officer of a certain army brigade in the Central Theater Command, went straight to the training ground to understand the ideological dynamics of officers and men at the grassroots level again. Taking advantage of the training interval, he sat with the officers and men to "chat". Entering the training ground and immersing himself in the "pile of soldiers", Officer Zhang quickly found out a lot of new situations at the grassroots level.

The brigade carried out mobile training. Photo by Li Tianwen

"In the past, we often understood the ideological situation of grassroots officers and men by checking the heart-to-heart record book. The newly revised common regulations further regulate the registration and statistics of the company, and promote the cadres of the department to change their work style and take practical measures." Speaking of the changes in working methods, Officer Zhang was quite touched.

Starting from April 1 this year, the newly revised "People's Liberation Army Internal Affairs Regulations" was officially implemented, which clearly stipulates: "The company should do a good job in registration and statistics, and fill in the "seven books, five books, three tables, and one book" truthfully, accurately, timely, and in a standardized manner." "Military units shall not add company registration and statistics items beyond the provisions of this regulation; if it is necessary to add, it shall be stipulated by the deputy theater level and above units."

"Will the normal operation of the work be affected by the loss of so many "books" at once?" At the beginning of the implementation of the newly revised common regulations, grassroots officers and men applauded, but many cadres felt that they had "no grip" in carrying out their work. Zhang is one of them.

At that time, the brigade organized cadres to go to the grassroots to investigate the ideological dynamics of officers and men. Zhang went to several companies for most of the day, but did not ask many new situations and new problems.

Why did this embarrassing situation occur? Zhang said that when he went to the grassroots to investigate without checking the "books", he felt "nowhere to start" for a while.

The reporter learned that in addition to the cadres in the organs, many grassroots cadres and backbones are also accustomed to grasp the work dynamics and keep work traces through various registration and statistical books. "In the past, the company referred to the "Company Affairs Meeting Record Book" and issued the "Platoon Affairs Meeting Record Book" and "Squad Affairs Meeting Record Book". Now, all the "books" outside the regulations have been abolished." Zhang Haolin, a platoon leader of a certain company, told reporters that in the past, many cadres and backbones were accustomed to working through "books". After a long time, they developed a dependence mentality. Suddenly, they were "empty-handed" and felt a little unsure.

"On the one hand, the newly revised common regulations reduce the burden on grassroots officers and men, and on the other hand, they also put forward higher requirements for the ability and

quality of cadres and backbones." At the general cadre meeting held by the brigade, a brigade leader said: Relying on "books" to do work seems to be a specific grasp, but in fact there are problems of superficial coping and unrealistic work style. Now, throwing away the "crutch" of "books" requires us to carry out various tasks creatively. "Only by truly changing the work style, improving methods, listening to the voices of officers and men, and finding out the real situation at the grassroots level can we truly grasp the work, make it lively, and achieve results, free officers and men from unnecessary consumption, and allow everyone to devote more time and energy to training and preparing for war." The leader said.

The words of the brigade leader deeply touched Zhang. He actively changed his work style, changing the way of checking work from checking "books" to "soldiers", listening to the truth and observing the facts in in-depth grassroots research. Like Zhang, other cadres from the organs also took the initiative to go to the company and get along with the grassroots officers and men in close contact.

Recently, Wang, the political instructor of a company of the brigade, led the cadres and backbones to discuss and study the ideological work of "one person, one thing" of the company many times. He told reporters that the "layoff" of the record book for heart-to-heart talks forced them to always pay attention to the ideological dynamics and ideas of officers and men. Talking about this change, he said with deep feeling: "Now, the situation of officers and men is all in my mind."

Personal experience

"Subtraction" made me on the "Dragon and Tiger List"

■Li Jian, a sergeant and clerk of a certain company of the Rocket Force

Drawing: Tang Jianping

After registering the military training data, I closed the "Military Training Registration Book" and prepared to go to bed with ease. Looking at the cover of the registration book, I suddenly remembered the assessment that made me "embarrassed" at the beginning of the year-

That day, I was holding several registration and statistics books to organize relevant data, and suddenly I heard the duty officer's command: "Assemble, the self-rescue and mutual rescue course assessment will begin immediately!" I quickly grabbed the training cap and rushed out of the duty room, and rushed to the training ground with my comrades.

As expected, my assessment score barely passed. In sharp contrast to me, many comrades who had previously trained far worse than me left me behind in this assessment. Watching them being rated as "training stars" one by one, I felt very uncomfortable in addition to envy.

The registration and statistics work of the company is cumbersome and complicated. After I became a clerk, I often had to work overtime to fill in records in multiple notebooks. When I encountered a special ledger that was temporarily added, I had more work to do. The "side job"

squeezed my time, making it difficult for me to concentrate on training, and the assessment scores of many subjects declined.

After the implementation of the newly revised common regulations, I carefully studied the relevant provisions of "seven books, five books, three tables, and one book". At first, I was excited that I could free up more time for training, but soon I felt a little uneasy: Would "subtracting" the statistics book affect the company's construction and management? It was not until I saw the new version of the "Military Training Registration Book" for the first time that my worries were resolved.

In the past, in order to facilitate the analysis of training results, superiors required the statistics of soldiers' training results at all levels, and the battalions and companies were required to provide improvement suggestions respectively. The new version of the "Military Training Registration Book" does not have cumbersome items, strictly follows the training plan, and distinguishes professional groups to record training time. This design is not only more scientific and standardized, but also saves manpower and material resources.

A few days ago, the battalion received an order to "change duty status", requiring it to report the status of personnel and equipment within half an hour. Now, the materials that I usually organize according to the "seven books, five books, three tables, and one book" came in handy.

As a company clerk, I really feel that "seven books, five books, three tables, and one book" are an important part of the regularization of the troops. The newly revised common regulations change the details, reflect a pragmatic style, reduce the burden on the grassroots, and guide everyone to always remember the main responsibilities and main business of preparing for war.

Nowadays, the registration and statistics work is streamlined and standardized, giving me more time for training. A few days ago, the brigade organized a competition for ordnance personnel, and I achieved good results and was on the "Dragon and Tiger List" of training.

(Compiled by Wang Xinglai and Lu Jun)

Highlights

Use the system to reduce the "five mores"

■ Yan Zhuang

An important manifestation of the harm of the "five mores" problem is that it affects actual combat, is not practical enough, lacks effectiveness, consumes the energy of officers and men, and is not conducive to combat effectiveness.

A major highlight of the newly revised "Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" is to adhere to the rule of law in the army and vigorously reduce the "five excesses". In response to the problems of the "five excesses", the regulations regulate various situations, clarify rigid requirements, and provide a basis for governance according to law.

To implement the newly revised common regulations, it is important to use the system to reduce the “five excesses” and strengthen the style of actual combat and practicality.

Only by implementing the regulations and putting pragmatism and efficiency first can we improve work efficiency, increase the response speed of the troops, and ensure that officers and men devote more thoughts and energy to training and preparation for war.

Regulations are not for display, the key is to use them. Use the regulations to standardize the next article of reducing the “five excesses” and manage the grassroots well, so as to save time costs, labor costs, and management costs. On the new journey, all levels should do not do useless work and do not do useless things, implement the regulations meticulously, establish a strong work concept of intensive, standardized, precise, and efficient, resolutely abandon cumbersome philosophy, avoid idle internal consumption, and always maintain a vigorous style and charging posture.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16385524.html

国旗升起的地方是祖国，“国门卫士”坚守的身影始终如一

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国旗升起的地方是祖国 “

■刘欣雨 解放军报记者 李 蕾

列车的汽笛声，唤醒了新疆军区霍尔果斯边防连国门前哨班的清晨。阳光破云而出，哨楼上飘扬的五星红旗分外鲜艳。

国门哨位上，一级上士孔思远手拿望远镜，瞭望远处的国门。

霍尔果斯，蒙古语意为”驼队经过的地方”，如今是西陲重要交通枢纽和综合性口岸。连队官兵守护国门，每天目送驶出国门的列车，守望哨楼上飘扬的五星红旗。

“2004 年，我连被评为’国门卫士标兵连’；今天，我们将迎接曾于 2024 年 12 月 13 日在天安门广场上升起的国旗……”

连队荣誉室，全连官兵整齐列队，共同见证这面国旗”入列”连队荣誉室的光荣时刻。

此刻仰望国旗，跟随连长从首都北京迎回国旗的孔思远，难掩激动之情。

“香港回归祖国那年，我们村只有一台电视，我和小伙伴怀着激动的心情收看电视报道……”望着冉冉升起的五星红旗，孔思远理解了老师说过的一句话——”国旗象征着祖国”。

2012 年，孔思远参军入伍，来到霍尔果斯边防连服役。如今，他已是连队兵龄最长的兵。”只要连队需要我，我会一直守下去。”他说，这是”国门卫士”对祖国的承诺。

国旗升起的地方是祖国。清晨，首都北京，国旗护卫队官兵迎着朝阳踏上金水桥。几小时后，千里之外的西陲口岸，”国门卫士”沐浴着阳光踏上巡逻路。站在国旗下，他们共同守卫着祖国。

望着这面国旗，下士艾利亚斯想起了家人。

距离艾利亚斯家门口不远处驻守着一个连队。儿时，他和家人站在自家院中，便能看见五星红旗冉冉升起。每天，当《义勇军进行曲》的旋律响起，一家人便会站在小院中望着不远处的一抹红色，大声唱起国歌。

后来连队移防，那团燃烧的火焰依旧在艾利亚斯的脑海中跃动。高中毕业后，他参军入伍。在新兵营表现突出的他，被推选为升旗手。

国旗见证着官兵忠诚的守望。坚守的岁月，无声地在边防军人的脸上留下痕迹，也将一份深情深埋在他们心中。

今年是一级上士陈贵川驻守国门的第 16 个春秋。在他的记忆中，北疆的盛夏阳光热烈，官兵站哨一天归来，皮肤都被晒脱了皮……陈贵川站哨的界碑点位，曾是一处网红景点，许多游客慕名前来”打卡”留影。

那年国庆节前夕，陈贵川在界碑旁执勤，一个小女孩跑到哨位旁，将一面小国旗递给他。此刻的国门前人头攒动，每名游客手中都拿着一面国旗，这一幕，让他这位”界碑前的哨兵”内心充满自豪。

对于排长艾孜买提来说，每次眺望边防线，他都会想起他的父亲。

艾孜买提的父亲曾是一名在西北边防服役的老兵。从小到大，父亲常给他讲戍边卫国的故事，告诉他”何为国、何为家”。

后来，艾孜买提也成了一名边防军人。一次巡逻途中，巡逻队遇到暴风雪迷了路，官兵在雪原中走了几个小时，直到看到哨楼上空飘扬的五星红旗，每个人都热泪盈眶。

在界碑旁站哨，看着界碑上的”中国”两字，列兵胡浪总觉得亲切而又自豪。

“我曾有幸在此触摸过界碑……”小时候，胡浪曾跟着父母到霍尔果斯口岸旅游。

那时，母亲握着他的手在界碑上描摹”中国”两字。时光流传，15年后再次挺立在界碑前，他已成长为一名”国门卫士”，守望界碑是扛在肩头的责任。

“要当就当优秀的兵。”自入伍那天起，胡浪便这样激励自己。

连队有个传统，只有优秀的兵，才能入选霍尔果斯国门前哨班。为此，胡浪训练争着上、执勤站排头，还被连队遴选为荣誉室讲解员……

“我是中国人民解放军军人，我宣誓……” 那天的界碑前，前哨班组织界碑描红和宣誓仪式。胡浪拿起毛笔，认真为”中国”二字描红。夕阳西下，胡浪与巡逻官兵踏上返程路。他们脚下，路向前延伸；远方，飘扬的五星红旗，指引着他们前进的方向。

无论时代如何变迁，国门前，官兵们坚守的身影始终如一。他们将热血和忠诚融入这片土地，成为霍尔果斯一道亮丽风景线。

Google Translation

The Place Where the National Flag Is Raised Is the Motherland, and the Figure of the “National Gate Guards” Is Always the Same

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Xinyu Li Lei Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-12

The place where the national flag is raised is the motherland

■Liu Xinyu PLA Daily reporter Li Lei

The train whistle awakened the morning of the national gate outpost squad of the Horgos Border Defense Company of the Xinjiang Military Command [District]. The sun broke through the clouds, and the five-star red flag flying on the sentry tower was particularly bright.

At the national gate sentry post, First Sergeant Kong Siyuan held a telescope and looked at the national gate in the distance.

Horgos, which means “the place where the camel caravan passed by” in Mongolian, is now an important transportation hub and comprehensive port in the west. The company’s officers and men guard the national gate, watching the trains leaving the country every day and watching the five-star red flag flying on the sentry tower.

“In 2004, our company was rated as the ‘National Gate Guard Model Company’; today, we will welcome the national flag that was raised in Tiananmen Square on December 13, 2024...”

In the company’s honor room, all the officers and men of the company lined up neatly to witness the glorious moment when the national flag was “listed” in the company’s honor room.

At this moment, looking up at the national flag, Kong Siyuan, who followed the company commander to welcome the national flag back from the capital Beijing, could not hide his excitement.

“The year when Hong Kong returned to the motherland, there was only one TV in our village. My friends and I watched the TV report with excitement...” Looking at the rising five-star red flag, Kong Siyuan understood what the teacher said-”The national flag symbolizes the motherland.”

In 2012, Kong Siyuan joined the army and came to Horgos Border Defense Company to serve. Now, he is the soldier with the longest service in the company. “As long as the company needs me, I will keep guarding.” He said that this is the promise of the “national gate guard” to the motherland.

Where the national flag is raised is the motherland. In the early morning, in the capital Beijing, the officers and men of the national flag guard stepped onto the Jinshui Bridge facing the rising sun. A few hours later, at the western port thousands of miles away, the “national gate guards” set out on patrol in the sunshine. Standing under the national flag, they jointly guarded the motherland.

Looking at this national flag, Corporal Elias thought of his family.

Not far from Elias’s doorstep was a company stationed. When he was a child, he and his family stood in their yard and could see the five-star red flag rising slowly. Every day, when the melody of “March of the Volunteers” sounded, the family would stand in the yard and look at a touch of red not far away, singing the national anthem loudly.

Later, when the company moved, the burning flame still jumped in Elias’ mind. After graduating from high school, he joined the army. He was elected as the flag-raiser for his outstanding performance in the recruit camp.

The national flag witnessed the loyal watch of the officers and men. The years of perseverance silently left traces on the faces of border guards and buried deep affection in their hearts.

This year is the 16th year that Sergeant First Class Chen Guichuan has been stationed at the national border. In his memory, the midsummer sun in northern Xinjiang is hot, and the soldiers’ skin is sunburned after a day of standing guard... The boundary monument where Chen Guichuan stood guard was once a popular online attraction, and many tourists came to “check in” and take pictures.

On the eve of National Day that year, Chen Guichuan was on duty next to the boundary monument. A little girl ran to the sentry post and handed him a small national flag. At this moment, there were crowds of people in front of the national gate, and every tourist held a national flag in his hand. This scene made him, the “sentinel in front of the boundary monument”, feel proud.

For Platoon Leader Aizimati, every time he looks at the border line, he will think of his father.

Aizimati’s father was a veteran who served in the northwest border. From childhood to adulthood, his father often told him stories about defending the border and the country, and told him “what is a country and what is a home”.

Later, Aizimaiti also became a border guard. During a patrol, the patrol team encountered a snowstorm and lost their way. The officers and men walked in the snow for several hours until they saw the five-star red flag flying over the sentry tower. Everyone was in tears.

Standing guard next to the boundary marker and looking at the word “China” on the boundary marker, Private Hu Lang always felt cordial and proud.

“I was fortunate to touch the boundary marker here...” When he was a child, Hu Lang followed his parents to travel to Horgos Port.

At that time, his mother held his hand and traced the word “China” on the boundary marker. Time has passed, and 15 years later, he stood in front of the boundary marker again. He has grown into a “national gate guard”, and guarding the boundary marker is a responsibility on his shoulders.

“If you want to be, be an excellent soldier.” Since the day he joined the army, Hu Lang has motivated himself in this way.

The company has a tradition that only excellent soldiers can be selected for the Horgos National Gate Frontier Squad. To this end, Hu Lang competed for training and was the first on duty. He was also selected by the company as the interpreter of the honor room...

“I am a soldier of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army, I swear...” In front of the boundary monument that day, the outpost squad organized a boundary monument red-painting and oath-taking ceremony. Hu Lang picked up the brush and carefully painted the word “China” in red. As the sun set, Hu Lang and the patrol officers and men set out on the return journey. Under their feet, the road stretched forward; in the distance, the fluttering five-star red flag guided their direction.

No matter how the times change, the soldiers’ figures remain the same in front of the national gate. They integrate their passion and loyalty into this land and become a beautiful landscape in Horgos.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16385730.html

@带兵人：交任务、压担子也要使巧劲

来源：解放军报 作者：李延志 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-13

压担子也要使巧劲

■第 74 集团军某旅某连干部 李延志

前不久，旅里组织基础课目抽考，排长谷雨轩与战友密切配合，取得总评优秀。他的成长进步让我懂得了一个带兵道理：交任务、压担子也要使巧劲。

谷雨轩是一名大学生士兵提干的新排长。刚到连队时，他不仅熟悉基层工作，还有一定组训经验。为此，我对他寄予厚望。一次，得知小谷参加过通信值班，我便将”通信装备操作与使用”课目的教学任务交给了他，希望通过压担子，帮助他快速成长。

接到任务后，小谷每天埋头查资料写教案，晚上经常加班研究装备性能。看着他干劲十足的样子，我暗自为他高兴，觉得他一定能够顺利踢开”头三脚”。

然而，连队组织授课那天，在示范使用装备时，小谷虽然动作迅速、操作熟练，但在分步讲解时却变得语无伦次。特别是看到台下战士因为他的讲解不到位小声议论时，小谷更是慌了神。

“我一站上讲台面对那么多战友，就会不由自主地紧张……”授课结束，小谷满脸失落，低着头向我解释。原来，他曾在特种部队服役，虽然有一定专业基础，但从未担任过教练员，缺乏相关经验，所以初次上讲台，难免少了自信。

听了小谷的解释，我恍然大悟：由于自己片面认为”会做就会教”，没有深入了解情况，就一味给小谷压担子，导致他第一次亮相就出了糗。

“新排长拔节成长，需要压担子，但也要讲究方式方法。”深入思考后，我决定改变培养思路，从提升他们的岗位任职能力做起。我先是安排谷雨轩担任连队值班员，让他在学中干、干中学；同时，指定优秀排长与他结成对子，分享带兵心得、传授管理经验，让他更快熟悉连队情况。

鉴于谷雨轩当过特战队员，我便鼓励他分享训练经验，这下”英雄有了用武之地”：战术训练场上，小谷教战友们如何合理运用战术动作，强化实战思维；体能训练时，小谷为大家讲解间歇跑训练法，不少官兵因此提高了长跑成绩……渐渐地，小谷得到大家认可，也成功克服了紧张心理。

今年初，旅里组织”钢铁工兵竞技”比武。考虑到小谷是合适人选，我推荐他带队参加。备赛期间，他结合以往经验，科学制订训练计划，并根据队员特点、能力强弱灵活调整，带着大家反复研练，最终斩获全旅第一名。

从初入基层的迷茫无助，到后来的独当一面，谷雨轩的成长转变让我懂得，给新排长压担子，不能简单地甩任务、交工作、用蛮力，而是要结合个人特点科学施策，把他们的优势、干劲激发出来，然后再循序渐进施力加压，这样才能让他们快速进入角色，提升能力、收获成长。

（解放军报特约记者 邓联军整理）

Google Translation

@Leader: You Need to Be Clever When Assigning Tasks and Putting Pressure on Others

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Yanzhi Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-13

You need to be clever when putting pressure on others

■Li Yanzhi, a cadre of a company of a brigade of the 74th Group Army

Not long ago, the brigade organized a random test on basic subjects. Platoon leader Gu Yuxuan worked closely with his comrades and achieved excellent overall evaluation. His growth and

progress taught me a principle of leading soldiers: you need to be clever when assigning tasks and putting pressure on others.

Gu Yuxuan is a new platoon leader who was promoted from a college student soldier. When he first arrived at the company, he was not only familiar with grassroots work, but also had certain training experience. For this reason, I have high hopes for him. Once, I learned that Xiao Gu had participated in communication duty, so I gave him the teaching task of the "Operation and Use of Communication Equipment" course, hoping to help him grow quickly by putting pressure on others.

After receiving the task, Xiao Gu buried his head in checking materials and writing lesson plans every day, and often worked overtime at night to study equipment performance. Seeing his energetic look, I secretly felt happy for him and thought that he would be able to kick the "first three kicks" smoothly.

However, on the day when the company organized the class, when demonstrating the use of equipment, although Xiao Gu was quick and skilled in operation, he became incoherent when explaining step by step. Especially when he saw the soldiers below the stage whispering because of his inadequate explanation, Xiao Gu was even more panicked.

"When I stand on the podium and face so many comrades, I will be nervous involuntarily..." After the class, Xiao Gu looked disappointed and explained to me with his head down. It turned out that he had served in the special forces. Although he had a certain professional foundation, he had never served as an instructor and lacked relevant experience. Therefore, he was inevitably less confident when he first went to the podium.

After listening to Xiao Gu's explanation, I suddenly realized: because I unilaterally believed that "if you can do it, you can teach it", I did not have a deep understanding of the situation, and blindly put pressure on Xiao Gu, which led to his first appearance.

"New platoon leaders need to bear heavy responsibilities as they grow rapidly, but they also need to pay attention to methods and approaches." After deep thinking, I decided to change the training ideas and start from improving their job performance. I first arranged Gu Yuxuan to be the company's duty officer, so that he could learn by doing; at the same time, I designated excellent platoon leaders to pair up with him to share their experience in leading soldiers and impart management experience, so that he could get familiar with the company's situation more quickly.

Given that Gu Yuxuan had been a special operations soldier, I encouraged him to share his training experience, and now "the hero has a place to use his skills": on the tactical training ground, Xiao Gu taught his comrades how to use tactical actions reasonably and strengthen practical thinking; during physical training, Xiao Gu explained the interval running training method to everyone, and many officers and men improved their long-distance running results... Gradually, Xiao Gu was recognized by everyone and successfully overcame his nervousness.

At the beginning of this year, the brigade organized a “Steel Engineer Competition”. Considering that Xiao Gu is a suitable candidate, I recommended him to lead the team to participate. During the preparation period, he combined past experience to scientifically formulate training plans, and flexibly adjusted them according to the characteristics and strengths of the team members. He led everyone to repeatedly practice and finally won the first place in the brigade.

From the confusion and helplessness when he first entered the grassroots to his later independence, Gu Yuxuan’s growth and transformation made me understand that when putting pressure on new platoon leaders, we cannot simply throw away tasks, hand over work, and use brute force, but we must combine personal characteristics to scientifically formulate policies, stimulate their advantages and enthusiasm, and then gradually apply pressure, so that they can quickly enter the role, improve their abilities, and gain growth.

(Compiled by Deng Lianjun, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16385729.html

流动的床铺 让新排长补上知兵这一课

来源：解放军报 作者：韦仕麒 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-13

流动的排长床铺

■陆军某部某连排长 韦仕麒



茅文宽绘

“欢迎您，再次成为二排五班一员！”上个周末，我把自己的被褥从四班搬到了五班，刚一进门，大家就围拢过来嘘寒问暖。望着床头棱角分明的军被，我不由想起自己初到二排发生的事。

下连那天，我被安排住进二排五班宿舍。为了和我尽快熟络起来，上午训练间隙，五班班长老汪笑着说：”排长，咱们来个基础体能比拼吧！”看着他一米八五的身高和健硕的小臂，

文书出身的我深知实力不如，便以临时要写连务会材料为由”落荒而逃”。就在此时，我瞥见班里几名战士在窃窃私语。

“五班是住不下去了。”下午，趁大家外出训练，我悄悄把床铺挪到了六班。本以为能安心住一段时间，没想到再次”节外生枝”。

那天晚上，我查哨归来，刚要回班休息，就听到门里传出对话：”你说排长为啥非要住我们班，不会是来监视我们的吧”“我睡觉轻，他夜里查铺查哨肯定会吵醒我”……我在门口站了很久，心中五味杂陈。

“算了，还是搬回五班吧！”我想了又想，待大家熟睡后，抱起被褥轻手轻脚往外走。

“排长，您来我们班住吧！”突然，刚下夜哨的四班陈班长从后面叫住了我。一番询问得知，四班列兵小梁最近情绪低落，陈班长几次找他谈心都收效甚微，便想让我来开导。就这样，我住进了四班。

后来了解到，一向要强的小梁，在几次考核中成绩都不理想，感到十分失落，甚至开始怀疑自己。为了让小梁重拾信心，我一有空就拉着他聊天，带着他训练，还用自己的成长经历鼓励他。一个多月后，小梁各方面成绩都有了进步，我与四班战士也渐渐打成了一片。

本以为了解了四班，就对全排的基本情况有了全面认识。然而，实际情况并非如此。

一天下午，我组织排里人员整理战备器材库。就在工作进入最后阶段时，我看到两名战士坐在一旁，便径直过去责问：”为什么不一鼓作气完成任务再休息？”

见我有些生气，六班副班长小邹赶忙跑过来解释：”最近训练任务较重，这两名同志旧伤复发，我安排他们暂时休息一下。”说着，小邹拉起上等兵小祝的裤腿。

看着小祝红肿的脚踝，我内疚不已：之所以会误解战士，还是因为对他们不够了解和熟悉。

回到宿舍，我陷入了自责，脑海中反复回忆这段时间与四班战士共同训练生活的画面：从起初的无话可讲，到后来的无话不谈，我渐渐意识到，想要准确掌握战士的思想底数，走进他们的内心世界，就要和他们吃住在一起、学训在一起、娱乐在一起。

宿舍是一个能够让人放松下来的场所，每天紧张的训练过后，大家回到宿舍聊聊家常、说说心事，压力能得到极大释放。有时，战士们的真实想法，就藏在这样的闲谈中。如果不和他们住在一起，就很难了解到。

如今的年轻战士思想活跃、个性鲜明，他们的想法、情绪都会随着训练节奏、任务强度、家庭情况等因素不断变化。带兵人想要抓住他们的”活思想”，自己也必须”动”起来。于是，我决定每两周换一个班住宿，同时准备了一个笔记本，随时记录换班住宿过程中了解到的困难问题，并逐一想办法解决。

一段时间过后，战士们渐渐喜欢和我交流，遇到事情也习惯先听听我的意见，大家的心贴得越来越近，排里凝聚力、向心力越来越强。

一张小小的床铺，不只是休息放松的地方，更是心灵沟通的"驿站"。如今在我们连，排长定时换班住宿已成常态。流动的床铺、永远的家，通过这种方式，我们这些新排长补上了知兵这一课，为今后带兵育人打下坚实基础。

Google Translation

Mobile Beds Allow New Platoon Leaders to Learn the Lesson of Knowing Soldiers

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wei Shiqi Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-13

Mobile platoon leader beds

■ Wei Shiqi, platoon leader of a company of a certain army unit

Drawing by Mao Wenkuan

"Welcome, you are once again a member of the fifth squad of the second platoon!" Last weekend, I moved my bedding from the fourth squad to the fifth squad. As soon as I entered the door, everyone gathered around to ask about my well-being. Looking at the angular military blanket at the head of the bed, I couldn't help but think of what happened when I first arrived at the second platoon.

On the day of joining the company, I was arranged to live in the barracks of the fifth squad of the second platoon. In order to get familiar with me as soon as possible, during the morning training break, the squad leader of the fifth squad, Lao Wang, smiled and said, "Platoon leader, let's have a basic physical fitness competition!"

"The fifth squad can't live here anymore." In the afternoon, while everyone was out training, I quietly moved my bed to the sixth squad. I thought I could live there peacefully for a while, but I didn't expect that "something unexpected would happen" again.

That night, when I came back from the sentry duty and was about to go back to the class to rest, I heard a conversation from the door: "Why do you think the platoon leader must live in our class? He won't come to monitor us, right?" "I sleep lightly, and he will definitely wake me up when he checks the beds and sentries at night"... I stood at the door for a long time, feeling mixed emotions.

"Forget it, let's move back to the fifth squad!" I thought about it again and again, and after everyone fell asleep, I picked up the quilt and walked out quietly.

"Platoon leader, come live in our class!" Suddenly, squad leader Chen of the fourth squad, who had just finished his night sentry, called me from behind. After some inquiries, I learned that private Xiao Liang of the fourth squad had been in a low mood recently. Squad leader Chen had talked to

him several times but to little effect, so he wanted me to come and enlighten him. In this way, I moved into the fourth squad.

Later, I learned that Xiao Liang, who had always been strong, did not perform well in several assessments. He felt very disappointed and even began to doubt himself. In order to help Xiao Liang regain his confidence, I would chat with him whenever I had time, take him to train, and encourage him with my own growth experience. After more than a month, Xiao Liang's performance in all aspects has improved, and I have gradually become one with the soldiers in the fourth squad.

I thought that after understanding the fourth squad, I would have a comprehensive understanding of the basic situation of the entire platoon. However, the actual situation is not the case.

One afternoon, I organized the platoon personnel to sort out the combat readiness equipment warehouse. Just when the work entered the final stage, I saw two soldiers sitting aside, and I went straight over to ask: "Why don't you complete the task in one go before taking a rest?"

Seeing that I was a little angry, Xiao Zou, the deputy squad leader of the sixth squad, hurried over to explain: "The training tasks are heavy recently, and the old injuries of these two comrades have relapsed. I arranged for them to take a temporary rest." As he said, Xiao Zou pulled up the trouser legs of Corporal Xiao Zhu.

Looking at Xiao Zhu's swollen ankle, I felt guilty: the reason why I misunderstood the soldiers was because I didn't know them well enough.

Back in the barracks, I fell into self-blame, and repeatedly recalled the scenes of training and life with the soldiers of the fourth squad during this period: from having nothing to say at the beginning to talking about everything later, I gradually realized that if I want to accurately grasp the soldiers' thoughts and enter their inner world, I have to eat, live, study and train with them, and have fun with them.

The barracks is a place where people can relax. After the intense training every day, everyone returns to the barracks to chat about family matters and talk about their worries, and the pressure can be greatly released. Sometimes, the real thoughts of the soldiers are hidden in such small talk. If you don't live with them, it is difficult to understand.

Today's young soldiers are active in thinking and have distinct personalities. Their thoughts and emotions will change with factors such as training rhythm, task intensity, and family situation. If the leaders want to grasp their "living thoughts", they must also "move" themselves. So, I decided to change the accommodation of a class every two weeks, and prepared a notebook to record the difficulties I learned during the change of accommodation at any time, and find ways to solve them one by one.

After a period of time, the soldiers gradually liked to communicate with me, and they were used to listening to my opinions first when encountering things. Everyone's hearts were getting closer and closer, and the cohesion and centripetal force in the platoon were getting stronger and stronger.

A small bed is not only a place to rest and relax, but also a "station" for spiritual communication. Now in our company, it has become a normal practice for platoon leaders to change shifts and stay regularly. Mobile beds, permanent homes, in this way, we new platoon leaders have learned the lesson of knowing soldiers, laying a solid foundation for leading soldiers and educating people in the future.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16385728.html

新组建单位如何破解人才短缺问题 这个旅有妙招

来源：解放军报 作者：陈鸿斌 廖晓彬 喻润东 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-13

机关按需"下单" 基层精准"荐才"

■陈鸿斌 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬 喻润东

写在前面

近年来，国防和军队改革持续深入推进，很多部队增设了新岗位、列装了新装备，对官兵素质提出更高要求。但一些新组建单位却面临人才短缺问题，亟待解决。

陆军某旅着眼部队转型和任务需要，打破常规做法，在旅党委领导下，由机关根据岗位编制向基层征集人才，基层结合机关需求精准选配人才，通过科学定岗等方式，加快培养人才，取得明显成效。其经验做法值得各基层单位尤其是新组建部队借鉴。

初夏时节，陆军某旅各营连公示栏前，官兵们三五成群围着机关张贴的一份"招才"通知议论纷纷。

"下阶段预计扩充中高级修理专业技师 2 人、光电对抗专业技师 1 人、爆破专业技师 3 人……"记者看到，这份通知不仅明确了相应岗位的专业人数和选配标准，还在火力引导、无人智能等新域新质作战力量建设上有所侧重，要求各营连党组织择优遴选推荐。

经过了解，记者得知，这样的"招才"方式在该旅不是第一次，很多基层官兵已经在新的岗位发光发热。以往，选培专业骨干一般由各营连提报需求，机关根据指标名额筛选合适人员安排学习培训。然而，由于该旅正处于改革调整期，一批新组建单位及新装备的出现，导致部分官兵能力素质难以适应新的岗位要求。

二级上士陈曦的经历颇具代表性。前些年，该旅组建某新型无人机分队。当时，由于缺乏相关专业骨干，陈曦所在侦察营考虑他素质全面，且有无人机操作经验，决定让他转岗当无人机操作手。

然而，转岗容易适岗难。学历层次低、专业技能欠缺……几次训练后，陈曦和一同转岗来的战友都不同程度感到，自身能力与新岗位要求还有很大差距。

“那段时间，强烈的’本领恐慌’倒逼着我们没日没夜地学理论、练操作。”陈曦告诉记者，为了提升专业能力，旅队为他们临时组织了补差补弱集训班，尽最大努力协调场地、教材和装备，同时邀请友邻单位相关专业骨干、院校专家现场指导帮带。

但这种突击式的人才培养方式，不仅给旅里增加了统训压力，更让受训官兵吃不消。这让该旅领导认识到：部队转型建设期间，只有提前精准培养适岗人才，制订体系化培养方案，才能确保”人才供给侧”与”战场需求侧”精准对接，实现人岗匹配、人尽其才。

为此，他们打破专业骨干的选培模式，统筹全旅现阶段人才需求，聚焦联合作战指挥员、小特专业教练员、新质课目战斗员等紧缺人才岗位，向基层下发”人才订单”，拥有一定专业匹配度和对此专业感兴趣的官兵均可报名。经党组织考察推荐，确定人选后，再由机关各业务科室结合人员能力特点，制订”一人一策”，进行对口培养。

“受益于’订单式’人才培养模式，我重新审视了自己的职业规划，确定了新的成长目标。”采访中，某连二级上士王云龙讲述了自己的经历。

去年初，该旅下发光电对抗专业人才”订单”，对光电专业感兴趣的王云龙主动报了名。随即，结合王云龙个人情况，该旅信息保障科第一时间为他申请光电技师职业技能鉴定考核、提供复习资料，并同步跟踪训练进展。经过半年多的努力，王云龙能力提升很快，顺利通过光电技师职业技能鉴定，成功转岗。

据了解，新的人才培养模式施行近一年来，该旅仅光电对抗专业缺编率就较去年减少了70%，人力指标与战力指标匹配率大幅提升。此外，随着专业人才不断充实到各个岗位，机关下发的”订单”也从”解决岗位空缺”向”锻造专精人才”转变。

有一次，该旅得到选派人员赴外单位学习培训、锤炼提升联合作战能力的机会。为了公平起见，他们将这些指标以”订单”形式下发至基层。某摩步营段营长凭借多次参加联演联训的经历，在众多报名者中脱颖而出。学成归来，段营长不仅总结出多项创新成果，还将其应用到基础训练和重大演训任务中，取得良好效果。

该旅人力资源科管科长介绍，下一步，他们将结合部队任务需要，动态调整育人方式方法，形成更加有利于人才成长的培养机制、有利于人尽其才的使用机制和有利于人才脱颖而出的竞争机制，使人才队伍建设的”准星”始终对准战斗力建设的”靶心”。

Google Translation

How Can Newly Formed Units Solve the Problem of Talent Shortage? This Brigade Has a Good Idea

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Hongbin Liao Xiaobin Yu Rundong Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-13

Organizations “place orders” on demand and grassroots “recommend talents” accurately

■ Chen Hongbin PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin Yu Rundong

Written in the front

In recent years, national defense and military reforms have continued to advance in depth. Many troops have added new positions and equipped new equipment, which have put forward higher requirements for the quality of officers and men. However, some newly formed units are facing a shortage of talents, which needs to be solved urgently.

A certain brigade of the Army focuses on the transformation of the troops and the needs of the tasks, breaking the conventional practices. Under the leadership of the brigade Party Committee, the organs recruit talents from the grassroots according to the post establishment, and the grassroots accurately select talents according to the needs of the organs. Through scientific post determination and other methods, the training of talents has been accelerated and significant results have been achieved. Its experience and practices are worth learning from for all grassroots units, especially newly formed troops.

In early summer, in front of the bulletin boards of the battalions and companies of a certain army brigade, officers and men gathered in groups of three or five to discuss a “recruitment” notice posted by the department.

“In the next stage, it is expected to expand the number of mid- and senior repair technicians by 2, optoelectronic countermeasure technicians by 1, and blasting technicians by 3...” The reporter saw that this notice not only clarified the number of professionals and selection standards for the corresponding positions, but also focused on the construction of new domains and new qualities of combat forces such as fire guidance and unmanned intelligence, requiring the Party organizations of each battalion and company to select and recommend the best.

After understanding, the reporter learned that this “recruitment” method is not the first time in the brigade, and many grassroots officers and men have already shined in their new positions. In the past, the selection and training of professional backbones was generally submitted by each battalion and company, and the department selected suitable personnel according to the quota and arranged learning and training. However, as the brigade is in a period of reform and adjustment, a number of newly formed units and new equipment have emerged, making it difficult for some officers and men to adapt to the new job requirements.

The experience of Second Sergeant Chen Xi is quite representative. A few years ago, the brigade formed a new type of drone unit. At that time, due to the lack of relevant professional backbones, Chen Xi’s reconnaissance battalion considered that he had comprehensive qualities and experience in drone operation, and decided to let him transfer to become a drone operator.

However, it is easy to transfer but difficult to find the right job. Low academic level, lack of professional skills... After several trainings, Chen Xi and his comrades who transferred to the new position felt to varying degrees that there was still a big gap between their abilities and the requirements of the new position.

“During that period, the strong ‘skill panic’ forced us to study theory and practice operations day and night.” Chen Xi told reporters that in order to improve their professional abilities, the brigade temporarily organized a training class for them to make up for the gaps and weaknesses, and made every effort to coordinate venues, teaching materials and equipment. At the same time, it invited relevant professional backbones and college experts from friendly neighboring units to provide on-site guidance and help.

However, this sudden talent training method not only increased the pressure of unified training on the brigade, but also made the trained officers and men overwhelmed. This made the brigade leaders realize that during the transformation and construction of the troops, only by accurately training suitable talents in advance and formulating a systematic training plan can we ensure the precise connection between the “talent supply side” and the “battlefield demand side” and achieve the matching of people and positions and the full use of talents.

To this end, they broke the selection and training model of professional backbones, coordinated the current talent needs of the entire brigade, focused on the scarce talent positions such as joint combat commanders, small special professional instructors, and new quality subject combatants, and issued “talent orders” to the grassroots. Officers and men with a certain degree of professional matching and interest in this profession can sign up. After the Party organization’s investigation and recommendation, the various business departments of the department will formulate a “one person, one policy” based on the characteristics of the personnel’s abilities and conduct targeted training.

“Benefiting from the ‘order-based’ talent training model, I re-examined my career plan and determined new growth goals.” In the interview, a company’s second-class sergeant Wang Yunlong talked about his experience.

At the beginning of last year, the brigade issued an “order” for professional talents in photoelectric countermeasures, and Wang Yunlong, who was interested in the optoelectronics major, took the initiative to sign up. Then, combined with Wang Yunlong’s personal situation, the brigade’s information assurance department immediately applied for the optoelectronic technician professional skills appraisal assessment for him, provided review materials, and simultaneously tracked the training progress. After more than half a year of hard work, Wang Yunlong’s ability improved rapidly, and he successfully passed the optoelectronic technician professional skills appraisal and successfully transferred to another position.

It is understood that in the past year since the implementation of the new talent training model, the brigade’s vacancy rate in the optoelectronic confrontation major alone has decreased by 70%

compared with last year, and the matching rate between human resources indicators and combat power indicators has increased significantly. In addition, as professional talents continue to be added to various positions, the "orders" issued by the department have also changed from "solving job vacancies" to "forging specialized talents."

Once, the brigade was given the opportunity to select personnel to study and train in other units to improve their joint combat capabilities. In order to be fair, they issued these indicators to the grassroots in the form of "orders." Battalion Commander Duan of a motorized infantry battalion stood out among many applicants with his experience of participating in joint exercises and training many times. After returning from school, Battalion Commander Duan not only summarized a number of innovative results, but also applied them to basic training and major exercise and training tasks, achieving good results.

The head of the brigade's human resources department introduced that in the next step, they will combine the needs of the troops' tasks, dynamically adjust the methods of education, and form a training mechanism that is more conducive to the growth of talents, a use mechanism that is conducive to the full use of talents, and a competition mechanism that is conducive to the emergence of talents, so that the "sight" of talent team building is always aimed at the "bull's eye" of combat power construction.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386102.html

第 80 集团军某旅按新条令规范智能电子设备管理

来源：解放军报 作者：王冰心 付君臣 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-05-15

第 80 集团军某旅按新条令规范智能电子设备管理——

智能手表：趋利避害可以戴

■王冰心　解放军报特约记者　付君臣

当前，智能电子设备深度嵌入工作生活，给人们带来极大便利。新修订的共同条令顺应时代发展要求，回应官兵热切期盼，本着适度放开、有序可控、安全保密原则，对智能电子设备使用管理作了调整，进一步规范使用时机、场合和保密要求。

■关于智能电子设备的管理，新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》第二百四十条新增规定：军队单位和军人在智能电子设备使用管理中，应当尊重和保护官兵个人隐私；未按照国家法律和军事法规有关规定报经批准，不得利用信息技术手段进行检查、监管。

■关于智能电子设备的使用，新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》第二百四十三条新增规定：连队官兵在休息日、节假日和由个人支配的课外活动时间，可以使用私人智能电子设备；其他时间，通常以班、排或者连队为单位集中保管。



该旅官兵佩戴智能手表健身。 王冰心 摄

初夏一个周末，第 80 集团军某旅驻地举行了一场马拉松比赛，跑步爱好者、排长潘仁刚按规定报备后外出参赛。跑步过程中，他根据智能手表显示的配速、心率等信息，及时调整步幅、步频，刷新个人最好成绩。

长跑结束后，潘仁刚一边在智能手表上查看跑步数据信息，一边告诉记者：”我们的智能手表都有专属’电子身份证’。”接过潘仁刚递过来的智能手表，记者看到手表背后贴有一张塑封卡片，上面记录了手表型号、联网情况、使用人姓名等信息。

该旅信息保障科科长告诉记者，新修订的共同条令施行后，他们按照条令要求，对官兵的智能电子设备进行实名登记，并将使用人姓名、设备型号及用途等信息同步录入管理系统。此外，他们进一步规范智能电子设备的管理办法，由班排进行统一管理。官兵在休息日、节假日和由个人支配的课外活动时间，可自主使用私人智能电子设备。

某连宿舍内，一个智能电子设备专用充电柜引起记者注意。充电柜内，分格存放着官兵的手机、手表、手环等智能电子设备。”训练时集中管理，休息时按需使用，保密要求和生活需求两不误。”该连郑连长介绍说。

科技赋能带来的便利，在官兵生活中悄然显现。某连中士董云成向记者展示了他的运动记录——周末休息时，他喜欢佩戴智能手表去游泳馆游泳。根据手表显示的心率、划水频率等信息，他科学调整节奏，游泳成绩不断提升。

走进营区健身房，记者看到不少官兵佩戴智能手表进行”数据化”健身：手表实时记录心率、热量消耗等数据，健身结束后生成个人体能训练档案。”过去，健身时靠人工记录数据，费时费力；现在，手表上的数据一目了然，还能自动生成训练分析报告。”该旅机关刘干事笑着说，”智能手表的血氧饱和度检测等功能，也颇受官兵欢迎。每到休息时间，大家都会戴上手表测一测。”

“智能电子设备不是洪水猛兽，关键是要管好、用对。”该旅领导表示，下一步，他们将在确保安全使用前提下，进一步发挥智能电子设备在科学训练、健康管理等方面的积极作用，让科技真正服务战斗力。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 80th Group Army Regulates the Management of Smart Electronic Devices According to the New Regulations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Bingxin Fu Junchen Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-05-15

A brigade of the 80th Group Army regulates the management of smart electronic devices according to the new regulations——

Smart watches: Wear them to avoid harm

■Wang Bingxin, PLA Daily special correspondent, Fu Junchen

At present, smart electronic devices are deeply embedded in work and life, bringing great convenience to people. The newly revised common regulations conform to the requirements of the development of the times and respond to the eager expectations of officers and men. In line with the principles of moderate release, orderly control, and security and confidentiality, adjustments have been made to the use and management of smart electronic devices, and the timing, occasions and confidentiality requirements of use have been further standardized.

■Regarding the management of smart electronic devices, the newly revised "Internal Affairs Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" Article 240 adds a new provision: Military units and men should respect and protect the personal privacy of officers and men in the use and management of smart electronic devices; without approval in accordance with relevant provisions of national laws and military regulations, information technology means shall not be used for inspection and supervision.

■Regarding the use of smart electronic devices, the newly revised "People's Liberation Army Internal Affairs Regulations" has a new provision in Article 243: Company officers and men can use private smart electronic devices on rest days, holidays and extracurricular activities at their own discretion; at other times, they are usually kept in a centralized manner by squad, platoon or company.

The officers and men of the brigade wear smart watches for fitness. Photo by Wang Bingxin

On a weekend in early summer, a marathon competition was held at the garrison of a brigade of the 80th Group Army. Running enthusiast and platoon leader Pan Rengang went out to participate in the competition after reporting in accordance with regulations. During the run, he adjusted his stride and frequency in time according to the pace, heart rate and other information displayed on the smart watch, and refreshed his personal best.

After the long run, Pan Rengang checked the running data information on the smart watch and told the reporter: "Our smart watches all have exclusive 'electronic ID cards'." Taking the smart watch handed over by Pan Rengang, the reporter saw a plastic-sealed card on the back of the watch, which recorded the watch model, network status, username and other information.

The head of the brigade's information assurance department told reporters that after the implementation of the newly revised joint regulations, they registered the soldiers' smart electronic devices in real name in accordance with the regulations, and entered the user's name, device model and purpose into the management system simultaneously. In addition, they further standardized the management methods of smart electronic devices, which are uniformly managed by squads and platoons. Soldiers can use their private smart electronic devices independently on rest days, holidays and extracurricular activities at their own discretion.

In a company barracks, a dedicated charging cabinet for smart electronic devices attracted the attention of reporters. In the charging cabinet, smart electronic devices such as mobile phones, watches, and bracelets of officers and men are stored in separate compartments. "Centralized management during training, on-demand use during rest, confidentiality requirements and life needs are not missed." Company Commander Zheng said.

The convenience brought by technology empowerment has quietly emerged in the lives of officers and men. Sergeant Dong Yuncheng of a company showed reporters his sports records-on weekends, he likes to wear a smart watch to swim in the swimming pool. According to the heart rate, stroke frequency and other information displayed on the watch, he scientifically adjusted his rhythm and his swimming performance continued to improve.

Walking into the barracks gym, the reporter saw many soldiers wearing smart watches for "data-based" fitness: the watch records heart rate, calorie consumption and other data in real time, and generates personal physical training files after fitness. "In the past, it was time-consuming and laborious to record data manually during fitness; now, the data on the watch is clear at a glance, and it can also automatically generate training analysis reports." Liu, an officer from the brigade, said with a smile, "The blood oxygen saturation detection function of the smart watch is also very popular among soldiers. Every time during rest time, everyone will wear a watch to measure it." "Smart electronic devices are not a flood or a beast. The key is to manage them well and use them correctly." The leaders of the brigade said that in the next step, they will further play the positive role of smart electronic devices in scientific training, health management and other aspects under the premise of ensuring safe use, so that technology can truly serve combat effectiveness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386097.html

陆军某旅强化党委领战领训能力，激励官兵担当奋斗

来源：解放军报 作者：宋子洵 童康 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-15

陆军某旅强化党委领战领训能力——

带头研战谋战 激励担当奋斗

■解放军报记者 宋子洵 特约通讯员 童 康

“作战单元配合不紧密，战术战法运用不灵活……”前不久，陆军某旅一场实战化训练结束，一名跟训的旅党委常委随即组织官兵开展复盘总结，梳理剖析制约部队战斗力提升的短板弱项。旅机关和相关单位领导主动认领问题，拿出整改措施，并明确整改标准和时限。这是该旅党委聚焦备战打仗主责主业，强化领战领训能力，带头研战谋战的一个缩影。

“备战打仗是军队的主责主业，抓战领战是各级党委的政治责任。抓战斗力建设必须坚持党委带头、以上率下。”该旅领导介绍，在聚焦”铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动中，旅党委坚持把深化教育实践活动与加强战斗力建设相结合，将战斗力标准贯彻到部队建设各领域全过程，带头研究军事、研究战争、研究打仗。他们紧贴任务实际，带头破解训练中的重难点问题，引导官兵提振干事创业精神状态，助推部队战斗力不断提升。

实践中，该旅党委一班人结合部队担负使命任务，从作战协同、精准毁伤、战时保障等方面着手，探索建立紧跟任务议、上下联动议、训练复盘议等议战议训模式；围绕战法创新、资源融合、体系练兵等展开深入研讨，集中精力真谋实研、真打实备，将全部资源向备战打仗聚焦，激励官兵人人思打仗之责、干打仗之事、强打仗之能。

该旅前期组织综合训练，某保障分队采取分组模式对各指挥所进行保障。由于指挥层级较多、需协调事项繁杂，保障质效不高。

“战场环境瞬息万变，对保障要求越来越高，我们要结合任务实际创新保障模式。”该旅党委一班人充分讨论后决定，统筹部队保障力量，探索模块化保障方式。随后，官兵围绕模块化保障进行攻关，区分任务和专业展开专攻精练，有效提升战场保障质效。

带头研战谋战，激励担当奋斗。随着深化教育实践活动持续推进，该旅党委一班人瞄准打仗”靶心”不断用力，围绕多个重难点课目带头攻关，部队练兵备战热情持续高涨。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Strengthens the Party Committee’s Ability to Lead Combat and Training, and Encourages Officers and Men to Take Responsibility and Struggle

Source: PLA Daily Author: Song Zixun Tong Kang Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-15

A certain army brigade strengthens the Party Committee’s ability to lead combat and training——

Take the lead in researching and planning combat, and encourage responsibility and struggle

■ PLA Daily reporter Song Zixun Special correspondent Tong Kang

“The combat units are not closely coordinated, and the tactics and methods are not flexible...” Not long ago, a combat training of a certain army brigade ended. A member of the brigade Party Committee who followed the training immediately organized officers and men to conduct a review and summary, sorting out and analyzing the shortcomings that restrict the improvement of the

combat effectiveness of the troops. The leaders of the brigade and relevant units took the initiative to acknowledge the problems, put forward rectification measures, and clarified the rectification standards and time limits. This is a microcosm of the brigade Party Committee focusing on the main responsibilities and main business of preparing for war, strengthening the ability to lead combat and training, and taking the lead in researching and planning combat.

"Preparing for war is the main responsibility of the army, and leading the war is the political responsibility of Party Committees at all levels. To build combat effectiveness, we must insist on the Party Committee taking the lead and leading by example." The brigade leader introduced that in the focus on "forging political loyalty and fighting a tough battle", the brigade Party Committee insisted on combining the deepening of the education and practice activities with strengthening combat effectiveness, implementing the combat effectiveness standards in all areas of the army's construction, and taking the lead in studying military affairs, studying war, and studying fighting. They closely follow the actual tasks, take the lead in solving the key and difficult problems in training, guide officers and men to boost their entrepreneurial spirit, and promote the continuous improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

In practice, the brigade's Party Committee, in combination with the missions and tasks of the troops, explored the establishment of a discussion and training model such as following the task, linking the upper and lower levels, and reviewing the training. They conducted in-depth discussions on tactics innovation, resource integration, and system training, and concentrated their efforts on real planning and real research, real fighting and real preparation, focusing all resources on preparing for war, and encouraging officers and men to think about the responsibility of war, do war, and strengthen their ability to fight.

The brigade organized comprehensive training in the early stage, and a certain support team adopted a group mode to support each command post. Due to the large number of command levels and the complexity of matters to be coordinated, the quality and efficiency of support were not high.

"The battlefield environment is changing rapidly, and the requirements for support are getting higher and higher. We must innovate the support model in combination with the actual tasks." After full discussion, the brigade's Party Committee decided to coordinate the support forces of the troops and explore modular support methods. Subsequently, officers and men tackled problems around modular support, distinguished tasks and specialties, and carried out specialized training, effectively improving the quality and efficiency of battlefield support.

Take the lead in researching and planning wars, and encourage responsibility and struggle. As the deepening of the education and practice activities continues to advance, the brigade's Party Committee has been aiming at the "bull's eye" of fighting and has been taking the lead in tackling a number of difficult and key subjects. The troops' enthusiasm for training and preparation continues to rise.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/xbzq/16386480.html

西部战区陆军某旅工兵连：三维建模助力物资装载训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张志强 李强 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-16

西部战区陆军某旅工兵连——

三维建模助力物资装载训练

■张志强 李强

“3D 建模技术可以模拟装载过程，直观展示物资摆放位置、动态变化、空间利用率，提升物资运投保障效能。”前不久，西部战区陆军某旅工兵连组织物资装载训练，官兵根据优化后的装载方案各司其职，效率明显提升。

该连干部马金良介绍，一线保障实践中，物资装载效率直接影响战斗力。以往他们凭借经验进行物资装载训练，在分类、查询过程中存在精细化可视化程度不足等问题。

“注意前重后轻，左右平衡……”那次接到紧急装载任务后，马金良迅速按照计划进行分工，但实际情况与预想的大不一样——装载过程严格落实要求，车辆划分也与之前一致，但物资却没办法全部装载，最终只能卸车重装。

任务结束复盘时，马金良进行了剖析反思和自我批评，组织大家根据”物资定位不准确”“空间利用不合理”等训练中暴露出的问题，针对性研究整改措施。上等兵易径舟提出，可以建立可视化模型，输入信息参数对物资排列组合，找到空间利用最大化的方案。经过研究论证，大家一致感到这一想法可操作性强，值得一试。连队官兵共同努力，很快完成了数据采集，易径舟制作完成了三维模型，并投入应用。

“磨刀不误砍柴工。进行 3D 建模看似花费了一定精力，但长远来看能够减少返工频次，节省大量时间成本和人力资源。”建模技术对工作的助力，让大家打开思路，学习研究以技术手段、创新思路破解训练难题的热情更加高涨。

在后续一次远程机动任务中，该连官兵通过软件系统模拟完成车辆伪装、编队分组、特情处置等行动，为任务完成赋能增效，相关做法在全旅推广。此外，他们还把 3D 建模技术运用到爆破器材背具革新、连队库房整治规划等工作中，均取得较好效果。

Google Translation

Engineer Company of a Brigade of the Western Theater Command Army: 3D Modeling Assists Material Loading Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Zhiqiang Li Qiang Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-16

Engineer Company of a Brigade of the Western Theater Command Army——

3D Modeling Assists Material Loading Training

■ Zhang Zhiqiang Li Qiang

“3D modeling technology can simulate the loading process, intuitively display the placement, dynamic changes, and space utilization of materials, and improve the efficiency of material transportation and support.” Not long ago, the engineering company of a brigade of the Western Theater Command Army organized material loading training. The officers and men performed their duties according to the optimized loading plan, and the efficiency was significantly improved.

Ma Jinliang, a cadre of the company, introduced that in the front-line support practice, the efficiency of material loading directly affects the combat effectiveness. In the past, they relied on experience to conduct material loading training, and there were problems such as insufficient refinement and visualization in the classification and query process.

“Pay attention to the front being heavy and the back being light, and the left and right being balanced...” After receiving the emergency loading task, Ma Jinliang quickly divided the work according to the plan, but the actual situation was quite different from what he expected - the loading process strictly implemented the requirements, and the vehicle division was consistent with the previous one, but the materials could not be fully loaded, and finally had to be unloaded and reloaded.

When reviewing the task at the end, Ma Jinliang analyzed, reflected and criticized himself, and organized everyone to study the rectification measures based on the problems exposed in the training, such as “inaccurate material positioning” and “irrational space utilization”. Corporal Yi Jingzhou proposed that a visual model could be established, and information parameters could be input to arrange and combine materials to find a solution to maximize space utilization. After research and demonstration, everyone felt that this idea was highly operational and worth a try. The company’s officers and men worked together to quickly complete the data collection, and Yi Jingzhou completed the three-dimensional model and put it into use.

“Sharpening the knife does not delay the chopping of wood. 3D modeling may seem to take a certain amount of effort, but in the long run it can reduce the frequency of rework and save a lot of time and human resources.” The help of modeling technology in work has opened up everyone’s minds, and the enthusiasm for learning and studying to solve training problems with technical means and innovative ideas has increased.

In a subsequent long-distance mobile mission, the company’s officers and men completed vehicle camouflage, formation grouping, special situation handling and other actions through software system simulation, empowering and increasing the efficiency of mission completion, and related practices have been promoted throughout the brigade. In addition, they also applied 3D modeling technology to the innovation of blasting equipment backpacks and the planning of company warehouse renovation, all of which achieved good results.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386484.html

一次谈心交心后 新兵当上“编外教练员”

来源：解放军报 作者：金靖凯 刘立鑫 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-16

新兵当上”编外教练员”

■金靖凯 刘立鑫

“别紧张，回忆一下班长讲解的射击要领，咱们一定没问题……”北疆腹地，第 78 集团军某旅轻武器射击训练场上，新兵赵鎏华鼓励同年兵小刘克服恐惧心理。训练结束后，小刘终于闯过这一关，向赵鎏华和班长陈长海表示感谢。

“每次参加实弹射击，我都有点紧张，又不好意思向班长说，怕给班长留下不好的印象。”其实，小刘的紧张担忧，陈长海一直看在眼里，考虑到他自尊心强，于是派出”编外教练员”赵鎏华进行疏导。

让新兵发挥教练员作用，缘于一次谈心交心。

二次入伍新兵赵鎏华，初到连队就表现出了优势——体能基础好、适应快、劲头足，很快成为新兵中的佼佼者。大家对他很佩服，训练中遇到难题都愿意向他请教，生活中出现困扰也经常向他倾诉。

一次班务会上，陈长海询问大家的成长规划和对提升训练质效的建议。有的新兵提出，让赵鎏华担任”编外教练员”，发挥骨干作用，给其他新兵”打个样”。对此，赵鎏华也不推脱，大方表示自己很乐意分享训练经验、提供成长帮助。

接下来的时间，赵鎏华成了班长的得力助手。体能训练中，他牵头组织讲授训练技巧；平时生活里，他发挥善于沟通的优势，把一些新兵的思想问题化解在萌芽状态……在阶段性工作分析会上，陈长海报告相关情况，引起了上级领导的思考和关注。

该旅一名领导感到，不只是二次入伍新兵，许多刚步入军营的大学生士兵身上也有很多优长，发挥好他们”同龄人、同行者”的优势，对做好新兵教育管理工作会有很大帮助。

此后，他们在了解新兵基本情况的基础上，采取集体座谈、个别谈心、问卷调查等形式，深入挖掘新兵的性格特点、成长经历、兴趣特长等信息，遴选出一批能力素质过硬或有一定特长的新兵，作为”编外教练员”助力连队训练管理工作。

由于有了展示才华的”用武之地”，越来越多新兵从”队列中”走到”队列前”——训练间隙，运动康复专业毕业的新兵纪治廷为大家讲授训练伤预防办法；新兵时浩然曾是体育特长生，对如何高效提升体能训练成绩有自己的见解……借助这些”编外教练员”，班长排长们得以投入更多精力分析训练质量，提升组训施教水平，连队的训练针对性、精准度显著增强。

Google Translation

After a Heart-to-Heart Talk, the New Recruit Became an “Extra-Staff Instructor”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Jin Jingkai Liu Lixin Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-16

New recruits became “extra-staff instructors”

■ Jin Jingkai Liu Lixin

“Don’t be nervous, recall the shooting essentials explained by the squad leader, we will definitely have no problem...” In the hinterland of northern Xinjiang, at the light weapons shooting training ground of a brigade of the 78th Group Army, new recruit Zhao Liuhua encouraged his fellow soldier Xiao Liu to overcome his fear. After the training, Xiao Liu finally passed this level and expressed his gratitude to Zhao Liuhua and squad leader Chen Changhai.

“Every time I participate in live-fire shooting, I am a little nervous, but I am embarrassed to tell the squad leader, fearing that I will leave a bad impression on the squad leader.” In fact, Chen Changhai has always seen Xiao Liu’s nervousness and worries. Considering his strong self-esteem, he sent “extra-staff instructor” Zhao Liuhua to guide him.

Let the new recruits play the role of instructors because of a heart-to-heart talk.

Zhao Liuhua, a second-time recruit, showed his advantages when he first arrived at the company - good physical foundation, quick adaptation, and strong energy, and soon became a leader among the recruits. Everyone admired him very much. They were willing to ask him for advice when they encountered difficulties in training, and often confided in him when they encountered troubles in life.

At a class meeting, Chen Changhai asked everyone about their growth plans and suggestions for improving the quality and effectiveness of training. Some recruits suggested that Zhao Liuhua be an “extra-staff instructor” to play a backbone role and “set an example” for other recruits. In this regard, Zhao Liuhua did not shirk and generously expressed that he was happy to share training experience and provide growth help.

In the following time, Zhao Liuhua became the squad leader’s right-hand man. In physical training, he took the lead in organizing and teaching training skills; in daily life, he took advantage of his good communication skills to resolve some recruits’ ideological problems in the barracks. At the periodic work analysis meeting, Chen Changhai reported the relevant situation, which aroused the thinking and attention of the superiors.

A leader of the brigade felt that not only the recruits who had enlisted for the second time, but also many college students who had just entered the barracks had many advantages. It would be of great help to give full play to their advantages as “peers and companions” to do a good job in the education and management of recruits.

After that, on the basis of understanding the basic situation of the recruits, they adopted collective discussions, individual talks, questionnaires and other forms to deeply explore the personality characteristics, growth experience, interests and specialties of the recruits, and selected a group of recruits with strong abilities or certain specialties as “extra-staff instructors” to assist the company’s training management.

With the “place to use” to show their talents, more and more recruits have gone from “in the queue” to “in front of the queue” - during the training interval, Ji Zhiting, a recruit who graduated from the physical rehabilitation major, taught everyone how to prevent training injuries; recruit Shi Haoran was a sports specialty student and had his own insights on how to efficiently improve physical training results... With the help of these “extra-staff instructors”, squad leaders and platoon leaders were able to devote more energy to analyzing the quality of training and improving the level of training and teaching, and the company’s training was significantly more targeted and accurate.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386697.html

第 79 集团军某旅大力开展群众性创新活动让基层“创客”多起来

来源：解放军报 作者：杨加木 杨至武 王立军 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-17

写在前面

创新能力是一支军队的核心竞争力，也是生成和提高战斗力的加速器。处在作战能力生成的最末端，基层官兵对训练、保障、装备等瓶颈问题最有发言权。大力开展群众性创新活动，激发官兵创新热情，是破解训练难题、助力战斗力生成的重要举措。

“创造新陆地的，不是那滚滚的波浪，却是它底下细小的泥沙。”近年来，第 79 集团军某旅致力于开展群众性创新活动，多项装备技术革新成果应用于演训一线。让我们走进该旅，听听官兵们对开展群众性创新活动的看法，以及有哪些建议和期冀。



“创客小组”骨干为战友讲解革新器材使用方法。王卓 摄

让基层”创客”多起来

如何挖掘官兵创新潜力

人人皆可为，人人皆能为

上等兵郭宸志：刚开始参加群众性创新活动时，我觉得自己军衔低、经验少，经常”自我设限”，有项目不敢申请，讨论会很少发言。后来，班长得知我在大学学的是计算机编程专业，有一定的实践基础，就让我负责 3D 建模和数据分析等工作，我渐渐获得大家的认可。

如今的年轻战友，大多有一技之长，要珍惜好机会和舞台，敢于发挥自己的聪明才智，用专业特长积极参加创新攻关，为单位建设贡献”新”力量。

中士陈浩：创新不分军龄学历，只要有能力、想创新，人人都可以成为”主角”。入伍前，我只有高中学历。得知旅队开展群众性创新活动后，我担心自身知识储备不够，以为就算参加了也出不了成绩，没有第一时间报名。

一次研讨会上，我提出的一个训练难题，成为那次创新研讨的主要攻关方向。此后，我信心倍增，一有时间就翻书学习，主动申请参加培训。如今，我研发的多功能维修工具已在旅队推广使用。

研发过程中，我还发现，仅有”灵感”远远不够。就像一位班长说的那样，”理论跟不上，革新就像没根的树，站不稳”，必须不断钻研专业理论，持续不断学习，有了坚实的理论基础，才能更有针对性地进行发明创造。

当前，各单位都十分重视基层创新，我们要乘着这股东风，规划好成长路线，主动提升个人能力，努力成为新时代创新型人才。

政治教导员李海涛：”创新不问出身，英雄不论出处”，技术革新并非遥不可及，普通一兵也能有所作为。基层官兵身处练兵备战第一线，哪里需要创新、哪里能够创新、哪里该怎样创新，他们掌握着第一手资料。

随着时代发展，兵员素质、学历水平等都有大幅提升，官兵普遍知识面宽、思想活跃，并且乐于发表意见建议，具备创新的先天条件和优势。作为带兵人，我们要充分尊重官兵主体地位和首创精神，引导他们以兴趣爱好为切入点主动谋创研创，营造支持创新、敢于创新的内部环境，鼓励官兵在创新路上各尽所能、各展其长，最大限度挖掘官兵的创新潜力，让创新氛围在军营蔚然成风，为备战打仗提供澎湃势能。



“创客小组”成员给装备安装革新器材。 王卓 摄



“创客小组”成员交流革新技术理论。李东雪 摄



“创客小组”成员检验革新器材效能。李东雪 摄

如何为”创客”加油鼓劲

鼓励”翻跟头”，允许”跌跟头”

三级军士长谢晓鹏：我从事维修专业十几年，以往在训练中发现过一些制约战斗力生成的矛盾问题，也萌生过搞一些小革新的想法。然而，由于当时对想法可不可行没有把握，就没有提出来。

有人说，创新是”寂寞的长跑”，也是”冒险的攀登”，容易让官兵畏首畏尾。当时，身边不少战友和我一样，有想法有思路，但不知如何”往前走”，导致很多想法”搁浅”。旅队组织开展群众性创新活动后，机关出台了很多政策，为基层”创客”搭建平台、提供支持，定期召集基层连队的专业大拿、技术骨干研讨创新思路，及时论证反馈，确保好想法能够落地见效。

一次研讨会上，我提出了”牵引车自动拖挂装置”的设计构想。会后，旅队第一时间组织有关技术人员进行论证，认为研发该项目贴合部队实际，具有较强的可行性和实用性。1 个月后，项目资金获批，两名拥有相关专业背景的大学生士兵成为我的助手，创新研发得以加速推进。

连长刘富强：不可否认，基层官兵的建议和思路，很多是零散的而不是系统的，是一时一地的而不是着眼全局的，他们有时还会面临无平台、无资源的困境。比如，我所在连队的一名上等兵，曾提出优化桥梁装备操作盒的设想，却因缺乏资金、设备和测试场地而放弃。后来，营里成立了”创客小组”，设备配备齐全，并开设”创新夜校”，邀请院校教员共同研究创新思路。此外，连队还设立了”即时奖励”机制，为取得创新成果的战士颁发”创新之星”证书，积极帮助申报专利。如今，连队已有 3 项成果获旅级推广，不少官兵从”旁观者”变为”主力军”。

机关科长闫绍刚：旅里最初开展群众性创新活动时，大部分官兵存在瞻前顾后的思想。我们曾做过一次问卷调查，有三分之一的官兵担心旅队支持力度不够，五分之一的官兵担心创新不成弄巧成拙，还有一些官兵认为普通一兵弄不出什么名堂来。

过去，许多创新好点子”夭折”，不是因为官兵缺乏智慧，而是机制不够健全，比如审批流程过长、资源调配滞后等。为此，各级机关要多到一线倾听官兵呼声，树立为敢于创新的官兵兜底打气的鲜明导向，当好官兵创新创造的坚强后盾，积极出台相关政策举措，将革新成果与立功受奖、评优评先挂钩，建立开放包容的容错机制，既鼓励官兵大胆”翻跟头”，又允许官兵”跌跟头”，让基层”创客”最大限度地保持创新动力活力。

如何让”好点子”结出”金果子”

创新的”准星”，瞄准打赢的”靶心”

下士苟德兴：基层创新创造的关键，不在于科技含量有多高，关键在于能不能解决具体问题。刚开始参加群众性创新活动时，我总想着借这个机会，研究一些”高大上”的项目，不

屑于日常训练所需的小发明、小革新。一段时间过后，因为选题难度较大，我没有研究出成果，白白浪费了时间和资源。”创客小组”组长告诉我：”技术革新不分大小，只要能提高战斗力，就是好点子。”后来，我紧盯训练中的一些小问题，研究出不少管用实用的小发明。

我认为，作为基层”创客”，要先”低头看路”，步子稳了再”抬头看天”。眼睛向下看、身子往下沉，紧贴战位开展小革新，就能结出有助于战斗力提升的创新成果。

二级军士长戎朋光：我从事装备技术革新近 10 年，见证了许多”好点子”结出”金果子”。作为旅队群众性创新活动的牵头人，我发现，实际工作中一些同志容易陷入”重形式、轻实效”的误区，比如一味追求技术性，却忽视实用性、可行性。为此，我认为基层单位应当建立相关的装备技术革新”战斗力评估标准”，所有项目立项前需回答 3 个问题：解决了什么难点？能提升多少效率？是否符合实战标准？创新成果推出后第一时间投入实践检验，同时收集官兵意见进一步改进完善，切实与战斗力提升无缝衔接。

营长汤忠德：基层官兵作为创新主体，聚焦练兵备战是核心要求，创意可以”天马行空”，但效果一定要求真务实。开展群众性创新活动之初，部分官兵看到旅队出台政策支持，创新成果与表彰奖励挂钩，一心只想着获奖，花了不少心思，结果却不如人意。

基层创新的准星，必须瞄准打赢”靶心”，不能搞不符合实际、不紧贴实战的”花架子”和”假把式”。针对这类问题，我认为应当建立调研论证、立项科研、实战检验联动机制，鼓励官兵深入训练场查摆问题，从训练总结会中提取共性难题，让创新成果与备战打仗精准对接。同时，完善优化课题提报、评审验收、成果培育、组织推广等方面制度机制，推动革新成果转化应用。

（杨加木、杨至武、解放军报特约记者王立军整理）

制图：扈 硕

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 79th Group Army Vigorously Carries Out Mass Innovation Activities to Increase the Number of Grassroots “Makers”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Jiamu Yang Zhiwu Wang Lijun Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-17

Foreword

Innovation capability is the core competitiveness of an army and an accelerator for generating and improving combat effectiveness. At the end of the generation of combat capability, grassroots officers and men have the most say in bottleneck issues such as training, support, and equipment. Vigorously carrying out mass innovation activities and stimulating the enthusiasm of officers and

men for innovation are important measures to solve training problems and help generate combat effectiveness.

“It is not the rolling waves that create new land, but the fine sand under it.” In recent years, a brigade of the 79th Group Army has been committed to carrying out mass innovation activities, and a number of equipment and technology innovation results have been applied to the front line of training and exercise. Let us go to the brigade and listen to the officers and men’ views on carrying out mass innovation activities, as well as what suggestions and expectations they have.

The backbone of the “Maker Group” explained to his comrades how to use innovative equipment. Photo by Wang Zhuo

Let there be more grassroots “makers”

How to tap the innovation potential of officers and men

Everyone can do it, everyone can do it

Corporal Guo Chenzhi: When I first started participating in mass innovation activities, I felt that I had a low military rank and little experience, and I often “set limits on myself”. I didn’t dare to apply for projects and rarely spoke in discussions. Later, the squad leader learned that I studied computer programming in college and had a certain practical foundation, so he asked me to be responsible for 3D modeling and data analysis, and I gradually gained everyone’s recognition.

Most of today’s young comrades have a skill. They should cherish good opportunities and stages, dare to use their own intelligence and wisdom, actively participate in innovation and tackle key problems with their professional expertise, and contribute “new” forces to the construction of the unit.

Sergeant Chen Hao: Innovation does not distinguish between military service and academic qualifications. As long as you have the ability and want to innovate, everyone can become the “protagonist”. Before joining the army, I only had a high school degree. After learning that the brigade was carrying out mass innovation activities, I was worried that my knowledge reserves were not enough. I thought that even if I participated, I would not be able to achieve results, so I did not sign up at the first time.

At a seminar, a training problem I raised became the main research direction of that innovation seminar. Since then, my confidence has doubled. Whenever I have time, I will turn to books to study and take the initiative to apply for training. Now, the multifunctional maintenance tools I developed have been promoted and used in the brigade.

During the research and development process, I also found that “inspiration” alone is far from enough. As a squad leader said, “If the theory can’t keep up, innovation is like a tree without roots, and it can’t stand steadily.” We must continue to study professional theories and continue to learn.

At present, all units attach great importance to grassroots innovation. We must take advantage of this favorable wind, plan our growth route, actively improve our personal abilities, and strive to become innovative talents in the new era.

Political instructor Li Haitao: “Innovation does not ask about origin, and heroes do not ask about origin.” Technological innovation is not out of reach, and ordinary soldiers can also make a difference. Grassroots officers and men are at the forefront of training and preparation for war. They have first-hand information on where innovation is needed, where innovation can be achieved, and how innovation should be achieved.

With the development of the times, the quality and educational level of soldiers have been greatly improved. Officers and men generally have a wide range of knowledge, active thinking, and are willing to express opinions and suggestions, and have the innate conditions and advantages of innovation. As leaders, we must fully respect the dominant position and pioneering spirit of officers and men, guide them to take the initiative to seek innovation and research based on their interests and hobbies, create an internal environment that supports and dares to innovate, encourage officers and men to do their best and show their strengths on the road of innovation, maximize the innovation potential of officers and men, and make the innovation atmosphere a trend in the military barracks, providing surging potential for preparing for war.

Members of the “Maker Group” install innovative equipment on equipment. Photo by Wang Zhuo

Members of the “Maker Group” exchange innovative technical theories. Photo by Li Dongxue

Members of the “Maker Group” test the effectiveness of innovative equipment. Photo by Li Dongxue

How to cheer for “makers”

Encourage “somersaults” and allow “somersaults”

Sergeant Major Xie Xiaopeng: I have been engaged in maintenance for more than ten years. In the past, I have found some contradictions that restrict the generation of combat effectiveness in training, and I have also had the idea of making some small innovations. However, because I was not sure whether the idea was feasible at the time, I did not put it forward.

Some people say that innovation is a “lonely long-distance race” and a “risky climb”, which can easily make officers and men timid. At that time, many comrades around me had ideas and ideas like me, but they did not know how to “move forward”, causing many ideas to be “stranded”. After the brigade organized mass innovation activities, the department issued many policies to build platforms and provide support for grassroots “makers”, regularly convened professional masters and technical backbones of grassroots companies to discuss innovative ideas, and timely demonstrate feedback to ensure that good ideas can be implemented and effective.

At a seminar, I proposed the design concept of “automatic towing device for tractors”. After the meeting, the brigade immediately organized relevant technical personnel to conduct demonstrations, believing that the development of this project fits the actual situation of the troops and has strong feasibility and practicality. One month later, the project funds were approved, and two college student soldiers with relevant professional backgrounds became my assistants, and innovative research and development was accelerated.

Company Commander Liu Fuqiang: It is undeniable that many of the suggestions and ideas of grassroots officers and men are scattered rather than systematic, and are temporary and local rather than focusing on the overall situation. Sometimes they will face the dilemma of no platform and no resources. For example, a corporal in my company once proposed the idea of optimizing the bridge equipment operation box, but gave up due to lack of funds, equipment and testing sites. Later, the battalion set up a “maker group” with complete equipment and opened an “innovation night school” to invite college instructors to jointly study innovative ideas. In addition, the company has also established an “instant reward” mechanism to issue “Innovation Star” certificates to soldiers who have achieved innovative results, and actively help to apply for patents. Today, the company has 3 achievements that have been promoted at the brigade level, and many officers and men have changed from “bystanders” to “main force”.

Yan Shaogang, Section Chief of the Organization: When the brigade first launched mass innovation activities, most officers and men were hesitant. We once conducted a questionnaire survey, and one-third of the officers and men were worried that the brigade’s support was not enough, one-fifth of the officers and men were worried that innovation would backfire, and some officers and men believed that ordinary soldiers could not come up with anything.

In the past, many innovative ideas “died”, not because the officers and men lacked wisdom, but because the mechanism was not sound enough, such as the approval process was too long and the resource allocation was delayed. To this end, organizations at all levels should go to the front line more often to listen to the voices of officers and men, establish a clear orientation to provide a bottom-line support for officers and men who dare to innovate, serve as a strong backing for officers and men to innovate and create, actively introduce relevant policies and measures, link innovation results with meritorious service and awards, and establish an open and inclusive fault-tolerant mechanism, which not only encourages officers and men to boldly “turn over” but also allows them to “fall” so that grassroots “makers” can maintain the vitality of innovation to the maximum extent.

How to make “good ideas” bear “golden fruits”

The “sight” of innovation, aiming at the “bull’s eye” of winning

Corporal Gou Dexing: The key to grassroots innovation and creation is not how high the scientific and technological content is, but whether it can solve specific problems. When I first started to participate in mass innovation activities, I always wanted to take this opportunity to study some

“high-end” projects, and disdained the small inventions and innovations required for daily training. After a period of time, because the topic selection was difficult, I did not produce any results, wasting time and resources in vain. The leader of the “maker group” told me: “Technical innovation is not big or small, as long as it can improve combat effectiveness, it is a good idea.” Later, I kept a close eye on some small problems in training and developed a lot of useful and practical small inventions.

I think that as a grassroots “maker”, you should first “look down at the road” and then “look up at the sky” when your steps are steady. Look down, sink down, and carry out small innovations close to the battle position, and you can produce innovative results that help improve combat effectiveness.

Second Sergeant Rong Pengguang: I have been engaged in equipment technology innovation for nearly 10 years and have witnessed many “good ideas” bear “golden fruits”. As the leader of the brigade’s mass innovation activities, I found that some comrades in actual work are prone to fall into the misunderstanding of “focusing on form and neglecting effectiveness”, such as blindly pursuing technicality but ignoring practicality and feasibility. For this reason, I believe that grassroots units should establish relevant equipment technology innovation “combat effectiveness evaluation standards”, and all projects need to answer 3 questions before the project is established: What difficulties have been solved? How much efficiency can be improved? Does it meet the actual combat standards? After the launch of innovative results, they will be put into practical testing as soon as possible, and at the same time, the opinions of officers and men will be collected for further improvement and perfection, so as to seamlessly connect with the improvement of combat effectiveness.

Battalion Commander Tang Zhongde: As the main body of innovation, grassroots officers and men focus on training and preparation for war as the core requirement. Creativity can be “unrestrained”, but the effect must be real and pragmatic. At the beginning of the mass innovation activities, some officers and men saw that the brigade issued policy support and linked innovative results with commendation and rewards. They only thought about winning awards and spent a lot of time, but the results were not satisfactory.

The crosshairs of grassroots innovation must be aimed at winning the “bull’s eye”. We must not engage in “flowery” and “fake tricks” that are not in line with reality and not close to actual combat. In response to this type of problem, I believe that a linkage mechanism should be established for research and demonstration, project establishment and scientific research, and actual combat testing, encouraging officers and men to go deep into the training ground to find problems, extract common problems from the training summary meeting, and accurately connect innovative results with preparations for war. At the same time, improve and optimize the institutional mechanisms in terms of subject submission, review and acceptance, results cultivation, and organizational promotion, and promote the transformation and application of innovative results.

(Compiled by Yang Jiamu, Yang Zhiwu, and Liberation Army Daily special correspondent Wang Lijun)

Map: Hu Shuo

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386691.html

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：李红宙 韩帅 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-17

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——

新会风激发新活力

■李红宙 解放军报特约通讯员 韩帅

没有冗长的讲话，不设固定发言席……初夏，一场安全工作会议在陆军某旅召开。会议现场，分管业务的旅领导、机关干部对安全工作进行精准讲评和部署，各基层单位主官通过视频系统参会，围绕工作要点展开讨论交流。这次会议直面问题、务实高效。

深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，该旅党委以”作风建设永远在路上”的政治自觉，把整顿会风作为改进工作作风的突破口。他们组织党员干部认真学习领会中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神对改进会风的要求，通过深学、细查、实改，推动作风建设向纵深发展，以会风转变促进工作落实。

会风反映作风。该旅前期通过组织问卷调查、蹲点调研、官兵恳谈会等发现，少数机关业务部门还存在”以会议落实会议”的思维惯性和工作作风，导致基层干部疲于参会，抓训练、管理等工作的时间被挤占。

针对会风问题，该旅党委在广泛征求意见建议后，结合部队实际立下”铁规矩”：能线上布置的不集中组织，能合并召开的不单独办会，无实质性内容的会议一律取消。他们还要求机关业务部门根据会议内容，严格控制参会人员数量，进一步压缩会议规模、时间和议程。

会议少了、时间短了，让该旅领导和机关干部有更多时间深入演训一线，现场解决装备保障、战术协同等方面问题，带动基层将更多精力用于提高战斗力建设。

作风连着战斗力。该旅领导表示，他们以此次学习教育为契机，将改进作风与抓练兵备战深度融合，以务实高效的新会风不断激发基层官兵干事创业的新活力。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Has Carried Out a Thorough Study and Education on the Spirit of the Eight Central Regulations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Hongzhou Han Shuai Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-17

A certain army brigade has carried out a thorough study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations——

New meeting style stimulates new vitality

■Li Hongzhou PLA Daily Special Correspondent Han Shuai

There are no lengthy speeches, no fixed speaking seats... In early summer, a safety work meeting was held in a certain army brigade. At the meeting, the brigade leaders and cadres in charge of the business gave precise comments and deployments on safety work, and the heads of various grassroots units participated in the meeting through the video system to discuss and exchange ideas around the key points of work. This meeting faced the problem directly, was pragmatic and efficient.

Since the study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations was carried out, the brigade Party Committee has taken the political consciousness of "style construction is always on the road" and regarded the rectification of meeting style as a breakthrough for improving work style. They organized Party members and cadres to earnestly study and understand the requirements of the Central Committee's eight regulations, the Military Commission's ten regulations and their implementation rules for improving the style of meetings. Through in-depth study, careful investigation and practical reform, they promoted the in-depth development of work style construction and promoted the implementation of work through the change of meeting style.

Meeting style reflects work style. The brigade found through questionnaire surveys, on-site investigations, and officers and men' talks in the early stage that a few organs and business departments still have the thinking inertia and work style of "implementing meetings with meetings", which makes grassroots cadres tired of attending meetings and the time for training, management and other work is squeezed.

In response to the problem of meeting style, the brigade Party Committee, after widely soliciting opinions and suggestions, established "iron rules" in combination with the actual situation of the troops: those that can be arranged online will not be organized in a centralized manner, those that can be combined will not be held separately, and all meetings without substantive content will be cancelled. They also require the organs and business departments to strictly control the number of participants according to the content of the meeting, and further reduce the scale, time and agenda of the meeting.

Fewer and shorter meetings allow the brigade leaders and cadres to have more time to go deep into the front line of training and exercise, solve problems in equipment support and tactical coordination on the spot, and drive the grassroots to devote more energy to improving combat effectiveness.

Style is linked to combat effectiveness. The leaders of the brigade said that they will take this study and education as an opportunity to deeply integrate the improvement of style with the training and

preparation for war, and constantly stimulate the new vitality of grassroots officers and men to do things and start businesses with a pragmatic and efficient new meeting style.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386689.html

第 83 集团军某旅改进评价机制，授课效果官兵说了算

来源：解放军报 作者：陶然 李少卿 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-17

第 83 集团军某旅推出自主选课评课系统

授课好不好 官兵说了算

解放军报讯　陶然、李少卿报道：”这堂课融合运用了动漫特效，形式很新颖”“希望下次授课时能安排’无人智能装备作战’内容”……前不久，刚结束授课的第 83 集团军某旅指导员周星宇通过自主选课评课系统，认真查看官兵对本次授课的评价及下次授课的建议。

授课效果好不好，官兵最有发言权。该旅前期调研了解到，有的政治干部教育授课虽然内容丰富，但形式单一，官兵提不起兴趣；有的授课形式虽然融入音效、视频等多种元素，却因内容不接地气、针对性不强，难以引起官兵共鸣。

为此，该旅依托信息视窗设计出一套自主选课评课系统。每次授课结束后，官兵可以通过系统对本次授课效果评分留言，对下次授课内容提出建议。

“这种评价机制增强了政治干部的紧迫感，如果课讲得不好，官兵可不会’手下留情’。”某连指导员宋佳琪说，前段时间，连长带着骨干参加战训法集训，连队各项工作由他牵头负责，忙得不可开交。直到授课前一天，他才腾出时间匆忙备课。由于时间紧张，他简单收集了一些资料，并草草制作课件，第二天便登台授课了。

授课结束后，宋佳琪在自主选课评课系统里看到，官兵对他的授课评分为”不及格”，而且不少人对这堂课颇有意见：”照本宣科，怎么可能让教育入脑入心”“既没有新颖的形式，也没有感人的故事，这堂课没意思”……看到官兵的”吐槽”，宋佳琪满脸羞愧，恨不得找个地缝钻进去。

痛定思痛。宋佳琪认真吸收官兵意见建议，积极改进授课形式、丰富授课内容，并精心打磨教案、准备课件。前不久，他再次走上讲台，精彩的授课得到官兵一致好评。

该旅领导告诉笔者，自主选课评课系统投入使用以来，政治干部的积极性主动性创造性被不断激发，授课内容更加丰富，授课形式更加灵活，官兵参加教育的热情普遍提高。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 83rd Group Army Has Improved the Evaluation Mechanism, and the Officers and Men Have the Final Say on the Teaching Effect

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tao Ran Li Shaoqing Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-17

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army launched an independent course selection and evaluation system

Officers and men have the final say on whether the teaching is good or not

PLA Daily News Tao Ran and Li Shaoqing reported: “This class integrates the use of animation special effects, and the form is very novel” “I hope that the next time I teach, I can arrange the content of ‘unmanned intelligent equipment combat’“... Not long ago, Zhou Xingyu, an instructor of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army who had just finished teaching, carefully checked the officers and men’ evaluation of this class and suggestions for the next class through the independent course selection and evaluation system.

Whether the teaching effect is good or not, the officers and men have the most say. The brigade’s preliminary research found that although some political cadres’ education courses are rich in content, the form is single, and the officers and men are not interested; some teaching forms, although they incorporate multiple elements such as sound effects and videos, are difficult to resonate with officers and men because the content is not grounded and targeted.

To this end, the brigade designed a self-selected course evaluation system based on the information window. After each class, officers and men can leave comments on the effectiveness of the class through the system and make suggestions on the content of the next class.

“This evaluation mechanism enhances the sense of urgency of political cadres. If the class is not taught well, officers and men will not show mercy.” Song Jiaqi, an instructor of a certain company, said that some time ago, the company commander took the backbone to participate in the combat training and law training. He was in charge of all the work of the company and was very busy. It was not until the day before the class that he made time to prepare for the class in a hurry. Due to time constraints, he simply collected some information and hastily made courseware, and went on stage to teach the next day.

After the class, Song Jiaqi saw in the self-selected course evaluation system that the officers and men gave him a “failed” grade for his class, and many people had opinions about the class: “How can education be absorbed by reading from the book?” “There is no novel form or touching story, this class is boring”... Seeing the “complaints” of the officers and men, Song Jiaqi was ashamed and wanted to find a crack in the ground to crawl into.

Learn from the pain. Song Jiaqi carefully absorbed the opinions and suggestions of the officers and men, actively improved the teaching form, enriched the teaching content, and carefully polished the lesson plan and prepared the courseware. Not long ago, he took to the podium again, and his wonderful lectures were unanimously praised by the officers and men.

The leaders of the brigade told the author that since the self-selected course evaluation system was put into use, the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of political cadres have been continuously

stimulated, the teaching content has become richer, the teaching form has become more flexible, and the enthusiasm of officers and men to participate in education has generally increased.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386687.html

第 74 集团军某旅加强军营文化建设激励官兵争当先锋

来源：解放军报 作者：邓联军 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-17

第 74 集团军某旅加强军营文化建设——

“先锋文化”砺精兵

■解放军报特约记者　邓联军

“下周计划组织年度第二轮小组赛，足球、篮球比赛共设 4 场……”春日南国，第 74 集团军某旅宣传科干事蔡树轩正与战友们一道，精心设计新一轮”先锋文化”活动方案。

近年来，该旅围绕”铸魂育人、谋战打赢、荣誉引领、工兵特色”，体系化打造”先锋文化”品牌，贯穿全年开展系列文化活动，营造奋斗强军、建功胜战浓厚氛围。

“我们注重抓好活动设计，为官兵打造内容丰富、形式多样的系列文化活动。”该旅领导介绍，他们组织机关骨干深入挖掘旅队红色资源，通过编写”红色家谱”、制作旅队宣传片、创作旅歌等形式，展示单位荣誉、宣传英模事迹，将红色基因融入官兵血脉；利用营区建设等契机，优化军营文化建设布局，引入 VR 等先进技术，打造军营 KTV、数字图书馆等文化阵地；探索推开”一营一特色”活动，引导各营根据自身特点组建文化队伍，鼓励官兵人人参与。

该旅新兵大课堂上，一堂”感悟时代伟力、奋进强军征程”思想政治教育课正在进行。某连指导员杨国梁介绍，这堂课是他们联合地方电视台协力打造的，融入了党史军史、单位典型人物等内容。”这堂课用小故事、短视频把创新理论讲得深入浅出、富有情感，我听后很有收获！”课后，一名战士说。

针对部队任务多样、点位分散等实际，该旅制订《任务分队文化工作实施规范》，指导任务分队拟制文化活动方案、筹备文化物资设备，结合任务实际常态开展忆战斗传统、唱战斗歌曲等活动，营造浓厚的战地文化氛围。

前不久，该旅派出分队遂行某大项任务，任务点位条件艰苦、环境恶劣。原本热情开朗的任务分队战士李秀云，一度变得沉默寡言。带队干部刘雄马了解得知，李秀云是首次参加大项任务，因工作繁重、节奏紧张，身心压力大，产生了强烈的想家情绪。

刘雄马和分队骨干商量后决定，先为李秀云进行心理疏导，缓解他的心理压力。随后，刘雄马联系李秀云父母，邀请他们录制了一份寄语视频，并在旅队的”先锋晚会”上播放。父

母的深情寄语，让李秀云湿了眼眶。随后的日子里，李秀云恢复了往日的热情开朗，全身心投入工作，与战友们一道圆满完成任务。

“先锋文化”激励官兵争当先锋。近期，该旅组织阶段训练考核，官兵努力拼搏、奋勇争先，多个课目成绩取得新突破。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 74th Group Army Strengthens the Construction of Military Barracks Culture and Encourages Officers and Men to Be Pioneers

Source: PLA Daily Author: Deng Lianjun Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-17

A brigade of the 74th Group Army strengthens the construction of military barracks culture——

“Pioneer culture” trains elite soldiers

■ PLA Daily special correspondent Deng Lianjun

“Next week, we plan to organize the second round of group matches of the year, with a total of 4 football and basketball games...” In the spring in the south, Cai Shuxuan, a propaganda officer of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, is working with his comrades to carefully design a new round of “pioneer culture” activity plans.

In recent years, the brigade has systematically built a “pioneer culture” brand around “casting souls and educating people, planning and winning battles, leading with honor, and featuring engineers”, and carried out a series of cultural activities throughout the year to create a strong atmosphere of striving to strengthen the army and making achievements and winning battles.

“We pay attention to the design of activities and create a series of cultural activities with rich content and diverse forms for officers and men.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they organized the backbone of the organization to deeply explore the red resources of the brigade, and through the compilation of “red genealogy”, production of brigade propaganda films, creation of brigade songs and other forms, to display the honor of the unit, publicize the deeds of heroes and models, and integrate the red gene into the blood of officers and men; take advantage of opportunities such as barracks construction to optimize the layout of military barracks cultural construction, introduce advanced technologies such as VR, and create cultural positions such as military barracks KTV and digital library; explore and promote the “one barracks one feature” activities, guide each barracks to form a cultural team according to its own characteristics, and encourage officers and men to participate.

In the brigade’s recruit classroom, an ideological and political education class of “feeling the power of the times and forging ahead on the journey of strengthening the army” is in progress. Yang Guoliang, an instructor of a certain company, introduced that this class was jointly created by them and local TV stations, and incorporated content such as Party history and military history and

typical figures of the unit. “This class uses small stories and short videos to explain the innovative theory in a simple and emotional way. I have gained a lot after listening to it!” said a soldier after the class.

In view of the diverse tasks and scattered locations of the troops, the brigade formulated the “Implementation Specifications for Cultural Work of Task Teams” to guide the task teams to formulate cultural activity plans, prepare cultural materials and equipment, and carry out activities such as recalling combat traditions and singing combat songs in combination with the actual tasks to create a strong battlefield cultural atmosphere.

Not long ago, the brigade sent a team to carry out a major task. The conditions at the task site were difficult and the environment was harsh. Li Xiuyun, a soldier of the task team who was originally enthusiastic and cheerful, became silent for a while. Liu Xiongma, the team leader, learned that Li Xiuyun was participating in a major task for the first time. Due to heavy work, tight rhythm, and great physical and mental pressure, he had a strong sense of homesickness.

After discussing with the backbone of the team, Liu Xiongma decided to first provide psychological counseling for Li Xiuyun to relieve his psychological pressure. Later, Liu Xiongma contacted Li Xiuyun’s parents and invited them to record a message video and play it at the brigade’s “Pioneer Party”. The affectionate message from her parents made Li Xiuyun wet her eyes. In the following days, Li Xiuyun regained her former enthusiasm and cheerfulness, devoted herself to work, and successfully completed the task with her comrades.

“Pioneer culture” encourages officers and men to be pioneers. Recently, the brigade organized a phased training assessment, and officers and men worked hard and bravely to be the first, and achieved new breakthroughs in many subjects.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386685.html

陆军某旅打破教员专业壁垒，锻造战场“多面手”

来源：解放军报 作者：刘华山　吴思哲　童祖静 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-17

陆军某旅提升教导队跨专业组训施教水平——

交叉轮训：让教员不再”偏科”

■刘华山　吴思哲　解放军报特约记者　童祖静

近段时间，陆军某旅专业集训渐次铺开，教导队的教员们格外忙碌。

无人机训练场上，炮兵专业出身的教员王子龙利用模拟训练软件，指导学员练习不同场景下无人机操作技能；兵棋推演室内，从侦察兵转型的教员孙延锋布下”电磁迷阵”，引导学员想方设法破解战场困局；模拟城镇中，通信专业教员李玉哲带领学员精研协同战法……

该教导队周队长向记者细数教员们的任务分工，”复合型”“一专多能”等关键词被他反复提及。”过去，除预提指挥军士集训和临时轮训外，教导队很少承担其他任务。”周队长回忆，由于缺乏任务历练，部分教员在自己擅长的专业领域”精耕细作”，可一旦走出自己的”一亩三分地”就”两眼一抹黑”。

那年，该旅组织多课目融合教学法集训。按要求，教导队各专业教员需围绕战术指挥、火力打击、战场救护等不同专业展开联合教学。

没想到，首场教学即遇困境：工兵专业出身的何教员讲解”战术穿插”时，全程聚焦破障技术，未能与火力压制课目联动；通信专业李教员虽能熟练演示电台操作，但开展战术背景下抗干扰教学却陷入照本宣科……

该旅领导得知情况后，要求机关组织专项调研。不久后，一份调研报告送到旅领导案头：教员都是从基层遴选的专业尖子，进入教导队后，他们一直承担基础课目和本专业教学任务。以往上级组织教员跨专业教学法集训没有硬性要求，不少教员只报名参加与本专业关联度较大的集训。久而久之，教员跨专业教学能力始终在低层次徘徊。近年来，随着该旅跨专业组训任务越来越多，这个问题愈发突出。

“‘偏科’的教员带不出过硬的战斗队，教员必须走出舒适区，补齐跨专业组训能力短板。”该旅领导的话掷地有声。不久后，他们分批选派教员赴院校、厂家、兄弟单位，跨专业参加侦察情报、无人机操作等集训；邀请院校专家、一线官兵来队，围绕协同战术战法等课题为教员授课。为打破专业壁垒，该旅还建立”双考双证”认证体系，教员集训结束归队后，只有通过旅队组织的理论笔试、实装教学双考核，才能取得跨专业任教资格证书；出台硬性规定，要求每名教员每年新增至少一个专业资质，并将专业资质认证结果与选晋评优挂钩。

炮兵专业教员王子龙，去年参加上级组织的侦察情报专业集训。从教员到受训者的身份转变，加上对所学专业较为陌生，让他一时无所适从。”作为教导队教员，如果这点困难都克服不了，日后还有什么底气给战友们讲课！”他在训练笔记本扉页写下这句话，暗下决心：咬碎牙也要啃下这块硬骨头。白天，他铆在车场反复研究侦察装备操作技能；晚上，在宿舍加班加点学习侦察专业理论知识。

结业时，王子龙不仅以优异成绩通过考核，还摸索出一套”装甲—侦察联动标定法”。归队后，王子龙将集训中学到的侦察专业知识应用到日常教学。一次训练中，由他带教的装甲分队在冲锋时灵活运用新战法，提前”歼灭”了埋伏的”敌人”，为步兵分队清除了威胁。

经过一段时间探索，该教导队教员们的”偏科”现象得到有效解决。然而，新的问题随之而来。去年夏天，该旅新排长岗前集训与无人机操作骨干集训时间”撞车”，而部分外训教员

尚未归队，导致在位教员人数不足，虽然最终按期完成了集训任务，但此事引起该旅领导重视。

为解决工训矛盾，该旅探索推行”交叉轮训”机制：一是精细制订培训计划，每次外出参训教员一般不超过 3 人；二是每名教员必须带教出两名能够接替担负教学任务的后备教员；三是建立”种子教员库”，在全旅遴选专业尖子，采取”边学边教、以工代训”方式，充实教导队教学力量。

今年初，”交叉轮训”机制迎来考验。该旅组织预任参谋集训，教导队首席教员吴正斌当时在外培训，他原先负责的作战计算、作战标图等课程，由”种子教员”沙宇航临时担任首席教员。吴正斌带教的后备教员娄浩然、秦康辉，分别承担基础理论讲解和技能训练教学任务。在他们的精心带教下，这批预任参谋在集团军考核中斩获佳绩。

记者在采访期间看到，吴正斌正忙着更新《常见特情处置手册》。”如今，教导队既要教’标准答案’，还要教’解题思路’。”吴正斌告诉记者，随着教员迈上更高的”能力台阶”，大家的视野从”课目全覆盖”拓宽到”质效双提升”。去年以来，他们将战场常见特情拆解成多个对应训练模块，教员区分专业结合实战背景展开教学，引导学员在自主识变应变中强化实战意识。

采访中，恰逢该教导队组织一场预提指挥军士结业考核。考核现场，红方接到”夺取蓝方高地”指令后发起攻击。面对对手设置的重重障碍，红方果断放弃强攻并调整部署：一组释放烟雾扰乱对手视线，二组侧翼迂回破障，三组佯攻吸引对手火力。

至此，记者本以为考核进入尾声。孰料，正当红方突击组即将攻上高地时，导调组临时设置”蓝方援兵赶到”特情，对抗陷入胶着。

危急时刻，红方自主应变：二组点燃信号棒制造主攻假象，三组改道穿插至援兵侧后、埋伏增援之”敌”，一组作为主力展开全力攻击。当红旗插上高地时，蓝方增援部队因被红方误导，仍在寻找红方主力。

采访结束，阴雨连绵的天空开始放晴。阳光下，教导队新一批教员正在接受执教能力考核。不远处的电子屏上，实时更新的成绩记录着这群复合型教员坚实的成长足迹……

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Breaks Down the Professional Barriers of Instructors and Forges “All-Rounders” on the Battlefield

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Huashan Wu Sizhe Tong Zujing Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-17

A certain army brigade improves the cross-professional training and teaching level of the instructor——

Cross-training: Let the instructors no longer be “biased”

■Liu Huashan Wu Sizhe PLA Daily Special Correspondent Tong Zujing

Recently, the professional training of a certain army brigade has been gradually rolled out, and the instructors of the instructors’ team are particularly busy.

On the drone training ground, Wang Zilong, an instructor from the artillery major, used simulation training software to guide students to practice drone operation skills in different scenarios; in the war game simulation room, Sun Yanfeng, an instructor who transformed from a scout, laid out an “electromagnetic maze” to guide students to find ways to solve the battlefield dilemma; in the simulated town, Li Yuzhe, a communication major instructor, led the students to study the coordinated tactics...

Captain Zhou of the instructor detailed the division of tasks of the instructors to reporters, and he repeatedly mentioned keywords such as “composite” and “one specialty and multiple abilities”. “In the past, except for the pre-training of command sergeants and temporary rotation training, the instructor rarely undertook other tasks.” Captain Zhou recalled that due to the lack of task experience, some instructors “worked hard” in their professional fields, but once they stepped out of their own “one acre and three points of land”, they were “completely in the dark”. That year, the brigade organized a training session on multi-course integrated teaching methods. According to the requirements, the professional instructors of the instructor need to carry out joint teaching around different majors such as tactical command, firepower strike, and battlefield rescue. Unexpectedly, the first teaching session encountered difficulties: Instructor He, who was from the engineering major, focused on the obstacle removal technology throughout the explanation of “tactical interspersion” and failed to link with the firepower suppression course; although Instructor Li of the communication major was able to demonstrate radio operation proficiently, he fell into rote reading when conducting anti-interference teaching under the tactical background... After the brigade leaders learned about the situation, they asked the department to organize a special investigation. Soon after, a research report was sent to the brigade leaders: the instructors were all professional top students selected from the grassroots level. After entering the instructor, they have been responsible for basic courses and teaching tasks in their majors. In the past, there were no rigid requirements for the superiors to organize cross-disciplinary teaching method training for instructors, and many instructors only signed up for training that was more related to their own majors. Over time, the cross-disciplinary teaching ability of instructors has always been at a low level. In recent years, as the brigade has more and more cross-disciplinary training tasks, this problem has become more prominent.

“Instructors who are ‘biased’ cannot lead a strong combat team. Instructors must step out of their comfort zone and make up for the shortcomings in cross-disciplinary training ability.” The words of the brigade leader were resounding. Soon after, they selected instructors in batches to go to colleges, manufacturers, and brother units to participate in cross-disciplinary training such as reconnaissance intelligence and drone operation; they invited experts from colleges and

universities and front-line officers and men to come to the team to teach instructors on topics such as coordinated tactics and methods. In order to break down professional barriers, the brigade has also established a “double test and double certificate” certification system. After the instructors return to the team after the training, they can only obtain the cross-professional teaching qualification certificate after passing the theoretical written test and practical teaching double assessment organized by the brigade; a hard rule is introduced, requiring each instructor to add at least one professional qualification every year, and the professional qualification certification results are linked to selection and promotion.

Wang Zilong, an artillery instructor, participated in the reconnaissance and intelligence professional training organized by the superior last year. The change from an instructor to a trainee, coupled with the unfamiliarity of the major he studied, made him at a loss for a while. “As an instructor of the instructor, if I can’t overcome this difficulty, what confidence do I have to teach my comrades in the future!” He wrote this sentence on the cover of his training notebook, and secretly made up his mind: I must bite this hard bone even if I have to bite my teeth. During the day, he repeatedly studied the operation skills of reconnaissance equipment in the parking lot; at night, he worked overtime in the barracks to learn the theoretical knowledge of the reconnaissance profession.

At the end of the course, Wang Zilong not only passed the assessment with excellent results, but also explored a set of “armor-reconnaissance linkage calibration method”. After returning to the team, Wang Zilong applied the reconnaissance expertise he learned in the training to daily teaching. In one training session, the armored unit he taught flexibly used new tactics during the charge, “annihilated” the ambushed “enemy” in advance, and eliminated the threat for the infantry unit.

After a period of exploration, the “biased” phenomenon of the instructors of the instructor was effectively solved. However, new problems followed. Last summer, the pre-job training of the new platoon leaders of the brigade and the training of the backbone of drone operation “collided”, and some foreign training instructors had not yet returned to the team, resulting in a shortage of instructors in place. Although the training task was finally completed on schedule, the matter attracted the attention of the brigade leaders.

In order to resolve the contradiction between work and training, the brigade explored and implemented the “cross-training” mechanism: first, the training plan was carefully formulated, and the number of instructors who went out for training each time was generally no more than 3; second, each instructor must train two reserve instructors who can take over the teaching tasks; third, a “seed instructor pool” was established to select professional top students from the entire brigade, and adopt the method of “learning while teaching, and training on the job” to enrich the teaching force of the instructor.

At the beginning of this year, the “cross-training” mechanism faced a test. The brigade organized a training camp for pre-appointed staff officers. Wu Zhengbin, the chief instructor of the instructor, was training outside at the time. The courses he was originally responsible for, such as combat

calculation and combat mapping, were temporarily taught by “seed instructor” Sha Yuhang as the chief instructor. Lou Haoran and Qin Kanghui, the reserve instructors taught by Wu Zhengbin, were responsible for basic theory explanation and skill training teaching tasks respectively. Under their careful guidance, this group of pre-appointed staff officers achieved good results in the group army assessment.

During the interview, the reporter saw that Wu Zhengbin was busy updating the “Common Special Situation Handling Manual”. “Nowadays, the instructor must teach not only the ‘standard answers’ but also the ‘problem-solving ideas’.” Wu Zhengbin told reporters that as the instructors have stepped up to a higher “capability level”, everyone’s vision has been broadened from “full coverage of courses” to “double improvement in quality and efficiency”. Since last year, they have broken down common special situations on the battlefield into multiple corresponding training modules. Instructors distinguish between majors and combine actual combat backgrounds to carry out teaching, guiding trainees to strengthen their actual combat awareness in self-identification and response.

During the interview, the instructor happened to organize a graduation assessment for pre-promotion command sergeants. At the assessment site, the Red side launched an attack after receiving the order to “capture the Blue side’s high ground”. Faced with the many obstacles set by the opponent, the Red side decisively gave up the strong attack and adjusted its deployment: one group released smoke to disrupt the opponent’s sight, the second group flanks to break obstacles, and the third group feinted to attract the opponent’s firepower.

At this point, the reporter thought the assessment was coming to an end. Unexpectedly, just as the Red side’s assault team was about to attack the high ground, the guidance and dispatching group temporarily set up the “Blue side reinforcements arrived” special situation, and the confrontation fell into a stalemate.

In the critical moment, the Red team responded autonomously: Group 2 lit the signal stick to create the illusion of the main attack, Group 3 changed the route to the side and rear of the reinforcements and ambushed the “enemy” who was reinforcing, and Group 1 launched a full-scale attack as the main force. When the red flag was planted on the high ground, the Blue team’s reinforcements were misled by the Red team and were still looking for the main force of the Red team.

After the interview, the rainy sky began to clear up. In the sunshine, a new batch of instructors of the instructor were undergoing the assessment of their teaching ability. On the electronic screen not far away, the real-time updated results recorded the solid growth footprints of this group of compound instructors...

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386930.html

从操场通往战场，组训模式之变带来训练场新景观

来源：解放军报 作者：倪鑫磊 喻润东 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-19

陆军某旅探索”军事体育+兵种专业”组训新模式——

“体能训练就像在打仗”

■倪鑫磊 解放军报特约记者 喻润东

初夏时节，陆军某旅训练场上，一支防化分队正在烟雾弥漫的”染毒”地带疾行。下士张一薄身着 20 多公斤重的重型防护服，将”伤员”搬运至指定地点后，接连完成杠铃提拉上翻、搬运弹药箱、翻滚轮胎等组合训练。从他略显沉重的步伐看得出，这次训练对身为训练尖子的张一薄来说挑战不小。

“这样的连贯训练确实把我的体能逼到了极限。”摘下防毒面罩，张一薄额头不断滚下汗珠。他告诉记者，此次训练与以往大有不同，传统的侦毒、洗消、检测等 10 余个专业课目，被整合成”400 米障碍+毒区伤员救援”“快速奔跑+毒剂侦检”等 6 个”军事体育+兵种专业”组合课目连贯实施，训练难度陡增。



一名战士穿戴防护服快速通过平衡桥。杨琪 摄

该旅作训科干部杨伟鹏告诉记者，这种组训新探索，源于去年的一次演练。

当时，伪装分队上等兵小杨奔袭至目标地点后，未经休息就被要求进行掩体构筑。然而，因体力不支，他未能在规定时间内完成作业，影响了后续任务进程。

复盘中，导演组并未将此简单归结为单兵素质不高，而是找到了更深层次的原因。

他们发现，各级在开展军事体育训练或专业训练时，”三多三少”现象普遍存在：操场跑道练得多，战术背景融入少；单课目强化多，组合式训练少；运动技巧强调多，战场实用考量少。

“今年初，新编修的《军事体育训练大纲》明确，军体训练由以健康体能为主向以战斗体能为主转变，提高对部队战斗力的贡献率。”杨伟鹏介绍，旅党委受到启发，着力探索”军事体育+兵种专业”组训新模式，将传统的”跑、跳、拉”等基础体能项目拆解重构，结合兵种专业特点要求，构设出多个典型场景，让训练最大程度贴近实战。

随着组训模式的变化，该旅训练场呈现新景观——

军体训练增加了敌情背景。采访中，某营商营长向记者展示他们先后使用的两张训练计划表，通过对比发现，”军事体育训练”一栏中，增加了敌情研判、特情处置等环节。

于是，可喜的一幕出现了：伴着突然响起的警报，官兵们充分研判”敌情”，接连完成隐蔽跃进、战场救护、伤员搬运等课目，未经休整便转入 5 公里武装越野训练。”这种组合训练既锤炼了体能，又强化了战场意识。虽然强度、难度较以往明显提高，但越来越贴近实战要求了。”走下训练场，二级上士颜鹏裕说出了战友们的共同感受，”体能训练就像在打仗。”

专业训练融入了军事体育。在道路训练场，分队官兵操纵大型机械装备过程中，穿插身体协调和短距离冲刺训练，提升官兵战场快速反应能力；在核生化模拟训练场，战士们身着防护服，完成一组快速奔跑训练后，立即进入”染毒”区域，和战友一起转运”伤员”，还没来得及喘口气，他们又遭遇了模拟火力打击……

“在专业训练中融入高频次的力量组合训练，使我的体能得到明显增强，能够遂行各种任务。”舟桥作业手、一级上士曾毅强告诉记者，在以往的舟桥架设训练中，他搬运几次重物便开始手脚发软、力不从心，而现在，每次训练结束后，他仍有不少余力。

“新的训练模式对组训者能力素质、训练场地配套提出了更高要求。”该旅领导告诉记者，下一步，他们将通过组织骨干交叉集训、扩建改造训练场地等措施，推动组合训练不断走深走实，着力打通训练场到战场的”最后一公里”。

编辑感言

这样的探索不妨多一些

■刘伟祺

今年 2 月，《军事体育训练大纲》开始施行，旨在推动全军军事体育训练转型升级，实现由以基础体能为主向以战斗体能为主转变。

顾名思义，战斗体能就是官兵聚焦兵种专业和特殊战场环境，有效遂行作战任务所需的身体能力。陆军某旅推开”军事体育+兵种专业”组训新模式，正是贯彻落实《军事体育训练大纲》、深化战斗体能训练的有力举措，这样的探索不妨多一些。

但就实际情况来看，有个别单位在这方面做得不够，或用老办法训练新课目，或体能训练与任务需求”两张皮”，像文中提到的”三多三少”现象不同程度存在。

我们常说，练为战、练即战，提升战训耦合度。这就要求平时的训练，既要从难从严从实战出发，也要结合单位实际，探索科学有效的训练模式。只要有利于提升部队战斗力，只要符合高质量发展理念，就要勇于尝试、大胆实践，从而总结出更多实用管用好用的方法手段，推动练兵备战工作不断走深走实。

Google Translation

From the Playground to the Battlefield, the Change of Training Mode Brings a New Landscape to the Training Ground

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ni Xinlei Yu Rundong Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-19

A certain army brigade explores a new training mode of "military physical + arms specialty"——

"Physical training is like fighting a war"

■Ni Xinlei PLA Daily Special Correspondent Yu Rundong

In early summer, on the training ground of a certain army brigade, a chemical defense team was running in a smoky "contaminated" area. Corporal Zhang Yibao, wearing a heavy protective suit weighing more than 20 kilograms, carried the "wounded" to the designated location, and then completed a combination of training such as barbell lifting and flipping, carrying ammunition boxes, and rolling tires. From his slightly heavy steps, it can be seen that this training is a big challenge for Zhang Yibao, who is a top trainer.

"Such continuous training really pushed my physical fitness to the limit." Taking off the gas mask, Zhang Yibao's forehead kept rolling down with sweat. He told reporters that this training is very different from the past. More than 10 traditional professional subjects such as drug detection, decontamination, and testing have been integrated into six "military physical + arms specialty" combined subjects such as "400-meter obstacle + rescue of wounded in toxic areas" and "fast running + toxic agent detection" for continuous implementation, and the difficulty of training has increased sharply.

A soldier wearing protective clothing quickly passes through the balance bridge. Photo by Yang Qi

Yang Weipeng, a cadre of the brigade's training department, told reporters that this new exploration of group training originated from an exercise last year.

At that time, after Xiao Yang, a private of the camouflage squad, rushed to the target location, he was required to build a bunker without rest. However, due to physical exhaustion, he failed to complete the task within the specified time, which affected the progress of subsequent tasks.

In the review, the director team did not simply attribute this to the low quality of individual soldiers, but found a deeper reason.

They found that when conducting military physical training or professional training at all levels, the phenomenon of "three mores and three lesses" is common: more training on the playground track, less integration of tactical background; more emphasis on single subjects, less combination training; more emphasis on physical skills, less consideration of battlefield practicality.

“At the beginning of this year, the newly revised “Military Physical Training Outline” clearly stated that military physical training should shift from focusing on health and physical fitness to focusing on combat physical fitness, so as to improve the contribution rate to the combat effectiveness of the troops.” Yang Weipeng introduced that the brigade Party Committee was inspired and focused on exploring a new training model of “military physical + arms and professions”, dismantling and reconstructing traditional basic physical fitness projects such as “running, jumping, and pulling”, combining the characteristics and requirements of arms and professions, and constructing multiple typical scenes to make the training as close to actual combat as possible.

With the change of the training model, the brigade training ground presents a new landscape-

Military physical training has added enemy background. During the interview, a battalion commander showed reporters two training schedules they used successively. By comparison, it was found that the “military physical training” column added enemy situation analysis and special situation handling.

Then, a gratifying scene appeared: accompanied by the sudden alarm, the officers and men fully judged the “enemy situation”, completed the subjects of concealed leap, battlefield rescue, and wounded transportation, and turned to 5 kilometers of armed cross-country training without rest. “This combination of training not only strengthens physical fitness, but also strengthens battlefield awareness. Although the intensity and difficulty are significantly higher than before, it is getting closer and closer to actual combat requirements.” After leaving the training ground, Second Sergeant Yan Pengyu expressed the common feelings of his comrades, “Physical training is like fighting a war.” Professional training is integrated into military sports. In the road training field, the soldiers of the detachment [*fendui*] operated large mechanical equipment and interspersed body coordination and short-distance sprint training to improve their rapid response ability on the battlefield; in the nuclear, biological and chemical simulation training field, the soldiers wore protective clothing and completed a set of fast running training. They immediately entered the “contaminated” area and transferred the “wounded” with their comrades. Before they had time to catch their breath, they encountered simulated fire strikes...

“Integrating high-frequency strength combination training into professional training has significantly enhanced my physical fitness and enabled me to perform various tasks.” Zeng Yiqiang, a pontoon bridge operator and a first-class sergeant, told reporters that in previous pontoon bridge erection training, he began to feel weak and powerless after carrying heavy objects several times, but now, after each training, he still has a lot of spare energy.

“The new training model has put forward higher requirements on the ability and quality of trainers and the supporting training grounds.” The leaders of the brigade told reporters that in the next step, they will promote the combination training to go deeper and more practical through measures such as organizing cross-training of backbones and expanding and renovating training grounds, and strive to open up the “last kilometer” from the training ground to the battlefield.

Editor’s Note

There may be more explorations like this

■Liu Weiqi

In February this year, the “Military Physical Training Outline” came into effect, aiming to promote the transformation and upgrading of military physical training throughout the army, and to achieve a shift from basic physical fitness to combat physical fitness.

As the name suggests, combat physical fitness is the physical ability required for officers and men to focus on arms specialties and special battlefield environments and effectively conduct combat missions. The new training model of “military physical + arms specialties” launched by a certain army brigade is a powerful measure to implement the “Military Physical Training Outline” and deepen combat physical fitness training. There may be more explorations like this.

However, in actual conditions, some units have not done enough in this regard, or used old methods to train new subjects, or physical training and task requirements are “two skins”, such as the “three more and three less” phenomenon mentioned in the article.

We often say that training for war, training is war, and improving the coupling degree of combat and training. This requires that in peacetime training, we must start from difficulty, strictness, and actual combat, and also explore scientific and effective training models in combination with the actual situation of the unit. As long as it is conducive to improving the combat effectiveness of the troops and as long as it conforms to the concept of high-quality development, we must be brave to try and boldly practice, so as to summarize more practical, effective and easy-to-use methods and means, and promote the continuous deepening and implementation of training and preparation work.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386927.html

第 83 集团军某旅打破模拟训练局限，体系协同训练质效提升

来源：解放军报 作者：童康 刘敏 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-19

第 83 集团军某旅推动模拟训练系统由单平台向成体系转变

协同战斗在虚拟战场打响

解放军报讯 童康、记者刘敏报道：前不久，伴随一阵急促的警报声，第 83 集团军某旅一场模拟化全要素协同训练拉开战幕。某模拟训练专修室内，信号灯不断闪烁，一连串作战指令在模拟指挥平台快速流转。

虚拟空间中，战位互联，数据互通：车队前进道路被毁，指挥员祁宾浩敲击键盘调出电子地图，重新规划行军路线；驾驶员在训练模拟器上握紧方向盘，调整车辆间距，驾驶战车

奔赴发射阵地；无人机飞控手易宏紧盯屏幕，操作无人机捕捉火炮打击画面……各要素实时联动、一体协同，成功打击”敌”目标。

“模拟训练不仅能模拟实装、实兵、实景，还能有效推动体系作战能力加速生成。”该旅领导介绍，由于传统训练场地难以满足训练需求，他们建起模拟训练专修室，以打破场地限制。一段时间后，他们发现，模拟仿真平台只能进行单装训练，各要素多为”单打独斗”。为此，他们充分挖掘协同、战术等模拟训练系统功能，将各作战要素融在一起开展体系练兵，有效提升协同训练质效。

记者在训练现场看到，主控屏上，各项作战数据滚动更新：侦察要素采集战场信息，快速判断目标性质；气象要素实时更新气象通报，以备炮手动态修正射击参数；指控要素灵活反应，统筹指挥火力打击……

为进一步提高模拟训练的练兵质效，该旅大力推进训练系统由单平台向成体系转变，主训内容由单兵操作技能向技术战术融合转变，运用方式由独立分散训向互联体系训转变。下一步，该旅将以作战任务为牵引，一体规划装备操作模拟、分队战术组网、仿真交战对抗等环节，将侦察、通信、火力等体系要素合理编组，稳步推进”模拟多训、实装精训”组训模式走深走实。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 83rd Group Army Breaks the Limitations of Simulation Training, and the Quality and Efficiency of System Collaborative Training Are Improved

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tong Kang Liu Min Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-19

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army promotes the transformation of simulation training system from a single platform to a system

Collaborative combat starts on the virtual battlefield

PLA Daily News Tong Kang and reporter Liu Min reported: Not long ago, accompanied by a burst of rapid alarms, a simulated full-element collaborative training of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army kicked off. In a simulation training room, signal lights kept flashing, and a series of combat commands quickly circulated on the simulation command platform.

In the virtual space, the battle positions are interconnected and data is interoperable: the road ahead of the convoy was destroyed, and the commander Qi Binhao tapped the keyboard to call up the electronic map and replanned the marching route; the driver held the steering wheel tightly on the training simulator, adjusted the distance between vehicles, and drove the tank to the launch position; the drone flight controller Yi Hong stared at the screen and operated the drone to capture the artillery strike picture... All elements are linked in real time and coordinated as a whole to successfully strike the “enemy” target.

“Simulation training can not only simulate real equipment, real soldiers, and real scenes, but also effectively promote the accelerated generation of system combat capabilities.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that since traditional training venues could not meet the training needs, they built a simulation training room to break the venue limitations. After a period of time, they found that the simulation platform could only conduct single-equipment training, and most of the elements were “single-handed”. To this end, they fully explored the functions of the simulation training system such as coordination and tactics, integrated various combat elements together to carry out system training, and effectively improved the quality and efficiency of coordinated training.

The reporter saw at the training site that on the main control screen, various combat data were updated in a rolling manner: reconnaissance elements collected battlefield information and quickly judged the nature of the target; meteorological elements updated meteorological reports in real time to prepare gunners to dynamically correct shooting parameters; command and control elements responded flexibly and coordinated firepower strikes...

In order to further improve the quality and efficiency of simulation training, the brigade vigorously promoted the transformation of the training system from a single platform to a system, the main training content changed from individual operation skills to technical and tactical integration, and the application method changed from independent and decentralized training to interconnected system training. In the next step, the brigade will take combat missions as the driving force, integrate the planning of equipment operation simulation, team tactical networking, simulated combat confrontation and other links, rationally organize reconnaissance, communication, firepower and other system elements, and steadily advance the “simulated multiple training, actual equipment precision training” training model to go deeper and more practical.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16386922.html

服务大厅由“冷”变“热”的背后，是为兵服务更暖心更用心

来源：解放军报 作者：王雲峤　孙晨　张磊峰 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-19

服务大厅由”冷”变”热”

——第 76 集团军某旅机关改进作风探索完善”一站式”服务的一段经历

■王雲峤　孙　晨　解放军报记者　张磊峰

近日，第 76 集团军某旅三营文书杨硕硕来到机关”一站式”服务大厅申领车辆保障器材。他填写提交《基层器材申领表》后，便前往仓库领取所需物资。

“办理业务只需跑一次机关、填一张表单，方便又高效。”谈及机关服务基层工作的新变化，杨硕硕称赞道。

此前，该旅组织机关基层恳谈会，有官兵反映，平时去机关办理业务，常因手续繁琐、流程不熟，需要往返多次，耗时又费力。该旅党委深入调研后决定，依托新建的”一站式”服务大厅，优化业务办理流程，提升为兵服务质效，避免基层官兵到机关办事反复跑、多头跑。

“报考司法考试需要什么条件”“为孩子办理转学需要哪些手续”……”一站式”服务大厅投入使用后，一度受到官兵欢迎，可没过多久又”冷”了下来。原来，由于骨干力量弱、业务内容杂，服务大厅起初只开设了 2 个窗口，有时为方便机关归口管理，不少业务集中在周五办理。前来办事的官兵，常常在窗口前排起长队。时间一长，官兵为了减少等待时间，又纷纷奔走在各业务科室之间，办理业务就回到”老路子”。

不久后，该旅再次召开机关基层恳谈会，官兵七嘴八舌谈起自己的感受。”休息时间本就紧张，光是在服务大厅排队就要好一阵子”“与其’排队 2 小时、办事 5 分钟’，还不如直接去机关科室办理”……

了解服务大厅”遇冷”的原因后，该旅机关随即进行整改。他们对窗口数量、服务内容、业务办理时间进行调整，根据官兵意见建议，适当增加办事窗口；细化制订窗口值班计划，确保机关正常工作与为兵服务两不误；制作《”一站式”服务大厅服务指南》并下发基层，进一步优化办事流程，缩短办事时间；在强军网同步开通线上业务办理申报渠道，官兵可以根据实际情况灵活选择；按照业务分工，延长业务量大的窗口服务时间……一套”组合拳”下来，前来办事的官兵等待时间大大缩短，满意度、获得感不断攀升。

优化升级后的服务大厅一亮相，便再次成为全旅”焦点”。记者走进服务大厅看到，”基层至上、士兵第一”几个大字引人注目。服务大厅自西向东，划分为业务办理、政策咨询和热线投诉 3 个区域，下设训练管理、财务结算等业务窗口。值班干部和公勤人员正在窗口开展”一对一”服务，耐心细致地解答办事官兵提出的问题。

业务窗口前，因训练伤急需办理转诊手续的某营下士吴群，填写提交《伤病员信息登记表》后，值班干部迅速对接旅卫生科，卫生科工作人员随即将吴群的伤情上报至上级医院，并为他开具了转诊单。很快，吴群就办完了伤病员异地就诊手续。不仅如此，服务大厅工作人员根据吴群后续离营就诊需求，为他填写了就诊审批单。

“我们受理官兵诉求后，当即能办的现场办；需要其他科室协助的，原则上 1 至 2 个工作日内办结。官兵只需填写一张业务申报单即可，剩余程序均交给机关内部流转办理。”该旅人力资源科干事李鹏告诉记者，近段时间以来，他们针对办理难度大、周期长、流程复杂的事项，建立了”首问负责制”“全程负责制”“限期办结制”等机制，机关全程跟踪问效，确保官兵办理的事项落地落实。与此同时，他们还定期收集官兵意见建议并列出台账，在机关周交班会上集中研究改进措施，指定专人负责、明确解决时限。

翻开《”一站式”服务大厅服务登记簿》，记者看到，自服务大厅投入使用以来，该旅已累计为官兵办理家属随军、转诊就医、证件补办等事项数百件。

机关倾心服务，官兵聚力打赢。前不久，该旅组织建制连考核，官兵斗志昂扬、热情高涨，多个课目成绩取得突破，部队战斗力水平进一步提升。

采访手记

把问题当考题

■张磊峰

第 76 集团军某旅”一站式”服务大厅由”冷”到”热”的转变，折射出做好为兵服务工作的”解题思路”：机关服务基层从来不是一次性、一阵子，而是需要在持续解决官兵”急难愁盼”中，让服务始终处于”在线”状态。

当官兵抱怨办事耗时费力，该旅党委把”排队比办事时间长”“流程太复杂”这些难题和需求记在本上、放在心上。服务大厅的”遇冷”与”回暖”让我们看到，机关服务基层必须俯下身子、倾听兵声，只有带着”把问题当考题”的诚恳、把官兵”呼声”当”哨声”的热忱，才能真正把为兵服务工作做到官兵心坎上。

该旅服务大厅”冷”与”热”的背后，蕴含着一个朴素道理：为兵服务从不是冰冷的流程，而是带着温度的接力跑。机关干部从”坐办公室”到”跑服务链”，那些”多走的一步路”“多想的一个细节”，才是为兵服务的”真义”。

有人说，服务基层，一头连着官兵”大事小情”，一头连着部队战斗力。当为兵服务的触角越来越细，我们就会发现，服务的暖心、用心不仅体现在官兵的笑脸上，更蕴藏在战斗力拔节的声音里。

Google Translation

Behind the Change of Service Hall From “Cold” to “Hot”, It Is to Serve Soldiers More Warmly and Attentively

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Yunqiao Sun Chen Zhang Leifeng Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-19

The service hall has changed from “cold” to “hot”

——An experience of the 76th Group Army’s brigade improving its work style and exploring and improving the “one-stop” service

■ Wang Yunqiao Sun Chen PLA Daily reporter Zhang Leifeng

Recently, Yang Shuoshuo, a clerk of the third battalion of a brigade of the 76th Group Army, came to the "one-stop" service hall of the department to apply for vehicle support equipment. After filling out and submitting the "Grassroots Equipment Application Form", he went to the warehouse to collect the required materials.

"You only need to go to the department once and fill out a form to handle the business, which is convenient and efficient." Speaking of the new changes in the department's service to the grassroots, Yang Shuoshuo praised.

Previously, the brigade organized a grassroots forum for the department, and some officers and men reported that they usually went to the department to handle business, often because of cumbersome procedures and unfamiliar procedures, and needed to go back and forth many times, which was time-consuming and laborious. After in-depth research, the brigade's Party Committee decided to rely on the newly built "one-stop" service hall to optimize the business processing process, improve the quality and efficiency of services for soldiers, and avoid grassroots officers and men from running back and forth to the department to handle affairs.

"What are the conditions for applying for the judicial examination?" "What procedures are required for children to transfer schools?"... After the "one-stop" service hall was put into use, it was once welcomed by officers and men, but it soon became "cold". It turned out that due to the weak backbone and the diverse business content, the service hall initially opened only two windows. Sometimes, in order to facilitate the centralized management of the department, many businesses were concentrated on Fridays. Officers and men who came to handle affairs often lined up in front of the window. Over time, in order to reduce waiting time, officers and men ran between various business departments, and handling business returned to the "old way".

Not long after, the brigade held another grassroots meeting of the department, and officers and men talked about their feelings. "Rest time is tight, and it takes a long time just to queue up in the service hall." "Instead of 'queuing for 2 hours and doing things for 5 minutes', it is better to go directly to the office department to handle it."... After understanding the reasons why the service hall was "unpopular", the brigade headquarters immediately made rectifications. They adjusted the number of windows, service content, and business handling time, and appropriately increased the number of service windows according to the opinions and suggestions of officers and men; refined the window duty plan to ensure that the normal work of the office and the service for soldiers were not hindered; produced the "One-stop" Service Hall Service Guide and distributed it to the grassroots level to further optimize the service process and shorten the service time; opened an online business handling and declaration channel on the Strong Army Network at the same time, and officers and men can flexibly choose according to actual conditions; according to the division of business, extend the service time of windows with large business volume... After a set of "combination punches", the waiting time of officers and men who come to do things is greatly shortened, and their satisfaction and sense of gain continue to rise.

As soon as the optimized and upgraded service hall appeared, it once again became the "focus" of the entire brigade. The reporter walked into the service hall and saw the big words "Grassroots first, soldiers first" that attracted attention. The service hall is divided into three areas from west to east: business processing, policy consultation and hotline complaints. It has business windows such as training management and financial settlement. The duty officers and public service personnel are providing "one-to-one" services at the window, patiently and carefully answering questions raised by officers and men.

In front of the business window, Wu Qun, a corporal of a certain battalion who urgently needed to go through referral procedures due to training injuries, filled out and submitted the "Information Registration Form for the Injured and Sick". The duty officer quickly contacted the brigade health department. The health department staff immediately reported Wu Qun's injuries to the superior hospital and issued a referral form for him. Soon, Wu Qun completed the procedures for the injured and sick to see a doctor in another place. Not only that, the service hall staff filled out the medical approval form for him according to Wu Qun's subsequent medical needs outside the barracks.

"After we accept the soldiers' demands, we handle them on the spot if we can; if we need assistance from other departments, we handle them within 1 to 2 working days in principle. Soldiers only need to fill out a business application form, and the remaining procedures are handed over to the internal circulation of the department." Li Peng, an officer of the brigade's human resources department, told reporters that in recent times, they have established mechanisms such as "first-question responsibility system", "full-process responsibility system" and "time-limit completion system" for matters that are difficult to handle, have a long cycle and complex processes. The department tracks and inquires about the results throughout the process to ensure that the matters handled by the soldiers are implemented. At the same time, they also regularly collect opinions and suggestions from soldiers and list them in the ledger, concentrate on studying improvement measures at the weekly handover meeting of the department, designate specific people to be responsible and clarify the time limit for resolution.

Opening the "One-stop" Service Hall Service Registration Book, the reporter saw that since the service hall was put into use, the brigade has handled hundreds of matters for soldiers, such as family members accompanying the army, referral for medical treatment, and reissue of certificates.

The department is dedicated to service, and the soldiers are focused on winning. Not long ago, the brigade organized an assessment of its established companies. The officers and men were full of fighting spirit and enthusiasm, and achieved breakthroughs in multiple subjects, further improving the combat effectiveness of the troops.

Interview notes

Treat problems as test questions

■ Zhang Leifeng

The transformation of the "one-stop" service hall of a brigade of the 76th Group Army from "cold" to "hot" reflects the "problem-solving ideas" for serving soldiers: the service of the organs to the grassroots is never a one-time or a while, but it is necessary to keep the service "online" in the continuous solution of the "urgent, difficult, and anxious" of the officers and men.

When the officers and men complained that it was time-consuming and laborious to handle affairs, the brigade Party Committee wrote down these problems and needs such as "the queue is longer than the handling time" and "the process is too complicated" in the notebook and kept them in mind. The "cold" and "warming" of the service hall show us that the organs must bend down and listen to the voices of the soldiers when serving the grassroots. Only with the sincerity of "treating problems as test questions" and the enthusiasm of "the voices" of the officers and men as "whistles" can the service work for the soldiers be truly done to the hearts of the officers and men.

Behind the "cold" and "hot" service hall of the brigade, there is a simple truth: serving soldiers is never a cold process, but a relay race with warmth. From "sitting in the office" to "running the service chain", the "one more step" and "one more detail" of the cadres in the organs are the "true meaning" of serving soldiers.

Some people say that serving the grassroots is connected to the "big and small things" of officers and men on one end, and the combat effectiveness of the troops on the other. When the tentacles of serving soldiers become thinner and thinner, we will find that the warmth and dedication of the service are not only reflected in the smiling faces of officers and men, but also hidden in the sound of the growing combat effectiveness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/nbzq/16387097.html

南部战区陆军某部用科技手段提升油料管理保障能力

来源：解放军报 作者：陈剑　陈典宏 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-05-20

南部战区陆军某部用科技手段提升油料管理保障能力——

让"战场血液"高效涌流

■陈　剑　解放军报记者　陈典宏

"系统信息显示，1号点位油气浓度升高，可能发生泄漏，迅速前出处置……"

初夏时节，云岭深处，南部战区陆军某部组织的一场油料保障特情处置训练火热展开。接到报告后，应急分队立即出动，迅速查明泄漏点，对受损零部件进行更换。

"我们利用科技手段，推动油料管理保障从'人工管控'向'数智管控'转变，极大提升了保障能力。"该部领导告诉记者。

该部驻扎在南方山区，闷热潮湿的气候导致设备故障频发，传统人工巡检的油料管理方式，存在效率低、耗时多等问题。近几年，随着实战化保障任务日益增多，该部保障效率偏低的不足日趋凸显。

“为此，我们大力推动油料管理保障工作向数字化转型，对传统油库和管线进行了现代化改造升级，使之具备实时感知、自动控制和智能安防等功能。”该部领导说。

不久前，该部组织的一次应急处突训练中，应急分队值班员王鑫收到值勤点位”不明身份人员擅闯油库”的报告后，迅速组织官兵赶赴现场将其控制。

“智能化安防系统就像’千里眼”顺风耳’，官兵足不出户即可实时掌握各库区动态。”该部领导介绍，库区安装边界报警系统和”智能围墙”后，一有可疑人员靠近即可自动发出警告，有效提高了应急处突反应速度。

有一次，下士保管员卢秋值班时，从监测系统中发现一个储油罐液位异常，立即向应急分队值班员报告情况。应急分队官兵闻令而动，立即赶往该储油罐所在库区进行科学处置，确保了油料安全。

该部领导介绍，近年来，他们结合任务实际和保障对象需求，持续对油料智能化管理系统进行升级改造，不断完善各项数据库，推动油料管理保障从”经验型”向”精准化”转变。

记者在该部控制室看到，工程师李亮正利用该系统核算上个月的油料发放情况。电子屏幕上，上个月的一次次发油时间、数量以及目前油料库存量等信息一目了然。

“油料被称为现代战争的’战场血液’。只有油料保障高效充足，飞机战车等装备才能动若风发。”该部领导说，”油料保障不断向信息化、智能化方向转型升级，如同为部队战斗力建设按下’加速键’。”

Google Translation

A Certain Unit of the Army in the Southern Theater Command Uses Scientific and Technological Means To Improve Its Fuel Management and Support Capabilities

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Jian Chen Dianhong Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-05-20

A certain unit of the army in the Southern Theater Command uses scientific and technological means to improve its fuel management and support capabilities——

Let the “blood of the battlefield” flow efficiently

■ Chen Jian PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

“System information shows that the oil and gas concentration at point 1 has increased, and a leak may occur. Move forward quickly to deal with it...”

In early summer, deep in the Yunling Mountains [Yunnan Province], a special situation handling training for fuel support organized by a certain unit of the army in the Southern Theater Command was launched. After receiving the report, the emergency team immediately went out to quickly identify the leak point and replace the damaged parts.

“We use scientific and technological means to promote the transformation of fuel management and support from “manual control” to “digital control”, which greatly improves the support capabilities.” The leader of the unit told reporters.

The unit is stationed in the southern mountainous area. The hot and humid climate leads to frequent equipment failures. The traditional manual inspection fuel management method has problems such as low efficiency and time consumption. In recent years, with the increasing number of combat support tasks, the low support efficiency of the department has become increasingly prominent.

“To this end, we have vigorously promoted the digital transformation of oil management and support work, and modernized and upgraded traditional oil depots and pipelines to enable them to have real-time perception, automatic control and intelligent security functions.” The leader of the department said.

Not long ago, during an emergency response training organized by the department, Wang Xin, the duty officer of the emergency team, received a report from the duty point that “unidentified personnel trespassed into the oil depot” and quickly organized officers and men to rush to the scene to control them.

“The intelligent security system is like a ‘clairvoyance’ and a ‘wind-hearing’. Officers and men can grasp the dynamics of each depot area in real time without leaving their homes.” The leader of the department introduced that after the boundary alarm system and the “intelligent fence” were installed in the depot area, a warning could be automatically issued as soon as a suspicious person approached, which effectively improved the response speed of emergency response.

Once, when Corporal custodian Lu Qiu was on duty, he found an abnormal level of an oil tank from the monitoring system and immediately reported the situation to the duty officer of the emergency team. Upon hearing the order, the officers and men of the emergency team immediately rushed to the storage area where the oil tank was located to conduct scientific disposal and ensure the safety of the oil.

The leaders of the department introduced that in recent years, they have continuously upgraded and transformed the intelligent management system of oil in combination with the actual tasks and the needs of the guaranteed objects, continuously improved various databases, and promoted the transformation of oil management and guarantee from “experience-based” to “precision”.

The reporter saw in the control room of the department that engineer Li Liang was using the system to calculate the oil distribution situation last month. On the electronic screen, the time and quantity of oil distribution last month and the current oil inventory are clearly visible.

“Oil is called the ‘battlefield blood’ of modern warfare. Only when the oil guarantee is efficient and sufficient, can aircraft, combat vehicles and other equipment move like the wind.” The leader of the department said, “Oil guarantee is constantly transforming and upgrading in the direction of informatization and intelligence, just like pressing the ‘accelerator’ for the construction of the combat effectiveness of the troops.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387274.html

陆军某旅一连党支部：勇当转型路上“火车头”

来源：解放军报 作者：王杨恒欹 向黎鸣 廖晓彬 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-05-21

面对缺少技术骨干等重重困难，新调整组建的陆军某旅一连党支部——

勇当转型路上”火车头”

■王杨恒欹 解放军报记者 向黎鸣 特约记者 廖晓彬

初夏，闽南山地，陆军某旅一连接令迅速机动至预定地域，展开一场实战化对抗训练。

构建链路、处理信息、核校数据……官兵在强电磁干扰下顺利完成任务，创下新装备列装以来最快火力反应纪录。让记者感到意外的是，该连调整组建仅有两年时间。



该连开展实弹射击训练。吴昌盛 摄

“调整组建以来，连队半数以上官兵立功受奖，前不久旅队组织比武，连队还包揽了专业前三名。”谈及转型以来取得的成绩，该连熊连长如数家珍，”转型路上，连队面临各种各样的困难，党支部始终充当凝心聚力的’火车头’，带领官兵直面挑战、奋斗拼搏。”

记者翻开该连党支部会议记录本看到，从”研究装备参数”到”创新战法打法”，从”观点碰撞”到”协同攻坚”，一条”以战领建、以战促建”的抓建思路清晰可见。

回忆连队刚调整组建时面临的困难，熊连长记忆犹新，”当时，全连三分之一是新兵，专业技术骨干’断层断代’……如何填补人才缺口，成为摆在党支部面前的一大难题。”

不止于此，连队调整组建不久，又恰逢某型新装备列装该连。面对新装备操作手册上密密麻麻的说明，不仅新兵及新转专业官兵难以掌握，为数不多的技术骨干们也眉头紧锁，一时无从下手……那段时间，战士缺乏信心，干部底气不足，官兵干事创业的热情低落。

新装备列装新连队，新连队面临新难题。连队党支部一班人在第一次支委会上达成共识——要想在转型中开新局，就必须发挥基层党组织战斗堡垒作用，以新装备列装为突破口，把官兵一心谋打赢的战斗气魄和责任担当激发出来。

火车跑得快，全靠车头带。随后，连队支委身先士卒，带领技术骨干从基础专业理论学起，逐条梳理装备操作技巧，并根据官兵考核成绩，灵活调整连队专业训练计划。

从弹药装填到通联组网，军士支委、一级上士郑志鹏主动请缨，带领技术骨干逐个课目攻关、逐个环节打磨；军士支委、炮长徐锡文针对弹药装填速度慢的问题，带领全班刻苦钻研，将弹药装填速度提升50%；党员骨干、三级军士长卢凯楠专业基础过硬、组训经验丰富，他主动申请担任新兵教练员，将自己总结的训练心得分享给新战友……

连队结合官兵专业特长和任务需要，为每名官兵量身定制”成长路线图”，将官兵个人成长与连队发展紧密结合起来。为帮助官兵夯实专业能力基础，连队还建立模拟训练专修室，邀请友邻单位专业骨干、院校专家、装备厂家技术人员来队”传经送宝”，帮助大家掌握更多解决问题的思路对策。

在党支部不懈努力下，连队人才缺失问题得到有效解决，官兵干事创业热情高涨。然而，由于连队官兵从不同单位转隶而来，在训练方法、生活习惯等方面存在差异，合编未合心的问题依然存在。

二级上士洪志国比武经验丰富，中士耿江涛专业技能过硬，两人同为连队教练员，在制订连队训练计划时，常因训练重点不同而出现分歧：洪志国主张要打好基础，将精力主要放在单兵专业训练上；耿江涛则认为应加强班组协同训练，提升人员配合默契度。

那段时间，恰逢旅队组织比武考核，连队党支部以此为契机，开展”以连为家、勠力同心”官兵恳谈会，引导官兵齐心协力拼搏奋斗，共同书写连队荣光。凝聚官兵思想共识后，连队党支部希望洪志国和耿江涛发挥各自特长，决定由他们两人共同负责比武考核的准备工作。

在共同目标牵引下，两名昔日互相不服气的专业尖子携手制订训练计划、共同调整训练进度，带领官兵全身心投入比武考核准备工作。功夫不负有心人，连队最终在比武考核中取得优异成绩。同年，洪志国荣立三等功，耿江涛获评”四有”优秀士兵。这次经历不仅化解了两名专业尖子之间的隔阂，也让全连官兵深刻认识到凝聚力的重要性。

不久后，连队接令参加首场新装备实弹演训。在党支部带领下，连队官兵叫响”争头功、当标兵”口号，自觉拧成一股绳，白天扎在训练场练协同，晚上钻进学习室研战法。演训

当天，随着熊连长下达发射口令，刹那间大地震颤，一发发火箭弹呼啸出膛。”目标被成功摧毁！”听到电台里传来的通报，全连官兵欢欣鼓舞。

调整组建以来，在党支部带领下，该连基层建设水平稳步提升，官兵在一次次任务磨砺中淬火成钢，连队战斗力大幅提升。前不久，该连因战备工作出色，被战区陆军表彰为”练兵备战先进单位”。

短评

把战斗堡垒建坚强

■徐永庆

习主席在中央军委基层建设会议上强调，要”充分发挥基层党组织战斗堡垒作用”。基层建设要进步，关键在于党支部，必须着力强化战斗堡垒的战斗性。

党支部是实现党对军队绝对领导、团结巩固部队和完成各项任务的战斗堡垒。面对转隶官兵磨合难、连队专业人才严重缺失、新装备亟待形成战斗力等挑战，陆军某旅一连党支部客观分析问题，主动强化战斗堡垒的战斗性，蹚出了一条”合编合心合力”的基层建设之路，充分诠释了基层党组织战斗堡垒作用和党员先锋模范作用的实践价值。

基层工作千头万绪，无论是官兵思想作风还是部队军事训练，无论是连队正规化管理还是党支部自身建设，矛盾问题不可避免。作为强军事业的根基，基层党组织身处工作落实末端、备战打仗一线，党支部的战斗性就体现在解决一个个矛盾问题、推动部队全面进步上。强军新征程上，每个基层党组织都要持之以恒打基础、靶向发力补短板，将自己锻造为坚强的战斗堡垒，团结带领官兵克服困难挑战，不断从胜利走向新的胜利。

Google Translation

The Party Branch of the First Company of a Certain Army Brigade: Bravely Become the “Locomotive” on the Road of Transformation

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Yanghengqi Xiang Liming Liao Xiaobin Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-05-21

Faced with many difficulties such as the lack of technical backbones, the newly adjusted and established Party Branch of the First Company of a Certain Army Brigade——

Bravely Become the “Locomotive” on the Road of Transformation

■ Wang Yanghengqi PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin

In early summer, in the mountains of southern Fujian, the first company of a certain army brigade received an order to quickly maneuver to the designated area and launched a practical confrontation training.

Building links, processing information, verifying data... The officers and men successfully completed the task under strong electromagnetic interference, setting the fastest firepower response record since the new equipment was equipped. What surprised the reporter was that the company was adjusted and established only two years ago.

The company conducted live-fire shooting training. Photo by Wu Changsheng

“Since the adjustment and establishment, more than half of the officers and men of the company have made meritorious service and received awards. Not long ago, the brigade organized a competition, and the company also won the top three in the profession.” Speaking of the achievements made since the transformation, the company commander Xiong listed them all, “On the road to transformation, the company faced various difficulties, and the Party Branch has always acted as a ‘locomotive’ to gather strength and lead the officers and men to face challenges and fight hard.”

The reporter opened the meeting record book of the Party Branch of the company and saw that from “studying equipment parameters” to “innovating tactics and fighting methods”, from “collision of views” to “cooperative attack”, a “leading construction with war and promoting construction with war” approach is clearly visible.

Recalling the difficulties faced by the company when it was just adjusted and established, Captain Xiong still remembers it clearly, “At that time, one-third of the company were new recruits, and the professional and technical backbones were ‘broken’... How to fill the talent gap has become a major problem facing the Party Branch.”

Not only that, not long after the company was adjusted and established, but a new type of equipment was also installed in the company. Faced with the dense instructions in the new equipment operation manual, not only the new recruits and the newly transferred officers and men found it difficult to master, but also the few technical backbones frowned and had no idea where to start... During that period, the soldiers lacked confidence, the cadres were not confident, and the officers and men were not enthusiastic about doing things and starting businesses.

The new equipment was assigned in the new company, and the new company faced new problems. The company Party Branch reached a consensus at the first Branch Committee meeting - if you want to open a new situation in the transformation, you must give full play to the role of the grassroots party organization as a fighting fortress, use the new equipment as a breakthrough, and stimulate the fighting spirit and responsibility of the officers and men who are determined to win.

The train runs fast, all thanks to the locomotive. Afterwards, the company Branch Committee took the lead and led the technical backbones to learn from the basic professional theory, sort out the equipment operation skills one by one, and flexibly adjust the company’s professional training plan according to the officers and men’ assessment results.

From ammunition loading to communication networking, the sergeant Branch Committee member and first-class sergeant Zheng Zhipeng took the initiative to lead the technical backbone to tackle each subject and polish each link; the sergeant Branch Committee member and gunner Xu Xiwen led the whole class to study hard to improve the ammunition loading speed by 50%; the party member and third-class sergeant Lu Kainan has a solid professional foundation and rich training experience. He took the initiative to apply to be a recruit coach and share his training experience with new comrades...

The company combines the professional expertise and mission needs of officers and men to tailor a "growth roadmap" for each officer and soldier, and closely combines the personal growth of officers and men with the development of the company. In order to help officers and men consolidate their professional ability foundation, the company also established a simulation training room and invited professional backbones of friendly units, college experts, and technical personnel of equipment manufacturers to the team to "pass on the knowledge and treasures" to help everyone master more ideas and countermeasures to solve problems.

With the unremitting efforts of the Party Branch, the problem of talent shortage in the company has been effectively solved, and the enthusiasm of officers and men to do things and start businesses is high. However, since the officers and men of the company were transferred from different units, there were differences in training methods and living habits, and the problem of unharmonious integration still existed.

Second Sergeant Hong Zhiguo had rich experience in competitions, and Sergeant Geng Jiangtao had strong professional skills. Both of them were company coaches. When formulating the company training plan, they often disagreed due to different training focuses: Hong Zhiguo advocated laying a solid foundation and focusing on individual professional training; Geng Jiangtao believed that team coordination training should be strengthened to improve the tacit understanding of personnel.

During that period, the brigade organized a competition assessment. The company Party Branch took this as an opportunity to hold a "Take the company as home, work together" officers and men' meeting to guide the officers and men to work together and strive to write the glory of the company. After gathering the ideological consensus of the officers and men, the company Party Branch hoped that Hong Zhiguo and Geng Jiangtao would give full play to their respective strengths and decided that they would be jointly responsible for the preparations for the competition assessment.

Driven by a common goal, the two former top professionals who were dissatisfied with each other worked together to develop training plans, adjust the training progress, and lead the officers and men to devote themselves to the preparation for the competition. Hard work pays off, and the company finally achieved excellent results in the competition. In the same year, Hong Zhiguo was awarded the third-class merit, and Geng Jiangtao was awarded the "four-have" excellent soldier. This experience not only resolved the gap between the two top professionals, but also made the officers and men of the whole company deeply aware of the importance of cohesion.

Soon after, the company received an order to participate in the first live-fire exercise with new equipment. Under the leadership of the Party Branch, the officers and men of the company shouted the slogan of "Strive for the first merit and be a model soldier", consciously twisted into a rope, practiced coordination in the training ground during the day, and went into the study room at night to study tactics. On the day of the exercise, as Captain Xiong issued the launch command, the earth trembled in an instant, and rockets roared out of the barrel. "The target was successfully destroyed!" Hearing the report from the radio, the officers and men of the whole company were excited.

Since the adjustment and establishment, under the leadership of the Party Branch, the company's grassroots construction level has steadily improved, and the officers and men have been tempered into steel in the tempering of tasks, and the company's combat effectiveness has been greatly improved. Not long ago, the company was commended by the theater army as an "advanced unit for training and preparation" for its outstanding combat readiness work.

Short comment

Build a strong battle fortress

■Xu Yongqing

President Xi emphasized at the Central Military Commission's grassroots construction meeting that we must "give full play to the role of grassroots party organizations as a battle fortress." The key to progress in grassroots construction lies in the Party Branch, and we must focus on strengthening the combat effectiveness of the battle fortress.

The Party Branch is a battle fortress for realizing the party's absolute leadership over the army, uniting and consolidating the troops, and completing various tasks. Faced with challenges such as the difficulty of transferring officers and men to run-in, the serious lack of professional talents in the company, and the urgent need for new equipment to form combat effectiveness, the Party Branch of the first company of a certain army brigade objectively analyzed the problems, took the initiative to strengthen the combat effectiveness of the battle fortress, and blazed a path of grassroots construction of "joint organization, heart, and strength", fully interpreting the practical value of the role of grassroots party organizations as a battle fortress and the role of party members as pioneers and models.

Grassroots work is complicated, whether it is the ideological style of officers and men or the military training of the troops, whether it is the regular management of the company or the self-construction of the Party Branch, contradictions and problems are inevitable. As the foundation of the cause of strengthening the army, the grassroots party organizations are at the end of the implementation of work and the front line of preparing for war. The combat effectiveness of the Party Branch is reflected in solving contradictions and promoting the overall progress of the troops. On the new journey of strengthening the army, each grassroots party organization must persevere in laying the foundation, targeting efforts to make up for shortcomings, forging itself into a strong

battle fortress, uniting and leading officers and men to overcome difficulties and challenges, and constantly moving from victory to new victory.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387276.html

从渴望成为飞行员到转任空中机械师，他努力坚持延续梦想

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没有如愿成为飞行员，陆军某旅干部丁世成经过艰苦努力成功转任空中机械师——

换条”赛道”，重返蓝天

■李建亮　吕国贤　解放军报特约通讯员　石芝鹏



丁世成在做飞行训练前准备工作。周泽来摄

清晨，阳光铺满整个机场，跑道上的直升机被勾勒出道道金边。

一架战机旁，陆军某旅空中机械师丁世成，手持工具，神情专注，从机头到机尾仔细检查，不放过任何一个细节。

“登机！”机长指令传来，丁世成深吸一口气，快步进入机舱就位。

随后，直升机盘旋而起，机舱微微震颤，丁世成心跳加速，内心既紧张又兴奋。

对丁世成来说，这一天非比寻常——这是他成为空中机械师后的首次飞行，也是他时隔 6 年重返蓝天。

2016 年 8 月，一纸招飞入伍通知书送到丁世成家里。那时候，丁世成暗下决心：一定要成为一名优秀的直升机飞行员。

想要飞上蓝天，必须闯过一道又一道难关。丁世成深信，做难事必有所得。在航校学习的前几年，他争分夺秒地淬炼自己。终于，2019 年 4 月，他迎来了期待已久的首飞。

加油门，拉动操纵杆，起飞……在发动机的轰鸣声中，丁世成驾驶战机升空，顺利完成第一次实装飞行训练。

那时的丁世成，对成为一名合格飞行员充满了信心。然而，在飞了几个架次后，经过专业鉴定，他被认为不太适合驾驶战机。

飞行生涯刚起步，就被按下了”暂停键”，从不言败的丁世成，攥着停飞通知书，眼眶红了。那天晚上，他无法入睡，反复问自己：”难道就这样告别蓝天了吗？”

接下来几天，丁世成像霜打的茄子，干啥都提不起劲儿。父亲得知情况后，打来电话劝慰：”儿子啊，一时的挫折不算啥。你不光是学生，更是军人，得服从命令。组织需要你干啥你就干啥。别灰心，往前看！”

一位飞行教员也留意到丁世成情绪低落：”驾驶不了战机翱翔蓝天，那就保障战鹰高飞远航。”他建议丁世成停飞后，先转为地面人员保障飞行，再努力”改空”重返蓝天。

所谓”改空”，是指地面保障人员通过培训考核转为空勤保障人员，跟随战机升空执行战备训练任务。

“换一条’赛道’，也能重返蓝天。”飞行教员的话，如同黑暗中点亮的一道光，让丁世成重新振作起来，他主动申请转入机械维修专业继续学习。两年后，丁世成以全优成绩毕业，成为陆军某旅一名地面机械师。

面对新岗位新挑战，丁世成更加努力提高自己——为了尽快摸透装备，他整天泡在外场，追着老骨干请教问题；争分夺秒学结构、练实操，抓紧时间背记专业数据……10 多本教材，被他翻得卷了边；故障案例分析，他光是笔记就写了 3 大本。经过勤学苦练，丁世成专业能力明显提升，愈发适应地面机械师的角色。

“我是在为将来’改空’作准备。”丁世成心中对于重返蓝天的渴望依旧强烈，尤其每次训练进场保障，看着战友们一次次驾机升空，他浑身充满力量。

然而，”改空”并不容易，首先要参加军队院校组织的空中机械师培训，取得必备条件，同时还须满足机务岗位任职 3 年以上、专业素质过硬等基本要求，之后才能参加单位组织的”改空”考核。

于是，丁世成一边努力做好地面保障工作，积攒经验、提高能力，一边等待实现梦想的机会到来。

前年初，旅里通知营连上报”改空”培训人员名单。此时已经在地面机械师岗位工作两年的丁世成，立即向组织提交了申请。

丁世成早已算好了”时间账”：培训定在第三季度，为期两个月，自己满足任职时间要求还有一年，等培训结束回到单位，还能有充足时间准备”改空”考核。

事情的发展正如丁世成的期待，凭借优秀的表现和过硬的实力，他争取到了培训机会。

结束院校培训回到连队，丁世成马不停蹄进入备考状态。那些日子里，他像上紧了发条，除了完成日常工作任务，抓紧一切空余时间学专业、练实操。连队专门安排经验丰富的机械师，对他进行一对一帮带。

实现梦想的过程不可能一帆风顺。准备”改空”考核过程中，丁世成萌生过放弃的念头，因为考核内容难度大、结果充满了未知，但是一想到组织的支持、领导的关心、家人的期盼，他还是选择坚持到底。

一次排除故障考核，丁世成的成绩不理想。短暂的失落过后，他想到一个办法：接下来的半个多月，每天让战友随机设置复杂故障，倒逼自己在规定时限内排除。此招果然管用，等到下一次考核，他以最快速度完成了故障的检测、排除，令人刮目相看。

靠着这样的执着和韧劲，去年底，丁世成以优异成绩通过了理论、实操、体检等数十项严格考核，拿到了成为空中机械师的”准入证”。任职命令宣布那一刻，他既激动又欣慰，激动的是自己能够继续逐梦蓝天，欣慰的是没有辜负坚持多年的梦想。

“高度稳定，速度正常，注意侧风。”前不久，丁世成跟机保障野外起降训练。他一边紧盯数据变化，一边及时通报情况，在与飞行员默契配合中，圆满完成了训练任务。

虽然转为空中机械师还不到半年，但丁世成已经十分成熟老练。”人生没有白走的路，每一步都算数。”他说，”过往的飞行经历，让我更了解战机，更熟悉训练要求，更懂得飞行员需要什么。”

如今的丁世成，十分珍惜拥有的一切。尽管每次升空训练，他都坐在飞行员旁边，但一点不影响他融入战机、守护蓝天。

编辑感言

梦想不坠，仍可飞翔

■胡　璞

每个人都有梦想，也都渴望实现梦想。如何才能实现梦想？有人说，靠坚持。坚持，说起来容易做起来难。尤其在遇到挫折而看不到实现可能时，是继续坚持还是就此放弃？陆军某旅空中机械师丁世成用自己的经历给出了另一种答案：梦想不坠，仍可飞翔。

丁世成曾经一心渴望成为优秀飞行员逐梦蓝天。然而梦想刚刚启航，他就被告知不能再继续飞行生涯了，可以想见，他当时是多么失落和茫然。好在这时，他得知还有另一种方式，

能够延续自己的梦想，那就是先成为地面机械师，再通过”改空”考核成为空中机械师，跟机保障飞行。

当”梦想之门”再次打开，虽然未来结果尚不确定，丁世成还是毫不犹豫地踏上了这条有些曲折的奋进之路。最终，经过 6 年的刻苦努力和耐心坚持，他终于重返蓝天。

设身处地想一下，如果我们遇到同样的情况，会如何选择？可能会将曾经的梦想埋藏在内心最深处不再触碰，也可能因为受到打击而一蹶不振。此前同一些基层干部交流时，编者就听到过类似的情况。不可否认的是，”轻言放弃”正在一些年轻官兵身上发生着。有时，一个小小的挫折或者暂时看不到实现的希望，就会让他们放弃了目标或梦想。而这样做的结果，往往会影响个人工作训练状态、阻碍成长进步，进而可能影响单位的士气和全面建设发展。

在实现梦想过程中，我们难免会遭遇困难，有时也可能会走一些弯路。这些都可以看作是一种考验，有的人会被失败击垮，于是就此放弃；有的人选择坚持，勇毅向前。而后者，只要能够经受住时间和实践的考验，最终就会实现梦想。

坚持梦想不是盲目的。当明确知道一条路走不通时，就要清醒而理智地寻找其他可能的实现方式。虽然新的选择不一定成功，但也不用惧怕失败。就像丁世成一样，即使没能成为空中机械师，他在备考过程中积累的专业知识和能力，也会让他成为一名优秀的地面机械师。只要始终朝着心中的梦想不懈奋进，不管最终结果如何，向前迈出的每一步都有意义、都有收获，也必将把我们的人生引向更出彩的明天。

Google Translation

From the Desire to Become a Pilot to the Transfer to a Chief Aircraft Mechanic, He Worked Hard to Continue His Dream

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Jianliang, Lv Guoxian, Shi Zhipeng Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-05-21

Ding Shicheng, a cadre of a certain army brigade, did not become a pilot as he wished. After hard work, he successfully transferred to a chief aircraft mechanic——

Change the “track” and return to the blue sky

■ Li Jianliang, Lv Guoxian, special correspondent of the PLA Daily, Shi Zhipeng

Ding Shicheng is preparing for flight training. Photo by Zhou Zelai

In the early morning, the sun covered the entire airport, and the helicopters on the runway were outlined with golden edges.

Next to a combat aircraft, Ding Shicheng, a chief aircraft mechanic of a certain army brigade, held tools in his hands and looked focused. He carefully checked from the nose to the tail of the aircraft, not missing any details.

“Board the aircraft!” The captain’s order came, Ding Shicheng took a deep breath, and quickly entered the cabin to take his place.

Then, the helicopter circled up, the cabin trembled slightly, Ding Shicheng’s heartbeat accelerated, and he was nervous and excited.

For Ding Shicheng, this day was extraordinary - this was his first flight after becoming an aerial mechanic, and it was also his return to the blue sky after 6 years.

In August 2016, a notice of recruitment was sent to Ding Shicheng’s home. At that time, Ding Shicheng secretly made up his mind: he must become an excellent helicopter pilot.

If you want to fly into the blue sky, you must overcome one difficulty after another. Ding Shicheng firmly believes that doing difficult things will gain something. In the first few years of studying at the aviation school, he tempered himself every minute. Finally, in April 2019, he ushered in his long-awaited first flight.

Add gas, pull the joystick, take off... In the roar of the engine, Ding Shicheng took off in a combat aircraft and successfully completed the first actual flight training.

At that time, Ding Shicheng was full of confidence in becoming a qualified pilot. However, after flying several sorties, he was considered unsuitable for flying fighter planes after professional appraisal.

Ding Shicheng, who never gives up, was pressed the “pause button” just after his flying career began. Holding the suspension notice, his eyes were red. That night, he couldn’t sleep and kept asking himself: “Am I going to say goodbye to the blue sky like this?”

In the next few days, Ding Shicheng was like an eggplant hit by frost, and he couldn’t get motivated to do anything. After his father learned about the situation, he called to comfort him: “Son, temporary setbacks are nothing. You are not only a student, but also a soldier. You must obey orders. Do whatever the organization needs you to do. Don’t lose heart, look forward!”

A flight instructor also noticed that Ding Shicheng was in a low mood: “If you can’t fly a combat aircraft in the blue sky, then ensure that the war eagle flies high and far.” He suggested that Ding Shicheng should first transfer to ground personnel to ensure flight after the suspension, and then work hard to “change to air” to return to the blue sky.

The so-called “change to air” means that ground support personnel are transferred to air support personnel after training and assessment, and follow combat aircraft to take off to perform combat readiness training tasks.

“You can return to the blue sky even if you change your ‘track’.” The flight instructor’s words, like a ray of light in the darkness, cheered Ding Shicheng up again. He took the initiative to apply for transfer to the mechanical maintenance major to continue studying. Two years later, Ding Shicheng graduated with excellent grades and became a ground mechanic in a certain army brigade.

Facing new positions and new challenges, Ding Shicheng worked harder to improve himself - in order to get to know the equipment as quickly as possible, he stayed in the field all day, chasing old backbones to ask questions; racing against time to learn structure, practice practical operations, and memorize professional data... More than 10 textbooks were turned upside down by him; he wrote 3 large notebooks for fault case analysis. After hard work and practice, Ding Shicheng’s professional ability has significantly improved, and he has become more and more adapted to the role of a ground mechanic.

“I am preparing for the future ‘air change’.” Ding Shicheng’s desire to return to the blue sky is still strong, especially every time he trains to enter the field for support, watching his comrades take off again and again, he is full of strength.

However, it is not easy to “change to air”. First of all, you have to participate in the air mechanic training organized by the military academy and obtain the necessary conditions. At the same time, you must meet the basic requirements such as working in the maintenance position for more than 3 years and having strong professional qualities. Only then can you participate in the “change to air” assessment organized by the unit.

So, Ding Shicheng worked hard to do a good job in ground support, accumulate experience, and improve his abilities, while waiting for the opportunity to realize his dream.

At the beginning of the year before last, the brigade notified the battalion company to report the list of “change to air” training personnel. At this time, Ding Shicheng, who had been working as a ground mechanic for two years, immediately submitted an application to the organization.

Ding Shicheng had already calculated the “time account”: the training was scheduled for the third quarter for two months, and he still had one year to meet the tenure requirements. After the training, he returned to the unit and had enough time to prepare for the “change to air” assessment.

The development of things was just as Ding Shicheng expected. With his excellent performance and strong strength, he won the training opportunity.

After returning to the company after the academy training, Ding Shicheng immediately entered the state of preparation for the exam. In those days, he was like a wound-up spring. In addition to completing daily work tasks, he seized all his spare time to learn his major and practice practical operations. The company specially arranged experienced mechanics to help him one-on-one.

The process of realizing dreams cannot be smooth sailing. In the process of preparing for the “air reform” assessment, Ding Shicheng had the idea of giving up because the assessment content was

difficult and the results were full of unknowns, but when he thought of the support of the organization, the care of the leaders, and the expectations of his family, he chose to stick to it.

In a troubleshooting assessment, Ding Shicheng's results were not ideal. After a brief loss, he thought of a way: for the next half a month, let his comrades randomly set complex faults every day, forcing himself to eliminate them within the specified time limit. This trick really worked. By the next assessment, he completed the detection and elimination of faults at the fastest speed, which was impressive.

Relying on such persistence and tenacity, at the end of last year, Ding Shicheng passed dozens of rigorous assessments such as theory, practical operation, and physical examination with excellent results, and got the "admission certificate" to become an air mechanic. At the moment when the appointment order was announced, he was both excited and relieved. He was excited that he could continue to pursue his dream of the blue sky, and he was relieved that he did not live up to the dream he had persisted for many years.

"Altitude is stable, speed is normal, pay attention to the crosswind." Not long ago, Ding Shicheng followed the aircraft to ensure field take-off and landing training. While keeping a close eye on the data changes, he promptly reported the situation, and successfully completed the training task in tacit cooperation with the pilot.

Although it has been less than half a year since he became an air mechanic, Ding Shicheng is already very mature and sophisticated. "There is no such thing as a wasted journey in life, and every step counts." He said, "The past flight experience has made me better understand fighters, more familiar with training requirements, and more aware of what pilots need."

Today, Ding Shicheng cherishes everything he has. Although he sits next to the pilot every time he takes off for training, it does not affect his integration into fighters and protecting the blue sky.

Editor's Note

Dreams do not fall, they can still fly

■Hu Pu

Everyone has a dream and is eager to realize it. How can a dream be realized? Some people say that it depends on persistence. Persistence is easier said than done. Especially when encountering setbacks and not seeing the possibility of realization, should we continue to persevere or give up? Ding Shicheng, an air mechanic of a certain army brigade, gave another answer with his own experience: dreams do not fall, and they can still fly.

Ding Shicheng once longed to become an excellent pilot and pursue his dream of the blue sky. However, just as his dream had just started, he was told that he could no longer continue his flying career. It can be imagined how lost and confused he was at that time. Fortunately, at this time, he learned that there was another way to continue his dream, that is, to become a ground mechanic

first, and then pass the “air change” assessment to become an air mechanic, and follow the aircraft to ensure flight.

When the “door of dreams” opened again, although the future results were still uncertain, Ding Shicheng did not hesitate to embark on this somewhat tortuous road of progress. In the end, after 6 years of hard work and patient persistence, he finally returned to the blue sky.

Put yourself in their shoes, if we encounter the same situation, what would we choose? We may bury our former dreams in the deepest part of our hearts and never touch them again, or we may be devastated by the blow. When communicating with some grassroots cadres before, the editor has heard similar situations. It is undeniable that “giving up easily” is happening to some young officers and men. Sometimes, a small setback or the temporary lack of hope of realization will make them give up their goals or dreams. The result of doing so often affects the individual’s work training status, hinders growth and progress, and may affect the morale and overall construction and development of the unit.

In the process of realizing our dreams, we will inevitably encounter difficulties and sometimes take some detours. These can be regarded as a test. Some people will be defeated by failure and give up; some people choose to persist and move forward courageously. The latter, as long as they can withstand the test of time and practice, will eventually realize their dreams.

Persistence in dreams is not blind. When it is clear that one way is not feasible, we must soberly and rationally look for other possible ways to achieve it. Although new choices may not be successful, there is no need to be afraid of failure. Just like Ding Shicheng, even if he failed to become an air mechanic, the professional knowledge and abilities he accumulated during the preparation process would make him an excellent ground mechanic. As long as we keep working towards our dreams, no matter what the final result is, every step forward will be meaningful and rewarding, and will surely lead our lives to a more brilliant tomorrow.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387431.html

第 80 集团军某旅集中淬火锻造 “武教头”

来源：解放军报 作者：付君臣 王宏阳 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-05-22

第八十集团军某旅从严组织教练员集训——

集中淬火锻造”武教头”

■解放军报特约记者　付君臣　特约通讯员　王宏阳

“小幅摆动、仰头顶髋、积极拉臂……”近日，在第 80 集团军某旅组织的教练员集训中，二级上士刘振远详细讲解单杠卷身上的动作要领，随后一口气完成数十个标准动作。最终，因为教学严谨、动作规范，刘振远获得了集训教学组给出的高分成绩。

“火车跑得快，全靠车头带。促进官兵训练成绩提升，必须充分发挥教练员团队的’酵母’作用。”该旅领导介绍，此次全旅教练员集训，他们以新大纲为依据，设置教案编写、计划制订、现地授课等多项培训内容，旨在通过集中淬火，锻造一支训练强、教学精，综合素质过硬的”武教头”队伍。

为提高集训质量，该旅首先对参训”武教头”进行考核，根据考核结果分组施训。集训期间，教学组按照先法规理论后实际操作、先单兵课目后班组课目等方式授课，着力帮助基层”武教头”规范组训方法，提高发现问题、解决问题和灵活应变的能力。

“为顺利完成这项渡河工程保障任务，应采取哪些侦察手段……”训练场一角，舟桥分队排长宴荣华接受集训教学组随机抽点。面对一连串提问，宴荣华对答如流，赢得了考官的点赞。

“随机抽考贯穿全程是这次集训的一大特点。”集训教学组负责人赵树祥介绍，加速推进军事训练转型升级、全面提高练兵备战质效，离不开高素质的”武教头”队伍。此次集训，他们常态组织随机抽考，参训人员的抽考成绩将被记入个人集训档案，作为评优评先的重要依据，以此倒逼大家努力把本领练强，全面提高个人能力素质。

下士龙海飞擅长的是警卫勤务专业，随机抽考时却抽到了”对班组设卡课目进行示范教学”。经过前期的集训学习，龙海飞胸有成竹、应对自如，取得亮眼成绩。

集训结束后，参训人员就地展开复盘，从教学原理、动作要领、组训思路、训练方法等方面入手，认真总结经验、查找不足。任职时间不长的伪装分队排长刘新宇坦言：”这次集训让我学到了不少本领和招法，未来带领全排训练更有信心了。”

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 80th Group Army Concentrated on Quenching and Forging “Martial Arts Instructors”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Fu Junchen Wang Hongyang Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-05-22

A brigade of the 80th Group Army strictly organized the training of instructors--

Concentrated quenching and forging “martial arts instructors”

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Fu Junchen Special Correspondent Wang Hongyang

“Small swing, head up and hip, active arm pull...” Recently, in the instructor training organized by a brigade of the 80th Group Army, Sergeant Liu Zhenyuan explained in detail the key points of the horizontal bar roll-up, and then completed dozens of standard movements in one breath. In the end, because of the rigorous teaching and standardized movements, Liu Zhenyuan received a high score from the training teaching group.

“The train runs fast, all thanks to the locomotive. To promote the improvement of officers and men’ training results, the ‘yeast’ role of the instructor team must be fully utilized.” The brigade leaders introduced that this time, the brigade’s instructor training, based on the new syllabus, set up a number of training contents such as lesson plan writing, plan formulation, and on-site teaching, aiming to forge a team of “military instructors” with strong training, excellent teaching, and excellent comprehensive quality through concentrated quenching.

In order to improve the quality of the training, the brigade first assessed the participating “military instructors” and divided them into groups for training according to the assessment results. During the training, the teaching group taught in the way of first legal theory and then practical operation, first individual subjects and then team subjects, etc., focusing on helping the grassroots “military instructors” standardize the training methods and improve the ability to find problems, solve problems and respond flexibly.

“In order to successfully complete this river crossing project support task, what reconnaissance means should be adopted...” In a corner of the training ground, Yan Ronghua, the platoon leader of the pontoon bridge team, was randomly selected by the training teaching group. Faced with a series of questions, Yan Ronghua answered fluently and won the praise of the examiner.

“Random tests throughout the whole process are a major feature of this training camp.” Zhao Shuxiang, head of the training teaching group, introduced that accelerating the transformation and upgrading of military training and comprehensively improving the quality and efficiency of training and preparation for war cannot be separated from a high-quality “military instructor” team. In this training camp, they routinely organize random tests, and the test scores of the trainees will be recorded in the personal training files as an important basis for evaluation and selection, so as to force everyone to work hard to improve their skills and comprehensively improve their personal abilities and qualities.

Corporal Long Haifei is good at guard duty, but he was randomly selected to “demonstrate teaching of the checkpoint setting course for the team.” After the previous training and learning, Long Haifei was confident and responded with ease, and achieved outstanding results.

After the training camp, the trainees conducted a review on the spot, starting from the teaching principles, action essentials, training ideas, training methods, etc., and carefully summed up the experience and found deficiencies. Liu Xinyu, the platoon leader of the camouflage squad who has not been in office for a long time, said frankly: “This training camp has taught me a lot of skills and tactics, and I am more confident to lead the whole platoon in training in the future.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387427.html

第 81 集团军某旅三营九连续写“钢刀利刃”精神荣光

来源：解放军报 作者：于莹 刘敏 狄伯文 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-05-22

第八十一集团军某旅三营九连续写”钢刀利刃”精神荣光——

“铁血锋芒，永不卷刃”

■于莹 解放军报记者 刘敏 特约记者 狄伯文

单位名片

第81集团军某旅三营九连的前身是鲁西北地区的抗日游击队，后改编加入八路军129师抗日先遣纵队，成为晋冀鲁豫根据地重要的抗日力量。该连历经抗日战争、解放战争、抗美援朝战争，参加百团大战、渡江战役、挺进大别山等战役战斗260余次，被授予“团结巩固大功连”等荣誉称号，荣立集体一等功6次、二等功25次、三等功56次。2017年改革转隶后，该连成长为一支特别能吃苦、特别能战斗、特别能奉献的新域新质作战力量。

塞北腹地，月色掩映中，一场实战化训练正在紧张进行。

第 81 集团军某旅三营九连小队长亓飞，带领小队在山岭间与”敌”斗智斗勇，圆满完成任务。

返回营区，亓飞来到连队荣誉室，凝视一张张照片、一件件文物。穿越炮火硝烟，回望英雄足迹，对照先辈精神复盘找差距，是他一直以来的习惯。

亓飞手扶一个展柜，视线锁定在一把布满砍痕的大刀上——刀柄缠着粗布，刃口残留斑驳锈迹。

“这把大刀，是一位前辈在抗战年代使用过的，时光留下锈迹，但’钢刀利刃’精神永不褪色、流传至今。”亓飞说，”今天，我们苦练杀敌本领，就是为了传承血性荣光。”

亓飞指着一组黑白的战斗照片介绍说，随着抗日战争形势的变化，中央军委指示 129 师深入开展游击战争，该连前身部队随之进入中原大地。

几幅陈旧沧桑的黑白照片，勾勒出那段艰难的岁月——

长时间的敌后战斗和补给缺乏，战士们的军装磨破，手中武器只剩”汉阳造”，战斗艰难时只得用大刀、斧头保卫抗日根据地。卫河支队先后参加几十次战斗，官兵付出巨大牺牲，最终以”钢刀利刃”般的顽强毅力完成拔掉伪军据点等任务。

从战火纷飞的战场到和平年代的练兵场，变的是装备和环境，不变的是代代相传的铁血军魂。

2017 年，随着军队调整改革，连队由炮兵连转型为特战连。人员转隶重组中，一批新鲜血液融入这支英雄连队。然而，连队官兵阅历不同、专业不同，如何将新队伍锻造成一块”整钢”？

时任指导员孙宝超带队，从连史中寻找答案——走访中国人民革命军事博物馆、重回连队战斗遗址，一幕幕壮烈的场景浮现在眼前。

返回单位，孙宝超走进荣誉室，从连史故事中寻根破题，将所闻所感凝炼成一场场别开生面的主题教育课，激发官兵扎根基层、干事创业的内在动力，在新征程上续写”钢刀利刃”精神荣光。

“铁血锋芒，永不卷刃。”孙宝超告诉记者，在先辈战斗精神的激励下，官兵们对连队的认同感、归属感不断增强，练兵备战热情高涨。彼时，部队迎来换装，大家研装备、强本领，探索战斗力提升新路径，在调整改革当年就形成了战斗力，成为全旅转型发展的”先锋”。

那年，在上级组织的比武场上，一支代号为”钢刀利刃”的侦察小队，以优异成绩赢得 2 个单项第一、1 个集体第一，交出了一张崭新的转型答卷。

翻开该连连史，记者发现，该连 2020 年至 2022 年连续 3 年被评为”四铁”先进连队，2022 年被战区陆军表彰为军事训练先进单位。如今，”钢刀利刃”精神已融入新一代官兵的血脉。

前辈回眸应笑慰，擎旗自有后来人。

近年来，该连在完成国际维和、跨区演习等大项任务的同时，持续向备战打仗发力用劲，多次执行险难任务，先后探索总结出一批新战法，聚力锻造全时待战、随时能战的新质铁拳。

Google Translation

The 3rd Battalion of the 81st Group Army Brigade 9th Company Continuously Writes the Spiritual Glory of “Steel Knife and Sharp Blade”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yu Ying Liu Min Di Bowen Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-05-22

The 3rd Battalion of the 81st Group Army Brigade 9th Company Continuously Writes the Spiritual Glory of “Steel Knife and Sharp Blade”——

“Iron Blood Sharpness, Never Rolling the Blade”

■ Yu Ying PLA Daily Reporter Liu Min Special Correspondent Di Bowen

In the hinterland of Saibei [north of the Great Wall], under the moonlight, a practical training is in full swing.

Qi Fei, the squad leader of the 9th Company of the 3rd Battalion of the 81st Group Army Brigade, led the squad to fight wits and courage with the "enemy" in the mountains and successfully completed the task.

Returning to the barracks, Qi Fei came to the company's honor room and stared at photos and cultural relics. It has always been his habit to cross the smoke of gunfire, look back at the heroic footprints, and compare the spirit of the predecessors to find gaps.

Qi Fei held a display case with his hand, his eyes fixed on a broadsword covered with cut marks - the handle was wrapped in coarse cloth, and the blade had mottled rust on it.

"This broadsword was used by a predecessor during the Anti-Japanese War. Time has left rust, but the spirit of 'steel knife and sharp blade' will never fade and has been passed down to this day." Qi Fei said, "Today, we practice hard to kill the enemy in order to pass on the bloody glory."

Qi Fei pointed to a group of black-and-white combat photos and introduced that with the changes in the situation of the Anti-Japanese War, the Central Military Commission instructed the 129th Division to carry out guerrilla warfare in depth, and the predecessor of the company entered the Central Plains.

Several old black-and-white photos outlined that difficult period -

The long-term battles behind enemy lines and the lack of supplies made the soldiers' uniforms worn out, and the only weapons in their hands were "Hanyang-made". When the battle was difficult, they had to use broadswords and axes to defend the anti-Japanese base. The Weihe Detachment participated in dozens of battles, and the officers and men made great sacrifices. In the end, they completed the tasks of removing the puppet army strongholds with the tenacious perseverance of "steel knives and sharp blades".

From the battlefields of war to the training grounds in peacetime, what has changed is the equipment and environment, but what remains unchanged is the iron-blooded military spirit passed down from generation to generation.

In 2017, with the adjustment and reform of the army, the company was transformed from an artillery company to a special operations company. During the personnel transfer and reorganization, a group of fresh blood was integrated into this heroic company. However, the officers and men of the company have different experiences and specialties. How to forge the new team into a "whole steel"?

The then instructor Sun Baochao led the team to find the answer from the company history-visiting the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum and returning to the company's battle site, and scenes of heroic scenes emerged before their eyes.

After returning to the unit, Sun Baochao walked into the honor room, sought the roots and solved the problem from the company's history stories, and condensed what he heard and felt into a series

of unique thematic education courses, inspiring the officers and men to take root in the grassroots, do things and start businesses, and continue to write the glory of the "steel knife and sharp blade" spirit on the new journey.

"The iron-blooded edge will never be rolled." Sun Baochao told reporters that under the inspiration of the fighting spirit of the predecessors, the officers and men' sense of identity and belonging to the company has been continuously strengthened, and their enthusiasm for training and preparation for war is high. At that time, the troops ushered in the replacement of equipment. Everyone studied equipment, strengthened their skills, and explored new ways to improve combat effectiveness. In the year of adjustment and reform, combat effectiveness was formed, becoming the "pioneer" of the transformation and development of the entire brigade.

The predecessors should look back with a smile, and there will always be successors to carry the flag.

In recent years, while completing major tasks such as international peacekeeping and cross-regional exercises, the company has continued to work hard to prepare for war, performed dangerous and difficult tasks many times, and explored and summarized a number of new tactics, focusing on forging a new quality iron fist that is ready for war all the time and can fight at any time.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387425.html

荣誉的力量有多强？来看 "胜战红榜" 点燃官兵拼搏奋进路

来源：解放军报 作者：陈奕 房骏腾 陈典宏 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-22

第七十四集团军某旅设置"胜战红榜"激励官兵精武强能——

帮想发光的战士"点亮自己"

■陈 奕 房骏腾 解放军报记者 陈典宏

初夏午后，第 74 集团军某旅机关楼大厅里，最新一期"胜战红榜"公布，路过的官兵纷纷驻足浏览。

榜单上，不同单位不同专业优秀官兵的信息不断滚动，某连上等兵黄一向的名字赫然在列，他是这次唯一一名上榜的义务兵。"感谢组织和战友对我的帮助，我要继续在战位上苦练本领，不断取得新突破！"黄一向欣喜不已。

就在一年前，黄一向还因为体能底子差，训练成绩排名靠后，成为连队重点帮扶对象。当时，班长骨干主动靠上去与他结对，可他嘴上说着"好好好"，转身却依然我行我素。

从当初的成绩"吊车尾"到登上"胜战红榜"，黄一向发生转变的很大动力，就来源于这份榜单。

那天，黄一向和几名战友到机关办事，被大屏幕上的”胜战红榜”吸引了眼球。屏幕上，登榜战士的名字、单位、事迹等信息滚动播放，让大家羡慕不已。

“快看，咱连的班长陈栋、副班长王威武都榜上有名”“那不是侯庆朋班长吗，你的新训班长真厉害”……听着大家对上榜战友的夸赞，黄一向目不转睛盯着屏幕，向往之情溢于言表。这一幕，被一旁驻足浏览的连队指导员看在眼里。

“人人都有一颗想’发光’的心，不仅要让榜样的光芒照进战士心里，更要想方设法帮想发光的战士’点亮自己’。”指导员发现，尽管黄一向体能和专业基础偏弱，但他脑瓜子灵活，心里渴望成长进步。

那段时间，恰逢该旅组织的”班长夜校”开课，首期主讲人是在上级组织的比武中勇夺狙击课目银牌的中士叶锋锋。指导员就专门安排黄一向参加”班长夜校”。

“4 个月集训，每一项训练都是极限考验：武装越野，一次就是 20 公里；据枪瞄准，一练就是几个小时……快顶不住的时候，我就告诉自己要咬牙坚持，决不放弃！”课堂上，叶班长分享了自己参加比武的备赛经历，锲而不舍的奋斗精神让黄一向很受触动。

“成为优秀军人没有捷径，唯有拼搏奋斗。”那一刻，奋斗的种子在他心中生根发芽。

此后，黄一向的精神面貌焕然一新，每天早起啃教材、跑电路、练操作，晚上一有时间就加班学习理论知识，成绩提升很快，逐渐在同年兵中脱颖而出。

今年初，得知旅队要组织无人机比武竞赛，黄一向主动报名。面对全新的专业领域，他一点一点从头学起，从理论学习到改装操作，遇到不懂的问题就找班长骨干请教，一有空就在训练场练习操作。

付出数倍努力后，黄一向终于在训练中崭露头角，被营队推荐参加旅无人机比武竞赛，并不负众望夺得第二名。

“登上’胜战红榜’那一刻，我觉得所有付出都值得。我要继续努力突破，激励和带动更多战友。”回想自己的上榜之路，黄一向颇为感慨。

“‘胜战红榜’不仅是一份名单，更是一面榜样的旗帜，有效激发官兵的荣誉感和上进心。”该旅领导介绍，为用活用好荣誉激励手段，他们充分发挥身边先进典型的榜样作用，区分不同领域、不同专业、不同战位，遴选出练兵备战实绩突出的官兵代表予以表彰奖励，定期在”胜战红榜”公布，立起争当练兵备战先锋的鲜明导向。结合设置”胜战红榜”，旅队还深入开展”荣誉上灯箱”“喜报送家门”等活动，不断营造干事创业良好氛围，鼓励战士”点亮自己”。

随着活动持续深入，越来越多的官兵光荣上榜：某营中士卫生员冉雪松专业素质过硬，立足本职岗位积极开展卫勤保障课目研究；一级上士陈栋在旅火力分队中高级军士炮手专业考核中，凭借过硬专业技能勇夺第一……

“看到身边战友上榜，我很羡慕，心里也憋着一股劲，想要迎头赶上，在榜上留下自己的名字。”列兵胡俊毅告诉记者。

燃旺荣誉炉火，照亮冲锋之路。连日来，在荣誉激励和先进典型的感召下，该旅官兵士气高昂，出色完成多项重要任务，多名官兵在上级组织的比武中获得佳绩。

Google Translation

How Strong Is the Power of Honor? Let’s See the “Victory Red List” to Ignite the Officers and Men’s Struggle and Progress

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Yi Fang Junteng Chen Dianhong Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-22

A brigade of the 74th Group Army set up a “Victory Red List” to encourage officers and men to improve their martial arts and abilities-

Help soldiers who want to shine “light themselves”

■ Chen Yi Fang Junteng PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

In the early summer afternoon, the latest “Victory Red List” was announced in the lobby of the headquarters building of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, and passing officers and men stopped to browse.

On the list, information on outstanding officers and men of different units and professions kept scrolling, and the name of a certain company’s private first class Huang Yixiang was on the list. He was the only conscript on the list this time. “Thanks to the organization and comrades for their help, I will continue to practice my skills at the battle position and make new breakthroughs!” Huang Yixiang was delighted.

Just a year ago, Huang Yixiang became the company’s key support target because of his poor physical fitness and low ranking in training results. At that time, the squad leader took the initiative to approach him to pair up, but he said “OK, OK” and turned around and continued to do his own thing.

From the “last place” in the original results to being on the “Victory Red List”, a great motivation for Huang Yixiang’s transformation came from this list.

That day, Huang Yixiang and several comrades went to the office to do business, and were attracted by the “Victory Red List” on the big screen. On the screen, the names, units, deeds and other information of the soldiers on the list were played in a scrolling manner, making everyone envious.

“Look, our company’s squad leader Chen Dong and deputy squad leader Wang Weiwu are both on the list” “Isn’t that squad leader Hou Qingpeng? Your new training squad leader is really amazing”... Listening to everyone’s praise for the comrades on the list, Huang Yixiang stared at the screen intently, and his yearning was beyond words. This scene was seen by the company instructor who stopped to browse.

“Everyone has a heart that wants to ‘shine’. Not only should we let the light of role models shine into the hearts of soldiers, but we should also find ways to help soldiers who want to shine ‘light themselves’.” The instructor found that although Huang Yixiang’s physical fitness and professional foundation were weak, he had a flexible mind and was eager to grow and improve.

During that period, the “Squad Leader Night School” organized by the brigade happened to start. The first lecturer was Sergeant Ye Fengfeng, who won the silver medal in the sniper course in the competition organized by the superior. The instructor specially arranged for Huang Yixiang to attend the “Squad Leader Night School”.

“In the four-month training, every training is an extreme test: armed cross-country, 20 kilometers at a time; aiming with a gun, a few hours of practice... When I was about to give up, I told myself to grit my teeth and persist, and never give up!” In class, Squad Leader Ye shared his experience in preparing for the competition. Huang Yixiang was very touched by his perseverance and spirit of struggle.

“There is no shortcut to becoming an excellent soldier, only hard work and struggle.” At that moment, the seeds of struggle took root in his heart.

Since then, Huang Yixiang’s mental outlook has been completely renewed. He gets up early every day to study textbooks, run circuits, and practice operations. Whenever he has time at night, he works overtime to learn theoretical knowledge. His grades have improved rapidly, and he has gradually stood out among his peers.

At the beginning of this year, Huang Yixiang took the initiative to sign up when he learned that the brigade was going to organize a drone competition. Faced with a brand new professional field, he started from scratch, from theoretical learning to modification and operation. When he encountered problems he didn’t understand, he would ask the squad leader for advice, and practice operation at the training ground whenever he had time.

After making several times the effort, Huang Yixiang finally stood out in training and was recommended by the battalion to participate in the brigade drone competition. He lived up to expectations and won the second place.

“The moment I got on the ‘Victory Red List’, I felt that all my efforts were worth it. I will continue to work hard to break through and inspire and drive more comrades.” Recalling his way to the list, Huang Yixiang was quite emotional.

“The ‘Victory Red List’ is not only a list, but also a banner of role models, which effectively inspires the officers and men’ sense of honor and ambition.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in order to make good use of the means of honor incentive, they give full play to the role of advanced models around them, distinguish different fields, different professions, and different combat positions, select officers and men with outstanding training and preparation performance to commend and reward them, and regularly publish them on the “Victory Red List”, setting up a clear direction to strive to be a pioneer in training and preparation. In conjunction with the setting of the “Victory Red List”, the brigade also carried out in-depth activities such as “Honor on the Light Box” and “Good News Delivered to Home”, constantly creating a good atmosphere for doing things and starting businesses, and encouraging soldiers to “light up themselves”.

As the activity continues, more and more officers and men are honored to be on the list: Ran Xuesong, a sergeant medical worker in a certain battalion, has excellent professional qualities and actively conducts research on medical support courses based on his job; First Sergeant Chen Dong won the first place in the professional assessment of senior sergeant gunners in the brigade’s firepower unit with his excellent professional skills... “I am very envious of my comrades-in-arms who are on the list, and I am also holding back a lot of energy in my heart, wanting to catch up and leave my name on the list.” Private Hu Junyi told reporters.

Ignite the fire of honor and illuminate the road to charge. In recent days, inspired by honor and advanced models, the morale of the officers and men of the brigade is high, and they have completed many important tasks excellently. Many officers and men have achieved good results in the competitions organized by their superiors.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387423.html

“数字化装备场”亮相营区，智能化平台为官兵减负又增效

来源：解放军报 作者：冯杨 陈游峰 向黎鸣 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-22

陆军某旅着力提升装备管理效能——

“数字化装备场”亮相营区

■冯 杨 陈游峰 解放军报记者 向黎鸣

“‘数字化装备场’上线后，车辆动用、维修保养、物资请领等审批流程可以线上完成，还能动态采集装备数据、实时监控风险隐患。”前不久，陆军某旅完成装备换季保养工作，营区车管站负责人谢满感慨地说，以往需要面对面处理的工作，如今线上就可快速完成，装备管理工作变得更加便捷高效。

“数字化装备场”是该旅为提升装备管理质效，建设推出的智能化信息管理平台。该旅装备管理科张科长告诉记者，以往，组织装备换季保养时，官兵不仅要跟踪装甲装备的维修情

况、更新近千项数据表格，还要开展报修审批、器材申领等日常工作，耗费大量时间精力。搬到新营区后，不少连队离车场较远，官兵办理业务很不方便。

了解情况后，他们深入一线展开调研，发现基层不同程度存在装备管理资源调配不科学、审批流程繁琐、业务办理低效等问题。”平时管好用好装备，战时才能发挥应有效能。”旅党委研究决定，结合练兵备战实际需求，构建一套动态调整、精准有效的信息化管理体系，提升工作效能的同时，也能减轻基层官兵负担。

随后，机关相关部门就引入智能化、数字化系统进行辅助管理，展开集智研讨，拿出一套解决方案——

针对官兵普遍反映的报表多、数据杂、统计难等问题，增设车场道闸、门禁识别、移动采集终端等设备，让装备信息采集、数据统计更新逐步实现自主化智能化；针对装备维修保养审批流程繁琐、调配困难等问题，细化分配维修任务，动态更新维修情况，完善各类应对方案，提高基层自主维修能力；针对动散条件下车辆动用管理难、风险大等问题，通过系统整合派遣车辆信息，对使用时间和行驶路线进行合并压减，如有临时用车需求，可直接由值班首长审批……

几个月后，一套符合保密要求，具备车辆派遣线上审批、装备态势实时呈现、维修计划辅助生成等功能的智能化信息管理平台——”数字化装备场”应运而生。该系统严格按照”集约配置、模块保障、精简节约、务求实用”的原则进行设计、测试和验收，能为旅、营、连三级值班室提供信息采集、数据管理等功能支持。

在旅机关办公室，机关保障席值班员杨韬正依托”数字化装备场”处理一项临时派车任务。记者看到，他仔细核对带车干部、出车事由、用车单位、目的地等关键信息，随后一键提交，系统很快提示”电子派车单已经完成审批”“人员车辆可准时出发”。

“这个系统的功能远不止这些。”杨韬轻点鼠标，调出对应装备的电子履历，装备的动用情况、维护保养、故障风险等信息一目了然，”系统通过数据整合，可以提供装备数据分析、技战术状况，让各级值班员实时掌握车辆任务进展和在位离位情况。”

一次训练结束，某连中士马龙晓拔下车上的 IC 卡，在车场的综合数据保障盒前轻轻一刷，车辆装备的油温、里程数、摩托化小时等数据就被自动识别读取，存储到车辆的电子履历中。”现在驾驶训练后，更新数据更加便捷。”马龙晓感言，”数据在线上多流转，大家平时就能少跑腿。”

“数字化装备场”的上线运行，提升了该旅装备管理效率。该旅领导说，他们将根据基层单位反馈的问题更新优化系统，不断提升新装备新系统服务备战打仗的贡献率。

Google Translation

“Digital Equipment Field” Debuts in the Barracks, Intelligent Platform Reduces Burden and Increases Efficiency for Officers and Men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Feng Yang Chen Youfeng Xiang Liming Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-22

A certain army brigade strives to improve equipment management efficiency——

“Digital Equipment Field” debuts in the barracks

■ Feng Yang Chen Youfeng PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming

“After the ‘digital equipment field’ goes online, the approval process such as vehicle mobilization, maintenance, and material request can be completed online, and equipment data can be dynamically collected and risks and hidden dangers can be monitored in real time.” Not long ago, a certain army brigade completed the seasonal maintenance of equipment. Xie Man, the person in charge of the vehicle management station in the barracks, said with emotion that the work that used to need to be handled face-to-face can now be completed quickly online, and equipment management has become more convenient and efficient.

“Digital Equipment Field” is an intelligent information management platform launched by the brigade to improve the quality and efficiency of equipment management. Zhang, the chief of the equipment management section of the brigade, told reporters that in the past, when organizing seasonal maintenance of equipment, officers and men not only had to track the maintenance of armored equipment and update nearly a thousand data tables, but also had to carry out daily work such as repair approval and equipment application, which consumed a lot of time and energy. After moving to the new barracks, many companies were far away from the parking lot, which made it inconvenient for officers and men to handle business.

After understanding the situation, they conducted in-depth investigations at the front line and found that there were problems such as unscientific allocation of equipment management resources, cumbersome approval procedures, and inefficient business handling at the grassroots level to varying degrees. “Only by managing and using equipment well in peacetime can it play its due role in wartime.” The brigade Party Committee studied and decided to build a set of dynamic adjustment, precise and effective information management system in combination with the actual needs of training and preparation for war, which can improve work efficiency while reducing the burden on grassroots officers and men.

Subsequently, the relevant departments of the agency introduced intelligent and digital systems for auxiliary management, carried out collective discussions, and came up with a set of solutions. In response to the problems commonly reported by officers and men, such as too many reports, complex data, and difficult statistics, additional equipment such as parking lot gates, access control identification, and mobile collection terminals were added to gradually realize autonomous and

intelligent equipment information collection and data statistics updates; in response to the problems of cumbersome equipment maintenance and approval procedures and difficult deployment, detailed maintenance tasks were assigned, maintenance conditions were dynamically updated, various response plans were improved, and the autonomous maintenance capabilities of grassroots units were improved; in response to the problems of difficult vehicle management and high risks under mobile conditions, the dispatched vehicle information was integrated through the system, and the use time and driving routes were merged and reduced. If there is a temporary need for a vehicle, it can be directly approved by the on-duty chief... A few months later, a set of intelligent information management platforms that meet confidentiality requirements and have functions such as online approval of vehicle dispatch, real-time presentation of equipment status, and auxiliary generation of maintenance plans came into being - “Digital Equipment Field”. The system is designed, tested and accepted in strict accordance with the principles of “intensive configuration, modular support, simplification and economy, and practicality”, and can provide information collection, data management and other functional support for the brigade, battalion and company duty rooms.

In the brigade office, Yang Tao, the duty officer of the security seat, is relying on the “digital equipment field” to handle a temporary vehicle dispatch task. The reporter saw that he carefully checked the key information such as the cadre with the vehicle, the reason for the vehicle dispatch, the vehicle unit, and the destination, and then submitted it with one click. The system soon prompted “The electronic vehicle dispatch order has been approved” and “The personnel and vehicles can depart on time.”

“The functions of this system are far more than that.” Yang Tao clicked the mouse to call up the electronic resume of the corresponding equipment, and the information such as the equipment’s mobilization, maintenance, and failure risk was clear at a glance. “The system can provide equipment data analysis and technical and tactical conditions through data integration, so that duty officers at all levels can grasp the progress of vehicle tasks and the status of being on and off duty in real time.”

After a training session, Ma Longxiao, a sergeant of a certain company, unplugged the IC card from the vehicle and swiped it lightly in front of the comprehensive data guarantee box in the parking lot. The oil temperature, mileage, motorization hours and other data of the vehicle equipment were automatically identified and read and stored in the electronic resume of the vehicle. “Now after driving training, it is more convenient to update data.” Ma Longxiao said, “With more data flowing online, everyone can run less errands in normal times.”

The online operation of the “digital equipment field” has improved the equipment management efficiency of the brigade. The leaders of the brigade said that they will update and optimize the system based on the problems reported by grassroots units, and continuously improve the contribution rate of new equipment and new systems to serve preparations for war.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387628.html

一堂特殊的教育课，一座墓碑前的精神传承

来源：解放军报 作者：代鹏　杨沅　付君臣 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-23

第八十集团军某旅“登陆英雄连”用先辈事迹激励官兵建功军营——

老营长墓前一堂课

■代鹏　杨沅　解放军报特约记者　付君臣

“老营长，我们看您来了！”日前，第 80 集团军某旅”登陆英雄连”干部苗振晖，带领官兵来到老营长梁希武墓前，展开一场特殊的教育课。

墓碑前，苗振晖带领官兵向老营长献花致敬，与大家一起清理杂草、擦拭墓碑。随后，苗振晖讲述起老营长的战斗故事。

梁希武是辽宁本溪人，先后参加过解放战争、抗美援朝战争，并在战场上负伤，伤愈后落下病根。1956年，梁希武旧伤复发。临终前，他留下遗言：”将我葬在营区后山上。”官兵按老营长遗愿，将他葬在距离营区不到 3 公里的山坡上，墓碑朝着营区的方向。

铁打的营盘，流水的兵。60 多年来，连队官兵换了一茬又一茬，每逢新兵下连、老兵退伍等时机，”登陆英雄连”官兵都会自发祭奠老营长。这座象征忠诚与奉献的墓碑，成为连队官兵心中的精神高地。

“一次战斗中，老营长带队追击敌人，高强度急行军让队伍人困马乏，士气有些低落。见状，他二话不说，扛起 30 多公斤的装备，冲到队伍最前面……”听着苗振晖的讲述，二级上士张志祥思绪万千。

12年前，张志祥参军入伍，下连当天，他就和同年战友一起祭奠老营长。”入营第一课”上，梁希武的事迹在张志祥心中扎下了根。

当年青涩的新兵，如今已是经验丰富的班长，张志祥带领战友多次出色完成大项任务。”每当想起老营长拼搏奋斗的一生，我的内心就充满力量。”张志祥说。

“当兵就要像老营长那样，干啥都全力以赴。”一级上士王兴晓说，老营长当年提出把自己”葬在营区后山上”，既是对脚下这片土地无声的守护，也是对年轻战士殷切的期待。

十几年前那个寒冷的冬天，王兴晓乘火车、坐汽车，几经辗转来到连队。一下车，满目的荒凉让他的心凉了半截——光秃秃的山头一个连着一个，周边看不见一个村庄。”当时驻地条件很苦，夏天酷热冬天冷，风里夹沙还带土。”回忆自己的”兵之初”，王兴晓说，他一度难以适应。

不久后，时任教导员带着王兴晓和战友们来到老营长墓前。听着老营长的战斗故事，王兴晓自感羞愧：”老营长决意永远守护营盘，我面对这点困难，怎能轻言放弃？”

从此王兴晓找准了人生方向，立下当尖兵的志向。战术训练，总要比别人多练几次；雪夜潜伏，总是抢在前面；险重任务，从不推诿逃避……凭着这股劲头，王兴晓如今已成为全旅有名的导弹发射技师。

山坡上，老营长的墓碑默默矗立，墓碑的前面，是一群挺立如松的战士。张志祥、王兴晓等多名骨干先后分享了自己的成长经历，下连不久的新兵们认真聆听、心潮澎湃。

下连后，新兵宁卓文因为训练成绩不错，一度产生骄傲自满情绪。聆听老兵们的故事，宁卓文惭愧不已，这一刻，他对军人使命职责有了更深刻的感悟：”我要继承老营长的精神，脚踏实地、努力训练，当一个好兵！”

Google Translation

A Special Education Lesson, a Spiritual Inheritance in Front of a Tombstone

Source: PLA Daily Author: Dai Peng, Yang Yuan, Fu Junchen Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-23

The “Landing Hero Company” of a brigade of the 80th Group Army uses the deeds of their predecessors to inspire officers and men to make contributions to the military barracks-

A lesson in front of the tomb of the old battalion commander

■Dai Peng, Yang Yuan, PLA Daily special correspondent Fu Junchen

“Old battalion commander, we see you coming!” A few days ago, Miao Zhenhui, a cadre of the “Landing Hero Company” of a brigade of the 80th Group Army, led officers and men to the tomb of the old battalion commander Liang Xiwu to start a special education lesson.

In front of the tombstone, Miao Zhenhui led officers and men to pay tribute to the old battalion commander with flowers, and cleaned weeds and wiped the tombstone with everyone. Afterwards, Miao Zhenhui told the old battalion commander’s battle story.

Liang Xiwu is from Benxi, Liaoning. He participated in the War of Liberation and the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea, and was injured on the battlefield. After recovering from his injuries, he fell ill. In 1956, Liang Xiwu’s old injury relapsed. Before his death, he left a will: “Bury me on the hill behind the barracks.” The officers and men buried the old battalion commander on a hillside less than 3 kilometers away from the barracks according to his will, with the tombstone facing the direction of the barracks.

The iron barracks, the water soldiers. Over the past 60 years, the company’s officers and men have been replaced one after another. Whenever new recruits are assigned to the company and old soldiers are retired, the officers and men of the “Landing Hero Company” will spontaneously pay

tribute to the old battalion commander. This tombstone symbolizing loyalty and dedication has become a spiritual highland in the hearts of the company's officers and men.

"In a battle, the old battalion commander led the team to pursue the enemy. The high-intensity rapid march made the team exhausted and the morale was somewhat low. Seeing this, he said nothing, carried more than 30 kilograms of equipment, and rushed to the front of the team..." Listening to Miao Zhenhui's story, Second Sergeant Zhang Zhixiang was full of thoughts.

12 years ago, Zhang Zhixiang joined the army. On the day he was assigned to the company, he and his comrades paid tribute to the old battalion commander. In the "first lesson after joining the barracks", Liang Xiwu's deeds took root in Zhang Zhixiang's heart.

The young recruit at that time is now an experienced squad leader. Zhang Zhixiang has led his comrades to complete major tasks many times. "Whenever I think of the old battalion commander's life of struggle, my heart is full of strength." Zhang Zhixiang said.

"To be a soldier, you should be like the old battalion commander and do everything with all your strength." First Sergeant Wang Xingxiao said that the old battalion commander proposed to "bury himself on the back mountain of the barracks", which was not only a silent protection of the land under his feet, but also an earnest expectation for the young soldiers.

In that cold winter more than a decade ago, Wang Xingxiao took a train and a car and arrived at the company after several twists and turns. When he got off the car, the desolation in sight made his heart cold - bare hills were connected one after another, and there was no village in sight. "The conditions in the garrison were very difficult at that time. It was hot in summer and cold in winter, and the wind was filled with sand and soil." Recalling his "first days as a soldier", Wang Xingxiao said that he had difficulty adapting.

Not long after, the then instructor brought Wang Xingxiao and his comrades to the old battalion commander's tomb. Listening to the old battalion commander's battle stories, Wang Xingxiao felt ashamed: "The old battalion commander was determined to guard the barracks forever. How could I give up easily in the face of such difficulties?"

From then on, Wang Xingxiao found the direction of his life and set his ambition to be a pioneer. In tactical training, he always practiced more than others; he always got ahead in lurking on snowy nights; he never shirked or evaded dangerous tasks... With this momentum, Wang Xingxiao has now become a famous missile launch technician in the brigade.

On the hillside, the tombstone of the old battalion commander stood silently, and in front of the tombstone was a group of soldiers standing like pine trees. Zhang Zhixiang, Wang Xingxiao and many other backbones shared their growth experiences one after another, and the new recruits who had just joined the company listened carefully and were excited.

After joining the company, the new recruit Ning Zhuowen was proud and complacent for a while because of his good training results. After listening to the stories of the veterans, Ning Zhuowen

felt ashamed. At this moment, he had a deeper understanding of the mission and responsibilities of soldiers: “I want to inherit the spirit of the old battalion commander, be down-to-earth, work hard in training, and be a good soldier!”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387626.html

多项革新成果应用于练兵实践，“圆梦工程”帮官兵圆了创新梦

来源：解放军报 作者：王培霖 任和 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-23

第 81 集团军某旅激发基层官兵革新活力

“圆梦工程”催生多项革新成果

解放军报讯　王培霖、任和报道：初夏，第 81 集团军某旅组织一场攻防训练。由该旅二级上士朱琰自主革新的毒剂检测车首次接受实战检验，辅助防化分队出色完成取样侦检等训练任务。

训练结束后，朱琰边整理毒剂检测车操作数据边对笔者说：”革新装备虽然辅助战友最终顺利完成任务，但也暴露出诸多不足，我将继续优化升级装备性能，让革新成果更好服务练兵备战。”笔者了解到，朱琰能够取得革新成果，得益于该旅推行”圆梦工程”，为基层官兵开展技术革新创造有利条件。

据介绍，一直以来，该旅注重鼓励官兵围绕战法训法创新、装备器材革新等展开探索研究。该旅领导在一次基层调研中了解到，基层官兵革新热情很高，提出了不少革新好点子，但苦于缺少经费支持，许多想法和创意只能停留在图纸上。为此，他们研究决定，在符合相关规定前提下，探索推行基层革新”圆梦工程”，在场地保障、设备采购等方面，对技术尖子和专业能手开展革新给予经费和政策支持。与此同时，该旅还邀请院校专家、厂家技术骨干等来队授课，帮助官兵打开革新视野、破解革新难点，进一步激发创新动力活力。

去年，为提高某型装备在复杂电磁环境下的抗干扰能力，某连二级上士董起越想通过编程技术和 3D 打印技术设计一套全新的操控系统。于是，他按照基层革新”圆梦工程”的申报流程，向上级提报了这一项目。没多久，该项目经审核论证得到批复，在充足经费支持下，该项目研发很快步入快车道。目前，这套操控系统已被运用到实战化训练中，因具备较强实用性，得到官兵认可。

据了解，该旅推行基层革新”圆梦工程”以来，已有多个连队成立技术革新工作室，一批想创新、会创新、敢创新的骨干人才崭露头角，多项革新成果应用于练兵实践。

Google Translation

Many Innovative Achievements Are Applied to Military Training Practice, and the “Dream Project” Helps Officers and Men Realize Their Innovative Dreams

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Peilin Ren He Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-23

A brigade of the 81st Group Army stimulates the innovative vitality of grassroots officers and men

The “Dream Project” has spawned many innovative achievements

PLA Daily News Wang Peilin and Ren He reported: In early summer, a brigade of the 81st Group Army organized an attack and defense training. The poisonous gas detection vehicle independently innovated by the brigade’s second-class sergeant Zhu Yan was tested in actual combat for the first time, assisting the chemical defense team to complete the sampling and detection and other training tasks excellently.

After the training, Zhu Yan said to the author while sorting out the operation data of the poisonous gas detection vehicle: “Although the innovative equipment assisted the comrades to successfully complete the task, it also exposed many shortcomings. I will continue to optimize and upgrade the performance of the equipment, so that the innovative achievements can better serve the training and preparation.” The author learned that Zhu Yan was able to achieve innovative results thanks to the brigade’s implementation of the “Dream Project” to create favorable conditions for grassroots officers and men to carry out technological innovation.

According to reports, the brigade has always focused on encouraging officers and men to explore and research around the innovation of tactics and training methods, equipment and equipment innovation. During a grassroots survey, the brigade leaders learned that grassroots officers and men were very enthusiastic about innovation and put forward many good ideas for innovation, but due to the lack of financial support, many ideas and creativity could only remain on the drawing board. To this end, they decided to explore and implement the grassroots innovation “Dream Project” under the premise of complying with relevant regulations, and provide financial and policy support for technical elites and professional experts to carry out innovation in terms of site support and equipment procurement. At the same time, the brigade also invited experts from colleges and universities, technical backbones from manufacturers, etc. to give lectures to the team to help officers and men open up their innovation horizons, solve the difficulties of innovation, and further stimulate the vitality of innovation. Last year, in order to improve the anti-interference ability of a certain type of equipment in a complex electromagnetic environment, Dong Qiyue, a second-class sergeant of a certain company, wanted to design a new control system through programming technology and 3D printing technology. So, he submitted this project to his superiors in accordance with the application process of the grassroots innovation “Dream Project”. Not long after, the project was approved after review and demonstration. With sufficient financial support, the research and development of the project quickly entered the fast lane. At present, this control system has been used in actual combat training and has been recognized by officers and men for its strong practicality.

It is understood that since the brigade implemented the “Dream Project” of grassroots innovation, many companies have established technical innovation studios, and a group of backbone talents

who want to innovate, can innovate, and dare to innovate have emerged, and many innovative achievements have been applied to training practice.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387624.html

从梨园到南京路，八连聚力抓实作风建设当好新传人

来源：解放军报 作者：陈大帅 童祖静 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-23

“南京路上好八连”引导官兵——

用好传家宝 当好新传人

■陈大帅 解放军报特约记者 童祖静

日前，陆军某旅”南京路上好八连”官兵代表来到连队组建地山东省莱西市望城街道小院村，开展”寻根”活动。一路风尘仆仆，官兵刚安顿下来，就在村头搭起服务点，为村民提供理发、补鞋等公益服务。看着官兵忙碌的身影，一位已过耄耋之年的村民说：”几十年过去了，八连的兵还和以前一样……”

“1947 年 8 月，连队前身刚组建时，就驻扎这片梨园附近，先辈们边训练边战斗，但再渴再累也没摘过老乡一颗梨，这就是连队’拒腐蚀，永不沾’光荣传统的源头。”为民服务活动结束后，带队的该连干部崔凯通过视频连线方式，与远在营区的连队官兵一起重温连队历史。

1949 年 6 月，八连从硝烟弥漫的战场来到繁华的上海市南京路执勤，始终发扬艰苦奋斗优良作风，木工箱、补鞋箱、理发箱等传家宝传承至今。1963 年 4 月，国防部授予该连”南京路上好八连”荣誉称号。1963 年 8 月，毛泽东同志写下《八连颂》：”好八连，天下传。为什么？意志坚。为人民，几十年。拒腐蚀，永不沾……”

“作为’好八连’传人，我们要像前辈那样，从身边点滴做起、从生活细节严起，以实际行动弘扬好传统、传承好作风。”重温连队光辉历史，下士芦谭啸说。

崔凯告诉记者，为加强作风建设，他们组织官兵认真学习中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，结合连队光荣历史，开展”弘扬优良传统、当好红色传人”活动。他们通过”寻根”连队组建地等形式，引导官兵围绕”勤俭节约”“拒腐防变”等内容，深入学习光荣传统，对照检视自身不足，聚力抓实作风建设。此次”寻根”连队组建地之前，八连以连队命名 62 周年为契机，举行了一场”三箱”交接仪式。

“三箱”是八连传家宝，”三箱”交接仪式也是八连进行艰苦奋斗教育的重要方式之一。1959 年，八连战士吴岳生用废木头做成工具箱，将小锯和铁钉放在里面，用于日常维修。如今，工具箱已发展为木工箱、补鞋箱、理发箱，简称”三箱”。

仪式现场，作为连队第 49 代”三箱”传人之一，中士黄帅挺郑重接过木工箱。”木工箱、补鞋箱、理发箱是连队开展为民服务活动的主要工具，见证了一代代官兵全心全意为人民服务的实际行动。”仪式结束后，黄帅挺表示，他将接过先辈接力棒，与战友们共同传承好连队”艰苦奋斗”“拒腐蚀，永不沾”“全心全意为人民服务”三大光荣传统。

据了解，”弘扬优良传统、当好红色传人”活动中，八连还通过汇编《”好八连”清风故事集》、定期开展”拒腐蚀，永不沾”承诺践诺活动等形式，引导官兵自觉抵制腐朽生活方式和思想作风的侵蚀，确保始终保持”拒腐蚀，永不沾”本色，全身心投入练兵备战。

Google Translation

From Liyuan to Nanjing Road, the Eighth Company Focuses on Style Construction and Serves as a Good New Successor

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Dashuai Tong Zujing Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-23

“Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road” guides officers and men---

Use heirlooms well and serve as a good new successor

■ Chen Dashuai, PLA Daily special correspondent Tong Zujing

Recently, representatives of officers and men of the “Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road” of a certain army brigade came to Xiaoyuan Village, Wangcheng Street, Laixi City, Shandong Province, where the company was established, to carry out a “roots-seeking” activity. After a long journey, the officers and men set up a service point at the entrance of the village as soon as they settled down, providing villagers with public welfare services such as haircuts and shoe repairs. Looking at the busy figures of officers and men, a villager who is over 80 years old said: “Decades have passed, and the soldiers of the Eighth Company are still the same as before...”

“In August 1947, when the predecessor of the company was just established, it was stationed near this pear orchard. The ancestors trained and fought at the same time, but no matter how thirsty or tired they were, they never picked a pear from the villagers. This is the source of the company’s glorious tradition of “resisting corruption and never getting involved.” After the service activity for the people, Cui Kai, the company cadre who led the team, reviewed the company’s history with the company officers and men far away in the barracks through video connection.

In June 1949, the Eighth Company came from the battlefield filled with gunpowder to the prosperous Nanjing Road in Shanghai for duty. It has always carried forward the fine style of hard struggle. Carpentry boxes, shoe repair boxes, barber boxes and other heirlooms have been passed down to this day. In April 1963, the Ministry of National Defense awarded the company the honorary title of “Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road”. In August 1963, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote “Ode to the Eighth Company”: “The Eighth Company is good, and it is known all over the world. Why? Strong will. Serving the people for decades. Resisting corruption, never tainted...”

“As the descendants of the ‘Good Eighth Company’, we should, like our predecessors, start from the little things around us and the details of life, and carry forward good traditions and pass on good work styles with practical actions.” Reliving the glorious history of the company, Corporal Lu Tanxiao said.

Cui Kai told reporters that in order to strengthen the construction of work style, they organized officers and men to seriously study the spirit of the Central Committee’s eight regulations, the Military Commission’s ten regulations and their implementation rules, and combined with the glorious history of the company, carried out the “Carrying forward fine traditions and being good red descendants” activities. Through the form of “seeking roots” in the company’s establishment site, they guided officers and men to deeply study the glorious traditions around “thrift and diligence” and “resisting corruption and preventing change”, and to examine their own shortcomings and focus on the construction of work style. Before the “seeking roots” company establishment site, the Eighth Company took the 62nd anniversary of the company’s naming as an opportunity to hold a “three-box” handover ceremony.

The “three boxes” are the heirlooms of the Eighth Company, and the “three boxes” handover ceremony is also one of the important ways for the Eighth Company to carry out hard work education. In 1959, Wu Yuesheng, a soldier of the Eighth Company, made a toolbox with waste wood and placed a small saw and nails in it for daily maintenance. Today, the toolbox has developed into a carpentry box, a shoe repair box, and a barber box, referred to as the “three boxes”.

At the ceremony, as one of the 49th generation of “three boxes” inheritors of the company, Sergeant Huang Shuaiting solemnly took over the carpentry box. “The carpentry box, shoe repair box, and barber box are the main tools for the company to carry out activities to serve the people, and have witnessed the actual actions of generations of officers and men to serve the people wholeheartedly.” After the ceremony, Huang Shuaiting said that he would take over the baton from his predecessors and inherit the company’s three glorious traditions of “hard work”, “resisting corruption, never being involved”, and “serving the people wholeheartedly” with his comrades.

It is understood that during the activity of “Carrying Forward Fine Traditions and Being Good Red Successors”, the Eighth Company also compiled the “Good Eighth Company” Qingfeng Story Collection and regularly carried out “Resist Corruption, Never Get Involved” commitment and fulfillment activities to guide officers and men to consciously resist the erosion of decadent lifestyles and ideological styles, ensuring that they always maintain their “resist corruption, never get involved” character and devote themselves wholeheartedly to training and preparation for war.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387620.html

将心理服务融入思政工作 发挥官兵身边人优势

来源：解放军报 作者：王祥湘 程登阳 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-23

第 80 集团军某旅提升心理服务质效——

思想骨干持证上岗

■王祥湘 程登阳

“你在之前的训练中一直表现很好，只要放平心态，就不会有问题……”近日，第 80 集团军某旅实弹射击现场，新兵小王因过度紧张出现呼吸急促等情况。思想骨干陈奥察觉他的异常，立即展开心理疏导。

该旅领导介绍，他们通过前期调研发现，随着各项任务压茬推进，部分官兵出现心理紧张、焦虑、烦闷等情绪，一时得不到疏解。为此，他们将心理服务融入思想政治工作，充分发挥思想骨干作为官兵身边人的优势，结合日常谈心交心活动，对官兵心理问题进行排查疏导。针对部分思想骨干缺乏专业知识的实际，他们与相关机构合作展开专项培训，并鼓励连队政治主官和思想骨干考取心理咨询师证书。截至目前，已有 50 余名官兵通过心理咨询师考核，持证上岗。

该旅某连张排长任职时间较短，因为组织训练缺少经验，方法欠妥当，影响了自身威信。此后，他开展工作越来越束手束脚，不仅发现问题不敢管，日常生活中也越发不愿与大家交流。对此，该连孙指导员立即靠上去，一方面利用所学心理学知识，帮他卸下思想包袱，重新树立信心；另一方面，与排里的战士集体谈心，希望大家支持排长的工作，多提建设性意见。在此基础上，孙指导员又结合自身经验对张排长进行帮带，帮助他提升工作能力。近日，该连组织紧急出动训练，重获战友认可的张排长，带领全排出色完成任务。

“心理工作与思想工作相辅相成，健康的心理状态有助于官兵树立正确的思想观念。”该旅领导说。

Google Translation

Integrate Psychological Services into Ideological and Political Work and Give Full Play to the Advantages of People around Officers and Men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Xiangxiang Cheng Dengyang Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-23

A brigade of the 80th Group Army improves the quality and efficiency of psychological services-

Ideological backbones are certified to work

■Wang Xiangxiang Cheng Dengyang

“You have always performed well in previous training. As long as you keep a calm mind, there will be no problem...” Recently, at the live-fire shooting site of a brigade of the 80th Group Army, recruit Xiao Wang had shortness of breath due to excessive tension. Chen Ao, an ideological backbone, noticed his abnormality and immediately started psychological counseling.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that they found through preliminary research that as various tasks were pushed forward in succession, some officers and men had psychological tension, anxiety, boredom and other emotions, which could not be relieved for a while. To this end, they integrated psychological services into ideological and political work, gave full play to the advantages of ideological backbones as people around officers and men, and combined with daily heart-to-heart activities to investigate and counsel the psychological problems of officers and men. In view of the fact that some ideological backbones lack professional knowledge, they cooperated with relevant institutions to carry out special training, and encouraged the company's political chief and ideological backbones to obtain psychological counselor certificates. So far, more than 50 officers and men have passed the psychological counselor assessment and have been certified.

Platoon leader Zhang of a company in the brigade has been in office for a short time. Because of his lack of experience in organizing training and inappropriate methods, his prestige has been affected. Since then, he has become more and more restrained in his work. Not only did he not dare to manage problems, but he was also less willing to communicate with everyone in daily life. In response to this, the company's instructor Sun immediately approached him. On the one hand, he used the psychological knowledge he learned to help him unload his ideological burden and rebuild his confidence; on the other hand, he had a collective talk with the soldiers in the platoon, hoping that everyone would support the platoon leader's work and give more constructive suggestions. On this basis, Instructor Sun combined his own experience to help Platoon Leader Zhang improve his work ability. Recently, the company organized an emergency training. Platoon Leader Zhang, who regained the recognition of his comrades, led the entire platoon to complete the task brilliantly.

"Psychological work and ideological work complement each other. A healthy mental state helps officers and men establish correct ideological concepts." said the brigade leader.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387618.html

指导员打开的房门 让这位新战士思想发生转变

来源：解放军报 作者：田皓羽 李佳豪 张石水 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-23

第 77 集团军某旅一名带兵人帮战士融入部队大家庭——

指导员打开房门 新战士敞开心扉

■田皓羽 解放军报特约记者 李佳豪 张石水

"不管是家庭矛盾、生活烦恼还是成长困惑，自己解决不了都可以来找我，我的房门随时为你们敞开。"新兵入营的当天晚上，第 77 集团军某旅新兵连刘指导员，就利用点名时机向新战友们表示。

然而，这样的承诺，并没有换来新兵小何的信任：”不过是客套话罢了。”原来，入伍之前，小何当过服务员、送过外卖、做过生意……复杂的社会经历让他对外人有着天然的防备，习惯将自己的内心包裹，不轻易向别人吐露心声。

家庭的经济压力也让小何深感重负，他有时甚至觉得，为了实现”迷彩梦”而放弃工作并非理想的选择。由于整天心事重重，他无法专心训练，平时也不愿与战友交流，刘指导员看在眼里，急在心里。

他找到小何，关心地劝道：”部队战友亲如家人，有啥困难说出来，我们帮你一起解决。”但小何并不领情：”我是成年人了，自己的事情应该自己解决。”

话虽这样说，但刘指导员真诚的态度还是在小何的心中荡起了一丝波澜。接下来的工作训练中，他对指导员有了更多关注：战友小黄训练跟不上节奏，刘指导员带着骨干，手把手示范带教；得知大学生士兵小陈有考学提干的想法，刘指导员专门为他讲解政策，制订成长方案；战士小彭性格内向，刘指导员常常安排他上台进行新闻点评，并带头为他鼓掌点赞……

“指导员对每个人都很上心，始终热情饱满。”真正让小何发生思想转变的，是刘指导员的房门——闲暇时间，那扇门总是敞开着，战友找指导员谈心，经常是带着心事进去，满脸笑容出来。

这天夜里，辗转反侧无法入睡的小何终于走进了刘指导员的房间。没等他开口，刘指导员便说道：”是家里的事吧？我问过机关了，你的情况可以申请困难家庭救济金。申请表早就准备好了，你赶紧填一下。”家里的情况、过往的经历、心里的压力……谈心中，刘指导员认真倾听、不时安慰鼓励，小何慢慢敞开心扉，难以言说的压力得以释怀。

那天夜里，两人深谈了许久。离开前，小何张了张嘴欲言又止，刘指导员连忙说道：”你放心，救济金会打到你的个人账户，别人不会知道。别总是板着脸，年纪轻轻多笑一笑嘛，以后遇到困难随时来找我。”

从那以后，小何的心态悄然发生了改变。他不再沉默寡言、封闭自我，恢复了年轻人应有的开朗阳光，也逐渐融入部队大家庭。不仅如此，他还主动为刘指导员”代言”，凡是察觉有战友遇到困难，他总不忘说上一句：”有事找指导员。”

Google Translation

The Political Instructor Opened the Door and Changed the New Soldier’s Thinking

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tian Haoyu Li Jiahao Zhang Shishui Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-23

A leader of a brigade of the 77th Group Army helped the soldiers integrate into the big family of the army-

The Political Instructor opened the door and the new soldiers opened their hearts

■Tian Haoyu PLA Daily Special Correspondent Li Jiahao Zhang Shishui

“Whether it is family conflicts, life troubles or growth confusion, you can come to me if you can’t solve it yourself. My door is always open for you.” On the night when the recruits entered the barracks, Liu, the Political Instructor of the recruit company of a brigade of the 77th Group Army, took the opportunity of roll call to express to the new comrades.

However, such a promise did not win the trust of the recruit Xiao He: “It’s just a polite remark.” It turned out that before joining the army, Xiao He worked as a waiter, delivered takeout, and did business... The complex social experience made him naturally defensive against outsiders, accustomed to wrapping up his inner heart and not easily revealing his feelings to others.

The financial pressure of the family also made Xiao He feel burdened. Sometimes he even felt that giving up his job to realize his “camouflage dream” was not an ideal choice. Because he was worried all day, he could not concentrate on training and was unwilling to communicate with his comrades. Instructor Liu saw it and was worried. He found Xiao He and advised him with concern: “Comrades in the army are like family. If you have any difficulties, please tell us and we will help you solve them together.” But Xiao He did not appreciate it: “I am an adult and I should solve my own problems.” Although he said so, Instructor Liu’s sincere attitude still caused a ripple in Xiao He’s heart. In the following work training, he paid more attention to the instructor: when his comrade Xiao Huang couldn’t keep up with the training, Instructor Liu took the backbone and demonstrated and taught him; when he learned that the college soldier Xiao Chen wanted to take the exam to be promoted, Instructor Liu explained the policy to him and made a growth plan; the soldier Xiao Peng was introverted, Instructor Liu often arranged for him to comment on the news on the stage and took the lead in applauding and praising him...

“The instructor is very concerned about everyone and is always enthusiastic.” What really changed Xiao He’s thinking was Instructor Liu’s door - in his spare time, the door was always open. When comrades came to talk to the instructor, they often went in with worries and came out with smiles on their faces.

That night, Xiao He, who was tossing and turning and unable to fall asleep, finally walked into Political Instructor Liu’s room. Before he could speak, Liu said, “Is it about your family? I have asked the government, and you can apply for relief funds for needy families. The application form has been prepared long ago, so fill it out quickly.” Family situation, past experiences, and inner pressure... Instructor Liu listened carefully, comforted and encouraged from time to time, and Xiao He slowly opened his heart, and the unspeakable pressure was relieved.

That night, the two had a long and deep talk. Before leaving, Xiao He opened his mouth and hesitated to speak, and Liu hurriedly said, “Don’t worry, the relief funds will be deposited into your personal account, and others will not know. Don’t always have a stern face, smile more at a young age, and come to me anytime you encounter difficulties in the future.”

Since then, Xiao He's mentality has quietly changed. He is no longer silent and closed himself, and has restored the cheerfulness and sunshine that young people should have, and has gradually integrated into the big family of the army. Not only that, but he also took the initiative to "speak for" Instructor Liu. Whenever he noticed that his comrades were in trouble, he always remembered to say, "If you have any problems, find the instructor."

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387822.html

如何续写战旗新荣光 这个团给出答案

来源：解放军报 作者：高群 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-24

续写战旗新荣光

■高群

去年底，团里组织"赓续红色血脉、做好新时代红军传人"演讲比赛。聆听战友们的动情讲述，坐在台下的我思绪万千，不由得想起几段采写稿件的经历。

我们团前身是一支诞生在陕北的红军部队，1949 年兰州战役中，凭借战斗中攻得勇猛、守得顽强，被授予"勇猛顽强"和"真正顽强"两面奖旗。自此，"勇猛顽强、真正顽强"成为融入官兵血脉的团魂。

作为单位的新闻报道员，"红军传人"是我撰写稿件中的高频词，我也在一次次采写稿件的过程中，去感悟一代代来自五湖四海的年轻人，如何在红色精神的洗礼下争当红军传人，如何从红色养分中汲取奋进力量。

高原之上，热血奔流。面对艰险的国防光缆施工任务，官兵们个个喊响"看我的"。在戈壁滩上施工，地质坚硬又多碎石，一铁镐下去火星四溅，胳膊震得发麻，地上却常常只出现一个白点。官兵们"天当被、地作床"艰苦奋斗，圆满完成施工任务。

"一不怕苦、二不怕死，是这个红军团在战火硝烟中打出来的精神气质，是红军传人在腥风血雨里凝聚起的打赢基因……进入新时代，官兵直面血火生死考验的机会虽然少了，但他们始终将自己的使命担当高高举过头顶。"刊发在军报的《红色记忆的力量》一文中，我这样写道。

那一年，我们团在高原驻训，需要抽调人员组成一个小组，奔赴海拔 5000 多米的一个哨所执勤。那个哨所，含氧量不足平原地区的一半，年平均气温在零下 20 摄氏度左右，常年刮七八级大风。然而，不需要宣传动员，一封封请战书如雪花般飘向各个连队党支部。小组成员登车那一刻，全团官兵高喊着"勇猛顽强、真正顽强"的口号为他们送行。

任务期间，我前往哨所采访。通往哨所的盘山路，有一段犹如天梯，虽然垂直距离不足800 米，却盘绕着 18 公里山路、50 多道回头弯，地势非常险峻。即使我已经在海拔 4000 多米的高原地区生活近一年，但是到达哨所时，还是立刻接过了哨所战士递给我的氧气瓶。

在这个伸手仿佛就能触摸到天空的地方，哨所战士的脸晒得黝黑，可脸上的笑容在阳光照射下是那么灿烂。采访结束时，他们在呼啸的寒风中举起一面五星红旗，高声宣誓：”我站立的地方是中国，边关有我，请祖国放心！”

我用相机定格下这一刻，把他们戍守雪山之巅的故事，写进了《云端镌刻忠诚志》一文。

红色基因融入血脉，红色基因代代相传。2022 年，我了解到时任团副参谋长穆拉迪里家中三代四人从军的故事。采访时，我拨通了穆拉迪里的父亲穆赫塔尔的电话。

老人年事已高，但说话条理清晰。他首先讲起父亲克日莫夫的故事。1950 年，克日莫夫作为运送物资的驼工队一员，跟随”进藏先遣英雄连”挺进阿里。返回新疆后他被破格批准参军，后来因表现出色被提拔为军官。由于部队任务需要，他主动到西藏阿里地区任职，一干就是半辈子。

穆赫塔尔长大后，像父亲一样驻守在风雪边防线。他的两个儿子同样”子承父业”。大儿子穆拉迪里军校毕业时，有机会去往内地条件更好的地方，一时有些犹豫。穆赫塔尔将自己胸前长期佩戴的党员徽章摘下来，戴在穆拉迪里胸前，叮嘱他：”党需要我们在哪里，我们就在哪里。”第二天，穆拉迪里写下志愿戍边申请书……

结束将近 3 个小时的通话，品读不同时代的相同初心，我的内心久久不能平复。待我整理思绪，最终写下近两万字的初稿，又经数次修改，《把青春热血融入祖国边疆》的稿件得以见报。

见报稿件在微信朋友圈转发后，战友们都为这个 70 余年接力戍守边疆的军人家庭点赞。穆拉迪里的评论，也道出了团队官兵的心声：”作为红军传人，我们一定会握紧接力棒，续写战旗新荣光！”

Google Translation

How to Continue Writing the New Glory of the Battle Flag? This Regiment Gave the Answer

Source: PLA Daily Author: Gao Qun Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-24

Continue writing the new glory of the battle flag

■Gao Qun

At the end of last year, the regiment organized a speech contest on “Continuing the red bloodline and being a good successor of the Red Army in the new era”. Listening to the emotional stories of

my comrades, I was thinking about a lot of things sitting in the audience, and I couldn't help but think of several experiences of writing articles.

Our regiment was formerly a Red Army unit born in northern Shaanxi. In the Lanzhou Campaign in 1949, it was awarded the two award flags of "brave and tenacious" and "truly tenacious" for its brave attack and tenacious defense in the battle. Since then, "brave and tenacious, truly tenacious" has become the soul of the regiment integrated into the blood of officers and men.

As a news reporter of the unit, "Red Army descendants" is a high-frequency word in my manuscripts. In the process of writing manuscripts again and again, I also feel how generations of young people from all over the world strive to become Red Army descendants under the baptism of the red spirit and how to draw strength from the red nutrients.

On the plateau, blood is flowing. Faced with the difficult task of national defense optical cable construction, the officers and men shouted "Look at me". Construction in the Gobi Desert, the geology is hard and there are many gravels. When an iron pick is used, sparks fly and the arms are numb, but there is often only a white spot on the ground. The officers and men "use the sky as a blanket and the ground as a bed" and work hard to successfully complete the construction task.

"Not afraid of hardship and not afraid of death are the spiritual temperament of this Red Army Corps in the smoke of war, and the winning gene condensed by the descendants of the Red Army in the bloody storm... Entering the new era, although the officers and men have fewer opportunities to face the test of life and death, they always hold their mission high above their heads." I wrote this in the article "The Power of Red Memory" published in the military newspaper.

That year, our regiment was stationed in the plateau for training, and it was necessary to select personnel to form a group to go to a post at an altitude of more than 5,000 meters for duty. The oxygen content in that post was less than half of that in the plains, the annual average temperature was around minus 20 degrees Celsius, and there were strong winds of seven or eight levels all year round. However, there was no need for propaganda and mobilization, and letters of request for battle floated like snowflakes to the Party branches of each company. The moment the team members boarded the car, the officers and men of the whole regiment shouted the slogan "brave and tenacious, truly tenacious" to see them off.

During the mission, I went to the post for an interview. There is a section of the winding mountain road leading to the outpost that is like a ladder to heaven. Although the vertical distance is less than 800 meters, it winds around 18 kilometers of mountain roads and more than 50 U-turns, and the terrain is very steep. Even though I have lived in the plateau area at an altitude of more than 4,000 meters for nearly a year, when I arrived at the outpost, I immediately took the oxygen bottle handed to me by the outpost soldier.

In this place where you can touch the sky with your hand, the faces of the outpost soldiers are tanned, but the smiles on their faces are so bright under the sun. At the end of the interview, they

raised a five-star red flag in the howling cold wind and swore loudly: “Where I stand is China, and I am at the border, please rest assured, motherland!”

I used the camera to freeze this moment and wrote the story of their guarding the top of the snow-capped mountains into the article “Loyalty Engraved in the Clouds”.

The red gene is integrated into the blood, and the red gene is passed down from generation to generation. In 2022, I learned about the story of four people from three generations in the family of Muradiri, then deputy chief of staff of the regiment, who joined the army. During the interview, I called Mukhtar, Muradiri’s father.

The old man was very old, but he spoke clearly. He first told the story of his father, Krimov. In 1950, Krimov, as a member of the camel team transporting supplies, followed the “Heroic Company of the Advance into Tibet” to advance into Ali. After returning to Xinjiang, he was approved to join the army as an exception, and was later promoted to an officer for his outstanding performance. Due to the needs of the army’s mission, he took the initiative to serve in the Ali region of Tibet, and worked there for half his life.

When Mukhtar grew up, he was stationed on the snowy border like his father. His two sons also “followed in his father’s footsteps.” When the eldest son Muradiri graduated from the military academy, he had the opportunity to go to a place with better conditions in the interior, and he hesitated for a while. Mukhtar took off the Party member badge that he had been wearing for a long time on his chest, put it on Muradiri’s chest, and told him: “Where the Party needs us, we will be there.” The next day, Muradiri wrote an application for volunteering to guard the border...

After nearly 3 hours of phone calls, I couldn’t calm down for a long time after reading the same original intentions of different eras. After I sorted out my thoughts, I finally wrote a first draft of nearly 20,000 words, and after several revisions, the manuscript of “Integrating Youth and Blood into the Frontier of the Motherland” was published.

After the manuscript was forwarded on WeChat Moments, comrades-in-arms praised this military family that has been guarding the border for more than 70 years. Muradiri’s comments also expressed the voice of the team’s officers and men: “As the descendants of the Red Army, we will definitely hold the baton tightly and continue to write a new glory for the battle flag!”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387820.html

34 名老兵回营，给连队上了堂“血性传承课”

来源：解放军报 作者：刘小云 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-24

第 82 集团军某连 34 名老兵回营参观并寄语官兵——

“下一面锦旗的故事，由你们书写”

■解放军报特约通讯员 刘小云



老兵们参观连队荣誉室。徐超 摄

近日，第 82 集团军某连迎来一群特殊的客人——34 名曾在该连前身部队服役的老兵。他们受邀参加连队组织的”薪火相传忆初心、奋斗强军续荣光”主题活动，与官兵面对面交流。

在装备展示区，看到某型突击车和新式枪械，老兵们难掩兴奋。征得同意后，年过七旬的老兵朱大国端起一挺机枪。了解机枪的基本构造后，他卧倒在地，体会瞄准、击发的动作要领。

“连队武器装备越来越先进，我们打心眼里高兴。”朱大国曾任该连连长，他对官兵们说，”现在条件好了，大家更要立足岗位苦干实干，把技能练精，把本领练硬，把连队建强。”

走进连队荣誉室，在志愿军特等功臣赵先有烈士的铜像前，老兵们停下脚步。赵先有是电影《英雄儿女》中”王成”的原型之一。一场高地争夺战中，时任连队副指导员的赵先有带领战友顽强战斗，喊出”为了胜利，向我开炮”的口号。

“军人就是要有拼劲，为了胜利敢于豁出去”“血性胆气的培养不是一朝一夕的事，要靠每一天的努力、每一次任务的历练，去提升血性’浓度’”……老兵们深情的话语，激励着在场的每一位官兵。

在荣誉室展示的一张张老照片中，老兵们寻找着熟悉的面孔。一位老兵指着一张照片，对身边的年轻官兵说：”你们看，这个是我，这个是在抗美援朝战争中荣立一等功的战斗英雄关景春。这张照片，是他当年回老连队时，与我们的合影。”

荣誉室的一面墙上，几乎挂满了锦旗。看到一面集体二等功锦旗，该连老指导员贾过晓深情回忆往事：”42 年前，连队到戈壁滩执行任务，大家战风沙、斗酷暑，在实弹训练中打出’满堂彩’，赢回了这面锦旗……”

该连历史上曾荣立集体一等功 1 次、集体二等功 17 次。老兵田现华指着墙上最右侧的一块空白处，对连队指导员吕琳说：”这里的位置还空着，下一面锦旗的故事，由你们书写。”

参观结束，老兵们与连队官兵展开进一步交流。从战斗故事讲到战斗精神，从工作训练讲到日常生活，现场气氛非常活跃。连队官兵纷纷表示，要用实际行动为连队建设增光添彩。

老兵们告别前，连队特意组织了一场小比武。在老兵们的见证下，中士董平和下士黄天龙，在单杠卷身上比拼中，成绩均超过 200 个。

Google Translation

34 Veterans Returned to the Barracks and Gave the Company a “Bloody Inheritance Lesson”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Xiaoyun Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-24

34 veterans of a company of the 82nd Group Army returned to the barracks to visit and send a message to the officers and men-

“The story of the next silk banner is written by you”

■Liu Xiaoyun, special correspondent of the PLA Daily

The veterans visited the company’s honor room. Photo by Xu Chao

Recently, a company of the 82nd Group Army welcomed a group of special guests-34 veterans who had served in the company’s predecessor. They were invited to participate in the theme event of “Passing on the Torch to Remember the Original Heart, Striving to Strengthen the Army and Continue the Glory” organized by the company, and communicated face to face with officers and men.

In the equipment display area, the veterans could not hide their excitement when they saw a certain type of assault vehicle and new firearms. After obtaining consent, Zhu Daguo, a veteran in his seventies, picked up a machine gun. After understanding the basic structure of the machine gun, he lay on the ground and experienced the key points of aiming and firing.

“The company’s weapons and equipment are becoming more and more advanced, and we are happy from the bottom of our hearts.” Zhu Daguo, who was once the company commander of the company, said to the officers and men, “Now that the conditions are good, everyone should work hard at their posts, hone their skills, and strengthen the company.”

Entering the company’s honor room, the veterans stopped in front of the bronze statue of the special hero Zhao Xianyou of the Volunteer Army. Zhao Xianyou is one of the prototypes of “Wang Cheng” in the movie “Heroic Sons and Daughters”. In a battle for high ground, Zhao Xianyou, then the deputy instructor of the company, led his comrades to fight tenaciously and shouted the slogan “For victory, fire at me”.

“Soldiers must have fighting spirit and dare to risk everything for victory.” “The cultivation of blood and courage is not a matter of one day or one night. It depends on daily efforts and the experience of every mission to improve the blood’ concentration’“... The affectionate words of the veterans inspired every officer and soldier present.

In the old photos displayed in the honor room, the veterans looked for familiar faces. An old soldier pointed to a photo and said to the young soldiers around him: “Look, this is me. This is Guan

Jingchun, a combat hero who won the first-class merit in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. This photo is a photo of him and us when he returned to his old company."

One wall of the honor room is almost covered with silk banners. Seeing a collective second-class merit silk banner, the company's old instructor Jia Guoxiao recalled the past with deep affection: "42 years ago, the company went to the Gobi Desert to perform tasks. Everyone fought against the wind and sand and the scorching heat. In the live-fire training, we won a 'full house' and won this silk banner..."

The company has won the collective first-class merit once and the collective second-class merit 17 times in history. Veteran Tian Xianhua pointed to a blank space on the far right of the wall and said to the company instructor Lu Lin: "The position here is still empty. The story of the next silk banner will be written by you."

After the visit, the veterans had further exchanges with the company's officers and men. From battle stories to fighting spirit, from work training to daily life, the atmosphere on the scene was very lively. The officers and men of the company expressed that they would use practical actions to add luster to the company's construction.

Before the veterans bid farewell, the company specially organized a small competition. Under the witness of the veterans, Sergeant Dong Ping and Corporal Huang Tianlong both achieved more than 200 rolls in the horizontal bar roll-up competition.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16387816.html

异地同上“云端”党课，陆军某旅抓好党员骨干队伍教育

来源：解放军报 作者：郑烨 陈典宏 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-24

陆军某旅教育引导党员骨干加强党性修养严守纪律规矩——

异地同上”云端”党课

■郑 烨 解放军报记者 陈典宏

空中，多型战机呼啸而过；地面，地导雷达建群组网……5 月中旬的一天，陆军某旅驻训分队按计划完成训练。走下训练场，党员骨干随即参加一堂”云端”党课。

“党性是什么？党性是党员干部立身、立业、立言、立德的基石，坚持党性原则是共产党人的根本政治品格……”千里之外，该旅党委书记围绕明晰内涵悟党性、严明纪律看党性、付诸行动强党性 3 个方面，讲授”加强党性修养、严守纪律规矩”主题党课。

“越是练兵任务繁重，越要强化思想引领。”该旅领导告诉记者，当前，部队大项任务压茬推进，官兵一直处在野外动散条件下，为确保政治整训成效，他们坚持将持续深化政治整

训与开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育一体推进，并融入野外驻训、联演联训等过程。

为抓好党员骨干队伍这个重点，该旅党委一班人一致认为，必须用好党课教育这个锤炼党性修养的重要途径。为此，他们明确授课要点、责任分工，区分坚定理想信念、加强党性修养、涵养官德人品 3 个专题组织”云端”党课，由旅党委常委逐个登台授课辅导，党员骨干通过视频系统异地同上一堂课，在接受思想洗礼中进一步锻造忠诚品格。

该旅领导介绍，开展加强党性修养专题学习教育以来，各级领导带头上党课，注重突出问题导向，引导党员干部在读原著、学原文、悟原理上下功夫，要求领导和机关干部把自己摆进去、把职责摆进去、把工作摆进去；以常委会、机关党小组会、基层分片编组等形式，深入开展检视剖析，建立问题台账，制订整改措施，坚持用事实说话、用数据印证、用成效检视。

助理工程师高杰权扎根岗位、苦练本领，带领团队奋力攻关，取得多项革新成果；一级军士长岳景洲数十年如一日，用忠诚与汗水铸就”防空利剑”……授课中，该旅党委书记结合身边典型先进事迹，教育引导党员骨干自觉用忠诚标尺衡量党性、用能力标尺丈量担当、用廉洁标尺考量德行。

授课结束，该旅党员骨干展开讨论交流，大家你一言我一语，干事创业的信心愈发坚定。一名干部坦言：”身处新时代，我们要坚持砥砺党性、担当尽责，努力跑好自己这一棒，把好风气转化为干事创业的强劲动力。”

Google Translation

Taking the “Cloud” Party Class in Different Places, a Certain Army Brigade Has Done a Good Job in Educating the Backbone Team of Party Members

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Ye Chen Dianhong Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-24

A certain army brigade educates and guides the backbone Party members to strengthen their Party spirit and strictly abide by discipline and rules-

Taking the “cloud” Party class in different places

■Zheng Ye PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

In the air, various types of fighter planes roared past; on the ground, ground-to-ground radars built a group network... One day in mid-May, a training detachment [fendui] of a certain army brigade completed the training as planned. After leaving the training ground, the backbone Party members immediately attended a “cloud” Party class.

“What is Party spirit? Party spirit is the cornerstone of Party members and cadres to establish themselves, establish their careers, establish their words, and establish their morality. Adhering to

the principle of Party spirit is the fundamental political character of Communists...” 500 kilometers away, the secretary of the brigade’s Party Committee focused on the three aspects of clarifying the connotation of understanding Party spirit, strictly observing Party spirit, and taking action to strengthen Party spirit. He taught the theme Party class of “strengthening Party spirit cultivation and strictly abiding by discipline and rules”.

“The more arduous the training tasks are, the more we need to strengthen ideological guidance.” The brigade leader told reporters that at present, the troops are pushing forward major tasks in succession, and the officers and men have been in the field. To ensure the effectiveness of political training, they insist on deepening political training and carrying out in-depth learning and education on the spirit of the Central Committee’s eight regulations, and integrating them into field training, joint exercises and joint training.

In order to focus on the core team of Party members, the brigade Party Committee unanimously agreed that it is necessary to make good use of Party class education as an important way to temper Party spirit. To this end, they clarified the key points of teaching and the division of responsibilities, and organized “cloud” Party classes on three topics: firm ideals and beliefs, strengthening Party spirit, and cultivating official morality and character. The brigade Party Committee Standing Committee members took the stage one by one to give lectures and guidance. The backbone Party members took the same class in different places through the video system, and further forged their loyal character in the process of ideological baptism.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that since the launch of the special study and education on strengthening Party spirit cultivation, leaders at all levels have taken the lead in giving Party lessons, focusing on highlighting problem orientation, guiding Party members and cadres to work hard in reading original works, learning original texts, and understanding principles, and requiring leaders and cadres to put themselves, their responsibilities, and their work into it; in the form of Standing Committees, Party group meetings of organs, and grassroots divisions, in-depth inspections and analyses were carried out, problem records were established, and rectification measures were formulated, insisting on speaking with facts, verifying with data, and inspecting with results.

Assistant Engineer Gao Jiequan took root in his post, worked hard to improve his skills, led the team to work hard to tackle key problems, and achieved many innovative results; First Sergeant Yue Jingzhou has been forging the “air defense sword” with loyalty and sweat for decades... During the lecture, the brigade Party Committee secretary combined the typical advanced deeds around him to educate and guide the backbone Party members to consciously use the loyalty yardstick to measure Party spirit, the ability yardstick to measure responsibility, and the integrity yardstick to consider morality.

After the lecture, the Party members and cadres of the brigade held a discussion and exchanged ideas. Everyone spoke one after another, and their confidence in doing things and starting businesses became stronger. One cadre said frankly: “In the new era, we must persist in tempering

our Party spirit, fulfill our responsibilities, and work hard to run our own baton well, and transform good atmosphere into a strong driving force for doing things and starting businesses."

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/zbzq/16388058.html

频繁换岗 这位班长在每个战位都立起党员的好样子

来源：解放军报 作者：刘小云 田鲁亚 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-26

第 82 集团军某旅党员、一级上士张纪光——

频繁交流换岗 初心本色不改

■刘小云 田鲁亚

"野战给养器材单元展开与撤收""热食前送中遭遇'敌'炮火袭击"……初夏时节，燕山山麓，第 82 集团军某旅一场炊事专业技能比武激战正酣。某连炊事班班长、一级上士张纪光灵活处置特情，带领战友克服重重困难，夺得第一名。

走下赛场，顾不上休息，他立即召集大家展开复盘。

有着 15 年党龄的张纪光，先后在坦克驾驶、射手、修理和炊事员等岗位工作，荣立三等功 1 次。每一个战位，他都坚守党员的初心本色，用自身模范行动立起党员的好样子。

那一年，张纪光从坦克驾驶员转岗为坦克技师。面对性能更先进的新装备，个别战士出于安全顾虑不敢放手操作，建议等厂家技术人员现场指导。张纪光主动向连队党支部请缨并立下军令状：限期啃下"硬骨头"，为连队解决技术难题。

那段时间，张纪光白天钻进坦克底部，逐个零件拆装，逐个测试验证性能参数，经常是一身油污；晚上加班学习理论知识，对通电线路连接、发动机构造原理、排除故障方法等深钻细研。攻关 3 个月，他笔记记了 3 大本，为后来连队开展实装训练提供了有益参考。

"身为党员，任何时候都要敢打硬仗。"这是张纪光经常对战友说的话，也是在遭遇困难时激励自己前行的动力。有一次，他参加集团军组织的坦克发动机故障排除比武。张纪光平时善于从任务中汲取经验，通过苦练提高求突破，这次比武最终打破某课目比武纪录。载誉而归，他没有懈怠停步，而是继续锤炼本领，并在第二年再次刷新自己的纪录。

这几年转岗成为炊事员后，张纪光扎根平凡岗位发光发热，精练炊事技能之余，他想得最多的是培养骨干。战士王超分配到炊事班后，认为"三尺灶台"远离战场，一度不在状态。"战位不分大小，无论是台前还是幕后，干好本职工作都是为打赢作贡献。"几番交流后，王超转变了观念，一有时间就向张纪光请教学习。在张纪光帮带下，王超去年多次出色完成野战条件下保障任务，并在炊事比武中摘金夺银，光荣入党并立功受奖。

Google Translation

Frequently Changing Posts, This Squad Leader Sets a Good Example for Party Members in Every Position

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Xiaoyun Tian Luya Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-26

Zhang Jiguang, a Party member of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army and a first-class sergeant——

Frequent exchanges and changes of posts, the original intention remains unchanged

■Liu Xiaoyun Tian Luya

“Deployment and withdrawal of field supply equipment units” “Hot food was delivered before encountering ‘enemy’ artillery attacks”... In early summer, at the foot of Yanshan Mountain, a cooking professional skills competition of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army was in full swing. Zhang Jiguang, the squad leader of a company’s cooking squad and a first-class sergeant, flexibly handled the special situation, led his comrades to overcome many difficulties and won the first place.

After leaving the arena, he did not take time to rest, and he immediately called everyone to review.

Zhang Jiguang, who has 15 years of Party membership, has worked in positions such as tank driving, shooter, repairman and cook, and has won the third-class merit once. In every battle position, he adhered to the original aspirations of a Party member and set a good example for Party members with his own exemplary actions.

That year, Zhang Jiguang changed his position from a tank driver to a tank technician. Faced with new equipment with more advanced performance, some soldiers did not dare to let go of the operation due to safety concerns, and suggested waiting for on-site guidance from the manufacturer’s technical personnel. Zhang Jiguang took the initiative to ask the company’s Party branch and signed a military order: to bite the “hard bones” within a time limit and solve technical problems for the company.

During that time, Zhang Jiguang got into the bottom of the tank during the day, disassembled and assembled parts one by one, and tested and verified performance parameters one by one, often covered in oil; at night, he worked overtime to study theoretical knowledge, and studied the connection of power lines, engine structure principles, and troubleshooting methods in depth. After three months of research, he took notes in three large notebooks, which provided useful references for the company’s actual equipment training later.

“As a Party member, you must dare to fight hard battles at any time.” This is what Zhang Jiguang often said to his comrades, and it is also the driving force that motivates him to move forward when encountering difficulties. Once, he participated in a tank engine troubleshooting competition organized by the group army. Zhang Jiguang is usually good at learning from tasks and seeking

breakthroughs through hard training. This time, he finally broke the record of a certain subject. After returning with honors, he did not slack off, but continued to hone his skills and broke his own record again in the second year.

After being transferred to become a cook in the past few years, Zhang Jiguang has been rooted in an ordinary position and shines. In addition to refining his cooking skills, what he thinks most is to cultivate backbones. After being assigned to the cooking squad, soldier Wang Chao thought that the “three-foot stove” was far away from the battlefield and was not in good shape for a while. “The battle position is not big or small, whether it is in front of the stage or behind the scenes, doing your job well is a contribution to winning.” After several exchanges, Wang Chao changed his concept and asked Zhang Jiguang for advice and learning whenever he had time. With the help of Zhang Jiguang, Wang Chao successfully completed the support tasks under field conditions many times last year, and won gold and silver in the cooking competition. He gloriously joined the Party and was awarded for his meritorious service.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/zbzq/16388053.html

这次考核夺魁不仅战胜了战友 我更跨过了心中的障碍

来源：解放军报 作者：李杨 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-26

跨过心中的那道障碍

■第八十二集团军某旅某连一级上士 李杨

“我宣布，本次 400 米障碍考核，李杨夺得第一名！”

站在队列前，我思绪万千，从意外受伤，到失意迷茫，再到重夺冠军，这条路我走了整整一年。

一年前，在一次考核中，我的膝盖不慎摔伤，进行了手术。

很长一段时间里，我只能远远地看着战友在训练场飞奔。作为连队的 400 米障碍课目冠军，我无比渴望和他们一起踏上训练场，享受那种挑战极限的畅快淋漓之感。尤其是龙虎榜上，自己创造的课目纪录不断被刷新，更加深了我的焦虑。尽管战友们一再安慰，但想到自己康复遥遥无期，我心中的劲头不免更弱了几分。

一次 400 米障碍训练间隙，连长当着大家的面对我说：”李杨，你是这个课目的佼佼者，比较有发言权，来给大家讲讲过障技巧。”

我知道，连长是看到我不能和大家一起训练，特地叫我参与到教学中。但当时的我觉得自己根本配不上”佼佼者”这个称谓，失落感涌上心头，便站在原地一言不发。

当天晚上，连长找到我说：”李杨，我有办法让你重夺冠军，你信不？”

“不信，我现在连走路都困难，更何况战友们都在进步，我怎么可能赶上大家？”我不假思索地摇了摇头。

随后，连长拿出 400 米障碍分段成绩表说：”虽然此前你的总成绩很好，但我发现，你在高板跳台、云梯等环节的表现只是中等水平，这说明你的上肢力量有些不足。如果你能利用这段时间加强上肢训练，一定能超越之前的自己。”

连长的话，让我沉寂许久的内心泛起了涟漪。也许是感受到我的情绪变化，连长趁热打铁：”战场需要的不仅是钢铁躯体，还有不屈不挠的战斗意志。养伤的这段时间，你要补齐短板，磨炼心性，这样才能走得更远。”

连长说得在理。我暗下决心，严格落实他为我量身定制的训练计划，开启了新的”康复之旅”：利用健身器材，进行上肢力量训练，逐步展开低强度有氧训练；定期到医院复查，接受针灸、理疗……

一段时间后，我的身体状态逐渐恢复，并在单杠引体向上、仰卧卷腹等课目上取得新突破，这给我带来了很大的信心。我感觉，重夺冠军的目标似乎不再遥不可及。

一个周末，我路过 400 米障碍训练场忍不住技痒，却被连长看到。我红着脸，心虚地找了个借口：”刚打扫完卫生，随便练练……”

他一把撩起我的裤腿，盯着红肿的膝关节皱起了眉头：”你这是在加重伤情。我知道你非常渴望赶上大家，但必须循序渐进科学训练，这样才能保证你更快更好地恢复。”

感受着连长话语中的关切，我老老实实回到了宿舍。之后的日子里，我脚踏实地依照计划训练，终于度过了那段难熬时光。

战友们热烈的掌声将我的思绪拉回现实，我知道这次考核夺魁意味着：我不仅再次战胜了战友，也成功跨过了心中的那道障碍。

（姚欣彤、杜熙谋整理）

Google Translation

Winning the Assessment Not Only Defeated My Comrades, But also Overcame the Obstacles in My Heart

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Yang Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-26

Overcoming the obstacle in my heart

■ Li Yang, a first-class sergeant from a company of a brigade of the 82nd Army Group

“I declare that Li Yang won the first place in this 400-meter obstacle assessment!”

Standing in front of the queue, I was thinking about a lot of things. From accidental injuries to frustration and confusion, to regaining the championship, I have been on this road for a whole year.

A year ago, during an assessment, I accidentally broke my knee and underwent surgery.

For a long time, I could only watch my comrades running on the training ground from a distance. As the champion of the company's 400-meter obstacle course, I was extremely eager to step onto the training ground with them and enjoy the feeling of challenging the limit. Especially on the Dragon and Tiger List, the course records I created were constantly refreshed, which deepened my anxiety. Although my comrades repeatedly comforted me, I couldn't help but feel a little weaker when I thought that my recovery was far away.

During a break in the 400-meter obstacle course, the company commander said to me in front of everyone: "Li Yang, you are the best in this subject, and you have more say. Come and tell everyone about the obstacle skills."

I know that the company commander saw that I could not train with everyone, so he asked me to participate in the teaching. But at that time, I felt that I was not worthy of the title of "the best", and a sense of loss came over me, so I stood there without saying a word.

That night, the company commander found me and said: "Li Yang, I have a way to help you win the championship again, do you believe it?"

"No, I have difficulty walking now, not to mention that my comrades are making progress, how can I catch up with everyone?" I shook my head without thinking.

Then, the company commander took out the 400-meter obstacle course segment score sheet and said: "Although your total score was very good before, I found that your performance in the high board diving platform, ladder and other links was only at a medium level, which shows that your upper limb strength is somewhat insufficient. If you can use this time to strengthen your upper limb training, you will definitely be able to surpass your previous self."

The company commander's words made ripples in my heart, which had been silent for a long time. Perhaps sensing my emotional changes, the company commander struck while the iron was hot: "The battlefield requires not only a steel body, but also an indomitable fighting will. During this period of recuperation, you must make up for your shortcomings and temper your character, so that you can go further."

The company commander was right. I secretly made up my mind to strictly implement the training plan he tailored for me and started a new "rehabilitation journey": using fitness equipment to conduct upper limb strength training, and gradually carry out low-intensity aerobic training; regularly go to the hospital for follow-up, receive acupuncture and physical therapy...

After a period of time, my physical condition gradually recovered, and I made new breakthroughs in subjects such as pull-ups on the horizontal bar and supine crunches, which gave me great confidence. I felt that the goal of regaining the championship seemed no longer out of reach.

One weekend, I passed by the 400-meter obstacle course and couldn't help itching to show off my skills, but was seen by the company commander. I blushed and made an excuse with a guilty conscience: "I just finished cleaning, so I just did some practice..."

He lifted up my trouser legs and frowned at my swollen knee joints: "You are aggravating your injury. I know you are very eager to catch up with everyone, but you must train step by step and scientifically, so that you can recover faster and better."

Feeling the concern in the company commander's words, I returned to the dormitory honestly. In the days that followed, I trained down-to-earth according to the plan and finally got through that difficult time.

The warm applause of my comrades brought my thoughts back to reality. I knew that winning the assessment meant: I not only defeated my comrades again, but also successfully crossed the obstacle in my heart.

(Compiled by Yao Xintong and Du Ximou)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388055.html

连里宣传展板"每日寄语"栏目出现了新变化……

来源：解放军报 作者：郑烨 李连杰 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-26

第 74 集团军某旅某连宣传展板"每日寄语"栏目出现新变化——

"兵言兵语"有温度提士气

■郑烨 李连杰

"战友们，今天训练冲一冲，明天球赛等你秀！"5 月的一个中午，第 74 集团军某旅某连营房前的宣传展板上，"每日寄语"栏目更新了内容，吸引不少官兵驻足观看。

"'每日寄语'是我们在宣传展板上开设的一个特色栏目。"该连指导员袁凯介绍，刚开始时，为浓厚连队文化氛围，他和文化骨干梁日开每天在这个栏目更新励志短句："不负时光，不负自己""只有众志成城，才能无惧风浪"……

一天中午，梁日开找到袁凯，有些沮丧地说："指导员，咱们花了这么多心思在'每日寄语'上，天天更新、一日不落。但这样的'心灵鸡汤'，大家有点'喝'不下了……"

其实，袁凯也有同感：短句中蕴含的道理固然没错，但似乎少了些”地气”，很难在战友中间产生共鸣。

当晚点名时，袁凯宣布调整”每日寄语”的征集方式和语言风格，把主导权交给大家，只要有话想说，每个人都可以随时写上去。

次日，一班中士张更红率先在展板上下了”战书”：”今天下午 5 公里武装越野考核的冠军，一班拿定了！”

一时间，全连官兵创先争优的热情被迅速点燃。二班班长洪宝在下面回应：”别骄傲，上周一班暂时领先，这次谁夺魁还不一定。”袁凯注意到，虽然这些文字看起来不像”寄语”，却引发了互动，碰撞出了火花。更令他欣喜的是，当天下午连队的 5 公里武装越野考核成绩居然较以往有了提升。

思路一变天地宽。袁凯愈发感觉到，这样的”每日寄语”有温度、提士气、添活力，有时甚至比一次通知、一次教育来得更加直接、高效。

栏目方寸大小，大家参与的热情越来越高，设定训练目标、粘贴温馨提示、分享生活窍门、提出意见建议……

一天中午，担任厨房值班员的一级上士蒋习浩写道：”今晚加餐，敬请期待。”一句话吊足了战士们的胃口，大家的训练劲头更足了；到了月末，基层风气监督员郑胜利提醒：”马上发津贴，战友们要合理消费，管住’钱袋子’。”几个正盘算着网购的列兵看到后，挠了挠头，取消了购物计划；天气变热，卫生员冯培源带来温馨提示：”夏季升温别大意，温差变化需警惕。”战友们长跑结束后，立即穿上外套保暖……

“只有多讲战士爱听、听得懂的话，才能拨动战士心弦。”袁凯说，”每日寄语”已非当初模样，更像是一种工作交流。不过，他并不想改名。受此启发，袁凯在开展教育、总结讲评、日常谈心时，注重用”接地气”的兵言兵语讲述兵情兵事，把”大道理”讲成言之有物、入情入理的”实在话”，思想政治教育工作质效明显提升。

Google Translation

There Are New Changes in the “Daily Message” Column of the Company’s Propaganda Display Board

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Ye Li Lianjie Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-26

There are new changes in the “Daily Message” column of a company of a brigade of the 74th Group Army——

“Soldiers’ words and men’ words” are warm and boost morale

■ Zheng Ye Li Lianjie

“Comrades, let’s go for training today, and you will be waiting for the game tomorrow!” One afternoon in May, the “Daily Message” column on the propaganda display board in front of the barracks of a company of a brigade of the 74th Group Army was updated, attracting many officers and men to stop and watch.

“‘Daily Message’ is a special column we opened on the propaganda display board.” Yuan Kai, the company Political Instructor, introduced that at the beginning, in order to enrich the company’s cultural atmosphere, he and Liang Rikai, the cultural backbone, updated inspirational short sentences in this column every day: “Don’t let down the time, don’t let down yourself” “Only with unity can we be fearless of wind and waves”...

One noon, Liang Rikai found Yuan Kai and said a little frustrated: “Instructor, we have spent so much time on the ‘Daily Message’, updating it every day. But such ‘chicken soup for the soul’ is a bit too much for everyone to ‘drink’...”

In fact, Yuan Kai also felt the same way: the truth contained in the short sentence is correct, but it seems to lack some “ground”, and it is difficult to resonate among comrades.

When calling the roll that night, Yuan Kai announced the adjustment of the collection method and language style of the “Daily Message”, giving the initiative to everyone. As long as there is something to say, everyone can write it at any time.

The next day, Sergeant Zhang Genghong of the first squad took the lead in posting a “challenge” on the display board: “The champion of the 5-kilometer armed cross-country test this afternoon, the first squad has won!”

For a time, the enthusiasm of the officers and men of the whole company to be the first and strive for excellence was quickly ignited. The squad leader of the second squad, Hong Bao, responded below: “Don’t be proud. The first squad was temporarily in the lead last week, and it is not certain who will win this time.” Yuan Kai noticed that although these words did not look like “messages”, they triggered interactions and sparks. What made him even more happy was that the company’s 5-kilometer armed cross-country test results that afternoon actually improved compared with the past.

The world is wide when the thinking changes. Yuan Kai increasingly felt that such “daily messages” were warm, morale-boosting, and energetic, and sometimes even more direct and efficient than a notification or education.

The column is small, but everyone’s enthusiasm for participation is getting higher and higher. They set training goals, post warm reminders, share life tips, and put forward opinions and suggestions...

One noon, the first sergeant Jiang Xihao, who was on duty in the kitchen, wrote: “There will be extra meals tonight, please look forward to it.” This sentence whetted the appetite of the soldiers,

and everyone's training enthusiasm was stronger; at the end of the month, the grassroots atmosphere supervisor Zheng Shengli reminded: "The allowance will be issued immediately, and comrades should spend reasonably and control their "purses." After seeing this, several privates who were planning to shop online scratched their heads and canceled their shopping plans; the weather became hotter, and the medical worker Feng Peiyuan brought warm reminders: "Don't be careless about the temperature rise in summer, and be vigilant about the temperature difference." After the long run, the comrades immediately put on their coats to keep warm...

"Only by saying more words that the soldiers like to hear and understand can you move the soldiers' hearts." Yuan Kai said that the "Daily Message" is no longer what it used to be, and it is more like a work exchange. However, he does not want to change the name. Inspired by this, Yuan Kai paid attention to using "down-to-earth" soldier language to describe soldiers' situations and affairs when conducting education, summarizing and commenting, and having daily conversations. He turned "big truths" into "real words" that were meaningful and reasonable, and the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education work was significantly improved.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388048.html

严格按照新版大纲施训 让干部战士同台竞技

来源：解放军报 作者：闫帅印 康子湛 朱柏妍 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-26

开栏的话

战场上的较量，是从训练场开始的。2025 年 2 月，我军新版《军事体育训练大纲》正式施行。新大纲聚焦备战打仗需求，旨在推动全军军事体育训练转型升级，实现由以基础体能为主向以战斗体能为主转变。近几个月，全军各部队按照新大纲要求，强化基础体能、战斗体能和实用技能等训练，座座军营不断掀起训练热潮。

从今日起，《解放军报》要闻版推出"深入推进实战化军事训练·《军事体育训练大纲》施训新看点"专栏，反映各部队按新大纲施训的新气象、新成果，同时邀请训练一线官兵畅谈贯彻落实新大纲过程中的感悟，期望能够发微探幽，启迪思考。

第 83 集团军某旅严格按照新版《军事体育训练大纲》施训——

400 米障碍，机关干部营连战士同台竞技

■闫帅印 解放军报记者 康子湛 朱柏妍



该旅通用 400 米障碍考核现场。季鹏摄

施训看点

●400 米障碍成为通用战斗体能必考课目

●机关基层、军官士兵共用一个考核标准

攀上壕沟、通过跨桩、冲刺最后 100 米……通用 400 米障碍训练场上，冲过终点线，听到考官报时后，第 83 集团军某旅机关的黄参谋因喜悦而放声欢呼。

“两个多月的努力没有白费！”黄参谋兴奋地说，在本季度通用 400 米障碍课目考核中，他的成绩达到良好水平。

在黄参谋身后，又一组旅机关的干部站上了起跑线。他们身穿作训服、脚蹬作战靴、腰扎武装带，同基层营连官兵在同一个训练场上，尽展矫健身姿。

通用 400 米障碍训练场不再是营连官兵”专场”，变化源自今年 2 月新版《军事体育训练大纲》的施行。

“通用 400 米障碍变成了我们的必考课目，且不按照人员类别和年龄区分考核标准，39 岁以下的男性机关干部和营连官兵都要参考……”两个多月前，该旅组织宣讲会，讲解新版《军事体育训练大纲》时，引发机关干部们议论。

“通用 400 米障碍不同于其他训练课目，对个人综合体能素质要求较高。”黄参谋告诉记者，”宁跑 5000 米、不跑 400 障”的顺口溜在部队流传已久，以往通用 400 米障碍是选考课目，障碍训练场上鲜见机关干部的身影。

从选考到必考，一些机关干部产生了畏难情绪。为此，该旅机关统一部署，建立考勤登记制度，强制落实机关干部工作日每天体能训练 1 小时制度。他们还从营连请来专项教员，为训练基础薄弱的机关干部开展专项补差训练。

两个多月时间里，训练器材成了黄参谋宿舍和办公室里的必备用品。临睡前、值班休息间隙，他都要练上几组。为了提升训练成绩，黄参谋还专程跑到基层连队，向军体教员请教技巧方法，为自己制订针对性训练方案。

在训练场上和战友们并肩飞奔，黄参谋仿佛找回在基层连队当兵的感觉。

考核场上，39 岁的机关干部庞健伟在参考人员中年龄最大。他上一次参加 400 米障碍考核，还是 10 多年前在基层连队担任主官的时候。

考核前的两个多月，庞健伟一有时间就往训练场跑，练得格外认真。有战友问：”按规定，你明年就不用参加通用 400 米障碍课目考核了，有必要这么逼自己吗？”

“当然有必要！训练场上不过关，就不是合格的战斗员。”由于前几年落下的功课太多，庞健伟一开始明显跟不上训练节奏。然而，强化训练开始以来，庞健伟咬紧牙关，自我加压加大训练强度。他还与基层连队的几名班长结成训练对子，在训练场上比学赶帮超。最终，在此次季度考核中，庞健伟成绩提升显著，顺利过关。

400 米障碍训练场上机关干部龙腾虎跃，激发了全旅官兵的训练热情。谈起训练场上的可喜变化，该旅领导颇有感触：此次季度考核中，机关干部优良率大幅提升。机关干部和营连战士平时练在一起，按照一个标准考核，官兵相互比拼、同台竞技，训练场上迸发出虎虎生气。

参训笔记

永葆战斗员本色

■第 83 集团军某旅机关干部 庞健伟

扎上武装带，蹬上作战靴，站在通用 400 米障碍训练场的起跑线前，我仿佛回到当连队主官的那段岁月。

想当年，为了能在连队立起威信，我时常和老班长们在 400 米障碍训练场上比着练。然而，随着工作岗位调整和大纲要求变化，到机关工作后这个课目我几乎没再练过，曾经的优势课目与我渐行渐远。

新版《军事体育训练大纲》中，把 400 米障碍调整为通用战斗体能必考课目。得知 39 岁及以下军官和士兵考核标准统一时，机关像我一样年龄较大的干部们，纷纷为自己捏了把汗。

“上了战场，没有机关基层之分，更不问年龄大小。”重新投入训练后，每当力不从心、想要放弃的时候，我都这样告诉自己。

为了能更科学地提升训练成绩，我为自己制订计划，逐步增强训练强度，还同基层官兵一起训、比着训。功夫不负有心人，一段时间的强化训练下来，我的成绩从勉强及格，提高到接近优秀。

新版《军事体育训练大纲》对训练课目的调整，不仅让机关干部们认识到了体能差距，更引发了大家的思想转变——无论身在机关还是基层，都要永葆战斗员本色，不断提升体能素质，为随时走上战场做好准备。

观训小议

体能是胜战”入场券”

■康子湛

军队是一个战斗集体，军人无论在什么岗位、从事什么工作，第一身份都是战斗员。机关是决策执行的中枢，机关参谋、干事、助理员们要想高效履职尽责，同样离不开强健的体魄、充沛的体能。

过去，一些机关干部认为自己”坐着能写、站着能说”就行，体能素质好不好无关紧要，有的以”工作在身”为由，不重视体能训练。新版《军事体育训练大纲》立起实战化考核风向标，创新战斗体能，提高训练课目含战量，旨在促进军队人员体能素质均衡发展，提高官兵技战术水平和战场环境适应能力。重新走上 400 米障碍训练场，对于久坐办公室的机关干部们来说，不仅增强了身体素质，更帮助他们对标大纲认清自身不足，逼着自己走出舒适区、走上训练场，进一步擦亮战斗员本色。

体能是胜战”入场券”。官兵过硬的体能素质，既是战斗力的根基，也是应对未来战争复杂挑战的基础。战场是血与火的较量，子弹不会区别对待机关干部与基层官兵。平时训练中，只有一级抓一级、一级带一级，练好基础体能、练强战斗体能、练精实用技能，才能不断提高部队完成多样化任务的能力，为能打仗、打胜仗提供有力支撑。

Google Translation

Strictly Follow the New Outline to Train and Let Cadres and men Compete on the Same Stage

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yan Shuaiyin Kang Zizhan Zhu Baiyan Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-26

Opening words

The competition on the battlefield starts from the training ground. In February 2025, the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline” of our army was officially implemented. The new outline focuses on the needs of preparing for war, aiming to promote the transformation and upgrading of military physical training throughout the army, and realize the transformation from focusing on basic physical fitness to focusing on combat physical fitness. In recent months, all units of the army have strengthened basic physical fitness, combat physical fitness and practical skills training in accordance with the requirements of the new outline, and military camps have continuously set off a training boom.

Starting today, the “PLA Daily” news edition will launch a column “Deepen the promotion of practical military training· New highlights of the “Military Physical Training Outline” training”, reflecting the new atmosphere and new achievements of various units in training according to the new outline, and at the same time invite front-line officers and men to talk about their feelings in the process of implementing the new outline, hoping to explore the mysteries and inspire thinking.

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army strictly conducts training in accordance with the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline”-

400-meter obstacle course, cadres, battalion and company soldiers compete on the same stage

■ Yan Shuaiyin, PLA Daily reporter Kang Zizhan, Zhu Baiyan

The brigade’s general 400-meter obstacle course assessment site. Photo by Ji Peng

Training highlights

●400-meter obstacle course has become a must-test subject for general combat physical fitness

●The grassroots, officers and men of the agency share the same assessment standard

Climbing up the trench, passing the cross-pillar, sprinting the last 100 meters... On the general 400-meter obstacle course, after crossing the finish line and hearing the examiner’s time, Huang, a staff officer of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army, cheered out loud with joy.

“More than two months of hard work has not been in vain!” Staff Officer Huang said excitedly. In this quarter’s general 400-meter obstacle course assessment, his performance reached a good level.

Behind Staff Officer Huang, another group of cadres from the brigade agency stood at the starting line. They wore training uniforms, combat boots, and armed belts, and showed their agility on the same training ground as the officers and men of the grassroots battalion and company.

The general 400-meter obstacle training ground is no longer a “special field” for the officers and men of the battalion and company. The change stems from the implementation of the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline” in February this year.

“The general 400-meter obstacle has become our compulsory test subject, and the assessment standards are not differentiated according to personnel categories and ages. Male cadres and officers and men of the battalion and company under the age of 39 must refer to it...” More than two months ago, the brigade organized a lecture to explain the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline”, which aroused discussion among the cadres of the organs.

“The general 400-meter obstacle is different from other training subjects. It has high requirements for personal comprehensive physical fitness.” Staff Officer Huang told reporters that the jingle “I would rather run 5,000 meters than 400 obstacles” has been circulating in the army for a long time.

In the past, the general 400-meter obstacle was an optional subject, and the cadres of the organs were rarely seen on the obstacle training ground.

From optional to mandatory, some cadres of the organs have developed a fear of difficulty. To this end, the brigade headquarters made unified deployment, established an attendance registration system, and enforced the one-hour physical training system for the cadres on working days. They also invited special instructors from the battalion company to carry out special remedial training for cadres with weak training foundation.

For more than two months, training equipment became a must-have item in Huang's dormitory and office. He would practice several sets before going to bed and during breaks on duty. In order to improve his training results, Huang also went to the grassroots company to ask the military physical education instructor for skills and methods, and developed a targeted training plan for himself.

Running side by side with his comrades on the training ground, Huang seemed to have found the feeling of being a soldier in the grassroots company.

At the assessment site, Pang Jianwei, a 39-year-old cadre of the headquarters, was the oldest among the participants. The last time he participated in the 400-meter obstacle test was more than 10 years ago when he was the chief officer of the grassroots company.

More than two months before the assessment, Pang Jianwei ran to the training ground whenever he had time and practiced very seriously. A comrade asked: "According to the regulations, you don't have to take the general 400-meter obstacle course assessment next year. Is it necessary to push yourself so hard?"

"Of course it is necessary! If you don't pass the training ground, you are not a qualified fighter." Because of the too much homework he missed in the past few years, Pang Jianwei obviously couldn't keep up with the training rhythm at the beginning. However, since the start of intensive training, Pang Jianwei has gritted his teeth and put pressure on himself to increase the intensity of training. He also formed a training pair with several squad leaders of the grassroots company to learn from each other and help each other on the training ground. In the end, in this quarterly assessment, Pang Jianwei's performance improved significantly and he passed the test smoothly.

The cadres of the organs were soaring on the 400-meter obstacle training ground, which stimulated the training enthusiasm of officers and men of the whole brigade. Talking about the gratifying changes on the training ground, the leaders of the brigade were quite touched: in this quarterly assessment, the excellent rate of cadres of the organs increased significantly. The cadres of the organs and the soldiers of the battalion and company usually practice together, and are assessed according to the same standard. The officers and men compete with each other and compete on the same stage, and the training ground is full of vigor.

Training notes

Always keep the true qualities of a fighter

■ Pang Jianwei, a cadre of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army

Wearing a belt, combat boots, and standing at the starting line of the general 400-meter obstacle course, I seemed to have returned to the days when I was the company commander.

Back then, in order to establish prestige in the company, I often competed with the old squad leaders in the 400-meter obstacle course. However, with the adjustment of job positions and changes in the requirements of the syllabus, I almost never practiced this subject after working in the agency, and the once advantageous subject gradually drifted away from me.

In the new version of the "Military Physical Training Outline", the 400-meter obstacle course was adjusted to a general combat physical fitness test. When I learned that the assessment standards for officers and men aged 39 and below were unified, the older cadres like me in the agency were all worried for themselves.

"On the battlefield, there is no distinction between agencies and grassroots, and no matter how old you are." After re-entering training, whenever I was overwhelmed and wanted to give up, I told myself this.

In order to improve the training results more scientifically, I made a plan for myself, gradually increased the intensity of training, and trained and competed with grassroots officers and men. Hard work pays off. After a period of intensive training, my results have improved from barely passing to close to excellent.

The adjustment of the training courses in the new version of the "Military Physical Training Outline" not only made the cadres of the organs realize the physical fitness gap, but also triggered a change in everyone's thinking-whether they are in the organs or at the grassroots, they must always maintain the true nature of fighters, constantly improve their physical fitness, and be ready to go to the battlefield at any time.

A brief discussion on the training

Physical fitness is the "ticket" to victory

■ Kang Zizhan

The army is a fighting collective. No matter what position a soldier is in or what job he is doing, his first identity is a fighter. The organs are the center of decision-making and execution. If the staff, officers, and assistants of the organs want to perform their duties efficiently, they also need a strong physique and sufficient physical fitness.

In the past, some cadres thought that they only needed to be able to "write while sitting and speak while standing", and physical fitness was irrelevant. Some did not pay attention to physical training on the grounds that they were "working". The new version of the "Military Physical Training

Outline" sets a benchmark for actual combat assessment, innovates combat physical fitness, and increases the combat content of training courses, aiming to promote the balanced development of the physical fitness of military personnel and improve the technical and tactical level of officers and men and their ability to adapt to the battlefield environment. For cadres who have been sitting in the office for a long time, returning to the 400-meter obstacle course not only enhances their physical fitness, but also helps them recognize their own shortcomings in accordance with the outline, forcing themselves to step out of their comfort zone and onto the training ground, and further polish their combat qualities. Physical fitness is the "ticket" to victory. The excellent physical fitness of officers and men is not only the foundation of combat effectiveness, but also the basis for coping with the complex challenges of future wars. The battlefield is a contest of blood and fire, and bullets will not distinguish between cadres and grassroots officers and men. During routine training, only by focusing on one level at a time and leading one level at a time, practicing basic physical fitness, strengthening combat fitness, and refining practical skills, can we continuously improve the troops' ability to complete diversified tasks and provide strong support for fighting and winning battles.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16388124.html

军营观察丨爆破兵：在轰鸣中完成蜕变

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘凡 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-05-26

走近战场"破壁者"

■解放军报特约通讯员 刘 凡

到中部战区陆军某旅某爆破连采访时，恰逢该连组织实爆训练。训练前，笔者跟随三级军士长穆恒贵对场地中的铁丝网进行巡检、加固。

在巡检过程中，穆恒贵时不时从工具袋里掏出一些草籽撒在抵近铁丝网的路上。这些草籽有些像苍耳，周身带刺，但略大一些。

"这些撒草籽的地方，都是需要匍匐前进的地方。"穆恒贵解释道。

笔者趴下身子，在撒有草籽的区域匍匐，隔着作训服接触到草籽的感觉就像走路时鞋里进了沙子，有些刺痛，不至于受伤，却能对执行前线破障任务的爆破兵造成一定的干扰。

"干扰越多，越能检验本领扎不扎实。"穆恒贵随即讲起自己的一段经历。

多年前的一次战术训练，穆恒贵所在的爆破小组执行爆破任务。在草丛中匍匐时，穆恒贵为了躲避这种草籽，双肘撑地往一侧挪了挪，不经意间将捧在手中的炸弹往怀里搂了一下。这一幕，恰好被跟在他身后的班长看了个真切。

“有敌情时，拉火管是提前装好的，你为了躲草籽把炸弹往怀里搂，身上这么多装具，挂到拉火管的引线怎么办？！”训练结束，班长严厉批评了穆恒贵。

该连的专业训练场，大都是平坦的黄土地，并不能对匍匐造成太多阻碍，有的地方，软塌塌的浮土甚至像一层软垫。虽然砂石不多，但这种长有带刺草籽的植物却有不少，官兵们便将草籽收集起来，训练时撒在匍匐的必经之路上，为自己制造些”阻碍”。

之所以如此加压，是因为爆破兵面对的任务非同寻常，他们总想着如何”刁难”自己，如何让对手捉摸不透。

二级上士郭江伟，为探索新领域遂行任务方法，主动请缨从零开始学习潜水；排长高迎仍，将对抗思路融入专业训练，常态化组织对抗，改进战术战法……

采访中，笔者发现，穆恒贵很喜欢用一个词——”披着”。

“披着夜色。”

“披着震天的声响。”

……

“这应该是独属于爆破兵的一个习惯，有的老兵说话时，常常冒出’披着’这个词。”穆恒贵解释道，”要说缘由，是因为在战场上，身处接敌一线的爆破兵往往要冲向敌人防守最坚固的位置，双方火力都非常猛，子弹像毯子一样，覆盖在头顶，就像’披’在身上一样。”

训练结束，笔者再次走上爆破兵的训练场，入目处，巨石破碎、硝烟弥漫、碉堡崩塌、炸坑遍地。那一刻，勇气忽然变得具象，笔者明白了什么是爆破兵——一群击穿敌人铜墙铁壁的”破壁者”，用轰鸣与震荡为战友开路的先锋，用炸药与方程式为胜利批注的勇士。

正如该连营房墙壁上，那红底金字的《爆破手之歌》中唱的那样：”我们是英雄的爆破手，战斗在最前线。冒着那枪林弹雨，把进攻的通路开辟，为战友胜利的前进，我愿把青春贡献……”



中部战区陆军某旅某爆破连开展布设爆炸装置训练。郭辉 摄

爆破兵：在轰鸣中完成蜕变

■解放军报特约通讯员 刘 凡

哪有天生的勇敢，只有锻炼出的无畏

前方，雷场、碉堡虎视眈眈；身后，战友、战车严阵以待。

身处接敌一线的爆破兵最需要什么，中部战区陆军某旅某爆破连下士林鹏年回答了一个词：勇敢。

在这里，下连 1 年左右，每一名爆破兵都会经历自己第一次模拟实战。那一年，林鹏年也走上演训场，第一次在”炮火”中向”敌”碉堡发起冲锋——

“能不能顺利到达任务点？能不能配合好战友？”跃进前，在土坎后隐蔽的林鹏年有些紧张，默念着携炸药战术运动的要领和行动预案中的炸药布设原则。

“大家跟我沿着地上的炸坑，蛇形前进，快速跃进！”在三级军士长穆恒贵的指令声中，林鹏年所在的小组冲出土坎、向”敌”碉堡奔去。

演训场顿时炸声四起，尘土飞扬。

“嘭！”出发不过 10 秒，一个炸点在距林鹏年 5 米左右的位置炸响，强烈的震感瞬间清空了他的大脑。

“不能停，绝对不能停！”压住心中的错愕与慌乱，林鹏年继续跃进，观察战友的位置，把控好和战友间的距离，最终与战友同步完成起爆，顺利完成任务。

战场爆破，并非只是布设炸弹这么简单，潜水、攀岩……他们恨不得能够上天入地，十八般武艺样样精通。因为战场环境复杂，对爆破兵而言，多一项本领，就可能多一条破敌之路。

1935 年，红 4 团受命夺取腊子口，面对天险和国民党军队的严密防守，苗族小战士”云贵川”带上战友们用绑腿布带连结起来的长绳，用一根带铁钩的竹竿，勾住峭壁的缝隙，一步步攀上绝壁。随后，他又让战友们顺着长绳一个个攀了上去。入夜后，我军如神兵天降，自上而下向没有顶盖的敌军碉堡扔下手榴弹……

对如今的爆破兵来说，攀岩是必训课目。然而，对于面对 400 米障碍中 2 米深坑都有些发怵的战士孙宇涵来说，这是一座大山。

两年前，孙宇涵应征入伍，成为二级上士郑海清班里的一名新兵。他工作认真，训练也十分刻苦，郑海清对他的表现很是满意。唯有一点让郑海清着实头疼——孙宇涵恐高。

训练时，面对攀岩训练的墙壁，孙宇涵说什么也不上去。看着班长着急又无奈的表情，孙宇涵更加紧张了。

一个周末，郑海清在心理行为训练场看见孙宇涵站在一个高台前，慢慢扶着梯子爬上去，紧握扶手站一会儿，又慢慢顺梯爬下来，一直反复。那一刻，郑海清下定决心：”一定要帮他克服恐惧。”

自那之后，郑海清丢掉了催促与急躁，开始陪着孙宇涵上高台、下深坑……借助辅助设施帮助他克服恐惧心理，直至他能独立站在岩壁面前。

现如今，孙宇涵已经能在攀岩墙上自如上下。

哪有天生的勇敢，只有锻炼出的无畏。成长路上，爆破兵在一声声轰鸣中完成蜕变，成为一名战胜恐惧的勇士。

往勇气中注入”智慧的火药”，会催生更强大的爆破当量

“真正的勇者须以智谋傍身。”穆恒贵悟出这个道理，要从一次破障行动说起。

2022 年，该连参加上级组织的演训，穆恒贵带领一个破障小组执行破障任务。

破障小组顺利突破”敌军”布设的反坦克壕和地雷场后，在由碉堡和壕沟构成的最后一道障碍前，遭遇了密集的炮火打击，他们不得不停下前进的步伐。

“班长，炮火太密集，我跑得快，让我上吧”“班长，我去吧，我有经验”……面对战士们争先恐后的请战，穆恒贵却很冷静：”不怕牺牲是勇敢，但无谓的牺牲没有什么意义！”

根据爆炸频次，穆恒贵现场推算出”敌”炮火打击规律，并利用短暂的炮火间隙，观察并记录了地面已引爆的模拟炸点位置。借助这些点位，穆恒贵规划出了一条通向第三道障碍的路径。

“一路纵队，跟我来！”迅速抵近的爆破小组让防守方措手不及。

“准备完毕，起爆——”穆恒贵一声令下，霎时间，障碍一线如大坝决堤般被炸得粉碎。

“一个小组打出了乘风破浪的气势！”演训结束后，指挥员赞叹道。

往勇气中注入”智慧的火药”，会催生更强大的爆破当量。

2023 年的一次训练，郑海清和二级上士廖志文受命破坏”敌军”的一处防御阵地。抵达任务地域，他们发现防御阵地在一处陡坡之上，居高临下，易守难攻，陡坡上植被稀疏，仅有几处土包可作为掩体。显然，这是一块”硬骨头”。

郑海清和廖志文权衡再三，决定各带一个小组从两翼对”敌”阵地发起攻击。可连续几番试探未果，还引起了”敌人”的警觉，一时间，破障行动陷入僵局。

郑海清和廖志文对整个任务地域地形展开侦察，寻找可以渗透的缝隙。

功夫不负有心人，他们在陡坡一侧发现了一处阵地观察死角。虽然受限于地形，不能在此实施爆破，但可以由此而上，抵近后佯攻吸引”敌军”注意，再由正面实施爆破。郑海清主动揽下佯攻任务，带领一个小组从观察死角抵近”敌军”。果然，”敌军”发现郑海清小组时瞬间乱了阵脚，误将该小组当作进攻主力，调转火力予以反击。廖志文抓住机会，带领破障小组冲到”敌”阵前，成功实施爆破。

从战术到谋略，这群”令敌破防”的爆破兵，也在苦苦追寻思维的”爆点”——

近年来，多型无人装备陆续列装，作为技师的穆恒贵带着几名无人装备操作骨干，探索通过有人无人协同改进战术战法。

传统爆破行动中，都是由人将爆炸装置运送到指定位置，再进行引爆破障。二级上士杨小鹏开始思考如何用无人装备替代人力进行爆炸装置的转移。

一次实爆训练中，杨小鹏提出，夹取型排爆机器人虽然是针对排爆设计的，但本质上就是一个夹持爆炸物进行位移的工具，可以反向运用夹取型排爆机器人，把爆炸装置运送至任务点位进行设爆。经过试验验证，在合理地形中，此法可行，利用无人装备设爆不仅大幅降低了人员伤亡风险，还提高了战场条件下运送炸药的速度与成功率。

爆破行动中，有时需要跨昼夜执行任务，夜间警戒非常消耗精力和体力，爆破行动的编组人数本就较少，经过一整晚的警戒，势必影响第二天的行动。

为了缓解夜间警戒压力，一级上士汤清洲利用少量简易材料，自制了一种可快速设置的低药量警示装置。虽然没有什么杀伤力，但可以发出巨大的声响并升腾起黑烟，布设在宿营地周边，可以起到非常好的警示效果。

一次对抗训练，一股蓝军本想趁着夜色对该连进行袭扰，却误触了汤清洲设置在宿营区外围的警示装置，巨大的声响震慑住了蓝军。

那一回，蓝军指挥所里流传起了一句话：”爆破兵的宿营地太危险了，到处都是炸药！”

有勇者不可挡，怀智者无难事。奋战路上，爆破兵用勇与谋交织出独属于他们的青春答卷。

角色的不断切换，让他们对攻与防有了更加深刻的理解

咕噜，咕噜……野外湖泊，一座废弃大桥下，二级上士郭江伟扶着桥墩下潜，感受着逐渐增大的水压和降低的水温，缓慢调整身体姿态，找寻布设模拟爆炸装置的最佳位置。

令他没想到的是，他预想的最佳安放区域已被预先布置了不少悬浮的障碍物，经过几番处理也没能清理出一个合适的点位，氧气耗尽，郭江伟铩羽而归。

“今天的障碍设置得真好，防得密不透风！”刚上岸，潜水服也没脱，郭江伟就把刚才训练过程中遇到的障碍布设方式记录下来。

在该连，大家伙会轮流分享自己近期的爆破经验。此次训练前，担任防御方的二级上士亢延鹏根据郭江伟分享过的水下目标爆破经验，反向钻研防御手段，利用废旧的铁丝网、泡沫等材料，将可能设置水下炸药的位置给遮了起来。水下处理障碍远不如地面方便，在没有称手工具的情况下，几根长条状铁丝网缠绕着杂物，便会给进攻造成很大阻碍。自此之后，爆破小组进行水下爆破时，都会带把大剪刀。

善于破障，也要善于制造障碍。该连经常根据官兵专业、能力、经验等条件，将大家分成对抗训练小组，常态化互设难题，提高爆破能力的同时，防爆破能力也不断迭代。最熟悉爆炸物的他们，并不是只知道如何"搞破坏"，到了战场上，他们既可以是撕裂敌方堡垒的勇士，也可以是巩固己方防御的卫士。

训练中，防御方通过改造现地环境、重设防御工事结构等方式阻止进攻方设置爆炸装置；进攻方则通过改进装置结构、创新手段布设、革新战术战法等想方设法克服阻碍，实施爆破。

汤清洲说，角色的不断切换，让他们对攻与防有了更加深刻的理解。近些年，大家逐渐喜欢上了这种训练中的彼此"刁难"。

一次对抗训练，担任防守方的二级上士郭辉在己方防御设施的墙面上喷了一层薄薄的食用油，使得对手的爆炸装置无法粘贴固定。针对新的防御措施，他们的解决方法也很直接——在随行装具里多装了一包湿巾。

然而，并不是所有的油都容易清洁干净。官兵们陆续尝试了机油、润滑油等不同油料，发现靠湿巾擦拭这种简单清洁效果并不好，又不可能每次任务都随身携带专业的清洁工具。一次训练中，郭辉偶然看见，塑料袋会粘在有油的表面。郭辉由此联想到了会随身携带的水袋："我们用的水袋表面就是塑料的，将水倒掉，就是个比较厚的塑料袋。"经过试验，将空水袋按在覆有油脂的防御工事表面，再沿着缝隙滴上几滴水，空水袋便牢牢吸附在了工事上，再将炸弹粘贴在空水袋上，便实现了固定。

知己知彼，百战不殆。真正的博弈早在上战场之前便已展开。

"敌人也在快速进步！"在他们心中有一种"本领恐慌"，因此总想着进步得再快些、发现的漏洞再多些。

在该连爆破专业研修室里，挂着一张爆破药量参考表，这是众多技术骨干根据历年训练经验总结的。执行任务时，根据先期侦察的情报，他们可以参考这张表确定携带量，在保证备有足够余量的情况下减少负重。

说起这张表的来历，一级上士李琨讲起一段经历：那年，他带队对特定目标实施精准爆破，没有经验可供参考，只能凭感觉确定装药量。第一次爆破用量过少，门没有炸开，第二次用量又太多，将整面墙炸塌了。

“在之前的爆破训练中，坦克壕的宽度、门窗的材料、墙壁的厚度等，都相对固定，导致这次遇到新材料摸不准炸药用量。”李琨说。

痛定思痛，从那次训练开始，该连将对不同材质、不同结构目标成功爆破的炸药用量记录下来，总结出参考值区间，形成了这张爆破药量参考表。目前，这张表仍在不断更新。与此同时，汤清洲还根据对抗训练中遭遇的实际困难，钻研不同类型建筑、障碍物的爆破规律，制作出对应的辅助装置和简易爆炸装置……

这便是爆破兵，他们有着两种气质——既有阵前冲锋时英勇无畏的豁达豪迈，又有设计防御时周全谨慎的沉稳老练。

Google Translation

Military Barracks Observation | Demolition Soldiers: Transformed in the Roar

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Approaching the “Breakers” on the Battlefield

■Liu Fan, Special Correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily

When I went to interview a demolition company of a brigade of the Central Theater Command Army, it happened that the company organized a live explosion training. Before the training, the author followed the third-class sergeant Mu Henggui to inspect and reinforce the barbed wire in the venue.

During the inspection, Mu Henggui took out some grass seeds from the tool bag from time to time and scattered them on the road close to the barbed wire. These grass seeds are somewhat like cockleburs, with thorns all over the body, but slightly larger.

“These places where grass seeds are scattered are places where you need to crawl forward.” Mu Henggui explained.

I got down and crawled in the area where grass seeds were scattered. The feeling of touching the grass seeds through the training uniform was like sand in the shoes when walking. It was a bit stinging, but it didn’t hurt me, but it could cause some interference to the demolition soldiers who were performing the front-line obstacle removal task.

“The more interference there is, the more it can test whether the skills are solid.” Mu Henggui then talked about his own experience.

In a tactical training many years ago, the demolition team that Mu Henggui was in performed a demolition task. When crawling in the grass, Mu Henggui moved to one side with his elbows to avoid the grass seeds, and inadvertently hugged the bomb in his hand into his arms. This scene happened to be seen by the squad leader who was following him.

“When there is an enemy situation, the fire tube is installed in advance. You hugged the bomb into your arms to avoid the grass seeds. What if you get caught on the fuse of the fire tube with so much equipment on your body?!” After the training, the squad leader severely criticized Mu Henggui.

The company’s professional training grounds are mostly flat yellow soil, which does not cause too many obstacles to crawling. In some places, the soft floating soil is even like a cushion. Although there is not much sand and gravel, there are many plants with thorny grass seeds. The officers and men collect the grass seeds and scatter them on the way to crawl during training to create some “obstacles” for themselves.

The reason for such pressure is that the tasks faced by demolition soldiers are extraordinary. They always think about how to “make things difficult” for themselves and how to make opponents unpredictable.

Second Sergeant Guo Jiangwei, in order to explore new ways to carry out tasks in new fields, took the initiative to learn diving from scratch; Platoon Leader Gao Yingren integrated confrontation ideas into professional training, organized confrontation on a regular basis, and improved tactics and methods...

During the interview, the author found that Mu Henggui likes to use a word-”covered”.

“Cloaked in the night.”

“Cloaked in the deafening sound.”

“This should be a habit unique to demolition soldiers. Some veterans often say the word ‘cloaked’ when they speak.” Mu Henggui explained, “The reason is that on the battlefield, demolition soldiers who are on the front line of the enemy often have to rush to the enemy’s most solid defense position. The firepower of both sides is very fierce. The bullets are like a blanket, covering the top of the head, just like ‘cloaked’ on the body.”

After the training, the author walked onto the demolition soldier’s training ground again. Wherever he looked, boulders were broken, smoke was filled, bunkers collapsed, and blast pits were everywhere. At that moment, courage suddenly became concrete, and the author understood what demolition soldiers were - a group of “wall breakers” who broke through the enemy’s iron walls, pioneers who used roars and shocks to open the way for their comrades, and warriors who used explosives and equations to annotate victory.

Just as the song “Song of the Demolitionist” written in red and gold on the wall of the company’s barracks says: “We are heroic demolitionists, fighting on the front line. Braving the hail of bullets, we open up the offensive path, and I am willing to contribute my youth to the victorious advance of my comrades...”

A demolition company of a brigade of the Central Theater Army carried out training on laying explosive devices. Photo by Guo Hui

Demolitionist: Transformed in the roar

■Liu Fan, special correspondent of the People's Liberation Army Daily

There is no such thing as innate courage, only fearlessness that is trained

In front, minefields and bunkers are staring at us; behind us, comrades and tanks are ready.

What do demolition soldiers who are on the front line of the enemy need most? Corporal Lin Pengnian of a demolition company of a brigade of the Central Theater Army answered with one word: courage.

Here, after about a year in the company, every demolition soldier will experience his first simulated combat. That year, Lin Pengnian also stepped onto the training ground and charged at the "enemy" bunker for the first time in the "fire". "Can we reach the mission point smoothly? Can we cooperate well with our comrades?" Before the leap, Lin Pengnian, who was hiding behind the earthen ridge, was a little nervous, silently reciting the essentials of tactical movement with explosives and the principles of explosive deployment in the action plan. "Everyone, follow me along the explosion pit on the ground, move forward in a serpentine shape, and leap forward quickly!" Under the command of the third-class sergeant Mu Henggui, Lin Pengnian's group rushed out of the earthen ridge and ran towards the "enemy" bunker. The training ground was suddenly filled with explosions and dust. "Bang!" Only 10 seconds after the start, a bomb exploded about 5 meters away from Lin Pengnian, and the strong shock instantly emptied his brain. "Can't stop, absolutely can't stop!" Suppressing the surprise and panic in his heart, Lin Pengnian continued to leap forward, observing the position of his comrades, controlling the distance between him and his comrades, and finally completing the detonation synchronously with his comrades, successfully completing the mission. Demolition on the battlefield is not as simple as laying bombs. Diving, rock climbing... They wish they could go to the sky and into the earth, and master all kinds of martial arts. Because the battlefield environment is complex, for demolition soldiers, one more skill may be one more way to defeat the enemy.

In 1935, the Red 4th Regiment was ordered to capture Lazikou. Facing the natural dangers and the tight defense of the Kuomintang army, the Miao soldier "Yunguichuan" took the long rope connected by his comrades with leggings, and used a bamboo pole with an iron hook to hook the gap of the cliff and climb up the cliff step by step. Then, he asked his comrades to climb up one by one along the long rope. After nightfall, our army was like a god descending from the sky, throwing grenades from top to bottom at the enemy bunkers without roofs...

For today's demolition soldiers, rock climbing is a must-training subject. However, for Sun Yuhan, a soldier who was a little scared of the 2-meter deep pit in the 400-meter obstacle, this is a big mountain.

Two years ago, Sun Yuhan enlisted in the army and became a new recruit in the class of Second Sergeant Zheng Haiqing. He worked hard and trained very hard, and Zheng Haiqing was very

satisfied with his performance. The only thing that really bothered Zheng Haiqing was that Sun Yuhan was afraid of heights.

During the training, facing the wall of rock climbing training, Sun Yuhan said he would not go up. Seeing the anxious and helpless expression of the squad leader, Sun Yuhan became more nervous.

One weekend, Zheng Haiqing saw Sun Yuhan standing in front of a high platform in the psychological behavior training field, slowly climbing up with the ladder, holding the handrail tightly for a while, and then slowly climbing down the ladder, repeating it over and over again. At that moment, Zheng Haiqing made up his mind: “I must help him overcome his fear.”

Since then, Zheng Haiqing has thrown away the urging and impatience, and began to accompany Sun Yuhan to the high platform and down the deep pit... Using auxiliary facilities to help him overcome his fear until he can stand in front of the rock wall independently.

Today, Sun Yuhan can go up and down the rock climbing wall freely.

There is no such thing as innate courage, only fearlessness that is cultivated. On the road to growth, the demolition soldier completed his transformation in the roar and became a warrior who defeated fear.

Injecting “wisdom gunpowder” into courage will give birth to a more powerful blasting equivalent

“A true brave man must rely on wisdom.” Mu Henggui realized this truth from an obstacle removal operation.

In 2022, the company participated in the training organized by the superiors, and Mu Henggui led an obstacle removal team to perform the obstacle removal task.

After the obstacle removal team successfully broke through the anti-tank trenches and minefields laid by the “enemy”, they encountered intensive artillery fire in front of the last obstacle composed of bunkers and trenches, and they had to stop their pace.

“Squad leader, the artillery fire is too dense. I run fast. Let me go.” “Squad leader, I’ll go. I have experience.”... Facing the soldiers vying for battle, Mu Henggui was very calm: “Not fearing sacrifice is brave, but meaningless sacrifice is meaningless!”

Based on the frequency of explosions, Mu Henggui calculated the “enemy” artillery attack pattern on the spot, and used the short intervals between artillery fire to observe and record the locations of simulated explosion points that had been detonated on the ground. With the help of these points, Mu Henggui planned a path to the third obstacle.

“Follow me in a column!” The rapidly approaching blasting team caught the defenders off guard.

“Ready, detonate--” Mu Henggui gave an order, and in an instant, the obstacle line was blown to pieces like a dam bursting.

“A group played with the momentum of riding the wind and waves!” The commander exclaimed after the exercise.

Injecting “wisdom gunpowder” into courage will give birth to a more powerful blasting equivalent.

During a training in 2023, Zheng Haiqing and Second Sergeant Liao Zhiwen were ordered to destroy a defensive position of the “enemy”. When they arrived at the mission area, they found that the defensive position was on a steep slope, overlooking the enemy, easy to defend and difficult to attack. The vegetation on the steep slope was sparse, and only a few earthen mounds could be used as shelters. Obviously, this is a “hard bone”. Zheng Haiqing and Liao Zhiwen weighed the pros and cons and decided to lead a team each to attack the “enemy” position from both wings. However, several consecutive attempts failed and aroused the vigilance of the “enemy”. For a time, the obstacle-breaking operation was deadlocked. Zheng Haiqing and Liao Zhiwen conducted reconnaissance of the terrain of the entire mission area, looking for gaps that could be infiltrated. Hard work pays off. They found a position on the side of the steep slope with a blind spot for observation. Although it is limited by the terrain and cannot be blasted here, it can be used from here. After approaching, a feint attack attracts the attention of the “enemy” and then blasted from the front. Zheng Haiqing took the initiative to undertake the feint attack mission and led a team to approach the “enemy” from the blind spot. Sure enough, the “enemy” was instantly confused when they found Zheng Haiqing’s team, mistakenly regarded the team as the main force of the attack, and turned their firepower to counterattack. Liao Zhiwen seized the opportunity and led the obstacle removal team to rush to the “enemy” front and successfully carried out the blasting.

From tactics to strategies, this group of blasting soldiers who “break the enemy’s defense” are also struggling to pursue the “explosion point” of thinking

In recent years, many types of unmanned equipment have been successively equipped. As a technician, Mu Henggui led several unmanned equipment operation backbones to explore the improvement of tactics and methods through manned and unmanned collaboration.

In traditional blasting operations, people transport explosive devices to designated locations and then detonate them to remove obstacles. Second Sergeant Yang Xiaopeng began to think about how to use unmanned equipment to replace manpower to transfer explosive devices.

During a live explosion training, Yang Xiaopeng proposed that although the gripping bomb disposal robot is designed for bomb disposal, it is essentially a tool for clamping explosives for displacement. The gripping bomb disposal robot can be used in reverse to transport the explosive device to the mission point for setting the explosion. After experimental verification, this method is feasible in reasonable terrain. The use of unmanned equipment to set the explosion not only greatly reduces the risk of casualties, but also increases the speed and success rate of transporting explosives under battlefield conditions.

In blasting operations, sometimes it is necessary to perform tasks across the day and night. Nighttime vigilance consumes a lot of energy and physical strength. The number of people in the

blasting operation is relatively small. After a whole night of vigilance, it is bound to affect the next day's operations.

In order to relieve the pressure of nighttime vigilance, First Sergeant Tang Qingzhou used a small amount of simple materials to make a low-charge warning device that can be quickly set up. Although it has no lethality, it can make a loud noise and rise black smoke. It can be deployed around the barracks site and have a very good warning effect.

During a confrontation training, a group of blue soldiers wanted to harass the company at night, but they accidentally triggered the warning device set up by Tang Qingzhou outside the barracks area, and the huge sound shocked the blue soldiers.

That time, a saying spread in the blue army command post: "The barracks of the demolition soldiers is too dangerous, and there are explosives everywhere!"

The brave are unstoppable, and the wisdom is not difficult. On the road of fighting, the demolition soldiers used courage and strategy to weave their unique youth answers.

The constant switching of roles gave them a deeper understanding of attack and defense

Gulu, Gulu... In a wild lake, under an abandoned bridge, Second Sergeant Guo Jiangwei dived with the bridge pier, feeling the gradually increasing water pressure and decreasing water temperature, slowly adjusting his body posture, and looking for the best position to deploy the simulated explosive device.

What he didn't expect was that the best placement area he expected had been pre-arranged with many suspended obstacles. After several treatments, he failed to clear a suitable point. The oxygen was exhausted and Guo Jiangwei returned in defeat.

"Today's obstacles are set up really well, and they are airtight!" As soon as he got ashore, without taking off his diving suit, Guo Jiangwei recorded the obstacle layout methods he encountered during the training.

In this company, everyone will take turns to share their recent blasting experiences. Before this training, the second-class sergeant Kang Yanpeng, who served as the defender, reversed the defense methods based on the underwater target blasting experience shared by Guo Jiangwei, and used waste wire mesh, foam and other materials to cover the location where underwater explosives might be set. Handling obstacles underwater is far less convenient than on the ground. In the absence of handy tools, several long wire meshes entangled with debris will cause great obstacles to the attack. Since then, the blasting team will bring a pair of large scissors when conducting underwater blasting.

Be good at breaking obstacles, and also be good at creating obstacles. The company often divides everyone into confrontational training groups based on the professional, ability, experience and other conditions of officers and men, and sets difficult problems for each other on a regular basis.

While improving blasting capabilities, the anti-blasting capabilities are also constantly iterating. They are most familiar with explosives, but they don't just know how to "destroy". On the battlefield, they can be warriors who tear apart enemy fortresses or guards who consolidate their own defenses.

During the training, the defenders prevented the attackers from setting up explosive devices by transforming the local environment and resetting the structure of fortifications; the attackers tried every means to overcome obstacles and carry out blasting by improving the structure of the device, deploying innovative means, and innovating tactics and methods.

Tang Qingzhou said that the constant switching of roles gave them a deeper understanding of offense and defense. In recent years, everyone has gradually become fond of "making things difficult" for each other in this kind of training.

In a confrontation training, Guo Hui, a second-class sergeant on the defensive side, sprayed a thin layer of cooking oil on the wall of his own defense facility, making it impossible for the opponent's explosive device to be pasted and fixed. For the new defense measures, their solution is also very direct-put an extra pack of wet wipes in the accompanying equipment.

However, not all oils are easy to clean. The soldiers tried different oils such as engine oil and lubricating oil, and found that the simple cleaning effect of wiping with wet wipes was not good, and it was impossible to carry professional cleaning tools with them for every mission. During a training session, Guo Hui accidentally saw that plastic bags would stick to oily surfaces. Guo Hui thought of the water bags he would carry with him: "The surface of the water bags we use is plastic. After pouring out the water, it is just a thicker plastic bag." After the test, the empty water bag was pressed on the surface of the fortifications covered with grease, and a few drops of water were dripped along the gap. The empty water bag was firmly adsorbed on the fortifications, and then the bomb was pasted on the empty water bag to achieve fixation.

Knowing yourself and the enemy, you will never be defeated in a hundred battles. The real game started long before going to the battlefield.

"The enemy is also making rapid progress!" There is a kind of "skill panic" in their hearts, so they always want to make faster progress and find more loopholes.

In the company's blasting professional training room, there is a reference table of blasting charges, which is summarized by many technical backbones based on years of training experience. When performing a mission, they can refer to this table to determine the amount of explosives to carry based on the intelligence obtained from the preliminary reconnaissance, and reduce the weight while ensuring that there is enough reserve.

Speaking of the origin of this table, First Sergeant Li Kun talked about an experience: that year, he led a team to carry out precision blasting on a specific target. There was no experience to refer to, so he could only determine the amount of explosives based on his feelings. The first blast The

amount used was too little, so the door did not blow open. The second time, the amount used was too much, so the entire wall collapsed.

“In the previous blasting training, the width of the tank trench, the material of the doors and windows, the thickness of the wall, etc. were relatively fixed, which led to the uncertainty of the amount of explosives used when encountering new materials this time.” Li Kun said.

After learning from the painful experience, starting from that training, the company recorded the amount of explosives used for successful blasting of targets of different materials and structures, summarized the reference value range, and formed this blasting amount reference table. At present, this table is still being updated. At the same time, Tang Qingzhou also studied the blasting rules of different types of buildings and obstacles based on the actual difficulties encountered in the confrontation training, and made corresponding auxiliary devices and improvised explosive devices...

This is the demolition soldier, who has two temperaments-both brave and fearless when charging in front of the battle and calm and sophisticated when designing defenses.

http**://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16388135.html**

新兵的巡逻“必修课”，是在塔尔巴哈台山的风中坚守

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈朋宇 梅志峰 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-05-26

风中巡逻

■陈朋宇 解放军报特约通讯员 梅志峰

山河回暖，万物竞发。当新疆军区某团库则温边防连官兵”一二三四”的呼号声在山间响起，周围的一切仿佛都精神起来。

不久前，经过 3 个月的适应性训练，新兵们开始了第一次巡逻，由二级上士郎克树带队。

库则温边防连驻守在塔尔巴哈台山北麓，一年中 6 级以上的大风天气达 160 天。如今步入初夏，风变得更加温暖，但力道却无丝毫减弱。

行至中途，道中央出现一些碎石。”小心脚下！”听到郎克树的提醒，新兵们学着班长的样子小心翼翼走在石滩上。

忽而一阵强风吹过，大家赶忙弯下腰，脚掌紧紧抓地。列兵蓝天扬没能站稳，一个趔趄向右倒去。身后的战友立刻拽住了他的腰带，一把将他扶起。

路还有很长。经历了半天的徒步跋涉又险些摔倒的蓝天扬早不像出发时那样兴高采烈，变得有些沉默。

“别看这风，有一次帮助我们脱离了险境。”为了激起蓝天扬的兴致，郎克树讲起了自己的故事。

那是几年前的一个初春寒夜，风依旧很大。短暂休整后，郎克树所在的巡逻分队开始了夜晚的执勤任务。

远处的铁丝网在”呜呜”的狂风里颤着，像是琴弦被胡乱拨动。一行人顶着强风深一脚浅一脚朝着铁丝网行进。警觉的郎克树突然蹲下，手套抹开一片浮雪，几枚梅花状的爪印露了出来。

狼群刚刚从这里过去。郎克树食指在唇边比着不要出声的手势，战士们的心中突然一紧。郎克树举起望远镜仔细观察后轻声说：”三点钟方向。”

镜筒里，灰白色的一串身影缓缓移动，几匹成年狼正贴着铁丝网游走。风仍在呜咽，郎克树握紧了手中的枪。

突然间，头狼转向巡逻分队方向。那一刻，郎克树和战友们屏住呼吸，紧紧盯着狼群的动向，不敢有一丝分神。

就在此时，狂风瞬时调转了方向。裹挟着雪粒的北风掠过狼群脊背，卷起它们蓬松的尾毛。头狼开始转向，渐渐消失在原野中。

郎克树攥住枪械的手已经有些僵硬，他长舒了一口气，没想到朝夕相伴的大风竟在关键时刻给大家提供了”援助”。

听完班长的故事，蓝天扬竟觉得此刻山谷间的风格外灵动：”刚刚它和我开了一个小玩笑，可能是提醒我步子要稳。”

“挺直腰板加把劲，界碑就快到了。”听着班长的鼓励，蓝天扬步伐走得更加坚定。

Google Translation

The Patrol “Compulsory Course” for Recruits Is to Stand Firm in the Wind of Tarbagatai Mountain[1]

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Pengyu Mei Zhifeng Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-05-26

Patrol in the wind

[1] The Tarbagatai Mountains are a mountain range straddling the China–Kazakhstan border, located in northwestern Xinjiang, China, and the Abai Region of East Kazakhstan

■Chen Pengyu People's Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Mei Zhifeng

The mountains and rivers are warming up, and all things are competing. When the soldiers of the Kuzewen Border Defense Company of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command rang out in the mountains, everything around seemed to be in spirit.

Not long ago, after 3 months of adaptive training, the recruits started their first patrol, led by Sergeant Lang Keshu.

The Kuzewen Border Defense Company is stationed at the northern foot of Tarbagatai Mountain, and there are 160 days of strong winds above level 6 in a year. Now in early summer, the wind has become warmer, but the force has not weakened at all.

Halfway through the journey, some gravel appeared in the middle of the road. "Watch your step!" Hearing Lang Keshu's reminder, the new recruits followed the squad leader and walked carefully on the stone beach.

Suddenly a strong wind blew, and everyone hurriedly bent down and gripped the ground with their feet. Private Lan Tianyang failed to stand firmly and stumbled to the right. The comrade behind him immediately grabbed his belt and helped him up.

There is still a long way to go. After half a day of hiking and almost falling, Lan Tianyang was no longer as excited as when he set out, and became a little silent.

"Don't look at this wind, it helped us escape from danger once." In order to arouse Lan Tianyang's interest, Lang Keshu told his own story.

It was a cold night in early spring a few years ago, and the wind was still strong. After a short rest, the patrol team where Lang Keshu was located began its night duty mission.

The barbed wire in the distance trembled in the "woohoo" wind, like the strings of a guitar being plucked randomly. A group of people walked towards the barbed wire with one foot deep and one foot shallow in the strong wind. The alert Lang Keshu suddenly squatted down, wiped away a piece of floating snow with his gloves, and several plum-shaped claw marks were revealed.

The wolf pack just passed by here. Lang Keshu put his index finger on his lips to make a silent gesture, and the soldiers' hearts suddenly tightened. Lang Keshu raised the telescope and observed carefully and whispered: "Three o'clock direction."

In the telescope, a string of gray and white figures moved slowly, and several adult wolves were walking along the barbed wire. The wind was still sobbing, and Lang Keshu clenched his gun.

Suddenly, the leader wolf turned to the direction of the patrol team. At that moment, Lang Keshu and his comrades held their breath and stared at the movement of the wolf pack, not daring to be distracted.

At this moment, the strong wind instantly changed direction. The north wind wrapped in snow particles swept across the backs of the wolves, rolling up their fluffy tail hair. The leader wolf began to turn and gradually disappeared in the wilderness.

Lang Keshu's hand holding the gun was already a little stiff, and he breathed a sigh of relief. He didn't expect that the strong wind that accompanied him day and night would provide "assistance" to everyone at the critical moment.

After listening to the squad leader's story, Lan Tianyang felt that the wind in the valley was particularly agile at the moment: "It just played a little joke on me, maybe it was reminding me to keep my steps steady."

"Stand up straight and work harder, the boundary marker is almost there." Listening to the squad leader's encouragement, Lan Tianyang walked more firmly.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16388134.html

跨越 1700 多公里，边防军人家庭的 "迟到"的团圆

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李小健 龙喜涛 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-05-26

边关探亲

■李小健 龙喜涛

微风吹拂下的祖国北疆，挺拔的樟子松透着坚韧的绿色。

一辆汽车逐渐出现在哨兵的视野。即将到来的，是一级上士崔同同的妻子杨凯丽和他们不满 3 岁的小儿子。

崔同同驻守的北部战区陆军某边防旅光头山哨所，一年中有大半年被冰雪覆盖，最低气温可达零下 45 摄氏度。前些日子，气温才逐渐回暖，今年春节没能来探亲的杨凯丽终于来到了哨所。

"这一路可太长了。"每次探亲，杨凯丽都觉得这是人生中走过的最长的路。历时三天两夜，经过 4 次转机、转车，杨凯丽带着孩子一路辗转了 1700 多公里才见到崔同同。

杨凯丽还没下车，寂静的哨所已经一片欢腾，战友们热烈的鼓掌声怎么也停不下来。湛蓝的天空下，崔同同为杨凯丽和孩子献上了代表爱和祝福的哈达，一切牵挂与思念化作了一家三口此刻的深情拥抱。

距离杨凯丽上次探亲已过去 1 年多。那年寒冬，呼伦贝尔草原上冷风刺骨，零下 35 摄氏度的低温让这里连降大雪。杨凯丽也是这样一路奔波，带着一岁多的儿子来到哨所。

那日抵达已是晚上 8 点，幸福的相遇还未持续多久，孩子便因天气寒冷、水土不服生了病。在驻地附近医院暂时治疗后，杨凯丽担心寒冷的天气会持续加重孩子的病情，决定立即返回家乡。第二天，崔同同强忍着泪水把妻儿送上了回乡的列车后，立即回到岗位执行边防巡逻任务。

提起这次"迟来的探亲"，杨凯丽眼中还是泛起了泪花："从认识到结婚，我和老崔其实只见了几面，平时大多靠电话联系。当年刚结婚不久，他就接到任务返回了连队。我非常理解边防部队的工作性质，为老崔的坚毅和勇敢感到骄傲，我也会一直守护着老崔，做他坚强的后盾。"

说着，杨凯丽从装得满满当当的行李包里取出家乡特产，热情地分给哨所官兵："大家常年守在这茫茫草原，实在太辛苦了。"

经过几天的适应，杨凯丽还主动申请和哨所官兵一同走一次巡逻路。一路上，崔同同和她讲述着部队这些年的发展变化，以及和战友们的戍边故事。

庄严的界碑前，一家三口共同拿起画笔为界碑描红。"心随天地走，意被牛羊牵，大漠的孤烟，拥抱落日圆……"界碑旁，杨凯丽再一次唱起了她和丈夫最爱听的这首《敕勒歌》。

Google Translation

Across More Than 1,700 Kilometers, the “Late” Reunion of the Families of Border Soldiers

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Xiaojian Long Xitao Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-05-26

Visiting relatives at the border

■Li Xiaojian Long Xitao

In the northern border of the motherland, the tall larch trees are green and tough.

A car gradually appeared in the sentry’s field of vision. Coming soon are Yang Kaili, the wife of First Sergeant Cui Tongtong, and their younger son who is less than 3 years old.

The Guangtoushan outpost of a border defense brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army, where Cui Tongtong is stationed, is covered with ice and snow for most of the year, and the lowest temperature can reach minus 45 degrees Celsius. A few days ago, the temperature gradually warmed up, and Yang Kaili, who was unable to visit relatives during the Spring Festival this year, finally arrived at the outpost.

“This road is too long.” Every time Yang Kaili visits relatives, she feels that this is the longest road she has ever walked in her life. It took three days and two nights, and after four transfers, Yang Kaili and her child traveled more than 1,700 kilometers to meet Cui Tongtong.

Before Yang Kaili got off the car, the silent outpost was already full of joy, and the enthusiastic applause of her comrades could not stop. Under the blue sky, Cui Tongtong presented a Hada representing love and blessings to Yang Kaili and her child, and all the concerns and longings turned into a deep hug of the family of three at this moment.

It has been more than a year since Yang Kaili last visited her relatives. In that cold winter, the cold wind on the Hulunbuir grassland was biting, and the low temperature of minus 35 degrees Celsius caused heavy snow here. Yang Kaili also traveled all the way and came to the outpost with her one-year-old son.

It was 8 o'clock in the evening when they arrived that day. The happy encounter did not last long, and the child fell ill due to the cold weather and acclimatization. After temporary treatment in a hospital near the station, Yang Kaili was worried that the cold weather would continue to aggravate the child's condition, so she decided to return home immediately. The next day, Cui Tongtong held back his tears and sent his wife and children on the train back home, and immediately returned to his post to perform border patrol tasks.

Speaking of this "late visit to relatives", Yang Kaili's eyes still welled up with tears: "From knowing each other to getting married, Lao Cui and I have actually only met a few times, and we usually communicate by phone. Not long after we got married, he received a mission and returned to the company. I understand the nature of the work of the border defense force very well, and I am proud of Lao Cui's perseverance and courage. I will always protect Lao Cui and be his strong backing."

As she spoke, Yang Kaili took out the local specialties from her full luggage bag and enthusiastically distributed them to the officers and men of the post: "Everyone has been guarding this vast grassland all year round, it's really too hard."

After a few days of adaptation, Yang Kaili also took the initiative to apply to go on a patrol route with the officers and men of the post. Along the way, Cui Tongtong told her about the development and changes of the troops over the years, as well as the stories of guarding the border with his comrades.

In front of the solemn boundary monument, the family of three took up the brush together to paint the boundary monument red. "My heart follows the world, my mind is led by the cattle and sheep, the lonely smoke in the desert embraces the setting sun..." Next to the boundary marker, Yang Kaili once again sang "Chi Le Song", the song she and her husband loved most.

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走进“候鸟哨所”，看一茬茬官兵践行不变的戍边使命

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：杜娟 吴安宁 贾彦博 王梦缘 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-05-26

初夏，走进”候鸟哨所”

五月，春天作别大地，初夏悄然而至。

在这个充溢着阳光与花香的时节，驻守高原和极寒地域的边防哨所纷纷迎来了开山季和开江季，一些临时点位、季节性哨所，迎来了一年中的首批驻哨官兵。边防战士一年一次到季节性哨所驻防与回撤的经历，就如同候鸟每年在南北方之间迁徙，在他们心中，季节性哨所因此有了一个诗意而形象的名字——”候鸟哨所”。

这个初夏，一批批边防官兵陆续踏上前往”候鸟哨所”驻防的路。在这条路上，他们见证了时光的变迁、季节的更替，也用奉献与担当践行着始终不变的戍边使命。

遥远东极，第一次上哨的新兵，在温暖的朝阳中感知青春的光芒与力量；苍茫戈壁，老兵再一次进驻哨所，升起国旗的那一刻，他们仿佛沙漠深处一簇不灭的火炬；雪域高原，官兵们越高山、蹚冰河、巡界碑，用双脚丈量祖国的山川大地。

哨位即是战位。在绿意盎然的初夏，让我们走进这些”候鸟哨所”，感受他们是如何以更加饱满的热忱和更加坚定的信念，为祖国和人民守好每一寸边防线，走实每一步巡逻路。

初夏，中蒙边境的阿尔泰山深处，水草丰美，山林如画。

每年 5 月份，北疆大地冰雪消融之时，新疆军区某团可可托海边防连官兵都会进驻哈亚尔哨所。穿过宁静的山谷，行于古老的牧道，他们像候鸟一般抵达这个哨点。

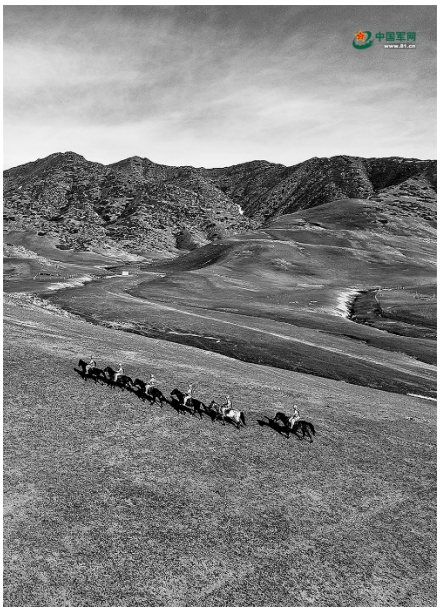
到了九、十月份，大家会在大雪封山之前撤离深山密林，等待来年再次驻防。



“候鸟哨所”的巡逻道路大多为崎岖山路，乘马巡逻依然是最主要的巡逻方式，这是出发前哨所官兵整理马鞍。



尽管身处季节性哨所，官兵每天清晨都会举行庄严的升国旗仪式。



哈亚尔哨所官兵乘马巡逻。

肖国涛、李嘉豪摄

遥远东极，迎着第一缕阳光站哨

■解放军报记者 杜 娟 吴安宁



东极哨所官兵在巡逻。李宝成 摄

随着初夏的到来，祖国最东端的黑瞎子岛上，杨柳和灌木的青色渐渐浓郁。

记者来到北部战区陆军某边防旅东极哨所，气温已回升到 10 摄氏度左右。风吹到身上，感到快意的同时还稍有一丝清冷。列兵阮承凯告诉记者，前不久，乌苏里江和黑龙江先后迎来了开江季，岛上的一处季节性哨点，也迎来了首批驻哨的战友。

站在这个哨点的观察哨位上，望着徐徐流淌的江水，阮承凯说，大家格外期待这短暂的初夏。说话间他的笑容分外灿烂，仿佛这温暖是经历了颇多曲折，摆脱了冰雪的束缚，才得以来到官兵面前。

江面上升起的一轮朝阳融化了战士心中的冰雪。去年底，阮承凯乘坐火车一路北上：”从南到北，火车开了 3 天，窗外的景色从满目葱茏变成冰天雪地，我好像从夏天渐渐走进了冬天。”

“当兵之前，从没到过这么远的地方。”最初，岛上陌生的环境让下连后的阮承凯内心有些不安。这位来自福建的小伙从未见过冰封的江面，更没有体验过冷到足以让睫毛结霜的天气。

与 2008 年建哨之初相比，东极哨所如今的生活环境改善了不少，用水、取暖、防洪等条件都有新变化，但驻哨官兵依然要面临相对恶劣的自然环境。

官兵所在的黑瞎子岛位于黑龙江与乌苏里江交汇处。冬天，开阔的江面让冷风得以长驱直入，丰富的水汽更带来厚厚的降雪。大家要一层层套上衬衣、绒衣、棉衣和巡逻服，来抵御零下二三十摄氏度的严寒。

“刚来的那段时间，岛上不刮大风的日子，伸出十指就能数得清。在室外待上几分钟时间，嘴唇就没了知觉，鼻腔像被冻住了似的。”阮承凯描述着他对寒冷的切身体会。

随着初夏悄然来临，前些日子，阮承凯跟随战友抵达某临时哨点驻防。在这里，他迎来了下连后的第一次执勤站哨。

“日出东方太壮观了！”清晨，当第一缕阳光穿透云层，金色浸润了眼前的一切，阮承凯感到生命在和山河一起闪光。沐浴着初夏的微风，阮承凯的内心仿佛被那一刻的温暖融化，他突然觉得自己是幸运的：”不是谁的青春都有机会守卫祖国东极。”

“虽然以后还会有更多的战友来到这里，但’600 号东极卫士’永远是我，连队不会忘记，我也不会忘记！”说出这番话时，阮承凯眼里满是自豪，”600”将是他一生铭记的数字。

阮承凯庆幸自己在 20 多岁的年纪，便理解了坚守的意义：”当个人和祖国如此紧密地相连，我感觉每天都活得很充实。”

从繁华都市到遥远小岛，阮承凯的脚步不再有徘徊，而是在人生路上踏出了自己节奏。与校园生活不同，军营的生活简单而有规律，阮承凯不断打磨着自己。变化一点点发生，从下连时 3 公里跑仅是及格到体能成绩突飞猛进，阮承凯的眼神渐渐有了神采。

“我第一次站上哨位时，也是在如今这样的天气里。”上等兵施冉旭说。去年 3 月，一直想到艰苦边远地区服役的施冉旭如愿来到了边防部队。

几个月后，施冉旭跟随班长前往某哨点驻防。一次下哨后，他和班长交流起自己的想法。身为国家二级运动员的他为自己定下目标——代表连队参加上级比武：”虽然我曾经学习体育专业，但是连队里厉害的战友太多了，必须下苦功夫才能获得比武资格。”

“这块石头是我那年在这个哨点捡到的，送给你。”班长将一块彩石放到了他的手心，鼓励他坚持下去。那天微风中带着的温暖和力量，施冉旭一直到今天都没有忘记。

随着天气逐渐转暖，临时哨点的训练更多在室外开展。即便各项课目考核成绩优秀，施冉旭依然积极参加每晚的体能加练。”我把班长给我的石头带在身边，期待着下次比武能取得好成绩，这块石头见证了班长的拼搏经历，也将成为我的’幸运石’。”他说。

采访结束，记者离开东极哨所时已是深夜。车行渐远，这座小小的哨所也渐渐要隐没在夜色中，化作小小的光点，与满天星斗一同缀在夜幕之中。就像连歌里唱的那样：”每当星星月亮悄悄地隐没，那是我第一个把太阳迎进祖国……”再过几个小时，哨所官兵将又一次迎来初夏的朝阳。

苍茫戈壁，那簇圣火仍在燃烧

■贾彦博 解放军报特约通讯员 王梦缘

初夏来临，巴丹吉林沙漠的风刮得更猛烈了。

荒漠深处，驻守着新疆军区某团某哨所。该哨所为季节性哨所，每年天气转暖的时节，一部分官兵将在这里驻哨。前段时间，一级上士邵佐又一次随新一批上哨官兵进驻该哨所。

哨所位于寸草不生的戈壁，没有水源。邵佐来到哨所的第一件事，就是驾驶水车前往距离哨所十几公里的取水点，这也是作为驾驶员的邵佐之后每周都要做的一件事。

戈壁上布满砾石，从远处看去，黑乎乎一片，战士们称之为”黑戈壁”。这里的道路异常颠簸，是名副其实的”搓板路”，邵佐经常行驶的线路十分危险：”我们都是顺着之前留下的车辙印走。”

在戈壁上驾驶吨位较大的运水车并不容易，年轻的驾驶员往往需要经验丰富的老班长陪同，已经当了 12 年驾驶员的邵佐谈起第一次行经这个路段，依然记忆深刻。

那次驾车去取水，邵佐有些晕车。运水车在”搓板路”上剧烈晃动着，双手把住方向盘都成了难事。随之而来的，是心脏的狂跳以及大脑的胀痛。还没走出去一半车程，车辆便换了跟随的老班长驾驶。

如今的邵佐早已对这条路线十分熟悉，他说：”车辆陷入砂石或是积雪中无法动弹的情况时有发生，但遇到危险不要慌张，稳住心态是最关键的。”这些年，邵佐总结出不少驾车窍门，他总会随车携带各式各样的修理工具，遇到突发意外情况总能化险为夷。

正如邵佐所说，良好的心理素质是驾驶员必须练就的能力——这条路上还有十几个”黑风口”等待着他们，在一些崎岖地带的”黑风口”，天空还会下起”沙石雨”。因而每过一个”黑风口”，就像是闯过一道关卡。

中午时分，邵佐驾驶运水车回到了哨所。官兵们出门迎接，一起将运水车里的水装进哨所的大水箱。

从哨所出发到达某界碑，官兵徒步需要近 4 个小时。每次前出巡逻，邵佐都会提醒大家跟紧队伍。一些初次参加巡逻任务的新兵兴奋不已，有时顾不上老班长的叮嘱，手脚并用地向上攀爬，结果不留神一脚踩空，整个人摔在山坡上。戈壁上的砾石格外锋利，每次出发前，邵佐都会提醒战友们戴好手套。

驻守”候鸟哨所”，单调的生活是官兵们需要应对的另一个”敌人”。官兵们每天喝的井水带着咸涩的味道，训练场设在不远处的山坡上，器材只有几个单双杠。

这一次上哨任务下达时，上等兵谭观成主动申请参加。他向指导员保证，一定能耐得住孤单和寂寞。

谭观成喜欢画画，闲暇时间不时拿着画板捕捉精彩的瞬间。戈壁上留下的车辙，被石头划破的手掌，随风漫卷的沙尘……支撑谭观成拿起画笔的信念只有一个：将来不管走到哪里，都要记住驻守哨所的日子。

每年新兵下连，连队会组织大家观看电影《天边有一簇圣火》。该边防连的官兵是电影人物的原型之一，影片讲述了一群驻扎在祖国大漠深处的官兵坚守边防的故事。

这部电影，谭观成看了两遍，入伍多年的邵佐则已记不清看过多少遍。无论是新兵还是老兵，大家观看时总是那样专注，影片中边防官兵对祖国的热爱和奉献让大家感同身受。

每天清晨，哨所官兵都会举行升旗仪式。大家觉得，那鲜艳的五星红旗就像是一簇燃烧在天边的火炬，照亮了沙漠哨所的每一个角落，也照亮了每一名官兵的心灵。

Google Translation

Enter the “Migratory Bird Post” and See the Soldiers Fulfilling Their Mission of Guarding the Border

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Du Juan, Wu Anning, Jia Yanbo, Wang Mengyuan Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-05-26

In early summer, enter the "Migratory Bird Post"

In May, spring bids farewell to the earth, and early summer arrives quietly.

In this season filled with sunshine and fragrance of flowers, the border posts stationed in the plateau and extremely cold regions have ushered in the mountain and river seasons. Some temporary points and seasonal posts have ushered in the first batch of soldiers stationed in the year. The experience of border guards stationing and withdrawing from seasonal posts once a year is like migratory birds migrating between the north and the south every year. In their hearts, seasonal posts have a poetic and vivid name-"Migratory Bird Post".

This early summer, batches of border guards have set out on the road to the "Migratory Bird Post" for garrison. On this road, they have witnessed the passage of time and the change of seasons, and have also fulfilled their unchanging mission of guarding the border with dedication and responsibility.

In the far east, the new recruits who were on sentry duty for the first time felt the light and strength of youth in the warm morning sun; in the vast Gobi Desert, the veterans once again entered the sentry post. At the moment when the national flag was raised, they seemed like an eternal torch in the depths of the desert; on the snowy plateau, the officers and men crossed the mountains, waded through the glaciers, and patrolled the boundary monuments, measuring the mountains and rivers of the motherland with their feet.

The sentry post is the battle post. In the green early summer, let us walk into these "migratory bird sentry posts" and feel how they guard every inch of the border line for the motherland and the people with more enthusiasm and firmer beliefs, and take every step of the patrol road.

In early summer, in the depths of the Altai Mountains on the Sino-Mongolian border, the water and grass are lush and the mountains and forests are picturesque.

In May every year, when the ice and snow in northern Xinjiang melt, the officers and men of the Koktogay Sea Defense Company of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region will enter the Hayar sentry post. Passing through the quiet valley and walking on the ancient pastoral road, they arrived at this outpost like migratory birds.

In September and October, everyone will evacuate the deep mountains and dense forests before the heavy snow closes the mountains, waiting to be stationed again next year.

The patrol roads of the "migratory bird outpost" are mostly rugged mountain roads, and patrolling on horseback is still the main patrol method. This is the officers and men of the outpost tidying up the saddle before departure.

Although they are in a seasonal outpost, the officers and men will hold a solemn flag-raising ceremony every morning.

The officers and men of the Hayar outpost patrol on horseback.

Photo by Xiao Guotao and Li Jiahao

Standing guard in the first ray of sunshine in the distant East Pole

■ PLA Daily reporter Du Juan Wu Anning

The officers and men of the East Pole outpost are patrolling. Photo by Li Baocheng

With the arrival of early summer, the green color of willows and shrubs on the Heixiazi Island, the easternmost part of the motherland, gradually becomes richer.

The reporter came to the East Pole outpost of a border defense brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army, and the temperature has risen to around 10 degrees Celsius. The wind blew on my body, and I felt pleasant and a little bit cool. Private Nguyen Chengkai told reporters that not long ago, the Ussuri River and the Heilongjiang River successively ushered in the river season, and a seasonal sentry post on the island also welcomed the first batch of comrades stationed on the sentry post.

Standing on the observation post of this sentry post, looking at the slowly flowing river, Nguyen Chengkai said that everyone is particularly looking forward to this short early summer. While talking, his smile was particularly bright, as if this warmth had gone through many twists and turns, and got rid of the shackles of ice and snow before it came to the officers and men.

The rising sun on the river melted the ice and snow in the hearts of the soldiers. At the end of last year, Nguyen Chengkai took a train all the way north: “From south to north, the train drove for 3 days. The scenery outside the window changed from lush greenery to ice and snow. I seemed to have gradually walked into winter from summer.”

“Before joining the army, I had never been to such a far place.” At first, the unfamiliar environment on the island made Nguyen Chengkai feel a little uneasy after joining the company. This young man from Fujian has never seen a frozen river, let alone weather cold enough to frost his eyelashes.

Compared with the beginning of the post in 2008, the living environment of the Dongji Post has improved a lot. There are new changes in water, heating, flood control and other conditions, but the soldiers stationed at the post still have to face a relatively harsh natural environment.

The Heixiazi Island where the soldiers are located is located at the confluence of the Heilongjiang River and the Wusuli River. In winter, the open river surface allows cold winds to penetrate directly, and the abundant water vapor brings thick snowfall. Everyone has to put on layers of shirts, fleece clothes, cotton clothes and patrol uniforms to resist the severe cold of minus 20 to 30 degrees Celsius.

“When I first came here, I could count the days without strong winds on the island with my ten fingers. After staying outdoors for a few minutes, my lips lost sensation and my nasal cavity seemed to be frozen.” Ruan Chengkai described his personal experience of the cold.

As early summer quietly came, a few days ago, Nguyen Chengkai followed his comrades to a temporary sentry post for garrison. Here, he welcomed his first duty after joining the company.

“The sunrise in the east is so spectacular!” In the early morning, when the first ray of sunlight penetrated the clouds and the golden color soaked everything in front of him, Nguyen Chengkai felt that life was shining with the mountains and rivers. Bathed in the breeze of early summer, Nguyen Chengkai’s heart seemed to be melted by the warmth of that moment, and he suddenly felt that he was lucky: “Not everyone’s youth has the opportunity to guard the easternmost part of the motherland.”

“Although there will be more comrades coming here in the future, I will always be the ‘600th Eastern Guardian’. The company will not forget it, and I will not forget it!” When saying this, Nguyen Chengkai’s eyes were full of pride, and “600” will be a number he will remember for the rest of his life.

Nguyen Chengkai is glad that he understood the meaning of perseverance at the age of more than 20: “When an individual is so closely connected with the motherland, I feel that every day is very fulfilling.”

From the bustling city to the remote island, Nguyen Chengkai’s footsteps no longer hesitate, but step out his own rhythm on the road of life. Unlike campus life, life in the military barracks is simple and regular, and Ruan Chengkai keeps polishing himself. Changes happened little by little, from just passing the 3-kilometer run when he joined the company to his physical fitness scores improving by leaps and bounds, and Ruan Chengkai’s eyes gradually became bright.

“The first time I stood on the sentry post was also in weather like today.” Corporal Shi Ranxu said. In March last year, Shi Ranxu, who had always wanted to serve in a difficult and remote area, came to the border defense force as he wished.

A few months later, Shi Ranxu followed the squad leader to a sentry post. After leaving the sentry post once, he exchanged his ideas with the squad leader. As a national second-level athlete, he set a goal for himself-to represent the company in the superior competition: “Although I once studied sports, there are too many powerful comrades in the company, and I must work hard to qualify for the competition.”

“I picked up this stone at this sentry post that year, and I give it to you.” The squad leader put a piece of colored stone in his palm and encouraged him to persevere. Shi Ranxu has never forgotten the warmth and strength brought by the breeze that day to this day.

As the weather gradually warms up, the training of temporary outposts is carried out more outdoors. Even though he has excellent scores in various subjects, Shi Ranxu still actively participates in the

physical training every night. “I brought the stone given to me by the squad leader with me, looking forward to getting good results in the next competition. This stone witnessed the squad leader’s struggle and will also become my “lucky stone.” “He said.

At the end of the interview, it was late at night when the reporter left the Dongji outpost. As the car drove farther away, this small outpost gradually disappeared in the night, turning into a small point of light, and embellished in the night with the stars. Just like the song in the company song: “Whenever the stars and the moon quietly disappear, that is the first time I welcome the sun into the motherland...” In a few hours, the officers and men of the outpost will once again welcome the sunrise in early summer.

In the vast Gobi Desert, the sacred fire is still burning

■ Jia Yanbo, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily, Wang Mengyuan

With the arrival of early summer, the wind in the Badain Jaran Desert is blowing more violently.

Deep in the desert, there is a post of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Region. The post is a seasonal post. When the weather turns warmer every year, some officers and men will be stationed here. Some time ago, First Sergeant Shao Zuo once again entered the post with a new batch of officers and men.

The post is located in the Gobi Desert, where there is no grass and no water source. The first thing Shao Zuo did when he arrived at the post was to drive a water truck to a water point more than ten kilometers away from the post. This is also something Shao Zuo, as a driver, has to do every week.

The Gobi Desert is covered with gravel. From a distance, it looks black. The soldiers call it the “Black Gobi Desert”. The road here is extremely bumpy and is a veritable “washboard road”. The route Shao Zuo often drives is very dangerous: “We all follow the ruts left before.”

It is not easy to drive a large-tonnage water truck in the Gobi Desert. Young drivers often need to be accompanied by experienced old squad leaders. Shao Zuo, who has been a driver for 12 years, still has a deep memory of his first time passing this section.

When driving to fetch water, Shao Zuo felt carsick. The water truck was shaking violently on the “washboard road”, and it was difficult to hold the steering wheel with both hands. Then came the pounding of the heart and the swelling pain of the brain. Before they had gone halfway, the vehicle was replaced by the old squad leader who followed them.

Shao Zuo is now very familiar with this route. He said: “It happens from time to time that the vehicle is stuck in gravel or snow and cannot move, but don’t panic when you encounter danger. Keeping a stable mentality is the most important thing.” Over the years, Shao Zuo has summed up a lot of driving tips. He always carries a variety of repair tools with him, and he can always turn danger into safety when encountering unexpected situations.

As Shao Zuo said, good psychological quality is a skill that drivers must develop - there are more than a dozen “black wind mouths” waiting for them on this road. In some “black wind mouths” in rugged areas, “sand and stone rain” will fall from the sky. Therefore, every “black wind mouth” is like passing a checkpoint.

At noon, Shao Zuo drove the water truck back to the outpost. The officers and men went out to greet them and together they loaded the water from the water truck into the large water tank of the outpost.

It takes nearly 4 hours for the officers and men to walk from the outpost to a certain boundary marker. Every time they go out on patrol, Shao Zuo reminds everyone to keep up with the team. Some new recruits who are participating in patrol missions for the first time are very excited. Sometimes they ignore the instructions of the old squad leader and climb up with their hands and feet. As a result, they accidentally step on the air and fall on the hillside. The gravel on the Gobi Desert is particularly sharp. Before each departure, Shao Zuo reminds his comrades to wear gloves.

When the officers and men are stationed at the “migratory bird outpost”, the monotonous life is another “enemy” that they need to deal with. The well water that the officers and men drink every day has a salty taste. The training ground is located on a hillside not far away, and the equipment is only a few single and double bars.

When the sentry mission was issued this time, Corporal Tan Guancheng took the initiative to apply for participation. He assured the instructor that he would be able to endure loneliness and solitude.

Tan Guancheng likes to paint, and in his spare time he often takes a drawing board to capture wonderful moments. The ruts left on the Gobi Desert, the palms scratched by stones, the dust blowing in the wind... There is only one belief that supports Tan Guancheng to pick up the brush: no matter where he goes in the future, he must remember the days of guarding the outpost.

Every year when new recruits go to the company, the company will organize everyone to watch the movie “There is a Cluster of Holy Fire on the Horizon”. The officers and men of the border defense company are one of the prototypes of the characters in the movie. The film tells the story of a group of officers and men stationed in the depths of the desert of the motherland who stick to the border.

Tan Guancheng watched this movie twice, and Shao Zuo, who has been in the army for many years, can’t remember how many times he has watched it. Whether it is a new recruit or a veteran, everyone is always so focused when watching. The love and dedication of the border guards to the motherland in the film make everyone feel the same.

Every morning, the officers and men at the outpost will hold a flag-raising ceremony. Everyone feels that the bright five-star red flag is like a cluster of torches burning in the sky, illuminating every corner of the desert outpost and the hearts of every officer and soldier.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388436.html

陆军某旅坚持学用结合改作风，用精准服务为基层办实事解难题

来源：解放军报 作者：刘鎔宇 童祖静 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-28

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——

学用结合改作风　倾心解难暖兵心

■刘鎔宇　解放军报特约记者　童祖静

赣北某训练场，二级军士长向平拨打”服务基层专项热线”反映装备故障问题，机关当天回复，问题很快解决；滨海某驻训点，驻训官兵通过视频会议系统，向机关相关业务部门反映装备保障、训练场地等方面问题，机关干部承诺 3 天内解决……连日来，陆军某旅党委和机关倾心服务基层，务实作风赢得官兵点赞。

“这是我们加强作风建设提升服务基层质效，确保深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育落地见效的一个缩影。”该旅领导告诉记者，服务基层就是服务战斗力，关心官兵就是关心打赢事业，只有持续改进作风，实实在在为基层做好服务，才能实现机关和基层”双向奔赴”。为此，他们把学和做结合起来、把查和改贯通起来，将学习教育作为密切联系官兵的实际行动，引导各级领导和机关干部在服务基层中改进工作作风，积极为基层办实事解难题。

实践中，他们要求领导和机关干部严格对标对表中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，认真查找影响服务基层质效的问题；广泛收集官兵对党委机关作风建设的意见建议，梳理形成需要检视整改的《党委机关服务基层作风建设负面行为清单》，进一步明确为基层服务的职责和要求；按照”基层有所盼、机关立即办”要求，形成”热线直通、云端联动、官兵评议”工作机制，为基层提供精准服务，确保好事办好、实事办实、难事办妥。

“官兵通过热线反映问题后，牵头科室进行梳理汇总，区分不同情况对接相关科室予以解决。机关干部全程跟踪办理，确保事事有回音、件件能落实。”该旅领导告诉记者，官兵通过”服务基层专项热线”反映问题，他们的声音直达机关相关业务部门，大大提高了解决问题的效率。这一做法让基层与机关之间架起一座”连心桥”。

针对部队点多面广的实际，他们还探索建立”多方联动、云端快办”机制，定期召开”云端恳谈会”，着力解决以往服务基层过程中出现的”诉求反馈链条长、跨域协调效率低、特情处置办法少”等问题。此外，他们还注重跟进服务、持续问效，以官兵满意度为评价标准，确保服务基层质效不断提升。

学用结合改作风，倾心解难暖兵心。随着学习教育深入开展，该旅一批基层急难愁盼问题得到解决，官兵练兵备战热情更加高涨。

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Insists on Combining Learning with Practice to Improve Work Style, and Uses Precise Services to Solve Practical Problems for the Grassroots

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Rongyu Tong Zujing Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-28

A certain army brigade solidly conducts the study and education of the spirit of the eight central regulations-

Combining learning with practice to improve work style, and devoting oneself to solving problems and warming the hearts of soldiers

■Liu Rongyu PLA Daily Special Correspondent Tong Zujing

At a training ground in northern Jiangxi, Second Sergeant Xiang Ping called the "Service Grassroots Special Hotline" to report equipment failure problems. The department responded on the same day and the problem was quickly solved; at a training point in Binhai, the stationed officers and men reported equipment support, training venues and other issues to the relevant business departments of the department through the video conference system. The department cadres promised to solve them within 3 days... In recent days, the Party Committee and the department of a certain army brigade have devoted themselves to serving the grassroots, and their pragmatic style has won praise from officers and men.

"This is a microcosm of our efforts to strengthen work style construction, improve the quality and efficiency of serving the grassroots, and ensure that the study and education of the spirit of the eight central regulations are implemented and effective." The brigade leader told reporters that serving the grassroots is serving combat effectiveness, and caring about officers and men is caring about winning the cause. Only by continuously improving work style and providing good services to the grassroots can we achieve "two-way rush" between the organs and the grassroots. To this end, they combine learning and doing, and integrate investigation and rectification, and use study and education as a practical action to closely connect with officers and men, guide leaders at all levels and cadres of organs to improve their work style in serving the grassroots, and actively solve problems for the grassroots.

In practice, they require leaders and cadres to strictly follow the spirit of the Central Committee's eight regulations, the CMC's ten regulations and their implementation rules, and carefully find problems that affect the quality and efficiency of serving the grassroots; widely collect opinions and suggestions from officers and men on the style of work of the Party Committee, sort out and form a "List of Negative Behaviors of Party Committees in Serving the Grassroots Style of Work" that needs to be reviewed and rectified, and further clarify the responsibilities and requirements of serving the grassroots; in accordance with the requirements of "the grassroots have expectations,

and the organs will do it immediately", form a "hotline direct access, cloud linkage, and officers and men' evaluation" work mechanism to provide precise services to the grassroots, and ensure that good things are done well, practical things are done, and difficult things are done properly.

"After the officers and men report the problems through the hotline, the leading department will sort them out and summarize them, distinguish different situations and connect with relevant departments to solve them. The cadres of the organs will follow up the whole process to ensure that everything has a response and can be implemented." The leader of the brigade told reporters that the officers and men reported the problems through the "special hotline for serving the grassroots", and their voices went directly to the relevant business departments of the organs, which greatly improved the efficiency of problem solving. This practice has built a "bridge of communication" between the grassroots and the organs.

In view of the reality that the troops are numerous and widespread, they also explored the establishment of a "multi-party linkage, cloud-based quick handling" mechanism, and held "cloud-based talks" regularly to focus on solving problems such as "long feedback chain of demands, low efficiency of cross-domain coordination, and few special situation handling methods" that appeared in the past service process at the grassroots level. In addition, they also pay attention to follow-up services and continuous performance evaluation, using the satisfaction of officers and men as the evaluation standard to ensure that the quality and efficiency of grassroots services are continuously improved.

Combining learning with practice to improve work style, and devoting themselves to solving problems to warm the hearts of soldiers. With the in-depth development of learning and education, a number of urgent and difficult problems at the grassroots level of the brigade have been solved, and the enthusiasm of officers and men for training and preparation for war has increased.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388632.html

从排名靠后到名列前茅 这个连的体能提升靠的是……

来源：解放军报 作者：马鑫元 梅俊奇 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-29

思想不领先，训练难过关

■马鑫元 梅俊奇

"终于摘掉了体能落后的帽子！"前不久，新疆军区某团开展军体运动会，修理连集体武装5公里成绩位居全团前列，得到上级表扬。

从排名靠后到名列前茅，这让该连赵指导员十分欣慰。

去年底，赵指导员从主战连队调任该连担任指导员。上任后，赵指导员一心想尽快提高连队体能成绩，就借鉴此前连队的一些好经验，精心制订了体能训练计划。

可第一次组织 10 公里长跑训练，到场参训人员大都是年轻同志，有的老兵以”身体不适”“出公差”为由请了假。赵指导员没有多说什么，带着大家跑完了全程。

之后不久，他又组织了一次建制班集体武装 5 公里比武活动，并要求所有班长骨干都参加，带头冲锋。组织热身时，某班几名老兵开始小声嘀咕：”修理连只要搞好专业就行了，体能再好也没什么用”……

果然，比武中，个别老兵”出工不出力”，并没有发挥出应有的训练水平。

活动结束后，赵指导员找几名班长骨干了解情况，有人如实反映了想法。这让赵指导员意识到，问题根源不在能力上，而在态度上。

党支部研究后，决定组织官兵开展一次讨论。”我们是修理工，专业技术上练精就行，体能成绩不必苛求”“咱们连军士多，大家平均年龄大，体能不如年轻人很正常”……讨论中，有些老兵直言不讳。

“思想不领先，训练难过关。”面对这些同志思想上的偏差，赵指导员为大家播放了电视剧《亮剑》中的几个片段：某骑兵连官兵因战场环境受限，下马跑步发起进攻，团部炊事员、马夫也奋勇冲锋……看着这一幕幕，有同志低下了头。

“不论我们从事什么专业，首先是一名军人！军人就要有见红旗就扛，见第一就争的拼搏意识和战斗血性！”见大家有所触动，赵指导员让大家多问问自己——体能训练时，真的付出百分之百的努力了吗？体能不过关，战时能完成任务吗……

随着讨论深入，大家思想更加清晰和统一，几名老兵主动进行了检讨反思。大家一致表示，要积极参加体能训练，做一名合格的战斗员。从此，训练场上该连官兵你追我赶、奋勇争先，老兵常会冲在前面为新兵作榜样、鼓干劲：”最难受的时候，往往就是超越极限、实现突破的时候！”

比武竞赛如期来临，该连官兵团结一致、奋勇拼搏，成绩进步明显。

Google Translation

From the Bottom to the Top, this Company’s Physical Fitness Improvement

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ma Xinyuan Mei Junqi Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-29

If you are not ahead in thought, you will have a hard time passing the training

■Ma Xinyuan Mei Junqi

“Finally, I have taken off the hat of lagging behind in physical fitness!” Not long ago, a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command [district] held a military physical meeting, and the repair company’s collective armed 5-kilometer performance ranked among the top of the regiment and was praised by the superiors.

From the bottom to the top, this made the company's instructor Zhao very pleased.

At the end of last year, Instructor Zhao was transferred from the main combat company to the company as an instructor. After taking office, Instructor Zhao wanted to improve the company's physical fitness as soon as possible, so he drew on some good experiences of the previous company and carefully formulated a physical training plan.

But for the first time to organize a 10-kilometer long-distance running training, most of the participants were young comrades, and some veterans asked for leave on the grounds of "physical discomfort" and "business trips". Instructor Zhao did not say much and led everyone to finish the whole run.

Shortly afterwards, he organized another 5-kilometer armed competition for the established classes and required all the squad leaders to participate and take the lead in the charge. When organizing the warm-up, several veterans in a class began to whisper: "The repair company only needs to do a good job in the profession, and it is useless to have good physical fitness"...

Sure enough, in the competition, some veterans "worked but did not work hard" and did not play the expected training level.

After the activity, Instructor Zhao found several squad leaders to understand the situation, and some of them reflected their ideas truthfully. This made Instructor Zhao realize that the root of the problem was not in ability, but in attitude.

After research, the Party Branch decided to organize officers and men to carry out a discussion. "We are repairmen, we just need to practice professional skills, and we don't need to be demanding in physical fitness." "There are many sergeants in our company, and everyone is older on average. It is normal that physical fitness is not as good as that of young people"...During the discussion, some veterans spoke frankly.

"If you are not ahead of the times, you will have a hard time passing the training." In the face of these comrades' ideological deviations, Instructor Zhao played several clips from the TV series "Drawing Sword" for everyone: soldiers of a cavalry company dismounted and ran to attack due to the battlefield environment, and the cooks and grooms of the regiment also bravely charged forward... Seeing these scenes, some comrades lowered their heads.

"No matter what profession we are in, we are soldiers first! Soldiers must have the fighting spirit and fighting spirit to take up the red flag and fight for the first place!" Seeing that everyone was touched, Instructor Zhao asked everyone to ask themselves more - did you really put in 100% effort during physical training? If the physical fitness is not up to standard, can you complete the task in wartime...

As the discussion deepened, everyone's thoughts became clearer and more unified, and several veterans took the initiative to review and reflect. Everyone unanimously expressed that they should actively participate in physical training and be a qualified fighter. From then on, the officers and

men of the company chased each other and fought bravely on the training ground. The veterans often rushed to the front to set an example and encourage the new recruits: “The most difficult time is often the time to surpass the limit and achieve a breakthrough!” The competition came as scheduled. The officers and men of the company united and fought bravely, and their performance improved significantly.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388629.html

这个连的姓名墙上每个名字背后 都有一段奋斗故事

来源：解放军报 作者：刘小云 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-29

第 82 集团军某旅支援保障连用姓名墙激励官兵建功军营——

“墙上的名字和奖章一样闪亮”

■解放军报特约通讯员 刘小云

初夏午后，第 82 集团军某旅支援保障连官兵在一面姓名墙前驻足观看。

这面姓名墙是连队大学生士兵段志光设计的。墙上分二等功、三等功、嘉奖和”四有”优秀士兵等荣誉区块，分别对应公布立功受奖官兵名字。段志光感言，每个名字背后，都有一段奋斗故事。

段志光下连后被分到了指挥通信班。他的同年兵，有的去了侦察排，有的分到工兵排，参加各类比武集训较多，经常在一线冲锋。与战友相比，他的专业在一线”露脸”的机会相对较少，心里有些落差。

每次路过连队走廊，段志光都忍不住驻足观看。时间一长，墙上那些标兵事迹他几乎都能背下来。年轻的士兵渴望赢得荣誉，这样的心思，其实很多人都有。

“我也要参加比武，争取让名字登上荣誉墙。”一天深夜，段志光向侦察排下士李贵洋吐露心声。

“建功并非只有赛场，发挥特长为连队做贡献也是成绩……”李贵洋的一番话，让段志光找到了努力方向。

那段时间，旅里开展营区综合整治，要求各连布置完善文化氛围。眼见战友大多在外集训或执行任务，段志光便向孙指导员请缨：”我大学的专业就是广告设计，这项任务我能行。”孙指导员当即鼓励他：”放开手脚干，不要有顾虑。”

那阵子，段志光照常随连队训练，每个口令、每处操作规程反复背记。训练间隙，他就掏出随身携带的小本子，把设计思路画成草图，业余时间就拿着卷尺在走廊里反复测量。在他加班加点精心筹划下，该连文化氛围布置不仅速度快、标准高，经费也省下不少。

工作中，段志光又有了一个大胆的想法：除标兵墙外，在图书室里另行设计一面姓名墙。”标兵墙每年更新一次，代表了过去一年的荣誉，而官兵当下取得的荣誉，也需要及时被看见、被鼓励，只要官兵取得成绩，或为集体作出贡献，名字都可以及时上墙。”他的想法让大家很认同。

姓名墙建起后，曾在连队立过功、受到奖的官兵名字都出现在上面，许多官兵喜欢聚到姓名墙前，找学习榜样，定成长目标。去年底，段志光也因工作表现突出，获评”四有”优秀士兵，实现了当初的愿望。

“这面墙也是鲜活生动的教育素材，官兵能从中看到自身差距，鼓足奋斗劲头。”孙指导员坦言，二等功一栏至今是空白，三等功下面的名字也不多，有的战士兵龄不短，上墙次数却很少，每次看到这面墙都会反思。

一旁的留言册扉页上，是排长刘志强的寄语：”真正的成长，是不断超越自我。”

前不久，刘志强备战上级组织的侦察兵比武。那段时间，他像上紧了发条，忙个不停。为了带领小组取得好名次，他把各项课目细化到具体人、具体岗位，明确时间节点，带领大家每天铆在训练场加班苦练。

“我们在努力，对手也没懈怠。只有不断提高备战水平，才会多几分胜算。”为了多掌握几项本领，刘志强带领小组成员主动攻关研练前沿的无人装备使用技能。功夫不负有心人，比武中，他们组夺得综合课目第一名。刘志强因表现突出，荣立个人三等功。

当刘志强的名字出现在三等功一栏时，他给自己定下了新的目标：争取再立新功。

“墙上有名的，思索着如何百尺竿头更进一步；墙上无名的，正视差距不足，想办法迎头赶上！”在该连采访，笔者听到不少官兵这样吐露心声。

墙上名字出现次数最多的，要数保障排一级上士、修理工彭海铭。他在维修专业一干就是 10 多年，新装备列装，他带头研究攻关；哪台车出故障，他迅速赶到现场。近段时间，他常带着几名年轻战友巡修装备，倾囊传授检修技术。”我就想把技术传下去，为连队培养更多骨干，让大家都’墙上有名’。”彭海铭坦言。

如今，工兵排列兵郑浩来到姓名墙前看一看，提醒自己对照先进找差距，及时努力赶上。班长张军军也把每周班务会的地点搬到图书室里，讲评部署完工作之后，就讲起上墙名字背后的故事，鼓励班里战士精武强能……

前段时间，中士高宏博退伍。他凭借这些年的拼搏努力，收获了两枚”四有”优秀士兵奖章，名字也两次登上连队姓名墙。离队时，他站在姓名墙前留影，并在留言册上写下：”墙上的名字和奖章一样闪亮。”

Google Translation

Behind Every Name on the Company's Name Wall Is a Struggle Story

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Xiaoyun Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-29

The support company of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army uses a name wall to encourage officers and men to make contributions to the barracks-

"The names on the wall are as bright as medals"

■Liu Xiaoyun, special correspondent of the PLA Daily

In the early summer afternoon, officers and men of the support company of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army stopped in front of a name wall to watch.

This name wall was designed by Duan Zhiguang, a college student soldier in the company. The wall is divided into honorary blocks such as second-class merit, third-class merit, commendation and "four-have" outstanding soldiers, which correspond to the names of officers and men who have made meritorious contributions and received awards. Duan Zhiguang said that behind every name, there is a struggle story.

After Duan Zhiguang joined the company, he was assigned to the command and communication class. Some of his peers went to the reconnaissance platoon, and some were assigned to the engineering platoon. They participated in various competitions and training sessions and often charged on the front line. Compared with his comrades, his profession had relatively few opportunities to "show up" on the front line, and he felt a little disappointed.

Every time he passed by the corridor of the company, Duan Zhiguang couldn't help but stop and watch. After a long time, he could almost recite the deeds of the model soldiers on the wall. Young soldiers are eager to win honors, and many people actually have such thoughts.

"I also want to participate in the competition and strive to get my name on the honor wall." Late one night, Duan Zhiguang confided his thoughts to Li Guiyang, a corporal in the reconnaissance platoon.

"Making contributions is not only in the arena, but also making contributions to the company with your expertise..." Li Guiyang's words helped Duan Zhiguang find the direction of his efforts.

During that time, the brigade carried out comprehensive rectification of the barracks and required each company to arrange a perfect cultural atmosphere. Seeing that most of his comrades were training or performing tasks outside, Duan Zhiguang volunteered to Instructor Sun: "My major in college is advertising design, I can do this task." Instructor Sun immediately encouraged him: "Let go and do it, don't worry." During that period, Duan Zhiguang trained with the company as usual, and memorized every command and every operating procedure repeatedly. During the training breaks, he took out the small notebook he carried with him, sketched the design ideas, and took a

tape measure to measure repeatedly in the corridor in his spare time. With his overtime and careful planning, the company's cultural atmosphere was not only arranged quickly and with high standards, but also saved a lot of money. During work, Duan Zhiguang had another bold idea: in addition to the model wall, design another name wall in the library. "The model wall is updated once a year, representing the honor of the past year, and the honors that officers and men have achieved at the moment also need to be seen and encouraged in time. As long as officers and men have achieved results or made contributions to the collective, their names can be put on the wall in time." His idea was recognized by everyone. After the name wall was built, the names of officers and men who had made meritorious service and received awards in the company appeared on it. Many officers and men like to gather in front of the name wall to find role models to learn from and set growth goals. At the end of last year, Duan Zhiguang was also awarded the "Four Haves" excellent soldier for his outstanding work performance, realizing his original wish.

"This wall is also a vivid educational material. Officers and men can see their own gaps from it and muster up the fighting spirit." Instructor Sun admitted that the second-class merit column has been blank so far, and there are not many names under the third-class merit column. Some soldiers have a long service life but have rarely been on the wall. Every time I see this wall, I will reflect on it.

On the title page of the guestbook next to it is the message of platoon leader Liu Zhiqiang: "Real growth is to constantly surpass yourself."

Not long ago, Liu Zhiqiang prepared for the scout competition organized by his superiors. During that time, he was like a clockwork, busy all the time. In order to lead the team to achieve a good ranking, he refined each subject to specific people and specific positions, clarified the time nodes, and led everyone to work overtime in the training ground every day.

"We are working hard, and our opponents are not slacking off. Only by constantly improving the level of preparation can we have a better chance of winning." In order to master more skills, Liu Zhiqiang led the team members to actively research and practice the use of cutting-edge unmanned equipment. Hard work pays off. In the competition, their group won the first place in the comprehensive subject. Liu Zhiqiang was awarded the third-class individual merit for his outstanding performance.

When Liu Zhiqiang's name appeared in the third-class merit column, he set a new goal for himself: strive to make new merits.

"Those who are famous on the wall are thinking about how to go further; those who are not famous on the wall face up to the gap and find ways to catch up!" During the interview in the company, the author heard many officers and men express their feelings like this.

The one whose name appeared most often on the wall was Peng Haiming, a sergeant and repairman in the support platoon. He has been working in the maintenance profession for more than 10 years. When new equipment was installed, he took the lead in researching and tackling; when any car

broke down, he rushed to the scene quickly. Recently, he often takes several young comrades to inspect and repair equipment, and teaches them maintenance techniques. “I just want to pass on the technology, train more backbones for the company, and let everyone be ‘famous on the wall’.” Peng Haiming said frankly.

Now, Zheng Hao, a platoon soldier in the engineering corps, comes to the name wall to take a look, reminding himself to find gaps by comparing with the advanced ones, and try to catch up in time. Squad leader Zhang Junjun also moved the location of the weekly class meeting to the library. After reviewing and deploying the work, he tells the stories behind the names on the wall and encourages the soldiers in the class to be good at martial arts and strong...

Some time ago, Sergeant Gao Hongbo retired. With his hard work over the years, he has won two “Four Haves” Excellent Soldier Medals, and his name has been on the company’s name wall twice. When he left the team, he stood in front of the name wall for a photo and wrote in the guestbook: “The names on the wall are as bright as the medals.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388926.html

茂密丛林中，这个侦察分队战斗到黎明

来源：解放军报 作者：陈游峰 顾侃奕 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-30

战斗到黎明

■陈游峰 顾侃奕

深夜，淅淅沥沥的小雨透过郁郁葱葱的密林，滴落在陆军某部侦察分队官兵的肩头。

他们正头戴夜视仪、身着迷彩伪装衣在林间穿梭。他们的衣服与树叶摩擦发出轻微的窸窣声，急促的脚步激起阵阵水花。这次训练，他们的任务是渗透”敌”后，引导火力打击”敌”指挥所。

行至一处低洼地，二级上士、指挥员胡中奎慢下脚步，警惕地注视着周围。

“警戒！”随着一声令下，队员们四散开来，或匍匐，或半跪，依托地形与夜色融为一体。

见警戒到位，胡中奎倚靠在一棵树旁，从口袋中掏出战术地图，借着手电筒的光亮思索起来。雨后道路泥泞，侦察分队的行动变得有些迟缓，如果按照预定路线和当前速度，可能无法在规定时间内抵达目标地域。

林间地势相对平坦，有一条 20 多米宽的河流横亘在官兵面前。在预定路线中，他们将徒步绕过河流，沿着山路从另一侧进入目标地域。

雨后山林，雾气渐起，温度也随之下降。呼吸着清冷的空气，胡中奎将队员们召集起来：”我们现在的进度比计划要慢，我决定临时修改路线，蹚过河流，节省时间。”队员们纷纷

表示赞同。胡中奎用铅笔重新绘出路线，战术地图上，醒目的红色箭头横跨河流，直抵目标。

湍急的河流旁，突击手、下士纪明聪已固定好随身武器装备，腰间缠绕着牵引绳，绳子的另一侧被固定在不远处的树干上。他深吸一口气，涉水过河。河水漫过双腿，一阵刺骨的寒意蔓延到全身。纪明聪感到身体的热量在迅速流失，于是他转换姿态，奋力向对岸游去。

浑身湿透的纪明聪一上岸，便立即将绳索牢牢固定。对岸负责警戒的官兵则使出浑身力气，将牵引绳拉直。

官兵顺着绳索挨个渡河，直到最后一名队员着岸落地，侦察分队又整装出发。

一只小鸟被队员的脚步惊起，鸟鸣声在林间回荡。通信员、列兵崔成龙努力调整着呼吸，这是他第一次参加跨昼夜训练，因此有些体力不支。胡中奎安排他走在队伍的右前侧，防止掉队。

抬腕看了看时间，胡中奎发觉已是凌晨，比预定计划要快上半小时左右，路途已经过半。

就在这时，特情陡然而至。对讲机里传来指令：”前方林地有’毒瘴’，迅速处置。”侦察分队官兵停下脚步，穿戴好防毒面具，检查完气密性后，开始在林间快速穿插。

崔成龙紧紧跟着胡中奎的脚步。突然，他踩到遍布青苔的石头，脚下一滑，摔倒在地。

胡中奎听到声响，立刻折返回来。崔成龙踉跄起身，拍拍身上的泥土，握紧武器回到队伍之中：”班长，我没事。”胡中奎将他身上的电台卸下，背到自己身上：”有不舒服的地方，要第一时间对我说。”

侦察分队继续向目标地域前进，特情接踵而至。官兵攀崖壁、过险隘。天色渐明，大家的体能消耗已接近极限，迷彩伪装衣早已被汗水浸透。

经历一夜艰难前行，官兵终于在清晨时分抵达目标地域。他们根据现地情况进行伪装潜伏，静候最佳行动时机。

晨曦微露，大地还在沉睡。丛林角落里，侦察分队官兵蓄势待发。

无人机升空，刚刚飞出不远，便遭到强电磁干扰。无人机手敏锐察觉到，目标地域可能有信号干扰设备正在作业，于是紧急迫降，向胡中奎汇报情况。

胡中奎立刻召集队员，重新进行作战部署。

“A 点有两名’敌人’经过，正在向 B 点靠近。”对讲机内，崔成龙传来信息。

“我吸引火力，你们一路从后翼包抄，另一路在正侧翼掩护。”胡中奎压低声音，沉着指挥，各队员立刻行动，在昏暗密林中对”敌”形成包围之势。

“行动！”胡中奎率先从林中跳出，吸引”敌人”注意力，随后官兵迅速出击，很快将两名”敌人”控制住。

经过一番调查，侦察分队得到重要情报，”敌”指挥所就在附近。看着所剩不多的时间，胡中奎决定再度更改路线，从崖壁攀登，向”敌”防御薄弱处挺进。随着官兵靠近”敌”指挥所，一道高差 10 余米的陡崖出现在眼前。

队员王振银主动请缨设置绳索。崖壁上，他左手紧紧抠住岩缝，右脚顶住凸起的树桩，碎石不断从作战靴底落下。他动作灵活地翻上陡崖顶部，勘测起周围环境。确定没有”敌情”后，王振银顺利设置绳索，并向下发出信号，其他队员则借助绳索快速登上陡崖。

经过一番跋涉，官兵终于渗透至”敌”指挥所附近。他们迅速占领高处土丘架设火力，随时准备进行火力掩护。

胡中奎的瞄准镜内，崔成龙和王振银组成的侦察组正利用多种设备开展立体侦察。

很快，他们便将”敌”指挥所、警戒哨等目标数据传回指挥所。后方火力分队精准定位，呼啸的炮声撕开夜幕，炮火瞬间覆盖了目标地域。

天色渐明，对讲机内传来”在规定时间内成功歼灭’敌’指挥所，迅速撤离”的指令。

侦察分队的队员们再度起身，消失在茂密丛林中。

Google Translation

In the Dense Jungle, This Reconnaissance Team Fought Until Dawn

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Youfeng Gu Kanyi Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-30

Fighting until dawn

■Chen Youfeng Gu Kanyi

Late at night, the drizzle dripped through the lush forest and fell on the shoulders of the officers and men of a certain army reconnaissance team.

They were wearing night vision goggles and camouflage clothes and walking through the woods. Their clothes rubbed against the leaves and made a slight rustling sound, and their hurried footsteps stirred up bursts of water. In this training, their task was to infiltrate the “enemy” and guide firepower to attack the “enemy” command post.

Walking to a low-lying area, the second sergeant and commander Hu Zhongkui slowed down and looked around vigilantly.

“Be alert!” With an order, the team members scattered, crawling or half-kneeling, relying on the terrain to blend into the night.

Seeing that the alert was in place, Hu Zhongkui leaned against a tree, took out a tactical map from his pocket, and thought with the help of a flashlight. The road was muddy after the rain, and the reconnaissance team's actions became a little slow. If they followed the planned route and current speed, they might not be able to reach the target area within the specified time.

The terrain in the forest was relatively flat, and there was a river more than 20 meters wide in front of the officers and men. In the planned route, they will walk around the river and enter the target area from the other side along the mountain road.

After the rain, the forest was foggy and the temperature dropped. Breathing the cool air, Hu Zhongkui called the team members together: "Our progress is slower than planned now. I decided to temporarily modify the route and wade across the river to save time." The team members agreed. Hu Zhongkui re-drew the route with a pencil. On the tactical map, a striking red arrow crossed the river and went straight to the target.

Beside the turbulent river, the assaulter, corporal Ji Mingcong, had already fixed his weapons and equipment, with a traction rope wrapped around his waist, and the other side of the rope was fixed to a tree trunk not far away. He took a deep breath and waded across the river. The river water flooded over his legs, and a piercing chill spread throughout his body. Ji Mingcong felt that his body heat was rapidly losing, so he changed his posture and swam hard to the other side.

As soon as Ji Mingcong, who was soaked all over, got ashore, he immediately fixed the rope firmly. The officers and men in charge of vigilance on the other side used all their strength to straighten the traction rope.

The officers and men crossed the river one by one along the rope until the last team member landed on the shore, and the reconnaissance team set off again.

A bird was startled by the footsteps of the team members, and the bird's cry echoed in the forest. The communicator, private Cui Chenglong, tried to adjust his breathing. This was his first time to participate in cross-day and night training, so he was a little exhausted. Hu Zhongkui arranged him to walk on the right front side of the team to prevent him from falling behind.

Looking at the time on his wrist, Hu Zhongkui found that it was already early morning, about half an hour earlier than planned, and halfway through the journey.

At this moment, special information suddenly came. An order came from the walkie-talkie: "There is a 'poisonous miasma' in the forest ahead, deal with it quickly." The officers and men of the reconnaissance team stopped, put on their gas masks, checked the air tightness, and began to move quickly through the forest.

Cui Chenglong followed Hu Zhongkui's footsteps closely. Suddenly, he stepped on a stone covered with moss, slipped and fell to the ground.

Hu Zhongkui heard the sound and immediately turned back. Cui Chenglong staggered to his feet, patted the dirt on his body, held his weapon tightly and returned to the team: “Squad leader, I’m fine.” Hu Zhongkui took off the radio on his body and carried it on his back: “If you feel uncomfortable, tell me as soon as possible.”

The reconnaissance team continued to advance towards the target area, and special information came one after another. The officers and men climbed the cliffs and passed the dangerous pass. As the sky gradually brightened, everyone’s physical energy consumption was close to the limit, and the camouflage clothes were already soaked with sweat.

After a night of hard work, the officers and men finally arrived at the target area in the early morning. They camouflaged and lurked according to the current situation, waiting for the best time to act.

The dawn was slightly exposed, and the earth was still asleep. In the corner of the jungle, the officers and men of the reconnaissance team were ready to go.

The drone took off and was subjected to strong electromagnetic interference just after it flew a short distance. The drone operator keenly noticed that there might be signal jammers operating in the target area, so he made an emergency landing and reported the situation to Hu Zhongkui.

Hu Zhongkui immediately summoned the team members and redeployed the combat.

“Two ‘enemies’ passed by point A and are approaching point B.” Cui Chenglong sent a message on the walkie-talkie.

“I will attract firepower, you will encircle from the rear wing, and the other will cover the front flank.” Hu Zhongkui lowered his voice and commanded calmly. The team members immediately took action and surrounded the “enemy” in the dark forest.

“Action!” Hu Zhongkui jumped out of the forest first to attract the attention of the “enemy”, and then the officers and men quickly attacked and quickly controlled the two “enemies”.

After some investigation, the reconnaissance team obtained important intelligence that the “enemy” command post was nearby. Seeing that there was not much time left, Hu Zhongkui decided to change the route again, climb from the cliff, and advance to the weak defense of the “enemy”. As the officers and men approached the “enemy” command post, a steep cliff with a height difference of more than 10 meters appeared in front of them.

Team member Wang Zhenyin took the initiative to set up ropes. On the cliff, he held the rock crack tightly with his left hand and supported the protruding tree stump with his right foot, and gravel kept falling from the bottom of his combat boots. He flexibly climbed to the top of the steep cliff and surveyed the surrounding environment. After confirming that there was no “enemy situation”, Wang Zhenyin successfully set up the rope and sent a signal downward, and other team members quickly climbed the steep cliff with the help of ropes.

After a long journey, the officers and men finally infiltrated the vicinity of the “enemy” command post. They quickly occupied the high mounds to set up firepower and were ready to provide fire cover at any time.

In Hu Zhongkui’s scope, the reconnaissance team composed of Cui Chenglong and Wang Zhenyin was using a variety of equipment to conduct three-dimensional reconnaissance.

Soon, they sent back the target data of the “enemy” command post, guard post, etc. to the command post. The rear firepower team accurately positioned, the whistling sound of artillery tore through the night, and the artillery fire instantly covered the target area.

As the sky gradually brightened, the intercom came with the order of “successfully annihilate the ‘enemy’ command post within the specified time and evacuate quickly.”

The members of the reconnaissance team stood up again and disappeared into the dense jungle.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388924.html

陆军某旅导弹技师吴云飞：从普通士兵成长为“兵专家”

来源：解放军报 作者：陶然 李少卿 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-30

陆军某旅导弹技师吴云飞——

“我们要走在时间前面”

■陶然 李少卿

初夏时节，陆军某旅野外训练场，一场实弹射击训练即将拉开战幕，二级军士长吴云飞带着几名导弹射手使用快速检测装置对发射平台进行最后的测试。

这台装置是吴云飞最新研发的成果，不仅能在短时间内完成全流程检测，还能快速发现故障隐患，为导弹发射提供精准的决策判断依据。

“导弹技师岗位虽小、责任重大，要确保每次导弹发射都能精准命中目标，我们必须将工作做到极致。”入伍 23 年来，吴云飞先后历经 3 代防空装备的更新换代，为了让自己跟上装备升级的速度，他逼着自己不断学习、不断积累、不断探索，逐渐从一名普通士兵成长为防空导弹领域的”兵专家”。

吴云飞的创新研发之路，始于一次实弹射击任务。当时，一台导弹发射车突发故障。依靠当时的检测设备，他们无法在短时间内对发射平台进行全面检查。尤其发动机和电路布设，受环境等因素影响大，如果用常规的检测方法，将会导致发射延误，影响整个任务。于是，研发出一套快速检测装置的想法，在吴云飞心里生根发芽。

深夜，吴云飞在笔记本上画下一张张思维导图。3 台待检发动机的轰鸣声此起彼伏，吴云飞将 12 个微型传感器贴在不同材质的管路上。示波器屏幕突然爆出异常波形，这个发现让他灵感迸发。在他的努力下，一套快速检测装置被成功研发出来。

很快，考验来临。一次任务中，一台设备突然”熄火”，但各项仪表盘指数均正常。正当连长发愁时，吴云飞掏出了他新研发的快速检测装置。这套装置很快就定位到被沙粒侵入的电路板插槽。倘若在过去，检测该故障需要拆卸几十个部件。

吴云飞研发创新的成果远不止这一项。在防空导弹技术维护室里，他带领战友集智攻关，5 项革新成果获得国家专利。

成功路上没有捷径，不过是比别人走了更多的路。吴云飞随身常带着一个笔记本，笔记本扉页写着这样一行字：”故障即战情，时间就是战斗力。”20 多年来，他的笔记本换了一本又一本，密密麻麻记录了 400 多个故障案例、500 多条维修心得，还有手绘的 40 多张电路图，被身边战友称之为”维修宝典”。

如今，吴云飞依旧每天忙碌在导弹平台保障一线。面对新域新质作战力量建设的迫切需要，他说：”我们要走在时间前面，只有平时先行一步，才能赢得战场先机。”

Google Translation

Wu Yunfei, a Missile Technician of a Certain Army Brigade: Growing from an Ordinary Soldier to a “Soldier Expert”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tao Ran Li Shaoqing Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-30

Wu Yunfei, a missile technician of a certain army brigade——

“We must stay ahead of time”

■Tao Ran Li Shaoqing

In early summer, at a field training ground of a certain army brigade, a live-fire shooting training is about to begin. Second-class Sergeant Wu Yunfei and several missile shooters use a rapid detection device to conduct the final test of the launch platform.

This device is the latest research and development of Wu Yunfei. It can not only complete the whole process detection in a short time, but also quickly discover hidden faults, providing accurate decision-making and judgment basis for missile launch.

“Although the position of a missile technician is small, the responsibility is heavy. To ensure that every missile launch can accurately hit the target, we must do our best in our work.” In the 23 years since he joined the army, Wu Yunfei has experienced the replacement of three generations of air defense equipment. In order to keep up with the speed of equipment upgrades, he forced himself

to keep learning, accumulating, and exploring, and gradually grew from an ordinary soldier to a "soldier expert" in the field of air defense missiles.

Wu Yunfei's innovative research and development journey began with a live-fire shooting mission. At that time, a missile launcher suddenly broke down. Relying on the detection equipment at the time, they could not conduct a comprehensive inspection of the launch platform in a short time. In particular, the engine and circuit layout are greatly affected by environmental factors. If conventional detection methods are used, it will cause launch delays and affect the entire mission. Therefore, the idea of developing a set of rapid detection devices took root in Wu Yunfei's heart.

Late at night, Wu Yunfei drew a mind map on his notebook. The roar of the three engines to be inspected came one after another, and Wu Yunfei attached 12 micro sensors to pipes of different materials. An abnormal waveform suddenly appeared on the oscilloscope screen, and this discovery gave him inspiration. With his efforts, a set of rapid detection devices was successfully developed.

Soon, the test came. During a mission, a device suddenly "shut down", but all the instrument panel indicators were normal. Just when the company commander was worried, Wu Yunfei took out his newly developed rapid detection device. This device quickly located the circuit board slot invaded by sand. If it were in the past, dozens of components would need to be disassembled to detect the fault.

Wu Yunfei's research and development and innovation achievements are far more than this one. In the air defense missile technology maintenance room, he led his comrades to work together to solve problems, and 5 innovative achievements were awarded national patents.

There is no shortcut to success, but it is just taking more roads than others. Wu Yunfei always carries a notebook with him, with a line of words written on the cover of the notebook: "Failure is the battle situation, time is combat effectiveness." Over the past 20 years, he has changed notebooks one after another, densely recording more than 400 failure cases, more than 500 maintenance experiences, and more than 40 hand-drawn circuit diagrams, which are called "maintenance handbooks" by his comrades.

Today, Wu Yunfei is still busy on the front line of missile platform support every day. Faced with the urgent need to build new domains and new qualities of combat forces, he said: "We must stay ahead of time. Only by taking a step ahead in peacetime can we gain the upper hand on the battlefield."

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388919.html

第 82 集团军某旅探索运用 "拓扑图"助推训练转型升级

来源：解放军报 作者：刘敏 刘凡 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-30 09:57:15

第 82 集团军某旅探索运用"拓扑图"助推训练转型升级——

精武强能，人人拥有”小目标”

■解放军报记者　刘敏　特约通讯员　刘凡

编者按 习主席强调，突出打牢基础，严格按纲施训，严格考核考评，严格督导问责，完善保障条件，抓好群众性练兵比武，把每一个单兵、每一型装备、每一类作战要素训到位，夯实打胜仗能力基础。第 82 集团军某旅创新组训模式，探索运用”军事训练目标拓扑图”，将各级作战任务”大目标”分解成个人训练”小目标”，抓紧抓实计划、实施、考评等关键环节，形成从目标分解到成果聚合的闭合链路，推动军事训练转型升级，有效提升了部队训练水平。

工程机械破障突进，快速构筑掩体；重型装备灵活腾挪，建起阻隔障碍……近日，第 82 集团军某旅组织一场多岗位专业技能阶段性考核。记者翻看该旅某连一个课目的考核成绩单发现，官兵成绩优良率超过八成，不少官兵的考核成绩与此前相比进步明显。

“官兵个人训练成绩的进步，带动连队训练水平整体提升，这是我们探索运用’军事训练目标拓扑图’助推训练转型升级带来的新变化。”该旅领导介绍，他们借鉴拓扑结构研究成果，绘制树状”军事训练目标拓扑图”，将作战任务按”旅—营—连”逐级分解细化，各级据此设定符合自身实际的”目标集”，官兵再以连队”目标集”为参照，结合自身情况制作包含训练课目、进步幅度和努力目标等内容的个人训练目标卡。

记者翻开该旅某营”军事训练目标拓扑图”，各级战场分工、下辖连队作战任务等内容一目了然。”认真研究全营作战任务后，营连可结合作战分工设定自身’目标集’，各连区分指挥、行动、保障等作战编组将’目标集’进一步细化，根据军事训练大纲要求明确训练标准，帮助官兵制订个人成长目标。”该营干部耿俊卿说，”军事训练目标拓扑图”的树状结构，让营战场分工、连作战编组和官兵个人训练目标之间的关系脉络更加清晰呈现，有助于针对性地进行组训施教。营连帮助每名官兵实现个人训练的”小目标”，这些”小目标”不断聚合，就能逐渐提升全营整体作战能力。

此前，一项操作技能因为作业流程繁琐、精度要求较高，一直是该旅开展训练的难点。然而，这项技能被纳入个人训练目标后，不少官兵主动优化作业方法、总结经验技巧，极大地提升了训练质效。在最近的一次训练中，组训干部孙超然发现中士赵晟钦不厌其烦地练习这项技能。赵晟钦说：”这项技能在后续其他课目中也要用到，现在不练扎实，后面的训练进度就会受影响。”

耿俊卿告诉记者，”军事训练目标拓扑图”犹如每名官兵的”专属课表”，让大家充分认识到不同训练课目和内容之间的逻辑关系，有效激发了官兵提升专业能力的主动性、积极性。不仅如此，他们还定期复盘，根据官兵训练成绩的变化，验证组训计划和施训方法是否科学合理，在此基础上不断调整优化”军事训练目标拓扑图”和官兵个人训练的”小目标”。

“每个训练课目、每名官兵都是战斗力生成链路上的节点。每个节点都过硬，战斗力生成链路的畅通就有了保障。”该旅领导介绍，”军事训练目标拓扑图”推广运用后，全旅训练转型升级不断换挡提速，各营连、各作战单元在作战方式上，正在加速从”协同配合”走向”战法融合”。目前，他们正在探索建立更加科学的训练目标成果检验机制，为进一步优化编组、精准施训提供有力支撑。

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Explored the Use of “Topological Maps” to Promote Training Transformation and Upgrading

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Min Liu Fan Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-30

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army explored the use of “topological maps” to promote training transformation and upgrading——

Strengthen martial arts and abilities, and everyone has “small goals”

■PLA Daily reporter Liu Min Special correspondent Liu Fan

Editor’s note President Xi Jinping emphasized that we should lay a solid foundation, strictly implement training according to the guidelines, strictly conduct assessments and evaluations, strictly supervise and hold accountable, improve support conditions, and do a good job in mass training and competitions, so as to train every single soldier, every type of equipment, and every type of combat element in place, and lay a solid foundation for the ability to win battles. A brigade of the 82nd Group Army innovated the training model, explored the use of “military training target topological maps”, decomposed the “big goals” of combat tasks at all levels into “small goals” for individual training, and grasped the key links such as planning, implementation, and assessment, forming a closed link from goal decomposition to results aggregation, promoting the transformation and upgrading of military training, and effectively improving the training level of the troops.

Engineering machinery breaks through obstacles and quickly builds shelters; heavy equipment moves flexibly and builds barriers... Recently, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized a multi-position professional skills stage assessment. The reporter looked through the assessment report card of a course of a company of the brigade and found that the officers and men had an excellent rate of more than 80%, and the assessment scores of many officers and men were significantly improved compared with the previous ones.

“The improvement of the individual training results of officers and men has led to the overall improvement of the company’s training level. This is a new change brought about by our exploration of the use of the “military training target topology map” to promote the transformation and upgrading of training.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they drew on the research results of topological structures and drew a tree-like “military training target topology map”,

breaking down and refining the combat tasks step by step according to "brigade-battalion-company". All levels set a "target set" that suits their own reality. The officers and men then use the company's "target set" as a reference and combine their own situation to make personal training target cards containing training courses, progress and efforts.

The reporter opened the "military training target topology map" of a battalion of the brigade, and the division of labor at all levels and the combat tasks of the subordinate companies were clear at a glance. "After carefully studying the combat mission of the entire battalion, the battalion company can set its own 'target set' in combination with the combat division of labor. Each company can further refine the 'target set' by distinguishing between command, action, and support combat groups, clarifying the training standards according to the requirements of the military training outline, and helping officers and men to set personal growth goals." Geng Junqing, a cadre of the battalion, said that the tree structure of the "military training target topology map" makes the relationship between the battalion battlefield division of labor, the company combat group and the individual training goals of officers and men more clearly presented, which is conducive to targeted training and teaching. The battalion company helps each officer and soldier achieve the "small goals" of personal training. These "small goals" are constantly aggregated, which can gradually improve the overall combat capability of the entire battalion.

Previously, an operating skill has always been a difficulty for the brigade to carry out training because of its cumbersome operation process and high precision requirements. However, after this skill was included in the personal training goal, many officers and men took the initiative to optimize the operation methods and summarize experience and skills, which greatly improved the quality and effectiveness of training. In a recent training, training cadre Sun Chaoran found that Sergeant Zhao Shengqin practiced this skill tirelessly. Zhao Shengqin said: "This skill will also be used in other subsequent courses. If you don't practice it now, the progress of subsequent training will be affected." Geng Junqing told reporters that the "Military Training Target Topology Map" is like an "exclusive schedule" for each officer and soldier, allowing everyone to fully understand the logical relationship between different training courses and contents, and effectively stimulate the initiative and enthusiasm of officers and men to improve their professional capabilities. Not only that, they also regularly review and verify whether the training plan and training methods are scientific and reasonable based on the changes in the training results of officers and men. On this basis, they continuously adjust and optimize the "Military Training Target Topology Map" and the "small goals" of individual training of officers and men. "Every training course and every officer and soldier is a node on the combat effectiveness generation link. If every node is strong, the smooth flow of the combat effectiveness generation link will be guaranteed." The brigade leader introduced that after the promotion and application of the "Military Training Target Topology Map", the training transformation and upgrading of the entire brigade has been continuously shifting gears and accelerating. In terms of combat methods, each battalion, company, and combat unit is accelerating from "coordination and cooperation" to "integration of tactics and methods."

At present, they are exploring the establishment of a more scientific training goal and results testing mechanism to provide strong support for further optimizing organization and precise training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388903.html

从“凑数上报”到“如实上报”，这个单位转变作风真解难题

来源：解放军报 作者：王梦圆 肖祖滨 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-30 07:11:59

陆军某旅端正机关工作态度和作风——

有问题如实上报 帮解难及时有力

■王梦圆 肖祖滨

“后厨油烟机损坏需要修理”“洗漱间下水道反复堵塞”……前段时间，陆军某旅领导带领机关工作组下基层现场办公。带队领导在听汇报时，越听越觉得不对劲：多个营连接连反映的问题，基本都可以依托基层自行解决。

“是真没别的问题还是另有隐情？”带着疑问，工作组进一步深入了解，很快发现了端倪：营区家属院没有电动车充电桩和停车棚，给家属造成了不便。此前，带队的这名旅领导在蹲点时就注意到这个问题，并要求基层及时上报。如今机关工作组来到官兵身边排忧解难，却不见有人反映该问题。

原来，真实情况是机关部分科室担心有些已上报的老问题没有解决，一些新问题又出现会太过”扎眼”，怕领导责问，因此私下和基层协商，要求基层不要重复上报。而此次现场办公开始前机关又曾下发通知，要求上报问题。左右为难之下，基层只能上报一些自己力所能及的事情。

某营文书张凯就有这样的经历：”模拟弹的问题不是已经回复了吗？工厂正在加急生产，下个月就能做出来”“我们已经申领新一批防毒面具，很快就能发下来，这件事就别提了”……一次上报需求后，他接连接到机关的电话，要求他修改或者撤回此前上报的问题。

一天下来，张凯把上报的清单改了又改，问题也越删越少。没承想，他又接到组织科的电话：”首长机关下基层办公是来帮助营连解决问题的，怎么发过来的统计表上问题这么少？”无奈之下，他只能将晾衣场玻璃损坏、墙皮脱落等问题”凑数”上报。

首长办公会上，该旅领导对这一现象提出严肃批评，要求机关立即进行整改：重新收集梳理基层矛盾困难清单，严禁对基层需求私下”设卡”；针对基层提报的问题，逐个明确责任人、责任部门和解决时限；每周大交班会讲评推进情况，规定时限内未完成工作的科室须作出情况说明；问题解决后，基层填写《机关服务基层评价表》，评价结果直接和年底机关科室评先评优挂钩。

“履带车场电压不稳，存在安全隐患”……最近，张凯重新开列问题清单，如实上报各连矛盾困难。据介绍，截至目前，机关各业务科已收集 6 类 69 个基层无力解决或需要机关统筹协调的难题，并逐一制订了解决举措。

Google Translation

From “Making up the Numbers to Report” to “Reporting Truthfully”, This Unit’s Change of Style Really Solves Problems

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Mengyuan Xiao Zubin Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-30

A certain army brigade corrects the work attitude and style of the agency——

Report problems truthfully and help solve problems in a timely and effective manner

■Wang Mengyuan Xiao Zubin

“The kitchen range hood is damaged and needs to be repaired” “The sewer in the washroom is repeatedly blocked”... Some time ago, the leader of a certain army brigade led the headquarters’ working group to the grassroots to work on site. When the leader listened to the report, the more he listened, the more he felt something was wrong: the problems reflected by multiple battalions and companies could basically be solved by themselves relying on the grassroots.

“Is there really no other problem or is there something else hidden?” With doubts, the working group further investigated and soon found clues: there were no electric vehicle charging piles and parking sheds in the family compound of the barracks, which caused inconvenience to the family members. Previously, the brigade leader who led the team noticed this problem when he was squatting and asked the grassroots to report it in time. Now the working group has come to the officers and men to solve problems, but no one has reported the problem.

It turns out that the real situation is that some departments of the headquarters are worried that some old problems that have been reported have not been solved, and some new problems will appear too “eye-catching”, and they are afraid of being questioned by the leaders. Therefore, they negotiated with the grassroots privately and asked the grassroots not to report repeatedly. Before the start of this on-site office, the headquarters issued a notice requiring the reporting of problems. Under the dilemma, the grassroots can only report some things that they can do.

Zhang Kai, a clerk in a certain battalion, had such an experience: “Hasn’t the problem of simulated bullets been answered? The factory is speeding up production and it will be made next month.” “We have applied for a new batch of gas masks, which will be issued soon, so don’t mention this matter.”... After reporting the needs once, he received calls from the agency, asking him to modify or withdraw the previously reported problems.

At the end of the day, Zhang Kai revised the reported list again and again, and the problems were deleted less and less. Unexpectedly, he received another call from the Organization Department: “The head office went to the grassroots to help the battalion and company solve problems. Why

are there so few problems on the statistical table sent over?" In desperation, he could only "make up the numbers" and report problems such as damaged glass and peeling wall in the clothes drying yard.

At the head office meeting, the brigade leaders made serious criticisms of this phenomenon and required the agency to make immediate rectifications: re-collect and sort out the list of grassroots contradictions and difficulties, and strictly prohibit private "setting up barriers" for grassroots needs; for the problems reported by the grassroots, clarify the responsible persons, responsible departments and solution time limits one by one; review the progress of the weekly handover meeting, and the departments that have not completed the work within the specified time limit must make a situation explanation; after the problem is solved, the grassroots will fill in the "Evaluation Form for the Service of the Agencies to the Grassroots", and the evaluation results will be directly linked to the evaluation of the agency departments at the end of the year.

"The voltage in the tracked vehicle yard is unstable, and there are safety hazards"... Recently, Zhang Kai re-listed the problems and reported the contradictions and difficulties of each company truthfully. It is reported that, as of now, the various business departments of the agency have collected 69 problems in six categories that grassroots units are unable to solve or require overall coordination by the agency, and have formulated solutions for each of them.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388901.html

第 74 集团军某旅为越级晋升军衔士兵队伍强能力增实力

来源：解放军报 作者：汪文棋 刘 杰 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-30

第 74 集团军某旅加强越级晋升军衔士兵队伍培养——

衔级跨越 素质升级

■汪文棋 刘 杰

"钟炎平、马涵、周瑞等同志在近期组织的营战术考核中表现突出，展现了过硬素质……"前不久，第 74 集团军某旅炮兵营组织军事训练讲评会，几名新晋中士受到了重点表扬。这几名中士都是大学生士兵，凭借学历优势按规定通过考核越级晋升军衔后，经过组织帮带培养，如今已在演训一线挑起大梁。

"这得益于旅里的人才培养机制。"该旅人力资源科郭干事介绍，根据相关规定，首次授予军士军衔前，符合条件的大学生义务兵，在普通高等学校就读的年数可以折算为服役年限，表现优异者可越级晋升军衔。对此，榴炮一连连长坦言："越级晋升军衔的士兵学历高，但少了基层历练，带兵管装、特情处置等方面存在短板，导致部分人员出现衔级与能力不匹配的问题。"

越级晋升中士的大学生士兵周瑞就面临过这种情况。某次跨区机动训练中，他带领的车组突遇通信系统故障。面对”敌”电磁干扰，他手忙脚乱重启设备却无济于事，最终因指令传达延误导致战术协同脱节。”以为自己已经熟悉掌握原理，真遇到突发状况还是’掉链子’。”复盘会上，他满心愧疚。

与周瑞相似，中士喻永强带队参加夜间侦察任务时，因不熟悉地形判读规则，误将一处民房标注为疑似”敌指挥所”；中士徐凯航组织班组实弹射击时，因没有掌握卡弹紧急处置方法，耽误了训练进程……

“学历是优势，但战场上，实战本领才是’硬杠杠’。衔级跨越缩短了成长周期，但标准要求不能因此打折扣！”针对此类情况，该旅以”补短板、强本领”为目标，打出一套”组合拳”：一方面常态安排越级晋升军衔士兵担任代理班长、值班员等职务，帮助他们熟悉各项工作；另一方面，在各类训练中为越级晋升军衔士兵设置指挥岗位，要求他们独立完成战术决策、特情处置等任务，倒逼他们在实战任务中提升能力本领。此外，该旅还遴选50余名技术尖子成立”导师团”，与越级晋升军衔士兵结对帮带，针对地形判读、夜间指示目标等短板弱项进行攻关研练。

“定位设备受干扰时，必须结合地貌特征手动校准……”训练场上，二级军士长石永亮正带着越级晋升中士迟焕雄复盘查找夜间侦察失误原因。跟训期间，迟焕雄随”导师”完成 10余次复杂作业，手绘的地形略图被评为”优秀案例”。

“给岗位就是给责任，压担子才能长本事。”该旅作训科参谋介绍，去年以来，该旅越级晋升军衔士兵群体牵头攻克多个重难点课目，探索的数项训法被上级推广。目前，该旅正探索建立晋升前特训机制，组织拟越级晋升军衔士兵进行综合训练考核，为其成长成才创造更加有利的条件。

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the 74th Group Army Strengthens the Ability and Strength of the Soldiers Who Have Been Promoted to Military Ranks by Leaps and Bounds

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Wenqi Liu Jie Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-30

A certain brigade of the 74th Group Army strengthens the training of soldiers who have been promoted to military ranks by leaps and bounds——

Rank leaps and quality upgrades

■ Wang Wenqi Liu Jie

“Comrades Zhong Yanping, Ma Han, Zhou Rui and others have performed outstandingly in the recent battalion tactical assessment and demonstrated excellent qualities...” Not long ago, the artillery battalion of a brigade of the 74th Group Army organized a military training review

meeting, and several newly promoted sergeants were praised. These sergeants are all college students. After they passed the assessment and were promoted to military ranks by leaps and bounds according to regulations with their academic qualifications, they have been trained by the organization and are now taking on the main responsibility in the front line of training and exercise.

“This is thanks to the talent training mechanism in the brigade.” Guo, an officer from the Human Resources Department of the brigade, introduced that according to relevant regulations, before the first granting of the rank of sergeant, the number of years that eligible college student conscripts have studied in ordinary colleges and universities can be converted into years of service, and those with outstanding performance can be promoted to higher ranks. In this regard, the commander of the first howitzer company said frankly: “The soldiers who are promoted to higher ranks have high academic qualifications, but lack grassroots experience, and have shortcomings in leading troops, managing equipment, and handling special situations, which leads to the mismatch between rank and ability for some personnel.” Zhou Rui, a college student soldier who was promoted to sergeant, faced this situation. During a cross-regional mobile training, the crew he led suddenly encountered a communication system failure. Faced with “enemy” electromagnetic interference, he was in a hurry to restart the equipment but to no avail, and eventually the delay in the transmission of instructions led to a disconnection in tactical coordination. “I thought I was familiar with the principles, but I still “dropped the chain” when I encountered an emergency.” At the review meeting, he was full of guilt. Similar to Zhou Rui, when Sergeant Yu Yongqiang led the team to participate in the night reconnaissance mission, he was not familiar with the rules of terrain interpretation and mistakenly marked a civilian house as a suspected “enemy command post”; when Sergeant Xu Kaihang organized the team to shoot live ammunition, he did not master the emergency treatment method of the jammed bullet, which delayed the training process... “Education is an advantage, but on the battlefield, actual combat skills are the ‘hard bar’. The leap of rank shortens the growth cycle, but the standard requirements cannot be discounted!” In response to such situations, the brigade aims to “make up for shortcomings and strengthen skills” and has launched a set of “combination punches”: on the one hand, soldiers who have been promoted to higher ranks are arranged to serve as acting squad leaders, duty officers and other positions to help them familiarize themselves with various tasks; on the other hand, command positions are set up for soldiers who have been promoted to higher ranks in various trainings, requiring them to independently complete tactical decision-making, special situation handling and other tasks, forcing them to improve their abilities in actual combat tasks. In addition, the brigade has selected more than 50 technical elites to form a “mentor group” to pair up with soldiers who have been promoted to higher ranks to help them, and conduct research and training on weaknesses such as terrain interpretation and night target indication.

“When the positioning equipment is interfered with, it must be manually calibrated in combination with the terrain features...” On the training ground, Second Sergeant Shi Yongliang is reviewing the cause of night reconnaissance errors with Sergeant Chi Huanxiong who has been promoted to

higher ranks. During the training, Chi Huanxiong completed more than 10 complex operations with the “mentor”, and the hand-drawn terrain sketch was rated as an “excellent case”.

“Giving a position is giving responsibility, and only by putting pressure on the burden can you grow your skills.” The brigade’s training staff introduced that since last year, the group of soldiers who have been promoted to higher ranks in the brigade have taken the lead in overcoming many difficult and key subjects, and several training methods explored have been promoted by superiors. At present, the brigade is exploring the establishment of a special training mechanism before promotion, organizing soldiers who are expected to be promoted to higher ranks to conduct comprehensive training and assessment, and creating more favorable conditions for their growth and development.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16388899.html

官兵自主创新劲头足，“创新圆梦基金”激活基层创新 “一池春水”

来源：解放军报 作者：李润科 王若龙 宋子洵 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-30

第八十一集团军某旅依规支持官兵开展技术革新——

基层官兵有了”创新圆梦基金”

■李润科 王若龙 解放军报记者 宋子洵

最近一段时间，第 81 集团军某旅喜讯频传：多项由基层官兵探索出来的革新成果在训练场推广应用，有力推动了战斗力建设提质增效。

“这要归功于旅里设立的’创新圆梦基金’，我们得以放开手脚，大胆尝试！”二级上士朱琰是该旅有名的”创新达人”，去年以来，他牵头的工作室，自主完成了军事建模、3D 打印、数据编程等工作。



该旅官兵使用自己革新的仪器检测装备。詹奕坤 摄

在此过程中，朱琰承受了不小的压力。这些压力不仅源于种种技术难题，还来自资金需求：刚开始时，朱琰想研制一套装备智能操控系统，用以提高装备抗干扰性，但苦无经费支持，这个想法一度搁浅。直到一次调研，旅领导才了解到实情。

无独有偶。几位夜训器材研究小组成员，想出不少”金点子”，但因没有经费，这些设计构想仅停留在图纸上；一位新毕业的干部，有了围绕提升作战筹划能力设计一款电子沙盘的创意，可因缺少资金支持，也无法落地……该旅领导告诉记者，在那次调研中，他们发现基层官兵身在一线，经常能够提出让人眼前一亮的创新想法，但往往因为经费短缺，最终不了了之。

“官兵为了提升战斗力不怕困难搞创新、求突破，各级党委也要主动靠前做好保障工作。”经过研究，并报上级同意，该旅党委依照有关规定，设立”创新圆梦基金”，按照”基层申报、机关审核、党委把关、专款专用”原则，对官兵提出的创新项目给予大力支持。

“你申请报销的支出已完成审核，请注意查收。”前段时间，随着”创新圆梦基金”顺利到账，朱琰由衷为旅里的务实举措点赞。

“创新圆梦基金”的设立，激活了基层创新的”一池春水”，该旅官兵思战研战热情越发高涨，群众性创新氛围愈加浓厚。某连二级上士张彪成功研制自动感应爆破组件，成果在全旅得到推广运用；某营成立工作室，鼓励技术骨干和专业能手发挥自身优势革新器材，带动战斗力提升……

然而，或许是好事多磨，一名旅领导在基层检查时发现，有的项目已经审核通过，却迟迟不见官兵报销经费。他当即找到当事人和营连主官了解情况。

“啥成果都没研究出来，咋能报销费用呢？”原来，这几名官兵因为项目失败了，所以不好意思申请报销。不仅如此，这名旅领导还了解到，部分官兵由于担心难出成果，即便有创新的想法也变得畏手畏脚。

“要让官兵想创新、谋创新、敢创新，必须解除他们的后顾之忧。”根据官兵反映的问题，该旅机关进一步明确：加大政策支持力度，安排机关业务科室对官兵申报的项目进行可行性论证。论证通过后，派出专业人员给予技术支持和条件保障，助力创新想法”落地开花”。在此基础上，他们积极探索构建容错纠错、激励担当机制，严格落实”三个区分开来”，对规定允许的创新失败所涉及的经费经过审核同样可以报销，同时加大纠错力度，对创新过程中出现的失误进行复盘整改，避免重蹈覆辙。

此前，二级上士苏晓光跟随单位赴南方某地执行驻训任务，其间发现某型装甲装备的水冷式加温装置在高温高湿环境下易出故障，便产生了革新器材的念头。旅里出台一系列新举措后，他把想法化作实际行动，成功研制出便携式空气储能外部启动装置，有效解决了这一问题。

既给予有力保障，又提供技术支持，受此激励，官兵们创新创造更加积极主动，一项项革新成果接连涌现。如今，该旅每个连队都有自己的”创新工作室”，将官兵的聪明才智，汇聚到练兵备战工作中。

短 评

为官兵智慧添柴助燃

■陆宏伟

创新的活力在基层，创新的源头在官兵。基层官兵处在练兵备战第一线、军事斗争准备最前沿，是军事新技术应用的主要实践者，是群众性创新活动的主力军。因此，哪里需要创新、创新成效如何，基层官兵的感知最真切。他们创新的智慧一旦被激活，就会释放出巨大的能量。

近年来，”90 后”“00 后”官兵逐渐成为基层连队的主体力量，他们思维活跃、乐于探索创新，各级应当予以支持和鼓励。要知道，走上创新赛道并非易事，既要勤于思考、广泛涉猎各方面知识，又要敢于尝试、不惧失败。各级要及时跟进，做好保障、提供支持、创造条件，进一步开掘创新的源头活水，不让官兵的好想法落空、积极性消退。

为官兵智慧添柴助燃，要建立完善相关扶持制度机制，拿出实实在在的行动。除了依法依规给予资金等支持，还应主动提供技术和条件保障，大力营造尊重知识、重视人才、鼓励创造的浓厚氛围。只有这样，才能调动基层官兵的积极性和主动性，充分激发他们的创新活力，为部队战斗力提升不断注入新动能。

Google Translation

Soldiers Are Full of Enthusiasm for Independent Innovation, and the “Innovation Dream Fund” Activates Grassroots Innovation.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Runke, Wang Ruolong, Song Zixun Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-30

A brigade of the 81st Group Army supports soldiers in carrying out technological innovation in accordance with regulations---Grassroots soldiers have the “Innovation Dream Fund”

■ Li Runke, Wang Ruolong, PLA Daily reporter Song Zixun

Recently, a brigade of the 81st Group Army has received good news: a number of innovative achievements explored by grassroots soldiers have been promoted and applied in the training ground, which has effectively promoted the improvement of combat effectiveness.

“This is thanks to the ‘Innovation Dream Fund’ established in the brigade. We can let go and try boldly!” Second Sergeant Zhu Yan is a well-known “innovation expert” in the brigade. Since last year, the studio he led has independently completed military modeling, 3D printing, data programming and other work.

The officers and men of the brigade use their own innovative instruments to detect equipment. Photo by Zhan Yikun

During this process, Zhu Yan was under considerable pressure. These pressures came not only from various technical difficulties, but also from funding needs: At the beginning, Zhu Yan wanted to develop an intelligent control system for equipment to improve the anti-interference ability of equipment, but there was no financial support, and this idea was once stranded. It was not until a survey that the brigade leaders learned the truth.

It is not unique. Several members of the night training equipment research team came up with many “golden ideas”, but due to lack of funds, these design concepts only remained on the drawings; a newly graduated cadre had the idea of designing an electronic sand table around improving combat planning capabilities, but due to lack of financial support, it could not be implemented... The brigade leaders told reporters that during that survey, they found that grassroots officers and men were on the front line and often came up with innovative ideas that made people shine, but often because of lack of funds, they ended up in vain.

“In order to improve combat effectiveness, soldiers are not afraid of difficulties to innovate and seek breakthroughs. Party committees at all levels should also take the initiative to do a good job of support.” After research and approval from superiors, the brigade party committee established the “Innovation Dream Fund” in accordance with relevant regulations. In accordance with the principle of “grassroots application, agency review, party committee review, and special funds for special purposes”, it gave strong support to the innovative projects proposed by soldiers.

“The expenses you applied for reimbursement have been reviewed, please check them.” Some time ago, with the smooth arrival of the “Innovation Dream Fund”, Zhu Yan sincerely praised the pragmatic measures of the brigade.

The establishment of the “Innovation Dream Fund” has activated the “spring water” of grassroots innovation. The enthusiasm of the brigade’s officers and men to think about war and research war has become increasingly high, and the atmosphere of mass innovation has become more intense. Zhang Biao, a second-class sergeant in a certain company, successfully developed an automatic induction blasting component, and the results were promoted and applied throughout the brigade; a certain battalion set up a studio to encourage technical backbones and professional experts to give full play to their own advantages to innovate equipment and drive combat effectiveness improvement... However, perhaps good things come hard, a brigade leader found during a grassroots inspection that some projects had been reviewed and approved, but the officers and men had not yet reimbursed the expenses. He immediately found the person in charge and the battalion and company commander to understand the situation. “How can the expenses be reimbursed if no results have been studied?” It turned out that these officers and men were embarrassed to apply for reimbursement because the project failed. Not only that, but the brigade leader also learned that some officers and men became hesitant even if they had innovative ideas because they were worried about the difficulty of producing results. “To make officers and men want to innovate, seek innovation, and dare to innovate, their worries must be relieved.” According to the problems reflected by the officers and men, the brigade headquarters further clarified: increase policy

support and arrange the business departments of the headquarters to conduct feasibility demonstrations on the projects reported by officers and men. After the demonstration is passed, professional personnel will be sent to provide technical support and conditions to help innovative ideas “take root and blossom.” On this basis, they actively explored the construction of a fault-tolerant and error-correcting mechanism and an incentive mechanism, strictly implemented the “three distinctions”, and the expenses involved in the innovation failures allowed by the regulations could also be reimbursed after review. At the same time, they increased the correction efforts, reviewed and rectified the mistakes made in the innovation process, and avoided repeating the same mistakes.

Previously, Sergeant Su Xiaoguang followed the unit to a place in the south to perform a training mission. During the period, he found that the water-cooled heating device of a certain type of armored equipment was prone to failure in a high temperature and high humidity environment, so he had the idea of innovating the equipment. After the brigade introduced a series of new measures, he turned his ideas into practical actions and successfully developed a portable air energy storage external starting device, which effectively solved this problem.

Not only did they provide strong guarantees, but they also provided technical support. Inspired by this, the officers and men were more proactive in innovation and creation, and one after another innovative achievements emerged. Today, each company of the brigade has its own “Innovation Studio”, which brings together the wisdom of officers and men in training and preparation.

Short Comment

Adding fuel to the wisdom of officers and men

■ Lu Hongwei

The vitality of innovation is at the grassroots level, and the source of innovation is in the officers and men. Grassroots officers and men are at the forefront of training and preparation for war, and at the forefront of military struggle preparation. They are the main practitioners of the application of new military technologies and the main force of mass innovation activities. Therefore, grassroots officers and men have the most real perception of where innovation is needed and how effective the innovation is. Once their innovative wisdom is activated, it will release huge energy.

In recent years, officers and men born in the 1990s and 2000s have gradually become the main force of grassroots companies. They have active thinking and are willing to explore innovation. All levels should support and encourage them. It is important to know that it is not easy to embark on the innovation track. It is necessary to be diligent in thinking and widely involved in all aspects of knowledge, and to dare to try and not be afraid of failure. All levels should follow up in a timely manner, provide guarantees, support, and create conditions to further tap the source of innovation, so that the good ideas of officers and men will not fall through and their enthusiasm will not fade.

To add fuel to the wisdom of officers and men, it is necessary to establish and improve relevant support systems and mechanisms and take concrete actions. In addition to providing financial support and other support in accordance with laws and regulations, we should also take the initiative to provide technical and conditional guarantees, and vigorously create a strong atmosphere of respecting knowledge, valuing talents, and encouraging creation. Only in this way can we mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of grassroots officers and men, fully stimulate their innovative vitality, and continuously inject new impetus into the enhancement of the troops' combat effectiveness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16389164.html

西藏军区某部深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：乔可 郭丰宽 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-31

西藏军区某部深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

紧盯任务强作风 扎根高原砺硬功

■乔可 解放军报记者 郭丰宽

“小股’敌特’袭扰”“油罐车受到攻击”……近日，西藏军区某部一场车辆防卫训练在海拔4000 多米的高原展开。面对连贯特情，官兵沉着应对，灵活采取走打结合、攻防一体的战术，圆满完成训练任务。复盘小结中，该部某连陈连长说：”作为汽车兵，我们既是驾驶员也是战斗员。遂行好运输任务，既要有精湛的驾驶技术，还要具备良好的战斗素养。”

“习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上将新时代政治建军方略凝练概括为’十个明确’，其中之一是明确作风优良才能塑造英雄部队。”该部领导介绍，他们常年征战雪域高原，执行各类运输任务。中央军委政治工作会议召开后，党委一班人认真学习领会习主席重要讲话精神，坚持严正学风做榜样，带领官兵学习原文汲养分，联系实际悟感想，坚持将理论学习与部队任务实际相结合，引导官兵校正思想偏差、强化使命担当，以昂扬的战斗精神和顽强的战斗作风扎根岗位建功立业。

为提高机关服务基层水平，切实纠正党委机关松、散、虚、软等不良作风，该部组织党委机关自查自纠，围绕工作作风梳理出服务基层不贴实际、解难帮困推进缓慢等问题；组织机关干部深入基层听取一线官兵意见建议，切实解决兵站用水难、油库文体设施不足等实际问题，对于暂时未能解决的梳理形成问题清单，逐一挂账销账。

“‘艰险多吓不倒’是’三不倒’川藏线精神的内涵之一，是我们每名汽车兵应有的品质”“我们必须传承先辈优良作风，用开山劈路的精神去面对每一个挑战”……前不久，该部某分队执行高原运输任务时，下连不久的新兵面对险峻道路出现思想波动。车队到站后，”固边稳藏标兵”赵家田向大家分享十英雄深入帕龙天险排石探路的故事。官兵围绕”继承红色血

脉、弘扬优良作风”这一主题展开讨论，在分享交流中进一步坚定勇于攻坚克难的信心决心。

紧盯任务强作风，扎根高原砺硬功。前不久，该部官兵参加上级组织的紧急拉动训练，干部骨干发挥模范带头作用，官兵团结一致克服困难，迅速机动至指定地点，在实训实保中有效提升部队运输保障能力。

Google Translation

A Certain Unit of the Tibet Military Command [District] Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Qiao Ke Guo Fengkuan Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-31

A certain unit of the Tibet Military Command [District] thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference——

Focusing on tasks and strengthening work style, taking root in the plateau and sharpening hard skills

■Qiao Ke People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Guo Fengkuan

“A small group of ‘enemy agents’ harassed” “The tanker was attacked”... Recently, a vehicle defense training of a certain unit of the Tibet Military Command [District] was conducted on a plateau at an altitude of more than 4,000 meters. Faced with continuous special situations, officers and men responded calmly, flexibly adopted a combination of walking and fighting, and integrated offense and defense tactics to successfully complete the training tasks. In the summary of the replay, Captain Chen of a company of the unit said: “As motor soldiers, we are both drivers and combatants. To conduct transportation tasks well, we must have superb driving skills and good combat qualities.”

“President Xi summarized the strategy of building the army in the new era into ‘ten clarifications’ at the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference. One of them is that only with a good style of work can a heroic unit be formed.” The leaders of the unit introduced that they have been fighting in the snowy plateau all year round and performing various transportation tasks. After the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference was held, the Party Committee carefully studied and understood the spirit of Chairman Xi’s important speech, adhered to the strict style of study and set an example, led the officers and men to learn the original text to absorb nutrients, connected with the actual feelings, insisted on combining theoretical learning with the actual tasks of the troops, guided the officers and men to correct ideological deviations, strengthen their mission responsibilities, and take root in their posts with high-spirited fighting spirit and tenacious fighting style to make contributions.

In order to improve the level of service to the grassroots and effectively correct the bad work styles of the Party Committee, such as loose, scattered, empty and soft, the department organized the Party Committee to conduct self-examination and self-correction, sorted out the problems of service to the grassroots not being practical, and slow progress in solving problems and helping the poor around the work style; organized the cadres of the department to go deep into the grassroots to listen to the opinions and suggestions of the front-line officers and men, and effectively solve the practical problems such as the water shortage in the military station and the lack of cultural and sports facilities in the oil depot. For those that have not been solved temporarily, a list of problems is sorted out and the accounts are closed one by one.

"'Don't be scared by the difficulties' is one of the connotations of the 'three no-falls' Sichuan-Tibet line spirit, and it is the quality that every motor soldier should have." "We must inherit the fine style of our predecessors and face every challenge with the spirit of opening up mountains and cutting roads"... Not long ago, when a detachment of the department was performing a plateau transportation task, the new recruits who had just joined the company had ideological fluctuations when facing the steep roads. After the convoy arrived at the station, Zhao Jiatian, the "model soldier for consolidating the border and stabilizing Tibet", shared with everyone the story of ten heroes going deep into the natural dangers of Parong to clear stones and explore the way. The officers and men discussed the theme of "inheriting the red bloodline and promoting fine work styles", and further strengthened their confidence and determination to overcome difficulties in sharing and communication.

Focus on tasks, strengthen work style, and take root in the plateau to hone hard skills. Not long ago, officers and men of the unit participated in the emergency mobilization training organized by the superiors. The cadres and backbones played an exemplary role, and the officers and men united to overcome difficulties and quickly maneuvered to the designated location, effectively improving the transportation support capabilities of the troops in actual training and protection.

June 2025

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16389258.html

第 81 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：解放军报 作者：尹贻浩 宋子洵 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-01

第 81 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

开门集兵智 真情解兵难

■尹贻浩 解放军报记者 宋子洵

步战车疾驰突进，无人机盘旋侦察，炮兵分队火力覆盖……近日，第 81 集团军某旅一场实战化对抗训练结束后，某连王连长结合训练中的经验教训，登录该旅强军网 “我为组织献一计”专栏，提交了关于优化作战编组构成的建议.

“习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上发表重要讲话，体系部署了新征程上推进政治建军要抓好的 6 个方面重点工作，其中之一就是’提振干事创业精神状态’. 这为我们党委机关改进作风、服务基层指明了方向. “该旅领导介绍，基层的声音，就是党委工作的着力点. 为解决基层建言落地难、机关解难见效慢等问题，他们依托强军网开设 “我为组织献一计”“我向组织吐心声”等专栏，构建”兵情上传—分类督办—党委统筹—及时反馈”闭合链路. 官兵既可随时反映训练矛盾、生活难题，也能分享创新革新经验，让兵智直达党委决策链.

有官兵反映 “因军人证件过期，无法领取结婚证”的问题，人力资源科立即核实信息，为相关人员换发证件；针对 “训练场地使用时间冲突，影响训练效率”的问题，作训科科学统筹各单位训练内容和场地使用时间……记者登录 “我为组织献一计”专栏看到，官兵近期提交的 “训练场器材老化”“装备维修流程繁琐”等问题后面，均标注了责任科室和整改时限. “去提问题建议，有时迟迟得不到回复，如今一周内必有回音！”二级上士刘泽指着机关的答复清单说.

为打通服务基层 “最后一公里”，该旅还引导机关积极转变服务方式，从 “坐等敲门”到 “主动上门”，深入各点位听取官兵意见、现场办公解难. 一次，官兵反映 “有的单兵装具出现破损”，旅保障部迅速组织力量进班排，快速完成装具修理. 针对基层提出的 “错峰使用淋浴间”“训练器材流动共享”等建议，旅党委机关立即研究解决办法，很快落地见效. 据悉，前期官兵提出的意见建议，超七成已落实到位，及时解决 20 余个矛盾问题.

某连通信技师李龙研发的某系统，经论证完善后在全旅推广，解决了某型手持终端在车内的使用问题；修理排班长高德金研制的坦克维修工具套装，有效缩短野战条件下坦克故障维修时间……随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神持续深入，该旅官兵精武强能热情持续高涨，大家在攻坚克难中奋勇争先、锤炼本领，高标准完成多项任务.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 81st Group Army Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yin Yihao Song Zixun Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-01

A brigade of the 81st Group Army thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference——

Open the door to gather soldiers’ wisdom and solve soldiers’ difficulties with sincerity

■ Yin Yihao PLA Daily reporter Song Zixun

Infantry fighting vehicles rushed forward, drones hovered for reconnaissance, and artillery units covered firepower... Recently, after a combat confrontation training of a brigade of the 81st Group Army, Captain Wang of a certain company combined the experience and lessons learned in the training and logged into the "I contribute a plan for the organization" column of the brigade's Strong Army Network and submitted suggestions on optimizing the composition of combat formations.

"President Xi delivered an important speech at the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference, systematically deploying six key tasks to be done in the new journey to promote political building of the army, one of which is to 'boost the spirit of doing things and entrepreneurship'. This points out the direction for our Party Committee organs to improve their work style and serve the grassroots." The brigade leader introduced that the voice of the grassroots is the focus of the Party Committee's work. In order to solve the problems of the difficulty of grassroots suggestions being implemented and the slow effectiveness of the organs in solving problems, they rely on the Strong Army Network to open columns such as "I offer a plan for the organization" and "I tell the organization my heart", and build a closed link of "upload soldiers' information - classified supervision - Party Committee coordination - timely feedback". Officers and men can reflect training contradictions and life problems at any time, and can also share innovation and innovation experience, so that soldiers' wisdom can directly reach the Party Committee's decision-making chain.

Some soldiers reported that they could not get their marriage certificates because their military IDs had expired. The Political Work Department's Human Resources Office immediately verified the information and reissued the certificates for the relevant personnel. In response to the problem of "conflicts in the use of training grounds, affecting training efficiency", the Staff Department's Operations and Training Office scientifically coordinated the training content and use of the grounds of various units... The reporter logged into the "I Offer a Plan for the Organization" column and saw that the responsible departments and rectification deadlines were marked behind the problems recently submitted by soldiers, such as "aging equipment at the training ground" and "complicated equipment maintenance procedures". "In the past, when I raised questions and suggestions, sometimes I didn't get a reply for a long time, but now I will get a reply within a week!" Second Sergeant Liu Ze said, pointing to the reply list of the headquarters' departments.

In order to open up the "last mile" of serving the grassroots, the brigade also guided the headquarters' departments to actively change its service methods, from "waiting to knock on the door" to "actively visiting the door", and went deep into various points to listen to the opinions of soldiers and solve problems on the spot. Once, soldiers reported that "some individual equipment was damaged", and the brigade Support Department quickly organized forces to enter the squad and quickly complete the equipment repair. In response to suggestions from the grassroots such as "using shower rooms at different times" and "mobile sharing of training equipment", the brigade Party Committee immediately studied solutions and soon implemented them. It is reported that

more than 70% of the opinions and suggestions put forward by officers and men in the early stage have been implemented, and more than 20 contradictions have been solved in a timely manner.

A system developed by Li Long, a communications technician of a certain company, was promoted throughout the brigade after being demonstrated and improved, solving the problem of using a certain type of handheld terminal in the vehicle; the tank maintenance tool set developed by Gao Dejin, the squad leader of the repair platoon, effectively shortened the maintenance time of tank failures under field conditions... As the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference continued to deepen, the enthusiasm of the officers and men of the brigade continued to rise, and everyone bravely took the lead in overcoming difficulties, tempered their skills, and completed multiple tasks with high standards.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16389665.html

西藏军区某旅组织运输分队开展跨昼夜连贯考核

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李松原 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-03

西藏军区某旅组织运输分队开展跨昼夜连贯考核——

兵车驰骋 真打实抗

■解放军报特约通讯员 李松原

兵车驰骋，硝烟弥漫. 初夏时节，西藏军区某旅组织的一场运输分队跨昼夜连贯考核，在陌生地域紧张进行.

“夜晚是人体生理疲劳期，驾驶员在夜间驾驶过程中容易出现精力不集中、反应变慢等问题. “该旅领导介绍，针对跨昼夜遂行任务的特点，他们从严从难设置特情，在真打实抗中提升部队作战能力.

训练伊始，侦察车率先出发.“监测到运输路线上有异常无线电信号，疑似’敌方’车辆！”面对突发特情，指挥员果断下达指令：”持续监控，精准定位，实时共享信息！”随后，官兵密切配合、迅速锁定目标……

突然，上级通报”“敌’卫星过顶”. “停车，立即展开伪装！”指挥员迅速下达隐蔽命令. 官兵闻令而动，很快完成车辆伪装作业，成功规避”敌”卫星侦察.

情况解除后，官兵迅速拆除伪装网，在夜色中继续向预定阵地行进. 根据侦察车实时回传的情报，指挥员快速作出判断、及时下达指令，运输分队兵分两路、交替掩护，各作战单元紧密配合，随时准备应对突发情况.

“前方道路阻断”“车辆’受损’”……一波未平，一波又起. 面对导调组连续下达的新特情，官兵冷静应对、见招拆招.

训练结束，天边渐渐泛白. 顾不上休整，官兵立即展开复盘，认真剖析训练中暴露的多个问题，制订改进措施.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the Tibet Military Command [District] Organized a Transport Detachment [fendui] to Conduct a Continuous Assessment Across Day and Night

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Songyuan Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-03

View and share on mobile phone

A brigade of the Tibet Military Command [district] organized a transport detachment to conduct a continuous assessment across day and night——

Military vehicles galloping, real fighting

■ Liberation Army Daily special correspondent Li Songyuan

Military vehicles galloping, gunpowder filled the air. In early summer, a transport detachment cross-day and night continuous assessment organized by a brigade of the Tibet Military Region was conducted intensively in an unfamiliar area.

"Night is a period of physiological fatigue for the human body. Drivers are prone to problems such as lack of concentration and slow reaction during night driving." The brigade leader introduced that in view of the characteristics of conducting tasks across day and night, they set up special situations strictly and difficultly to improve the combat capabilities of the troops in real fighting.

At the beginning of the training, the reconnaissance vehicle set off first. "An abnormal radio signal was detected on the transport route, suspected to be an 'enemy' vehicle!" Faced with the sudden special situation, the commander decisively issued an order: "Continuous monitoring, precise positioning, and real-time information sharing!" Then, the officers and men worked closely and quickly locked the target...

Suddenly, the superior reported that "the 'enemy' satellite passed overhead." "Stop the car and start camouflage immediately!" The commander quickly issued a concealment order. The officers and men acted upon hearing the order and quickly completed the vehicle camouflage operation, successfully avoiding the "enemy" satellite reconnaissance.

After the situation was resolved, the officers and men quickly dismantled the camouflage net and continued to move towards the designated position in the night. According to the intelligence sent back by the reconnaissance vehicle in real time, the commander made a quick judgment and issued orders in time. The transport team was divided into two routes and alternately covered. The combat units worked closely and were ready to respond to emergencies at any time.

“The road ahead is blocked” and “the vehicle is ‘damaged’“... one wave has not yet subsided, and another wave has risen. Faced with the new special situations issued continuously by the guidance and dispatching group, the officers and men responded calmly and responded to them.

At the end of the training, the sky gradually turned white. Without taking time to rest, the officers and men immediately began to review the training, carefully analyzed the multiple problems exposed in the training, and formulated improvement measures.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16389661.html

动静结合！陆军某团实战化考核检验装备保养质效

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李 江 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-06-04

陆军某团采用”动静结合”方式检验装备性能——

保养怎么样 拉出来遛遛

■解放军报特约记者 李 江

初夏的一天，随着指挥员一声令下，陆军某团某连官兵迅速发动重型机械化桥车，一场拉动考核随即上演.

行驶到指定地域后，该连官兵接到新指令，立即展开架桥作业. 与此同时，机关考核验收组成员分散至不同位置，观察检验装备车辆部件、车载系统等运转情况.

这时，车载诊断系统突然发出警报，显示出现了故障. 考核验收组当即叫停该连官兵作业，锁定故障点后切断装备动力，竖起警示标志，随后记录车辆数据、上报故障代码……

“上午刚结束装备换季保养，下午就组织拉动考核，还是头一回.”该连姜连长说.

今年驻训开始后，该团机关在调研中发现，基层官兵反映比较集中的问题，是装备动用频繁导致故障明显增多. 加之此次驻训地自然环境相对恶劣，各营连点位分散，导致日常集中维护保养装备难度增加，还出现了”检查时没问题、动起来出状况”等现象.

在这次换季保养开始前，该团机关专门邀请厂家技术人员，同装备保障部门一起，开了一次武器装备保养研讨会. 大家认为，此前采用的”静态”检验方法已经不能满足遂行各种任务需要. 所谓”静态”检验，是指装备车辆在完成维护保养后，停在车库接受性能检测. 最终，经过讨论研究，他们决定采用”动静结合”方式检验此次换季保养成效，即在原有基础上，增加动态检验环节.

具体操作时，该团机关通过不打招呼、不设预案的拉动考核，对完成维护保养的装备进行综合检验. 他们根据不同专业特点，从难从严设置考核内容，逼近装备性能极限，让问题

充分暴露. 同时，从各营连抽调装备管理能手、专业骨干，同修理连官兵一道，组成了考核验收组.

视线回到这次拉动考核现场. “我们连共有 3 辆装备车辆出现故障. 深查原因，归根到底还是维护保养不够细致. “姜连长说，他现在深刻理解了团机关的用意，”装备性能关系战场胜负，在动态中检验保养质效，可能是最直接的方式. “

不只是这个连队，在这次拉动考核中，其他一些连队也不同程度出现了类似问题. “正好给官兵们提个醒，有些细节在装备保养时容易忽略，以后要细之又细.”该团领导说.

据了解，该团计划今后在车炮场日、战备日以及换季保养中，继续采取”动静结合”的检验方式. 他们还会在这次考核的基础上，对一些具体做法进行完善.

Google Translation

Combining Static and Dynamic! A Certain Army Regiment Conducts a Practical Assessment to Test the Quality and Efficiency of Equipment Maintenance

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Jiang Editor: Sun Yue

2025-06-04

A certain army regiment adopts a “combination of static and dynamic” method to test the performance of equipment——

How is the maintenance? Pull it out for a walk

■People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Li Jiang

One day in early summer, with the commander’s order, the officers and men of a certain company of a certain army regiment quickly started the heavy mechanized bridge vehicle, and a pulling assessment was immediately staged.

After driving to the designated area, the officers and men of the company received a new order and immediately started the bridge construction operation. At the same time, the members of the headquarters departments assessment and acceptance team dispersed to different locations to observe and inspect the operation of equipment vehicle components, vehicle systems, etc.

At this time, the on-board diagnostic system suddenly sounded an alarm, indicating that a fault had occurred. The assessment and acceptance team immediately stopped the work of the company’s officers and men, locked the fault point, cut off the power of the equipment, erected a warning sign, and then recorded the vehicle data and reported the fault code...

“It’s the first time that we organized a pull-up assessment in the afternoon after the equipment seasonal maintenance was just completed in the morning.” said the company commander Jiang.

After the start of this year's training, the regiment headquarters found in the survey that the most concentrated problem reflected by the grassroots officers and men was that the frequent use of equipment led to a significant increase in faults. In addition, the natural environment of the training site is relatively harsh, and the locations of the battalions and companies are scattered, which makes it more difficult to maintain the equipment in a centralized manner on a daily basis. There are also phenomena such as "no problem during inspection, but problems when moving".

Before the start of this seasonal maintenance, the regiment headquarters specially invited the manufacturer's technical personnel to hold a weapons and equipment maintenance seminar together with the equipment support department. Everyone believes that the "static" inspection method used before can no longer meet the needs of conducting various tasks. The so-called "static" inspection refers to the performance inspection of equipment vehicles parked in the garage after completing maintenance. Finally, after discussion and research, they decided to use a "dynamic and static combination" method to test the effectiveness of this seasonal maintenance, that is, to add a dynamic inspection link on the original basis.

In the specific operation, the regiment headquarters conducted a comprehensive inspection of the equipment that had completed maintenance through a pull-up assessment without any notice or plan. They set the assessment content from difficult to strict according to the characteristics of different professions, approaching the performance limit of the equipment, so that the problems were fully exposed. At the same time, equipment management experts and professional backbones were selected from each battalion company to form an assessment and acceptance group together with the officers and men of the repair company.

Back to the scene of this pull-up assessment. "There were 3 equipment vehicles in our company that had malfunctions. After a thorough investigation of the reasons, it was ultimately due to the lack of detailed maintenance." Company Commander Jiang said that he now deeply understood the intention of the regiment headquarters, "Equipment performance is related to the victory or defeat on the battlefield. Testing the quality and effectiveness of maintenance in a dynamic manner may be the most direct way."

Not only this company, but other companies also had similar problems to varying degrees during this pull-up assessment. "It's a good reminder for the officers and men that some details are easy to overlook when maintaining equipment, so we need to be very careful in the future." The leader of the regiment said.

It is understood that the regiment plans to continue to adopt the "dynamic and static combination" inspection method in the future during vehicle and artillery field day, combat readiness day and seasonal maintenance. They will also improve some specific practices based on this assessment.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16389660.html

教案和讲稿怎样深入兵心？看看陆军两个基层单位怎么做

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王 轶 毛英椿 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-06-04

编者按 开展教育，一般都离不开教案和讲稿. 实践中，有的政治教员深受其益，把课讲得生动感人；也有人重形式轻内容，下了很多 “纸上功夫”，却言之无物，说不到官兵心坎上. 须知，教案和讲稿本就没有一定之规，写什么、怎么写、写多长，完全取决于内容和效果. 请看来自陆军两个基层单位的报道，希望大家能从中受到启发.

教案瘦了身 授课满堂彩

■解放军报特约通讯员 王 轶

一堂 40 多分钟的教育课，教案需要准备多少内容？对于陆军某旅指导员申宸来说，常常只需一页纸.

前不久，申宸给连队官兵上了一堂教育课，讲述先辈的战斗故事. 他的备课本上，这堂课的教案就只有一页纸，内容是几张剪报和几段手写注释.

“上课要讲的主要内容都在这里.”申宸指了指自己的脑袋， “教案上的内容，主要是生怕漏过的一些重要信息或者记得不牢的数据.”

翻看申宸的备课本，笔者发现，很多堂课的教案都只有一两页纸，而且标题、观点、互动设计、手段运用等要素并不完整. 这与笔者此前看到的很多教案都不一样.

“我这样写教案有一段时间了，旅机关对此表示了理解和支持.” 申宸告诉笔者，刚当指导员时，他也是 “按部就班”在撰写教案上下足了功夫，后来发生的一件事让他深受触动.

一次，该连举办演讲比赛，某排沈排长准备的演讲稿，洋洋洒洒写了几页纸，而某班张班长演讲时，仅仅拿了两张照片和半页纸. 两个人的演讲都很精彩，事后与他们交谈时，一个细节引起了申宸的注意：沈排长的准备时间是张班长的两倍. 细问得知，沈排长多花的时间，大部分用在了 “遣词造句”上.

这让申宸联想到自己. 备课写教案时，他也会像沈排长那样字斟句酌，有时还会刻意追求表达的对仗排比，花费了不少时间和精力，但授课效果有时并不理想.

“虽然文字更精致了，但内容不够接地气，触及不到官兵灵魂.” 申宸反思自己， “如果能做到内容心中有数，把更多精力放在授课的拓展延伸上，岂不是更好？”于是，再次备课时，他决定换一种撰写教案的方式.

不久后，申宸准备一堂关于 “奋斗”的教育课，理思路、定提纲、收集素材……这次，他的教案不再是一篇完整的讲稿，而是授课提纲、不熟悉的内容和数据，他把更多的时间用在了深入思考和临场拓展上.

教案瘦了身，授课满堂彩. 课后，一位排长专门找申宸借备课本，想好好学习学习. 然而看着仅有一页纸的教案，这位排长有点摸不着头脑： “指导员，这好像只有你自己能看懂. 要是机关来检查，会不会通报批评你备课不认真？”

“形式是为内容服务的，教育成效最重要.” 申宸回应道. 他能理解战友的担心，但还是想作出一些改变.

后来，该旅一名领导到基层蹲点，发现申宸的 “一页纸教案”后，果然提出了质疑. 然而，听了申宸的解释，并了解战士们的听课反馈，再与其他指导员交流后，他又对申宸的做法表示支持.

“把想讲的都写出来不一定就是高标准，字多也不代表备课认真.” 该旅领导说，看起来 “好看厚实”的教案，可能打动不了官兵，教案应该回归本真——辅助政治教员授课，而不是被当成需要花大力气准备的 “迎检材料”.

“授课教案也可以是 ‘一页纸’. 这样有利于防止照本宣科，有助于进行现场互动.”在这之后，该旅明确，基层政治干部备课时可以采用手写、打印、剪贴等不同方式，教案字数可多可少、内容可详可略，只要认真准备、能达到教育效果就行，不再作过多过细要求.

与此同时，旅机关改变了教育检查方式，不再以备课本作为主要依据，更多采取推门听课、与基层官兵交流等方式，检查基层单位教育开展情况和效果.

申宸的 “一页纸教案”也影响了其他指导员的备课思路. 前段时间，机关干事到某连听课，亲眼目睹一堂关于网络安全的教育课，该连指导员陈佩琪讲得有声有色，现场气氛十分活跃. 而陈佩琪的备课本上，只有几张图片漫画、一个树状图、一个视频网址，和一些提示. “把主要精力用在该用的地方，教育效果事半功倍.”陈佩琪说.

讲稿去雕饰　兵语最动人

■毛英椿

近日，陆军某旅某营排长梁政走上演讲台，以兵言兵语分享自己履新以来的经历感悟，收获了阵阵掌声.

“这次讲稿写的都是我自己想说的内容.” 走下讲台，梁政难掩兴奋. 他说，与以往不同，营连领导只提出改进建议，给他留足了个人发挥空间.

梁政之所以有如此感慨，源自此前一次参加旅强军故事会的经历.

当时，旅里要求各营分别推荐一名官兵代表参加. 经过营党委一班人研究，这个机会落在了梁政头上. 理由有二：一是梁政形象好、气质佳、口才出众；二是营里想借此机会，锻炼这名任职时间还不长的新排长.

受领任务后，梁政全力准备，工作训练之余都在写稿改稿、模拟试讲. 然而活动当天，他的表现并没有达到预期.

事后，该营郑教导员发现，原本活力四射的梁政变得有些消沉，工作训练劲头明显不足. 于是，他主动靠上去询问原因.

“教导员，我的讲稿经过营连领导修改后，与我想要表达的意思相去甚远. 而且，有些话一听就不像我说的，还非常拗口.”思来想去，梁政决定说出实情，“关键是，台下的战友对改后的内容并不感冒，难以产生情感共鸣.”

梁政的回答有些出乎郑教导员的意料：帮助修改讲稿，可以说约定俗成，为什么梁政会有这样的感受？

无独有偶，营部战士小张对此也颇有微词. 一次，上级组织一堂好课评比，他报名参加，以”配角也能大放光彩”为主题，精心准备了一堂课. 结果，营干部在多次审核中，反复提出不同修改意见. 直至授课前一天晚上，他还在加班加点调整文字.

由于大量精力花费在修改讲稿上，小张对所讲内容不够熟悉，临场发挥也欠佳，最终成绩平平. 小张说：”其实，有些内容无需过度雕琢，平实的兵言兵语反而更容易让大家接受.“

接连听到官兵的意见，郑教导员陷入了反思：这些年，随着群众性自我教育成为常态，官兵纷纷走上讲台”唱主角”. 但营连干部总觉得他们缺乏经验，经常会根据自己的想法，修改打磨官兵的讲稿. 然而事实上，年轻官兵虽然授课经验少，但思维活跃、乐于创新，而且对基层问题感受更直接，知道讲什么内容、以什么方式，战友更愿意听、更能接受.

“我们要用信任的、欣赏的、发展的眼光看待年轻官兵，让他们带着真实故事和真情实感走上讲台，让群众性自我教育更具感召力. “在随后召开的议教会上，郑教导员带头反思. 营党委一班人讨论后一致认为，开展群众性自我教育时，营连干部帮助登台的官兵进行内容把关无可厚非，但要注意把握好分寸，让官兵讲稿尽量保留”原生态”.

从那以后，该营把教育自主权还给授课人，营连干部负责把关方向性问题. 此外，他们遴选多名优秀教育骨干，组成 “助教小团队”，为官兵传授经验技巧；建立相关激励机制，鼓励大家登台亮相……

前不久，该营举办主题演讲比赛，重拾信心的梁政主动请缨. 这一次，营连干部把关审核讲稿内容时，只建议他结合当前任务实际进一步丰富内容，并未对具体的语言表达多加干涉.

有了更大施展空间，保留了个人想法，梁政在演讲时特别起劲，台下战友听得津津有味. 战士陈杰感慨地说：”以前，开展群众性自我教育活动，大多是把指导员换成其他官兵上台’背讲稿’，现在大都是兵言兵语说兵事，听着很真切，也更打动人！”

Google Translation

How Can Lesson Plans and Lecture Notes Penetrate the Hearts of Soldiers? Let’s See How Two Grassroots Units of the Army Do It

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Yi Mao Yingchun Editor: Sun Yue

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Editor’s Note Education is generally inseparable from lesson plans and lecture notes. In practice, some political instructors have benefited greatly from it and made the lessons vivid and touching; some people focus on form and ignore content, and put in a lot of “paperwork”, but their words are empty and can’t touch the hearts of officers and men. It should be noted that there are no fixed rules for lesson plans and lecture notes. What to write, how to write, and how long to write depends entirely on the content and effect. Please see the reports from the two grassroots units of the Army, and I hope everyone can be inspired by it.

Lesson plans are slimmed down and the lectures are full of applause

■Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Wang Yi

How much content does a lesson plan need to prepare for a 40-minute education class? For Shen Chen, an instructor of a certain brigade of the Army, it often only takes one page of paper.

Not long ago, Shen Chen gave an education class to the company officers and men, telling the battle stories of their predecessors. In his lesson plan book, the lesson plan for this class was only one page, with a few clippings and a few handwritten notes.

“The main content of the class is here.” Shen Chen pointed to his head, “The content of the lesson plan is mainly to prevent some important information that may be missed or data that is not remembered well.”

Looking through Shen Chen’s lesson plan book, the author found that the lesson plans for many classes were only one or two pages, and the elements such as title, viewpoint, interactive design, and means of use were not complete. This is different from many lesson plans that the author has seen before.

“I have been writing lesson plans like this for a while, and the brigade headquarters expressed understanding and support for this.” Shen Chen told the author that when he first became an instructor, he also worked hard on writing lesson plans “step by step”, and an incident that happened later touched him deeply.

Once, the company held a speech contest. The speech prepared by Platoon Leader Shen of a certain platoon was several pages long, while the speech of Squad Leader Zhang of a certain class only took two photos and half a page. Both speeches were wonderful. When talking with them afterwards, a detail caught Shen Chen's attention: Platoon Leader Shen's preparation time was twice that of Squad Leader Zhang. After asking in detail, it was learned that most of the extra time spent by Platoon Leader Shen was spent on "choosing words and making sentences".

This reminded Shen Chen of himself. When preparing lessons and writing lesson plans, he would also choose words and sentences like Platoon Leader Shen, and sometimes deliberately pursue the parallelism of expression, which took a lot of time and energy, but the teaching effect was sometimes not ideal.

"Although the text is more refined, the content is not down-to-earth enough and cannot touch the souls of officers and men." Shen Chen reflected on himself, "If you can have a clear idea of the content and put more energy on the extension of the teaching, wouldn't it be better?" So, when preparing lessons again, he decided to change the way of writing lesson plans.

Not long after, Shen Chen prepared an educational class on "struggle", organizing ideas, setting outlines, collecting materials... This time, his lesson plan was no longer a complete lecture, but a teaching outline, unfamiliar content and data. He spent more time on in-depth thinking and on-the-spot expansion.

The lesson plan was slimmed down, and the class was full of applause. After class, a platoon leader specifically asked Shen Chen to borrow a lesson plan book, wanting to study it carefully. However, looking at the lesson plan of only one page, the platoon leader was a little confused: "Instructor, it seems that only you can understand this. If the agency comes to inspect, will you report and criticize you for not preparing lessons seriously?"

"The form serves the content, and the educational effect is the most important." Shen Chen responded. He can understand the concerns of his comrades, but he still wants to make some changes.

Later, a leader of the brigade went to the grassroots and found Shen Chen's "one-page lesson plan" and raised questions. However, after listening to Shen Chen's explanation and understanding the feedback from the soldiers, and communicating with other instructors, he expressed support for Shen Chen's approach.

"Writing down everything you want to say is not necessarily a high standard, and having many words does not mean that you prepare lessons carefully." The leader of the brigade said that a lesson plan that looks "good-looking and thick" may not impress officers and men. The lesson plan should return to its original purpose - to assist political instructors in teaching, rather than being regarded as "inspection materials" that require great effort to prepare.

“Lesson plans can also be ‘one page’. This helps prevent rote memorization and facilitates on-site interaction.” After this, the brigade made it clear that grassroots political cadres can prepare lessons in different ways, such as handwriting, printing, and clipping. The number of words in the lesson plan can be more or less, and the content can be detailed or brief. As long as the preparation is serious and the educational effect can be achieved, no more excessive and detailed requirements will be made.

At the same time, the brigade headquarters changed the way of education inspection, no longer using the preparation book as the main basis, and more methods such as listening to classes and communicating with grassroots officers and men were adopted to inspect the development and effect of education in grassroots units.

Shen Chen’s “one-page lesson plan” also influenced the preparation ideas of other instructors. Some time ago, the staff of the organization went to a certain company to listen to a class and witnessed an education class on network security. The instructor of the company, Chen Peiqi, spoke vividly and the atmosphere was very lively. However, there were only a few picture cartoons, a tree diagram, a video URL, and some tips in Chen Peiqi’s lesson plan. “If you put your main energy where it should be used, the educational effect will be twice as good with half the effort.” Chen Peiqi said.

Lecture notes are not embellished, and men’ words are the most moving

■ Mao Yingchun

Recently, Liang Zheng, a platoon leader of a battalion in a certain brigade of the army, took to the podium to share his experience and insights since taking office in the words of soldiers, and received rounds of applause.

“This time, the speech notes are all what I want to say.” Liang Zheng couldn’t hide his excitement after stepping down from the podium. He said that unlike in the past, the leaders of the battalion and company only put forward suggestions for improvement, leaving him enough room for personal development.

The reason why Liang Zheng had such feelings came from his experience of participating in a brigade’s strong army story meeting before.

At that time, the brigade required each battalion to recommend an officer and soldier representative to participate. After a group of people from the battalion party committee studied, this opportunity fell on Liang Zheng. There are two reasons: one is that Liang Zheng has a good image, good temperament, and outstanding eloquence; the other is that the battalion wants to take this opportunity to train this new platoon leader who has not been in office for a long time.

After receiving the task, Liang Zheng made every effort to prepare. In addition to work training, he was writing and revising manuscripts and simulating trial lectures. However, on the day of the event, his performance did not meet expectations.

Afterwards, the battalion instructor Zheng found that Liang Zheng, who was originally full of energy, became a little depressed and his work training was obviously insufficient. So, he took the initiative to approach and ask the reason.

“Instructor, my speech was revised by the battalion and company leaders, and it was far from what I wanted to express. Moreover, some words sounded like what I said, and they were very difficult to understand.” After thinking about it, Liang Zheng decided to tell the truth, “The key is that the comrades in the audience were not interested in the revised content and it was difficult to resonate emotionally.”

Liang Zheng’s answer was somewhat unexpected by Instructor Zheng: helping to revise the speech can be said to be a convention, why did Liang Zheng feel this way?

Coincidentally, Xiao Zhang, a soldier in the battalion, also complained about this. Once, the superior organized a good class evaluation, and he signed up to participate. With the theme of “Supporting roles can also shine”, he carefully prepared a class. As a result, the battalion cadres repeatedly put forward different revision opinions in multiple reviews. Until the night before the class, he was still working overtime to adjust the text.

Because a lot of energy was spent on revising the speech, Xiao Zhang was not familiar with the content of the speech, and his performance on the spot was not good, and the final result was mediocre. Xiao Zhang said: “In fact, some content does not need to be over-carved, and plain soldiers’ words are easier for everyone to accept.”

Hearing the opinions of officers and men one after another, Instructor Zheng fell into reflection: In recent years, as mass self-education has become the norm, officers and men have stepped onto the podium to “play the leading role”. But the battalion and company cadres always feel that they lack experience, and often modify and polish the officers and men’ speeches according to their own ideas. However, in fact, although young officers and men have little teaching experience, they are active in thinking, willing to innovate, and have a more direct understanding of grassroots issues. They know what content and how to talk, and their comrades are more willing to listen and accept it. “We should look at young officers and men with a trusting, appreciative and developmental perspective, let them take the stage with real stories and true feelings, and make mass self-education more inspiring.” At the subsequent education conference, Instructor Zheng took the lead in reflection. After discussion, the battalion party committee agreed that when conducting mass self-education, it is understandable for battalion and company cadres to help officers and men on stage to check the content, but they should pay attention to the degree and keep the officers and men’ speeches as “original” as possible. Since then, the battalion has returned the autonomy of education to the lecturers, and the battalion and company cadres are responsible for checking the directional issues. In addition, they selected a number of outstanding education backbones to form a “small teaching assistant team” to impart experience and skills to officers and men; establish relevant incentive mechanisms to encourage everyone to appear on stage... Not long ago, the battalion held a theme speech competition, and Liang Zheng, who regained his confidence,

took the initiative to volunteer. This time, when the battalion and company cadres reviewed the content of the speech, they only suggested that he further enrich the content in combination with the current task, and did not interfere with the specific language expression.

With more room to display his ideas and retain his personal ideas, Liang Zheng was particularly enthusiastic when speaking, and his comrades in the audience listened with relish. Soldier Chen Jie said with emotion: “In the past, when conducting mass self-education activities, most of the instructors were replaced by other officers and men on stage to “recite the speech”. Now most of the soldiers talk about military affairs, which sounds very real and more touching!”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16389748.html

陆军某旅提升保障分队战场抢修能力

来源：解放军报 作者：刘鎔宇 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-05

陆军某旅提升保障分队战场抢修能力——

无人机穿越密林送配件

■刘鎔宇

初夏时节，赣南腹地，陆军某旅一场实战化装备维修训练，在密林深处拉开帷幕.

“遭’敌’火力打击，部分装备受损，迅速前出抢修！”接到上级通报，野战抢修组组长、中士戴智敏迅速操纵无人机升空，飞往目标地域.

该旅领导介绍，过去保障分队抢修装备，需携带大量配件，加之地形影响，不仅耗时费力，还容易导致装备长时间“趴窝”，影响战场出动效率. 此次训练，他们紧贴实战构设战场环境，探索运用无人机辅助战场抢修，提升了装备维修保障效能.

训练现场，山高林密. 为拓宽观察视野，戴智敏操纵无人机拉升高度. 通过绕飞观察，戴智敏很快获取装备受损情况，初步分析研判故障类型，据此准备更换部件和维修工具.

戴智敏介绍，通过无人机勘察装备受损情况，不仅有利于提前做好抢修准备工作，减少物资携带量，还能同步勘察战场态势，缩短任务所需时间.

“更换轮胎总成. ”抵达任务地域，戴智敏带领抢修组快速展开作业. 大家分工协作、密切配合，抢修行动紧张有序.

一波未平，一波又起. 任务现场，炮手检查装备发现，战车观瞄镜破损，影响观察和瞄准. 面对突发情况，戴智敏立即上报后方修理所，申请另派无人机投送观瞄镜配件. 接到求助信息，后方修理所第一时间派出无人机实施配件投送. 不料，无人机飞行过程中，突遇较强阵风，机身出现剧烈抖动.

见此情形，无人机操作手郭坤果断改变飞行高度，不断调整飞行姿态. 最终，郭坤操纵无人机顺利飞抵抢修地域. 收到配件，抢修组很快完成受损部件更换，修复后的战车迅速投入后续训练.

“信息化战场瞬息万变，战机稍纵即逝，对战场保障要求越来越高. 我们探索无人机辅助战场抢修模式，走出一条装备维修保障新路. ”该旅领导介绍，他们紧盯战场需求，构建“机动伴随、精准抢修、立体直达”保障模式，确保保障分队全过程、全时域嵌入主战分队伴随保障，推动战斗力建设提质增效.

夜幕降临，电台传来新特情. 戴智敏带领抢修组成员，坐上装备抢修车，很快隐入茫茫夜色.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Improves the Battlefield Repair Capability of the Support Unit

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Rongyu Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-05

A certain army brigade improves the battlefield repair capability of the support unit——

UAVs deliver spare parts through dense forests

■Liu Rongyu

In early summer, in the hinterland of southern Jiangxi, a practical equipment maintenance training of a certain army brigade kicked off in the depths of dense forests.

“Some equipment was damaged by the firepower of the ‘enemy’, so we quickly went forward to repair it!” After receiving the report from the superior, the leader of the field repair team, Sergeant Dai Zhimin, quickly operated the drone to take off and fly to the target area.

The leader of the brigade introduced that in the past, the support unit had to carry a large number of spare parts to repair equipment. In addition, due to the influence of the terrain, it was not only time-consuming and laborious, but also easy to cause the equipment to “break down” for a long time, affecting the efficiency of battlefield deployment. In this training, they set up a battlefield environment close to actual combat, explored the use of drones to assist in battlefield repairs, and improved the efficiency of equipment maintenance and support.

The training site is high in mountains and dense in forests. In order to broaden the field of observation, Dai Zhimin manipulated the drone to increase the altitude. By flying around and observing, Dai Zhimin quickly obtained the damage to the equipment, made a preliminary analysis and judgment of the fault type, and prepared replacement parts and repair tools accordingly.

Dai Zhimin introduced that using drones to survey the damage to the equipment is not only conducive to making preparations for emergency repairs in advance and reducing the amount of

materials carried, but also to simultaneously survey the battlefield situation and shorten the time required for the mission.

“Replace the tire assembly.” After arriving at the mission area, Dai Zhimin led the emergency repair team to quickly conduct the operation. Everyone divided the work and cooperated closely, and the emergency repair operation was tense and orderly.

One wave has not settled, and another wave has risen. At the mission site, the gunner checked the equipment and found that the tank sight was damaged, affecting observation and aiming. Faced with the emergency, Dai Zhimin immediately reported to the rear repair station and applied for another drone to deliver the sight accessories. After receiving the request for help, the rear repair station immediately dispatched a drone to deliver the accessories. Unexpectedly, during the flight of the drone, it encountered a strong gust of wind and the fuselage shook violently.

Seeing this, the drone operator Guo Kun decisively changed the flight altitude and constantly adjusted the flight attitude. In the end, Guo Kun successfully flew the drone to the repair area. After receiving the spare parts, the repair team quickly replaced the damaged parts, and the repaired tanks were quickly put into follow-up training.

“The information battlefield is changing rapidly, and the combat aircraft are fleeting, which requires higher and higher battlefield support. We explore the drone-assisted battlefield repair mode and take a new path for equipment maintenance and support.” The brigade leader introduced that they keep a close eye on the battlefield needs and build a “mobile accompaniment, precise repair, and three-dimensional direct access” support mode to ensure that the support team is embedded in the main combat team’s accompanying support throughout the process and time domain, and promote the quality and efficiency of combat effectiveness construction.

As night fell, the radio station reported a new special situation. Dai Zhimin led the members of the repair team, got on the equipment repair vehicle, and soon disappeared into the vast night.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16389743.html

陆军航空兵某旅：多机型换岗锻造复合型飞行员

来源：解放军报 作者：张 衡 石芝鹏 危乔巧 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-06-05

陆军航空兵某旅创新训练模式——

多机型换岗锻造复合型飞行员

■张 衡 解放军报特约通讯员 石芝鹏 记者 危乔巧

“下降高度，注意隐蔽！”初夏，陆军航空兵某旅一场海上低空突防训练在某海域展开. 机群中，曾担任运输直升机机长的赵清华，驾驶武装直升机向目标抵近.

飞行途中，赵清华和僚机遭遇“敌机”跟踪，他们交替掩护，连贯完成多个战术动作，迅速摆脱对手. 一波未平，一波又起. “发现’敌’防空雷达！”面对接踵而至的特情，机组成员采取超低空隐蔽突防等方式，成功规避“敌”雷达探测，最终顺利完成攻击任务.

“我以前只会飞运输直升机，现在又熟练掌握了武装直升机的驾驶要领. 这样一来，无论与哪种直升机配合执行任务，我都能更好地理解战友、站在战友的角度思考问题，从而使我们的配合更加默契. ”训练结束，赵清华走下战机说.

“适应未来战争趋势、推动训练转型升级，需要我们培养更多全能型、复合型飞行员. ”在该旅战术研究室，作训科张科长指着墙上的“飞行员能力矩阵图”，向记者讲起一段往事.

那年，该旅组织机降训练，由于武装直升机与运输直升机之间协同不顺畅，导致任务失利. 复盘总结后，他们决定全方位提高飞行员能力素质，探索“一专多能、一人多机”训练模式，要求飞行员“精通一种机型、能飞多种机型、胜任多个战位”.

为提高交叉换岗训练质效，该旅建立“一对一”带教机制，遴选优秀教员帮助运输直升机飞行员掌握武装直升机的战法训法，向武装直升机飞行员传授兵力投送流程等专业知识，进一步强化不同机型协同水平，提升遂行任务能力.

一次海上搜救训练，原武装直升机机长陈强临机受命，驾驶某新型运输直升机，与担负支援掩护任务的武装直升机密切配合，隐蔽突破“敌”防线，快速完成“落水伤员”搜救任务. “通过交叉换岗训练，我学到了很多新技能、新本领，这让我选择战术时更加灵活从容. ”陈强说.

夜幕降临，一场机降突击训练拉开帷幕. 记者了解到，塔台上的指挥员与各机型飞行员都是“一专多能”，既能坐镇塔台指挥，也能驾机升空作战；既能驾驶武装直升机进行火力突击，也能驾驶运输直升机实施兵力投送. 由于熟悉彼此战法，他们配合默契、协同顺畅.

指挥塔台内，作训科王参谋向记者展示了一组数据：截至目前，全旅近 90%武装直升机飞行员具备多弹种打击能力，数十人取得飞行指挥员资质，超过三分之一的飞行员可驾驶 3 种以上机型.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Aviation Brigade: Multiple Aircraft Types Are Used to Forge Composite Pilots

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Heng Shi Zhipeng Wei Qiaoqiao Editor: Sun Yue 2025-06-05

A certain brigade of the Army Aviation Corps innovates training mode——

Multiple aircraft types are used to forge composite pilots

■ Zhang Heng, special correspondent of the PLA Daily Shi Zhipeng Reporter Wei Qiaoqiao

“Descend altitude, pay attention to concealment!” In early summer, a low-altitude penetration training at sea was conducted in a certain sea area by a certain brigade of the Army Aviation Corps. Among the fleet, Zhao Qinghua, who served as the captain of a transport helicopter, drove an armed helicopter to approach the target.

During the flight, Zhao Qinghua and his wingman were tracked by “enemy aircraft”. They took turns to cover and completed multiple tactical actions in succession to quickly get rid of the opponent. One wave has not yet subsided, and another wave has risen. “Found the ‘enemy’ air defense radar!” Faced with the special situation that came one after another, the crew members adopted ultra-low-altitude concealed penetration and other methods to successfully avoid “enemy” radar detection and finally successfully completed the attack mission.

“I used to only fly transport helicopters, but now I have mastered the driving essentials of armed helicopters. In this way, no matter which helicopter I cooperate with to perform tasks, I can better understand my comrades and think about problems from their perspective, so that our cooperation will be more tacit.” After the training, Zhao Qinghua said as he got off the combat aircraft.

“To adapt to the trend of future wars and promote the transformation and upgrading of training, we need to train more all-round and compound pilots.” In the brigade’s tactical research room, Zhang, the chief of the training section, pointed to the “pilot capability matrix” on the wall and told reporters a story.

That year, the brigade organized airdrop training, but the mission failed due to the poor coordination between armed helicopters and transport helicopters. After reviewing and summarizing, they decided to improve the pilots’ capabilities and qualities in all aspects, explore the “one specialty, multiple capabilities, one person, multiple aircraft” training model, and require pilots to “be proficient in one type of aircraft, be able to fly multiple types of aircraft, and be competent in multiple combat positions.”

In order to improve the quality and effectiveness of cross-post training, the brigade has established a “one-to-one” teaching mechanism, selected excellent instructors to help transport helicopter pilots master the tactics and training methods of armed helicopters, and taught armed helicopter pilots professional knowledge such as the force projection process, further strengthening the coordination level of different aircraft types and improving the ability to perform tasks.

During a maritime search and rescue training, Chen Qiang, the former captain of an armed helicopter, was ordered to drive a new type of transport helicopter and closely cooperate with the armed helicopter responsible for support and cover missions to covertly break through the “enemy” defense line and quickly complete the “water wounded” search and rescue mission. “Through cross-post training, I have learned a lot of new skills and new abilities, which makes me more flexible and calm when choosing tactics.” Chen Qiang said.

As night fell, an airdrop assault training kicked off. The reporter learned that the commanders on the tower and the pilots of various models are “multi-talented”, who can command in the tower

and fly into the air; they can drive armed helicopters for fire assaults and transport helicopters for force projection. Because they are familiar with each other's tactics, they cooperate well and coordinate smoothly.

In the control tower, Staff Officer Wang of the Operations and Training Department showed reporters a set of data: As of now, nearly 90% of the armed helicopter pilots of the brigade have the ability to strike with multiple types of missiles, dozens of people have obtained the qualification of flight commanders, and more than one-third of the pilots can fly more than three types of aircraft.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16389904.html

第 76 集团军某旅建立常态服务官兵机制 为一线官兵排忧解难

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：文明 杨明月 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-06

第 76 集团军某旅为一线官兵排忧解难——

兵撒千里远 服务不断线

■文明 解放军报记者 杨明月

近日，第 76 集团军某旅某连几名战士前往机关主营区参加军事体育运动会，刚出机场就坐上接站车. 大家不禁感慨地说：“以前来一趟机关，一般需要乘车十几个小时，现在不到 2 个小时就到了，感谢组织的关心！”

今年初，该旅领导来到某连蹲点帮建. 该连地处海拔 4000 多米的高原，官兵平时外出，只有汽车和飞机两种交通工具可以选择. 当时，二级上士陈文君接到出差任务，需前往旅机关，这让他犯了难. 如果乘坐长途汽车，至少十几个小时才能抵达，但雪天路滑，存在安全隐患. 如果乘坐飞机，则须按照有关规定，上报旅领导审批，流程复杂且耗时较长.

眼看出发时间越来越近，陈文君利用座谈时机说出了自己面临的困扰，引发大家共鸣. “基层有所呼，机关有所应.” 这名旅领导当即联系旅机关科室，要求他们抓紧为陈文君办理乘坐飞机的审批手续，并研究简化相关审批流程.

记者了解到，该旅部署分散、点多线长. 如何为官兵提供及时周到的服务，一直是该旅党委着力推进的课题. 在蹲点帮建中，旅领导分片包干，深入一线，全面了解基层需求，梳理出军事训练、政治工作、服务保障 3 大类 30 余个具体问题，并制订为基层办实事计划，明确了责任科室和完成时限.

在此基础上，他们建立常态服务官兵机制，规定每周五上午，在主营区开展 “士兵接待日” 活动，为主营区外官兵设立 “接待日专线”，广泛收集官兵需求；每季度指派一名部门领导，带领服务小组到各分散点位现场办公，为大家排忧解难；在强军网开设 “连心桥”专栏，及时听取意见建议，确保兵撒千里远，服务不断线.

该旅领导介绍，截至目前，在蹲点帮建中拉单列项的 30 余个问题，已基本得到解决. 下一步，党委机关将探索开展”一站式”服务，切实解决好官兵的 “急难愁盼”，让大家能够把更多心思和精力投入到练兵备战工作中.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 76th Group Army Has Established a Regular Service Mechanism for Officers and Men to Solve Problems for Frontline Officers and Men

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wen Ming Yang Mingyue Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-06

A brigade of the 76th Group Army solves problems for frontline officers and men——

Soldiers are scattered thousands of miles away, and services are uninterrupted

■ Wenming People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Yang Mingyue

Recently, several soldiers from a company of a brigade of the 76th Group Army went to the brigade headquarters to participate in the military sports meeting. They got on the pick-up car just after leaving the airport. Everyone couldn’t help but say with emotion: “It usually takes more than ten hours to come to the headquarters in the past, but now it takes less than 2 hours. Thank you for the organization’s concern!”

At the beginning of this year, the leaders of the brigade came to a company to help build it. The company is located on a plateau with an altitude of more than 4,000 meters. When officers and men go out, they can only choose between cars and airplanes. At that time, Second Sergeant Chen Wenjun received a business trip mission and needed to go to the brigade headquarters, which made him feel embarrassed. If you take a long-distance bus, it will take at least ten hours to arrive, but the roads are slippery in snowy weather and there are safety hazards. If you take a plane, you must report to the brigade leaders for approval in accordance with relevant regulations. The process is complicated and time-consuming.

Seeing that the departure time is getting closer, Chen Wenjun took the opportunity of the discussion to speak out the troubles he faced, which resonated with everyone. “The grassroots have something to say, and the organs have something to respond.” The brigade leader immediately contacted the brigade’s department and asked them to handle the approval procedures for Chen Wenjun to take the plane as soon as possible, and study to simplify the relevant approval process.

The reporter learned that the brigade is deployed in a scattered manner, with many points and long lines. How to provide timely and thoughtful services to officers and men has always been a topic that the brigade party committee has been working hard to promote. In the squatting and helping construction, the brigade leaders divided the work into pieces, went deep into the front line, fully understood the needs of the grassroots, sorted out more than 30 specific problems in three categories: military training, political work, and service guarantee, and formulated a plan to do

practical things for the grassroots, clarifying the responsible departments and completion time limits.

On this basis, they established a regular service mechanism for officers and men, stipulating that every Friday morning, a “Soldier Reception Day” activity will be held in the main camp, and a “Reception Day Hotline” will be set up for officers and men outside the main camp to collect the needs of officers and men extensively; a department leader will be assigned every quarter to lead the service team to work on-site at various scattered points to solve problems for everyone; a “Heart-to-Heart Bridge” column will be opened on the Strong Army Network to listen to opinions and suggestions in a timely manner to ensure that the soldiers are deployed thousands of miles away and the service is uninterrupted.

The brigade leader introduced that as of now, more than 30 problems that were listed in the field assistance have been basically solved. In the next step, the Party Committee will explore and conduct “one-stop” services to effectively solve the “urgent needs” of officers and men, so that everyone can devote more thoughts and energy to training and preparation for war.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16389903.html

结对帮带 第 74 集团军某旅提升基层政治教员施教能力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王涵 杨梓睿 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-06

第 74 集团军某旅提升基层政治教员施教能力——

结对帮带，打造精品好课

■王涵 杨梓睿

“刷单返利不可信，网络交友要留心……”近日，第 74 集团军某旅教育准备会上，某营政治教员应振康围绕安全用网进行备课示教，活泼生动的语言风格和贴近官兵生活的新鲜事例，深深吸引着大家，课堂气氛十分热烈.

“基层政治教员是做好经常性思想工作的主体，必须具有出色的施教能力.”该旅领导介绍，青年官兵思想活、见识广，准备一堂能够吸引、打动他们的好课并非易事. 为此，今年以来，该旅持续开展帮带式任教活动，采用 “一带一”方式，由各营政治教导员、副政治教导员各帮带一名政治教员，从备课、审课、讲课、评课各环节进行辅导. 这样，既能提升政治教员队伍的施教能力，又可以通过不断修改完善教案，打造一堂堂精品课.

“第一次登台授课，我就被指出了 10 余个问题，真是有些下不来台.”某营干部郑来栋至今对当初的场景记忆犹新, “虽然现场不打分、不排名，但作为评委的政治机关领导和优秀政治教员点评起来直指要害、毫不遮掩.”正是这段尴尬的经历，让郑来栋 “知耻后勇”，奋起直追.

反复修改打磨的过程虽然辛苦，但收获颇丰. 经过一段时间的努力，郑来栋逐渐脱颖而出，他和其他战友准备的《信仰为旗，强军有我》《重寻黄草岭，再砺新尖刀》等专题授课受到高度评价，并作为精品课分享到各个营连. 官兵们说，通过帮带式任教，基层政治教员的授课水平明显提升，显著增强了教育课堂的吸引力和感染力.

Google Translation

Pairing Up to Help, a Brigade of the 74th Group Army Improves the Teaching Ability of Grassroots Political Instructors

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Han Yang Zirui Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-06

A brigade of the 74th Group Army improves the teaching ability of grassroots political instructors——

Pairing up to help, create quality courses

■Wang Han Yang Zirui

“Rebates for fake orders are not credible, and be careful when making friends online...” Recently, at the education preparation meeting of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, a battalion political instructor Ying Zhenkang prepared lessons around the safe use of the Internet. The lively and vivid language style and fresh examples close to the lives of officers and men deeply attracted everyone, and the classroom atmosphere was very warm.

“Grassroots political instructors are the main body of regular ideological work and must have excellent teaching ability.” The brigade leader introduced that young officers and men have active thoughts and broad knowledge, and it is not easy to prepare a good lesson that can attract and impress them. To this end, this year, the brigade has continued to conduct mentoring teaching activities, using the “one-to-one” method, with each battalion political instructor and deputy political instructor helping a political instructor to provide guidance in all aspects of lesson preparation, lesson review, lectures, and lesson evaluation. In this way, it can not only improve the teaching ability of the political instructor team, but also create a high-quality class by constantly revising and improving the lesson plan.

“The first time I gave a lecture on stage, I was pointed out more than 10 problems, which was really embarrassing.” Zheng Laidong, a cadre of a battalion, still remembers the scene vividly. “Although there was no scoring or ranking on the spot, the political leaders and outstanding political instructors who were judges commented directly on the key points without any concealment.” It was this embarrassing experience that made Zheng Laidong “know the shame and then be brave” and catch up.

Although the process of repeated revisions and polishing was hard, it was fruitful. After a period of hard work, Zheng Laidong gradually stood out. The special lectures he and his comrades

prepared, such as “Faith as the Flag, Strengthening the Army with Me” and “Revisiting Huangcaoling and Sharpen New Knives”, were highly praised and shared as quality courses in various battalions and companies. Soldiers said that through the mentoring style of teaching, the teaching level of grassroots political instructors has been significantly improved, which has significantly enhanced the attractiveness and appeal of educational classes.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16389902.html

第 82 集团军某旅推行专业课目集约化组训

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：杜熙谋 姚欣彤 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-06

第 82 集团军某旅推行专业课目集约化组训

科学编组 精准补差

解放军报讯 杜熙谋、特约记者姚欣彤报道：5 月下旬，第 82 集团军某旅开展 “专业技术能手”评定考核，得益于该旅推行的专业课目集约化组训，官兵通过 “自主申报、科学编组、精准补差” 提升了训练质效，多人顺利通过 “一级专业技术能手”评定考核.

该旅领导说，以往，他们通常按单位建制组织实施专业课目训练，不同能力基础的官兵一起训，很可能出现基础好的官兵重复低水平训练，而基础弱的官兵跟不上进度，最终影响训练质效. 为此，他们打破建制壁垒，采取集约化组训模式开展专业课目训练和考核. 具体实施过程中，他们根据官兵自主申报情况，区分不同能力素质和训练课目特点，对参训官兵进行科学编组施训，随后根据各组实际情况开展精准补差训练，推动部队训练水平迈上新台阶.

“最近组织的’专业技术能手’评定考核，正是我们推进集约化组训的一次具体实践.” 旅领导告诉记者，组织 “专业技术能手”评定考核前，他们首先根据官兵之前自主申报的评定目标对参考人员精准编组，并结合考核课目为不同训练分组官兵量身订制训练计划，这种组训模式大大提升了官兵参加 “专业技术能手”考核的通过率.

“全车注意，防毒！驾驶员开启三防装置.” “一级专业技术能手”评定考场上，车长刘斌迅速发现特情，沉着冷静下达指令……走下训练场，他告诉记者，集约化组训模式推行后，大家可以把更多时间用在重难点课目的专攻精练上，缩短了能力素质生成周期.

“按照官兵实际情况科学分组、精准施训，才能最大程度地提升训练质效.”该旅领导说，下一步，他们将不断完善集约化组训流程和方法，不断提升部队训练质效.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Implements Intensive Training of Professional Subjects

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Du Ximou Yao Xintong Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-06

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army implements intensive training of professional subjects

Scientific organization and precise compensation

People's Liberation Army Daily News Du Ximou and special correspondent Yao Xintong reported: In late May, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army conducted the assessment and evaluation of "professional and technical experts". Thanks to the intensive training of professional subjects implemented by the brigade, officers and men improved the quality and effectiveness of training through "self-declaration, scientific organization, and precise compensation", and many people successfully passed the assessment and evaluation of "first-level professional and technical experts".

The leaders of the brigade said that in the past, they usually organized and implemented professional subject training according to the unit structure, and officers and men with different ability bases were trained together. It is very likely that officers and men with good foundations will repeat low-level training, while officers and men with weak foundations cannot keep up with the progress, which ultimately affects the quality and effectiveness of training. To this end, they broke down the barriers of the establishment and adopted an intensive training model to conduct professional subject training and assessment. In the specific implementation process, they distinguished different abilities and qualities and characteristics of training subjects according to the self-declaration of officers and men, and scientifically organized and trained the participating officers and men. Then, they conducted precise training to make up for the gaps according to the actual situation of each group, pushing the training level of the troops to a new level.

"The recent evaluation and assessment of "professional and technical experts" is a specific practice of our promotion of intensive training." The brigade leader told reporters that before organizing the evaluation and assessment of "professional and technical experts", they first accurately organized the reference personnel according to the evaluation goals that the officers and men had previously self-declared, and combined with the assessment subjects, tailored training plans for officers and men in different training groups. This training model greatly improved the pass rate of officers and men participating in the "professional and technical experts" assessment.

"Attention, everyone, anti-virus! The driver turns on the three-defense device." In the "First-level Professional and Technical Expert" assessment test site, the driver Liu Bin quickly discovered the special situation and calmly issued instructions... After leaving the training ground, he told reporters that after the implementation of the intensive training model, everyone can spend more time on the specialization and refinement of difficult and key subjects, shortening the cycle of ability and quality generation. "Only by scientifically grouping and accurately training according to the actual situation of officers and men can the quality and effectiveness of training be improved to the greatest extent." The brigade leader said that in the next step, they will continue to improve

the intensive training process and methods, and continuously improve the quality and effectiveness of troop training.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16390043.html

从家乡中学走出的“三栖尖兵”，回到母校与师生共话家国情怀

来源：中国军网-中国国防报 作者：文金明 孙洁 阳琼 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-06-06

“强军精武标兵”、陆军某部军官黄鑫走进母校与师生分享从军经历，共话家国情怀——

“祖国安宁，需要我们共同守护”

■文金明 孙 洁 阳 琼

“军营是绽放青春、成就人生的沃土. 在这里，我想邀请更多学弟学妹将来加入部队，在军营书写青春华章. ”前不久，湖南省隆回县第一中学报告厅内，一身戎装的陆军某部军官黄鑫成为现场最亮的“星”.

初夏时节，隆回县第一中学校园里气氛热烈. 该县军地相关部门联合学校共同开展立功喜报进校园暨国防教育主题活动，为荣立三等功的隆回籍现役军官黄鑫举行送立功喜报仪式，并邀请黄鑫与师生分享从军经历，共话家国情怀.



黄鑫向学校师生敬礼. 阳琼 摄

从隆回县第一中学毕业的黄鑫，如今已是陆军某部少校军官. 他精通 10 余项特战技能，被誉为“三栖尖兵”，先后获评全军“优秀共产党员”、陆军“强军精武标兵”，荣立一等功 2 次、三等功 4 次.

上午 10 时，在师生的注视下，军地领导为黄鑫及其亲属披上绶带，学生代表献上鲜花表达敬意. 身着笔挺军装的黄鑫，庄严地向母校师生敬了一个标准的军礼，随后大步走上讲台.

“看着你们，就像看到了 22 年前的自己. ”黄鑫的开场白，一下拉近了与同学们的距离. 他讲起高中毕业初入军营时，自己也曾抱怨训练苦累，但班长的一句“战场不讲人情，唯实

力论英雄”让他幡然醒悟. 此后，无论寒冬酷暑，他每日苦练技能，很快脱颖而出，成为训练尖子.

出枪、上膛、击发……电子显示屏上，黄鑫向学弟学妹们展示了自己的射击视频，并分享训练心得：“战场上没有重来的机会，要想发挥稳定，只能靠平时千万次刻苦训练形成的肌肉记忆. ”

“这枚‘勇士勋章’是 2016 年我带队去巴西参加第二届国际丛林巡逻比赛获得的. 在这场比赛中，我军代表队在 17 支参赛队伍中排名第一. ”当黄鑫讲到自己在密林中与队友默契配合突破重重障碍、带着骨裂伤完成 12 米机降跳水时，在座师生不自觉地屏住了呼吸. “那一刻，我捍卫的不仅是个人梦想，更是国家荣誉. 在军人使命面前，个人的伤痛微不足道. ”黄鑫的话音刚落，台下响起雷鸣般的掌声.

从巴西归来仅 20 天，黄鑫再次踏上征程，带队前往俄罗斯参加“侦察尖兵”国际军事比赛. 面对地形不熟、语言不通等难题，他与队友凭借坚定信念，在沼泽地艰难跋涉，最终以优异成绩让外军官兵刮目相看，荣获“巩固战斗友谊勋章”. 看着两枚熠熠生辉的勋章，同学们眼中满是崇敬和向往.

随后，黄鑫结合当前国际形势，分析了国防建设的重要性. “我们不是生活在和平的年代，只是生活在和平的国家. 祖国的安宁，需要我们共同守护！”铿锵话语引发学子共鸣.

“黄鑫学长，部队训练那么苦，您是怎么坚持下来的”“当您在热带丛林比赛中面临危险时，心里在想什么”……互动环节，同学们争先恐后地提问.

谈到坚持，黄鑫的表情变得坚定：“部队训练确实艰苦，但真正的战场没有彩排. 当初为练狙击技术，我们在 40℃高温下一趴就是大半天. 日复一日、精益求精的刻苦训练塑造了军人坚韧不拔的使命感和责任感，正是这份责任激励着我不断拼搏、为国而战. ”

“过去觉得英雄遥不可及，今天才知道，榜样其实就在身边. ”学生阳明苏感触颇深.

临别之际，同学们簇拥黄鑫请他签名. 让大家有点意外的是，黄鑫写下的不是自己的名字，而是“中国特种兵”5 个大字. 窗外阳光明媚，香樟树沙沙作响. 报告厅内，崇军尚武的种子正在青少年心中悄悄发芽.

Google Translation

The “Three-Dimensional Pioneer” Who Came Out of His Hometown Middle School Returned to His Alma Mater to Talk About His Feelings for His Country With Teachers and Students

Source: China Military Network-China National Defense News Author: Wen Jinming Sun Jie Yang Qiong Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-06-06

Huang Xin, a “model of strengthening the army and refining martial arts” and an officer of a certain army unit, went to his alma mater to share his military experience with teachers and students and talk about his feelings for his country-”The peace of the motherland needs our joint protection”

■ Wen Jinming Sun Jie Yang Qiong

“The military camp is a fertile ground for blooming youth and achieving life. Here, I would like to invite more younger students to join the army in the future and write a chapter of youth in the military camp.” Not long ago, in the lecture hall of Longhui County No. 1 Middle School in Hunan Province, Huang Xin, an officer of a certain army unit in military uniform, became the brightest “star” on the scene.

In early summer, the atmosphere on the campus of Longhui County No. 1 Middle School was warm. The county’s military and local related departments jointly conducted the theme activities of “Bringing Meritorious Service to Campus” and national defense education with the school. A ceremony was held to send meritorious service news to Huang Xin, an active-duty officer from Longhui who won the third-class merit. Huang Xin was invited to share his military experience with teachers and students and talk about his feelings for his country.

Huang Xin saluted the teachers and students of the school. Photo by Yang Qiong

Huang Xin, who graduated from Longhui County No. 1 Middle School, is now a major officer in a certain army unit. He is proficient in more than 10 special warfare skills and is known as the “three-amphibious pioneer”. He has been named the “Excellent Communist Party Member” of the whole army and the “Model of Strengthening the Army and Improving Military Skills” of the Army. He has won the first-class merit twice and the third-class merit four times.

At 10 o’clock in the morning, under the gaze of teachers and students, military and local leaders put ribbons on Huang Xin and his relatives, and student representatives presented flowers to express their respect. Huang Xin, dressed in a neat military uniform, solemnly saluted the teachers and students of his alma mater with a standard military salute, and then strode onto the podium.

“Looking at you is like seeing myself 22 years ago.” Huang Xin’s opening remarks brought him closer to his classmates. He talked about how he complained about the hard training when he first entered the military camp after graduating from high school, but the squad leader’s words “There is no human touch on the battlefield, only strength determines heroes” made him wake up. Since then, regardless of the cold winter or hot summer, he has practiced his skills every day, and soon stood out and became a top trainee.

Drawing a gun, loading a gun, firing... On the electronic display screen, Huang Xin showed his shooting video to his juniors and shared his training experience: “There is no chance to start over on the battlefield. If you want to perform stably, you can only rely on the muscle memory formed by thousands of hard training in normal times.”

“This ‘Warrior Medal’ was won when I led a team to Brazil to participate in the Second International Jungle Patrol Competition in 2016. In this competition, our military team ranked first among the 17 participating teams.” When Huang Xin talked about how he and his teammates cooperated tacitly in the dense forest to break through many obstacles and completed a 12-meter helicopter dive with a bone fracture, the teachers and students present held their breath unconsciously. “At that moment, I defended not only my personal dream, but also the honor of the country. In the face of the military mission, personal pain is insignificant.” As soon as Huang Xin finished speaking, thunderous applause broke out from the audience.

Only 20 days after returning from Brazil, Huang Xin set out on a journey again and led his team to Russia to participate in the “Scouting Vanguard” International Military Competition. Faced with difficulties such as unfamiliar terrain and language barriers, he and his teammates relied on their firm beliefs to trek through the swamps, and finally impressed foreign military officers and soldiers with their excellent results and won the “Consolidating Combat Friendship Medal”. Looking at the two shining medals, the students’ eyes were full of admiration and yearning.

Afterwards, Huang Xin analyzed the importance of national defense construction in light of the current international situation. “We are not living in a peaceful era, but in a peaceful country. The peace of the motherland needs our joint protection!” The sonorous words resonated with the students.

“Senior Huang Xin, the military training is so hard, how did you stick to it?” “What were you thinking when you were facing danger in the tropical jungle competition?”... In the interactive session, the students rushed to ask questions.

When talking about persistence, Huang Xin’s expression became firm: “The training in the army is indeed hard, but there is no rehearsal on the real battlefield. In order to practice sniping techniques, we lay down in a high temperature of 40℃ for most of the day. The hard training day after day and striving for excellence have shaped the soldiers’ indomitable sense of mission and responsibility. It is this responsibility that inspires me to keep fighting and fighting for the country.” “In the past, I felt that heroes were out of reach, but today I know that role models are actually around me.” Student Yang Mingsu was deeply touched. Before leaving, the classmates surrounded Huang Xin and asked him to sign. What surprised everyone was that Huang Xin did not write his own name, but the five big characters “Chinese Special Forces”. The sun was shining outside the window, and the camphor trees were rustling. In the lecture hall, the seeds of respecting the army and advocating martial arts are quietly sprouting in the hearts of young people.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16390107.html

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：孙 晨 王雲峤 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-07

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——

好作风就是战斗力

■孙 晨 王雲峤

近日，陆军某旅党委常委兵分多路，深入该旅多个不同点位开展调研，发现并督促整改一批会风文风不实、办事效率不高等问题，切实让官兵感受到转作风给部队战斗力带来的新变化.

“改进作风必须向战发力，将背离实战要求的不良作风赶出训练场，进一步激发大家练兵备战动力.”该旅领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们利用党委理论学习中心组学习、党课辅导等时机，组织党员干部认真学习中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神. 同时，他们坚持边学边查边改，紧密结合部队的使命任务，把检视整改作为检验学习教育成效的重要标尺，在不断改进作风中强化党委机关服务基层的责任意识，倾力解决官兵后顾之忧；持续纠治练兵备战中的形式主义，为基层减负，真正让官兵把时间精力投入到主责主业中去.

翻看该旅《深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育实施计划》，笔者发现一系列纠治作风积弊的务实举措. 比如，进一步规范机关发文，坚决杜绝 “假、大、空”；将近年来违反中央八项规定精神典型案例汇编成册，下发党员干部认真学习、对照检查；采取问卷调查、首长信箱等形式，广泛征求基层官兵对作风建设的意见建议……

与此同时，针对部队营区点位分散、人员常态流动等特点，该旅党委聚焦重点领域关键环节，通过分方向展开、分阶段实施、分类别落实方式，精准督导学习教育落实、精细搞好分类指导. 他们要求各级领导和机关干部深入基层训练场，狠抓战斗力治虚打假，严肃查纠训风演风考风不实问题，坚持向损害战斗力的顽症痼疾开刀，以作风建设新成效推动部队战斗力建设高质量发展.

前不久，该旅一名党委常委在某营蹲点时发现，该营领导要求一些与会议关系不大的人员列席营务会，占用了这些官兵时间，影响了他们的正常训练. 发现问题后，这名党委常委立即叫停会议，指出随意扩大参会人员范围与中央八项规定精神背道而驰，并现场督导整改落实，将训练时间还给官兵.

好作风就是战斗力. 随着学习教育走深走实，该旅领导和机关干部作风明显好转，带动官兵练兵备战热情高涨. 近日，该旅承担上级战术驾驶与战场勤务课目示范任务，旅党委常委、机关干部下沉一线，带领官兵破解训练难题，圆满完成各项任务.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Has Conducted a Thorough Study and Education on the Spirit of the Eight Central Regulations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Sun Chen Wang Yunqiao Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-07

A certain army brigade has conducted a thorough study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations——

Good style is combat effectiveness

■Sun Chen Wang Yunqiao

Recently, the Standing Committee of the Party Committee of a certain army brigade has divided into multiple groups and conducted research in different locations of the brigade. They found and urged the rectification of a number of problems such as unrealistic meeting style and low efficiency, and made the officers and men feel the new changes brought about by the transformation of style to the combat effectiveness of the troops.

“Improving style must be directed towards war, and bad styles that deviate from actual combat requirements must be driven out of the training ground to further stimulate everyone’s motivation to train and prepare for war.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that since the study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations were conducted, they have used the opportunities of the Party Committee’s theoretical study center group study and party class tutoring to organize party members and cadres to seriously study the spirit of the eight central regulations, the ten regulations of the Military Commission and their implementation rules. At the same time, they insist on learning, checking and correcting at the same time, closely combining with the mission and tasks of the troops, taking inspection and rectification as an important yardstick for testing the effectiveness of learning and education, strengthening the sense of responsibility of the Party Committee to serve the grassroots in the continuous improvement of work style, and making every effort to solve the worries of officers and men; continuing to correct formalism in training and preparation for war, reducing the burden on the grassroots, and truly allowing officers and men to devote their time and energy to their main responsibilities and main business.

Looking through the brigade’s “Implementation Plan for Deeply Implementing the Central Eight Regulations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China”, the author found a series of practical measures to correct the accumulated malpractices in work style. For example, further standardize the issuance of documents by the organs, and resolutely put an end to “false, big, and empty”; compile typical cases of violations of the Central Eight Regulations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in recent years into a book, and send it to party members and cadres for serious study and comparison; adopt questionnaires, chief mailboxes and other forms to widely solicit opinions and suggestions from grassroots officers and men on work style construction...

At the same time, in view of the characteristics of the scattered locations of the troops’ camps and the normal flow of personnel, the brigade’s Party Committee focuses on key areas and key links, and accurately supervises the implementation of learning and education, and carefully conducts classified guidance through the way of development in different directions, implementation in different stages, and implementation in different categories. They require leaders and cadres at all

levels to go deep into the grassroots training grounds, focus on combating false combat effectiveness, seriously investigate and correct the problems of unrealistic training style, performance style and examination style, insist on tackling the stubborn problems that damage combat effectiveness, and promote the high-quality development of combat effectiveness of the troops with new achievements in style construction.

Not long ago, a member of the Party Committee of the brigade found that the leaders of the battalion asked some people who had little to do with the meeting to attend the battalion meeting, which took up the time of these officers and men and affected their normal training. After discovering the problem, the member of the Party Committee immediately stopped the meeting, pointed out that arbitrarily expanding the scope of participants was contrary to the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, and supervised the rectification and implementation on the spot, returning the training time to the officers and men.

Good style is combat effectiveness. As the study and education go deeper and more practical, the style of the leaders and cadres of the brigade has improved significantly, which has led to a high enthusiasm for training and preparation for war. Recently, the brigade undertook the demonstration task of the superior tactical driving and battlefield service subjects. The members of the brigade Party Committee and cadres of the organs went down to the front line to lead the officers and men to solve the training problems and successfully complete various tasks.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16390180.html

陆军某旅：特级评定，“长跑高手”成了“全能兵”

来源：解放军报 作者：杨 悦 童 康 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-08

陆军某旅严格按照新版《军事体育训练大纲》成绩评定标准组训施教——

特级评定，“长跑高手”成了“全能兵”

■解放军报记者 杨 悦 特约通讯员 童 康



该旅官兵进行武装奔袭训练. 季　鹏摄

施训看点

●基础体能由成绩不设上限调整为 100 分封顶，解决一些官兵盲目追求单课目高分造成体能不均衡、考风不实、引发伤病等问题

●明确部分人员军体成绩由基础体能、战斗体能、实用技能成绩构成，突出战斗体能和实用技能的权重，引导官兵将更多精力投入专项体能训练

一场军事体育训练模拟考核，让陆军某旅军士、“长跑高手”谢海兵有些始料未及：以往，自己凭借 3000 米跑和俯卧撑两项优势课目，便可通过特 2 级评定. 但这次，他拼尽全力，才刚达到特 3 级标准.

这一改变，源于新版《军事体育训练大纲》对军事体育训练考评标准的调整. 新大纲将基础体能评分标准由现行百分制、不设上限调整为 100 分封顶，并在特级评定中增加了战斗体能、实用技能两项内容. 少了优势体能课目的高分，谢海兵的成绩评定下降了一档.

“尽管比去年的评级低了一等，可我感觉自己的综合素质反而提高了！”谢海兵告诉记者，按照新大纲要求，基础体能设定了最高阈值，战斗体能和实用技能的加入增加了考核难度. 这一系列变化，让原本擅长单杠和长跑的体能尖子迎来新挑战.

谢海兵记得，新大纲施行后的第一次模拟考核，他在定向越野课目中就遭遇“滑铁卢”. 野外陌生地域，谢海兵拿着军用地图自主规划路线寻找定位点，却连续找错好几个点位，越找心里越没底. 一路奔袭下来，他跑了不少冤枉路，最终被判定为不及格.

“以前特级评定侧重考察体能素质，现在更注重检验战斗素养，这让我认清了自己的短板弱项，重新找到了战斗员的感觉. ”谢海兵说.

新大纲实施后，像谢海兵一样在新增课目考核中失利的官兵还有不少. 为此，该旅党委专门选派人员深入研究新大纲规定，将梳理出的知识点汇编后下发基层，并安排教学骨干赴各营区对重难点课目进行实操演示.

为了尽快适应新大纲要求，谢海兵针对自己的弱项课目加强训练. 这段时间，他埋头苦学地图知识、钻研标图业务，同时虚心向专业教练员请教疑难问题，技能水平得到大幅提升.

专攻精练最终有了回报. 在近期组织的模拟考核中，谢海兵沉着应对、咬牙冲锋. 除基础体能课目取得 400 分满分、战斗体能课目达到优秀外，他在曾经失利的实用技能课目中也拿到了好成绩.

“只有把战斗技能练全面、把综合素质练过硬，才能成为一名合格战斗员，上了战场才更有底气. ”奋起直追的这段经历，让谢海兵深刻意识到，军事体育训练不仅是为了提升体能素质，更是为了制胜未来战场.

参训笔记

练体能，别光盯着“极限”

■陆军某旅作训科干部　葛　英

3000 米能跑多快？单杠能拉多少？这些数据，曾是基层一些单位衡量战斗力的重要指标.

按照过去的军事体育特级评定标准，速度越快、完成动作越多，就代表了越高的分数与等级. 因此，官兵总会想方设法把强项练得更强，以获得更高分数. 新版《军事体育训练大纲》不仅规定了特级评定考核中基础体能分数不再无限累加，还将战斗体能与实用技能纳入考核范畴.

新的标准，带来新的导向. 我们不得不重新思考：一名合格的战斗员，应该具备什么素质？体能追求“极限”，真的能带来战场上的所向披靡吗？

新形势下，作战任务多样、战场空间多维带来能力需求多元，军事体育训练只有更具实战性、实用性，才能引导官兵锤炼全面过硬的综合素质.

为进一步帮助官兵练强战斗体能和实用技能，我们努力优化训练资源统筹和训练组织方式，集中专业力量深入营连帮带，助力官兵提升遂行作战任务的特需体能和战斗素养，夯实部队建设和战斗力基础.

如今，我在基层营连看到许多新变化：一门心思练习基础体能的官兵少了，爬绳场、障碍场等锻炼战斗技能的场地日渐火热；官兵一改追求体能“极限”的旧观念，把“打赢”追求内化于心、外化于行.

观训小议

从“木桶理论”说开去

■杨　悦

“木桶理论”告诉我们，一个木桶能装多少水，不是取决于最长的木板，而是取决于最短的木板.

训练场上，“单杠能手”“长跑高手”不断刷新“长板”数据，并不能真正提升战斗力“蓄水量”——引体向上做得再多，不等于攀爬绳索速度够快；3000 米跑用时再短，不等于识图用图够精准.

真实战场上，任何一块技能短板都可能成为导致作战任务失败的“阿喀琉斯之踵”. 因此，成为一名合格的战斗员，最需要的不是单杠或跑道上的亮眼纪录，而是扎实过硬的综合战斗素质.

以考促训，以考促战. 按照新版《军事体育训练大纲》特级评定考核的新标准，基础体能分数不再无限累加，意味着不能追求“长板”的无限延伸；战斗体能与实用技能纳入考核，意味着必须补齐短板、练强能力. 军士谢海兵的经历启示我们，在考核中牢固立起向战为战的鲜明导向，有利于引导基层官兵把更多心思精力投入更贴近实战的体技能训练，把提高战斗力作为组训施教的标尺和准绳. 各级要进一步把握新标准新要求，搞好资源统筹和教学引导，扎扎实实提升军事体育训练水平，锻造更多综合素质过硬的尖兵.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade: Special Grade Assessment, “Long-Distance Running Expert” Becomes “All-Round Soldier”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Yue Tong Kang Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-08

A certain army brigade strictly organizes training and teaching in accordance with the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline” performance assessment standards-

Special grade assessment, “long-distance running expert” becomes “all-round soldier”

■PLA Daily reporter Yang Yue Special correspondent Tong Kang

The officers and men of the brigade conducted armed raid training. Photo by Ji Peng

Training highlights

● The basic physical fitness score is adjusted from no upper limit to 100 points, solving the problems of some officers and men blindly pursuing high scores in a single subject, resulting in physical imbalance, unrealistic test style, and injuries

● It is clear that the military physical fitness scores of some personnel are composed of basic physical fitness, combat physical fitness, and practical skills, highlighting the weight of combat physical fitness and practical skills, and guiding officers and men to devote more energy to special physical fitness training

A military physical training simulation assessment caught Xie Haibing, a sergeant of a certain army brigade and a “long-distance running expert” by surprise: in the past, he could pass the special level 2 assessment with his two advantage subjects of 3,000-meter running and push-ups. But this time, he tried his best and just reached the special level 3 standard.

This change stems from the adjustment of the military physical training assessment standards in the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline”. The new outline adjusts the basic physical fitness scoring standard from the current 100-point system with no upper limit to a 100-point cap, and adds combat physical fitness and practical skills to the special level assessment. Without the high score in the advantageous physical fitness subject, Xie Haibing’s performance evaluation dropped a level.

“Although the rating is one level lower than last year, I feel that my overall quality has improved!” Xie Haibing told reporters that according to the requirements of the new syllabus, the basic physical fitness has set a maximum threshold, and the addition of combat physical fitness and practical skills has increased the difficulty of the assessment. This series of changes has brought new challenges to the physical fitness elite who were originally good at horizontal bars and long-distance running.

Xie Haibing remembered that in the first simulation assessment after the implementation of the new syllabus, he encountered a “Waterloo” in the orienteering course. In the unfamiliar area in the wild, Xie Haibing took the military map to plan the route and find the positioning point independently, but he found several wrong points in a row, and the more he looked, the more uncertain he felt. He ran a lot of wrong roads all the way and was finally judged to be unqualified.

“In the past, the special assessment focused on physical fitness, but now it focuses more on testing combat literacy. This made me recognize my shortcomings and weaknesses and regain the feeling of a fighter.” Xie Haibing said.

After the implementation of the new syllabus, there are still many officers and men like Xie Haibing who failed in the assessment of the new subjects. To this end, the brigade party committee specially selected personnel to study the provisions of the new syllabus in depth, compiled the knowledge points sorted out and distributed them to the grassroots, and arranged teaching backbones to go to various camps to demonstrate the key and difficult subjects.

In order to adapt to the requirements of the new syllabus as soon as possible, Xie Haibing strengthened his training for his weak subjects. During this period, he devoted himself to studying map knowledge and mapping business, and at the same time humbly asked professional coaches for advice on difficult problems, and his skill level was greatly improved.

Specialization and refinement finally paid off. In the recent simulation assessment, Xie Haibing responded calmly and charged forward. In addition to scoring 400 points in the basic physical fitness subject and achieving excellence in the combat physical fitness subject, he also got good results in the practical skills subject where he had failed.

“Only by practicing comprehensive combat skills and improving comprehensive qualities can one become a qualified combatant and be more confident on the battlefield.” This experience of catching up made Xie Haibing deeply realize that military physical training is not only for improving physical fitness, but also for winning future battlefields.

Training notes

Physical fitness, don’t just focus on the “limit”

■Ge Ying, a cadre of the training department of a certain army brigade

How fast can you run 3,000 meters? How much can you pull on the horizontal bar? These data were once important indicators for some grassroots units to measure combat effectiveness.

According to the past military physical special grade assessment standards, the faster the speed and the more actions completed, the higher the score and grade. Therefore, officers and men will always find ways to make their strengths stronger in order to get higher scores. The new version of the "Military Physical Training Outline" not only stipulates that the basic physical fitness scores in the special grade assessment will no longer be infinitely accumulated, but also includes combat physical fitness and practical skills in the assessment scope.

New standards bring new directions. We have to rethink: What qualities should a qualified combatant have? Can the pursuit of "limit" in physical fitness really bring invincibility on the battlefield?

Under the new situation, the diverse combat missions and multi-dimensional battlefield space bring about diverse capability requirements. Only when military physical training is more practical and useful can it guide officers and men to temper their comprehensive and strong comprehensive qualities.

In order to further help officers and men improve their combat physical fitness and practical skills, we strive to optimize the coordination of training resources and the organization of training, concentrate professional forces to go deep into battalions and companies to help officers and men improve their special physical fitness and combat literacy for conducting combat missions, and consolidate the foundation of troop construction and combat effectiveness.

Nowadays, I have seen many new changes in grassroots battalions and companies: fewer officers and men are concentrating on practicing basic physical fitness, and venues for training combat skills such as rope climbing fields and obstacle courses are becoming increasingly popular; officers and men have changed their old ideas of pursuing the "limit" of physical fitness, and internalized the pursuit of "winning" in their hearts and externalized it in their actions.

A brief discussion on the training

Let's start with the "barrel theory"

■ Yang Yue

The "barrel theory" tells us that how much water a barrel can hold does not depend on the longest board, but on the shortest board.

On the training ground, "horizontal bar experts" and "long-distance running experts" constantly refresh the "long board" data, but they cannot really improve the "water storage capacity" of combat effectiveness - no matter how many pull-ups you do, it does not mean that you can climb the rope fast enough; no matter how short the time it takes to run 3,000 meters, it does not mean that you can read and use the map accurately enough.

On the real battlefield, any skill shortcoming may become the “Achilles’ heel” that leads to the failure of the combat mission. Therefore, to become a qualified combatant, what is most needed is not the brilliant record on the horizontal bar or the runway, but solid and strong comprehensive combat quality.

Use examinations to promote training and use examinations to promote combat. According to the new standards for the special-level assessment of the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline”, basic physical fitness scores are no longer infinitely accumulated, which means that we cannot pursue the unlimited extension of “long boards”; combat physical fitness and practical skills are included in the assessment, which means that we must make up for shortcomings and strengthen our abilities. The experience of Sergeant Xie Haibing tells us that firmly establishing a clear orientation of “fighting for war” in the assessment is conducive to guiding grassroots officers and men to devote more thoughts and energy to physical skill training that is closer to actual combat, and to use improving combat effectiveness as a yardstick and criterion for training and teaching. All levels should further grasp the new standards and new requirements, do a good job in resource coordination and teaching guidance, and solidly improve the level of military physical training to forge more pioneers with strong comprehensive qualities.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16390364.html

陆军某旅发展和培养义务兵党员工作的几段经历

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王梦圆 毛英椿 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-06-09

为党员队伍注入新鲜血液

——陆军某旅发展和培养义务兵党员工作的几段经历

■王梦圆 毛英椿

编者按 义务兵是军队人员重要组成部分，重视发展义务兵党员，有利于使党员队伍结构更加优化、群体作用发挥更加明显. 着眼征兵政策、新训形势等方面新情况，各部队应不等不靠、主动作为，依规高质量落实好发展义务兵党员各项工作. 陆军某旅针对义务兵培养考察时间短、能力素质有待提升等特点，从兵之初开始预先着手、早做准备，着力解决发展义务兵党员的难点重点问题，及时把优秀的义务兵吸收进党组织，不断注入新鲜血液、优化队伍结构，让党员队伍充满生机活力. 他们的探索实践有一定借鉴意义.



陆军某旅列兵党员（右三）为战友示范战术动作. 赖 坤摄

见闻① 全程了解入党申请人情况

考察关口前移 打通培养链路

“小吕政治觉悟高，训练积极，在‘优秀新兵’测评中排名靠前……”不久前，陆军某旅新兵训练结束，某连新训骨干单攀回到连队后，除了带回新兵的兵情卡、成长日记、档案等，还向党支部详细汇报了入党申请人、新兵吕海波的现实表现、群众反映、道德品行等情况，作为下步连队在义务兵中吸收入党积极分子的重要依据.

单攀告诉笔者，旅队将发展党员关口前移，在新训期间就对义务兵进行考察的做法，源于此前的一段经历.

某连义务兵小孙下连后表现突出，几次参加上级集训比武均取得优异成绩，还多次随连队党员突击队完成急难险重任务，可由于他成为入党积极分子时间未满一年，没能在义务兵期间入党.

调研发现，这种现象并非个例. “现行承训模式下，新兵需先在新兵连集中训练，下连后还要度过‘第二适应期’，结束后距离满服役期往往仅剩一年半时间，由基地承训专业的新兵下连时间则更晚. ”该旅领导告诉笔者，如果要发展义务兵党员，就要在新兵下连后半年内确定为入党积极分子. 对连队党支部来说，由于考察时间相对较短，往往不会轻易发展. 这样一来，在一定程度上无法充分调动义务兵群体的工作积极性.

着眼此类现象，旅党委组织基层优秀党务工作者建言献策，在调研论证后形成初步方案. 他们要求基层党组织主动适应士兵“两征两退”政策新特点、新兵承训模式新变化，将考察入党积极分子的关口前移至新训期间，遴选党龄较长或担任党内职务的党员骨干担任新兵班长，引导新兵端正入伍、入党动机，进一步掌握清楚全面情况，给出评价意见.

“新训班长李加兴是连队党小组组长、理论骨干，在培养发展义务兵党员工作中发挥了重要的指导帮带作用. ”上等兵查良川说，在新训期间，李班长就积极向大家介绍党的路线、方针、政策，传播党的创新理论，在他言传身教下，自己在新兵连就递交了入党申请书.

前段时间，查良川所在连队党支部要研究确定入党积极分子，会前，各支委同包括李班长在内的几名带兵骨干深入交流. 会上，结合查良川下连后的工作表现，连队党支部研究决定，将查良川确定为入党积极分子.

考察关口前移，培养发展工作更加主动. 成为入党积极分子后，查良川时刻以一名党员的标准要求自己，工作干在前，任务冲在前. 在最近结束的旅新乘员集训中，他凭借优异表现夺得结业考核第一名，为身边战友作出了表率.

见闻② 严格党员标准不搞区别对待

搭建成长舞台 及时跟踪帮带

初夏时节，该旅一场战术考核进行到关键时刻. 前沿阵地上，担负主攻任务的某连进攻受阻时，上等兵叶展宏带头从侧翼冲锋，直击“敌”暗堡目标，扭转了战场态势.

考核结束，面对战友赞许，叶展宏没有自满情绪：“我是一名预备党员，急难任务面前应该挺身而出.”

“只要经过严格培养考察且条件成熟，义务兵党员也能发挥应有作用.”对此，该连党支部王书记感慨颇深.

此前，党支部研究发展党员工作时，大家曾对要不要在义务兵中确定党员发展对象有过深入讨论：有人感到，义务兵服役时间较短，相较于军士能力素质稍有欠缺，且是否长期在部队发展存在不确定性；也有人反映，个别义务兵党员在晋升军士后，容易出现思想“抛锚”隐患，前几年就有一名军士因违反纪律被延长了预备期……

“表面看是没有合适的义务兵发展对象，根源是个别单位没能做好对义务兵入党积极分子的教育培养.”讨论中，列席会议的营党委书记告诉大家，发展义务兵党员要提前筹划、加强培养，只要符合党员标准，义务兵也能很好发挥先进作用.

对照反思后，支部一班人统一了思想：发展党员不应区别对待，要严格依据党员标准，坚持“成熟一个，发展一个”.

在上级指导帮助下，该连党支部根据发展党员相关规定，明确了发展义务兵党员的相关流程和细则：义务兵被确定为入党积极分子后，第一时间确立培养联系人精准帮带；建立跟踪考评卡，由培养联系人记录培养对象的现实表现情况；定期组织集中强化培训，邀请优秀党员骨干、党务工作者进行辅导授课，等等.

“这名同志专业训练成绩突出、群众基础好、模范作用较强……”前不久，该连上等兵马伟在党员大会上以高票通过，被党支部接收为预备党员. 马伟十分感激地说，党组织精心培养帮带，为他搭建了成长进步的舞台，帮他明晰了前进方向.

马伟的成长并非一帆风顺. 成为入党积极分子后，他有一次外出参加专业集训，虽努力学习，但几次考核成绩均不理想，一度失去了信心. 了解情况后，他的培养联系人、一级上士李海珲经常通过视频连线等方式为他答疑解惑、加油鼓劲. 党支部还安排相关专业骨干帮马伟查找分析问题，制订补短计划. 经过培养帮带，马伟重拾信心，成绩稳步提升，被集训队评为“优秀学员”，当年底还被评为“四有”优秀士兵.

该旅领导告诉笔者，近两年，他们严把党员入口关，发展的一批义务兵党员发挥了很好的带动示范作用，在工作生活、日常训练、大项任务中处处站排头、冲在前，树起了鲜明的导向，带动更多义务兵战友在战位上建功立业.

见闻③ 研究新兵预备党员转正事宜

做好接续培养 避免出现盲区

宣读转正申请书、入党介绍人反馈意见、支部党员大会认真讨论……前不久，正在营队集中度过“第二适应期”的某连预备党员、新兵邓以羊回到所在连队，经过党员大会评议通过，成为一名正式党员.

“确保新兵预备党员入伍后能按期转正，有利于新兵尽快稳定心神、投入工作，更好发挥模范表率作用. ”该旅领导告诉笔者，随着大学生士兵比例提高，以党员身份入伍的新兵也在增多. 入伍前已转正的，只需转移组织关系即可. 对于以预备党员身份入伍，转正在新训期间或下连不久的，需要党支部及时开会研究. 以往，个别党支部由于对新兵预备党员情况不够熟悉，出现久拖不议或议而不决等情况.

认真调研后，旅党委针对义务兵预备党员转正流程作出进一步规范：如果是集团军组建临时新兵团自训，因临时党委不能发展新党员，基层党组织可通过派出的新训骨干了解义务兵预备党员的思想底数和现实表现，下连后向党支部汇报，以便党支部研究转正事宜；如果是基地承训，待新兵下连后由党支部第一时间和原党组织建立联系，全面了解义务兵预备党员表现情况，待掌握底数后，视情召开会议研究.

“小邓大学期间担任学习委员，品学兼优，能积极配合老师开展工作，组织集体活动常能看到他”“该同志新训期间表现突出，能够积极利用所长帮带有短板弱项的同志，结业时课目成绩均达到优良以上”……

邓以羊不知道的是，连队党支部了解他的情况后，第一时间通过机关发函，与他入伍前所在大学党组织取得联系，详细了解其预备期内的培养教育和考察情况. 在接收到大学党组织转来的有关材料和情况介绍后，党支部进行了严格审查. 邓以羊大学期间的两位入党介绍人，也在党员大会召开前寄来了书面意见. 连队再结合新训期间邓以羊身边战友的反馈，研究决定其如期转正.

与邓以羊情况不同，某连义务兵小戴的原党支部已同意其按期转正，但因入伍导致转正流程没能完成. 考虑到其新兵期间由外单位承训，连队党支部对他的情况还不是很清楚，就依据相关规定决定推迟两个月，利用这段时间对其进行系统深入的培养考察. 待完全掌握小戴现实表现和思想状况后，再研究转正事宜.

如今，该旅一批经过精心培养、细致考察的义务兵党员活跃在任务一线，增添了党员队伍的动力活力. 在近期展开的野外驻训中，几名义务兵党员主动请缨加入党员突击队，带动新兵群体积极参与到野外宿营部署等工作中，高质量完成上级赋予的各项任务.

Google Translation

Several Experiences of Developing and Cultivating Conscripted Soldiers in a Certain Army Brigade

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Mengyuan Mao Yingchun Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-06-09

Injecting fresh blood into the Party member team

——Several experiences of developing and cultivating conscripted soldiers in a certain army brigade

■Wang Mengyuan Mao Yingchun

Editor's note Conscripted soldiers are an important part of the military personnel. Attaching importance to the development of conscripted soldiers is conducive to optimizing the structure of the Party member team and making the role of the group more obvious. Focusing on new situations in conscription policies and new training situations, all troops should take the initiative to implement various tasks of developing conscripted soldiers in accordance with regulations and with high quality. In view of the characteristics of the short time for the training and inspection of conscripts and the need to improve their ability and quality, a certain army brigade has started to make preparations in advance from the beginning of the soldiers, focusing on solving the difficult and key problems of developing conscripted soldiers, and timely absorbing outstanding conscripts into the Party organization, constantly injecting fresh blood, optimizing the team structure, and making the Party member team full of vitality. Their exploration and practice have certain reference significance.

A private Party member of a certain army brigade (third from right) demonstrated tactical actions for his comrades. Photo by Lai Kun

Observations① Understand the applicants for Party membership throughout the process

Moving the inspection checkpoint forward to open up the training link

“Xiao Lu has a high political awareness, is active in training, and ranks high in the evaluation of “excellent recruits”...” Not long ago, after the training of recruits of a certain army brigade ended,

Shan Pan, a backbone of the new training of a certain company, returned to the company. In addition to bringing back the recruits' soldier information cards, growth diaries, and files, he also reported in detail to the Party branch on the actual performance, public feedback, and moral character of the applicant and recruit Lu Haibo, as an important basis for the company to absorb active Party members from the conscripts in the next step.

Shan Pan told the author that the brigade moved the checkpoint for developing Party members forward and inspected the conscripts during the new training, which originated from a previous experience.

Xiao Sun, a conscript in a certain company, performed outstandingly after joining the company. He participated in several training competitions with superiors and achieved excellent results. He also completed urgent, difficult and dangerous tasks with the company's Party member assault team many times. However, because he had been an active member of the Party for less than a year, he was unable to join the Party during his conscription.

The survey found that this phenomenon is not an isolated case. “Under the current training model, recruits must first be trained in the recruit company, and then go through the “second adaptation period” after joining the company. After the end, there is often only one and a half years left before the full service period. The time for recruits trained by the base to join the company is even later.” The leader of the brigade told the author that if conscripts are to be recruited as Party members, they must be identified as active members of the Party within half a year after they join the company. For the company Party branch, due to the relatively short inspection time, it is often not easy to develop. In this way, to a certain extent, it is impossible to fully mobilize the work enthusiasm of the conscript group.

Focusing on this phenomenon, the brigade Party committee organized excellent grassroots Party workers to make suggestions and formed a preliminary plan after investigation and demonstration. They asked the grassroots Party organizations to actively adapt to the new characteristics of the “two conscriptions and two demobilizations” policy for soldiers and the new changes in the training model for recruits, move the threshold for examining active members to join the Party to the period of new training, select Party members with a long Party age or holding Party positions as squad leaders for new recruits, guide new recruits to correct their motivations for joining the army and the Party, further understand the overall situation, and give evaluation opinions.

“The new training squad leader Li Jiaxing is the leader of the company's Party group and a theoretical backbone. He has played an important guiding and helping role in cultivating and developing conscript Party members.” Corporal Cha Liangchuan said that during the new training, squad leader Li actively introduced the Party's line, principles, and policies to everyone and spread the Party's innovative theories. Under his precepts and deeds, he submitted an application for joining the Party in the new recruit company.

Some time ago, the Party branch of Cha Liangchuan's company was going to study and determine active members to join the Party. Before the meeting, the branch committee members had in-depth exchanges with several leading cadres including squad leader Li. At the meeting, based on Zha Liangchuan's work performance after joining the company, the company Party branch decided to identify Zha Liangchuan as an active member of the Party.

The inspection checkpoint was moved forward, and the training and development work was more proactive. After becoming an active member of the Party, Zha Liangchuan always held himself to the standards of a Party member, working first and rushing to the front. In the recently concluded brigade new crew training, he won the first place in the graduation assessment with his outstanding performance, setting an example for his comrades around him.

Observation ② Strict Party member standards do not discriminate

Build a growth stage and follow up in time

In early summer, a tactical assessment of the brigade reached a critical moment. On the front line, when a company responsible for the main attack was blocked, Corporal Ye Zhanhong took the lead in charging from the flank and directly hit the “enemy” bunker target, reversing the battlefield situation.

After the assessment, facing the praise of his comrades, Ye Zhanhong was not complacent: “I am a probationary Party member, and I should stand up in the face of urgent tasks.” “As long as they have been strictly trained and examined and the conditions are ripe, conscripts can also play their due role.” In this regard, Secretary Wang of the company's Party branch was deeply moved.

Previously, when the Party branch studied the work of developing Party members, everyone had an in-depth discussion on whether to determine the development targets of Party members among conscripts: some people felt that conscripts had a shorter service time and were slightly lacking in ability and quality compared to sergeants, and there was uncertainty about whether they could develop in the army for a long time; some people also reflected that some conscripts were prone to ideological “anchoring” after being promoted to sergeants. In the past few years, a sergeant had his probation period extended for violating discipline...

“On the surface, there are no suitable conscripts to develop. The root cause is that some units have failed to do a good job in educating and training conscripts who are active in joining the Party.” During the discussion, the battalion Party committee secretary who attended the meeting told everyone that the development of conscripts should be planned in advance and strengthened. As long as they meet the standards of Party members, conscripts can also play an advanced role well.

After comparison and reflection, the branch unified their thoughts: the development of Party members should not be treated differently, and should be strictly based on the standards of Party members, adhering to the principle of “developing one after maturing”.

With the guidance and help of the superiors, the Party branch of the company clarified the relevant procedures and rules for developing conscripts according to the relevant regulations for developing Party members: after the conscripts are determined to be active members of the Party, they will immediately establish a training contact person to help them accurately; establish a tracking evaluation card, and the training contact person will record the actual performance of the training object; regularly organize centralized intensive training, invite outstanding Party members and Party workers to provide tutoring and teaching, etc.

“This comrade has outstanding professional training results, a good mass base, and a strong exemplary role...” Not long ago, Ma Wei, a senior soldier of the company, was accepted as a probationary member of the Party branch with a high vote at the Party member meeting. Ma Wei said with great gratitude that the Party organization carefully cultivated and helped him build a stage for growth and progress and helped him clarify the direction of progress.

Ma Wei's growth was not smooth sailing. After becoming an active member of the Party, he once went out to participate in professional training. Although he studied hard, his test results were not ideal several times, and he lost confidence for a time. After understanding the situation, his training contact, Sergeant Li Haihui, often answered his questions and encouraged him through video calls. The Party branch also arranged relevant professional backbones to help Ma Wei find and analyze problems and develop plans to make up for shortcomings. After training and guidance, Ma Wei regained his confidence and his performance improved steadily. He was rated as an “excellent student” by the training team and was also rated as an “excellent soldier with four qualities” at the end of the year.

The leaders of the brigade told the author that in the past two years, they have strictly controlled the entry of Party members, and a group of conscripted Party members developed have played a good leading and exemplary role. They have always taken the lead in work, life, daily training, and major tasks, and set a clear direction, leading more conscripted comrades to make achievements in their positions.

Observations ③ Study the formalization of new recruits and reserve Party members

Do a good job in continuous training to avoid blind spots

Read the formalization application, feedback from the Party introducer, and serious discussion at the Party branch meeting... Not long ago, Deng Yiyang, a reserve Party member and new recruit of a certain company who was spending the “second adaptation period” in the camp, returned to his company and became a formal Party member after being reviewed and approved by the Party member meeting.

“Ensuring that new recruits and reserve Party members can be formalized on schedule after joining the army will help new recruits stabilize their minds and work as soon as possible, and better play a role as role models.” The leader of the brigade told the author that with the increase in the proportion of college students, the number of new recruits joining the army as Party members is

also increasing. Those who have been formalized before joining the army only need to transfer their organizational relations. For those who joined the army as reserve Party members and are being transferred during the new training or not long after joining the company, the Party branch needs to hold a meeting in time for research. In the past, some Party branches were not familiar with the situation of new recruits and reserve Party members, and there were situations such as long delays or indecision after discussion.

After careful investigation, the brigade Party committee further standardized the process of regularization of conscripts and reserve Party members: if the group army forms a temporary recruit regiment for self-training, because the temporary Party committee cannot recruit new Party members, the grassroots Party organization can understand the ideological foundation and actual performance of the conscript reserve Party members through the new training backbones sent, and report to the Party branch after they join the company, so that the Party branch can study the regularization matters; if the base undertakes the training, the Party branch will establish contact with the original Party organization as soon as the recruits join the company to fully understand the performance of the conscript reserve Party members. After mastering the basic situation, a meeting will be held to study the situation.

“During college, Xiao Deng served as a study committee member, with excellent character and academic performance, and can actively cooperate with teachers to conduct work. He can often be seen in organizing collective activities.” “This comrade performed outstandingly during the new training, and was able to actively use the director to help comrades with shortcomings and weaknesses. At the end of the course, the course scores were all excellent or above”...

What Deng Yiyang didn't know was that after the company Party branch learned about his situation, it immediately sent a letter through the agency to contact the Party organization of the university where he was before joining the army to learn more about his training, education and inspection during the preparatory period. After receiving the relevant materials and situation introductions transferred by the university Party organization, the Party branch conducted a strict review. Deng Yiyang's two Party introducers during college also sent written opinions before the Party member meeting. The company combined the feedback from Deng Yiyang's comrades during the new training and decided to make him a regular member as scheduled.

Unlike Deng Yiyang, the original Party branch of Xiao Dai, a conscript in a certain company, had agreed to his regularization on schedule, but the regularization process could not be completed due to his enlistment. Considering that he was trained by an external unit during his recruit period, the company Party branch was not very clear about his situation, so it decided to postpone it for two months in accordance with relevant regulations, and use this time to conduct a systematic and in-depth training and investigation on him. After fully understanding Xiao Dai's actual performance and ideological situation, we will study the matter of regularization.

Today, a group of conscript Party members who have been carefully trained and carefully investigated in the brigade are active in the front line of the task, adding motivation and vitality to

the Party member team. In the recent field training, several conscript Party members took the initiative to join the Party member assault team, leading the new recruits to actively participate in the field camping deployment and other work, and complete the various tasks assigned by the superiors with high quality.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16390690.html

勇救五名落水者 张伟康复回家

来源：解放军报客户端 作者：胡振芳 苏玫燕 吕欢欢 段中强 责任编辑：李佳琦

2025-06-10



6月6日，陆军某部张伟休假期间，在商丘古城南湖勇救5名落水者.其不顾个人安危，在深水中奋力往返“搏击”，成功救起5人后，因体力严重透支、肺部感染，被送医救治.



6月10日上午，夏邑县人武部有关人员迎接英雄张伟康复回家.现场，“欢迎夏邑好兵救人英雄张伟同志康复回家”的标语格外醒目.

在乡亲们的欢呼簇拥下，英雄平安踏上故土.张伟奋不顾身的一跃所激荡起的勇气与担当庄严宣告：守护人民的生命安全，永远是人民子弟兵至高无上的神圣誓言！

Google Translation

Bravely Rescued Five People Who Fell into the Water, Zhang Wei Recovered and Went Home

Source: Liberation Army Daily Client Author: Hu Zhenfang Su Meiyan Lv Huanhuan Duan Zhongqiang Editor: Li Jiaqi

2025-06-10

On June 6, Zhang Wei, a member of a certain army unit, bravely rescued five people who fell into the water in Nanhu, the ancient city of Shangqiu, during his vacation. He ignored his personal safety and fought back and forth in the deep water. After successfully rescuing five people, he was sent to the hospital for treatment due to severe physical overdraft and lung infection.

On the morning of June 10, relevant personnel from the Xiayi County People's Armed Forces Department welcomed the hero Zhang Wei back home after recovery. At the scene, the slogan "Welcome Xiayi Good Soldier Rescue Hero Comrade Zhang Wei to Recover and Go Home" was particularly eye-catching.

Amid the cheers of the villagers, the hero set foot on his homeland safely. The courage and responsibility aroused by Zhang Wei's reckless leap solemnly declared: Protecting the lives and safety of the people will always be the supreme sacred oath of the people's soldiers!

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16390611.html

军营观察丨高原通信兵致信前辈 寻找"丢失"的 16 年连史

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：邵华枫 蒲杰鸿 杨胜燕 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-10

新闻样本

寻找"丢失"的 16 年连史

■蒲杰鸿 英彭博

4 月上旬，红山河机务站耿指导员上任. 工作交接时，老指导员交给他一项沉甸甸的任务——继续补充修缮连史.

这项任务始于 4 年前. 2021 年，时任指导员张艳锋带领官兵修建连队荣誉墙时发现，机务站组建于 1983 年，可是当时留存的连史图文资料只能追溯到 1999 年.

机务站组建之初的那 16 年连史，该去哪里寻找？

红山河机务站，地处喀喇昆仑腹地. 高原上有句话叫"天不怕，地不怕，就怕甜水海到多玛". 红山河机务站，就常年驻守在这一段.

地图上，本无"红山河"这个地名. 当年，部队建设机务站时，将这里定名为"红山河". 因此，"红山河"并非地名，特指红山河机务站.

红山河机务站组建后，结束了西藏和新疆不通军线电话的历史. 雪山之巅，一代代通信兵战天斗地、艰难创业，担负着数百公里边防通信线路管护任务，成为祖国西北边陲的"千里眼""顺风耳".

莽莽喀喇昆仑，高山阻隔，风雪封冻，红山河机务站历经多次改革整编、营房搬迁. 直到1994年，机务站才用上了太阳能电池，结束了官兵手摇油机发电的历史.

在恶劣的自然环境条件下，机务站没有留下什么文献资料，的确是一件憾事.

那晚，张艳锋想起那段空白的连史，心里暗下决心：“一定要把雪山上的那16年连史，重新找回来！”

从那时起，张艳锋发起了一项“连史寻找计划”. 此后，机务站指导员换了几任，但这项工作从未中断——

寻找连史的过程并不容易. 张艳锋利用休假下山的机会，翻遍了上级单位留存的史料；继任指导员李金东休假期间更是奔波辗转千余公里，现地寻访老兵们.

老兵李大鹏拿出了珍藏的日记本，泛黄的页面上工工整整记录着：我军海拔最高的载波机务站在世界屋脊落成.

老军医李利亚寄来一沓照片，并在背面工整地注记出拍摄时间、背景事件.

老指导员刘书礼专门打来电话，一一讲述同批战友的情况和守防感悟……

前不久，一次偶然的机会，耿指导员与一位军旅作家取得了联系. 这位作家20世纪80年代、90年代多次到红山河机务站采访，并与许多受访官兵保持着联系.

通过作家牵线，耿指导员成功补齐了机务站历任主官名录和相关连史.

熄灯号响过后，耿指导员常伏案整理连史文献，将老兵们提供的图文资料，按时间轴填入那条“断流”的历史长河——

那年，红山河机务站第三任指导员周世辉换防下山途中，遭遇山体滑坡，险些把命交给雪山；除夕夜，老兵们排着队手摇油机发电，累得气喘吁吁；冬季大雪封山，蔬菜送不上来，大家把扔掉的菜叶子收集起来，做成包子馅……

一个个隐于雪山的名字，一个个平凡普通的故事，像高原冰川融化的雪水，顺着时间的河床重新流入“红山河”.

日前，耿指导员为下连不久的新兵们播放了一个视频短片. 当前辈们鏖战风雪、穿行极地的燃情岁月再现于屏幕上，台下那一双双青春的眼眸湿润又坚定.

那一刻，这群坚守在红山河机务站的通信兵们，找到了追寻的意义：记住来时的初心，记住曾经的荣光，走得再远都不会迷失方向，走到哪里都充满力量.

特稿

“雪山家书”：高原通信兵致信前辈

■邵华枫 蒲杰鸿 杨胜燕



红山河机务站官兵重温入党誓词. 李荣荣 摄

入夏，喀喇昆仑冰雪渐渐消融，高原绿意，姗姗来迟.

一个温暖的午后，红山河机务站李连长在连队荣誉墙前驻足凝视，脑中突然冒出一个念头：“给老兵们写封信. ”

在信息网络技术高速发展的今天，红山河已经接通了 5G 网络. 但思来想去，李连长还是决定用这样郑重的方式，向老兵表达心中的敬意.

晚点名，李连长将这一想法提出，官兵一致赞同. 熄灯号响，大家小心翼翼地取出官兵名录，一一抄录收信地址. 那晚，机务站学习室的灯光，一直亮到深夜.

不久后，中士延陵荣祥下山休假，担负寄信的任务.

一封封来自雪山的“家书”，跨过雪山高原，穿越崇山峻岭，将信两头的人紧紧连在一起.

一块高原石见证无悔青春——

你们用青春和热血换来的荣誉，在我们这一代一定不会丢

寄信时，延陵荣祥特意给信件备注上“加急”.

延陵荣祥从小的梦想，是成为一名建功沙场的特种兵. 可是，他怎么也没想到，自己会走上喀喇昆仑，天天守着通信线路. 面对理想与现实的落差，他的锐气和耐心渐渐消磨.

那年八一建军节，老兵田春生辗转数千公里，重回红山河机务站. 还是列兵的延陵荣祥搀着他，顺着一条小路走向营区旁的那片湖水.

盛夏，湛蓝的天空下，湖面泛着粼粼波光，岸边的藏羚羊悠然漫步，绝美的风景仿佛一幅油画. 然而，在老兵田春生的眼中，这风景有着不一样的意义.

“当年，我们一块一块把冰凿下来、背回去，化成日常用水……”田春生指着湖水说.

那时，机务站还没有水井. 每年 9 月，官兵就到旁边的湖里拉冰化水. 凌晨，是风最小的时候. 田春生和战友们穿上皮大衣，扛起铁锤、钢钎、背包绳，将巨大的冰块一锤一锤地分成小块. 每一锤砸下，都震得人虎口发麻，隐隐作痛.

在田春生的回忆中，最考验人的是背冰. 重达上百斤的冰块需要两个人合力背起，再咬着牙一步一步往回挪. 实在坚持不住，大家就背靠背原地站着休息一下.

把冰背回机务站，大家身上的皮大衣已经被冻成了冰铠甲. 把大衣放在火炉上烤干后，他们穿好再去背冰，如此循环往复.

听着那些陌生但并不遥远的往事，延陵荣祥的眼睛红红的，闪过一丝羞愧.

回到营区，机务站专门为老兵组织了归队仪式. 官兵在营门两侧台阶上列队欢迎.

台阶有些高，但年迈的田春生推开了延陵荣祥的手，坚持要自己上去. 老兵吃力地往上走，一步一步回到阔别几十年的老连队.

到达国旗台下，田春生向着门口“红山河”3 个字，敬了一个军礼. 此刻，硬冷的山风吹过，他那白了一多半的头发紧紧贴在头上，敬军礼的手臂定格成最标准的姿势，久久不舍得放下.

这一幕，深深震撼了延陵荣祥. 此刻，老兵那瘦小的身躯，在他眼中是那样高大.

田春生告诉延陵荣祥，这个军礼除了代表他自己，还代表老兵孙合合.

当年，孙合合曾在红山河连续守防 13 年，从来没有出现过高原反应. 他业务拔尖，吃苦耐劳，被战友称为“为昆仑山而生的兵”.

可是，二等功臣孙合合退役离开高原后，健康状况转差，50 岁刚过，心脏就装上了起搏器.

半个月前，田春生和孙合合约定，一起再上高原，再去看看老部队. 谁知，汽车刚翻过海拔 3150 米的阿卡孜达坂，孙合合的心脏就隐隐作痛. 翻越麻扎达坂时，孙合合脸色发白、嘴唇变紫、难以支撑. 无奈之下，他只能原路返回.

两人分别时，孙合合哭着对田春生说：“我多想在山上继续守下去！”

一代代高原通信兵，在当时极其恶劣的自然环境下，用青春和生命守护着边关通信线路. 想到这些，延陵荣祥的泪水夺眶而出.

回程前，田春生将一块高原石送给延陵荣祥：“它陪我在红山河度过了 12 年. 现在，我把它留给你，和你们一起继续守卫祖国的边关. ”

在老兵身上，延陵荣祥感受到了生命中最重要的东西. 如今，延陵荣祥已经成为一名中士. 担任军械员的同时，他还是兼职的水电工、司号员，是“机务站最离不开的人”.

沿着老兵的足迹，延陵荣祥一步步完成了自我重塑. 那晚，他在信纸上向老兵报告：“你们用青春和热血换来的荣誉，在我们这一代一定不会丢. ”

一个笔记本辉映生死抉择——

英雄不曾远去，只是化作路标，指引后人前行的方向

一级上士张金海写的信，并没有寄出去.

那天，张金海来到海拔 5347 米的界山达坂巡线. 雪山绵延，“昆仑第一杆”在风中岿然屹立. 杆下，有一座石头垒砌成的小小坟茔.

这里，是前辈娄志成牺牲的地方——那年，在此抢修线路的娄志成被突如其来的暴风雪吞没. 几天后，狂风拂去积雪，他的身体被冻成一座雪雕，21 岁的鲜活生命，永远定格在喀喇昆仑.

风声呜咽，张金海将信轻轻放在坟茔上，用一块石头压住. “我们从来没有忘记您，也不敢忘记……”他轻声说.

在这片雄鹰飞不过的“生命禁区”，英雄的先辈们用生命在雪野上碾出一条条印痕，转瞬又被风雪吹散.

几十年过去，谁还记得这名生命埋入雪山冻土的年轻战士？

除了娄志成的家人，还有机务站的巡线兵. 这些年，官兵每次巡线至此，或是有老兵回营，都会到这里缅怀他.

英雄不曾远去，只是化作路标，指引后人前行的方向. 张金海说：“每次来到这里，总能感受到守卫祖国边关‘大动脉’的使命和责任. ”

那年除夕夜，一场大雪突然袭来，张金海看着窗外瞬间被雪染白，心不自觉地揪了起来. 那晚，他迟迟不敢入睡. 果然，凌晨 1 点，机房传来告警：“昆仑第一杆”附近线路阻断.

张金海带队迅速前出. 深夜，雪花层层堆叠，没过了车轮胎. 抢修车喘着粗气，在雪地上艰难前进，后来干脆走不动，把他们撂在了半路上.

风雪夜行，意味着未知的风险. 抉择面前，张金海一咬牙，选择和战友继续徒步前进.

跳下车，大雪没过膝盖，猛烈的狂风差点将人掀倒. 顺着车灯往前看，能见度不足 5 米；抢修箱像巨石一般压在肩上，他们每走一步都留下深深的脚印.

一步一喘气，五步一停顿，沿着当年老兵走过的足迹，张金海带着战友在雪地里走了 3 个小时.

抵达故障点时，熔接机已经被冻成“冰疙瘩”，无法正常开机. 张金海解开自己的大衣，将熔接机焐热，开始作业；战友则用大衣围成一圈，为他挡住风雪. 接完断点，他们又起身继续寻找下一处故障……

“先辈如果还在，一定会做同样的选择. ”常年行走在雪山之上，张金海深知这片土地的危险与残酷. 每次面对生死抉择、艰难考验时，牺牲的前辈总在不经意间给他源源不断的力量.

张金海的工具箱里有一个泛黄的笔记本，里面标满了密密麻麻的记号：光缆是什么走向，什么地方容易发生阻断，地下接线头的位置在哪里……这条巡线路上的每根“毛细血管”都标记得清清楚楚.

这个笔记本，是娄志成烈士当年的遗物，由一代代老兵接力传到张金海手上保管.

如今，张金海已经在巡线路上走了 15 年. 这些年，他陆陆续续将机务站新立的线杆、新铺的线路补进笔记本中.

现在，张金海的身后有了许多更年轻的身影. 每到一处，他就打开笔记本，把需要注意的地方一一告诉新兵们.

那天，机务站组织拜师仪式，张金海将这个泛黄的笔记本交给列兵杜晓瑞. “红山河”的精神血脉，以这种特殊的方式一代代传承赓续.

雪后放晴，机务站组织例行巡线. 来到海拔 5380 米的红土达坂，杜晓瑞攀上线杆. 山风乍起，高悬空中的那个身影荡起了“秋千”. 只见他用结实的双臂紧紧拽住钢绞线，艰难向前滑行，将掉落的光缆重新挂好.

任务完成，杜晓瑞和战友们站在达坂上的标牌处合影. 那一刻，新一代通信兵挺拔的身影如山峦般屹立.

一张风景照定格时代之变——

每一种奋斗都弥足珍贵，每一份付出都值得铭记

5 月，是高原风景最好的时候. 那天，机务站组织了一场爬山比赛. 李连长气喘吁吁地爬上后山，从山顶俯瞰. 阳光下的红山河机务站与远处的雪山交相辉映、美不胜收.

李连长拿出相机将这一幕记录下来，将照片附在信中，向机务站第 4 任指导员刘书礼报告：“您看，现在的红山河多美……”

当已过花甲之年的刘书礼郑重拆开李连长的来信，尘封已久的记忆阀门顿时打开. 当年带领官兵建设机务站的场景，在老兵眼前一一浮现.

20 世纪 90 年代初，红山河机务站的生活工作条件仍很艰苦，宿舍要用炉子取暖. 为了防止官兵煤气中毒，刘书礼每天晚上都要逐个房间检查炉子是否封好，才会安心睡觉.

当时，机务站仅有一台旧油机支撑通信设备运转. 有一次，油机突然冒起一股黑烟，熄火了.

电源，是通信枢纽的“能源心脏”. 为了保证通信及时恢复，刘书礼带着官兵自己维修，最后从一台已经报废的机器上拆下部分零件，修好了油机.

看到红山河机务站如今有了现代化的机房，还有了国旗台、制氧站、恒温菜窖……刘书礼的眼眶湿润了.

这里如今的模样，曾是红山河机务站一代代官兵的梦想. 如今，这个梦想在官兵接力奋斗中一步步实现.

不久前，红山河机务站所在营的助理员张亮，给李连长打来电话，询问某装备运行情况是否正常.

作为红山河机务站的上一任连长，张亮对红山河尤为关注. 那年，他刚到红山河机务站任连长不久，就赶上某项演训保障任务. 检查机房时，他发现，某设备部件线路老化，不由得心头一紧.

按照以往经验，这类故障通常要更换备件. 然而，那段时间正赶上设备周转，没有备件可用.

山高路远，重新买备件，时间根本来不及. 怎么办？这个难题像巨石一般，压得张亮有些喘不过气.

“当年，前辈们在那么简陋的条件下，都能立足自身维修装备、保障信息畅通. 现在，我们还有什么不能克服的困难？”张亮下定决心，闯出一条路来. 他带领几名骨干铆在机房里，对着说明书研究如何更换配件. 后来，他们翻遍了库房，从一台废旧设备上找到一个替代配件.

连续奋战两天两夜之后，设备恢复正常. 走出机房，张亮抬起头，机务站墙上“缺氧不缺信仰，山高斗志更高”12 个红色大字鲜艳而明亮.

“艰苦是客观的条件，但积极的态度、顽强的意志，才是战胜一切困难挑战的根本因素. ”那一刻，张亮真正懂得了这 12 个红色大字背后蕴藏的精神力量.

在与恶劣自然环境的长期“交锋”中，红山河机务站的官兵将汗水和希望，源源不断地注入这片高原土地——

建设蔬菜大棚时，他们利用巡线的机会，从数百公里外运回肥沃的土壤，再托休假归队的战友带回蔬菜种子，像呵护孩子一般精心照料幼苗. 一次，大风“撕”破了大棚. 情急之下，他们用被子堵住风口，在寒风里坚持了 1 个多小时.

光伏电站施工期间，官兵每天咬牙背起上百斤重的太阳能电池板，弓着腰一步一步爬向营房的后山坡. 快要登顶时，身材瘦小的下士毕志刚突然眼前一黑，一头栽了下去，幸而被战友们及时救起……

前不久，红山河机务站被上级评为“运维尖兵”，耿指导员代表机务站将荣誉牌匾迎回. 在全连官兵见证下，一场“荣誉上墙”活动在红山河机务站郑重举行.

“每一种奋斗都弥足珍贵，每一份付出都值得铭记. ”耿指导员说，“时代变了、营区新了、使命担子也更重了. 过去的故事，是一茬茬官兵奋力书写的；美好的未来，将在我们手中接力开创. ”

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation ｜ Highland Communications Soldiers Write to Their Seniors to Find the “Lost” 16-Year Company History

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Shao Huafeng, Pu Jiehong, Yang Shengyan Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-10

News Sample

Finding the “Lost” 16-Year Company History

■ Pu Jiehong Ying Pengbo

In early April, Political Instructor Geng of Hongshanhe Maintenance Station took office. When the work was handed over, the old instructor gave him a heavy task-to continue to supplement and repair the company history. [Hong Shan, Hongshan or the Red Mountain (Chinese: 红山; Pinyin: Hóng Shān; Uyghur: قىزىلتاغ, Қизилтағ; Qiziltagh) is an inner city mountain in Ürümqi, capital of Xinjiang, China.]

This task began four years ago. In 2021, when the then instructor Zhang Yanfeng led officers and men to build the company's honor wall, he found that the maintenance station was established in 1983, but the company history graphic materials preserved at that time could only be traced back to 1999.

Where should I look for the 16-year company history at the beginning of the establishment of the maintenance station?

Hongshanhe Maintenance Station is located in the hinterland of Karakoram. There is a saying on the plateau that “I am not afraid of the sky or the earth, but I am afraid of the Tianshui Sea to Duoma”. The Hongshanhe Locomotive Station is stationed in this section all year round.

There was no place name “Hongshanhe” on the map. When the troops built the locomotive station, they named it “Hongshanhe”. Therefore, “Hongshanhe” is not a place name, but specifically refers to the Hongshanhe Locomotive Station.

After the establishment of the Shanhe Locomotive Station, the history of Tibet and Xinjiang not having military telephones ended. On the top of the snow-capped mountains, generations of communication soldiers fought against the sky and the earth, started businesses with difficulty, and took on the task of maintaining hundreds of kilometers of border communication lines, becoming the “clairvoyant” and “wind-hearing” of the northwest border of the motherland.

The vast Karakoram Mountains, blocked by high mountains and frozen by wind and snow, the Hongshanhe Locomotive Station has undergone many reforms, reorganizations, and barracks relocations. It was not until 1994 that the locomotive station used solar cells, ending the history of soldiers using hand-cranked oil generators to generate electricity.

Under the harsh natural environment, it is a pity that the locomotive station did not leave any documentary materials.

That night, Zhang Yanfeng thought of the blank company history and made up his mind: “We must find the 16-year company history on the snowy mountain again!”

Since then, Zhang Yanfeng has launched a “company history search plan”. Since then, the locomotive station instructors have changed several times, but this work has never been interrupted-

The process of finding the company history is not easy. Zhang Yanfeng took the opportunity of going down the mountain during his vacation to look through the historical materials left by the superior unit; the successor instructor Li Jindong traveled more than a thousand kilometers during his vacation to visit the veterans on the spot.

Veteran Li Dapeng took out his treasured diary, and the yellowed pages neatly recorded: Our army's highest altitude carrier locomotive station was completed on the roof of the world.

The old military doctor Li Liya sent a stack of photos and neatly noted the shooting time and background events on the back.

Old instructor Liu Shuli called specifically to tell about the situation and defense experience of his comrades one by one...

Not long ago, by chance, Instructor Geng got in touch with a military writer. The writer visited the Hongshanhe Maintenance Station many times in the 1980s and 1990s and kept in touch with many of the interviewed officers and men.

Through the writer's help, Instructor Geng successfully completed the list of all the chief officers of the maintenance station and the relevant company history.

After the lights went out, Instructor Geng often sorted out the company's historical documents and filled the pictures and texts provided by the veterans into the “broken” historical river according to the timeline. That year, Zhou Shihui, the third instructor of Hongshanhe Locomotive Station, encountered a landslide on his way down the mountain during his rotation and almost lost his life to the snow-capped mountains. On New Year's Eve, the veterans lined up to crank the oil generator and were exhausted. In winter, the mountains were closed due to heavy snow, and vegetables could not be delivered. Everyone collected the discarded vegetable leaves and made them into bun fillings... The names hidden in the snow-capped mountains and the ordinary stories, like the snow water melted from the plateau glaciers, flowed back into the “Hongshan River” along the riverbed of time. Recently, Instructor Geng played a short video for the new recruits who had just joined the company. When the passionate years of the predecessors fighting the wind and snow and traveling through the polar regions reappeared on the screen, the young eyes in the audience were moist and firm. At that moment, the group of communication soldiers who stayed at the Hongshanhe Maintenance Station found the meaning of their pursuit: remember the original intention when they came, remember the glory they once had, and they will not lose their way no matter how far they go, and they will be full of strength wherever they go.

Special Report

“Letter from the Snow Mountain”: Plateau Communication Soldiers Write to Their Seniors

■Shao Huafeng, Pu Jiehong, Yang Shengyan

The officers and men of the Hongshanhe Maintenance Station reviewed their oath of joining the party. Photo by Li Rongrong

In the summer, the ice and snow of the Karakoram Mountains gradually melted, and the green of the plateau came late.

On a warm afternoon, Li Lianchang of the Hongshanhe Maintenance Station stopped and stared at the honor wall of the company, and suddenly an idea popped up in his mind: “Write a letter to the veterans.”

In today's rapid development of information network technology, Hongshanhe has been connected to the 5G network. But after thinking about it, Li Lianchang decided to express his respect to the veterans in this solemn way.

At the evening roll call, Li Lianchang put forward this idea, and the officers and men unanimously agreed. When the lights went out, everyone carefully took out the list of officers and men and copied down the addresses one by one. That night, the lights in the study room of the locomotive station were on until late at night.

Soon after, Sergeant Yanling Rongxiang went down the mountain for vacation and took on the task of mailing letters.

One letter after another from the snow-capped mountains crossed the snow-capped plateau and the mountains, connecting the people at both ends of the letter.

A piece of plateau stone witnessed the regretless youth-

The honor you exchanged for your youth and blood will never be lost in our generation

When mailing the letter, Yanling Rongxiang specially marked the letter with “urgent”.

Yanling Rongxiang's dream since childhood was to become a special soldier who made achievements on the battlefield. However, he never thought that he would go to Karakoram and guard the communication line every day. Faced with the gap between ideals and reality, his sharpness and patience gradually wore away.

On the Army Day of August 1 that year, veteran Tian Chunsheng traveled thousands of kilometers and returned to the Hongshanhe Locomotive Station. Yanling Rongxiang, who was still a private soldier, supported him and walked along a path to the lake next to the camp.

In midsummer, under the blue sky, the lake was shimmering, and the Tibetan antelopes on the shore were strolling leisurely. The beautiful scenery was like an oil painting. However, in the eyes of veteran Tian Chunsheng, this scenery has a different meaning.

“Back then, we chiseled the ice piece by piece, carried it back, and melted it into daily water...” Tian Chunsheng said, pointing to the lake.

At that time, there was no well in the maintenance station. Every September, officers and men went to the lake next to them to pull ice and melt it into water. In the early morning, it was the time when the wind was the smallest. Tian Chunsheng and his comrades put on leather coats, carried hammers, steel chisels, and backpack ropes, and hammered the huge ice into small pieces one by one. Every hammer hit, it made people's palms numb and dull.

In Tian Chunsheng's memory, the most challenging thing was to carry ice. It takes two people to carry the ice weighing hundreds of pounds, and then grit their teeth and move back step by step. If they can't hold on any longer, they stand back to back and take a rest.

When they carry the ice back to the maintenance station, their leather coats have been frozen into ice armor. After drying the coats on the stove, they put them on and carry the ice again, and so on.

Listening to those unfamiliar but not distant past events, Yanling Rongxiang's eyes were red, and a trace of shame flashed across his face.

Back in the camp, the maintenance station organized a return ceremony for the veterans. Officers and men lined up on the steps on both sides of the camp gate to welcome them.

The steps were a bit high, but the elderly Tian Chunsheng pushed Yanling Rongxiang's hand away and insisted on going up by himself. The veteran walked up with difficulty, step by step back to the old company he had been away from for decades.

Arriving at the flag stand, Tian Chunsheng saluted the three words “Hongshanhe” at the door. At this moment, the cold mountain wind blew, and his hair, which was more than half white, was tightly attached to his head. His arm was fixed in the most standard posture for saluting, and he was reluctant to let it go for a long time.

This scene deeply shocked Yanling Rongxiang. At this moment, the thin body of the veteran seemed so tall in his eyes.

Tian Chunsheng told Yanling Rongxiang that this salute not only represented himself, but also represented the veteran Sun Hehe.

In those days, Sun Hehe had been defending Hongshan River for 13 consecutive years and never had altitude sickness. He was outstanding in business, hardworking, and was called “a soldier born for Kunlun Mountain” by his comrades.

However, after Sun Hehe, a second-class hero, retired and left the plateau, his health deteriorated. Just after he turned 50, he had a pacemaker installed in his heart.

Half a month ago, Tian Chunsheng and Sun Hehe agreed to go to the plateau together and visit the old unit again. Unexpectedly, as soon as the car passed the Akazi Pass at an altitude of 3,150 meters, Sun Hehe's heart ached. When crossing Mazada Pass, Sun Hehe's face turned pale, his lips turned purple, and he could hardly support himself. In desperation, he could only return the same way.

When the two parted, Sun Hehe cried and said to Tian Chunsheng: “I want to continue guarding on the mountain!”

Generations of plateau communication soldiers used their youth and lives to guard the border communication lines in the extremely harsh natural environment at that time. Thinking of this, Yanling Rongxiang burst into tears.

Before returning, Tian Chunsheng gave a plateau stone to Yanling Rongxiang: “It accompanied me in Hongshan River for 12 years. Now, I leave it to you, and continue to guard the border of the motherland with you.”

In the veteran, Yanling Rongxiang felt the most important thing in life. Today, Yanling Rongxiang has become a sergeant. While serving as an ordnance officer, he is also a part-time plumber and operator, and is “the most indispensable person in the locomotive station.”

Following the footsteps of the veteran, Yanling Rongxiang completed his self-reinvention step by step. That night, he reported to the veterans on a piece of letter paper: “The honor you have earned with your youth and blood will never be lost in our generation.”

A notebook reflects the choice of life and death-

Heroes have never gone away, but have become road signs to guide the direction of future generations

The letter written by First Sergeant Zhang Jinhai was not sent out.

That day, Zhang Jinhai came to Jieshan Daban, 5,347 meters above sea level, to patrol the line. The snow-capped mountains stretched out, and the “First Pole of Kunlun” stood tall in the wind. Under the pole, there was a small tomb made of stones.

This is where the predecessor Lou Zhicheng died-that year, Lou Zhicheng, who was repairing the line here, was swallowed up by a sudden blizzard. A few days later, the strong wind blew away the snow, and his body was frozen into a snow sculpture. The 21-year-old fresh life was forever frozen in the Karakoram Mountains.

The wind was sobbing, and Zhang Jinhai gently placed the letter on the tomb and pressed it with a stone. “We have never forgotten you, and we dare not forget...” he said softly.

In this “life restricted zone” where eagles cannot fly, the heroic ancestors used their lives to crush traces on the snowy field, which were blown away by the wind and snow in an instant.

Decades later, who still remembers this young soldier whose life was buried in the frozen soil of the snowy mountains?

In addition to Lou Zhicheng's family, there are also patrol soldiers from the maintenance station. Over the years, every time the officers and men patrol the line here, or when veterans return to the camp, they will come here to commemorate him.

The hero has never gone far away, but has become a signpost to guide the direction of future generations. Zhang Jinhai said: “Every time I come here, I can always feel the mission and responsibility of guarding the 'main artery' of the motherland's border.”

On New Year's Eve that year, a heavy snow suddenly hit. Zhang Jinhai looked at the window and was instantly dyed white by the snow, and his heart unconsciously tightened. That night, he dared not fall asleep for a long time. Sure enough, at 1 a.m., an alarm came from the machine room: the line near the “Kunlun First Pole” was blocked.

Zhang Jinhai led the team to move forward quickly. Late at night, the snowflakes piled up layer by layer and covered the tires. The repair vehicle was panting and moving forward with difficulty on the snow. Later, it simply couldn't move and left them halfway.

Traveling at night in the wind and snow means unknown risks. Faced with the choice, Zhang Jinhai gritted his teeth and chose to continue walking with his comrades.

Jumping out of the car, the snow was over his knees and the fierce wind almost knocked him down. Looking forward along the headlights, the visibility was less than 5 meters; the repair box was like a boulder pressing on their shoulders, and they left deep footprints with every step.

Panting for every step, pausing every five steps, Zhang Jinhai led his comrades in the snow for 3 hours, following the footsteps of the veterans.

When they arrived at the fault point, the welding machine had been frozen into an “ice lump” and could not be started normally. Zhang Jinhai unbuttoned his coat, warmed up the welding machine, and started working; his comrades used their coats to surround him to block the wind and snow. After connecting the breakpoints, they stood up and continued to look for the next fault...

“If the ancestors were still here, they would definitely make the same choice.” Zhang Jinhai has been walking on the snow-capped mountains for many years, and he knows the danger and cruelty of this land. Every time he faces a life-and-death decision or a difficult test, the sacrificed ancestors always inadvertently give him endless strength.

There is a yellowed notebook in Zhang Jinhai's toolbox, which is filled with dense marks: the direction of the optical cable, where it is easy to be blocked, where the underground wiring head is located... Every “capillary” on this patrol line is clearly marked.

This notebook is a relic of the martyr Lou Zhicheng, and it has been passed down from generation to generation by veterans to Zhang Jinhai for safekeeping.

Today, Zhang Jinhai has been patrolling the line for 15 years. Over the years, he has gradually added the newly erected poles and newly laid lines of the locomotive station into his notebook.

Now, there are many younger figures behind Zhang Jinhai. Every time he arrives at a place, he opens his notebook and tells the new recruits what needs to be paid attention to.

That day, the locomotive station organized a ceremony to pay respect to the master, and Zhang Jinhai handed the yellowed notebook to Private Du Xiaorui. The spiritual blood of “Hongshanhe” is passed down from generation to generation in this special way.

After the snow, the sky cleared up, and the locomotive station organized a routine line inspection. Du Xiaorui climbed the pole at the Hongtu Pass at an altitude of 5,380 meters. The mountain wind suddenly blew, and the figure hanging high in the air swung on a “swing”. He was seen holding the steel strand tightly with his strong arms, sliding forward with difficulty, and rehanging the fallen optical cable.

After the mission was completed, Du Xiaorui and his comrades took a group photo at the sign on the pass. At that moment, the tall figures of the new generation of communication soldiers stood like mountains.

A landscape photo freezes the changes of the times---Every struggle is precious, and every contribution is worth remembering

May is the best time for plateau scenery. That day, the locomotive station organized a mountain climbing competition. Captain Li climbed up the back mountain breathlessly and looked down from the top of the mountain. The Hongshanhe locomotive station under the sun and the snow-capped mountains in the distance complement each other and are extremely beautiful.

Lieutenant Li took out his camera to record this scene, attached the photo to the letter, and reported to Liu Shuli, the fourth instructor of the locomotive station: “Look, how beautiful Hongshanhe is now...”

When Liu Shuli, who was over 60 years old, solemnly opened Li's letter, the valve of the long-forgotten memory suddenly opened. The scenes of leading officers and men to build the locomotive station in those days emerged one by one in front of the old soldier.

In the early 1990s, the living and working conditions of the Hongshanhe locomotive station were still very difficult, and the dormitory had to be heated by a stove. In order to prevent officers and men from gas poisoning, Liu Shuli had to check whether the stove was sealed in each room every night before he could sleep peacefully.

At that time, the locomotive station had only one old oil engine to support the operation of communication equipment. Once, the oil engine suddenly emitted a puff of black smoke and went out.

The power supply is the “energy heart” of the communication hub. In order to ensure that the communication was restored in time, Liu Shuli led the officers and men to repair it themselves, and finally removed some parts from a scrapped machine and repaired the oil engine.

Seeing that the Hongshanhe Locomotive Station now has a modern machine room, a flag stand, an oxygen production station, and a constant temperature vegetable cellar... Liu Shuli's eyes were moist.

The current appearance of this place was once the dream of generations of officers and men at the Hongshanhe Locomotive Station. Now, this dream is being realized step by step in the relay struggle of officers and men.

Not long ago, Zhang Liang, an assistant of the battalion where the Hongshanhe Locomotive Station is located, called Captain Li to ask whether a certain equipment was operating normally.

As the previous company commander of the Hongshanhe Locomotive Station, Zhang Liang paid special attention to Hongshanhe. That year, he had just arrived at the Hongshanhe Locomotive Station as a company commander.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16390938.html

陆军某旅落实新条令表彰奖励相关规定:有功即奖 奖在当时

来源：解放军报 作者：刘思宇 池俊成 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-12

陆军某旅严格落实新条令表彰奖励相关规定——

有功即奖 奖在当时

■刘思宇 解放军报特约记者 池俊成

荣誉是军人的第二生命, 我军历来有以功勋荣誉激发官兵战斗精神的优良传统，崇尚荣誉、珍视荣誉、追求荣誉早已融入广大官兵的血脉, 新修订的《中国人民解放军纪律条令》充分发挥荣誉激励作用，坚持奖当其人、奖当其绩、奖当其时，大力营造崇尚荣誉、创先争优浓厚氛围，感召激励官兵战位立功、岗位建功，为实现中国梦强军梦作出更大贡献,

关于功勋荣誉表彰的实施，新修订的《中国人民解放军纪律条令》第六十九条新增规定：“平时奖励通常结合半年或者年终工作总结实施，也可以根据工作任务完成情况及时实施, ”



该旅立功官兵分享喜悦, 刘志勇摄

镜 头

“经旅党委研究决定，给予以下 9 名同志记个人三等功, ”初夏时节，记者走进陆军某旅采访，正赶上该旅举行一场表彰大会, 热烈的掌声中，受到表彰的官兵身披绶带、胸戴红花，昂首挺胸登上领奖台,

该旅某营中士彭文前不久在上级组织的比武竞赛中表现突出，荣立战备训练三等功, 登上领奖台那一刻，他难掩内心激动, 彭文告诉记者，这么快就受到表彰，让他和其他获奖官兵都有些出乎意料,

去年，彭文代表连队参加上级组织的比武竞赛，凭借过硬实力一举夺冠，连队干部表示年底为他申请表彰奖励, 此后，因连队接连承担多项重大任务，加之干部骨干岗位调整，年底评功评奖时，此事无人提起，后来便不了了之,

彭文的经历，在官兵中并不鲜见, 该旅领导告诉记者，以往，表彰奖励主要集中在年底展开，一些在平时大项任务中取得突出成绩的官兵，往往要等到年底才有机会登上领奖台，有的甚至因为时过境迁而与表彰奖励擦肩而过,

新修订的《中国人民解放军纪律条令》新增规定，对表彰奖励的时机进行了明确：“平时奖励通常结合半年或者年终工作总结实施，也可以根据工作任务完成情况及时实施,”这意味着，无论是平时、战时，还是在非战争军事行动中，官兵取得突出成绩时，单位可等半年或年终工作总结时开展表彰奖励，也可在任务过程中结合实际情况灵活实施，有效解决表彰奖励“慢半拍”导致激励作用弱化的问题, 借着新条令施行的东风，彭文也打消了“平时不争、年底突击”的消极想法，在日常比武考核中奋勇拼搏，最终如愿登上领奖台,

“表彰奖励‘跟得紧’，不仅有利于增强官兵荣誉感、获得感，还能有效激发创先争优、精武强能的热情动力,”该旅政治工作部领导介绍，他们以学习贯彻新修订的共同条令为契机，打破在年终工作总结、士兵补选退等时机开展表彰奖励的惯例，实行“有功即奖、奖在当时”，探索建立“全程动态考评、即时表彰激励”机制，鼓励基层单位定期结合行政例会、按纲抓建形势分析会，按程序研究表彰奖励事项，将官兵在日常战备训练、比武考核、重大任务中的表现等作为评功评奖的重要依据，确保表彰奖励与练兵备战同频共振,

在此基础上，他们还利用强军网、营区灯箱、宣传橱窗等平台，大力宣扬官兵先进事迹，广泛组织“强军先锋”“精武标兵”等群众性评选活动，营造“争在平时、奖在当时”浓厚氛围,

采访中，记者在该旅某营宣传橱窗前看到，中士李杨上个月在营里组织的武装五公里越野考核中摘得桂冠，受到嘉奖, 在本月举办的旅军体运动会上，他打破 3000 米跑项目纪录，再次受到嘉奖, 与他一样同一季度两次受到嘉奖的，还有 4 名官兵, 谈及荣誉的取得，他们纷纷表示：有功即奖，奖在当时，创先争优的劲头更足了,

在功勋荣誉的激励下，该旅营区处处可见比学赶超的火热场景：训练场上，攻关小组针对重难点课目展开专攻精练；学习室内，官兵自发学习专业理论……随着表彰奖励机制日益完善，“争在平时、创在平时”在该旅蔚然成风,

点 睛

激发每名官兵的荣誉心

■何红姣

崇尚荣誉就是崇尚胜利, 一位军事家曾说：“荣誉心是人的最高尚的情感之一，是战争中使军队获得灵魂的生命力,”

荣誉是军人的第二生命，体现的是忠诚的印记、奉献的褒奖、价值的导向, 沙场百战行功赏，三军浴血慨而慷, 事实证明，军人的血管里流淌着崇尚荣誉的血液，就会为忠于职责而顽强战斗；官兵心田里播下追求荣誉的种子，就会为履行使命而奋斗奉献,

新时代新征程上，如何激发每名官兵的荣誉心？靠教育引导，也靠精神激励；靠使命指引，也靠条令规范,

“坚持党的领导，严格政治标准”“坚持服务中心，聚焦备战打仗”“坚持按绩施奖，树立正确导向”……新修订的《中国人民解放军纪律条令》，在严肃“十大纪律”的同时，专设“功勋荣誉表彰”一章, 这一规定，遵循军队功勋荣誉表彰制度总体设计，区分战时、平时和执行重大非战争军事行动任务，进一步明确项目设置、标准条件、审批权限、组织实施、附加待遇等，坚持高功重奖、战功厚待，其鲜明指向就是突出军功价值、彰显尊崇礼遇，让军人荣誉在新时代熠熠生辉,

激发荣誉心，奋进强军路, 我们应认真学习新条令关于荣誉表彰的各项规定，融入战备教育、演习演练、野外驻训、重大任务、总结考评等搞好宣讲阐释和思想发动，引导激励广大官兵全心备战、精心谋战、专心练战，汇聚起推进强军事业的磅礴力量,



绘图：唐建平

亲 历

这枚三等功奖章来得真快

■西部战区空军某部技师 赵维勇

前不久，我因工作表现出色，被上级批准荣立个人三等功,

一年尚未过半就立功，让我深刻感受到及时实施表彰奖励产生的激励作用, 有功即奖像一场“及时雨”，滋润着每名受到表彰奖励战友的心田，有效激发大家干事创业的如火热情,

新修订的《中国人民解放军纪律条令》明确：“平时奖励通常结合半年或者年终工作总结实施，也可以根据工作任务完成情况及时实施, ”这一新规意味着，哪怕是日常工作训练表现突出，只要符合奖励条件，也有机会获得表彰奖励，无须等到年底“算总账”,

新条令施行后，单位出台了相应的量化评比细则，无论是平时训练成绩取得突破，还是处置突发情况得力，都能获得相应的量化加分,

前不久，我以教练员身份，带领上百名新训驾驶员上高原、闯戈壁、穿沙漠，在险难环境中锤炼过硬专业本领, 一次，一名学员驾车上坡转弯时，迎面突然驶来一辆地方车辆，他当即有些慌乱, 危急关头，我一把抓住方向盘，将车稳稳停靠在马路边的平地上, 因险情处置及时得当，避免了可能出现的重大事故，我受到上级通报表扬并获得相应的量化加分, 日常工作中，我多次参与故障排除、特情处置等任务，也都获得相应的量化加分,

前不久，单位根据新条令相关规定组织阶段性表彰奖励, 连队推荐上报立功人员名单时，根据量化评比细则，我的量化积分排名靠前, 按照《军队功勋荣誉表彰实施办法》有关表彰奖励的标准条件，在推荐人选环节，我获得全票通过, 连队党支部召开的支委会上，我被推荐为立功人选,

这份“冒着热气”的奖励，不仅点燃了我心中的一团火，也让身边战友找准了奋斗方向, 我深刻认识到，只要立足岗位精武强能、勇于创新，就能得到组织的认可和奖励, 展望下一步工作，我将把获得的荣誉转化为前行的动力，力争取得更大成绩,

（谭志轩、解放军报特约记者胡勇华整理）

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Implements the Relevant Provisions of the New Regulations on Commendation and Rewards: Rewards for Meritorious Service Are Given at the Time

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Siyu Chi Juncheng Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-12

A certain army brigade strictly implements the relevant provisions of the new regulations on commendation and rewards——

Rewards for meritorious service are given at the time

■Liu Siyu PLA Daily Special Correspondent Chi Juncheng

Honor is the second life of a soldier. Our army has always had a fine tradition of inspiring the fighting spirit of officers and men with meritorious service and honor. Respecting honor, cherishing honor, and pursuing honor have long been integrated into the blood of the majority of officers and men. The newly revised “Discipline Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army” gives full play to the role of honor incentives, insists on rewarding the right person, rewarding the right performance, and rewarding the right time, vigorously creates a strong atmosphere of respecting honor, pioneering and striving for excellence, and inspires and encourages officers and men to make meritorious service in battle and post, and make greater contributions to the realization of the Chinese dream and the dream of a strong army.

Regarding the implementation of commendation for meritorious service and honor, the newly revised Article 69 of the “Discipline Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army” has added a new provision: “Peacetime rewards are usually implemented in conjunction with the half-year or year-end work summary, and can also be implemented in a timely manner according to the completion of work tasks.”

The officers and men of the brigade who have made meritorious service share their joy. Photo by Liu Zhiyong

“After the brigade party committee's research and decision, the following 9 comrades will be awarded the third-class individual merit.” In early summer, the reporter walked into a certain army brigade for an interview, just in time for a commendation meeting held by the brigade. Amid warm applause, the commended officers and men wore ribbons and red flowers on their chests, and walked up to the podium with their heads held high.

Sergeant Peng Wen of a battalion of the brigade recently performed outstandingly in a competition organized by the superiors and won the third-class merit for combat readiness training. The moment he stepped onto the podium, he could not hide his excitement. Peng Wen told reporters that he and other award-winning officers and men were somewhat surprised to be commended so quickly.

Last year, Peng Wen represented the company in the competition organized by the superiors and won the championship with his strong strength. The company cadres said that they would apply for commendation and reward for him at the end of the year. Since then, because the company has undertaken many major tasks in succession, and the positions of key cadres have been adjusted, no one mentioned this matter when evaluating merits and awards at the end of the year, and it was later left unresolved.

Peng Wen's experience is not uncommon among officers and men. The brigade leader told reporters that in the past, commendations and awards were mainly conducted at the end of the year. Some officers and men who achieved outstanding results in major tasks in peacetime often had to wait until the end of the year to have the opportunity to step onto the podium, and some even missed the commendations and awards because of the passage of time.

The newly revised “Discipline Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army” has added new regulations to clarify the timing of commendations and awards: “Peacetime rewards are usually implemented in conjunction with half-year or year-end work summaries, and can also be implemented in a timely manner according to the completion of work tasks.” This means that whether in peacetime, wartime, or non-war military operations, when officers and men have achieved outstanding results, the unit can wait for half a year or year-end work summaries to conduct commendations and awards, or it can be flexibly implemented in the process of the task in combination with actual conditions, effectively solving the problem of weakened incentives caused by “slow half a beat” in commendations and awards. With the help of the new regulations, Peng Wen also dispelled the negative idea of ”not competing in peacetime and sprinting at the end of the year”, fought bravely in daily competitions and assessments, and finally stepped onto the podium as he wished.

“Following closely the commendation and reward will not only help enhance the officers and men' sense of honor and gain, but also effectively stimulate the enthusiasm and motivation to be the first to strive for excellence and strengthen their military skills.” The leader of the political work department of the brigade introduced that they took the opportunity of learning and implementing the newly revised common regulations to break the convention of commending and rewarding at

the annual work summary, soldiers' replacement and retirement, etc., and implemented “rewards for merit and rewards at the time”, explored the establishment of a “full-process dynamic assessment, immediate commendation and incentive” mechanism, encouraged grassroots units to regularly combine administrative regular meetings and situation analysis meetings according to the outline, and study commendation and reward matters according to procedures, and take the officers and men' performance in daily combat readiness training, competitions and assessments, and major tasks as important bases for commendation and reward, to ensure that commendation and reward resonate with training and preparation.

On this basis, they also use the strong army network, camp light boxes, publicity windows and other platforms to vigorously publicize the advanced deeds of officers and men, widely organize mass selection activities such as “strong army pioneer” and “excellent martial arts model”, and create a strong atmosphere of “competition in peacetime and reward at the time”.

During the interview, the reporter saw in front of the publicity window of a battalion of the brigade that Sergeant Li Yang won the championship in the armed five-kilometer cross-country assessment organized by the battalion last month and was commended. At the brigade military sports meeting held this month, he broke the record of the 3,000-meter run and was commended again. Like him, there are 4 officers and men who were commended twice in the same quarter. Talking about the honors, they all said: meritorious service is rewarded, and the reward is at the time, which makes them more motivated to be the first and the best.

Inspired by the honors and achievements, the brigade's camp is full of hot scenes of learning and catching up: on the training ground, the research team focuses on the key and difficult subjects; in the study room, officers and men spontaneously learn professional theories... With the improvement of the commendation and reward mechanism, “striving in peacetime and creating in peacetime” has become a trend in the brigade.

Highlights

Inspire the honor of every officer and soldier

■ He Hongjiao

Admiring honor is admiring victory. A military strategist once said: “Honor is one of the noblest emotions of human beings, and it is the vitality that gives the army its soul in war.”

Honor is the second life of a soldier, reflecting the mark of loyalty, the praise of dedication, and the orientation of value. The three armies are generous and generous in the blood of the battlefield. Facts have proved that the blood of advocating honor flows in the veins of soldiers, and they will fight tenaciously for loyalty to their duties; the seeds of pursuing honor are sown in the hearts of officers and men, and they will fight and contribute to fulfilling their missions.

In the new era and new journey, how to inspire the honor of every officer and soldier? Rely on education and guidance, and also on spiritual motivation; rely on mission guidance, and also rely on regulations and norms.

“Adhere to the leadership of the Party, strictly follow political standards”, “Adhere to the service center, focus on preparing for war”, “Adhere to rewards based on performance, and establish the correct orientation”... The newly revised “Discipline Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army” has set up a chapter on “Meritorious Honors and Commendations” while strictly enforcing the “Ten Disciplines”. This regulation follows the overall design of the military meritorious honors and commendations system, distinguishes between wartime, peacetime and the execution of major non-war military operations, further clarifies project settings, standard conditions, approval authority, organization and implementation, additional treatment, etc., adheres to high merits and heavy rewards, and generous treatment for combat merits. Its clear direction is to highlight the value of military merits, demonstrate respect and courtesy, and let the honor of soldiers shine in the new era.

Inspire the heart of honor and forge ahead on the road to strengthening the army. We should carefully study the various provisions of the new regulations on honorary commendations, integrate them into combat readiness education, exercises, field training, major tasks, summary and evaluation, and do a good job in propaganda, interpretation and ideological mobilization, guide and encourage the officers and men to prepare for war wholeheartedly, plan war carefully, and concentrate on training war, and gather a great force to promote the cause of strengthening the army.

Drawing: Tang Jianping

Personal experience

This third-class merit medal came really fast

■ Zhao Weiyong, a technician of a certain unit of the Western Theater Air Force

Not long ago, I was approved by my superiors to be awarded the third-class individual merit for my outstanding work performance.

I have made meritorious service before half of the year has passed, which makes me deeply feel the incentive effect of timely implementation of commendation and reward. The reward for meritorious service is like a “timely rain”, nourishing the hearts of every comrade who has been commended and rewarded, and effectively stimulating everyone's fiery passion for doing things and starting businesses.

The newly revised “Discipline Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army” clearly states: “Peacetime rewards are usually implemented in conjunction with the half-year or year-end work summary, and can also be implemented in a timely manner according to the completion of work tasks.” This new regulation means that even if the daily work training performance is outstanding,

as long as the reward conditions are met, there is a chance to receive commendation and rewards, without having to wait until the end of the year to "settle the accounts."

After the implementation of the new regulations, the unit issued corresponding quantitative evaluation rules. Whether it is a breakthrough in peacetime training results or effective handling of emergencies, corresponding quantitative bonus points can be obtained.

Not long ago, as a coach, I led hundreds of new drivers to the plateau, the Gobi Desert, and the desert to hone their professional skills in dangerous environments. Once, when a trainee was driving uphill and turning, a local vehicle suddenly drove towards him, and he was a little panicked. At the critical moment, I grabbed the steering wheel and parked the car steadily on the flat ground beside the road. Because of the timely and proper handling of the dangerous situation, I avoided possible major accidents. I was praised by my superiors and received corresponding quantitative bonus points. In my daily work, I have participated in troubleshooting, special situation handling and other tasks many times, and I have also received corresponding quantitative bonus points.

Not long ago, the unit organized phased commendations and rewards according to the relevant provisions of the new regulations. When the company recommended and reported the list of meritorious personnel, according to the quantitative evaluation rules, my quantitative points ranked high. According to the standard conditions for commendation and rewards in the "Implementation Measures for Military Merit and Honor Commendation", I was unanimously approved in the recommendation of candidates. At the branch committee meeting held by the company's party branch, I was recommended as a meritorious candidate.

This "steaming" award not only ignited a fire in my heart, but also allowed my comrades around me to find the right direction for struggle. I deeply realized that as long as I am based on my post, I will be recognized and rewarded by the organization. Looking forward to the next step of work, I will transform the honors I have received into a driving force for moving forward and strive to achieve greater results.

(Compiled by Tan Zhixuan and Hu Yonghua, a special correspondent of the People's Liberation Army Daily)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391056.html

陆军某旅帮建基层："云端恳谈会"聚焦"三张清单"

来源：解放军报 作者：刘鎔宇 童祖静 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-06-13

陆军某旅帮建基层重视找准帮困解难方向——

"云端恳谈会"聚焦"三张清单"

■刘鎔宇 解放军报特约记者 童祖静

“针对部分新装备技术人才紧缺问题，我们积极探索订单式人才培养新路……”日前，陆军某旅依托视频会议系统组织一场“云端恳谈会”，一些官兵关心关注的问题在集思广益中拿出了解决方案. 这是该旅以“云端恳谈会”为抓手，提升帮建基层质效的一个缩影.

“我们狠抓问题清单、解难清单、责任清单’三张清单’落实工作，切实解决官兵的急难愁盼和制约基层建设的瓶颈问题. ”该旅领导介绍，他们结合前期机关蹲连住班、一线调研和各单位上报情况，梳理形成问题清单，为解难帮困找准方向. 翻看这份问题清单，记者发现，内容不仅涵盖战备训练、装备保障、日常管理等工作，还涉及官兵权益保障等事关切身利益的“细枝末节”，为机关下一步开展工作明晰了目标.

该旅根据前期梳理出的问题清单，区分个性问题、共性问题和难点问题，分层分类制订解难清单，确保对症施策、精准解难. 他们坚持“个性问题具体解决、共性问题集中会诊、难点问题聚力攻关”原则，针对个性问题，由机关给出指导建议，营连立足自身出台措施办法；针对共性问题，由机关统筹协调相关部门，制订具体计划，逐个单位帮带解决；针对难点问题，由机关牵头协调上级联动办公，采取定期研商、集中攻关等方式，确保得到有效解决.

记者在恳谈会现场看到，多名机关科室负责人轮流登台，围绕问题清单中的具体问题，为官兵代表答疑解惑. 针对气象水文、测绘导航等专业教材教范和骨干人才少、组训难等问题，旅作训科负责人现场答复，将协调集团军统筹资源，采取“自训、统训、代训、融训”的方式，对相关专业人员进行系统培训，编订并下发教材教范；协调生产厂家技术人员和院校专家，来队开展技术指导，多措并举抓好专业人才培养.

“只有让问题见底清零，才能进一步提振官兵干事创业精神状态. ”该旅领导介绍，他们按照机关科室权责，区分旅、营、连分级制订责任清单，将整改任务分解落实到人，明确解决措施和完成时限，形成“查摆—整改—提升”闭合回路，健全上下衔接、横向协调、便于落实的责任体系，以钉钉子精神抓好整改举措落地落实.

“一些受损的装备器材，立足自身维修困难，能否报上级后集中维修或申领换新？”记者走进该旅装备维修科看到，责任清单张贴在办公室醒目位置. 针对官兵提出的装备器材维修、更换等问题，科室人员第一时间与各营连沟通，梳理出基层立足自身难以解决的问题，及时协调厂家进行返厂维修，并在责任清单上清晰标注各流程环节的责任人、联系电话和完成时限. 同时，他们将部分使用频繁、损耗较大的装备器材列入年度申领计划，指定具体负责人，按规定及时上报申领.

办实事暖兵心，解难题添动力. “‘三张清单’成为机关为基层解难帮困的’金钥匙’，截至目前，清单上大部分问题得到妥善解决，未及时解决的问题也标注了解决进度和完成时限. ”该旅领导介绍，他们将在跟踪问效中持续优化解难方案，进一步提升服务基层质效，激发官兵干事创业热情动力.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Helps Build the Grassroots: “Cloud Talks” Focus on “Three Lists”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Rongyu Tong Zujing Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-06-13

A certain army brigade helps build the grassroots and pays attention to finding the right direction to help solve problems——

“Cloud Talks” focus on “three lists”

■Liu Rongyu PLA Daily special reporter Tong Zujing

“In response to the shortage of technical talents for some new equipment, we actively explore new ways of order-based talent training...” Recently, a certain army brigade organized a “cloud talk” based on the video conferencing system, and some officers and men came up with solutions to their concerns through brainstorming. This is a microcosm of the brigade using the “cloud talk” as a starting point to improve the quality and efficiency of helping build the grassroots.

“We are working hard to implement the ‘three lists’ of problem list, problem solving list and responsibility list, and effectively solve the urgent problems of officers and men and the bottleneck problems that restrict grassroots construction.” The brigade leader introduced that they combined the previous work of the headquarters squatting in the company, front-line research and the reports of various units to sort out the problem list and find the right direction for solving problems. Looking through this list of problems, the reporter found that the content not only covers combat readiness training, equipment support, daily management and other work, but also involves the “details” of the interests of officers and men, such as the protection of their rights and interests, which clarifies the goals for the agency to conduct its work in the next step.

Based on the problem list sorted out in the early stage, the brigade distinguishes individual problems, common problems and difficult problems, and formulates a problem-solving list in layers and categories to ensure that the right measures are taken and the problems are solved accurately. They adhere to the principle of “specific solutions to individual problems, centralized consultation on common problems, and focused efforts to tackle difficult problems”. For individual problems, the organs give guidance and suggestions, and the battalions and companies introduce measures based on their own; for common problems, the organs coordinate relevant departments, formulate specific plans, and help solve them one by one; for difficult problems, the organs take the lead in coordinating the joint office of the superiors, and take regular discussions and centralized research to ensure that they are effectively solved.

At the forum, the reporter saw that many heads of organs and departments took turns to go on stage to answer questions and solve doubts for officers and men around specific issues in the problem list. In response to the problems of insufficient textbooks and key personnel in meteorology, hydrology, surveying and navigation, and difficulty in organizing training, the head of the brigade’s training department replied on the spot that they would coordinate the group army to coordinate

resources, adopt the method of "self-training, unified training, department training, and integrated training", conduct systematic training for relevant professionals, compile and issue textbooks and teaching standards; coordinate technical personnel from manufacturers and experts from colleges and universities to come to the team to conduct technical guidance, and take multiple measures to cultivate professional talents.

"Only by getting to the bottom of the problems and clearing them up can we further boost the soldiers' entrepreneurial spirit." The brigade leaders introduced that they, in accordance with the responsibilities of the organs and departments, distinguished the brigades, battalions, and companies to formulate responsibility lists, decomposed the rectification tasks to people, clarified the solution measures and completion time limits, formed a closed loop of "investigation-rectification-improvement", improved the responsibility system of upper and lower connection, horizontal coordination, and easy implementation, and implemented the rectification measures with the spirit of nailing nails.

"Some damaged equipment and equipment are difficult to repair on their own. Can they be reported to the superiors for centralized repair or replacement?" The reporter walked into the equipment maintenance department of the brigade and saw that the responsibility list was posted in a conspicuous position in the office. In response to the problems raised by the officers and men, such as equipment maintenance and replacement, the department staff communicated with the battalions and companies at the first time, sorted out the problems that were difficult to solve at the grassroots level, and promptly coordinated the manufacturers to return to the factory for repair, and clearly marked the responsible persons, contact numbers and completion time limits of each process link on the responsibility list. At the same time, they included some equipment and equipment that were frequently used and had large losses in the annual application plan, designated specific persons in charge, and reported and applied for them in a timely manner according to regulations.

Doing practical things warms the hearts of soldiers and solving problems adds motivation. "The 'three lists' have become the 'golden key' for the agency to help the grassroots solve problems. So far, most of the problems on the list have been properly resolved, and the problems that have not been solved in time have also been marked with the progress of resolution and completion deadline." The brigade leader introduced that they will continue to optimize problem-solving solutions in the follow-up and performance evaluation, further improve the quality and efficiency of service to the grassroots, and stimulate the enthusiasm and motivation of officers and men to work and start businesses.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391052.html

陆军基层部队提升合成训练质效见闻|步兵班班长指挥合成战斗

来源：解放军报 作者：曾庆旺 崔益铜 宋子洵 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-13

步兵班班长指挥合成战斗

——陆军基层部队提升合成训练质效见闻①

■曾庆旺 崔益铜 解放军报记者 宋子洵

编者按 去年 10 月，全军合成训练现场会召开，强调要探索合成训练新模式，蹚出部队作战能力生成新路径. 部队官兵闻令而动，在练兵一线逐步推行单元集成训、战术协同训、对抗检验训的合成训练基本模式，为走开以合成支撑联合的新时代体系练兵之路探索有效方法、积累实践经验、打下坚实基础. 请看记者发回的报道.



徐雪江（右二）指挥班组展开进攻行动. 曾阳程摄

“各小组注意，按预定计划行动，在规定时间内攻占高地. ”日前，在陆军某旅训练场上，一级上士徐雪江带领突击分队驾驶无人破障车前出开辟通路、操作无人机引导火力对“敌”目标实施定点摧毁、利用烟雾隐蔽迅速占领高地.

他们一气呵成的行动，让记者眼前一亮. 记者发现，这支突击分队的组成大有门道：9 名成员来自 4 个不同连队，分为无人装备、火力、支援 3 个小组，配备了狙击枪、步枪、无人机、迫击炮等武器. 更令人惊讶的是，这支配合默契的突击分队是几天前临时抽组的.

“这是我们探索开展’单元集成训’的阶段性成果. ”该旅领导介绍，全军合成训练现场会召开后，各级加速推进新时代合成训练体系构建，相继出台了一系列协作机制、组训规范. 旅党委乘势而上，决定从最小作战单元开始，抓好合成班组训练.

回想这段经历，徐雪江感慨颇深：作为一名步兵班班长，学会组织指挥合成战斗，他付出了艰苦的努力，也收获了不少“痛的领悟”.

徐雪江所在营是“一等功营”，承担全旅合成班组训练试点任务，旅领导点名让他担任合成班班长.

入伍多年，历经多次重大任务磨炼，徐雪江积累了丰富的组训经验和带兵心得，自认为可以胜任. 然而，当看到全营岗位编配表时，他顿时感到底气不足.

徐雪江发现，合成班组的人员编成，虽以装甲步兵为基础，但要根据不同的模拟作战任务临时抽组. 这意味着，整个合成班组，只有班长一人是固定不变的.

该营营长告诉记者，为了打造“按需组合、即插即用”的小型战斗模块，营党委研究决定在“临时抽组”上做文章，这就要求徐雪江必须掌握所有装备、熟悉所有岗位.

此后月余，徐雪江白天奔走在各个连队，向各专业行家里手请教；晚上加班加点，梳理总结组训经验，努力把全营人员、装备等情况了然于胸.

这还远远不够. 一次对抗训练，徐雪江接到任务，侦察目标据点周边“敌情”，为主攻分队提供掩护和情报支撑. 他按照以往经验组织火力偷袭，没承想反而暴露位置，使主攻分队陷入险境.

训练结束，徐雪江痛定思痛，分析失误原因. “对各要素使用规则掌握不清楚、抽组力量不科学、武器装备与任务需求不匹配……出现这些问题的根源，还是战术思维仍然停留在班组层面，没有从战场全局思考问题. ”徐雪江说，这就导致班组在本应隐蔽观察的时候贸然开火，“好心办了错事”.

随后一段时间，徐雪江继续苦练内功：钻研中外经典战例，向专家请教战术战法，与各连指挥员讨论人员编组……经过不懈努力，合成班组训练逐步走上正轨，形成了数十个典型场景的作战要素编配方案.

研究、实践、调整、再实践……经过一遍遍检验，徐雪江对合成班组指挥控制愈发熟练，各要素协同配合更加默契，整个班组的战斗力已非普通战斗班组可比.

不久后，该旅配属空军、联勤保障力量参加对抗训练. 训练中，主攻部队遭遇“敌”强火力压制，由于地形受限，红方无法投入大规模的装甲兵力. 情况紧急，上级命令徐雪江迅速指挥合成班组迂回突入，打击蓝方指挥机构.

一个合成班组，以往只是在旅营编成内行动，现在却成为整个红方部队的“刀尖”. 面对突如其来的“任务升级”，徐雪江大脑飞速运转，深入分析敌情和战场环境.

经过周密筹划，他以猛士突击车为载具，抽组囊括狙击、侦察、无人装备在内的多个作战模块，申请旅属新质作战力量远程支援，从装甲装备无法通过的地带隐蔽突破防线，迂回到蓝方防御纵深. 随后，侦察组利用先进仪器确定了蓝方前沿指挥所位置，无人装备组操作多架穿越机实施突袭，成功扭转战局.

对于这样的结果，该旅领导在欣喜之余并不满足：“现代战场瞬息万变，合成训练任重道远. 只有通过一次次贴近实战的淬炼，不断提升指挥员指挥控制能力和各作战要素协同配合水平，才能拥有更大胜算. ”记者了解到，下一步，该旅将在上级机关指导下，进一步探索跨军兵种编组训练、作战单元跨域协同，打造更灵活适用的战斗模块.

徐雪江对未来充满信心，他告诉记者，此次训练结束后，合成班组立即展开某新型作战样式的研究探索：“以后肯定还会遇到更多挑战，我有信心带领战友把各项任务完成好. ”

短 评

从最小作战单元抓起

■卢 岗

“单元集成训”是合成训练的基本模式之一. 如果说开展“单元集成训”的目的是聚合力量要素，实现“攥指成拳”，那么各单元无疑就是一根根手指. 手指有力，拳头才能过硬. 因此，像陆军某旅这样从班组这一最小作战单元抓起，不失为提升合成训练质效的有效方法.

遂行不同作战任务，需要不同的“拳头”. 合成班组的优势在于，打破原有建制，区分典型场景，进行灵活编组，有针对性地开展专攻精练，打造出“即插即用”的作战模块. 这就要求，一人一车一岗都要牢固树立合成思维、自带体系接口，能够根据作战需要，进行“排列组合”.

当然，单元集成重在“集成”，一个作战单元即使再小，也要同时做好内部协同和上下融合. 只有练强班组这一级，由班至连、由连至营、由营至旅乃至跨军兵种的逐级合成才会成为可能. 在此过程中，类似步兵班班长徐雪江遇到的问题会不断出现，唯有创新思路举措、脚踏实地攻关，一个个解决遇到的难题，才能真正跨过走向联战联训的沟坎.

Google Translation

Insights on Improving the Quality and Effectiveness of Combined Arms Training in the Army’s Grassroots Units | Infantry Squad Leader Commanding Combined arms Combat

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zeng Qingwang, Cui Yitong, Song Zixun Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-13

Infantry squad leader commanding combined arms combat

——Insights on improving the quality and effectiveness of combined arms training in the army’s grassroots units①

■ Zeng Qingwang, Cui Yitong, PLA Daily reporter Song Zixun

Editor’s note Last October, a field meeting on combined arms training was held for the entire army, emphasizing the need to explore new models of combined arms training and to blaze new paths for generating combat capabilities for the troops. The officers and men of the troops acted upon hearing the order and gradually implemented the basic model of combined arms training of unit integration training, tactical coordination training, and confrontation test training on the front line of training, exploring effective methods, accumulating practical experience, and laying a solid foundation for embarking on the road of system training in the new era of combined arms support for joint forces. Please see the report sent back by the reporter.

Xu Xuejiang (second from right) commanded the team to launch an offensive operation. Photo by Zeng Yangcheng

“Attention, all teams, follow the predetermined plan and capture the high ground within the specified time.” A few days ago, at the training ground of a certain army brigade, Sergeant Xu Xuejiang led the assault team to drive an unmanned obstacle-clearing vehicle to open up a path, operate a drone to guide firepower to conduct targeted destruction of “enemy” targets, and use smoke to conceal and quickly occupy the high ground.

Their smooth actions made the reporter’s eyes light up. The reporter found that the composition of this assault team is very well-organized: 9 members come from 4 different companies, divided into 3 groups of unmanned equipment, firepower, and support, equipped with sniper rifles, rifles, drones, mortars and other weapons. What’s more surprising is that this well-coordinated assault team was temporarily drawn a few days ago.

“This is the phased result of our exploration and implementation of ‘unit integrated training’.” The brigade leader introduced that after the on-site meeting of the whole army’s combined arms training was held, all levels accelerated the construction of the new era combined arms training system, and successively issued a series of cooperation mechanisms and training norms. The brigade party committee took advantage of the situation and decided to start with the smallest combat unit and do a good job in combined arms team training.

Recalling this experience, Xu Xuejiang was deeply moved: as an infantry squad leader, he learned to organize and command combined arms combat, and he made arduous efforts and gained a lot of “painful understanding”.

Xu Xuejiang’s battalion is a “first-class merit battalion” and undertakes the pilot task of combined arms squad training for the entire brigade. The brigade leaders named him as the squad leader of the combined arms squad.

After many years of military service and many major tasks, Xu Xuejiang has accumulated rich experience in training and leading troops, and he thinks he can do it. However, when he saw the job allocation table for the entire battalion, he suddenly felt insecure.

Xu Xuejiang found that although the personnel composition of the combined arms squad is based on armored infantry, it must be temporarily drawn according to different simulated combat tasks. This means that in the entire combined arms squad, only the squad leader is fixed.

The battalion commander told reporters that in order to create a small combat module that is “combined on demand and plug-and-play”, the battalion party committee decided to make a fuss about “temporary drawing”, which requires Xu Xuejiang to master all equipment and be familiar with all positions.

For more than a month, Xu Xuejiang ran around various companies during the day, asking experts from various professions for advice; he worked overtime at night to sort out and summarize the

training experience, and tried to understand the situation of the entire battalion's personnel and equipment.

This is far from enough. During a confrontation training, Xu Xuejiang received a task to scout the "enemy situation" around the target stronghold and provide cover and intelligence support for the main attack team. He organized a fire attack based on previous experience, but he did not expect to expose his position and put the main attack team in danger.

After the training, Xu Xuejiang learned from his mistakes and analyzed the reasons for the mistakes. "The rules for the use of various elements are not clear, the force is not scientific, and the weapons and equipment do not match the mission requirements... The root cause of these problems is that the tactical thinking still remains at the team level, and the problem is not considered from the overall battlefield." Xu Xuejiang said that this led to the team rashly opening fire when they should have been observing in secret, "good intentions did the wrong thing."

For a period of time afterwards, Xu Xuejiang continued to work hard on his internal skills: studying classic Chinese and foreign battle examples, asking experts for advice on tactics and strategies, and discussing personnel organization with commanders of various companies... After unremitting efforts, the training of combined arms squads gradually got on the right track, and a combat element allocation plan for dozens of typical scenarios was formed.

Research, practice, adjustment, and practice again... After repeated tests, Xu Xuejiang became more and more proficient in the command and control of combined arms squads, and the coordination of various elements became more tacit, and the combat effectiveness of the entire squad was no longer comparable to that of ordinary combat squads.

Soon after, the brigade was assigned to the Air Force and joint logistics support forces to participate in confrontation training. During the training, the main attack force encountered strong fire suppression from the "enemy". Due to the limited terrain, the Red Army could not deploy large-scale armored forces. The situation was urgent, and the superiors ordered Xu Xuejiang to quickly command the combined arms squad to break in and attack the Blue Army's command organization.

A combined arms squad, which used to only act within the brigade and battalion organization, has now become the "tip of the knife" of the entire Red Army. Faced with the sudden "mission upgrade", Xu Xuejiang's brain worked rapidly, and he deeply analyzed the enemy situation and battlefield environment.

After careful planning, he used the Mengshi assault vehicle as a vehicle, assembled multiple combat modules including sniping, reconnaissance, and unmanned equipment, applied for remote support from the brigade's new combat force, secretly broke through the defense line from the area where armored equipment could not pass, and detoured to the depth of the blue side's defense. Subsequently, the reconnaissance team used advanced instruments to determine the location of the blue side's forward command post, and the unmanned equipment team operated multiple cross-country aircraft to conduct a surprise attack, successfully turning the tide of the battle.

For such a result, the brigade leaders were happy but not satisfied: “The modern battlefield is changing rapidly, and combined arms training has a long way to go. Only through repeated tempering close to actual combat, and constantly improving the commander’s command and control capabilities and the coordination and cooperation level of various combat elements, can we have a greater chance of winning.” The reporter learned that in the next step, the brigade will further explore cross-service group training and cross-domain coordination of combat units under the guidance of the superior authorities to create more flexible and applicable combat modules.

Xu Xuejiang is full of confidence in the future. He told reporters that after the training, the combined arms team immediately started to explore a new combat style: “There will definitely be more challenges in the future. I am confident that I can lead my comrades to complete all tasks well.”

Short comment

Starting from the smallest combat unit

■Lu Gang

“Unit integrated training” is one of the basic modes of combined arms training. If the purpose of “unit integrated training” is to aggregate the elements of power and achieve “clenching fingers into a fist”, then each unit is undoubtedly a finger. Only when the fingers are strong can the fist be strong. Therefore, starting from the smallest combat unit, the team, like a certain brigade of the army, is an effective way to improve the quality and effectiveness of combined arms training.

Different “fists” are needed to conduct different combat tasks. The advantage of the combined arms team is that it breaks the original system, distinguishes typical scenarios, conducts flexible grouping, carries out specialized training in a targeted manner, and creates a “plug-and-play” combat module. This requires that one person, one car, and one post must firmly establish combined arms thinking, have their own system interface, and be able to “permutate and combine” according to combat needs.

Of course, the key to unit integration is “integration”. Even if a combat unit is small, it must also do a good job of internal coordination and top-down integration. Only by strengthening the squad level, the step-by-step integration from squad to company, from company to battalion, from battalion to brigade and even across military services will become possible. In this process, problems similar to those encountered by infantry squad leader Xu Xuejiang will continue to arise. Only by innovating ideas and measures, working hard on practical problems, and solving the problems one by one can we truly cross the ditch towards joint combat and joint training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391049.html

第 81 集团军某旅注重用好红色资源深化教育实践活动

来源：解放军报 作者：汤 伟 于晓涛 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-13

第 81 集团军某旅注重用好红色资源深化教育实践活动——

赓续血脉铸忠诚 向战砺兵勇争先

■汤 伟 于晓涛

“队长，敌人第几次进攻了”“第 18 次”……日前，第 81 集团军某旅组织了一堂“赓续红色血脉”情景课，通过再现“长城中队”先辈当年的战斗场景，引导官兵在感悟英雄壮举中坚定强军信念、投身强军实践.

“在庆祝新中国成立 70 周年阅兵式上，’长城中队’战旗光荣通过天安门，接受了党和人民检阅. 作为英雄传人，我们要赓续红色血脉、苦练打赢本领，用绝对忠诚和过硬素质捍卫战旗荣光！”情景课后，官兵纷纷表示.

“旅队前身部队在党的领导下转战南北，立下赫赫战功，涌现出’长城中队’等英模群体.”该旅领导介绍，在聚焦“铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动中，他们注重发挥红色资源的育人功能，引导官兵在聆听英雄故事、感悟先辈精神中永葆忠诚本色、矢志奋斗强军.

为把这些红色资源利用好，该旅通过打造“赓续红色血脉”情景课、组织“战旗故事”巡回宣讲、开展“重走英雄路、祭奠英烈魂”活动、举办“做英雄传人”群众性练兵比武等方式，激励官兵传承先辈精神、强化使命担当.

“1948 年攻打锦州时，董来扶驾驶坦克冲向敌阵. 战斗中，坦克多次’负伤’，董来扶和战友们边打边修，最终将敌军火力点一一打掉. 战后，第四野战军将这辆坦克命名为’功臣号’……”在“功臣号”广场，某连指导员结合这辆功勋战车模型，给官兵动情讲述先辈当年的英雄事迹，大家听后深受触动.

“我们要发扬先辈面对困难不退缩、面对强敌勇冲锋的精神，练精手中装备，练强战斗本领，为功勋战车续写荣光.”讨论交流中，00 后战士熊俊伟语气坚定.

赓续血脉铸忠诚，向战砺兵勇争先. 采访中，笔者了解到，该旅坚持把深化教育实践活动和练兵备战相结合，围绕跨域协同模式创新、联合作战能力突破等重难点课题，广泛开展“强敌对手怎么破、战场制胜靠什么”主题交流会，强化官兵忧患意识和战斗精神，引导他们结合任务实际，聚力破解制约战斗力提升的矛盾问题，切实将教育“准星”瞄准备战打仗“靶心”.

该旅某营组织“夜训强化周”，增加多课目融合训练内容，锤炼官兵暗夜条件下作战能力；某连科技革新小组自主研发某型设备，实现对空中微小型无人机自动检测预警；通信技师陈胜飞领衔攻关，打通新老装备通联障碍……随着深化教育实践活动不断深入，该旅官兵

奋斗强军、矢志打赢的信念更加坚定，以更加高昂的士气投身训练，解决了一批制约练兵备战的难点问题，圆满完成各项任务.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 81st Group Army Pays Attention to Making Good Use of Red Resources to Deepen Educational Practice Activities

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tang Wei Yu Xiaotao Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-13

A brigade of the 81st Group Army pays attention to making good use of red resources to deepen educational practice activities——

Continuing the bloodline and casting loyalty, fighting bravely and striving for the first place

■ Tang Wei Yu Xiaotao

“Captain, how many times has the enemy attacked?” “The 18th time”... Recently, a brigade of the 81st Group Army organized a “Continuing the Red Bloodline” scenario class, which reproduced the battle scenes of the predecessors of the “Great Wall Squadron” in those days, and guided the officers and men to strengthen their belief in strengthening the army and devote themselves to the practice of strengthening the army in the perception of heroic deeds.

“At the military parade celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of New China, the battle flag of the ‘Great Wall Squadron’ passed through Tiananmen Square with honor and was reviewed by the Party and the People. As the descendants of heroes, we must continue the red bloodline, work hard to win the battle, and defend the glory of the battle flag with absolute loyalty and excellent qualities!” After the situational class, officers and men said one after another.

“Under the leadership of the Party, the predecessor of the brigade fought in the north and south, made great military achievements, and emerged as a group of heroes and models such as the ‘Great Wall Squadron’.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the focus on “forging political loyalty and fighting a good battle” to deepen the educational practice activities, they paid attention to the educational function of red resources, and guided officers and men to keep their loyalty and strive to strengthen the army while listening to the heroic stories and feeling the spirit of their predecessors.

In order to make good use of these red resources, the brigade has encouraged officers and men to inherit the spirit of their ancestors and strengthen their mission by creating a “Continuing the Red Bloodline” scenario class, organizing a “Battle Flag Story” tour, conducting the “Revisiting the Heroic Road and Paying Homage to the Heroic Souls” activity, and holding a “Becoming a Hero’s Successor” mass training competition.

“During the attack on Jinzhou in 1948, Dong Lai Fu drove a tank towards the enemy. During the battle, the tank was “wounded” many times. Dong Lai Fu and his comrades fought and repaired it, and finally destroyed the enemy’s firepower points one by one. After the war, the Fourth Field

Army named this tank “Gongchen”...” In the “Gongchen” square, a company instructor combined this meritorious tank model to tell the officers and men about the heroic deeds of their ancestors in those days, and everyone was deeply touched after listening.

“We must carry forward the spirit of our ancestors who did not retreat in the face of difficulties and bravely charged in the face of strong enemies, practice the equipment in our hands, strengthen our combat skills, and continue to write glory for the meritorious tanks.” During the discussion, the post-00 soldier Xiong Junwei spoke firmly.

Continuing the bloodline to cast loyalty, and forging soldiers to be brave in the battle. During the interview, the author learned that the brigade insisted on combining the deepening of educational practice activities with training and preparation for war, focusing on key and difficult topics such as cross-domain collaborative model innovation and joint combat capability breakthroughs, and widely conducted thematic exchanges on “How to break strong enemies and opponents, what to rely on to win on the battlefield”, strengthening the officers and men’ sense of crisis and fighting spirit, guiding them to combine the actual tasks, focus on solving the contradictions that restrict the improvement of combat effectiveness, and effectively aim the education “sight” at the “bull’s eye” of preparing for war.

A battalion of the brigade organized a “night training intensive week” to increase the integration of multiple subjects in training content to hone the officers and men’ combat capabilities under dark night conditions; a company’s technology innovation group independently developed a type of equipment to achieve automatic detection and early warning of micro-UAVs in the air; communications technician Chen Shengfei led the research and development to break through the communication barriers between new and old equipment... With the deepening of the education and practice activities, the officers and men of the brigade have become more determined to strive for a strong army and win the battle. They have devoted themselves to training with higher morale, solved a number of difficult problems that restricted training and preparation, and successfully completed various tasks.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391296.html

侦察尖兵暗夜奇袭 陆军某旅组织多课目侦察训练

来源：解放军报 作者：毛英椿 李健 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-06-14

陆军某旅组织多课目侦察训练——

侦察尖兵暗夜奇袭

■毛英椿 解放军报特约通讯员 李健

“出发！”日前，陆军某旅组织一场跨昼夜多课目侦察训练. 接到指令，侦察分队快速机动，奔赴任务地域.

行进途中，一条河流挡住了去路. 分队指挥员田岸立即命令队员操纵无人机实施空中侦察. 根据无人机回传信息，分队官兵架设绳索，采取牵引横越的方式顺利抵达对岸，悄然潜入密林.

该旅领导介绍，此次训练，他们设置隐蔽行军、牵引横越、战斗射击、目标侦察等课目，通过多课目连贯作业锤炼侦察分队连续作战能力.

头天夜里刚下过雨，崎岖泥泞的山路湿滑难行. 没走多远，特情突至：“前方出现不明气体！”田岸果断下达处置命令，分队官兵快速穿戴防护装具，以战斗队形有序通过“染毒”地带. 还没来得及喘口气，不远处发现“敌”观察哨. 官兵借助地形地貌掩护，采取小群多路战术，迂回渗透至“敌”后方，成功端掉“敌”观察哨.

“敌”机侦察、道路“被毁”……一路前行，一路特情，分队官兵密切配合、见招拆招.

“侦察分队多课目训练，不仅是对单兵素质的锤炼，更是对团队协作能力的检验. ”该旅侦察科沈参谋介绍，此次训练，他们注重培塑官兵的团队精神和协作意识，提升侦察分队整体作战能力.

夜幕降临，侦察分队前方出现小股“敌人”. “绕道而行会延误不少时间，使用武器则有可能暴露行踪. ”经过综合研判，田岸决定实施捕俘行动. 随着一声令下，数名队员借助夜色隐蔽接“敌”，成功将其抓捕.

继续前行，分队官兵终于抵达任务地域，侦察队员利用多型设备展开全方位侦察，很快将目标数据回传至指挥所. 随着指令下达，“敌”阵地顷刻间被炮火覆盖. 硝烟散去，队员们迅速前出，歼灭“敌”残余力量.

“此次训练多个课目连贯实施、多种特情临机导调，不仅锤炼了队员们连续作战能力和顽强战斗作风，也为下一步改进训练找准了方向. ”谈及战斗体会，田岸深有感触地说.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organizes Multi-Subject Reconnaissance Training Raid in the Dark Night

Source: PLA Daily Author: Mao Yingchun Li Jian Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-06-14

A certain army brigade organizes multi-subject reconnaissance training——

Scouting pioneers raid in the dark night

■ Mao Yingchun PLA Daily special correspondent Li Jian

“Let’s go!” A few days ago, a certain army brigade organized a multi-subject reconnaissance training across the day and night. After receiving the order, the reconnaissance team quickly moved to the mission area.

On the way, a river blocked the way. The team commander Tian An immediately ordered the team members to operate the drone for aerial reconnaissance. According to the information sent back by the drone, the team officers and men set up ropes and took the traction crossing method to successfully reach the other side and quietly sneak into the dense forest.

The brigade leaders introduced that in this training, they set up subjects such as concealed marching, traction crossing, combat shooting, and target reconnaissance, and tempered the continuous combat capability of the reconnaissance team through multi-subject continuous operations.

It had just rained the night before, and the rugged and muddy mountain road was slippery and difficult to walk. Not long after walking, a special situation suddenly came: “Unknown gas appeared ahead!” Tian An decisively issued a disposal order, and the officers and men of the detachment quickly put on protective equipment and passed through the “contaminated” area in an orderly manner in a combat formation. Before they had time to catch their breath, they found an “enemy” observation post not far away. With the help of the terrain and topography, the officers and men adopted a small group multi-route tactic to infiltrate the “enemy” rear in a roundabout way and successfully eliminated the “enemy” observation post.

“Enemy” aircraft reconnaissance, road “destroyed”... All the way forward, special situations all the way, the officers and men of the detachment cooperated closely and responded to each move.

“The multi-subject training of the reconnaissance detachment is not only a tempering of the quality of individual soldiers, but also a test of the team's cooperation ability.” Shen, a staff officer of the brigade's reconnaissance department, introduced that in this training, they focused on cultivating the team spirit and cooperation awareness of officers and men, and improving the overall combat capability of the reconnaissance detachment.

As night fell, a small group of “enemies” appeared in front of the reconnaissance detachment. “Taking a detour will delay a lot of time, and using weapons may expose the whereabouts. “After comprehensive analysis, Tian An decided to implement a prisoner capture operation. With an order, several team members took advantage of the night to approach the “enemy” and successfully captured him.

Continuing forward, the detachment finally arrived at the mission area. The reconnaissance team used various equipment to conduct all-round reconnaissance and quickly sent the target data back to the command post. As the order was issued, the “enemy” position was instantly covered by artillery fire. After the smoke cleared, the team members quickly moved forward to annihilate the remaining “enemy” forces.

“This training has implemented multiple subjects in a coherent manner and conducted a variety of special situations on the spot. It not only tempered the team members' continuous combat capabilities and tenacious combat style, but also found the right direction for the next step of improving training.” Speaking of combat experience, Tian An said with deep emotion.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391295.html

大家讲、众人评 第 76 集团军某旅鼓励官兵走上教育讲台

来源：解放军报 作者：马頔 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-06-14

第 76 集团军某旅鼓励官兵走上教育讲台——

故事大家讲 效果众人评

■马頔

“面对敌人的绞刑架，李大钊面不改色、慷慨陈词：我们深信，共产主义在世界、在中国，必然要得到光荣的胜利！”

日前，第 76 集团军某旅聚焦“铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动，组织一堂教育课，大学生士兵、中士黄士刚动情讲述革命先驱李大钊坚守信仰、敢于牺牲的感人故事，令台下官兵深受触动.

一次实战化演训任务中，黄士刚负责收放天线，要在高寒缺氧的任务地域负重往返. 执行任务过程中，他感到胸口像压了一块大石头，腿也像灌了铅一样迈不开步，但他咬牙坚持、奋力冲锋，最终圆满完成任务. “我们面临的这一点困难，与革命先辈的牺牲奉献相比，算不了什么. ”面对台下官兵，黄士刚坚定地说.

“这堂教育课，授课人均为基层战士. ”该旅领导介绍，此前，某连围绕“防间保密”主题组织教育微课，鼓励官兵自行设计教案，自主备课、授课、评课，鲜活的内容、朴实的语言受到官兵普遍欢迎.

该连探索的这一做法，引起该旅领导重视. 经过深入研究，他们决定建立“大家讲、众人评”教育授课机制，鼓励官兵积极参与教育、主动接受教育，并明确教育目标、选题方向、组织形式和考核标准，确保群众性教育取得扎扎实实的成效.

实践中，他们结合年度主题教育、部队任务实际、官兵思想动态，每季度下发“选题清单”供官兵参考，并鼓励大家通过制作短视频、多媒体课件等方式，增强教育授课的生动性、实效性. 他们还依托强军网开展“教案大家评”等活动，不断提升教育参与度和吸引力.

“肖思远烈士牺牲时，与我们年龄相仿. 我也要像他那样，担起属于我们的职责使命. ”大学生士兵赵硕根据机关下发的“选题清单”，选择了“戍边英雄”这一主题. 授课中，她结合此前的驻训经历，与战友们分享自己的感悟体会.

高原驻训，昼夜温差大，气候环境恶劣，但赵硕始终高标准严格要求自己：一个课目大纲规定用时 5 分钟以内为满分，她将成绩提升至 3 分钟以内；练习掩体构筑，她主动申请与男兵一起练，一口气连挖 4 个掩体；3000 米跑，她第一次参加便取得第二名的好成绩，第

二次更是一举夺冠……“英雄从未远去，我们都是英雄传人！”站在讲台上，赵硕的铿锵誓言，道出了大家的共同心声.

故事大家讲，效果众人评. 该旅领导介绍，战士担任授课人，会经历“学习—消化—表达”的过程，既能让自身先受教育，又能更好地与官兵产生共鸣，增强教育的感染力和实效性.

据介绍，该旅还定期组织“示范教学集训”，邀请优秀政治教员为教育骨干传授授课技巧，让群众性教育课堂真正做到接地气、冒热气、聚人气.

Google Translation

Everyone Tells and Everyone Comments. A Brigade of 76th Group Army Encourages Officers and Men to Take the Education Platform

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ma Di Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-06-14

A brigade of the 76th Group Army encourages officers and men to take the education platform——

Everyone tells the story and everyone comments on the effect

■Ma Di

“Facing the enemy's gallows, Li Dazhao remained calm and spoke generously: We firmly believe that communism will inevitably win a glorious victory in the world and in China!”

A few days ago, a brigade of the 76th Group Army focused on “forging political loyalty and fighting a tough battle” to deepen the education and practice activities and organized an education class. College student soldier and sergeant Huang Shigang emotionally told the touching story of revolutionary pioneer Li Dazhao's adherence to faith and courage to sacrifice, which deeply touched the officers and men below the stage.

In a practical training mission, Huang Shigang was responsible for retracting and releasing the antenna, and had to carry heavy loads back and forth in the high-altitude and oxygen-deficient mission area. During the mission, he felt like a big stone was pressing on his chest, and his legs were like lead and he couldn't take a step, but he gritted his teeth and persisted, charged forward, and finally completed the mission successfully. “The little difficulty we face is nothing compared to the sacrifices and dedication of our revolutionary predecessors.” Facing the officers and men below the stage, Huang Shigang said firmly.

“The lecturers of this education class are all grassroots soldiers.” The brigade leader introduced that before, a certain company organized an education micro-class around the theme of “anti-espionage and confidentiality”, encouraging officers and men to design lesson plans, prepare lessons, teach lessons, and evaluate lessons independently. The fresh content and plain language were generally welcomed by officers and men.

This practice explored by the company attracted the attention of the brigade leaders. After in-depth research, they decided to establish an education and teaching mechanism of “everyone speaks and everyone evaluates”, encourage officers and men to actively participate in education and take the initiative to accept education, and clarify the education goals, topic selection direction, organizational form and assessment standards to ensure that mass education achieves solid results.

In practice, they combine the annual theme education, the actual tasks of the troops, and the ideological dynamics of officers and men, and issue a “list of topics” for reference every quarter, and encourage everyone to make short videos, multimedia courseware and other methods to enhance the vividness and effectiveness of education and teaching. They also rely on the strong army network to conduct activities such as “teaching plan evaluation” to continuously improve the participation and attractiveness of education.

“When the martyr Xiao Siyuan died, he was about the same age as us. I want to take on our responsibilities and missions like him.” College student soldier Zhao Shuo chose the theme of “Border Guarding Heroes” based on the “list of topics” issued by the agency. During the lecture, she combined her previous training experience to share her feelings and experiences with her comrades.

Training on the plateau, with a large temperature difference between day and night and a harsh climate, Zhao Shuo always held herself to high standards and strict requirements: the outline of a course stipulated that the full score should be within 5 minutes, but she improved her score to within 3 minutes; when practicing bunker construction, she took the initiative to apply to practice with male soldiers and dug 4 bunkers in one breath; in the 3,000-meter race, she won the second place in her first participation, and won the championship in the second time... “Heroes have never gone away, we are all descendants of heroes!” Standing on the podium, Zhao Shuo's sonorous oath expressed the common voice of everyone.

Stories are told by everyone, and the effect is evaluated by everyone. The leaders of the brigade introduced that when soldiers serve as lecturers, they will go through the process of “learning-digesting-expressing”, which can not only educate themselves first, but also resonate better with officers and men, and enhance the appeal and effectiveness of education.

According to reports, the brigade also regularly organizes “demonstration teaching training” and invites outstanding political instructors to teach teaching skills to education backbones, so that mass education classrooms can truly be down-to-earth, hot, and popular.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/xbzq/16386480.html

西部战区陆军某旅工兵连：三维建模助力物资装载训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张志强 李强 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-16

西部战区陆军某旅工兵连——

三维建模助力物资装载训练

■张志强 李强

“3D 建模技术可以模拟装载过程，直观展示物资摆放位置、动态变化、空间利用率，提升物资运投保障效能. ”前不久，西部战区陆军某旅工兵连组织物资装载训练，官兵根据优化后的装载方案各司其职，效率明显提升.

该连干部马金良介绍，一线保障实践中，物资装载效率直接影响战斗力. 以往他们凭借经验进行物资装载训练，在分类、查询过程中存在精细化可视化程度不足等问题.

“注意前重后轻，左右平衡……”那次接到紧急装载任务后，马金良迅速按照计划进行分工，但实际情况与预想的大不一样——装载过程严格落实要求，车辆划分也与之前一致，但物资却没办法全部装载，最终只能卸车重装.

任务结束复盘时，马金良进行了剖析反思和自我批评，组织大家根据“物资定位不准确”“空间利用不合理”等训练中暴露出的问题，针对性研究整改措施. 上等兵易径舟提出，可以建立可视化模型，输入信息参数对物资排列组合，找到空间利用最大化的方案. 经过研究论证，大家一致感到这一想法可操作性强，值得一试. 连队官兵共同努力，很快完成了数据采集，易径舟制作完成了三维模型，并投入应用.

“磨刀不误砍柴工. 进行 3D 建模看似花费了一定精力，但长远来看能够减少返工频次，节省大量时间成本和人力资源. ”建模技术对工作的助力，让大家打开思路，学习研究以技术手段、创新思路破解训练难题的热情更加高涨.

在后续一次远程机动任务中，该连官兵通过软件系统模拟完成车辆伪装、编队分组、特情处置等行动，为任务完成赋能增效，相关做法在全旅推广. 此外，他们还把 3D 建模技术运用到爆破器材背具革新、连队库房整治规划等工作中，均取得较好效果.

Google Translation

Engineering Company of a Brigade of the Western Theater Army: 3D Modeling Assists Material Loading Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Zhiqiang Li Qiang Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-16

Engineer Company of a Brigade of the Western Theater Army——

3D Modeling Assists Material Loading Training

■ Zhang Zhiqiang Li Qiang

“3D modeling technology can simulate the loading process, intuitively display the placement, dynamic changes, and space utilization of materials, and improve the efficiency of material transportation and support.” Not long ago, the engineering company of a brigade of the Western

Theater Army organized material loading training. The officers and men performed their duties according to the optimized loading plan, and the efficiency was significantly improved.

Ma Jinliang, a cadre of the company, introduced that in the front-line support practice, the efficiency of material loading directly affects the combat effectiveness. In the past, they relied on experience to conduct material loading training, and there were problems such as insufficient refinement and visualization in the classification and query process.

"Pay attention to the front being heavy and the back being light, and the left and right being balanced..." After receiving the emergency loading task, Ma Jinliang quickly divided the work according to the plan, but the actual situation was quite different from what he expected - the loading process strictly implemented the requirements, and the vehicle division was also consistent with the previous one, but the materials could not be fully loaded, and finally had to be unloaded and reloaded.

When reviewing the task at the end, Ma Jinliang analyzed, reflected and criticized himself, and organized everyone to study the rectification measures in a targeted manner based on the problems exposed in the training, such as "inaccurate material positioning" and "irrational space utilization". Corporal Yi Jingzhou proposed that a visual model could be established, and information parameters could be input to arrange and combine materials to find a solution that maximizes space utilization. After research and demonstration, everyone unanimously felt that this idea was highly operational and worth a try. The company's officers and men worked together to quickly complete the data collection, and Yi Jingzhou completed the three-dimensional model and put it into use.

"Sharpening the knife does not delay the chopping of wood. 3D modeling may seem to take a certain amount of effort, but in the long run it can reduce the frequency of rework and save a lot of time and human resources." The help of modeling technology in work has opened up everyone's minds, and the enthusiasm for learning and studying to solve training problems with technical means and innovative ideas has increased.

In a subsequent long-distance mobile mission, the company's officers and men completed vehicle camouflage, formation grouping, special situation handling and other actions through software system simulation, empowering and increasing the efficiency of mission completion, and related practices have been promoted throughout the brigade. In addition, they also applied 3D modeling technology to the innovation of blasting equipment backpacks and the planning of company warehouse renovation, all of which achieved good results.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391468.html

兵器室引入“智慧大脑”,陆军某旅利用科技手段提升保障能力

来源：解放军报 作者：周江涵 覃星凤 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-16

陆军某旅利用科技手段提升保障能力——

营连兵器室引入“智慧大脑”

■周江涵 覃星凤

“周鹏，手枪已出库”“苏长全，自动步枪已出库”……

近日，陆军某旅组织一场应急拉动训练. 兵器室内，官兵持枪贴近扫描仪，人员姓名、枪械类型、出库时间等信息立即在智能终端上显示出来.

“科技赋能推动基层战备工作提质增效. ”该旅领导介绍，他们将智能装备管理系统引入基层营连兵器室，显著提升了装备管理精度和人装出动速度. 该系统通过为武器装备嵌入电子芯片，利用高频扫描技术实现“一装一码”精准识别，并将装备型号、保养记录、出入库信息等数据实时上传至智能管理平台，使装备管理实现动态精准监控.

“以往遇到战备拉动、应急处突等紧急情况，要么先请领枪支后补登记，存在管理漏洞；要么一边请领一边登记，容易延误时机. ”该旅领导介绍，智能装备管理系统相当于为兵器室装上了“智慧大脑”，不仅能大幅缩短请领装备所需时间，提升部队快速反应能力，还能够实时生成电子台账，确保武器装备管控更加规范有序.

笔者在该旅机关值班室看到，装备管理科助理员张聪轻点鼠标，各营连兵器室武器在库率、保养合格率、日常制度落实等情况一目了然. 张聪介绍，这套智能装备管理系统，可实现需求智能感知、资源动态调配、效能精准评估，具有“数据共享、态势可视”的特点.

该旅领导介绍，除智能装备管理系统外，他们还利用科技手段，积极推进“智能修理车间”等创新项目建设，将科技赋能延伸至训练战备领域，为加快提升部队战斗力提供坚实技术支撑.

Google Translation

The Weapons Room Introduces a “Smart Brain”, and a Certain Army Brigade Uses Technology to Improve Its Support Capabilities

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhou Jianghan Qin Xingfeng Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-16

A certain army brigade uses technology to improve its support capabilities——

The battalion and company weapons room introduces a “smart brain”

■ Zhou Jianghan Qin Xingfeng

“Zhou Peng, the pistol has been released from the warehouse” “Su Changquan, the automatic rifle has been released from the warehouse”...

Recently, a certain army brigade organized an emergency pull-up training. In the weapons room, officers and men hold their guns close to the scanner, and the personnel's name, gun type, release time and other information are immediately displayed on the smart terminal.

“Technology empowerment promotes the improvement of quality and efficiency of grassroots combat readiness work.” The brigade leader introduced that they introduced the intelligent equipment management system into the grassroots battalion and company weapons room, which significantly improved the accuracy of equipment management and the speed of personnel and equipment dispatch. The system embeds electronic chips into weapons and equipment, uses high-frequency scanning technology to achieve accurate identification of “one equipment, one code", and uploads data such as equipment models, maintenance records, and in-and-out warehouse information to the intelligent management platform in real time, so that equipment management can achieve dynamic and accurate monitoring.

“In the past, when encountering emergency situations such as combat readiness mobilization and emergency response, either you apply for guns first and then register them, which has management loopholes; or you apply for guns while registering, which is easy to delay the opportunity.” The brigade leader introduced that the intelligent equipment management system is equivalent to installing a “smart brain” for the weapons room, which can not only greatly shorten the time required to apply for equipment and improve the rapid response ability of the troops, but also generate electronic ledgers in real time to ensure that weapons and equipment management are more standardized and orderly.

The author saw in the duty room of the brigade that Zhang Cong, an assistant of the equipment management department, clicked the mouse, and the weapons inventory rate, maintenance qualification rate, and daily system implementation of the weapons room of each battalion and company were clear at a glance. Zhang Cong introduced that this intelligent equipment management system can realize intelligent perception of demand, dynamic allocation of resources, and accurate evaluation of efficiency, and has the characteristics of “data sharing and situation visualization”.

The brigade leaders introduced that in addition to the intelligent equipment management system, they also used scientific and technological means to actively promote the construction of innovative projects such as “smart repair workshops”, extending the empowerment of science and technology to the fields of training and combat readiness, and providing solid technical support for accelerating the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391472.html

第 79 集团军某旅运用科技手段提升射击训练质效

来源：解放军报 作者：杨至武 刘宝瑞 王立军 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-16

第 79 集团军某旅运用科技手段提升射击训练质效——

智能靶场服务练兵备战

■杨至武　解放军报记者　刘宝瑞　特约记者　王立军



茅文宽 绘

“8环，偏右上”“9环，偏左”……

夏日上午，第79集团军某旅射击场，一场轻武器实弹射击考核正在紧张进行. 官兵每击发一次，位于身旁的靶位显控终端就会自动播报，为下一次射击校准提供参考.

考核结束，某连刘连长从射击阵位拿到全连的成绩分析表，看着走势向上的曲线图，脸上露出了满意的笑容.

记者查看该旅多个营连的轻武器实弹射击考核成绩，发现和该连一样取得显著进步的连队还有不少. “自从旅里建成了智能靶场，我们组织开展实弹射击训练更加科学高效了. ”刘连长说.

据他介绍，以往组织一次实弹射击，需要投入大量人力物力，不仅过程繁琐冗长，还需不断调整校正弹着点，子弹打了不少，训练效果却时好时坏.

为解决这一问题，该旅决定向科技练兵要战斗力，专门引进集自动控制、数据分析、模拟训练等功能于一体的智能靶场，并结合任务实际和武器装备特点进行了改造.

智能靶场到底有多智能？走进控制室这个“靶场大脑”，记者大开眼界. 据操作员介绍，每一次实弹射击前，他只需根据训练计划要求，输入靶标种类、隐显时间、移动速度等参数，就能很快完成靶场布设；射击过程中，靶位显控终端实时显示弹着点，播报射击成绩和偏差；射击结束后，系统自动生成射击态势图，帮助官兵全面掌握个人训练情况，从而有针对性地进行调整改进.

一次考核，上等兵张衡连续打了几轮，成绩均未及格. 现场指挥员见状，当即让连里的优秀射手徐洲对他进行辅导. 然而，经过现场观察，徐洲也没发现问题究竟出在哪里.

智能靶场建成后，轮到该连组织训练，负责帮带张衡的徐洲脑子里突然闪过一个念头：“有没有可能在击发时，张衡的手指动作出现了不易察觉的变形？”

徐洲立即依托靶场的模拟训练系统，分析张衡射击全过程. 经过反复测试分析，结果确实如他所料，张衡扣动扳机瞬间，总是习惯性地向右发力，导致枪身轻微抖动.

“如果没有科技助力，仅凭肉眼很难发现这个细节. ”徐洲“对症下药”，在接下来的训练中，他一边通过增加负重，强化张衡据枪的稳定性，一边运用模拟训练系统，逐步纠正张衡的痼癖动作. 经过一个多月的苦练，张衡改掉了老毛病，射击成绩有了明显起色.

和张衡一样，在该旅，越来越多官兵成了智能靶场的直接受益者. 有数据显示，该旅各建制连轻武器实弹射击考核优良率较以往提升了 20%.

“智能靶场不仅能提高单兵射击训练质效，还可以构设较为逼真的战场环境. ”该旅作训科一名参谋介绍，在此之前，大家参加射击训练更多的是追求精度，打的是固定靶，比较容易出成绩，久而久之，一些官兵养成了“靶场思维”. 而今，他们在靶场上垒土堆、挖壕沟、设障碍，灵活设置各类靶标，动态调整射击距离，嵌入多种战术背景，不断锤炼官兵应用射击本领.

于是，智能靶场出现了这样一幕：“前方发现一名‘敌人’，立即利用有利地形予以歼灭！”随着考核员一声令下，某连中士梁金龙持枪迅速卧倒，紧接着低姿匍匐寻找隐蔽物. 他趁“敌”不备，一个侧滚翻跃进一处壕沟，果断出枪瞄准……记者目睹整个过程，心中暗暗赞许. “现在的射击训练，紧张感拉满，实战味更浓. ”击毙“敌人”后，梁金龙走下靶场，一脸兴奋.

科技赋能，训练如虎添翼. 该旅作训科科长介绍，下一步，他们将进一步完善靶场配套设施建设，将更多智能化、模拟化、网络化手段融入其中，构建多种战术运用典型场景，推动轻武器射击训练更好对接未来战场.

Google Translation

A 79th Group Army Brigade Uses Technology to Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Shooting Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Zhiwu Liu Baorui Wang Lijun Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-16

A brigade of the 79th Group Army uses technology to improve the quality and effectiveness of shooting training——

Smart shooting range serves training and preparation

■ Yang Zhiwu, PLA Daily reporter Liu Baorui, special correspondent Wang Lijun

Drawing by Mao Wenkuan

“8 rings, slightly to the upper right” “9 rings, slightly to the left”...

On a summer morning, at the shooting range of a brigade of the 79th Group Army, a light weapons live-fire shooting assessment was in full swing. Every time the officers and men fired, the target display and control terminal next to them would automatically broadcast, providing a reference for the next shooting calibration.

At the end of the assessment, Captain Liu of a certain company took the performance analysis table of the entire company from the shooting position, and looked at the upward curve chart with a satisfied smile on his face.

The reporter checked the results of the light weapons live-fire shooting assessment of multiple battalions and companies of the brigade, and found that there were many companies that had made significant progress like this company. “Since the brigade built the intelligent shooting range, we have organized live-fire shooting training more scientifically and efficiently.” Captain Liu said.

According to him, in the past, organizing a live-fire shooting required a lot of manpower and material resources. Not only was the process cumbersome and lengthy, but it also required constant adjustment and correction of the impact point. A lot of bullets were fired, but the training effect was sometimes good and sometimes bad.

To solve this problem, the brigade decided to demand combat effectiveness from scientific and technological training, and specially introduced an intelligent shooting range that integrates automatic control, data analysis, simulation training and other functions, and transformed it in combination with the actual tasks and the characteristics of weapons and equipment.

How smart is the intelligent shooting range? Walking into the control room, the “shooting range brain”, the reporter was amazed. According to the operator, before each live-fire shooting, he only needs to input parameters such as target type, hidden and visible time, and moving speed according to the requirements of the training plan, and the shooting range layout can be completed quickly; during the shooting process, the target position display and control terminal displays the impact point in real time, broadcasts the shooting results and deviations; after the shooting, the system automatically generates a shooting situation map to help officers and men fully grasp their personal training situation, so as to make targeted adjustments and improvements.

In an assessment, Corporal Zhang Heng fired several rounds in a row, but his scores were all unsatisfactory. Seeing this, the on-site commander immediately asked Xu Zhou, an excellent shooter in the company, to coach him. However, after on-site observation, Xu Zhou did not find out where the problem was.

After the intelligent shooting range was built, it was the company's turn to organize training. Xu Zhou, who was responsible for helping Zhang Heng, suddenly had a thought in his mind: “Is it possible that Zhang Heng's finger movements were not noticeably deformed when firing?”

Xu Zhou immediately relied on the shooting range's simulation training system to analyze Zhang Heng's entire shooting process. After repeated tests and analyses, the results were indeed as he

expected. Zhang Heng always habitually exerted force to the right when he pulled the trigger, causing the gun to shake slightly.

“Without the help of technology, it would be difficult to detect this detail with the naked eye.” Xu Zhou “prescribed the right medicine”. In the following training, he strengthened Zhang Heng's stability by increasing the weight, and gradually corrected Zhang Heng's habitual movements by using the simulation training system. After more than a month of hard training, Zhang Heng got rid of his old problems and his shooting results improved significantly.

Like Zhang Heng, more and more officers and men in the brigade have become direct beneficiaries of the smart shooting range. Data show that the pass rate of light weapons live-fire shooting assessment of each company of the brigade has increased by 20% compared with the past.

“Smart shooting range can not only improve the quality and efficiency of individual shooting training, but also create a more realistic battlefield environment.” A staff officer of the brigade's training department introduced that before this, everyone participated in shooting training more for the pursuit of accuracy, shooting fixed targets, which was easier to achieve results. Over time, some officers and men developed a “shooting range mentality”. Now, they build earth piles, dig trenches, set up obstacles on the shooting range, flexibly set various targets, dynamically adjust the shooting distance, embed a variety of tactical backgrounds, and constantly hone the officers and men' application shooting skills.

So, the smart shooting range appeared like this: “An 'enemy' was found in front, and it was immediately annihilated by using favorable terrain!” With the order of the assessor, Sergeant Liang Jinlong of a certain company quickly lay down with a gun, and then crawled in a low posture to find a cover. He took advantage of the enemy's unpreparedness, rolled sideways into a trench, and decisively aimed his gun... The reporter witnessed the whole process and secretly praised it. “Now the shooting training is full of tension and more practical.” After killing the “enemy”, Liang Jinlong walked down the shooting range with an excited look on his face.

Technology empowers training, and training is even more powerful. The head of the brigade's training department introduced that in the next step, they will further improve the construction of supporting facilities at the shooting range, integrate more intelligent, simulated, and networked means into it, build a variety of typical scenarios for tactical use, and promote light weapons shooting training to better connect with future battlefields.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391666.html

探访“飞夺泸定桥红二连”：铁的纪律锻造“铁一般的队伍”

来源：解放军报 作者：张科进 付语 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-06-17

新闻样本

跟着“红二连”官兵一起夜训

■解放军报记者 张科进 付语

夏夜，第 82 集团军某旅“飞夺泸定桥红二连”官兵悄无声息地到达指定地域，潜伏下来. 很快，四周的虫鸣再次响起，仿佛从来没有人来过. 如果不是事先知晓此行的计划，记者完全不会察觉到这片区域潜伏了一队精兵.

记者的采访，便是从这次夜训任务开始的. 一连几个小时，官兵们仿佛消失在这片区域. 当记者也像官兵们那样趴在草丛中时，发现每一秒都是“煎熬”——不知名的虫子，不时爬上脸颊叮咬，夜风中的草叶摩挲着皮肤，难以名状的痒意袭上心头……

训练间隙，官兵们告诉记者，为了锤炼过硬的打仗本领，这样的潜伏训练很寻常. 几位老兵讲起了 3 年前在异国他乡的那次潜伏——

2022 年，南苏丹，联合国维和部队营地发生一次严重盗窃事件. 及时抓捕窃贼、找回被窃物资的任务，落在了执行维和任务的“飞夺泸定桥红二连”官兵肩上.

连队干部路鹏飞回忆，当时，维和部队营地的当地守卫力量薄弱，治安环境也十分紧张. 如何完成任务？连队仔细分析案情、认真进行调研、周密拟制计划，决定采取潜伏蹲守的方式“守株待兔”.

每天晚上，任务小组官兵潜伏在窃贼必经之处的草丛中. 时值盛夏，南苏丹地区天气炎热、蚊虫肆虐，虽然采取了各种防护措施，但每天都有官兵出现皮肤疾病症状.

一天又一天过去，窃贼仿佛消失了一般，不见踪影.

潜伏在茂密的草丛中纹丝不动，官兵们夜夜都要承受更甚于记者亲身体验的“煎熬”. 即便如此，大家始终坚守战位、恪尽职守，不达目的绝不罢休. 最终，以为部队已经放松警惕的窃贼，前来二度作案. 官兵当场抓获窃贼，并顺利找回被窃物资. 任务完成后，联合国驻南苏丹特派团对中国军人的过硬作风和一流执行力给予高度赞扬.

在南苏丹维和的日日夜夜，连队官兵零适应快速转换、多任务同时展开、近距离面对风险，以高度的纪律性完成警戒执勤、武装巡逻等联合国授权任务，充分展现了中国军队威武之师、文明之师、和平之师的良好形象.

“令行禁止，雷打不动，是我们连的光荣传统，也是我们战胜敌人、完成任务的底气. ”官兵们的话发自肺腑，让记者不禁想起了这个连队的先辈们——90 多年前，站在井冈山西南的荆竹山雷打石旁，听毛泽东同志宣布纪律的那群衣衫褴褛的红军战士.

记者调查

探访“第一军规”试点连队“飞夺泸定桥红二连”——

铁的纪律锻造“铁一般的队伍”

■卢家辉 解放军报记者 张科进 付语



第 82 集团军某旅“飞夺泸定桥红二连”官兵在训练中. 王佳浩 摄

走进第 82 集团军某旅“飞夺泸定桥红二连”荣誉室，记者被一张放置在显眼位置的老照片吸引. 照片上红军战士的包袱布字迹已经模糊，一旁的说明上写着“六项注意”.

“这是‘红二连’的‘传家宝’. ”该连连长告诉记者，1927 年秋，毛泽东同志站在井冈山西南的荆竹山雷打石上宣布三条纪律，后来又在桂东县沙田村颁布《三大纪律、六项注意》，立下我军的“第一军规”. 当时，受命试点的“红二连”官兵，把这些规定写在包袱布上，反复默写、背诵，作为行动指南.

自此，严守纪律便融入连队的基因和血脉，成为克敌制胜的“传家宝”. 突破湘江、强渡乌江、四渡赤水、飞夺泸定桥、奇袭腊子口、激战平型关、会战辽西、解放海南……一路走来，连队历经大小战斗 876 次，靠铁的纪律取得赫赫战功.

在强军兴军的新征途上，“红二连”官兵擎起先辈的旗帜，不忘初心、牢记使命，用铁的纪律锻造“铁一般的队伍”，圆满完成多项重大任务，连队先后被评为“基层建设标兵连”“军事训练先进单位”等，荣立集体二等功，连队党支部被评为“先进基层党组织”.

面对改革调整，一声令下便出发——

平时把铁的纪律刻进心底，关键时刻才能毫不迟疑

“新时代严守纪律的故事中，哪一个大家印象最深？”记者的这个问题，引起“红二连”官兵热烈讨论.

很快，大家便达成共识：2017 年的千里移防. 说起那段经历，不少人都能讲出几个感人故事.

“移防的命令来得突然，执行起来不容易. ”干部路鹏飞回忆，驻地变了、任务变了，好不容易形成的能力需要重新聚合，向“新战场”冲锋面临全新挑战与考验；部分装备和岗位有了调整和更新，有些干了十几年的老兵必须从零开始，艰难转型；有的官兵家属刚刚随军安置工作，还有的官兵子女好不容易进入优质学校……

疾风知劲草. 当移防的这一天到来时，“红二连”没有一名官兵向组织讲条件、提要求，全部自觉拥护改革、服从改革、投身改革，组织一声令下，打起背包就出发，坚决彻底地完成了移防任务，通过了这场特殊的大考.

没有人讨价还价，没有人叫苦抱怨，并不是官兵们没有困难. 说起妻子的付出与支持，连队干部贾昊一脸歉意. 此前，妻子是一名教师. 为了支持贾昊工作，她辞去工作随丈夫到新驻地生活，如今在一家商场里打工.

“部队有明确的纪律规定，不能说没有困难才遵守，遇到困难就打折扣，你说是不？”贾昊坦言，“第一军规”的首条就是“行动听指挥”. 作为“第一军规”试点单位的传人，更不能破坏一代代“红二连”官兵传承下来的规矩.

铁的纪律，让“红二连”官兵“受命之日则忘其家、临阵之时则忘其亲、击鼓之时则忘其身”. 在该连荣誉室里，听着“22勇士飞夺泸定桥”的战斗故事，我们仿佛回到那个战火纷飞的年代.

长征途中，“红二连”奉命抢占泸定桥，保障红军主力渡河，此时河上只剩下13根铁索. 接到这个九死一生的任务，连队 22 名突击队员心无杂念、视死如归，把铁的纪律转化成完成任务的强大执行力和战斗力，“飞夺泸定桥红二连”由此得名.

平时把铁的纪律刻进心底，关键时刻才能毫不迟疑. 新时代新征程，“红二连”官兵以“第一军规”试点连队的荣誉教育和激励官兵，系统学习条令条例和各项规章制度，在实战化训练、抢险救灾等任务和日常管理中增强官兵的遵规守纪意识，把铁的纪律挺在前面.

那年冬天，辽东大地突然下了一夜暴雪.

清早起床，看着被皑皑大雪覆盖的山村，休假在家的该连班长李圣洁有些犯愁. 休假结束要归队，今天是他赶火车的日子，大雪打乱了计划.

“儿啊，你打个电话给连队反映一下实际情况吧！”母亲劝李圣洁. 李圣洁却说，有困难先克服，没有必要因为一点困难就坏了连队的规矩！

在父母关切的目光中，李圣洁毫不犹豫地背上背包，踏上了返程的路. 大雪覆盖了山村，也隐藏了道路，李圣洁一路上穿山林、越沟坎，跌跌撞撞地走出了雪野. 当他坐上火车时，才感到身上一阵阵刺痛. 归队时脱下衣服一看，全身多处瘀青.

听“红二连”官兵讲遵规守纪的故事，记者忽然明白，为什么这支连队有底气喊响：“没有完不成的任务、没有克服不了的困难、没有战胜不了的敌人.”

一场演训见证“纪律中有无穷的战斗力”——

没有铁的纪律，就夺取不了战场的新胜利

在“红二连”采访时，官兵屡屡提及改革调整后的第一次演习.

2018 年，连队参加一场跨区演训. 战斗进入白热化，多个连队同时受命执行穿插渗透任务，夺占关键阵地.

对于各参训连队来说，这是一场无声的较量. 大家摩拳擦掌，谁都想第一个将红旗插上山顶. 等到这一阶段演训结束时，“红二连”是唯一成功穿过对手防线并顺利夺占阵地的连队.

总结复盘时，大家才发现“红二连”的不一样——

有的连队急于求成，没有科学规划路线，也没有及时做好疏散和隐蔽，被对手察觉，遭到精确打击；有的连队在战斗中越打越“冲动”，强行通过火力拦阻区，结果损失大半，后续无力再战……只有“红二连”官兵，时而分散成小组悄然渗透、独立作战，时而全连聚拢突击，收放自如.

“每一步都收放自如、严丝合缝的背后，是不容置疑的铁纪严规. ”结合一个个具体行动进行分析，介绍经验的“红二连”官兵表示，在摸清战场条件和环境基础上，必须靠令行禁止保证部队“聚散合拍、行动一致”，否则很容易“散则收不拢，聚则易暴露”.

凭着铁的纪律，“红二连”这些年一次次在重大演训中圆满完成任务，多次受到上级肯定和表彰.

得知记者在“红二连”采访，旅机关一名参谋主动找过来，要跟记者聊聊.

2021年，驻地附近突发山火，这名参谋随救灾部队前出遂行任务，目睹“红二连”第一个到达灾区、第一个进入火场救火，由衷感叹“纪律中有无穷的战斗力”.

快速反应，源于连队官兵平时认真落实战备规范不打折扣. 这名参谋下基层检查战备工作时发现，“红二连”官兵始终严格按战备规范把各项工作做得严而又严、实而又实，装备物资细化到单装、单车、单兵，任务区域的桥、隧、涵、道数据定期更新.

翻看“红二连”的战备文件，记者不禁为之惊叹. 官兵每天检查单兵行动卡、急救包、携行装具等个人战备物资；连队每周检查方案预案、行动训练、车辆装备、枪械附件等战备事项，确保一有任务便能“自动弹起”，一声令下便可迅疾出动.

几天前，连队组织了一场军情研究，分析现代战争的制胜规律. 官兵们综合开源信息，仔细研究了一场现代空战失利的教训后发现，根源之一是没有严格执行用频纪律，导致雷达信号暴露己方目标，结果被对手猎杀.

一场场实战化演训、一次次军情研究、一堂堂形势战备教育，让“红二连”官兵更加强化一个观念：没有铁的纪律，就夺取不了战场的新胜利.

从“不拿一个红薯”到“不收一筐板栗”——

无论时空如何变迁，铁的纪律都不会褪色半分

那年秋天，中原的板栗熟了.

正在豫南某山区参加演训的“红二连”官兵，集结地域在山间的一片板栗林中. 按照计划，全连官兵各就各位、分工合作，很快在林下展开各种构工作业.

入夜，秋风骤起，吹落一地板栗. 第二天早晨起床，看着满地的板栗，官兵们不禁犯了愁. 不处理，影响行动；处理，担心影响军民关系. 两位连队主官一合计，利用训练间隙组织全连官兵将掉落的板栗收集起来堆放在树下.

几天后，老乡带着筐上山采摘板栗，被眼前的一幕惊呆了. 看着正在收拾行装，准备开拔去“战斗”的官兵，他们说什么也要送一筐板栗给大家. 但官兵遵守纪律要求，坚决不收. 如今，回忆这段经历，不少官兵的脸上仍然泛起微笑.

这一筐板栗，让官兵们想起了 90 多年前的那经典一幕——

1927 年秋，罗霄山脉的红薯到了收获的季节. 一支队伍经过一片红薯地，饥肠辘辘的士兵本能地挖出红薯，狼吞虎咽吃下充饥.

这一幕，老百姓早已司空见惯. 害怕“兵匪”的村民，早早躲进山里.

目睹这一切，这支队伍的指挥员毛泽东同志陷入深思：秋收起义后的队伍，旧的习气还未清除，新的纪律还未建立，必须严明军纪. 第二天一早，队伍即将出发，他站在一块雷打石上高声宣布三条纪律——

一、行动听指挥；二、不拿群众一个红薯；三、打土豪要归公.

这就是“第一军规”的雏形，也是连队记忆里的“第一个纪律故事”.

无论时空如何变迁，铁的纪律都不会褪色半分. 从“不拿老百姓一个红薯”到“不收群众一筐板栗”，成为“红二连”传人遵守群众纪律的时代注脚.

近年来，部队演训活动十分频繁，每年都有半数时间在外奔忙. 连队结合职能任务组织群众纪律辅导授课，利用红色资源融洽军民关系，剖析反面典型搞好案例警示，引导官兵增强守纪如铁的思想自觉.

一次机动训练，上级要求夜间行驶过程中必须闭灯驾驶. 途经一个学校门口时，驾驶员薛程感觉到步战车颠簸了一下. “估计是轧到什么东西了. ”薛程下意识地想，但任务不允许他下车检查.

第二天任务结束，薛程向连队报告后返回“事发地”，发现前一晚不小心将门口的花坛轧坏了一角，便主动找到学校领导提出赔偿.

“几块砖的事，我们改天补一下就是了. ”学校领导检查受损情况后，认为损坏不严重，不打算让官兵们赔偿. 薛程认真地说：“损坏东西一定要赔，这是我们连队一直以来的规定. ”在他的坚持下，赔偿了相应的钱款.

记者了解到，这所学校依据这个故事排演舞台剧，成为学生国防教育的生动教材. 不少孩子在听故事、看节目中，潜移默化地打下了爱国拥军的思想烙印.

夕阳西下，打靶归来的“红二连”官兵列队从记者身边经过，嘹亮的歌声在林间回荡：“革命军人个个要牢记，三大纪律八项注意：第一一切行动听指挥，步调一致才能得胜利……”

锐视点

让铁的纪律成为“自觉的纪律”

■雷剑波

90 多年前，毛泽东同志立下了人民军队的“第一军规”. 作为当年的试点单位，“飞夺泸定桥红二连”官兵始终把这些纪律和规定铭记于心、践行于行，升华为“党指挥枪”的政治自觉，转化为令行禁止的行动自觉. 在一个连队的示范下，铁的纪律从此刻进人民军队的基因.

毛泽东同志曾说，这个军队之所以有力量，是因为所有参加这个军队的人，都具有自觉的纪律. 立下“第一军规”，始终把铁的纪律挺在前面，让人民军队成为区别于一切旧军队的先进力量，成为一支无坚不摧、攻无不克的雄师劲旅——

因为有“自觉的纪律”，人民子弟兵的形象立了起来. 长征途中，红军宁可嚼草根、吃皮带，也不拿群众一粒青稞；解放战争中，上海街头的解放军战士在寒风中露宿街头，也不扰民.

因为有“自觉的纪律”，人民军队创造出一个个战争史上的奇迹. 黄崖洞保卫战中，八路军战士面对日军的疯狂进攻，严格执行作战纪律，没有一人擅自撤离战位；冰天雪地的抗美援朝战场上，志愿军将士即便被冻成冰雕也纹丝不动，以铁的纪律坚决执行阻击任务.

历史和实践反复证明，纪律是人民军队的生命所系、力量所在. 我们必须更加重视和加强纪律建设，把铁的纪律烙印在心底，在听党指挥中铸牢军魂；把铁的纪律化作坚定的行动，在遵规守纪中锤炼作风.

只有让铁的纪律成为“自觉的纪律”，凝聚铁的意志、锤炼铁的作风，确保一切行动听指挥、步调一致向前进，才能锻造出听党指挥、能打胜仗、作风优良的胜利之师.

Google Translation

Visiting the “Red Second Company that Flying to Seize Luding Bridge”: Iron Discipline Forges an “Iron Team”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Kejin Fu Yu Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-06-17

News Sample

Follow the “Red Second Company” officers and men for night training

■PLA Daily reporter Zhang Kejin Fu Yu

On a summer night, the officers and men of the “Red Second Company that Flying to Seize Luding Bridge” of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army arrived at the designated area quietly and lurked. Soon, the chirping of insects around sounded again, as if no one had ever been there. If the reporter had not known the plan of this trip in advance, he would not have noticed that a team of elite soldiers was lurking in this area.

The reporter's interview started with this night training mission. For several hours, the officers and men seemed to disappear in this area. When the reporter also lay in the grass like the officers and men, he found that every second was “torture” - unknown insects climbed up his cheeks and bit him from time to time, the grass leaves in the night wind caressed his skin, and an indescribable itch attacked his heart...

During the training break, the officers and men told reporters that in order to hone their fighting skills, such lurking training is very common. Several veterans talked about the lurking in a foreign country three years ago-

In 2022, a serious theft occurred in the UN peacekeeping force camp in South Sudan. The task of arresting the thieves and recovering the stolen materials fell on the shoulders of the officers and men of the “Red Second Company of Luding Bridge” who were performing the peacekeeping mission.

Lu Pengfei, a company cadre, recalled that at that time, the local guard force of the peacekeeping force camp was weak and the security environment was very tense. How to complete the task? The company carefully analyzed the case, conducted serious research, and made a careful plan, and decided to adopt a lurking and squatting method to “wait for the rabbit”.

Every night, the task force officers and men hid in the grass where the thieves must pass. It was midsummer, the weather in South Sudan was hot and mosquitoes were rampant. Although various protective measures were taken, officers and men showed symptoms of skin diseases every day.

Day after day, the thieves seemed to disappear without a trace.

Lurking in the dense grass without moving, the officers and men had to endure “torture” every night that was even worse than what the reporter experienced personally. Even so, everyone always stood firm in their positions, performed their duties, and never gave up until they achieved their goals. In the end, the thieves, who thought the troops had relaxed their vigilance, came to commit crimes again. The officers and men caught the thieves on the spot and successfully recovered the stolen supplies. After the mission was completed, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan highly praised the Chinese soldiers' excellent style and first-class execution.

During the days and nights of peacekeeping in South Sudan, the company's officers and men adapted to rapid conversion, conducted multiple tasks at the same time, faced risks at close range, and completed UN-authorized tasks such as guard duty and armed patrol with a high degree of discipline, fully demonstrating the good image of the Chinese military as a mighty, civilized, and peaceful army.

“It is the glorious tradition of our company to obey orders and obey them without hesitation. It is also the confidence for us to defeat the enemy and complete the task.” The words of the officers and men came from the heart, which reminded the reporter of the predecessors of this company - more than 90 years ago, standing beside the Jingzhu Mountain Thunder Stone in the southwest of Jinggang Mountain, the ragged Red Army soldiers who listened to Comrade Mao Zedong's announcement of discipline.

Reporter Investigation

Visiting the “First Military Regulation” pilot company “Flying to Luding Bridge Red Second Company” -

Iron discipline forges “iron-like teams”

■ Lu Jiahui, PLA Daily reporter Zhang Kejin Fu Yu

The officers and men of the “Flying to Luding Bridge Red Second Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army are in training. Photo by Wang Jiahao

Walking into the honor room of the “Red Second Company that Flying to Luding Bridge” of a certain brigade of the 82nd Army Group, the reporter was attracted by an old photo placed in a prominent position. The handwriting on the Red Army soldier's bag cloth in the photo has been blurred, and the description next to it reads “Six Points of Attention”.

“This is the 'family heirloom' of the 'Red Second Company'.” The company commander told reporters that in the autumn of 1927, Comrade Mao Zedong stood on the Leidashi of Jingzhu Mountain in the southwest of Jinggang Mountain and announced three disciplines. Later, he promulgated the “Three Disciplines and Six Points of Attention” in Shatian Village, Guidong County, and established the “first military regulations” of our army. At that time, the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” who were ordered to pilot the project wrote these regulations on the bag cloth, repeatedly memorized and recited them as a guide for action.

Since then, strict discipline has been integrated into the company's genes and blood, becoming a “family heirloom” to defeat the enemy. Breaking through the Xiangjiang River, crossing the Wujiang River, crossing the Chishui River four times, seizing the Luding Bridge, attacking Lazikou, fighting at Pingxingguan, fighting in western Liaoning, liberating Hainan... Along the way, the company has experienced 876 battles of all sizes, and has achieved great military exploits with iron discipline.

On the new journey of strengthening the army, the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” held up the banner of their predecessors, did not forget their original aspirations, kept their missions in mind, forged an “iron-like team” with iron discipline, and successfully completed many major tasks. The company has been successively rated as “model company for grassroots construction” and “advanced unit for military training”, and won the second-class collective merit. The company's party branch was rated as “advanced grassroots party organization”.

In the face of reform and adjustment, set off at the command -

Engrave the iron discipline into your heart at ordinary times, so that you can do it without hesitation at critical moments

“Which story of strict discipline in the new era impressed everyone the most?” This question from the reporter aroused heated discussion among the officers and men of the “Red Second Company”.

Soon, everyone reached a consensus: the thousand-mile relocation in 2017. Speaking of that experience, many people can tell a few touching stories.

“The order to relocate came suddenly, and it was not easy to execute.” Cadre Lu Pengfei recalled that the station and the mission had changed, and the ability that had been hard to form needed to be reassembled. The charge to the “new battlefield” faced new challenges and tests; some equipment and positions had been adjusted and updated, and some veterans who had worked for more than ten years had to start from scratch and make a difficult transition; some officers and men' families had just been resettled with the army, and some officers and men' children had finally entered high-quality schools...

The strong wind knows the strong grass. When the day of relocation came, no officer or soldier of the “Red Second Company” made conditions or demands to the organization. All of them consciously supported the reform, obeyed the reform, and devoted themselves to the reform. At the order of the organization, they packed their backpacks and set off, resolutely and thoroughly completed the relocation task, and passed this special test.

No one bargained, no one complained, not that the officers and men had no difficulties. Speaking of his wife's efforts and support, the company cadre Jia Hao looked apologetic. Before that, his wife was a teacher. In order to support Jia Hao's work, she quit her job and moved to the new station with her husband. Now she works in a shopping mall.

“The army has clear disciplines and regulations. We cannot say that we will only abide by them when there are no difficulties, and we will make concessions when we encounter difficulties. Don't you think so?” Jia Hao said frankly that the first rule of the “First Military Regulation” is “Obey the command in action”. As the successor of the pilot unit of the “First Military Regulation”, we must not destroy the rules passed down by the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” from generation to generation.

The iron discipline makes the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” “forget their families when they receive orders, forget their relatives when they are on the battlefield, and forget themselves when they beat the drums”. In the company's honor room, listening to the battle story of “22 warriors flying to seize Luding Bridge”, we seem to have returned to that war-torn era.

During the Long March, the “Red Second Company” was ordered to seize Luding Bridge to ensure that the main force of the Red Army crossed the river. At this time, there were only 13 iron ropes left on the river. After receiving this life-threatening mission, the 22 commandos of the company had no distractions and were ready to die. They transformed the iron discipline into a strong execution and combat power to complete the task, and the “Red Second Company of Flying to Luding Bridge” was named after this.

Usually, the iron discipline is engraved in the heart, so that there will be no hesitation at the critical moment. In the new era and new journey, the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” use the honor of the “First Military Regulations” pilot company to educate and motivate officers and men, systematically study the regulations and various rules and regulations, and enhance the officers and men' awareness of abiding by the rules and disciplines in actual combat training, disaster relief and other tasks and daily management, and put the iron discipline in the forefront.

That winter, a heavy snowstorm suddenly fell overnight in Liaodong.

Getting up early in the morning, looking at the mountain village covered with heavy snow, the squad leader Li Shengjie, who was on vacation at home, was a little worried. He had to return to the team after the vacation. Today was the day he had to catch the train, and the heavy snow disrupted his plan.

“Son, call the company to reflect the actual situation!” Li Shengjie's mother advised. Li Shengjie said that if there are difficulties, they should be overcome first. There is no need to break the company's rules because of a little difficulty!

Under the concerned eyes of his parents, Li Shengjie did not hesitate to put on his backpack and set off on the way back. Heavy snow covered the mountain village and hid the road. Li Shengjie walked through the mountains and forests, crossed the ditches and ridges, and stumbled out of the snowy field. When he got on the train, he felt a burst of tingling on his body. When he took off his clothes when he returned to the team, he saw bruises all over his body.

Listening to the stories of the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” telling about abiding by the rules and disciplines, the reporter suddenly understood why this company had the confidence to shout: “There is no unfinished task, no insurmountable difficulties, and no unbeatable enemies.”

A drill witnessed “infinite combat effectiveness in discipline” -

Without iron discipline, there will be no new victory on the battlefield

During the interview with the “Red Second Company”, the officers and men repeatedly mentioned the first exercise after the reform and adjustment.

In 2018, the company participated in a cross-regional drill. The battle entered a white-hot stage, and multiple companies were ordered to conduct penetration missions at the same time to seize key positions.

For the participating companies, this was a silent contest. Everyone was eager to fight, and everyone wanted to be the first to plant the red flag on the top of the mountain. When this stage of the exercise ended, the “Red Second Company” was the only company that successfully passed through the opponent's defense line and successfully seized the position.

When summarizing the review, everyone found that the “Red Second Company” was different-

Some companies were eager to achieve success, did not scientifically plan the route, and did not evacuate and conceal in time, were discovered by the opponent, and were hit by precise strikes; some companies became more and more “impulsive” in the battle, and forced through the fire blocking area, resulting in a large loss, and were unable to fight again in the future... Only the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” sometimes dispersed into small groups to quietly infiltrate and fight independently, and sometimes the whole company gathered to attack, and they were free to control.

“Behind every step that is flexible and seamless is the unquestionable iron discipline and strict rules.” Combining the analysis of specific actions and introducing the experience, the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” said that on the basis of understanding the battlefield conditions and environment, it is necessary to rely on the prohibition of orders to ensure that the troops “gather and disperse in sync and act in unison”, otherwise it is easy to “disperse and cannot gather, gather and easily exposed”.

With iron discipline, the “Red Second Company” has successfully completed its tasks in major exercises and trainings over the years, and has been recognized and commended by superiors many times.

Upon learning that the reporter was interviewing the “Red Second Company”, a staff officer of the brigade took the initiative to find the reporter and wanted to talk to him.

In 2021, a forest fire broke out near the station. The staff officer went forward with the disaster relief team to conduct the task. He witnessed the “Red Second Company” being the first to arrive in the disaster area and the first to enter the fire scene to put out the fire, and sincerely sighed that “there is infinite combat power in discipline”.

The quick response comes from the company's officers and men' usual conscientious implementation of combat readiness norms without compromise. When the staff officer went to the grassroots to inspect the combat readiness work, he found that the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” always strictly followed the combat readiness specifications to do all the work

strictly and practically, and the equipment and materials were refined to single equipment, single vehicle, and single soldier, and the data of bridges, tunnels, culverts, and roads in the mission area were updated regularly.

Looking through the combat readiness documents of the “Red Second Company”, the reporter could not help but marvel. The officers and men checked individual combat readiness materials such as individual action cards, first aid kits, and carrying equipment every day; the company checked the combat readiness items such as plans and plans, action training, vehicle equipment, and gun accessories every week to ensure that they could “automatically pop up” as soon as there was a mission, and they could be quickly dispatched at the command.

A few days ago, the company organized a military intelligence study to analyze the winning rules of modern warfare. After the officers and men combined the open source information and carefully studied the lessons of a modern air battle failure, they found that one of the root causes was that the frequency discipline was not strictly enforced, resulting in the radar signal exposing their own targets, and they were hunted by the opponent.

A series of actual combat exercises, military research, and situation and combat readiness education have strengthened the concept of the officers and men of the “Red Second Company”: without iron discipline, new victories on the battlefield cannot be won.

From “not taking a sweet potato” to “not collecting a basket of chestnuts” -

No matter how time and space change, iron discipline will not fade a bit

That autumn, the chestnuts in the Central Plains were ripe.

The officers and men of the “Red Second Company” who were participating in exercises in a mountainous area in southern Henan gathered in a chestnut forest in the mountains. According to the plan, all the officers and men of the company took their positions and cooperated with each other, and soon conducted various construction operations under the forest.

At night, the autumn wind blew up and blew down a lot of chestnuts. When they got up the next morning, looking at the chestnuts all over the ground, the officers and men couldn't help but worry. If they didn't deal with it, it would affect their actions; if they dealt with it, they were worried about affecting the relationship between the military and the people. The two company commanders decided to use the training interval to organize all the officers and men of the company to collect the fallen chestnuts and pile them under the tree.

A few days later, the villagers took baskets up the mountain to pick chestnuts and were stunned by the scene in front of them. Looking at the officers and men who were packing up and preparing to go to “fight”, they said they would give everyone a basket of chestnuts. But the officers and men abided by the discipline and refused to accept it. Today, recalling this experience, many officers and men still smile.

This basket of chestnuts reminded the officers and men of the classic scene more than 90 years ago-

In the autumn of 1927, the sweet potatoes in the Luoxiao Mountains were harvested. A team passed a sweet potato field, and the hungry soldiers instinctively dug out the sweet potatoes and ate them up.

This scene has long been commonplace for the people. The villagers who were afraid of “soldier bandits” hid in the mountains early.

Witnessing all this, Comrade Mao Zedong, the commander of this team, fell into deep thought: the team after the Autumn Harvest Uprising had not yet eliminated the old habits and established new disciplines, and military discipline must be strictly enforced. The next morning, as the team was about to set off, he stood on a thunder stone and loudly announced three rules of discipline:

1. Follow orders in action; 2. Do not take a single sweet potato from the masses; 3. The property of the local tyrants must be returned to the public.

This is the prototype of the “first military regulation” and the “first discipline story” in the company's memory.

No matter how time and space change, the iron discipline will not fade a bit. From “not taking a single sweet potato from the people” to “not taking a basket of chestnuts from the masses”, it has become a footnote of the times for the descendants of the “Red Second Company” to abide by the mass discipline.

In recent years, the troops have conducted frequent training activities, and half of the time is spent outside every year. The company organizes mass discipline counseling and teaching in combination with functional tasks, uses red resources to harmonize military-civilian relations, analyzes negative examples and makes good case warnings, and guides officers and men to strengthen their ideological consciousness of abiding by discipline.

During a mobile training, the superior required that the lights must be turned off during night driving. When passing by the gate of a school, the driver Xue Cheng felt that the infantry fighting vehicle was bumped. “It's probably something that was run over.” Xue Cheng thought subconsciously, but the mission did not allow him to get off the car to check.

The next day, after the mission was over, Xue Cheng reported to the company and returned to the “site of the incident”. He found that he had accidentally run over a corner of the flower bed at the door the night before, so he took the initiative to find the school leaders to ask for compensation.

“It's just a few bricks, we'll fix it another day.” After checking the damage, the school leaders thought the damage was not serious and did not intend to ask the officers and men to compensate. Xue Cheng said seriously: “Damaged things must be compensated. This has always been the rule of our company.” With his insistence, the corresponding money was compensated.

The reporter learned that the school rehearsed a stage play based on this story, which became a vivid teaching material for students' national defense education. Many children have been subtly imprinted with the idea of patriotism and support for the army while listening to stories and watching programs.

As the sun sets, the officers and men of the “Red Second Company” who returned from shooting passed by the reporter in a line, and the loud singing echoed in the forest: “Every revolutionary soldier must remember the three major disciplines and eight points of attention: First, all actions must be under command, and only in unison can victory be achieved...

Let iron discipline become “conscious discipline”

■ Lei Jianbo

more than 90 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong established the “first military regulation” of the People's Army. As the pilot unit of the year, the officers and men of the “Red Second Company of the Flying Luding Bridge” always kept these disciplines and regulations in mind and practiced them, sublimating them into the political consciousness of “the Party commanding the gun” and transforming them into the action consciousness of obeying orders. Under the demonstration of a company, iron discipline has entered the genes of the People's Army from now on.

Comrade Mao Zedong once said that the reason why this army is powerful is that all those who participate in this army have conscious discipline. Establishing the “first military regulation” and always putting iron discipline in the forefront, let the People's Army become an advanced force different from all old armies, and become an invincible and powerful army-

Because of “conscious discipline”, the image of the people's soldiers has been established. During the Long March, the Red Army would rather chew grass roots and eat belts than take a grain of barley from the masses; during the Liberation War, During the war, PLA soldiers in Shanghai slept in the cold wind on the streets without disturbing the people.

Because of “conscious discipline”, the People's Army has created miracles in the history of war. In the Battle of Huangyadong, the Eighth Route Army soldiers strictly enforced combat discipline in the face of the crazy attack of the Japanese army, and no one evacuated the battle position without authorization; on the ice and snow battlefield of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the Volunteer Army soldiers did not move even if they were frozen into ice sculptures, and resolutely conducted the blocking mission with iron discipline.

History and practice have repeatedly proved that discipline is the life and strength of the People's Army. We must pay more attention to and strengthen discipline construction, imprint iron discipline in our hearts, and forge a strong military soul in obeying the party's command; turn iron discipline into firm actions, and temper our style in abiding by rules and disciplines.

Only by making iron discipline a “conscious discipline”, condensing iron will, tempering iron style, and ensuring that all actions are under command and move forward in unison, can we forge a victorious army that obeys the party's command, can win battles, and has a good style.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391651.html

陆军某旅狙击专业考核 山岳丛林 “猎手”出击

来源：解放军报 作者：刘德文 邓宏洲 左文杰 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-06-17

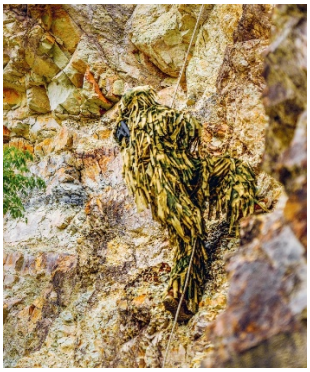
山岳丛林 “猎手”出击

——陆军某旅狙击专业考核影像

■刘德文 邓宏洲 左文杰 摄影报道



牵引横越通过河流.



攀登崖壁.



狙击小组官兵快速出击.



开展实弹射击考核.

晨光熹微，薄雾轻笼. 南国山岳丛林，随着一声令下，狙击小组官兵向着目标地域进发，陆军某旅一场狙击专业考核悄然展开.

出发不久，狙击小组遭“敌”袭扰. 指挥员命令官兵迅速与“敌”脱离接触，潜入密林深处，变更行军路线.

行进途中，一条河流出现在前方. “准备绳索，进行牵引横越！”小组成员密切配合，借助绳索依次通过河流，随后武装奔袭至目标地域.

“发现目标！”官兵未及休整，便接到射击考核命令. 他们快速修正枪械参数，调整呼吸，锁定目标. “砰！砰！”枪声响起，目标被精准击中.

“一名合格的狙击手，既要有一剑封喉的本领，还要能进行战场侦察、引导火力打击……”考核组组长介绍，此次考核连贯设置隐蔽渗透、武装奔袭、应用狙击等课目，检验狙击手在复杂条件下综合作战和精准狙杀能力.

山峦葱茏，夕阳西下. 考核结束后，狙击手们围坐在一起，梳理考核中暴露的问题短板，研究解决措施.

Google Translation

Sniper Professional Assessment of a Certain Army Brigade, Mountain Jungle “Hunter” Attacks

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Dewen, Deng Hongzhou, Zuo Wenjie Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-06-17

Mountain jungle “Hunter” attacks

——Images of sniper professional assessment of a certain army brigade

■Photo report by Liu Dewen, Deng Hongzhou, Zuo Wenjie

Towed across the river.

Climbing the cliff.

Sniper team officers and men quickly attacked.

Live-fire shooting assessment.

The morning light was dim and the mist was light. In the mountain jungle of the southern country, with an order, the officers and men of the sniper team headed towards the target area, and a sniper professional assessment of a certain army brigade was quietly launched.

Soon after the departure, the sniper team was harassed by the “enemy”. The commander ordered the officers and men to quickly break contact with the “enemy”, sneak into the depths of the dense forest, and change the marching route.

On the way, a river appeared in front. “Prepare the ropes and start the traction crossing!” The team members worked closely together, using the ropes to cross the river one by one, and then rushed to the target area armed.

“Found the target!” The officers and men received the shooting test order before they had time to rest. They quickly corrected the gun parameters, adjusted their breathing, and locked the target. “Bang! Bang!” The gunshots rang out, and the target was accurately hit.

“A qualified sniper must not only have the ability to kill with one sword, but also be able to conduct battlefield reconnaissance and guide firepower strikes...” The leader of the assessment team introduced that this assessment has set up concealed infiltration, armed raids, and applied sniping courses to test the snipers' comprehensive combat and precise sniping capabilities under complex conditions.

The mountains are lush and the sun is setting. After the assessment, the snipers sat together to sort out the problems and shortcomings exposed in the assessment and study solutions.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16391648.html

第 82 集团军某部：官兵自编手册激活训练“活教材”

来源：解放军报 作者：蔡广森 刘小云 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-06-17

第 82 集团军某旅某连注重总结运用官兵智慧——

自编手册成训练“活教材”

■蔡广森 解放军报特约通讯员 刘小云

“雨天炮栓防锈三步法：抹黄油、裹纱布、勤转动！”6 月上旬，第 82 集团军某旅某连组织装备维修保养. 列兵李佳琦手拿一本“独家秘笈”——一级上士刘建雨编写的《装备维修指南》，根据里面的图片说明和保养口诀，认真拆卸擦拭每个零部件.

武器装备都有专门的训练教材和操作规范，官兵为何还要自编手册？翻开这本《装备维修指南》，笔者才发现，这本小手册是参照操作规范编写的，包含了常见故障排除方法、流程要点，通篇用的是通俗易懂的表述，既好记，又实用.

“鼓励官兵结合岗位实践自编手册，是我们破解训练难题、提升训练质效的有力举措. ”该连贾连长介绍，去年一次演练中，某型火炮出现故障，连队一名军士临时受领排障任务，却连续几个步骤出现失误. 事后复盘，连队技师何子豪认为排除故障并不难，只是操作说明中需要背记的内容太多. 后来，他根据自身经验，编写了一本简明手册. 运用这本小册子，官兵排除类似故障效率明显提升.

一石激起千层浪. “连队有很多专业，如果每个专业都有一本简单易懂的小册子，不就能更好提升专业训练效率吗？”循着这样的思路，该连鼓励官兵结合自身岗位总结提炼，形成了涵盖侦察、火力、通信、伪装等专业的 13 本手册.

这些手册形式不拘一格，凝结着官兵的创新和智慧，很多都是经过硝烟检验的技能：中士沈志强编写的《高炮操作精要》，详细记录了不同气象条件下的射击要领；无人机操作手李响编写的《无人机操作十要》，总结归纳了无人侦察技巧；干部王铮编写的《雷达搜索手册》，提供了操作性很强的技术指引……

“跳频搜索像翻书、波形切换要迅速、假目标来别慌神、手动跟踪最靠谱. ”笔者翻看一本《雷达操作指南》发现，第 37 页用红色标注的“抗电磁干扰 12 招”格外醒目. 手册编写者何子豪说，这是他总结多次演训经验得来的口诀.

“所有手册都是活页的，可以结合实践及时更新. ”贾连长介绍，他们会将平时训练最新破解的难题、新研练的招法，及时充实到各专业小册子中，让大家随时掌握.

如今，自编手册已成为连队官兵训练时自发携带的“活教材”，来自实践的鲜活经验有力促进了训练质效提升. 前不久，该连运用官兵编写的《雷达操作协同要诀》优化火力链路，不仅反应时间大幅缩短，命中率也较以往明显提升.

据了解，该连还准备邀请兄弟单位相关专业骨干参与编写自编手册，更大范围共享官兵创新创造成果. 同时，采取情景模拟教学、故障排除推演等方式，深化官兵对手册内容的理解应用，持续为战斗力提升注入强劲动能.

Google Translation

A Certain 82nd Group Army Unit: Officers and Men Self-Compiled Manuals Activate Training “Living Textbooks”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cai Guangsen Liu Xiaoyun Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-06-17

A certain company of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army pays attention to summarizing and applying the wisdom of officers and men——

Self-compiled manuals become “living textbooks” for training

■ Cai Guangsen, special correspondent of the PLA Daily Liu Xiaoyun

“Three-step method to prevent rust on the bolt in rainy days: apply butter, wrap gauze, and turn frequently!” In early June, a certain company of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized equipment maintenance. Private Li Jiaqi held an “exclusive secret book” - the “Equipment Maintenance Guide” written by Sergeant Liu Jianyu, and carefully disassembled and wiped each component according to the picture instructions and maintenance formulas in it.

Weapons and equipment have special training materials and operating specifications, so why do officers and men still need to compile manuals? After opening this “Equipment Maintenance Guide”, the author discovered that this small manual was written with reference to the operating specifications. It contains common troubleshooting methods and process points. The whole manual uses easy-to-understand expressions, which are both easy to remember and practical.

“Encouraging officers and men to compile manuals based on job practices is a powerful measure for us to solve training problems and improve training quality and efficiency.” The company commander Jia introduced that during an exercise last year, a certain type of artillery broke down. A sergeant in the company temporarily received the task of troubleshooting, but made mistakes in several steps. After reviewing the situation, the company technician He Zihao believed that troubleshooting was not difficult, but there were too many contents to remember in the operating instructions. Later, he compiled a concise manual based on his own experience. Using this booklet, officers and men have significantly improved their efficiency in troubleshooting similar faults.

A stone stirs up a thousand waves. “The company has many specialties. If each specialty has a simple and easy-to-understand booklet, wouldn't it be able to better improve the efficiency of professional training?” Following this idea, the company encouraged officers and men to summarize and refine based on their own positions, forming 13 manuals covering reconnaissance, firepower, communication, camouflage and other specialties.

These manuals are eclectic in form, condensing the innovation and wisdom of officers and men, and many of them are skills that have been tested by gun smoke: “The Essentials of Anti-aircraft Gun Operation” written by Sergeant Shen Zhiqiang records in detail the shooting essentials under different weather conditions; “Ten Essentials of Drone Operation” written by UAV operator Li Xiang summarizes unmanned reconnaissance skills; “Radar Search Manual” written by cadre Wang Zheng provides highly operational technical guidance...

“Frequency hopping search is like turning a book, waveform switching should be fast, don't panic when a false target comes, and manual tracking is the most reliable.” The author flipped through a “Radar Operation Guide” and found that the “12 Ways to Anti-Electromagnetic Interference” marked in red on page 37 was particularly eye-catching. The manual compiler He Zihao said that this was a formula he had gained from summarizing many training experiences.

All manuals are loose-leaf and can be updated in time in combination with practice. “Captain Jia introduced that they will timely enrich the latest problems solved in daily training and the newly developed tactics into various professional booklets so that everyone can master them at any time.

Nowadays, self-compiled manuals have become “living textbooks” that the company's officers and men carry spontaneously during training. The fresh experience from practice has effectively promoted the improvement of training quality and efficiency. Not long ago, the company used the “Key Points of Radar Operation Coordination” compiled by officers and men to optimize the firepower link, which not only greatly shortened the reaction time, but also significantly improved the hit rate compared with the past.

It is understood that the company is also preparing to invite relevant professional backbones from brother units to participate in the compilation of self-compiled manuals, so as to share the innovation and creation results of officers and men on a larger scale. At the same time, scenario simulation teaching, troubleshooting deduction and other methods are adopted to deepen the officers and men' understanding and application of the contents of the manual, and continue to inject strong momentum into the improvement of combat effectiveness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16392166.html

第 80 集团军某旅优化新兵“第二适应期”培养模式

来源：解放军报 作者：王宏阳 付君臣 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-06-19

第八十集团军某旅优化新兵“第二适应期”培养模式——

嵌入任务编组 加速能力生成

■王宏阳 解放军报特约记者 付君臣

“遭‘敌’火力压制，各组迅速处置！”日前，第 80 集团军某旅战术训练场上练兵正酣. 训练中，下连不久的新兵郑浩持枪跃进，与战友交替掩护向“敌”目标迂回接近，准备拔除“敌”前沿火力点. 这是该旅将新兵嵌入任务编组加钢淬火的一幕.

“新兵是部队建设的新鲜血液，提升他们的军事素质和战斗本领等不起、慢不得. ”该旅领导介绍，以往新兵下连后，主要采取“老兵带、新兵看”等组训方式，导致新兵适岗周期长、能力提升慢.

有一年，该旅参加上级组织的对抗训练，当时还是新兵的唐家毅被编入突击组. 首次直面“炮火硝烟”的他，在穿越“染毒地带”课目中，因佩戴防毒面具速度慢，被烟雾呛得呼吸困难. 见状，班长一把将他拉到掩体后说道：“如果这是战场，敌人不会给你第二次机会！”

那次训练结束后，该旅组织各单位针对新兵在训练中暴露的问题短板，开设“战场生存特训课”. 唐家毅和战友们在真难严实的环境中经受磨砺，瞄准战场急需开展精研细训. 半个月后，一场对抗训练再次打响. 导调组突然给出“遭‘敌’化学武器袭击”特情，唐家毅不仅很快完成个人防护，还协助战友及时调整突击路线，圆满完成任务.

“新兵下连后，专业训练全面展开，一些新兵对训练课目增多、强度增大感到不适. ”该旅领导告诉记者，近年来，他们探索优化新兵“第二适应期”培养模式，前移训练关口，把新兵灵活编入任务班组，帮助他们在实践淬炼中顺利度过“第二适应期”. 首次定岗后，旅队为每名新兵建立成长档案，帮助他们找准努力方向，为后续固强补弱提供参考；遴选一批军事素质过硬的班长骨干，结对帮带基础薄弱的新兵，帮助他们缩短能力生成周期.

新兵吴卓群下连后，对无人装备产生了浓厚兴趣，但由于基础薄弱，实操水平在低层次徘徊. 所在连队得知情况后，安排比武冠军、中士陈成帮带吴卓群，从基础参数调试到复杂地形侦察逐项攻关. 经过一段时间努力，吴卓群的实操能力突飞猛进. 一次对抗训练中，吴卓群操控无人装备，精准测定遭“敌”毁坏的道路面积，为工程机械抢修提供了数据支撑.

在任务中历练，在硝烟中成长. 前段时间，该旅组织群众性岗位练兵比武. 新兵曾世贤面对“通信指挥遭‘敌’压制干扰”特情，沉着冷静调整通信模式，建立抗干扰通信链路；某营机动至陌生地域开展实装战术训练，新兵皇甫保泽全程参与，与战友们一起完成多项任务.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 80th Group Army Optimizes the Training Model of the “Second Adaptation Period” for Recruits

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Hongyang Fu Junchen Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-06-19

A brigade of the 80th Group Army optimizes the training model of the “second adaptation period” for recruits——

Embedded in task formation to accelerate capability generation

■ Wang Hongyang, special correspondent of the PLA Daily Fu Junchen

“When suppressed by the 'enemy' firepower, each group quickly dealt with it!” A few days ago, a brigade of the 80th Group Army was training in full swing on the tactical training ground. During the training, Zheng Hao, a new recruit who had just joined the company, jumped forward with a gun, and alternately covered with his comrades to approach the “enemy” target in a roundabout way, preparing to remove the “enemy” front-line firepower point. This is a scene of the brigade embedding recruits into the task formation and quenching steel.

“New recruits are the fresh blood of the army's construction. Improving their military quality and combat skills cannot wait or be slow.” The brigade leader introduced that in the past, after the new recruits were assigned to the company, they mainly adopted the training methods such as “old soldiers lead and new recruits watch”, which led to a long period of job adaptation and slow improvement of their abilities.

One year, the brigade participated in the confrontation training organized by the superiors, and Tang Jiayi, who was still a new recruit at the time, was assigned to the assault team. He faced the

“gunfire and smoke” for the first time. In the course of crossing the “contaminated zone”, he was choked by the smoke and had difficulty breathing because of the slow speed of wearing a gas mask. Seeing this, the squad leader pulled him to the bunker and said: “If this is a battlefield, the enemy will not give you a second chance!”

After that training, the brigade organized various units to open a “battlefield survival special training course” to target the problems and shortcomings exposed by the new recruits in the training. Tang Jiayi and his comrades were tempered in a really difficult and rigorous environment, aiming at the urgent need of the battlefield to conduct intensive training. Half a month later, a confrontation training started again. The command and dispatch group suddenly gave the special situation of “being attacked by 'enemy' chemical weapons”. Tang Jiayi not only quickly completed personal protection, but also assisted his comrades to adjust the assault route in time and successfully completed the task.

“After the recruits were assigned to the company, professional training was fully launched. Some recruits felt uncomfortable with the increase in training subjects and the increase in intensity.” The leaders of the brigade told reporters that in recent years, they have explored and optimized the training mode of the “second adaptation period” for recruits, moved the training threshold forward, and flexibly incorporated recruits into task teams to help them successfully pass the “second adaptation period” in practical tempering. After the first posting, the brigade established a growth file for each recruit to help them find the right direction for their efforts and provide reference for subsequent strengthening and strengthening; a group of squad leaders with strong military qualities were selected to pair up with recruits with weak foundations to help them shorten the cycle of ability generation.

After the recruit Wu Zhuoqun was assigned to the company, he developed a strong interest in unmanned equipment, but due to his weak foundation, his practical level was at a low level. After the company learned of the situation, it arranged for the champion of the competition, Sergeant Chen Cheng, to help Wu Zhuoqun, from basic parameter debugging to complex terrain reconnaissance. After a period of hard work, Wu Zhuoqun's practical ability has improved by leaps and bounds. In a confrontation training, Wu Zhuoqun controlled unmanned equipment to accurately measure the area of the road destroyed by the “enemy”, providing data support for the repair of engineering machinery.

Experience in the mission and grow in the smoke of gunpowder. Some time ago, the brigade organized mass post training competitions. Faced with the special situation of “communication command being suppressed and interfered by the 'enemy'“, the recruit Zeng Shixian calmly adjusted the communication mode and established an anti-interference communication link; a battalion moved to an unfamiliar area to conduct actual equipment tactical training, and the recruit Huangfu Baoze participated in the whole process and completed multiple tasks with his comrades.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16392160.html

陆军某旅一场单装考核引发官兵反思：隐蔽伪装，为何功亏一篑

来源：解放军报 作者：余睿喆 宋世杰 钱志勇 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-06-19

陆军某旅一场单装考核引发官兵反思——

隐蔽伪装，为何功亏一篑

■余睿喆 解放军报特约通讯员 宋世杰



该旅官兵开展战备拉动训练. 万智奇 摄

前不久，陆军某旅一场单装考核在某地展开.

“‘敌’无人机侦察！”机动途中，特情突至，某连中士、班长宋康康立即带领班组对战车进行隐蔽伪装.

搭设伪装网、遮盖反光部位、保持无线电静默……大家分工协作，熟练展开作业. 前一阶段训练中，班组围绕隐蔽伪装课目专门组织集中研练，摸索形成了一套操作规范. 凭借经验，大家很快将战车隐蔽伪装完毕.

“嗡、嗡、嗡……”旋翼声由远及近，“敌”无人机渐渐逼近. 战车内，宋康康信心满满：刚刚检查了一遍，没发现任何破绽. 这次伪装无论效果还是用时，都高于考核标准.

“敌”无人机旋翼声逐渐变小，宋康康悬着的心终于放了下来. 确认“敌”无人机远离后，宋康康带领班组准备撤去伪装网继续行军.

“位置暴露，遭‘敌’炮火覆盖！”车载电台突然传来的通报，让宋康康和战友们一下子愣在原地.

“伪装效果和操作用时都符合标准，为何被判‘位置暴露’？”复盘会上，宋康康感到不解，“我们不光隐蔽伪装了战车，连车辙印都用杂草覆盖了，问题到底出在哪？”

面对质疑，导调组人员何迪将无人机拍摄的影像，投射到大屏幕上，大家看后倒吸一口凉气——

画面中一处草地，半人高的草丛里长着几棵树. 伪装网覆盖严密，将战车包裹得严严实实. 然而，每张伪装网周围都有一片杂草被踩倒，白色的植物根茎露了出来，形成白绿相间的痕迹，清晰地将战车轮廓“标记”出来.

这时宋康康才反应过来：隐蔽伪装战车过程中，班组围绕搭设伪装网展开作业，伪装完成后，他还要求大家环顾一周查缺补漏，自己最后又绕着战车检查一遍. 在大家不断踩踏中，痕迹逐渐成形.

何迪分析说，考核中，大家的精力主要集中在“人员如何配合才能速度更快”“伪装网如何搭建才能不被‘敌’无人机发现”，仅从自身角度去“欺骗”无人机的“眼睛”. 这样一来，隐蔽伪装作业时在草地上留下的痕迹反而容易让对手侦察识别.

然而，宋康康依然心存疑惑：以往考核也经常使用无人机模拟对手侦察，为什么过去没发现异常？

“战场情况复杂多变，必须站在对手的角度，以实战化思维来审视我隐蔽伪装的可靠性和可行性. ”何迪拿出近几年考核中无人机拍摄的画面，选择了几个具有代表性的案例：以往考核中，无人机大多模拟对手开展高空侦察，主要对大型目标和常见伪装特征进行识别. 近年来，无人机技术快速发展，空中侦察能力大幅提升，战场上的一草一木尽收眼底，平时不易察觉问题也暴露出来.

“隐蔽伪装，为何功亏一篑？”随后召开的议战议训会上，一位旅领导的发言直击要害，“训练‘老思路’跟不上战场‘新形势’，继续在过去的经验里‘打转转’，上了战场是要吃亏的. 隐蔽伪装对付的是敌人、欺骗的是对手，大家既要紧盯未来战场打好‘头脑中的战斗’，更要跳出固有思维多从对手角度检视差距不足. ”

该旅以此为契机，组织官兵开展群众性讨论，坚持按照实战标准查摆训练中存在的问题. 随后，他们组织机关干部分批深入基层，深挖训练中不符合实战要求的做法；并建立问题台账，能及时整改的立即整改，短期无法整改到位的制订整改措施、明确整改期限.

日前，笔者再次来到宋康康所在营，一名营领导告诉笔者，这段时间，他们围绕实战化训练存在的薄弱环节开展群众性讨论. 笔者在这名营领导的笔记本上看到，上面不仅清晰记录了“树立全维伪装理念，既要关注伪装本体，也要考虑周边环境变化”“要紧跟时代步伐，多从对手角度思考战争、研究战术、创新战法”等多个总结性观点，还详细列出了下一步改进措施.

“考核虽然结束了，但它带给官兵的思想冲击仍在继续. 针对问题，我们将细化措施、抓好整改，确保打一仗进一步. ”这名营领导说.

短　评

积极识变 主动应变

■钱志勇

兵法有云：兵无常势，水无常形. 古往今来，战场上从来没有一厢情愿之事，任何“万全”之策都是相对的.

因时、因势而变，才能赢得战场制胜先机. 战国时期，赵国常遭受游牧部落骑兵进犯，传统兵车、长矛难以招架. 赵武灵王为破困局，推行“胡服骑射”改革，令士兵改穿便于骑射的胡服，学习对手骑射之术. 改革后，赵国骑兵机动性和战斗力大增，多次击败对手. 正是因为主动顺应战场之变，赵国才收获胜利. 从这个角度看，陆军某旅官兵在隐蔽伪装过程中忽视将杂草踩倒引发的暴露风险，反映出部分官兵实战意识不强、对无人机侦察技术进步认识估计不足，仍用过去的经验应对战场新态势，必然导致考核失利.

“明者因时而变，知者随事而制”. 变是战场永恒不变的特征，面对战场之变，各级应强化主动意识，拓宽训练视野、摒弃惯性思维，努力把现代战争的基本规律和制胜机理搞清楚，把强敌对手研究透. 既要积极识变，更要主动应变，引导官兵紧盯科技之变、战争之变、对手之变，在思变应变中牢固树立战场思维，真想打仗的事情，真谋打仗的问题，真抓打仗的准备，聚焦备战打仗，深入推进实战化军事训练.

Google Translation

A Single Equipment Assessment of a Certain Army Brigade Caused Officers and Men to Reflect: Concealment and Camouflage, Why Did It Fail?

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yu Ruizhe Song Shijie Qian Zhiyong Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-06-19 A single equipment assessment of a certain army brigade caused officers and men to reflect -- Concealment and camouflage, why did it fail? ■ Yu Ruizhe, special correspondent of the PLA Daily Song Shijie

The officers and men of the brigade conducted combat readiness training. Photographed by Wan Zhiqi

Not long ago, a single equipment assessment of a certain army brigade was conducted in a certain place. “'Enemy' drone reconnaissance!” During the maneuver, a special situation suddenly came, and a sergeant and squad leader of a certain company, Song Kangkang, immediately led the team to conceal and camouflage the tank. Set up camouflage nets, cover reflective parts, keep radio silent... Everyone divided the work and cooperated to conduct the operation skillfully. In the previous stage of training, the team organized concentrated training around the concealment and camouflage subjects and explored and formed a set of operating specifications. With experience, everyone quickly camouflaged the tank.

“Buzz, buzz, buzz...” The sound of the rotor came from far away, and the “enemy” drone gradually approached. In the tank, Song Kangkang was full of confidence: I just checked it and found no flaws. This camouflage is higher than the assessment standard in terms of effect and time.

The sound of the “enemy” drone's rotor gradually became smaller, and Song Kangkang's hanging heart finally settled down. After confirming that the “enemy” drone was far away, Song Kangkang led the team to prepare to remove the camouflage net and continue marching.

“The position is exposed and covered by “enemy” artillery fire!” The sudden report from the car radio made Song Kangkang and his comrades stunned.

“The camouflage effect and operation time are in line with the standards, why was it judged as 'exposed position'?” At the review meeting, Song Kangkang was puzzled, “We not only concealed and camouflaged the tank, but also covered the wheel tracks with weeds. What is the problem?”

Faced with doubts, He Di, a member of the guidance and coordination team, projected the images taken by the drone onto the big screen, and everyone took a breath of cold air after watching it-

There was a grassland in the picture, and several trees grew in the half-human-high grass. The camouflage net covered tightly, wrapping the tank tightly. However, there was a piece of weeds trampled around each camouflage net, and the white plant roots were exposed, forming white and green traces, clearly “marking” the outline of the tank.

At this time, Song Kangkang reacted: In the process of concealing and camouflaging the tank, the team conducted operations around the camouflage net. After the camouflage was completed, he also asked everyone to look around to check for deficiencies and make up for them, and he finally checked around the tank again. As everyone continued to trample, the traces gradually took shape.

He Di analyzed that during the assessment, everyone's energy was mainly focused on “how to cooperate with personnel to be faster” and “how to build a camouflage net so that it will not be discovered by the 'enemy' drone”, and only “deceive” the “eyes” of the drone from their own perspective. In this way, the traces left on the grass during the covert camouflage operation are easier for the opponent to detect and identify.

However, Song Kangkang still has doubts: In the past assessments, drones were often used to simulate opponent reconnaissance, so why didn't they find any abnormalities in the past?

“The battlefield situation is complex and changeable. We must stand from the opponent's perspective and use practical thinking to examine the reliability and feasibility of our concealment and camouflage.” He Di took out the pictures taken by drones in the assessments in recent years and selected several representative cases: In the past assessments, drones mostly simulated opponents to conduct high-altitude reconnaissance, mainly identifying large targets and common camouflage features. In recent years, drone technology has developed rapidly, and aerial reconnaissance capabilities have been greatly improved. Every blade of grass and every tree on

the battlefield can be seen, and problems that are not easy to detect at ordinary times are also exposed.

“Why did the concealment and camouflage fail?” At the subsequent discussion meeting on war and training, a brigade leader's speech hit the nail on the head, “The 'old ideas' of training cannot keep up with the 'new situation' on the battlefield. If you continue to 'go around' in the past experience, you will suffer on the battlefield. Concealment and camouflage deal with the enemy and deceive the opponent. We must not only keep a close eye on the future battlefield and fight the 'battle in our heads', but also jump out of the inherent thinking and examine the gaps and deficiencies from the perspective of the opponent.” The brigade took this as an opportunity to organize officers and men to conduct mass discussions and insist on checking and correcting problems in training according to actual combat standards. Afterwards, they organized the cadres of the organs to go deep into the grassroots in batches to dig deep into the practices in training that did not meet the requirements of actual combat; and set up a problem ledger, and immediately rectified those that could be rectified in time, and formulated rectification measures and clarified the rectification deadlines for those that could not be rectified in the short term. A few days ago, the author came to Song Kangkang's battalion again, and a battalion leader told the author that during this period, they conducted mass discussions around the weak links in actual combat training. The author saw in the notebook of the battalion leader that it not only clearly recorded “establishing the concept of full-dimensional camouflage, paying attention to the camouflage itself, but also considering the changes in the surrounding environment”, “keeping up with the pace of the times, thinking about war from the perspective of the opponent, studying tactics, and innovating tactics”, and other summary views, but also listed in detail the next improvement measures.

“Although the assessment is over, the ideological impact it has brought to the officers and men continues. In response to the problems, we will refine the measures and do a good job of rectification to ensure that we can make progress after each battle.” The battalion leader said.

Short review

Actively recognize changes and take the initiative to respond

■ Qian Zhiyong

The art of war says: There is no constant situation for soldiers, and no constant shape for water. From ancient times to the present, there has never been a wishful thinking on the battlefield, and any “perfect” strategy is relative.

Only by changing with the times and the situation can we win the first chance to win on the battlefield. During the Warring States Period, Zhao State was often invaded by nomadic cavalry, and traditional chariots and spears were difficult to resist. In order to break the dilemma, King Wuling of Zhao promoted the “Hu clothing and horse riding” reform, requiring soldiers to wear Hu clothing that was convenient for horse riding and shooting, and learn the horse riding and

shooting skills of their opponents. After the reform, the mobility and combat effectiveness of Zhao's cavalry increased greatly, and they defeated their opponents many times. It was precisely because of the active adaptation to the changes on the battlefield that Zhao won the victory. From this perspective, the officers and men of a certain brigade of the army ignored the exposure risk caused by trampling down weeds during the concealment and camouflage process, reflecting that some officers and men did not have a strong sense of actual combat, underestimated the progress of drone reconnaissance technology, and still used past experience to deal with the new battlefield situation, which inevitably led to the failure of the assessment.

“The wise change with the times, and the knowledgeable make decisions according to the situation.” Change is the eternal feature of the battlefield. In the face of changes on the battlefield, all levels should strengthen their initiative, broaden their training horizons, abandon inertial thinking, and strive to clarify the basic laws and winning mechanisms of modern warfare, and thoroughly study the strong enemies. We must not only actively recognize changes, but also proactively respond to them, guiding officers and men to keep a close eye on changes in technology, changes in warfare, and changes in opponents, firmly establish battlefield thinking in the process of thinking about and responding to changes, really want to fight, really plan for war, really prepare for war, focus on preparing for war, and deeply promote practical military training.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16392470.html

陆军某旅战士周越休假期间勇扑山火保林场

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2025-06-19

陆军某旅战士周越

勇扑山火保林场

中国国防报讯 韩帅报道：“平邑县白彦镇党委、政府代表全镇人民，向贵部战士周越表示由衷感谢……”仲夏时节，陆军某旅收到一封感谢信，该旅战士周越休假期间勇扑山火的事迹这才被人知晓.

前不久，山东省平邑县白彦镇枣梨村突发山火. 由于当地持续干旱，附近分布着数千亩省级生态林场及数十户村民房屋，火势一旦蔓延，将造成重大损失. 接到火情通报后，周越和村民立即携带灭火装备奔赴现场. 面对肆虐的火魔，他临危不惧，凭借部队所学的防灭火专业知识，迅速投入灭火行动. 据林场负责人介绍，周越不仅冲锋在灭火一线，还现场指导群众分工协作，利用铁锹、树枝等工具配合灭火. 其间，他熟练操作灭火装备，不断提醒大家注意安全距离. 经过 3 个多小时的连续奋战，明火全部扑灭，火场周边隐患彻底清除. 确认无复燃迹象且未造成人员伤亡后，周越放心离开.

周越在灭火战斗中表现突出并非偶然. 休假期间，周越将部队系统学习掌握的防灭火知识学以致用，主动和家乡生态林场防火值班队伍一道巡山排查隐患、入户宣传防火常识、协助维护灭火设备……归队后，他始终未向战友提及此事.

Google Translation

During His Vacation, Zhou Yue, a Soldier of a Certain Army Brigade, Bravely Put Out Mountain Fires to Protect Forest Farms

Source: China Military Network-China National Defense News Author: Han Shuai Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-06-19

Zhou Yue, a soldier of a certain army brigade

Bravely put out mountain fires to protect forest farms

China National Defense News Han Shuai reported: “The Party Committee and Government of Baiyan Town, Pingyi County, on behalf of the people of the town, express sincere gratitude to your soldier Zhou Yue..." In midsummer, a certain army brigade received a letter of thanks, and the deeds of Zhou Yue, a soldier of the brigade, who bravely put out mountain fires during his vacation, were known.

Not long ago, a mountain fire broke out in Zaoli Village, Baiyan Town, Pingyi County, Shandong Province. Due to the continuous drought in the area, there are thousands of acres of provincial ecological forest farms and dozens of villagers' houses nearby. Once the fire spreads, it will cause heavy losses. After receiving the fire report, Zhou Yue and the villagers immediately rushed to the scene with fire-fighting equipment. Facing the raging fire demon, he was not afraid of danger, and relied on the professional knowledge of fire prevention and extinguishing learned by the troops to quickly engage in fire-fighting operations. According to the head of the forest farm, Zhou Yue not only rushed to the front line of firefighting, but also guided the masses on the spot to cooperate in the division of labor and use shovels, branches and other tools to cooperate in firefighting. During this period, he skillfully operated the firefighting equipment and constantly reminded everyone to pay attention to the safe distance. After more than 3 hours of continuous fighting, all the open flames were extinguished and the hidden dangers around the fire were completely eliminated. After confirming that there was no sign of re-ignition and no casualties, Zhou Yue left with peace of mind.

It is no coincidence that Zhou Yue performed outstandingly in the firefighting battle. During the vacation, Zhou Yue put into practice the fire prevention and extinguishing knowledge learned and mastered by the army system, and took the initiative to patrol the mountains with the fire prevention duty team of the ecological forest farm in his hometown to check for hidden dangers, go to households to publicize fire prevention knowledge, and assist in the maintenance of firefighting equipment... After returning to the team, he never mentioned this to his comrades.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16392601.html

强军故事砺兵心，第 83 集团军某旅引导官兵向身边典型看齐

来源：解放军报 作者：陶 然 覃肇朋 李少卿 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-21

第八十三集团军某旅引导官兵向身边典型看齐——

两次比武获佳绩 强军故事砺兵心

■陶 然 覃肇朋 李少卿

“没想到，这次强军故事会，一名列兵成了‘明星’.”

近日，第 83 集团军某旅举办一场“学习身边典型、激发强军动力”强军故事会，列兵周路通登上讲台，讲述自己在通信装备操作比武中奋力拼搏的故事，引发官兵强烈共鸣.

其实，周路通刚走上讲台时，台下不少官兵都颇感意外. 因为入伍还不到一年的他，尽管两次在大项比武中拿到奖牌，但军事训练总体成绩并不突出.

“当初推荐小周参加强军故事会时，我们也曾犹豫过，但他用过硬的专业实力证明了自己、打动了官兵.”周路通所在营营长告诉笔者.

入伍之初，周路通不太适应高强度的军事训练和快节奏的军营生活，加之体能考核成绩不佳，让一心想干出一番成绩的他深受打击，一度情绪低落.

周路通的情绪变化，很快引起连队干部骨干的注意. 他们分析发现，周路通训练成绩“两极分化”的特点比较突出：基础体能素质偏弱，但通信装备操作课目成绩遥遥领先. 连队干部骨干据此确定了帮助周路通“巩固长板、补齐短板”的帮带思路.

没过多久，旅队组织“军魂杯”群众性练兵比武活动. 在干部骨干的鼓励下，周路通报名参加了通信装备操作课目比武. 备赛期间，他反复研究比武细则，针对性推演相关流程，优化完善操作步骤；强化多组信道参数记忆训练，直到将每一组数据牢记于心；将电台键盘画在纸上随身携带，一有时间就拿出来进行模拟训练，逐步提升操作速度……

功夫不负有心人. 比武场上，周路通一路过关斩将，如愿摘得桂冠，令身边战友刮目相看.

后来，在集团军组织的一次专业比武中，周路通再次凭借过硬专业技能，取得通信装备操作课目第二名的好成绩.

比武结束后，周路通被旅队特聘为通信装备操作课目唯一一名列兵教练员，先后带出一批通信装备操作骨干.

“虽然只是一名列兵，但两次比武均荣获佳绩，周路通的成长故事，可以激励更多官兵立足战位精武强能. ”旅队计划组织强军故事会的消息传来，营党委研究决定，推荐周路通为候选人.

消息传出，引发一些官兵议论：“凭‘一招鲜’包打天下，以后谁还追求一专多能、全面过硬”“为啥不选综合素质全面过硬的老兵”……

“周路通有拼劲、有闯劲、有韧劲，尽管综合素质不够全面，但这不能成为否定其长处和优点的理由. ”该旅党委研究人员名单时，一班人深入讨论后形成共识：先进典型不可能十全十美，只要是一心为战、专心务战的优秀官兵，都是大家学习的榜样.

最终，周路通登上了旅队强军故事会讲台.

活动现场，来自该旅不同岗位、不同专业的官兵身边典型陆续登台讲述自己的强军故事：班长黄必准多年如一日深知兵、真爱兵、育精兵，战士王子豪扎根岗位勤学苦练成长为“神炮手”，连长李燕飞带领官兵参加上级整建制实战化考核勇夺桂冠……

“在众多先进典型中，周路通并不是最突出的，但他入伍不到一年就两次在大项比武中摘金夺银，对官兵触动很大. ”该旅领导介绍，周路通的奋斗经历，引发了身边战友对“如何立足岗位精武强能”的思考. 在周路通等先进典型的辐射带动下，旅队掀起“学习典型、争当典型、成为典型”热潮，官兵练兵备战热情持续高涨.

在该旅近期组织的一场实兵对抗训练中，面对“蓝军”轮番进攻，某连班长赵罗飞带领班组圆满完成任务，被评为先进个人. “当兵就要当尖兵，打仗就要打硬仗. ”赵罗飞说，身边榜样的故事让自己深受鼓舞，他将再接再厉，用实际行动带动更多战友精武强能.

尽管在强军故事会上收获了掌声，但周路通非常清醒：“与全面过硬的‘老先进’相比，我还有很多短板要补，决不能躺在功劳簿上吃老本. ”这段时间，连队充分发挥“三互”小组作用，为他量身制订了一套体能补差计划，助力他通过苦练精训实现全面进步.

Google Translation

The Story of Strengthening the Army Sharpens the Soldiers' Hearts. A Certain Brigade of the 83rd Group Army Guides Officers and Men to Emulate the Models Around Them

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tao Ran, Qin Zhaopeng, Li Shaoqing Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-21

A certain brigade of the 83rd Group Army guides officers and men to emulate the models around them——

Two competitions have achieved good results. The story of strengthening the army sharpens the soldiers' hearts

■Tao Ran, Qin Zhaopeng, Li Shaoqing

“I didn't expect that in this strong army story meeting, a private soldier became a 'star'.”

Recently, a certain brigade of the 83rd Group Army held a strong army story meeting of “Learning from the models around you and stimulating the motivation of strengthening the army”. Private Zhou Lutong took the stage and told the story of his hard work in the communication equipment operation competition, which aroused strong resonance among officers and men.

In fact, when Zhou Lutong first stepped onto the stage, many officers and men were quite surprised. Because he had been in the army for less than a year, although he won medals in two major competitions, his overall military training results were not outstanding.

“When we recommended Xiao Zhou to participate in the strong army storytelling session, we hesitated, but he proved himself with his solid professional strength and impressed the officers and men.” The battalion commander of Zhou Lutong's battalion told the author.

At the beginning of his enlistment, Zhou Lutong was not very adaptable to the high-intensity military training and fast-paced military camp life. In addition, his poor physical fitness test results made him, who was determined to make achievements, deeply depressed.

Zhou Lutong's emotional changes soon attracted the attention of the company's cadres and backbones. They analyzed and found that Zhou Lutong's training results were more prominent in “polarization”: his basic physical fitness was weak, but his communication equipment operation course results were far ahead. Based on this, the company's cadres and backbones determined to help Zhou Lutong “consolidate his strengths and make up for his weaknesses”.

Not long after, the brigade organized the “Military Soul Cup” mass training competition. Encouraged by the cadres and backbones, Zhou Lutong signed up to participate in the communication equipment operation course competition. During the preparation period, he repeatedly studied the competition rules, conducted targeted deductions of relevant processes, and optimized and improved the operation steps; strengthened the memory training of multiple sets of channel parameters until he remembered each set of data; drew the radio keyboard on paper and carried it with him, and took it out for simulation training whenever he had time, gradually improving the operation speed...

Hard work pays off. In the competition, Zhou Lutong won the championship as he wished, which impressed his comrades around him.

Later, in a professional competition organized by the group army, Zhou Lutong once again won the second place in the communication equipment operation course with his excellent professional skills.

After the competition, Zhou Lutong was specially hired by the brigade as the only private instructor of the communication equipment operation course, and successively brought out a group of communication equipment operation backbones.

“Although he is only a private soldier, he won good results in both competitions. Zhou Lutong's growth story can inspire more officers and men to stand on their positions and strengthen their abilities.” When the news that the brigade planned to organize a strong army story meeting came, the battalion party committee decided to recommend Zhou Lutong as a candidate.

The news triggered some officers and men to discuss: “With 'one trick to conquer the world', who will pursue one specialty and multiple skills, comprehensive and strong in the future?” “Why not select veterans with comprehensive and strong qualities?” ...

“Zhou Lutong is hardworking, enterprising and tenacious. Although his comprehensive qualities are not comprehensive, this cannot be a reason to deny his strengths and advantages.” When the brigade's party committee was researching the list of personnel, a group of people reached a consensus after in-depth discussions: advanced models cannot be perfect. As long as they are excellent officers and men who are dedicated to fighting and dedicated to fighting, they are role models for everyone to learn from.

Finally, Zhou Lutong stepped onto the podium of the brigade's strong army story meeting.

At the event, typical soldiers from different positions and professions of the brigade took the stage one after another to tell their stories of strengthening the army: squad leader Huang Bizhun has known soldiers, loved soldiers, and trained elite soldiers for many years; soldier Wang Zihao has been working hard to grow into a “magic gunner”; company commander Li Yanfei led officers and men to participate in the superior's whole-organization actual combat assessment and won the championship...

“Among many advanced models, Zhou Lutong is not the most outstanding, but he won gold and silver in major competitions twice in less than a year after joining the army, which has a great impact on officers and men.” The brigade leader introduced that Zhou Lutong's struggle experience has triggered his comrades-in-arms to think about “how to be based on the post and strengthen their ability”. Driven by the radiation of advanced models such as Zhou Lutong, the brigade has set off a wave of “learning from models, striving to be models, and becoming models”, and the enthusiasm of officers and men for training and preparation continues to rise.

In a real-life confrontation training organized by the brigade recently, facing the repeated attacks of the “blue army”, a company squad leader Zhao Luofei led the team to successfully complete the task and was rated as an advanced individual. “When you are a soldier, you must be a pioneer, and when you fight, you must fight hard battles.” Zhao Luofei said that he was deeply inspired by the stories of role models around him. He will continue to work hard and use practical actions to motivate more comrades to improve their martial arts and abilities.

Although he received applause at the strong army story conference, Zhou Lutong was very clear-headed: “Compared with the 'old advanced' who are all-round and strong, I still have many shortcomings to make up, and I must not rest on my laurels.” During this period, the company gave full play to the role of the “three mutual” group and tailored a set of physical fitness compensation plans for him to help him achieve comprehensive progress through hard training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/kj/16392605.html

穿云破雾淬铁翼，陆军某旅锤炼低气象飞行硬功

来源：解放军报 作者：胡云艳 石芝鹏 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-21

陆军某旅锤炼低气象飞行硬功——

穿云破雾淬铁翼

■解放军报记者 胡云艳 特约通讯员 石芝鹏

低云笼罩，细雨绵绵. 日前，陆军某旅组织一场低气象条件下多课目飞行训练. 随着塔台指挥员一声令下，战机依次升空，飞向任务空域.

“复杂气象条件既是飞行训练的‘拦路虎’，也是砥砺飞行本领的‘磨刀石’. ”该旅领导介绍，前段时间驻地连续出现阴雨天气并伴有大风，他们利用低气象条件组织飞行训练，旨在从难从严磨砺官兵战斗本领，提升复杂条件下应急处置能力.

悬停、爬升、急转……在飞行员精准操纵下，战机灵活穿梭于云端. “前方云量多、能见度低，保持编队距离. ”指挥员根据气象信息及时提醒，各机组飞行员通过仪表判断飞行姿态，沉着操纵战机穿云破雾.

该旅领导介绍，此次训练，他们从难设置训练课目、科学配置训练力量，根据天气动态科学制订了穿越积雨云层、空中迷航等 10 余套空中特情处置预案. 同时，组织机务官兵加大对战机动力、通信等系统的检查力度，确保战机保持最佳状态.

雨雾弥漫，年轻飞行员芮闵麒操纵战机，开展仪表着陆课目训练. 接到指令，他根据仪表数据对战机相对位置作出判断，不断修正飞行姿态，操纵战机平稳着陆. “复杂气象条件下开展飞行训练，能见度低、风速变化快，要求参训飞行员操纵更精准、配合更密切、协同更精细. ”芮闵麒告诉记者.

“注意加强航线观察……”机场上空，一架架战机穿云破雨. 塔台指挥员和各战位官兵紧盯气象云图，全神贯注. 在空地严密配合下，参训飞行员圆满完成预定训练课目.

傍晚时分，训练结束. 走下战机，飞行员李安感慨道：“恶劣天气不仅没有影响训练进度，还帮助我们砺胆魄、强本领，练就打仗真功夫. ”

Google Translation

Breaking Through Clouds and Fog to Temper Iron Wings, a Certain Army Brigade Has Tempered The Hard Work of Low-Weather Flight

Source: PLA Daily Author: Hu Yunyan Shi Zhipeng Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-21

A certain army brigade has tempered the hard work of low-weather flight——

Breaking through clouds and fog to temper iron wings

■ PLA Daily reporter Hu Yunyan Special correspondent Shi Zhipeng

Low clouds are shrouded and drizzling. A few days ago, a certain army brigade organized a multi-subject flight training under low weather conditions. With the command of the tower commander, the combat aircraft [helicopters] took off one after another and flew to the mission airspace.

“Complex weather conditions are both a 'roadblock' for flight training and a 'grindstone' for sharpening flying skills.” The brigade leader introduced that the garrison had continuous rainy weather and strong winds some time ago. They used low weather conditions to organize flight training, aiming to sharpen the combat skills of officers and men from difficult and strict conditions and improve the ability to deal with emergencies under complex conditions.

Hovering, climbing, turning sharply... Under the precise control of the pilots, the combat aircraft flexibly shuttled through the clouds. “There are many clouds ahead and visibility is low. Keep the formation distance.” The commander reminded in time according to the meteorological information. The pilots of each crew judged the flight attitude through the instrument and calmly manipulated the combat aircraft to break through the clouds and fog.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that in this training, they set up difficult training courses and scientifically configured training forces. According to the weather dynamics, they scientifically formulated more than 10 air special situation handling plans such as crossing cumulonimbus clouds and air loss. At the same time, the maintenance officers and men were organized to increase the inspection of the power and communication systems of the combat aircrafts to ensure that the combat aircrafts are in the best condition.

In the rain and fog, the young pilot Rui Minqi manipulated the combat aircraft and conducted instrument landing training. After receiving the order, he made a judgment on the relative position of the combat aircraft based on the instrument data, constantly corrected the flight attitude, and manipulated the combat aircraft to land smoothly. “Conducting flight training under complex meteorological conditions, with low visibility and fast wind speed changes, requires the pilots to manipulate more accurately, cooperate more closely, and coordinate more finely.” Rui Minqi told reporters.

“Pay attention to strengthening route observation...” Over the airport, combat aircrafts broke through the clouds and rain. The tower commander and men at various combat positions stared at

the weather map with full concentration. With the close cooperation between the air and the ground, the pilots successfully completed the scheduled training courses.

In the evening, the training ended. After getting off the combat aircraft, pilot Li An said with emotion: “Not only did the bad weather not affect the progress of training, but it also helped us to sharpen our courage and strengthen our skills, and practice real combat skills.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16392801.html

陆军某边防连官兵执行巡逻任务

来源：解放军报 作者：虞张帅 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-23



6月中旬，陆军某边防连官兵执行巡逻任务. 虞张帅 摄

Google Translation

Soldiers of a Border Defense Company of the Army Perform Patrol Missions

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yu Zhangshuai Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-23

In mid-June, soldiers of a border defense company of the Army perform patrol missions. Photo by Yu Zhangshuai

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16393269.html

官兵参与群策群力，看陆军某旅如何汇聚官兵智慧破解训练难题

来源：解放军报 作者：孟祥威 张翔 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-06-25

陆军某旅充分发扬军事民主

问计于兵破解训练难题

解放军报讯 孟祥威、张翔报道：近日，陆军某旅召开军事民主会，来自侦察、通信、防空等多个专业的军士骨干、基层干部代表与机关干部围坐一起，探讨训练中遇到的重难点问题，现场形成多个可行性方案.

“只有充分发扬军事民主，汇聚官兵智慧，才能有效破解训练难题. ”该旅领导介绍，他们前期调研了解到，部分单位不够重视官兵总结的训练经验、不敢放手让官兵创新训法战法，导致组训模式单一，制约了训练水平提升.

为此，该旅坚持问计于兵，遴选各专业军士骨干和基层干部代表，与机关干部一起召开军事民主会，梳理组训施教难题，制订针对性解决措施；通过常态召开“诸葛亮会”、在强军网开设“留言板”等形式，征求官兵组训施教“金点子”；开设“战训微论坛”，鼓励训练尖子分享训练经验. 该旅还建立“建立台账—责任到人—限时办结”机制，划分责任科室、指定专人负责，对收集到的意见建议进行分类研究，确保官兵合理建议落细落实.

前不久，该旅召开的军事民主会上，一级上士王玉应针对某型装备自动展开程序繁琐、用时较长问题，提出操作流程优化方案. 经该旅机关研究论证，王玉应提出的方案的确能有效缩短该型装备展开时间. 目前，该方案已被纳入旅队装备训练手册，有效提升了某型装备训练质效.

Google Translation

Officers and Men Participate in Collective Wisdom, See How a Certain Army Brigade Gathers the Wisdom of Officers and Men to Solve Training Problems

Source: PLA Daily Author: Meng Xiangwei Zhang Xiang Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-06-25

A certain army brigade fully promotes military democracy

Ask soldiers to solve training problems

PLA Daily News Meng Xiangwei and Zhang Xiang reported: Recently, a certain army brigade held a military democracy meeting. Sergeants from multiple professions such as reconnaissance, communications, and air defense, grassroots cadres and headquarters cadres sat together to discuss the key and difficult problems encountered in training, and formed multiple feasible plans on the spot.

“Only by fully promoting military democracy and gathering the wisdom of officers and men can we effectively solve training problems.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they learned from their previous research that some units did not pay enough attention to the training experience summarized by officers and men, and did not dare to let officers and men innovate training methods and tactics, resulting in a single training model and restricting the improvement of training level.

To this end, the brigade insisted on asking the soldiers for advice, selecting backbone sergeants of various professions and representatives of grassroots cadres, and holding military democratic meetings with the cadres of the organs to sort out the difficulties in training and teaching, and formulate targeted solutions; through the regular “Zhuge Liang meeting” and the opening of a “message board” on the strong army network, the officers and men were asked for “golden ideas” for training and teaching; a “combat training micro forum” was opened to encourage top trainers to share their training experiences. The brigade also established a “establishing a ledger-responsibility to people-time-limited completion” mechanism, divided the responsible departments, designated special persons to be responsible, and classified the collected opinions

and suggestions to ensure that the reasonable suggestions of officers and men were implemented in detail.

Not long ago, at the military democratic meeting held by the brigade, First Sergeant Wang Yuying proposed an operation process optimization plan for the problem that the automatic deployment procedures of a certain type of equipment were cumbersome and time-consuming. After research and demonstration by the brigade organs, Wang Yuying's plan can indeed effectively shorten the deployment time of this type of equipment. At present, the plan has been included in the brigade equipment training manual, which has effectively improved the quality and effectiveness of a certain type of equipment training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16393267.html

告别“拿来主义”抓实备课，贴近官兵的好课收获一致好评

来源：解放军报 作者：冯杨 廖晓彬 喻润东 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-06-25

陆军某旅抓实备课示教提升教育实效——

课外下功夫 课上出精品

■冯 杨 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬 喻润东

“主题聚焦官兵思想实际，事例鲜活说服力强，授课形式灵活多样……”前不久，陆军某旅组织政治教员集中备课研讨，某连谢指导员精心准备的授课辅导通过评课环节终审验收，赢得试听官兵一致好评.

“只有把备课工作做到位，才能确保授课高质量. ”该旅政治工作部领导告诉记者，前期调研中，他们发现部分政治教员虽然在授课中运用了动漫、H5 等新媒体技术，课件制作精美，但因与官兵训练、工作、生活贴合得不够紧密，导致授课内容难以入脑入心，官兵对授课满意度不高.

“‘搬运’教育资源方便了授课准备，但若内容不贴合单位实际，就难以引发官兵共鸣、取得教育实效. ”该旅宣传科方科长介绍，为避免授课陷入简单的“拿来主义”，他们将教育准备过程区分为分课、备课、审课等环节，逐个环节进行探索创新，对授课准备过程中可能遇到的瓶颈难题进行集智攻关，合力打造精品好课.

实践中，该旅结合单位实际确定授课主题，基层政治教员根据自身能力特长、岗位任职经历申领课题，机关业务部门遴选确定主讲人后，召集优秀政治教员集中备课；政治教员根据选定的课题搜集资料、修改教案、完成审课，围绕课堂设计进行讲课；授课结束，听课的官兵和政治教员代表根据听课体验对授课进行评价.

采访中，记者跟随方科长来到某火力连多媒体教室，一堂“绷紧战备之弦、夯实能战之基”主题授课正在进行. 台上，主讲人马连长侃侃而谈、娓娓道来；台下，官兵不时互动交流，政治教员代表认真聆听打分.

授课结束后，马连长在笔记本上整理记录此次授课心得体会. “备课阶段，我将授课主题细分为战备物资整理、战备库室建设、战备方案推演等分主题，分别结合多个鲜活案例进行阐释. ”他告诉记者，互动交流阶段，官兵十分踊跃，针对授课内容展开了热烈讨论.

备课模式不断升级，精品好课陆续出炉. “班长负伤，副班长牺牲，爆破器材用尽，通路却没完全打通. 眼看到了预定的总攻时间，紧要关头，我毅然蹚雷开辟通路……”在该旅“能攻善守英雄连”教育课堂上，连队曾指导员视频连线“以身探雷”的战斗英雄吴石林. 吴老讲述的当年战斗场景，让全连官兵深受触动. “‘接力棒’已经交到我们手上，我们只有勇敢担起使命职责，将自己锻造成克敌制胜的‘尖刀’，才能对得起‘英雄传人’这个称呼！”授课结束后，官兵代表汪明宇的发言赢得阵阵掌声.

近段时间，该旅正在开展野外驻训，政治教员们结合任务实际灵活开展教育. 他们结合时事热点剖析教育主题，将身边人、身边事作为开展教育的“活教材”，见缝插针组织“微课堂”“士兵说”. 官兵们在潜移默化、感同身受中砥砺斗志，投身练兵备战的劲头更足了.

Google Translation

Say Goodbye To “Take-It-As-It-Is” and Prepare Lessons in Earnest, and the Good Lessons that Are Close to Officers and Men Have Won Unanimous Praise

Source: PLA Daily Author: Feng Yang Liao Xiaobin Yu Rundong Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-06-25

A certain army brigade has prepared lessons and demonstrated to improve the effectiveness of education——

Work hard outside of class and produce excellent works in class

■ Feng Yang PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin Yu Rundong

“The theme focuses on the actual thoughts of officers and men, the examples are vivid and persuasive, and the teaching forms are flexible and diverse...” Not long ago, a certain army brigade organized a centralized lesson preparation seminar for political instructors. The teaching guidance carefully prepared by a certain company political instructor passed the final review and acceptance of the course evaluation link, and won unanimous praise from the officers and men who listened to the trial.

“Only by doing a good job in lesson preparation can we ensure high-quality teaching.” The leader of the political work department of the brigade told reporters that in the previous investigation, they found that although some political instructors used new media technologies such as animation and H5 in their teaching, and the courseware was beautifully produced, it was not closely

connected with the officers and men' training, work, and life, which made it difficult for the teaching content to enter their minds and hearts, and the officers and men were not satisfied with the teaching.

“'Transporting' educational resources facilitates the preparation of lessons, but if the content does not fit the actual situation of the unit, it will be difficult to resonate with the officers and men and achieve educational effectiveness.” Fang, the chief of the propaganda section of the brigade, introduced that in order to avoid the simple “take-it-as-it-is” teaching, they divided the education preparation process into the links of class division, lesson preparation, and lesson review, explored and innovated each link, and worked together to solve the bottlenecks that may be encountered in the preparation process of teaching, and worked together to create high-quality courses.

In practice, the brigade determines the teaching topics based on the actual situation of the unit. Grassroots political instructors apply for topics based on their own abilities, expertise, and job experience. After the headquarters business department selects and determines the main lecturer, it convenes outstanding political instructors to prepare lessons together; political instructors collect information, modify lesson plans, and complete lesson review based on the selected topics, and give lectures around classroom design; after the lecture, the officers and men who attended the lecture and the political instructor representatives evaluate the lecture based on their listening experience.

During the interview, the reporter followed Chief Fang to a multimedia classroom in a firepower company, where a themed lecture on “Tightening the strings of combat readiness and consolidating the foundation of combat capability” was in progress. On the stage, the lecturer, Captain Ma, spoke eloquently and eloquently; off the stage, officers and men interacted from time to time, and the political instructor representatives listened carefully and scored.

After the lecture, Captain Ma organized and recorded his experience of the lecture in his notebook. “During the preparation stage, I subdivided the teaching topics into war preparation material sorting, war preparation warehouse construction, war preparation plan deduction and other sub-topics, and explained them with multiple vivid cases.” He told reporters that during the interactive communication stage, the officers and men were very enthusiastic and had a heated discussion on the teaching content.

The preparation mode is constantly upgraded, and excellent courses are released one after another. “The squad leader was injured, the deputy squad leader died, the blasting equipment was used up, but the passage was not completely opened. The scheduled time for the general attack was approaching, and at the critical moment, I resolutely waded through the mines to open up the passage...” In the brigade's “Heroic Company that Can Attack and Defend” education class, the company's instructor Zeng video-linked with the combat hero Wu Shilin who “explored mines with his own body”. The battle scenes described by Mr. Wu in the past deeply touched the officers and men of the whole company. “The 'baton' has been handed over to us. Only if we bravely take on our mission and responsibilities and forge ourselves into a 'sharp knife' to defeat the enemy can

we live up to the title of 'hero successor'!" After the lecture, the speech of the officer and soldier representative Wang Mingyu won applause.

Recently, the brigade is conducting field training, and political instructors are conducting education flexibly in combination with the actual tasks. They analyze the educational themes in combination with current hot topics, use people and things around them as "living teaching materials" for education, and organize "micro-classrooms" and "soldier talks" whenever possible. The officers and men are tempered by the subtle influence and empathy, and are more motivated to devote themselves to training and preparation for war.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16393266.html

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：刘华山 郝强强 责任编辑：张硕 2025-06-25

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——

立查立改转作风 真抓实干见实效

■刘华山 郝强强

升级办公系统，整合跨部门文电，基层事务性工作明显减少；下放多类装备审批权限，提升分队夜间连贯作业效率……日前，陆军某旅党委常委带领机关工作组，分赴各基层单位，逐条逐项梳理影响官兵工作训练的问题，并现场督导整改，以求真务实的工作作风指导帮带基层，切实为基层减负.

"军人的主责主业是能打仗、打胜仗，必须立牢向战为战的导向，坚决把工作重心归正到备战打仗上来. "该旅一名领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们对标对表中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，坚持学查改一体推进，要求各级领导和机关干部扑下身子、沉到一线，带头查摆机关指导帮建基层、主动服务基层中存在的作风问题，把检视整改作为检验学习教育成效的重要标尺，聚力转变工作作风、提升为基层服务质效，切实让官兵感受到转作风树新风带来的新气象新变化.

前不久，该旅党委一班人结合分管工作受领课题，带领工作组沉到一线，通过组织座谈调研、问卷调查等方式，深入查找影响练兵备战的重点问题，广泛收集官兵意见建议，坚持有什么问题就解决什么问题，什么问题突出就重点整治什么问题，确保问题见底清零. 此次调研中，机关某部门因临时要求基层单位增加两项数据统计被通报批评；针对旅周交班会存在的议题交叉重复情况，明令要求交班会要提前科学设置议题，缩短时长把交班会开出高质量.

为推进作风建设常态化、长效化，该旅党委针对调研中发现的问题进行认真研讨，制订一系列管用措施，进一步规范机关相关业务部门工作程序. 他们要求机关工作人员在组织统

计工作前，必须梳理过往数据，若已有相关统计材料，严禁向基层重复索要；推行通知发布“双审核”机制，对机关各部门拟发通知实行归口统管和实时评估，实现机关文电精准发放；依托强军网开通“云端答疑”交流平台，基层反映问题后，牵头科室第一时间梳理汇总，然后区分不同情况联系相关科室在规定时限内予以解决.

立查立改转作风，真抓实干见实效. 随着学习教育深入开展，该旅领导和机关干部为基层服务意识更强、作风更实，一批官兵急难愁盼问题得到解决，大家心无旁骛投身练兵备战，圆满完成各项任务.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Has Conducted a Thorough Study and Education of the Spirit of the Eight Central Regulations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Huashan Hao Qiangqiang Editor: Zhang Shuo 2025-06-25

A certain army brigade has conducted a thorough study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations——

Immediate investigation and rectification to change work style, and work hard to achieve practical results

■Liu Huashan Hao Qiangqiang

Upgrading the office system, integrating cross-departmental documents and telegrams, and significantly reducing grassroots administrative work; delegating the approval authority of multiple types of equipment to improve the efficiency of the nighttime continuous operation of the detachment...Recently, the Standing Committee of the Party Committee of a certain army brigade led the headquarters working group to various grassroots units, sorted out the problems that affect the work and training of officers and men one by one, and supervised the rectification on the spot, guiding and helping the grassroots with a pragmatic work style, and effectively reducing the burden on the grassroots.

“The main responsibility and job of soldiers is to be able to fight and win battles. We must firmly establish the orientation of fighting for war and resolutely return the focus of work to preparing for war.” A leader of the brigade introduced that since the in-depth implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, they have benchmarked the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, the Ten Regulations of the Military Commission and their implementation rules, insisted on learning, investigating and rectifying in an integrated manner, and required leaders and cadres at all levels to throw themselves down and sink to the front line, take the lead in investigating and rectifying the style problems existing in the guidance and construction of the grassroots and the active service to the grassroots, and take inspection and rectification as an important yardstick for testing the effectiveness of study and education, focus on changing the work style, and improve the quality and efficiency of serving the grassroots, so

that officers and men can truly feel the new atmosphere and new changes brought about by changing the style and establishing a new style.

Not long ago, a group of people from the brigade Party Committee accepted the topic in combination with their respective work, led the working group to sink to the front line, and through organizing seminars, investigations, questionnaires and other methods, thoroughly found the key issues affecting training and preparation, widely collected opinions and suggestions from officers and men, insisted on solving any problems, focusing on rectifying any outstanding problems, and ensuring that the problems were cleared up. During this investigation, a department of the organization was criticized for temporarily requiring grassroots units to add two data statistics; in response to the overlapping and repeated topics in the weekly handover meeting of the brigade, it was clearly required that the handover meeting should set topics in advance and shorten the duration to make the handover meeting high-quality.

In order to promote the normalization and long-term effectiveness of work style construction, the brigade Party Committee conducted serious discussions on the problems found in the investigation and formulated a series of effective measures to further standardize the work procedures of relevant business departments of the organization. They require that the staff of the organization must sort out past data before organizing statistical work. If relevant statistical materials are already available, it is strictly forbidden to repeatedly ask for them from the grassroots; implement the “double review” mechanism for the release of notices, implement unified management and real-time evaluation of the notices to be issued by various departments of the organization, and realize the precise release of documents and telegrams of the organization; rely on the “cloud-based Q&A” communication platform opened by the Strong Army Network. After the grassroots reflect the problem, the leading department will sort it out and summarize it as soon as possible, and then distinguish different situations and contact relevant departments to solve it within the specified time limit.

Immediately investigate and change the work style, and work hard to achieve practical results. As the study and education progressed in depth, the brigade's leaders and cadres had a stronger sense of service to the grassroots and a more practical style of work. A number of urgent problems that officers and men were concerned about were solved. Everyone devoted themselves to training and preparation without distraction and successfully completed all tasks.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16393688.html

第 82 集团军某旅“一人一档”科学施训

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李卓煜 曾亮凯 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-27

第 82 集团军某旅依据官兵健康档案数据精准施训——

体脂偏低，列兵暂停跑 3000 米

■李卓煜 曾亮凯



该旅官兵展开体能训练. 焦川 摄

施训看点

●基础体能将体型（体重）要求改为体型控制课目，明确减重、增重的训练方法与要求，进一步强化军队人员合理控制体重、支撑军事生活、树立良好形象的训练意识与行为自觉

●高度关注基层官兵体能训练“以跑练跑”“以杠练杠”等问题，引入现代运动学理念，引导官兵加强力量、耐力、爆发力等身体素质的全面发展，达到科学训练、护体防伤效果

前段时间，第 82 集团军某旅新一阶段个人训练计划表下发后，列兵小许意外发现：自己的 3000 米跑训练被“取消”了！

“你的体脂率不达标，要先集中精力增脂增肌，所以暂不安排长跑等有氧训练课目. ”面对小许的疑问，军体教员解释. 原来，小许身体偏瘦、体脂率偏低，每次考核前，他都要特意“增重”并进行突击训练. 尽管如此，他的各项体能课目成绩一直在及格线徘徊. 为了提高训练效率，军体教员依照现代运动学理念，为他制订了一套科学有效的专属训练方案.

与小许不同，上等兵小王翻看个人训练计划时发现，他的 3000 米跑课目被调整为 5000 米跑. 军体教员表示，数据显示，小王的心肺水平和肌肉耐力都较弱，并且体脂率偏高. 为此，军体教员针对其身体机能特点，及时为他调整了训练内容.

“一人一档”科学施训，源于新版《军事体育训练大纲》将基础体能中“体型（体重）要求”单独设置为“体型控制课目”. 为了提高组训科学性和实效性，该旅为每名官兵建立专属健康管理档案，除体能成绩外，还详细记录体脂率、BMI 等身体数据.

军体教员分析小许健康档案里的数据发现，他不仅体脂率不达标，肌肉量也低于标准水平，这是导致体能成绩进步缓慢的主要原因. 于是，军体教员及时调整小许的个人训练计划：一方面加大无氧训练强度，通过力量训练让他快速增肌；另一方面暂停 3000 米跑等有氧训练，减少对体脂的消耗，让他能够集中精力进行专项强训.

杠铃卧推、哑铃举重、弹力带弯举……经过一段时间的强化训练，小许身体肌群明显增强、肌肉爆发力有效提高，不仅体型稳定在合格线以上，而且体能课目成绩大幅提升. 近期，3000 米跑课目重新列入他的训练计划表中.

与此同时，小王经过一段时间的长跑训练，心肺功能与肌肉耐力得到有效强化，不仅3000 米跑成绩达到良好水平，体脂率也稳定在最优区间.

“只有读懂数据的门道、掌握科学组训方法，才能帮助官兵高效率完成训练任务. ”该旅领导介绍，他们为官兵建立健康管理档案，根据指标数据验证训练效果，不仅助力官兵科学控制体型、提高训练成绩，推动军事体育训练质效全面提升，更有效激发了官兵训练热情. 在最近一次阶段性训练考核中，官兵基础体能课目整体优良率进一步提高.

参训笔记

科学组训要借助数据

■第 82 集团军某旅干部 童欢

以往，体能训练大多由连队组织，同一课目往往共用一套训练方案. 然而，官兵体能素质参差不齐，这种粗放式训练模式既影响体能尖子寻求突破的积极性，也不利于存在体能短板的官兵针对性补差，难以实现训练效益最大化.

新版《军事体育训练大纲》施行后，我们逐步建立起以数据为支撑的科学训练体系，建立“一人一档”健康管理档案，根据官兵体脂率、BMI 等身体数据，针对性制订训练方案，提升科学组训、精准施训水平.

某连下士小李的单杠成绩长期在及格线徘徊，单纯加练并没有带来预期效果. 通过分析他的身体数据，我们为他增加悬垂举腿和握力训练，并辅以动作矫正. 几个月下来，小李的单杠成绩有了明显进步. 作为单位军事体育训练负责人，我深刻地认识到，组训施训应在深入分析数据的基础上找准症结、因人施策.

从“大锅饭”到“定制餐”，从“跟着感觉走”到“靠数据说话”，科学组训必须建立在精准的数据分析基础上. 如今，我们结合智能监测设备将官兵科学编组，组织大家开展分层训练. 战友们也开始主动关注自己的训练数据变化，有的还自发组成训练互助小组，分析彼此弱项，相互交流经验. 这种从“要我练”到“我要练”的转变，正是科学组训带来的可喜成果.

观训小议

跳出“无效努力”的循环

■杨悦

一位管理学家曾说过这样一句话：“做正确的事比正确地做事更重要. ”如果方向错误，哪怕消耗再多时间与精力，也只会与目标背道而驰，这样的努力便成了无效努力.

一些部队的传统组训理念中，官兵体能成绩不佳，往往被归结为训练时长不够. 在一些带兵人看来，只要跑得够多、练得够勤、训得够狠，迟早能从量变产生质变. 但事实告诉我们，如果不找准制约成绩提升的症结，一味盲目蛮干，很可能事倍功半，甚至适得其反.

体脂率偏低，列兵暂停跑 3000 米；体脂率偏高，战士改练 5000 米，第 82 集团军某旅根据新版《军事体育训练大纲》，“一人一档”科学施训，取得了明显成效. 他们的实践证明，军事体育训练是一门科学，组训人员必须秉持科学训练理念，找准科学组训的方法，不仅要助力官兵提升训练成绩，更要帮助他们养成科学训练的习惯.

科学组训的本质，是要善于引导官兵用正确的方法做正确的事. 军事体育训练会产生大量指标数据，每项数据之间都有内在逻辑关联，客观反映人体机能和训练条件. 只有跳出“无效努力”的循环，带着数据思维找准“病灶”对症下药，才能用最少的时间精力，取得最优的训练成果，让基础体能训练从“事倍功半”变为“事半功倍”.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Conducts Scientific Training with “One File for Each Person”

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Zhuoyu Zeng Liangkai Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-27

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army conducts precise training based on the health file data of officers and men-

Body fat is low, and privates stop running 3000 meters

■Li Zhuoyu Zeng Liangkai

The officers and men of the brigade conducted physical training. Photo by Jiao Chuan

Training highlights

● Basic physical fitness changes the body shape (weight) requirements to body shape control subjects, clarifies the training methods and requirements for weight loss and weight gain, and further strengthens the training awareness and behavioral consciousness of military personnel to reasonably control weight, support military life, and establish a good image

● Pay close attention to the problems of “running to practice running” and “training with bars” in the physical training of grassroots officers and men, introduce modern kinematics concepts, and guide officers and men to strengthen the comprehensive development of physical qualities such as strength, endurance, and explosive power, so as to achieve scientific training and body protection and injury prevention effects

Some time ago, after the new phase of the individual training schedule of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army was issued, Private Xiao Xu unexpectedly discovered that his 3,000-meter running training was “cancelled”!

“Your body fat rate is not up to standard, so you must first focus on fat and muscle gain, so long-distance running and other aerobic training subjects are not arranged for the time being.” Facing Xiao Xu's questions, the military physical education instructor explained. It turned out that Xiao Xu was thin and had a low body fat rate. Before each assessment, he had to deliberately “gain weight” and conduct intensive training. Despite this, his scores in various physical fitness subjects have been hovering around the passing line. In order to improve the efficiency of training, the military physical education instructor developed a set of scientific and effective exclusive training programs for him in accordance with the concept of modern kinematics.

Unlike Xiao Xu, when Corporal Xiao Wang looked through his personal training plan, he found that his 3,000-meter run was adjusted to a 5,000-meter run. The military physical education instructor said that the data showed that Xiao Wang's cardiopulmonary level and muscle endurance were weak, and his body fat rate was high. For this reason, the military physical education instructor adjusted the training content for him in a timely manner based on his physical function characteristics.

The scientific training of “one person, one file” originated from the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline” setting the “body shape (weight) requirements” in basic physical fitness as a “body shape control subject” separately. In order to improve the scientificity and effectiveness of training, the brigade established an exclusive health management file for each officer and soldier. In addition to physical fitness scores, it also recorded detailed physical data such as body fat rate and BMI.

The military physical education instructor analyzed the data in Xiao Xu's health file and found that not only did his body fat percentage not meet the standard, but his muscle mass was also below the standard level, which was the main reason for the slow improvement of his physical fitness performance. Therefore, the military physical education instructor adjusted Xiao Xu's personal training plan in time: on the one hand, he increased the intensity of anaerobic training and allowed him to quickly gain muscle through strength training; on the other hand, he suspended aerobic training such as 3,000-meter running to reduce the consumption of body fat, allowing him to concentrate on special training.

Barbell bench press, dumbbell weightlifting, elastic band curls... After a period of intensive training, Xiao Xu's body muscle groups have been significantly strengthened and his muscle explosiveness has been effectively improved. Not only has his body shape been stabilized above the qualified line, but his physical fitness scores have also been greatly improved. Recently, the 3,000-meter running course has been re-included in his training schedule.

At the same time, after a period of long-distance running training, Xiao Wang's cardiopulmonary function and muscle endurance have been effectively strengthened. Not only has his 3,000-meter running score reached a good level, but his body fat percentage has also stabilized in the optimal range.

“Only by understanding the ins and outs of data and mastering scientific training methods can we help officers and men complete training tasks efficiently.” The brigade leaders introduced that they established health management files for officers and men and verified the training effects based on indicator data, which not only helped officers and men scientifically control their body shape and improve their training results, promoted the overall improvement of the quality and efficiency of military physical training, but also more effectively stimulated the training enthusiasm of officers and men. In the most recent phased training assessment, the overall excellent rate of officers and men' basic physical fitness subjects was further improved.

Training notes

Scientific training requires the help of data

■Cadre of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army Tong Huan

In the past, physical training was mostly organized by the company, and the same subject often shared a set of training plans. However, the physical fitness of officers and men was uneven. This extensive training model not only affected the enthusiasm of physical elites to seek breakthroughs, but also was not conducive to targeted compensation for officers and men with physical shortcomings, making it difficult to maximize training benefits.

After the implementation of the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline”, we gradually established a scientific training system supported by data, established a “one-person-one-file” health management file, and formulated targeted training plans based on the officers' and men' body fat percentage, BMI and other physical data to improve the level of scientific training and precise training.

Corporal Xiao Li of a certain company's horizontal bar score has been hovering around the passing line for a long time, and simply adding training did not bring the expected results. By analyzing his physical data, we added hanging leg raises and grip training for him, supplemented by movement correction. After a few months, Xiao Li's horizontal bar score has improved significantly. As the person in charge of military physical training in the unit, I deeply realize that training should be based on in-depth analysis of data to identify the crux and implement policies based on people.

From “big pot meals” to “customized meals”, from “following your feelings” to “speaking with data”, scientific training must be based on accurate data analysis. Today, we combine intelligent monitoring equipment to scientifically organize officers and men and organize everyone to conduct stratified training. Comrades also began to pay attention to the changes in their training data. Some

even spontaneously formed training mutual aid groups to analyze each other's weaknesses and exchange experiences. This change from “I have to practice” to “I want to practice” is the gratifying result of scientific training.

A brief discussion on the training

Break out of the cycle of “ineffective efforts”

■ Yang Yue

A management scientist once said: “Doing the right thing is more important than doing things right.” If the direction is wrong, even if more time and energy are consumed, it will only go against the goal, and such efforts will become ineffective efforts.

In the traditional training concepts of some troops, the poor physical fitness of officers and men is often attributed to insufficient training time. In the eyes of some leaders, as long as they run enough, practice hard enough, and train hard enough, they will sooner or later produce qualitative changes from quantitative changes. But the facts tell us that if we don't find the crux of the problem that restricts the improvement of performance, blindly doing it blindly may be counterproductive, or even counterproductive.

If the body fat rate is too low, the private will stop running 3,000 meters; if the body fat rate is too high, the soldier will change to 5,000 meters. According to the new version of the “Military Physical Training Outline”, a certain brigade of the 82nd Army has scientifically trained “one person, one file” and achieved remarkable results. Their practice has proved that military physical training is a science. The trainers must adhere to the scientific training concept and find the right scientific training methods. They should not only help officers and men improve their training results, but also help them develop the habit of scientific training. The essence of scientific training is to be good at guiding officers and men to do the right things in the right way. Military physical training will generate a large amount of indicator data, and each data has an internal logical connection, which objectively reflects the human body function and training conditions. Only by jumping out of the cycle of “ineffective efforts” and finding the “lesion” with data thinking and prescribing the right medicine can we use the least time and energy to achieve the best training results and change basic physical training from “twice the result with half the effort” to “half the result with half the effort”.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16393950.html

“政”面交锋丨三尺讲台一“教”高低！

来源：中国军网 作者：王山山 吴文滔 张建洲 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-06-27

为加强队伍建设，提高授课能力水平，营造争做优秀政治教员浓厚氛围. 近日，第 76 集团军某旅组织开展 2025 年度“三会一好”政治教员评比竞赛.

来自基层的 6 名政治教员齐聚一堂，通过理论考核、授课评比、随机教育三个环节，进行了一场比思维、比智慧、比能力的现场对决.

一名合格的政治教员，理论功底必须扎实. 随着“开始答题”的口令，选手们迅速进入“战斗”状态，大家全神贯注、笔尖翻飞、沉着应答. 此次考核内容涵盖党的创新理论、军事政策法规和时事热点等多个方面，全面检验政治教员的理论功底和知识储备.

“你为什么要参军入伍？”某连指导员曾建伟以连队一场自主教育时的提问为切入点，结合身边典型事迹，层层剖析军人职责使命. 授课评比环节，参赛选手紧扣官兵思想实际，用鲜活事例、生动语言将“大道理”转化为接地气的兵言兵语，既有理论深度，更显情感温度. 有的授课内容巧妙融入情景剧，以视频、图片直观呈现强军故事；有的通过互动问答方式，激发官兵思考，现场氛围热烈，掌声频频.



政治教员曾建伟授课. 王山山 摄



理论骨干龚佳宇授课. 王山山 摄

随机教育环节，选手采取“盲盒抽题+即兴答辩”的形式，通过现场抽取题目，并在 5 分钟内快速解题. 面对随机问题，他们从容不迫、冷静作答，既展现了清晰的逻辑思维，更体现了对基层思想动态的精准把握. 参赛选手杜建飞结合自己在生活中化解官兵矛盾的实例，提出“倾听需求、换位思考”的解决思路，赢得评委一致认可.



互动问答. 王山山 摄

下一步，该旅将持续深化比武成果，通过“政工日”研讨、专家授课辅导、“推门听课”等方式，助力政治教员队伍能力提升，让思想政治教育真正走进兵心、激发强军斗志！

Google Translation

“Political” Confrontation | The Three-Foot Podium Is a “Teaching” Level!

Source: China Military Network Author: Wang Shanshan Wu Wentao Zhang Jianzhou Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-06-27

In order to strengthen team building, improve teaching ability, and create a strong atmosphere for striving to be an excellent Political Instructor. Recently, a brigade of the 76th Group Army organized a 2025 “Three Meetings and One Good” Political Instructor evaluation competition.

Six Political Instructors from the grassroots gathered together and conducted a live duel of thinking, wisdom, and ability through three links: theoretical assessment, teaching evaluation, and random education.

A qualified Political Instructor must have a solid theoretical foundation. With the command of “start answering questions”, the contestants quickly entered the “combat” state, and everyone was fully focused, pens flying, and calmly answered. The content of this assessment covers multiple aspects such as the party's innovative theories, military policies and regulations, and current hot topics, and comprehensively tests the theoretical foundation and knowledge reserves of Political Instructors.

“Why do you want to join the army?” Zeng Jianwei, a company instructor, took the questions raised during a self-education session of the company as the starting point, combined with typical deeds around him, and analyzed the responsibilities and missions of soldiers layer by layer. In the teaching evaluation session, the contestants closely followed the actual thoughts of the officers and men, and used fresh examples and vivid language to transform the “big truth” into down-to-earth soldiers' words and words, which not only had theoretical depth, but also showed emotional warmth. Some teaching contents were cleverly integrated into situational dramas, and videos and pictures were used to directly present the story of strengthening the army; some stimulated the

thinking of officers and men through interactive question-and-answer methods, and the atmosphere on the scene was warm and applause was frequent.

Political instructor Zeng Jianwei gave a lecture. Photo by Wang Shanshan

Political instructor Zeng Jianwei gave a lecture. Photo by Wang Shanshan

Theoretical backbone Gong Jiayu gave a lecture. Photo by Wang Shanshan

Theoretical backbone Gong Jiayu gave a lecture. Photo by Wang Shanshan

In the random education session, the contestants adopted the form of “blind box drawing + impromptu defense”, drawing questions on the spot, and quickly solving them within 5 minutes. Faced with random questions, they answered calmly and calmly, showing not only clear logical thinking, but also a precise grasp of grassroots ideological dynamics. Contestant Du Jianfei combined his own examples of resolving conflicts between officers and men in life, and proposed the solution of “listening to needs and thinking from the perspective of others”, which won unanimous recognition from the judges.

Sergeant Zhao Guoming answered questions. Photo by Wang Shanshan

Interactive Q&A. Photo by Wang Shanshan

Next, the brigade will continue to deepen the results of the competition, through “Political Work Day” seminars, expert lectures and guidance, “open-door listening to classes” and other methods, to help improve the capabilities of the Political Instructor team, so that ideological and political education can truly enter the hearts of soldiers and inspire the fighting spirit of a strong army!

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16394107.html

陆军军医大学陆军特色医学中心开展“红色军医基层行”活动

来源：解放军报 作者：万衷余 朱广平 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-28

陆军军医大学陆军特色医学中心开展“红色军医基层行”活动

官兵不出营门享受专家服务

解放军报讯 万衷余、朱广平报道：日前，陆军军医大学陆军特色医学中心“红色军医基层行”专家医疗队走进西部战区陆军某团野外驻训场，为官兵提供诊疗服务. 该中心领导介绍，他们组织“红色军医基层行”活动，目的是让基层官兵不出营门即可享受专家医疗服务.

笔者在该团野外驻训场的帐篷内看到，专家医疗队成员为前来问诊的官兵解疑释惑、开方送药. “我的腰时常酸痛. ”一名战士描述完症状，医疗专家刘鹏随即为他仔细检查身体，提出诊疗建议：“这是肌肉拉伤，以后训练要加强防护……”

“守护官兵身体健康，是军医的职责所在. 我们到基层巡诊，旨在为官兵排忧解难，让他们以更好的状态投身练兵备战. ”该中心领导介绍，近几年，他们建立完善“送诊到营”医疗服务机制，每年从骨科、消化内科、皮肤科等学科遴选专家组成医疗队，深入基层部队开展巡诊服务.

此次巡诊期间，医疗队针对部队驻训时易出现的疾病、训练伤等开展巡诊查体、健康讲座、医疗培训等服务；与陆军某医院建立合作机制，从学科建设、技术指导、人才培养、科研攻关等方面进行结对帮扶，帮助该医院提升卫勤保障能力；帮助多个基层单位建立远程诊疗系统，提升其医疗保障水平.

军医“送诊到营”，助力备战打赢. 该中心领导介绍，近年来，他们紧盯一线部队任务特点和官兵健康需求，向多支边海防部队派出 20 余批次专家医疗队，受到官兵的普遍好评.

Google Translation

The Army Medical University’s Army Specialty Medical Center conducts the “Red Military Doctors Go to the Grassroots” Activity

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wan Zhongyu Zhu Guangping Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-28

The Army Medical University’s Army Specialty Medical Center conducts the “Red Military Doctors Go to the Grassroots” activity

Officers and men enjoy expert services without leaving the camp

PLA Daily News Wan Zhongyu and Zhu Guangping reported: Recently, the “Red Military Doctors Go to the Grassroots” expert medical team of the Army Specialty Medical Center of the Army Medical University went to the field training ground of a certain regiment of the Western Theater Command to provide diagnosis and treatment services for officers and men. The leaders of the center introduced that they organized the “Red Military Doctors Go to the Grassroots” activity with the aim of allowing grassroots officers and men to enjoy expert medical services without leaving the camp.

The author saw in the tent of the regiment’s field training ground that members of the expert medical team answered questions and gave prescriptions and medicines to officers and men who came to consult. “My waist is always sore.” After a soldier described the symptoms, medical expert Liu Peng immediately examined him carefully and made treatment suggestions: “This is a muscle strain. You need to strengthen protection in future training...” “It is the duty of military doctors to protect the health of officers and men. We go to the grassroots to make rounds to help officers and men solve their problems and let them devote themselves to training and preparation for war in a better state.” The leaders of the center introduced that in recent years, they have established and improved the “send to the camp” medical service mechanism, and each year they select experts from orthopedics, gastroenterology, dermatology and other disciplines to form a medical team to conduct rounds of services in grassroots troops. During this round of inspection, the medical team

conducted rounds of inspections, health lectures, medical training and other services for diseases and training injuries that are prone to occur during the training of troops; established a cooperation mechanism with a certain army hospital, and conducted paired assistance in terms of discipline construction, technical guidance, talent training, scientific research and other aspects to help the hospital improve its medical support capabilities; helped multiple grassroots units establish remote diagnosis and treatment systems to improve their medical support levels. Military doctors "send to the camp" to help prepare for war and win. The center's leaders introduced that in recent years, they have kept a close eye on the mission characteristics of the front-line troops and the health needs of officers and men, and have sent more than 20 batches of expert medical teams to multiple border and coastal defense forces, which have been widely praised by officers and men.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16394105.html

陆军某旅创新组训方式提升专业人才培养质效

来源：解放军报 作者：郑重语 廖晓彬 喻润东 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-28

陆军某旅创新组训方式提升专业人才培养质效——

"因人施教"让新乘员加速成长

■郑重语 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬 喻润东

炎炎夏日，陆军某旅训练场上铁甲轰鸣，一场装甲装备新乘员集训考核紧张进行.

驾驶舱内，车组新乘员陈嘉伟紧握方向盘，驾驶装甲车缓缓驶入仅比车身宽约 10 厘米的"S"形限制路. 尽管内心有些紧张，但他的动作精准流畅，没有出现差错.

随着装甲车平稳驶出限制路段，陈嘉伟的脸上露出了笑容："不久前参加车辆驾驶训练，我还常常因掌握不好转向时机而'撞杆'. 这段时间，有了'专属训练档案'的精准指导，我的驾驶技能提升很快. "

该旅领导介绍，此次集训，参训人员以从未接触过装甲装备的新兵和跨岗转训人员为主，涵盖炮手、驾驶员、车长 3 个岗位人员. 为破解以往组训施教过程中"个人能力有差异、教学方法不适配、训练质效难提升"等问题，今年他们为所有车组的新乘员建立了"专属训练档案"，采取"点穴式"补差、"闯关式"进阶等方法，帮助新乘员快速实现能力跃升.

记者翻开陈嘉伟的"专属训练档案"，里面详细记录了理论考核、实操短板、心理素质等 6 类 23 项数据. 通过这份档案，记者了解到，首次参加穿越障碍训练时，陈嘉伟被教练员评价为"空间感偏弱"，教学组随即结合这一情况为他调整训练计划，增加模拟训练时长，并安排专业骨干进行针对性帮带指导.

“‘专属训练档案’能够精准体现每个新乘员的训练情况、短板弱项，帮助教练员不断细化帮带措施、优化组训方法.”一名教练员告诉记者，他们根据能力水平将学员划分为基础、强化、尖子 3 个组别，因人而异设计个性化教学方案.

记者在该旅训练场上看到，不同组别、不同专业的官兵根据不同的教学方案展开专项训练.

基础组训练区内，驾驶专业学员驾车小心通过障碍，通信专业学员仔细检查电台参数，射击专业学员认真学习装填弹药技巧.

百米之外，强化组学员正在开展专业协同训练：驾驶专业学员驾驶装甲车驶入复杂路段；一路颠簸中，通信专业学员快速切换信号频道，确保车辆运动状态下通信稳定；射击专业学员透过观瞄镜锁定前方靶标，寻找最佳击发时机.

个性化的组训模式，让教学内容精准契合学员需求. 通信专业新乘员陈千团告诉记者：“教学组根据‘专属训练档案’提供的针对性指导，让我进步明显. 训练成绩越来越好，我对自己的信心也越来越足.”

陈千团从基础组来到强化组后，白天开展专业操作训练，晚上接受教练员一对一辅导. 经过一段时间的强化训练，陈千团在阶段性考核中拔得头筹，顺利从强化组升级到尖子组.

“‘专属训练档案’不仅是每名学员的训练记录，更是一份全面的‘体检报告’.”教练员侯升伟分析总体数据时发现，有一定比例的驾驶专业学员存在“坡道驻停后溜”问题，有些通信专业学员“抗干扰能力不足”. 针对部分学员存在的共性问题，他们集中展开专项补差，设置“闯关积分榜”激励学员全力攻克薄弱环节. 陈千团介绍说，他的训练档案里贴着 3 张“成功闯关认证”，清晰记录了他专业操作速度不断提升、失误率逐渐降低的蜕变历程.

记者在考核现场看到，陈嘉伟驾车连续通过弹坑路、涉水场等复杂地形，全程精准完成任务；通信专业的陈千团在强电磁干扰下，圆满完成通联任务. 走下考场，两人训练档案里的“阶段评估”一栏均被标注为“优”. 现场组织考核的考官告诉记者，考核成绩优秀的学员将被纳入该旅“装甲人才储备库”，作为专业骨干苗子进行跟踪培养.

该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将针对部队需求持续优化教学模式，进一步拓展模块化教学、场景化实训等组训方式，努力推动“专属训练档案”机制覆盖更多专业.

短 评

育人须多些“精准滴灌”

■杨 悦

育人如育苗. 官兵能力基础不同、短板弱项各异，组训施教如果一味“大水漫灌”，不仅浪费教学和训练资源，也难以确保每名官兵都能汲取到自身最需要的“养分”. 提高育人质效，带兵人既要善于用“大水漫灌”应对共性问题，也要学会用“精准滴灌”破解个性难题.

陆军某旅为新乘员建立“专属训练档案”，从“育苗”之初就牢固树立“精准滴灌”意识，在全面掌握官兵个性特点、能力差异基础上，因人施教. 这一举措助力官兵加速成长，有效缩短了专业人才培养周期.

现代战争信息化、智能化特点越来越突出，对官兵能力素质的要求也越来越高. 各级应积极适应现代战争特点规律，不断更新人才培养思维理念，为制胜未来战场培养和储备大批综合素质全面、专业能力过硬的打仗型人才.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Innovates Training Methods to Improve the Quality and Efficiency of Professional Talent Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Zhongyu Liao Xiaobin Yu Rundong Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-28

A certain army brigade innovates training methods to improve the quality and efficiency of professional talent training——

“Teaching according to the individual” accelerates the growth of new crew members

■ Zheng Zhongyu PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin Yu Rundong

In the hot summer, the armored vehicles roared on the training ground of a certain army brigade, and a training assessment for new crew members of armored equipment was conducted intensively.

In the cockpit, the new crew member Chen Jiawei held the steering wheel tightly and drove the armored vehicle slowly into the “S”-shaped restricted road that was only about 10 cm wider than the body. Although he was a little nervous, his movements were precise and smooth, and there were no mistakes.

As the armored vehicle drove smoothly out of the restricted section, Chen Jiawei smiled: “Not long ago, I participated in vehicle driving training, and I often “hit the pole” because I didn’t master the turning timing. During this period, with the precise guidance of the “exclusive training file”, my driving skills have improved rapidly.” The brigade leaders introduced that the participants in this training camp were mainly recruits who had never been exposed to armored equipment and cross-post transfer personnel, covering three positions: gunner, driver, and commander. In order to solve the problems of “differences in personal abilities, inappropriate teaching methods, and difficulty in improving the quality and effectiveness of training” in the previous training and teaching process, this year they established “exclusive training files” for all new crew members of the vehicle crew, and adopted “point-to-point” compensation and “breakthrough” advancement

methods to help new crew members quickly achieve a leap in ability. The reporter opened Chen Jiawei's "exclusive training file", which recorded in detail 23 data in 6 categories, including theoretical assessment, practical shortcomings, and psychological quality. Through this file, the reporter learned that when Chen Jiawei participated in the obstacle crossing training for the first time, he was evaluated by the coach as "weak sense of space". The teaching team immediately adjusted the training plan for him based on this situation, increased the duration of simulation training, and arranged professional backbones to provide targeted guidance.

"The 'exclusive training file' can accurately reflect the training situation and weaknesses of each new crew member, helping coaches to continuously refine the guidance measures and optimize the training methods." A coach told reporters that they divided the trainees into three groups according to their ability levels: basic, intensive, and top, and designed personalized teaching plans for each person.

The reporter saw at the training ground of the brigade that officers and men of different groups and professions conducted special training according to different teaching plans.

In the basic group training area, driving students drove carefully through obstacles, communication students carefully checked the radio parameters, and shooting students carefully learned the skills of loading ammunition.

A hundred meters away, the students in the enhanced group are conducting professional collaborative training: driving students drive armored vehicles into complex roads; during the bumpy journey, communication students quickly switch signal channels to ensure stable communication when the vehicle is in motion; shooting students lock the target in front through the sight to find the best time to fire.

The personalized training model allows the teaching content to accurately meet the needs of students. Chen Qiantuan, a new crew member of the communication major, told reporters: "The targeted guidance provided by the teaching team based on the 'exclusive training file' has made me make significant progress. The training results are getting better and better, and I am more and more confident in myself."

After Chen Qiantuan came to the enhanced group from the basic group, he conducted professional operation training during the day and received one-on-one coaching from the coach at night. After a period of intensive training, Chen Qiantuan won the first place in the staged assessment and successfully upgraded from the enhanced group to the top group.

"The 'exclusive training file' is not only a training record for each student, but also a comprehensive 'physical examination report'." When coach Hou Shengwei analyzed the overall data, he found that a certain proportion of driving students had the problem of "slipping after stopping on the slope", and some communication students had "lack of anti-interference ability". In response to the common problems of some students, they concentrated on special remediation and set up a "pass scoreboard" to encourage students to overcome weak links. Chen Qiantuan said

that there were three “successful pass certifications” in his training file, which clearly recorded his transformation process of continuously improving professional operation speed and gradually reducing error rate.

The reporter saw at the assessment site that Chen Jiawei drove through complex terrains such as crater roads and wading fields, and completed the task accurately throughout the whole process; Chen Qiantuan, a communications major, successfully completed the communication task under strong electromagnetic interference. After leaving the examination room, the “stage evaluation” column in the training files of the two was marked as “excellent”. The examiner who organized the assessment on site told reporters that students with excellent assessment results will be included in the brigade’s “armored talent reserve pool” and tracked and cultivated as professional backbone seedlings.

The brigade leaders introduced that in the next step, they will continue to optimize the teaching model according to the needs of the troops, further expand modular teaching, scenario-based training and other training methods, and strive to promote the “exclusive training file” mechanism to cover more majors.

Short Comment

Education requires more “precision drip irrigation”

■ Yang Yue

Education is like raising seedlings. Officers and men have different ability foundations and different weaknesses. If training and teaching are blindly “flooded”, it will not only waste teaching and training resources, but also make it difficult to ensure that every officer and soldier can absorb the “nutrients” they need most. To improve the quality and efficiency of education, leaders must be good at using “flooding” to deal with common problems, and also learn to use “precision drip irrigation” to solve individual problems.

A certain army brigade established an “exclusive training file” for new crew members, firmly established the awareness of “precision drip irrigation” from the beginning of “seedling cultivation”, and taught according to people on the basis of fully understanding the individual characteristics and ability differences of officers and men. This measure helps officers and men accelerate their growth and effectively shortens the professional talent training cycle.

The characteristics of modern warfare, informationization and intelligence are becoming more and more prominent, and the requirements for the ability and quality of officers and men are also getting higher and higher. All levels should actively adapt to the characteristics and laws of modern warfare, constantly update the thinking concept of talent training, and cultivate and reserve a large number of combat talents with comprehensive qualities and strong professional capabilities to win the future battlefield.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16394197.html

陆军自主培养的第三批女飞行学员顺利完成毕业考核

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郭延华 钱晓虎 张永进 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-29

二〇一七年，陆军启动自主培养女飞行员计划，随着第三批女飞行学员日前毕业，陆航女飞行员群体不断壮大——

“低空玫瑰”向战盛开

■郭延华 解放军报记者 钱晓虎 特约记者 张永进



陆军自主培养的第三批女飞行学员顺利完成毕业考核. 作者提供

开车、悬停、贴地飞出……一整套动作行云流水、干净利落. 摘下头盔，女飞行学员郭万树走出驾驶舱，脸上洋溢着自信. 6 月中旬，晋南某机场，陆军自主培养的第三批女飞行学员以全优成绩完成所有毕业考核课目，拿到了加入战斗序列的通行证.

据了解，从 2017 年起，陆军从应届高中毕业生中招飞选拔、自主培养女飞行员. 在陆军航空兵学院，她们完成初放单飞、机型改装、特情处置、编队飞行等训练，掌握基础技战术能力. 毕业分配到部队后，她们继续学习驾驭新型战机，在实战化训练中提升实战水平，逐步成长为新型陆军建设的重要参与力量. 如今，随着第三批女飞行学员顺利毕业，陆航女飞行员群体不断壮大，“低空玫瑰”正在用实际行动践行初心使命——

川西高原，第 77 集团军“英雄陆航旅”女飞行员韩佳宁驾机完成跃升、俯冲等战术动作，向着三机分队战术课目发起冲锋. 来到部队后，韩佳宁凭借过硬基本功顺利完成改装，驾机辗转大漠戈壁、挺进青藏高原，成为我军首位驾驶直升机飞越“世界屋脊”的女飞行员.

南国丛林，第 75 集团军某旅女飞行员、二级机长徐枫灿熟练驾驶直-20 战机，时而绕点飞行、时而加速疾驰，在丛林树梢间划出道道弧线. 近年来，徐枫灿已驾驶多种机型在复杂条件下完成多项重大训练任务.

太行山下，陆军航空兵学院某旅女飞行教员葛玉婷忙着指导学员驾机勤训苦练. “战场只有胜负之分，没有性别之分，练强实战本领才能克敌制胜. ”这位来自湖南的“飞行教头”性格柔中带刚，是陆军首批自主培养的女飞行员，也是首批留校执教的两名女飞行教员之一. 迄今，她已安全飞行 700 多小时，成功带教多批飞行学员.

“低空玫瑰”向战盛开. “过硬本领是最好的自我证明，强健羽翼是最好的自我标定. ”采访中，多名陆航女飞行员说，强军征途上，她们将刻苦训练、向战奋飞，用青春和梦想为强军事业贡献力量.

背景链接

为培养多样化新质作战力量人才，形成更加多元的战斗体系，2017 年，陆军启动自主培养女飞行员计划，全国超 12 万名高中毕业生参加选拔，最终 10 人脱颖而出，成为陆军首批自主培养的女飞行学员. 2019 年，陆军招收第二批女飞行学员，11 名高中毕业生一路过关，成功入选.

女飞行学员进入军校后，要接受4年系统培养，训练涵盖军事理论、飞行技能等多个课目.

目前，陆军自主培养的前两批共 21 名女飞行员们已在各自战位振翅翱翔，多人立功受奖.

Google Translation

The Third Batch of Female Flight Trainees Trained Independently by the Army Successfully Completed the Graduation Assessment

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Guo Yanhua Qian Xiaohu Zhang Yongjin Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-29

In 2017, the Army launched a plan to train female pilots independently. With the graduation of the third batch of female flight trainees a few days ago, the group of female pilots in the Army Aviation has continued to grow- “Low-altitude Roses” bloom towards the battle

■ Guo Yanhua People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Qian Xiaohu special reporter Zhang Yongjin

The third batch of female flight trainees trained independently by the Army successfully completed the graduation assessment. Author provided

Driving, hovering, flying close to the ground... a whole set of actions is smooth and clean. Taking off the helmet, female flight trainee Guo Wanshu walked out of the cockpit with confidence on her face. In mid-June, at an airport in southern Shanxi, the third batch of female flight trainees trained independently by the Army completed all graduation assessment courses with excellent results and got a pass to join the combat sequence.

It is understood that since 2017, the Army has recruited and selected female pilots from high school graduates and independently trained them. At the Army Aviation Academy, they completed training such as initial solo flight, aircraft modification, special situation handling, and formation flight, and mastered basic technical and tactical capabilities. After graduation and assignment to the troops, they continued to learn to fly new combat aircraft, improve their actual combat level in actual combat training, and gradually grow into an important participant in the construction of a new army. Today, with the successful graduation of the third batch of female flight trainees, the group of female pilots in the Army Aviation continues to grow, and the "Low-altitude Rose" is practicing its original mission with practical actions-

On the western Sichuan Plateau, Han Jianing, a female pilot of the "Heroic Army Aviation Brigade" of the 77th Group Army, completed tactical actions such as leaping and diving, and launched a charge towards the tactical subjects of the three-machine squadron. After arriving at the army, Han Jianing successfully completed the modification with her solid basic skills, flew across the desert and Gobi, and advanced into the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, becoming the first female pilot of our army to fly a helicopter over the "Roof of the World".

In the jungle of the south, Xu Fengcan, a female pilot and second-class captain of a brigade of the 75th Group Army, skillfully flies a Z-20 combat aircraft, sometimes flying around a point, sometimes accelerating and galloping, drawing arcs between the treetops of the jungle. In recent years, Xu Fengcan has completed many major training tasks under complex conditions by flying various models.

Under the Taihang Mountains, Ge Yuting, a female flight instructor of a brigade of the Army Aviation Academy, is busy instructing students to practice hard in flying. "Only victory and defeat on the battlefield, not gender, can defeat the enemy only by strengthening practical combat skills." This "flight coach" from Hunan has a soft but strong personality. She is one of the first female pilots trained independently by the Army and one of the first two female flight instructors to stay in school to teach. So far, she has flown safely for more than 700 hours and successfully taught many batches of flight students.

"Low-altitude roses" bloom towards the battle. "Excellent skills are the best self-proof, and strong wings are the best self-calibration." In the interview, many female pilots of the Army Aviation said that on the journey of strengthening the army, they will train hard, fight hard, and contribute to the cause of strengthening the army with their youth and dreams.

Background link

In order to cultivate diversified new combat force talents and form a more diverse combat system, the Army launched the self-training female pilot program in 2017. More than 120,000 high school graduates across the country participated in the selection. In the end, 10 people stood out and became the first batch of female flight cadets trained by the Army. In 2019, the Army recruited the

second batch of female flight cadets, and 11 high school graduates passed the test and were successfully selected.

After entering the military academy, female flight cadets will receive 4 years of systematic training, covering military theory, flight skills and other subjects.

At present, the first two batches of 21 female pilots trained by the Army have been flying in their respective combat positions, and many have been awarded for meritorious service.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16394306.html

@一线带兵人 对待不同战士要因人施策，帮助他们成长

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李光辉 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-06-30

精心培育 静待花开

■第八十二集团军某旅某连中士班长 李光辉

“同志们，下面我将讲解并示范掩体构筑课目，请大家注意几个细节……”训练场上，上等兵小刘正在组织训练教学. 看着他成熟自信的样子，我不禁暗自感叹：谁能想到这是当年最让我头疼的兵.

那时，小刘刚刚下连分配到班里. 我发现，不管训练还是生活，他似乎总是比别人“慢半拍”，做什么都不慌不忙、慢慢吞吞. 直到有一次，他因打背包太慢，让全班在建制班比武中与冠军失之交臂.

为改变小刘，我在训练中对他要求更加严格. 然而，“强化训练”持续数天，他的成绩始终不见起色.

一次掩体构筑训练，其他班的新兵都已经开始挖土，而小刘还拿着工兵锹在地上不紧不慢地画草图.

“动作快一些！”我大声催促.

然而，小刘依旧不紧不慢. “你到底是不想挖，还是压根没学会？”听着我的语气一下子严厉起来，小刘涨红了脸，站在原地不知所措.

考虑到上午还有其他安排，我命令小刘利用休息时间将掩体构筑完毕，随即带大家转入下一课目训练.

这次“风波”并未随训练结束而平息. 当天下午，副班长找到我：“班长，我觉得咱们可能误会小刘了.”说着，他带我来到掩体构筑训练场.

“这是小刘自己构筑好的. ”副班长指着眼前一个既规整又标准的单兵掩体说，“这课目你也教、我也教，小刘就是完不成，给他时间自己干，反而完成得这么好. ”

副班长的话让我陷入思考，莫非是我的带兵方法有问题？带着困惑，我将这一情况与指导员进行了沟通.

“小刘性子慢，但心思细腻，做事精益求精. 每个人的性格不同，不能先入为主、轻易给他们下结论. ”指导员对我说：“作为班长，要包容班内每名战士的个性，因人施策，帮助他们成长. ”指导员的话让我恍然大悟，对于如何帮带小刘，我有了新的想法.

回到班里后，我为白天的行为向小刘道歉，他也向我吐露心声：“班长，我懂你的用心良苦，但我接受能力弱，同样的课目，别人只需练一两遍就能掌握，我却要重复好几次，我是不是不适合在部队干啊？”

对于小刘的不自信，我深知自己有很大责任，便安慰道：“每个人都有自己的长处，你学习领悟慢了些，但自我要求高. 你上午构筑的掩体非常标准，值得表扬. 军人讲究雷厉风行，你老是这样可不行……”小刘听后若有所思.

从那天起，我开始改变带兵方法，一边要求他们跟上自己的节奏，一边根据班内战士的性格特点，引导他们在实践中发挥长处、补齐短板.

小刘没让人失望，对待工作依旧精益求精，在我的帮助下，也渐渐找到了突破口. 一段时间后，他的各项训练成绩都取得了明显进步，脸上自信的笑容更多了.

经历此事，我有了新的思考：每名战士都是不一样的，作为一线带兵人，要懂得“育人如育花”的道理，按照他们的不同花期，精心培育、浇水、施肥. 只要功夫下到了，我们需要做的，就是静待花开.

（姚欣彤、杜熙谋整理）

Google Translation

@Frontline Leaders Treat Different Soldiers with Different Strategies and Help Them Grow

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Guanghui Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-06-30

Carefully cultivate and wait for flowers to bloom

■ Li Guanghui, sergeant squad leader of a company of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army

“Comrades, I will explain and demonstrate the bunker construction course below. Please pay attention to a few details...” On the training ground, Corporal Xiao Liu was organizing training and teaching. Looking at his mature and confident appearance, I couldn't help but sigh inwardly: Who would have thought that this was the soldier who gave me the most headache back then.

At that time, Xiao Liu had just been assigned to the class by the company. I found that no matter in training or life, he always seemed to be “half a beat slower” than others, and he did everything slowly and unhurriedly. Until one time, he was too slow to pack his backpack, causing the whole class to miss the championship in the established class competition.

In order to change Xiao Liu, I was more strict with him in training. However, after several days of “intensive training”, his performance never improved.

During a bunker construction training, the new recruits from other classes had already started digging, but Xiao Liu was still drawing sketches on the ground with a military shovel.

“Hurry up!” I urged loudly.

However, Xiao Liu was still unhurried. “Do you not want to dig, or have you not learned it at all?” Xiao Liu blushed and stood there at a loss when he heard my tone suddenly become stern.

Considering that there were other arrangements in the morning, I ordered Xiao Liu to use the break time to complete the bunker construction, and then led everyone to the next training.

This “storm” did not subside with the end of the training. That afternoon, the deputy squad leader came to me: “Squad leader, I think we may have misunderstood Xiao Liu.” Then he took me to the bunker construction training ground.

“This is what Xiao Liu built himself.” The deputy squad leader pointed to a neat and standard single-soldier bunker in front of him and said, “You and I taught this subject, but Xiao Liu just couldn't complete it. Give him time to do it himself, but he completed it so well.”

The deputy squad leader's words made me think, is there something wrong with my way of leading the troops? Confused, I communicated this situation with the political instructor.

“Xiao Liu is slow-tempered, but he is meticulous and strives for perfection in his work. Everyone has different personalities, so we cannot prejudge them and easily draw conclusions about them.” The political instructor said to me: “As a squad leader, you must tolerate the personality of each soldier in the class, and adopt policies tailored to each person to help them grow.” The political instructor's words made me suddenly realize that I had new ideas about how to help Xiao Liu.

After returning to the class, I apologized to Xiao Liu for my behavior during the day, and he also confided in me: “Squad leader, I understand your good intentions, but I have a weak ability to accept. For the same subject, others only need to practice once or twice to master it, but I have to repeat it several times. Am I not suitable for working in the army?”

For Xiao Liu's lack of confidence, I know that I have a lot of responsibility, so I comforted him: “Everyone has their own strengths. You are a little slow in learning and understanding, but you have high self-requirements. The bunker you built this morning is very standard and worthy of praise. Soldiers are swift and resolute, and you can't always be like this...” Xiao Liu thought after hearing this.

From that day on, I began to change the way I led the soldiers. I asked them to keep up with my pace, and guided them to give full play to their strengths and make up for their shortcomings in practice according to the personality characteristics of the soldiers in the class.

Xiao Liu did not disappoint us. He continued to strive for excellence in his work. With my help, he gradually found a breakthrough. After a period of time, his training results have made significant progress, and he has more confident smiles on his face.

After experiencing this, I have a new thinking: every soldier is different. As a front-line leader, we must understand the principle of "educating people like cultivating flowers" and carefully cultivate, water and fertilize them according to their different flowering periods. As long as we put in the effort, all we need to do is wait for the flowers to bloom.

(Compiled by Yao Xintong and Du Ximou)

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16394304.html

第八十一集团军某旅强化干部骨干依规履职意识

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张弼朝 卢运国 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-06-30

第八十一集团军某旅强化干部骨干依规履职意识——

纠治"一切正常"背后的"反常"

■张弼朝 卢运国

"岗桌内有杂物，经提醒已清理""未按照规定配齐标志服饰，指出后已改正"……近日，第81集团军某旅某营干部陈浩在检查营连查铺查哨情况登记时发现，"执勤情况"一栏不再是清一色的"一切正常"，而是详细记录了具体问题. 这一转变，体现了整改成效.

此前，营队有一次开展作风纪律整顿，陈浩发现个别干部骨干在查哨时只是"刷个脸"，对战士站哨时走神、遇见熟人不问口令等情况仅做了口头提醒，在岗哨情况登记时仍记录"一切正常".

查出问题为何不记录？陈浩翻看其他连队登记记录，也发现了类似情况. 在营党委会上，他如实反映了"查哨情况登记与实际不符"的问题.

"有的只是'小问题'，现场提醒后就立刻得到了纠正，记下来似乎有些小题大做""担心给上级留下不好的印象，就没过多记录"……调研时，有基层干部解释道.

“条令明确，每次查铺查哨的情况，应当进行登记. 这一现象暴露出少数干部骨干思想认识不足、工作作风不够扎实的问题，责任意识有待强化. ”营党委反思感到，“一切正常”的背后是部分干部骨干思想上的松懈、法治思维的缺失，如不及时纠治，会导致查哨流于形式、管理出现隐患.

针对此类“正常”背后的“反常”，该营党委开展专题培训，组织干部骨干认真学习条令法规要求，统一查哨流程及记录、整改标准，结合剖析案例引导他们充分认识到“查哨关乎安全，登记体现责任”的职责要求，摒弃侥幸与应付心理. 他们完善监督机制，开展不定期检查，将查哨质量与登记情况纳入周讲评，督促干部骨干依规履职.

经过教育整改，该营干部骨干工作作风面貌有了较大变化. 一次随机检查显示，查哨“走过场”、不如实登记等现象没有了，战备物资摆放不规范、执勤纪律松懈等问题也得到有效整治，营连管理水平明显提升. 在近期的战备值班拉动中，该营组织有序、反应迅速，得到上级认可.

Google Translation

An 81st Group Army Brigade Strengthens the Awareness of Cadres and Backbones to Perform Their Duties in Accordance with Regulations

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Bichao Lu Yunguo Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-06-30

A brigade of the 81st Group Army strengthens the awareness of cadres and backbones to perform their duties in accordance with regulations-

Correcting the “abnormality” behind “everything is normal”

■ Zhang Bichao Lu Yunguo

“There are sundries in the post table, which have been cleaned up after being reminded” “The logo and clothing were not fully equipped in accordance with regulations, and they have been corrected after being pointed out”... Recently, Chen Hao, a cadre of a battalion of a brigade of the 81st Group Army, found that when checking the registration of the battalion company's inspection of the barracks and sentries, the “duty situation” column was no longer a uniform “everything is normal”, but a detailed record of specific problems. This change reflects the effectiveness of rectification.

Previously, the battalion once conducted a rectification of work style and discipline. Chen Hao found that some cadres and backbones only “swiped their faces” when checking the sentries, and only verbally reminded the soldiers of being distracted when standing guard, not asking for passwords when meeting acquaintances, etc., and still recorded “everything is normal” when registering the sentry situation.

Why aren’t the problems recorded after they are discovered? Chen Hao looked through the registration records of other companies and found similar situations. At the battalion party committee meeting, he truthfully reflected the problem of “the registration of the inspection situation is inconsistent with the actual situation”.

“Some are just 'small problems', which were immediately corrected after the on-site reminder. It seems a bit of a fuss to write them down.” “I was worried about leaving a bad impression on my superiors, so I didn't record too much”... During the investigation, a grassroots cadre explained.

“The regulations clearly state that every inspection of the barracks and sentries should be registered. This phenomenon exposes the problem that a few cadres and backbones have insufficient ideological awareness and a solid work style, and their sense of responsibility needs to be strengthened.” The battalion party committee reflected and felt that behind the “everything is normal” is the laxity of some cadres and backbones in thinking and the lack of legal thinking. If it is not corrected in time, it will lead to the inspection of sentries becoming a formality and hidden dangers in management.

In response to the “abnormality” behind this kind of “normal”, the battalion party committee conducted special training, organized cadres and backbones to seriously study the requirements of regulations and regulations, unified the inspection process and record and rectification standards, and combined with the analysis of cases to guide them to fully realize the responsibility requirements of “inspection of sentries is related to safety, and registration reflects responsibility”, and abandon the mentality of luck and coping. They improved the supervision mechanism, conducted irregular inspections, included the quality of sentry inspections and registration status in weekly reviews, and urged cadres and backbones to perform their duties in accordance with regulations.

After education and rectification, the work style of the cadres and backbones of the battalion has changed significantly. A random inspection showed that the phenomenon of “going through the motions” and not registering truthfully in sentry inspections has disappeared, and the problems of irregular placement of combat readiness materials and lax duty discipline have also been effectively rectified, and the management level of the battalion and company has been significantly improved. In the recent combat readiness duty pull, the battalion was organized in an orderly manner and responded quickly, which was recognized by the superiors.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16394303.html

第七十八集团军某旅组织干部骨干赴先进单位参观见学

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴 洋 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-06-30 07:15:24

第七十八集团军某旅组织干部骨干赴先进单位参观见学——

带着问题去 满载收获回

■吴 洋

“‘红一连’是一支诞生于秋收起义的红军连队. ‘三湾改编’时期，毛泽东同志亲自在该连建立党支部并发展了 6 名新党员，开创了我军‘支部建在连上’的先河……”前不久，第 78 集团军某旅组织一批干部骨干，赴先进单位进行参观见学，第一站是第 83 集团军某旅“红一连”. “红一连”指导员刘文涛结合连队取得的荣誉，向大家分享了基层抓建经验.

“组织人员赴先进单位参观见学，是我们近年来探索联合抓建机制，提升基层建设质效的有益尝试. ”该旅领导介绍，出发前，他专门叮嘱这批外出参观见学的干部骨干，在开阔眼界的同时，虚心向先进连队取经，真正把兄弟单位全面建设为什么好、好在哪里、应该如何学习借鉴等问题搞清楚.

带着这样的目的，这些参观见学的干部骨干向刘文涛提出一个问题：“‘红一连’数十年保持先进，有什么秘诀吗？”

“连队要进步，首抓党支部；支部攥成拳，带出过硬连. ”刘文涛介绍，这是“红一连”长期一以贯之的理念，想要建设好连队，必须建设好支部，充分发挥战斗堡垒作用.

参观见学中，干部骨干们列席了一次“辣味”十足的组织生活会，被“红一连”党支部大力弘扬“党员问题群众敢讲、支委问题党员敢点、书记问题支委敢批”的“三敢作风”深深触动. 他们纷纷表示，“红一连”的这一做法，对每个连队都适用，贵在长期坚持、较真碰硬，不断提高基层党组织“三种能力”，把支部锻造得更坚强、更过硬.

跟随指引，干部骨干们来到“红一连”宿舍，发现每个班排都有“读书角”，随便翻开一本书，都能看到官兵的圈点批注和感悟. 干部李通提出心中疑问：“如何激发官兵的学习热情？”刘文涛道出自己的见解：“关键在于营造浓厚的学习氛围，党员干部必须带头读书、带头学习，以此影响带动其他官兵. ”

随后，他把“红一连”探索运用的通俗讲解、故事启迪、案例剖析等学习“十二法”介绍给大家，并就如何更有成效地组织理论知识擂台赛、演讲比赛等特色配套活动一并作了分享.

“排排授过称，班班有战功”“传统上墙头，荣誉挂门头”“人人进连史，个个当主人”……看着随处可见的标语，干部蒋沣宇不禁感叹：“走进‘红一连’，可谓处处受熏陶、事事有启迪，我心中的不少问号被拉直了. ”

带着问题去，满载收获回. 笔者了解到，接下来，他们将继续前往其他先进单位，找差距、取真经，以别人之长补己之短，推动单位建设再上新台阶.

Google Translation

A 78th Group Army Brigade Organized Cadres and Backbones to Visit Advanced Units for Learning

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Yang Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-06-30 07:15:24

A brigade of the 78th Group Army organized cadres and backbones to visit advanced units for learning——

Go with questions and return with full harvest

■Wu Yang

“The 'Red Company 1' is a Red Army company born in the Autumn Harvest Uprising. During the 'Three Bays Reorganization' period, Comrade Mao Zedong personally established a party branch in the company and developed 6 new party members, creating a precedent for our army's 'branch built in the company'...” Not long ago, a brigade of the 78th Group Army organized a group of cadres and backbones to visit advanced units for learning. The first stop was the “Red Company 1” of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army. Liu Wentao, the political instructor of the “Red Company 1”, combined with the honors achieved by the company, shared with everyone the experience of grassroots construction.

“Organizing personnel to visit and learn from advanced units is a useful attempt for us to explore the joint construction mechanism and improve the quality and efficiency of grassroots construction in recent years.” The brigade leader introduced that before departure, he specifically instructed this group of cadres and backbones who went out to visit and learn that while broadening their horizons, they should humbly learn from the advanced companies and truly understand why the comprehensive construction of brother units is good, what is good about it, and how to learn from it.

With this purpose, these cadres and backbones who visited and learned asked Liu Wentao a question: “What is the secret of the “Red First Company” to remain advanced for decades?”

“If the company wants to make progress, it must first focus on the party branch; if the branch is clenched into a fist, it will lead to a strong company.” Liu Wentao introduced that this is the long-term and consistent concept of the “Red First Company”. If you want to build a good company, you must build a good branch and give full play to the role of a fighting fortress.

During the visit, the cadres and backbones attended a “spicy” organizational life meeting and were deeply touched by the “Three Dare Styles” vigorously promoted by the “Red First Company” Party Branch, which is “the masses dare to speak out about party members' problems, party members dare to point out branch committee problems, and branch committee members dare to criticize secretary problems”. They said that this practice of the “Red First Company” is applicable to every

company. The key is to persist in it for a long time, be serious and hard-working, and constantly improve the “three capabilities” of grassroots party organizations to make the branch stronger and more capable.

Following the guidance, the cadres and backbones came to the “Red First Company” dormitory and found that each class had a “reading corner”. When you open a book casually, you can see the soldiers' circles, comments and insights. Cadre Li Tong raised a question in his mind: “How to stimulate the learning enthusiasm of officers and men?” Liu Wentao expressed his own views: “The key is to create a strong learning atmosphere. Party members and cadres must take the lead in reading and learning, so as to influence and drive other officers and men. “

Then, he introduced the “12 methods” of learning explored and applied by the “Red First Company”, such as popular explanation, story inspiration, and case analysis, and shared how to organize more effective theoretical knowledge competitions, speech competitions and other special supporting activities.

“Every platoon has been awarded, and every class has military merits”, “Traditionally, the wall is hung with honors”, “Everyone enters the company history, and everyone is the master”... Looking at the slogans everywhere, cadre Jiang Fengyu couldn't help but sigh: “Walking into the ‘Red First Company’, it can be said that I was influenced everywhere and inspired in everything. Many question marks in my heart were straightened out. “

Go with questions and return with full harvest. The author learned that next, they will continue to go to other advanced units to find gaps, learn from the truth, make up for their shortcomings with the strengths of others, and promote the construction of the unit to a new level.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/zbzq/16388918.html

第 82 集团军某旅探索运用“拓扑图”助推训练转型升级

来源：解放军报 作者：刘敏 刘凡 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-30

第 82 集团军某旅探索运用“拓扑图”助推训练转型升级——

精武强能，人人拥有“小目标”

■解放军报记者　刘敏　特约通讯员　刘凡

编者按 习主席强调，突出打牢基础，严格按纲施训，严格考核考评，严格督导问责，完善保障条件，抓好群众性练兵比武，把每一个单兵、每一型装备、每一类作战要素训到位，夯实打胜仗能力基础. 第 82 集团军某旅创新组训模式，探索运用“军事训练目标拓扑图”，将各级作战任务“大目标”分解成个人训练“小目标”，抓紧抓实计划、实施、考评等关键环

节，形成从目标分解到成果聚合的闭合链路，推动军事训练转型升级，有效提升了部队训练水平.

工程机械破障突进，快速构筑掩体；重型装备灵活腾挪，建起阻隔障碍……近日，第 82 集团军某旅组织一场多岗位专业技能阶段性考核. 记者翻看该旅某连一个课目的考核成绩单发现，官兵成绩优良率超过八成，不少官兵的考核成绩与此前相比进步明显.

“官兵个人训练成绩的进步，带动连队训练水平整体提升，这是我们探索运用‘军事训练目标拓扑图’助推训练转型升级带来的新变化. ”该旅领导介绍，他们借鉴拓扑结构研究成果，绘制树状“军事训练目标拓扑图”，将作战任务按“旅—营—连”逐级分解细化，各级据此设定符合自身实际的“目标集”，官兵再以连队“目标集”为参照，结合自身情况制作包含训练课目、进步幅度和努力目标等内容的个人训练目标卡.

记者翻开该旅某营“军事训练目标拓扑图”，各级战场分工、下辖连队作战任务等内容一目了然. “认真研究全营作战任务后，营连可结合作战分工设定自身‘目标集’，各连区分指挥、行动、保障等作战编组将‘目标集’进一步细化，根据军事训练大纲要求明确训练标准，帮助官兵制订个人成长目标. ”该营干部耿俊卿说，“军事训练目标拓扑图”的树状结构，让营战场分工、连作战编组和官兵个人训练目标之间的关系脉络更加清晰呈现，有助于针对性地进行组训施教. 营连帮助每名官兵实现个人训练的“小目标”，这些“小目标”不断聚合，就能逐渐提升全营整体作战能力.

此前，一项操作技能因为作业流程繁琐、精度要求较高，一直是该旅开展训练的难点. 然而，这项技能被纳入个人训练目标后，不少官兵主动优化作业方法、总结经验技巧，极大地提升了训练质效. 在最近的一次训练中，组训干部孙超然发现中士赵晟钦不厌其烦地练习这项技能. 赵晟钦说：“这项技能在后续其他课目中也要用到，现在不练扎实，后面的训练进度就会受影响. ”

耿俊卿告诉记者，“军事训练目标拓扑图”犹如每名官兵的“专属课表”，让大家充分认识到不同训练课目和内容之间的逻辑关系，有效激发了官兵提升专业能力的主动性、积极性. 不仅如此，他们还定期复盘，根据官兵训练成绩的变化，验证组训计划和施训方法是否科学合理，在此基础上不断调整优化“军事训练目标拓扑图”和官兵个人训练的“小目标”.

“每个训练课目、每名官兵都是战斗力生成链路上的节点. 每个节点都过硬，战斗力生成链路的畅通就有了保障. ”该旅领导介绍，“军事训练目标拓扑图”推广运用后，全旅训练转型升级不断换挡提速，各营连、各作战单元在作战方式上，正在加速从“协同配合”走向“战法融合”. 目前，他们正在探索建立更加科学的训练目标成果检验机制，为进一步优化编组、精准施训提供有力支撑.

Google Translation

An 82nd Group Army Brigade Explored the Use of “Topological Maps” to Promote Training Transformation and Upgrading

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Min Liu Fan Responsible editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-30

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army explored the use of “topological maps” to promote training transformation and upgrading——

Strengthen martial arts and abilities, and everyone has “small goals”

■PLA Daily reporter Liu Min Special correspondent Liu Fan

Editor's note President Xi Jinping emphasized that we should lay a solid foundation, strictly implement training according to the guidelines, strictly conduct assessments and evaluations, strictly supervise and hold accountable, improve support conditions, and do a good job in mass training and competitions, so as to train every single soldier, every type of equipment, and every type of combat element in place, and lay a solid foundation for the ability to win battles. A brigade of the 82nd Group Army innovated the training model, explored the use of “military training target topological maps”, decomposed the “big goals” of combat tasks at all levels into “small goals” for individual training, and grasped the key links such as planning, implementation, and evaluation, forming a closed link from goal decomposition to results aggregation, promoting the transformation and upgrading of military training, and effectively improving the training level of the troops.

Engineering machinery breaks through obstacles and quickly builds shelters; heavy equipment moves flexibly and builds barriers...Recently, a brigade of the 82nd Army organized a multi-position professional skills stage assessment. The reporter looked through the assessment report card of a course of a company of the brigade and found that the officers and men had an excellent rate of more than 80%, and the assessment scores of many officers and men were significantly improved compared with the previous ones.

“The improvement of the individual training results of officers and men has led to the overall improvement of the company's training level. This is a new change brought about by our exploration of using the “military training target topology map” to promote the transformation and upgrading of training.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they drew on the research results of topological structures and drew a tree-like “military training target topology map”, breaking down and refining the combat tasks step by step according to “brigade-battalion-company”. Each level set a “target set” that meets its own actual situation. The officers and men then use the company's “target set” as a reference and combine their own situation to make personal training target cards containing training courses, improvement ranges and efforts.

The reporter opened the “military training target topology map” of a battalion of the brigade, and the division of labor at all levels and the combat tasks of the subordinate companies were clear at

a glance. “After carefully studying the combat mission of the entire battalion, the battalion company can set its own 'target set' in combination with the combat division of labor. Each company can further refine the 'target set' by distinguishing between command, action, and support combat groups, clarifying the training standards according to the requirements of the military training outline, and helping officers and men to set personal growth goals.” Geng Junqing, a cadre of the battalion, said that the tree structure of the “military training target topology map” makes the relationship between the battalion battlefield division of labor, the company combat group and the individual training goals of officers and men more clearly presented, which is conducive to targeted training and teaching. The battalion company helps each officer and soldier achieve the “small goals” of personal training. These “small goals” are constantly aggregated, which can gradually improve the overall combat capability of the entire battalion.

Previously, an operation skill has always been a difficulty for the brigade to conduct training because of its cumbersome operation process and high precision requirements. However, after this skill was included in the personal training goal, many officers and men took the initiative to optimize the operation methods and summarize experience and skills, which greatly improved the quality and effectiveness of training. In a recent training, training cadre Sun Chaoran found that Sergeant Zhao Shengqin practiced this skill tirelessly. Zhao Shengqin said: “This skill will also be used in other subsequent courses. If you don't practice it now, the progress of subsequent training will be affected.” Geng Junqing told reporters that the “Military Training Target Topology Map” is like an “exclusive schedule” for each officer and soldier, allowing everyone to fully understand the logical relationship between different training courses and contents, and effectively stimulate the initiative and enthusiasm of officers and men to improve their professional capabilities. Not only that, they also regularly review and verify whether the training plan and training methods are scientific and reasonable based on the changes in the training results of officers and men. On this basis, they continuously adjust and optimize the “Military Training Target Topology Map” and the “small goals” of individual training of officers and men. “Each training course and each officer and soldier is a node on the combat effectiveness generation link. If each node is strong, the smooth flow of the combat effectiveness generation link will be guaranteed. “The brigade leader introduced that after the promotion and application of the “Military Training Target Topology Map”, the transformation and upgrading of the brigade's training has been continuously shifting gears and accelerating. In terms of combat methods, each battalion, company, and combat unit is accelerating from “coordination and cooperation” to “integration of tactics”. At present, they are exploring the establishment of a more scientific training target results inspection mechanism to provide strong support for further optimizing the formation and precise training.

July 2025

http://www.81.cn/zq_208553/16394561.html

北部战区陆军某旅夜训考核优良率大幅提升， 多项纪录被刷新

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：毕笑天 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-07-01

北部战区陆军某旅着力提升夜间作战能力——

锻造克敌制胜的“夜老虎”

■解放军报记者 毕笑天

微风轻拂，夜色如墨. 北部战区陆军某旅野外训练场上，一场工程保障训练紧张进行.

“某型架桥车发动机出现故障！”接到特情通报，三级军士长王秀峰摸黑抵达事发地点. 在伸手不见五指的情况下，王秀峰趴在发动机旁，凭借经验准确摸到故障位置，完成应急修复. “暗夜条件下进行装备抢修，难度可比白天大多了. ”擦去额头上的汗水，王秀峰告诉记者，“夜战中，敌人不会给你开灯的机会. 平时训练，我们必须考虑到各种不利因素，把操作技能练到极致. ”

此前，该旅组织一场夜间训练考核，结果出人意料：整体合格率不到一半. 对此，该旅一位领导的点评一针见血：“夜训并不是简单地将训练课目从白天搬到夜间. 智能化战争时代，科技手段大幅缩小了昼夜差异，只有真正掌握夜战的制胜机理，才能牢牢掌控战场主动权，锻造出克敌制胜的‘夜老虎’. ”

为此，该旅深刻总结夜战特点规律，严格落实军事训练大纲相关要求，围绕提升夜战能力苦练精训. 一方面，他们结合自身实际制订夜间训练操作规范，根据不同阶段、不同层次训练内容设置不同课目和评定标准；另一方面，强化训练监督，健全激励机制，把夜训课目常态纳入比武竞赛活动，激发官兵训练热情和练兵动力.

采访期间，记者在该旅工兵训练场看到，爆破连张连长带领官兵一头扎进茫茫夜色，开展“暗夜破障”课目训练. 借助夜视仪，参训官兵悄悄向“敌”阵地前沿移动.

“右前方 2 点钟方向，疑似‘敌’暗堡！”行进途中，担任警戒的一名战士突然发出警告. 爆破手迅速出动，利用某新型爆破装置，开辟出一条安全通路.

擦去夜视仪上的汗珠，张连长告诉记者：“夜间光线不足，各类障碍物、火力点的隐蔽性远高于白天. 要从模糊光影中准确捕捉瞬息万变的战场信息，对官兵而言是不小的挑战. ”

该旅领导介绍，为提升官兵在微光环境下的听觉辨位等感知能力，确保熟练运用夜视仪、热成像仪等装备进行目标识别，他们积极利用技术手段，模拟多种极端环境，组织官兵开展强化训练.

以枪械分解结合、弹药装填训练为例. 为有效提升官兵肌肉记忆和装备操作熟练度，他们常态组织官兵开展蒙眼训练，直至做到不依赖光线也能娴熟操作手中装备. 中士唐存辉告诉记者："现在，我们闭着眼也知道手里的装备该怎么用. 得益于扎实的训练，暗夜不再是一片漆黑，反而为我们披上了一件隐身衣. "

置身该旅战术训练场，记者看到，参训官兵动作迅捷、忙而不乱. "这还远远不够. "负责组训的一名作训参谋说，"现代夜战已突破传统视觉盲区范畴，除了视线上的'黑暗屏障'，还要直面无形的'电磁暗战'和波诡云谲的'信息迷雾'. "

该旅领导介绍，夜战中，参训人员需要准确感知环境信息，并借助旗语、环境微光、战术手势等与战友沟通交流. 一旦协同不畅，便可能导致任务失败.

为提升官兵暗夜条件下的行动配合默契度，该旅将夜间协同训练作为一个重点进行攻关，要求官兵在训练中关闭所有无线电设备，仅通过简易设备和战术手语完成作战任务.

训练现场，感受到战友轻拍肩膀，中士李朝阳立即俯身贴地、匍匐前进. 不一会儿，战友又短促轻拍他的战术背心，李朝阳心领神会：接下来要开始快速跃进……

训练结束，李朝阳感慨地说："黑夜中洒下的一滴滴汗水，练就了我和战友之间并肩作战的高度默契. "

参加过夜间协同训练的其他官兵，与李朝阳有着同样的感受. 前不久，该旅某工兵破障分队组织开辟通路训练. 月光下，一级上士张旭洋带领 6 名队员抵近"敌"前沿雷场后，大家立即呈扇形散开.

列兵李明凯趴在草丛中，左手轻拍战友后背两下，示意"发现连环雷". 随后，两人用手指在对方战术背心上敲击事先约定的信号，传递行动信息，整个过程悄无声息，但两人的协同配合却精准流畅……

"扎实开展夜训以来，全旅官兵的夜战本领不断增强. "该旅领导告诉记者，最近组织的一次夜训考核中，多项训练纪录被刷新，整体优良率大幅提升.

Google Translation

The Excellent Rate of Night Training Assessment of a Certain Brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army Has Been Greatly Improved, and Many Records Have Been Broken

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Bi Xiaotian Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-07-01

A certain brigade of the Northern Theater Army has made great efforts to improve its night combat capability-

Forging a “night tiger” that defeats the enemy

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian

The breeze is blowing, and the night is as dark as ink. On the field training ground of a certain brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army, an engineering support training is in full swing.

“The engine of a certain type of bridge-laying vehicle has failed!” After receiving a special situation report, the third-class sergeant Wang Xiufeng arrived at the scene in the dark. In the case of pitch darkness, Wang Xiufeng lay beside the engine, accurately touched the fault location with experience, and completed the emergency repair. “It is much more difficult to repair equipment in dark conditions than during the day.” Wiping the sweat from his forehead, Wang Xiufeng told reporters, “In night battles, the enemy will not give you the opportunity to turn on the lights. In normal training, we must take into account various unfavorable factors and practice operating skills to the extreme. “

Previously, the brigade organized a night training assessment, and the result was unexpected: the overall pass rate was less than half. In this regard, a leader of the brigade commented pointedly: “Night training is not simply moving training subjects from daytime to nighttime. In the era of intelligent warfare, scientific and technological means have greatly reduced the difference between day and night. Only by truly mastering the winning mechanism of night combat can we firmly control the initiative on the battlefield and forge a “night tiger” that defeats the enemy. “

To this end, the brigade deeply summarized the characteristics and laws of night combat, strictly implemented the relevant requirements of the military training syllabus, and trained hard to improve night combat capabilities. On the one hand, they formulated night training operation specifications based on their own actual situation, set different subjects and evaluation standards according to different stages and levels of training content; on the other hand, they strengthened training supervision, improved the incentive mechanism, and incorporated night training subjects into the competition activities on a regular basis to stimulate the training enthusiasm and motivation of officers and men.

During the interview, the reporter saw at the brigade’s engineering training ground that Captain Zhang of the blasting company led officers and men into the vast night to conduct the “dark night obstacle breaking” subject training. With the help of night vision goggles, the participating officers and men quietly moved to the front of the “enemy” position.

“There is a suspected 'enemy' bunker at 2 o'clock in the right front!” During the march, a soldier on guard suddenly issued a warning. The demolition expert quickly moved out and used a new type of blasting device to open up a safe passage.

Wipe off the sweat on the night vision goggles, Captain Zhang told reporters: “At night, the light is insufficient, and the concealment of various obstacles and fire points is much higher than during the day. It is a big challenge for officers and men to accurately capture the ever-changing battlefield information from the blurred light and shadow. “

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At the brigade’s tactical training ground, reporters saw that the officers and men participating in the training were swift and busy but not chaotic. “This is far from enough.” A training staff in charge of the training said, “Modern night combat has broken through the scope of traditional visual blind spots. In addition to the 'dark barrier' in sight, we must also face the invisible 'electromagnetic dark warfare' and the treacherous 'information fog'.”

The brigade leader introduced that in night combat, trainees need to accurately perceive environmental information and communicate with their comrades with the help of flags, ambient light, tactical gestures, etc. Once coordination is not smooth, it may lead to mission failure.

In order to improve the tacit coordination of officers and men under dark night conditions, the brigade will focus on night coordination training, requiring officers and men to turn off all radio equipment during training and complete combat tasks only through simple equipment and tactical sign language.

At the training site, feeling his comrade patting his shoulder, Sergeant Li Chaoyang immediately leaned down and crawled forward. After a while, his comrade patted his tactical vest briefly, and Li Chaoyang understood: Next, we will start to leap forward quickly...

At the end of the training, Li Chaoyang said with emotion: “The drops of sweat shed in the dark night have trained me and my comrades to fight side by side with a high degree of tacit understanding.”

Other officers and men who have participated in night coordination training have the same feeling as Li Chaoyang. Not long ago, a certain engineer obstacle removal team of the brigade organized training to open up a passage. Under the moonlight, after Sergeant Zhang Xuyang led 6 team members to the “enemy” front-line minefield, everyone immediately fanned out.

Private Li Mingkai lay in the grass and patted his comrade’s back twice with his left hand, indicating that “serial mines were found.” Afterwards, the two used their fingers to tap the pre-agreed signal on each other’s tactical vests to transmit the action information. The whole process was silent, but the coordination between the two was precise and smooth...

“Since the solid implementation of night training, the night combat skills of the officers and men of the whole brigade have been continuously enhanced.” The leader of the brigade told reporters that in a recent night training assessment, many training records were broken and the overall excellent rate was greatly improved.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16394557.html

陆军某旅搭建装备维修经验传承平台，大幅提升装备维修水平

来源：解放军报 作者：崔恒 晋蒙 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-07-01

中部战区陆军某旅集中官兵智慧搭建专业技能传承平台——

汇聚实用经验 孵化创新成果

■崔 恒 解放军报特约记者 晋 蒙

炎炎夏日，中部战区陆军某旅装备维修中心内，引擎轰鸣声此起彼伏.

随着某型火炮动力舱舱门缓缓打开，一堂装备维修示范课开讲. 该旅“金牌技师”常一飞作为主讲人，向来自各营连的驾驶员和技术骨干传授装备维修技巧.

“注意滤芯边缘的金属压痕，这是判断变速箱磨损程度的重要依据. ”听着常一飞深入浅出的讲解，技术骨干们围成一个半圆，认真观察滤芯边缘的细微凹痕. 某连驾驶员易和祥告诉记者，像这样的实操示范课，该旅“维修能力孵化站”每周都会组织一次.

近年来，随着大量新装备陆续列装，该旅各营连组织装备换季保养时，往往会面临一些新情况、新问题. 几年下来，专业骨干们在操作实践中集智攻关，积累了很多实用管用的维修技能和经验.

为了不让这些好经验“人走失传”，该旅一位高级技师将身边战友的心得技巧记录下来，汇总成厚厚一本“技术宝典”. 受此启发，该旅机关决定搭建一个专业技能传承平台. 经过一段时间的筹备，“维修能力孵化站”正式成立.

“维修能力孵化站”成立后，该旅针对各类装备维修难题，面向官兵广泛征集“金点子”. 同时，他们邀请各专业维修经验丰富的“金牌技师”和装备生产厂家工程师，定期为基层营连技术骨干传经送宝.

此外，该旅以“维修能力孵化站”为平台，组织技术骨干持续攻关，研发出多款专用维修工具，提升了装备维修的标准化、精细化、专业化水平.

依托“维修能力孵化站”，该旅还探索构建起一套全新的人才培训模式——针对驾驶员、维修技师、装备管理人员，推出“理论授课—实装操作—特情处置”进阶培训模式；与装备厂家建立定期驻点和远程会诊机制，常态邀请厂家工程师来队开展“随装教学”；定期组织专业比武，激励技术骨干立足岗位提升装备保障能力.

在该旅近期组织的一次训练中，某连火炮驾驶员赵瑞勇发现仪表盘油压报警后，迅速检查油路温度和线路情况，很快成功排除故障. “通过专业培训，我们如今处置装备故障底气十足！”赵瑞勇说.

汇聚实用经验，孵化创新成果. 该旅领导介绍，他们依托“维修能力孵化站”梳理总结出一套装备排故经验集，不仅缩短了技术骨干培养周期，还取得一批技术创新成果，大幅提升了装备维修水平. “维修能力孵化站”让一批技术骨干快速成长，他们传承的“手艺”和“绝活”辐射基层营连，为全旅战斗力提升打下坚实基础.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Has Built an Equipment Maintenance Experience Inheritance Platform to Greatly Improve the Level of Equipment Maintenance

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cui Heng Jin Meng Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-07-01

A certain army brigade in the Central Theater Command has concentrated the wisdom of officers and men to build a professional skills inheritance platform——

Gathering practical experience and incubating innovative results

■ Cui Heng, special correspondent of the PLA Daily Jin Meng

In the hot summer, the roar of engines came one after another in the equipment maintenance center of a certain army brigade in the Central Theater Command.

As the hatch of a certain type of artillery power compartment slowly opened, an equipment maintenance demonstration class began. As the main speaker, Chang Yifei, the “gold medal technician” of the brigade, taught equipment maintenance skills to drivers and technical backbones from various battalions and companies.

“Pay attention to the metal indentation on the edge of the filter element, which is an important basis for judging the degree of wear of the gearbox.” Listening to Chang Yifei’s in-depth and easy-to-understand explanation, the technical backbones formed a semicircle and carefully observed the subtle dents on the edge of the filter element. Yi Hexiang, a driver of a certain company, told reporters that the brigade’s “Maintenance Capacity Incubation Station” organizes practical demonstration classes like this once a week.

In recent years, with the gradual installation of a large number of new equipment, the brigade’s battalions and companies often face some new situations and new problems when organizing seasonal maintenance of equipment. Over the past few years, professional backbones have worked together to solve problems in operational practice and accumulated a lot of practical and useful maintenance skills and experience.

In order to prevent these good experiences from being “lost”, a senior technician of the brigade recorded the experience and skills of his comrades around him and compiled them into a thick “technical treasure book”. Inspired by this, the brigade decided to build a professional skills inheritance platform. After a period of preparation, the “Maintenance Capacity Incubation Station” was officially established.

After the establishment of the “Maintenance Capacity Incubation Station”, the brigade widely solicited “golden ideas” from officers and men for various equipment maintenance problems. At the same time, they invited “gold medal technicians” with rich professional maintenance experience and engineers from equipment manufacturers to regularly pass on knowledge and treasures to the technical backbones of grassroots battalions and companies.

In addition, the brigade uses the “Maintenance Capacity Incubation Station” as a platform to organize technical backbones to continuously tackle key problems and develop a variety of special maintenance tools, which has improved the standardization, refinement and specialization of equipment maintenance.

Relying on the “Maintenance Capacity Incubation Station”, the brigade has also explored and built a new talent training model - for drivers, maintenance technicians, and equipment management personnel, it has launched an advanced training model of “theoretical teaching-practical operation-special situation handling”; established a regular on-site and remote consultation mechanism with equipment manufacturers, and regularly invited manufacturers' engineers to the team to conduct “on-site teaching”; regularly organized professional competitions to encourage technical backbones to improve their equipment support capabilities based on their positions.

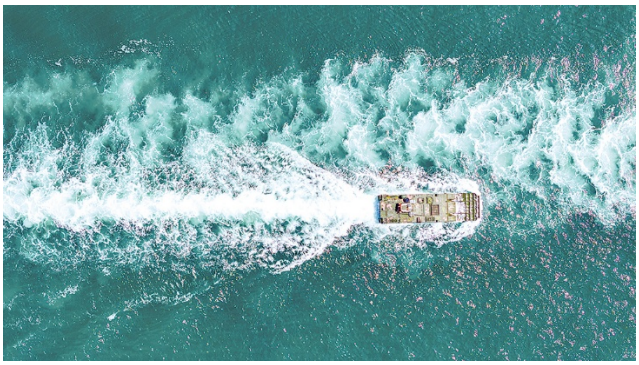
In a recent training organized by the brigade, Zhao Ruiyong, a gun driver of a certain company, found the oil pressure alarm on the dashboard, quickly checked the oil circuit temperature and line conditions, and quickly successfully eliminated the fault. “Through professional training, we are now confident in handling equipment failures!” Zhao Ruiyong said.

Gather practical experience and incubate innovative results. The brigade leaders introduced that they relied on the “Maintenance Capability Incubation Station” to sort out and summarize a set of equipment troubleshooting experience, which not only shortened the training cycle of technical backbones, but also achieved a number of technological innovation results and greatly improved the equipment maintenance level. The “Maintenance Capability Incubation Station” has enabled a group of technical backbones to grow rapidly, and their inherited “craftsmanship” and “unique skills” have radiated to the grassroots battalions and companies, laying a solid foundation for improving the combat effectiveness of the entire brigade.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16394892.html

陆军某旅组织海上泛水编波训练

来源：解放军报 作者：郑隆海 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-07-03



夏日，陆军某旅组织海上泛水编波训练. 郑隆海摄

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organized Sea Flooding and Wave-Making Training [infantry fighting vehicle / IFV]

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Longhai Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-07-03

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16395025.html

第七十四集团军某旅某连传承英雄血脉：“荣誉林”种下“金牌树”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘 卓 林章康 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-07-03

第七十四集团军某旅某连传承英雄血脉——

“荣誉林”种下“金牌树”

■刘 卓 林章康



单位名片

第74集团军某旅某连诞生于秋收起义。红军时期，连队参加五次反“围剿”。抗日战争时期，连队5名战士血战狼牙山，宁死不屈，壮烈跳崖。战后，晋察冀军区颁布训令，号召官兵向他们学习，该连也被誉为“狼牙山五壮士连”。该连多次出色完成上级演习演训任务，被评为基层建设先进单位、践行强军目标先进单位，先后4次被授予荣誉称号，荣立大功3次，集体一等功1次，集体二等功8次，集体三等功18次。

夏日，某训练场，热浪滚滚，硝烟弥漫. 高温考验着官兵，也考验着装备. 第 74 集团军某旅某连官兵操控无人机迅速升空，精准锁定“敌”关键火力点，将坐标信息回传火力分队. 突击小组在炮火掩护下撕开“敌”防线缺口，一举突破“敌方”阵地.

“拿荣誉、争第一的理念已经深深扎根于全连官兵心中. ”该连胡指导员说，遇到比武竞赛、演训任务，官兵闻战则喜，争先恐后报名参加.

“我连的荣誉是前辈用生命创造的，我们更要用实际行动擦亮英雄连队的‘红色名片’. ”胡指导员说.

1941 年 9 月 25 日，在狼牙山战斗中，为给主力部队和群众争取更多转移时间，晋察冀军区第一军分区一团七连六班的马宝玉、葛振林、胡福才、胡德林、宋学义 5 名战士，完成阻击任务后，把敌人引上绝路. 他们打光所有子弹，砸完身边石头，摔碎枪支纵身跳下悬崖……

狼牙山五壮士的英雄精神，一代代连队官兵不断赓续传承. 在该连，新兵下连的第一课就是参观连队荣誉室；每次晚点名时，连队都会首先呼点“五壮士”的姓名；重大纪念日，连队常常邀请革命老前辈来队讲述战斗故事；执行大项任务前，官兵都要在“狼牙山五壮士”雕像前进行宣誓……

“英雄连队的兵，就要有英雄的样子！”这是连队官兵常常挂在嘴边的一句话.

走进连队旁的“荣誉林”，一枚枚熠熠生辉的“金牌”，记录着官兵们敢打敢拼、流血流汗的热血瞬间：全军军事三项比武冠军吉勾日且、全军爱军精武标兵刘传波……连队规定，在旅以上比武中夺冠或受到旅以上表彰的官兵，就能在这里种下一棵“金牌树”，并挂上写有成绩的金色铭牌.

三级军士长吴文俊，如今已在“荣誉林”中挂上了多枚金色铭牌. 对他而言，这些铭牌是自己军旅生涯的光荣见证.

那年，得知单位将选拔优秀战士出国参加联合演训任务后，吴文俊第一时间报了名. 他说：“荣誉已经成为过去，作为英雄传人，就要不断超越. ”

集训队里精英云集. 为了在选拔考核中取得好成绩，吴文俊每一次训练都拼尽全力. 最终，他以步兵专业第一的成绩，入选中国参赛队正式队员并担任班长. 因表现优异，他被评为“优秀队员”，在“荣誉林”中挂上了第五块“金牌”.

这片“荣誉林”，也见证着一支部队的成长与转型. 传统步兵单位如何换羽腾飞、更好地向信息化智能化转型，成为“狼牙山五壮士连”官兵面前的又一道难关.

不久前，一次空地联合火力打击训练中，该连连续攻下两个高地后，进至“敌”最后一道防线. 眼看胜利在望，部队突遭“敌”装甲车猛烈火力打击.

危急时刻，连长派出侦察引导小组，起飞无人机进行侦察，并将“敌”目标信息回传，引导武装直升机完成对“敌”精准打击.

新的战争模式，催生了军事训练变革. 随着越来越多智能化无人化新装备列装，各型无人机、无人车的操作运用成为该旅比武竞赛的重要课目.

奋进强军新征程，该连官兵把目光投向未来战场：“创客工作室”成立，3D 打印机快速打印无人机零件，模拟射击系统、作战模拟系统进入训练场……连队新域新质战斗力的生成路径不断拓宽.

“狼牙山五壮士”的精神，激励着连队官兵奋勇向前. 去年，连队承担全旅多项转型试点任务. 面对新的训练课目，他们铆在训练场，晴天一身沙，雨天一身泥，克服重重困难，圆满完成上级赋予的多项任务. 2024 年，连队荣立集体二等功，在“荣誉林”中种下了属于全连官兵的一棵“金牌树”.

Google Translation

A Company of a Brigade of the 74th Group Army Inherits the Blood of Heroes: “Forest of Honor” Plants “Gold Medal Trees”

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Zhuo Lin Zhangkang Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-07-03

A company of a brigade of the 74th Group Army inherits the blood of heroes——

“Forest of Honor” plants “gold medal trees”

■Liu Zhuo Lin Zhangkang

In summer, at a training ground, the heat waves are rolling and the smoke is filled. The high temperature tests the officers and men, as well as the equipment. The officers and men of a company of a brigade of the 74th Group Army controlled the drone to take off quickly, accurately locked the key firepower points of the “enemy”, and sent the coordinate information back to the firepower unit. Under the cover of artillery fire, the assault team tore open the gap in the “enemy” defense line and broke through the “enemy” position in one fell swoop.

“The concept of winning honors and striving for the first place has been deeply rooted in the hearts of all the officers and men of the company.” Political Instructor Hu of the company said that when encountering competitions and training tasks, the officers and men were happy to hear about the war and rushed to sign up.

“The honor of our company was created by our predecessors with their lives, and we must use practical actions to polish the 'red business card' of the heroic company.” said Instructor Hu.

On September 25, 1941, in the battle of Langya Mountain, in order to buy more time for the main force and the masses to transfer, five soldiers, Ma Baoyu, Ge Zhenlin, Hu Fucai, Hu Delin, and Song Xueyi, from the 6th squad of the 7th company of the 1st regiment of the 1st military sub-district of the Jin-Cha-Ji Military Region, completed the blocking mission and led the enemy to a dead end. They used up all their bullets, smashed the stones around them, broke their guns, and jumped off the cliff...

The heroic spirit of the five heroes of Langya Mountain has been continuously passed down by generations of company officers and men. In this company, the first lesson for new recruits is to visit the company’s honor room; every evening roll call, the company will first call the names of the “Five Heroes”; on major commemorative days, the company often invites old revolutionary predecessors to come to the team to tell battle stories; before conducting major tasks, officers and men must swear an oath in front of the statue of the “Five Heroes of Langya Mountain”...

“Soldiers of the heroic company must look like heroes!” This is a sentence that the company’s officers and men often say.

Walking into the “Forest of Honor” next to the company, a shining “gold medal” records the passionate moments of officers and men who dared to fight and shed blood and sweat: Ji Gouriqi, the champion of the three military competitions of the whole army, and Liu Chuanbo, the model of loving the army and martial arts of the whole army... The company stipulates that officers and men who win the championship in competitions above the brigade or are commended by the brigade or above can plant a “gold medal tree” here and hang a golden nameplate with their achievements.

Third-class Sergeant Wu Wenjun has now hung many golden nameplates in the “Forest of Honor”. For him, these nameplates are the glorious witness of his military career.

That year, after learning that the unit would select outstanding soldiers to go abroad to participate in joint training missions, Wu Wenjun signed up immediately. He said: “Honor has become a thing of the past. As the successor of heroes, we must continue to surpass.”

The training team is full of elites. In order to achieve good results in the selection and assessment, Wu Wenjun tried his best in every training. In the end, he ranked first in the infantry major and was selected as a formal member of the Chinese team and served as a squad leader. Due to his outstanding performance, he was rated as an “excellent team member” and hung the fifth “gold medal” in the “Forest of Honor”.

This “Forest of Honor” also witnessed the growth and transformation of a unit. How traditional infantry units can change their feathers and take off, and better transform to informationization and intelligence, has become another difficult hurdle for the officers and men of the “Five Heroes Company of Langya Mountain”.

Not long ago, in an air-to-ground joint firepower strike training, the company captured two high grounds in succession and advanced to the last line of defense of the “enemy”. With victory in sight, the troops were suddenly hit by fierce firepower from “enemy” armored vehicles.

At the critical moment, the company commander sent out a reconnaissance and guidance team, launched a drone for reconnaissance, and sent back information about the “enemy” target to guide the armed helicopter to complete a precise strike on the “enemy”.

The new war model has given rise to changes in military training. With more and more new intelligent unmanned equipment in service, the operation and use of various types of drones and unmanned vehicles have become an important subject of the brigade’s competition.

Forging ahead on the new journey of strengthening the army, the company’s officers and men set their sights on the future battlefield: the “Maker Studio” was established, 3D printers quickly printed drone parts, and simulated shooting systems and combat simulation systems entered the training ground... The company’s new domain and new quality combat effectiveness generation path continues to expand.

The spirit of the “Five Heroes of Langya Mountain” inspired the company’s officers and men to forge ahead. Last year, the company undertook a number of transformation pilot tasks for the entire brigade. Faced with new training courses, they stayed on the training ground, covered in sand on sunny days and mud on rainy days, overcoming many difficulties and successfully completing a number of tasks assigned by their superiors. In 2024, the company was awarded the second-class collective merit and planted a “gold medal tree” belonging to all the officers and men of the company in the “Forest of Honor”.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16395022.html

从"野营村"到隐蔽部署，陆军某旅按战场标准调整驻训宿营区

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：曹磊 贺美华 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-07-03

陆军某旅紧贴实战要求设置驻训宿营区——

安营扎寨，野外不见成片帐篷

■曹 磊 解放军报记者 贺美华



架设浮桥. 王德泰摄

“到了，就是这里. ”夏日，记者前往陆军某旅野外驻训地采访，汽车行至一处戈壁荒滩，突然停下.

“宿营区在哪里？”记者举目四望，茫茫戈壁不见一兵一卒，更没有想象中的“帐幕连云”景象.

“今年驻训，宿营区依据地形特点而定，采取‘半地下’布局，利用伪装网隐蔽，不仔细观察难以发现. ”见记者一脸疑惑，该旅作训科邓参谋简要解释后，指着远方笑着说，“不信，你找找看，前面这片区域有多少顶帐篷？”

顺着邓参谋所指方向，记者定睛辨认半天，才找出几顶野营帐篷. 继续向前走，直至听见官兵训练时发出的声响，记者这才发现，四周隐藏着大大小小数十顶帐篷.

邓参谋介绍，今年驻训，部队依托地形分散驻扎，营与营之间距离数公里. 各连围绕营指挥所分散配置，最大限度与周围环境融为一体，安营扎寨更加符合实战要求. “未来战场上，按照实战要求分散部署，能有效提高战场生存能力，确保完成作战任务. ”邓参谋说，这样的宿营方式，表面看不如“野营村”有气势，但官兵普遍感到，战场气息更加浓厚.

采访中，记者看到，不仅“一条大路通营地、帐篷整齐连成片”的景象不见了，班排帐篷里也是另一番景象：没有叠得方方正正的“豆腐块”，取而代之的是背起就走的战斗背囊；没有花里胡哨的“坛坛罐罐”，只有与打仗紧密相关的战备物资；生活用品按战备要求分类存放，既便于平时取用，也便于快速打包带走.

“设施如此简单，能够满足官兵平时住用需求吗？能够应对突发情况吗？”面对记者提问，该旅一名领导说：“别看驻训条件比较简陋，但该有的作战功能一项不漏、保障要素一个不少.”

这名领导介绍说，野外驻训期间，他们采取“动静结合、空地一体、昼夜联巡、相互依托、梯次搭配”的方式建立营区防御体系，各种力量科学配置，警戒哨位与防空阵地穿插其间，可随时处置突发情况. 他们还着力完善野战炊事、野战淋浴等装备设施，确保部队动散条件下也能做到保障有力.

据了解，该旅按战场标准调整宿营区部署的同时，也将实战理念融入战位. 今年驻训以来，该旅官兵工作训练注重与实战标准对表，优化升级多种组训模式，助推训练效益提升.

Google Translation

From “Camping Village” to Covert Deployment, a Certain Army Brigade Adjusts Its Training Camping Area According to Battlefield Standards

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Cao Lei He Meihua Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-07-03

A certain army brigade sets up a training camping area in line with actual combat requirements——

Set up camp, no tents in the wild

■Cao Lei People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter He Meihua

Build a floating bridge. Photo by Wang Detai

“We're here.” In summer, the reporter went to the field training site of a certain army brigade for an interview. The car suddenly stopped at a deserted Gobi desert.

“Where is the camping area?” The reporter looked around, but there was no soldier in the vast Gobi desert, let alone the imagined “tents connected to the clouds”.

“This year’s training camping area is based on the characteristics of the terrain, adopting a “semi-underground” layout, using camouflage nets to hide, and it is difficult to find without careful observation. “Seeing the reporter’s puzzled face, Staff Officer Deng of the brigade’s Operations and Training Office briefly explained, pointed to the distance and said with a smile, “If you don't

believe me, look for it. How many tents are there in the area ahead?" Following the direction pointed by Staff Officer Deng, the reporter looked for a long time before finding a few camping tents. He continued to walk forward until he heard the sound of officers and men training. Only then did the reporter discover that there were dozens of tents of all sizes hidden around. Staff Officer Deng introduced that this year's training, the troops were dispersed based on the terrain, and the distance between the battalions was several kilometers. The companies were dispersed around the battalion command post to maximize integration with the surrounding environment, and the camping was more in line with actual combat requirements. "In the future battlefield, dispersed deployment according to actual combat requirements can effectively improve battlefield survivability and ensure the completion of combat missions." Staff Officer Deng said that this kind of camping method may not look as impressive as the "camping village" on the surface, but officers and men generally feel that the battlefield atmosphere is stronger.

During the interview, the reporter saw that not only the scene of "a road leading to the camp and tents neatly connected" disappeared, but also the scene in the squad tents was different: there were no neatly stacked "tofu blocks", but instead combat backpacks that could be carried away; there were no fancy "jars and cans", but only combat readiness materials closely related to the war; daily necessities were classified and stored according to combat readiness requirements, which was convenient for daily use and quick packing and taking away.

"Such simple facilities can meet the daily living needs of officers and men? Can they cope with emergencies?" In response to the reporter's question, a leader of the brigade said: "Although the training conditions are relatively simple, there is no lack of combat functions and support elements."

The leader introduced that during the field training, they adopted the method of "combining movement and stillness, air-ground integration, day and night joint patrols, mutual support, and echelon matching" to establish a camp defense system, with various forces scientifically configured, and guard posts and air defense positions interspersed in between, so that emergencies can be handled at any time. They also worked hard to improve equipment and facilities such as field cooking and field showers to ensure that troops can be effectively supported even when they are dispersed.

It is understood that while the brigade adjusted the deployment of the camping area according to battlefield standards, it also integrated actual combat concepts into the combat positions. Since the training this year, the brigade's officers and men have focused on matching their work training with actual combat standards, optimizing and upgrading various training modes, and promoting the improvement of training efficiency.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16395566.html

陆军某旅开展战车机动训练

来源：解放军报 作者：何利军 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-07-07



近日，陆军某旅开展战车机动训练. 何利军摄

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Conducted Tank Maneuvering Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: He Lijun Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-07-07

Recently, a certain army brigade conducted tank maneuvering training. Photo by He Lijun

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/dbzq/16395782.html

东部战区陆军某旅强化法治教育提升新兵防诈意识

来源：解放军报 作者：韦仕麒 段雅琪 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-07-08

东部战区陆军某旅强化法治教育提升新兵防诈意识——

精准施教构筑思想“防火墙”

■韦仕麒 段雅琪

“感谢部队及时干预，帮我们识破骗局，避免了财产损失！”日前，东部战区陆军某旅新兵小李的父亲给部队打来电话表达感激. 该旅通过持续加强教育，帮助官兵提升反诈防骗意识，避免了一场针对新兵群体的电信网络诈骗.

不久前，小李父亲接到一个电话，对方自称是“派出所民警”，告知他小李涉嫌一起交通肇事案件，需向伤者进行赔偿，否则将面临被起诉的风险. 交流中，当对方得知小李刚入伍不久，便以“若不尽快转账小李可能‘当不成兵’”为由催促小李父亲打款. 父亲十分着急，在准备向对方汇款前，他拨通了小李的电话进一步询问情况. 接到消息的小李意识到可能遭遇骗局，一边安抚父亲情绪告知他切莫随意转账，一边向连队干部报告了情况. 后经公安机关核查，确认此为诈骗电话，小李不存在任何涉案记录.

该旅领导介绍，新兵社会阅历浅，对各类诈骗手段辨识能力较弱. 一些不法分子利用新兵特点，冒充国家机关部门实施诈骗，不仅可能造成官兵财产损失，还易引发新兵思想波动，干扰训练秩序，影响内部安全稳定.

为切实提升新兵法治素养和防范能力，该旅与驻地公安、银行、电信等部门建立常态联系机制，形成军地联动、快速响应的反诈协作网. 同时，紧贴新兵特点开展专题普法活动，驻地民警深度剖析各类案例，揭示诈骗常见手法、话术陷阱与识别要点，强调任何执法机关不会随意索要钱款、验证码等，引导官兵掌握“不轻信、不转账、不泄露、速报告”的应对流程.

此前，初入军营的小王也曾收到一条“某征兵办公室”发来的短信，短信称他“涉嫌校园非法贷款”，若不配合调查会被列为“失信人员”受到严肃处理. 小王回想起自己入伍前曾在某校园贷机构登记过个人信息，当时虽未贷款，但因自己丢失过身份证，他担心有人冒充自己身份贷款，于是忧心服役前途受到影响，内心焦虑不安，学习训练都心不在焉. 班长小谭发现异常后，迅速摸清情况并上报. 旅保卫科立即启动军地协作机制，协调地方相关部门展开核查甄别，很快确认这是一条诈骗信息. 连队干部对小王进行了细致的心理疏导和反诈知识再教育，彻底消除了他的顾虑.

送法至一线，防诈护兵心. 通过敏锐感知动态、精准教育防范、高效军地协作，该旅新兵群体整体反诈防骗能力明显提升. “以前觉得诈骗离自己很远，没想到花样这么多！现在知道怎么识别应对，心里踏实多了. ”新兵小陈的感慨道出大家的心声. 卸下思想包袱的新兵们，训练场上生龙活虎，训练劲头更足了.

Google Translation

A Certain Brigade of the Eastern Theater Command Army Strengthens Legal Education to Enhance the Anti-Fraud Awareness of New Recruits

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wei Shiqi Duan Yaqi Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-07-08

A certain brigade of the Eastern Theater Army strengthens legal education to enhance the anti-fraud awareness of new recruits——

Precise teaching builds a “firewall” of thought

■ Wei Shiqi Duan Yaqi

“Thanks to the troops for timely intervention, helping us to see through the scam and avoid property losses!” A few days ago, the father of Xiao Li, a new recruit of a certain brigade of the Eastern Theater Command Army, called the troops to express his gratitude. The brigade has continuously strengthened education to help officers and men improve their anti-fraud awareness and avoid a telecommunications network fraud targeting new recruits.

Not long ago, Xiao Li’s father received a call from a person who claimed to be a “policeman from the police station” and told him that Xiao Li was suspected of a traffic accident and needed to compensate the injured, otherwise he would face the risk of being sued. During the communication, when the other party learned that Xiao Li had just joined the army, he urged Xiao Li’s father to

pay the money on the grounds that “if Xiao Li does not transfer the money as soon as possible, he may not be a soldier.” The father was very anxious. Before he was about to remit money to the other party, he called Xiao Li to further inquire about the situation. After receiving the news, Xiao Li realized that he might have been scammed. While calming his father and telling him not to transfer money at will, he reported the situation to the company cadres. After verification by the public security organs, it was confirmed that this was a fraud call and Xiao Li had no record of being involved in the case.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that the recruits have little social experience and are weak in identifying various fraud methods. Some lawless elements take advantage of the characteristics of recruits and pretend to be state organs to commit fraud, which may not only cause property losses to officers and men, but also easily cause ideological fluctuations in recruits, disrupt training order, and affect internal security and stability.

In order to effectively improve the legal literacy and prevention capabilities of recruits, the brigade has established a normal contact mechanism with the local public security, banking, telecommunications and other departments to form a military-local linkage and rapid response anti-fraud cooperation network. At the same time, the special legal education activities were conducted in line with the characteristics of the new recruits. The resident police deeply analyzed various cases, revealed common fraud methods, traps and identification points, emphasized that no law enforcement agency would ask for money or verification codes at will, and guided the officers and men to master the response process of “not trusting, not transferring, not leaking, and reporting quickly”.

Previously, Xiao Wang, who had just entered the military camp, also received a text message from a “certain conscription office”, which stated that he was “suspected of illegal campus loans” and would be severely punished if he did not cooperate with the investigation. Xiao Wang recalled that he had registered his personal information with a campus loan institution before joining the army. Although he did not take out a loan at that time, he was worried that someone would impersonate him to take out a loan because he had lost his ID card. So he was worried that his future service would be affected, and he was anxious and distracted from study and training. After the squad leader Xiao Tan found the abnormality, he quickly found out the situation and reported it. The brigade security department immediately launched the military-civilian cooperation mechanism, coordinated the relevant local departments to conduct verification and identification, and soon confirmed that this was a fraudulent message. The company cadres conducted detailed psychological counseling and anti-fraud knowledge re-education for Xiao Wang, completely eliminating his concerns.

Send the law to the front line, prevent fraud and protect the soldiers’ hearts. Through keen perception of dynamics, precise education and prevention, and efficient military-civilian cooperation, the overall anti-fraud and anti-scam capabilities of the brigade’s recruits have been significantly improved. “I used to think that fraud was far away from me, but I didn’t expect there

were so many tricks! Now I know how to identify and deal with it, and I feel more at ease." The sigh of the recruit Xiao Chen expressed everyone's voice. The recruits who have unloaded their ideological burdens are full of energy on the training ground and are more motivated in training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16395776.html

训练场+诊疗室，来看持证上岗的"战士医生"的新冲锋

来源：解放军报 作者：廉国锋 陶 磊 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-07-08

"战士医生"持证上岗

■廉国锋 解放军报特约记者 陶 磊

"多亏了小廖医生的精心治疗，不然我就要耽误比武了！"前不久，陆军某旅战士小谢在训练中不慎扭伤脚踝，在卫生连接受几次治疗后很快康复，如期参加了上级比武.

他口中提到的"小廖医生"，其实并非军医，而是一名持有执业医师资格证书的战士廖仲炎. 在该旅卫生连，像廖仲炎这样经过严格培训、持证问诊的"战士医生"还有好几个.

近年来，随着实战化演训不断深入，基层军医承担的日常医疗保障任务日益繁重. "在重大演训期或季节性疾病高发期，就诊等待时间长、部分轻症得不到及时治疗等问题影响官兵健康. "该旅卫生连军医李柏及坦言，这就需要更多专业医疗力量加入，更好服务基层官兵.

今年初，一次战术训练中，某连战士小李突感膝盖剧痛，无法站立. 同连战友余国淋曾在陆军军医大学士官学校学习过，他当即判断可能是半月板损伤，便立刻从连队急救包中取出弹性绷带加压包扎，利用辅助性保险液冷敷镇痛，然后将小李送到卫生连.

经军医后续检查证实，余国淋判断准确、处理得当，有效避免了伤情加重. 这件事让该旅领导印象深刻，他们进一步调研发现，全旅不乏学过医学专业的大学生士兵，有的还曾在地方医院实习过.

何不盘活内部资源，让他们更好地发挥特长？为此，该旅结合上级卫生机构业务相关规范认真研究后决定，遴选具备医师资格的战士，变更其执业地点，充实一线诊疗力量. 经过个人报名、基层推荐、专业考核等重重筛选，最终由上级业务部门批准，多名"战士医生"脱颖而出.

据了解，"战士医生"主要参与日常接诊和战地救护. 为帮助他们尽快适应岗位要求，该旅卫勤部门开展为期一个月的跟班强化集训. 系统学习部队卫生机构接诊规范，紧贴实战锤炼止血、包扎、固定、搬运等战场急救技能，掌握季节性疾病和常见多发病防控办法……这些"战士医生"进行了"战味"十足的加钢淬火.

“以前学的多是常见病治疗，可以‘坐下来慢慢看’，现在还要参与战伤和训练伤救治，随时准备处理紧急伤情. ”上个月，“战士医生”石鹏值班期间，列兵小刘一瘸一拐走进卫生连，反映小腿前侧持续酸痛. 石鹏为小刘做了触诊检查后，结合当前训练任务特点判断其为肌肉损伤. 经过 X 光检查，结果证实了石鹏的诊断，小刘及时暂停训练，避免了伤情恶化.

“战士医生”在训练日是战士，在坐诊日是医生. 针对“战士医生”这一特殊群体，该旅为他们建立弹性工作机制：每人每周坐诊 1 天，其余时间返回本职岗位与战友共同训练生活. 这样，既能确保其训练“不断线”，又能及时为基层官兵提供医疗保障.

据了解，该旅自“战士医生”持证上岗以来，官兵出现头疼脑热、磕碰扭伤等状况基本实现了“随到随治”.

Google Translation

Training Ground + Clinic, Let’s See the New Charge of the “NCO Doctor” Who Is Certified to Work

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lian Guofeng Tao Lei Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-07-08

“NCO doctor” is certified to work

■ Lian Guofeng PLA Daily special correspondent Tao Lei

“Thanks to Dr. Xiao Liao’s careful treatment, otherwise I would have missed the competition!” Not long ago, Xiao Xie, a soldier of a certain brigade of the army, accidentally sprained his ankle during training. After receiving several treatments in the health company, he recovered quickly and participated in the superior competition as scheduled.

The “doctor Xiao Liao” he mentioned is actually not a military doctor, but a soldier Liao Zhongyan who holds a practicing physician qualification certificate. In the brigade’s health company, there are several “soldier doctors” like Liao Zhongyan who have undergone rigorous training and have a certificate to consult.

In recent years, with the continuous deepening of actual combat training, the daily medical support tasks undertaken by grassroots military doctors have become increasingly heavy. “During major training and exercise periods or seasonal disease peak periods, long waiting times for medical treatment and the lack of timely treatment for some mild illnesses affect the health of officers and men.” Li Baiji, a military doctor in the brigade’s medical company, said frankly that this requires more professional medical forces to join in and better serve grassroots officers and men.

Earlier this year, during a tactical training, a soldier in a certain company, Xiao Li, suddenly felt severe pain in his knee and was unable to stand. Yu Guolin, a comrade in the same company, had studied at the Non-commissioned Officer School of the Army Medical University. He immediately determined that it might be a meniscus injury, so he immediately took out an elastic bandage from

the company's first aid kit for pressure bandaging, used auxiliary insurance liquid for cold compress analgesia, and then sent Xiao Li to the medical company.

Subsequent examinations by military doctors confirmed that Yu Guolin's judgment was accurate and his treatment was appropriate, effectively avoiding the aggravation of the injury. This incident impressed the leaders of the brigade. They further investigated and found that there were many college student soldiers in the brigade who had studied medicine, and some had even interned in local hospitals.

Why not activate internal resources and let them better play their strengths? To this end, the brigade carefully studied the relevant business regulations of the superior health institutions and decided to select soldiers with medical qualifications, change their place of practice, and strengthen the front-line diagnosis and treatment force. After personal registration, grassroots recommendation, professional assessment and other screening, and finally approved by the superior business department, many "warrior doctors" stood out.

It is understood that "warrior doctors" mainly participate in daily reception and battlefield rescue. In order to help them adapt to the job requirements as soon as possible, the brigade's medical department conducted a one-month intensive training. Systematically study the reception regulations of military health institutions, closely follow the actual combat to hone battlefield first aid skills such as hemostasis, bandaging, fixation, and transportation, master seasonal diseases and common and frequently occurring diseases prevention and control methods... These "warrior doctors" have undergone a "war-like" steel quenching.

"I used to learn more about the treatment of common diseases, and I could 'sit down and watch slowly'. Now I have to participate in the treatment of combat injuries and training injuries, and be ready to deal with emergency injuries at any time." Last month, when "warrior doctor" Shi Peng was on duty, Private Xiao Liu limped into the health company and reported that the front of his calf was constantly sore. After Shi Peng palpated Xiao Liu, he judged that he had muscle injury based on the characteristics of the current training task. After an X-ray examination, the results confirmed Shi Peng's diagnosis, and Xiao Liu stopped training in time to avoid worsening of the injury.

"Soldier doctors" are soldiers on training days and doctors on clinic days. For this special group of "soldier doctors", the brigade has established a flexible working mechanism for them: each person has one clinic day a week, and the rest of the time they return to their posts to train and live with their comrades. In this way, it can ensure that their training is "uninterrupted" and provide medical support for grassroots officers and men in a timely manner.

It is understood that since the "soldier doctors" of the brigade took up their posts with certificates, officers and men have basically achieved "on-demand treatment" for headaches, fevers, bumps and sprains.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16396031.html

跨越 70 余载光阴，一对祖孙以一种特殊的形式在荣誉簿上“相遇”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：屈凯明 涂明辉 赵治国 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-07-08

荣誉簿里的祖孙“相遇”

■屈凯明 涂明辉

前不久，第 82 集团军某旅“新兴里战斗模范连”专门为上等兵侯方宇举行荣誉感召仪式，并将他写进连队荣誉簿. 而在这本荣誉簿的第 16 页，赫然记录着侯方宇的外公——战斗英雄于志贵的先进事迹. 跨越 70 余载光阴，祖孙二人以一种特殊的形式在荣誉簿上“相遇”，这不仅是两代革命军人之间的传承，更是红色基因生生不息的延续.

——编者

上等兵侯方宇是第 82 集团军某旅“新兴里战斗模范连”的一名战士. 在他还未出生时，外公于志贵就已经过世. 但是，外公的战斗故事他从小听到大.



①连队荣誉簿记载的于志贵相关事迹.

②于志贵获得的奖章、纪念章.



侯方宇（中）给连队战友讲述外公于志贵的战斗故事.

在抗美援朝战争中，于志贵作为侦察兵，曾参加了新兴里战斗. 面对武装到牙齿的敌军，他无惧生死、英勇作战，与连队战友在严寒条件下毙伤敌 300 余人、缴获榴弹炮 12 门，荣立二等功.

正是这些浸透着使命与热血的片段，在侯方宇心中种下了从军报国的种子. 去年 3 月，他毅然放弃攀岩教练工作，选择参军入伍.

“这是你外公留下的. 他生前最希望看到后代们穿上军装. ”离家那天，母亲将一枚珍藏多年的军功章交到侯方宇手中.

望着那枚有些褪色的军功章，侯方宇暗下决心：一定要在部队干出名堂，不辜负外公期望. 此刻，他并不知道，自己即将踏上的征途，会和外公的军旅轨迹悄然重合.

3 个月的新训转瞬即逝，侯方宇被分配到了“新兴里战斗模范连”. 下连第一天，指导员就带着新兵来到荣誉室，向大家讲述连队的辉煌战史——

1950 年 11 月，在抗美援朝新兴里战斗中，面对不可一世的敌军精锐“北极熊团”，连队先辈不畏生死、以劣胜强，一举捣毁“北极熊团”指挥所，缴获团旗、击毙团长. 战后，连队被授予“新兴里战斗模范连”荣誉称号.

“新兴里？不就是外公当年战斗过的地方嘛！”听着指导员的介绍，侯方宇不由得心跳加速.

参观荣誉室时，侯方宇的目光急切地扫过每一块展板. 突然，一张泛黄的老照片吸引了他的注意，那是一张连队先辈授勋时的合影. 虽然只在照片上见过外公的模样，但凭借深刻的记忆，他一眼就在人群中认出了年轻时的外公.

“妈！您快看，外公的照片！”当晚休息时间，侯方宇迫不及待与母亲进行视频通话. 当他颤抖着将手机摄像头对准连队老照片影集时，屏幕那头，母亲突然捂住嘴，泪水夺眶而出：“是你外公,真的是他！”

“原来，我被分到了外公当年战斗过的英雄连队！”侯方宇既激动又兴奋. 但是，他还是决定先把这件事藏在心底，等到干出一番成绩，再向连队报告.

然而，现实很快给他浇了一盆冷水. “战术动作不规范”“3000 米跑成绩提升缓慢”……起初，侯方宇在基础训练课目上屡屡受挫. 特别是每天晚点名，全连官兵共同喊响“新兴里战斗模范连”英雄称号时，侯方宇更是惭愧不已，总觉得自己愧做英雄的传人.

“决不能给外公丢脸！”夜深人静时，侯方宇悄悄拿出外公的军功章，看了又看、摸了又摸，反复想着母亲为他送行时说的那句话. 于是，他决定刻苦训练、奋起直追.

那天以后，别人跑五公里，他就跑十公里；别人练一遍战术动作，他自我加压，多练好几遍……尽管手掌磨出血泡，膝盖磕得青紫，但侯方宇从不叫苦叫累.

不久，营里组织军事比武. 万米接力比赛中，侯方宇接过最后一棒时，已经落后对手 20 多米. 此时，一种强烈的使命感与荣誉感涌上心头，他咬紧牙关全力冲刺，最终反超对手，为连队捧回冠军奖杯.

“好样的！”“不愧是英雄连队的兵！”比赛结束，战友们连声为侯方宇点赞. 他深受鼓舞，奋勇冲锋的劲头更足了.

去年底，一场合成营进攻战斗演练中，该连遭“敌”电磁干扰，各班组协同配合不畅，陷入困境. 侯方宇主动请缨，跟随突击组前出. 凭借入伍前担任攀岩教练时积累的经验和技巧，他很快发现了一条容易被忽视的陡峭山路.

“这条路太危险，两边布满荆棘，根本没法爬上去. ”班长张杰皱起眉头.

“班长，我外公当年就是侦察兵，今天我也想证明自己. ”侯方宇的眼神里写满坚定.

班长拗不过他的犟劲，接受了他的请求. 侯方宇爬上陡石，在荆棘丛中摸索前进，全然不顾手上被划开的一道道口子.

很快，侯方宇成功破开一条通道，带领突击组其他成员迂回到“敌”侧翼，成功突袭“敌”指挥所. 夺取胜利后，侯方宇被战友们簇拥着，就像一位从战场上归来的英雄.

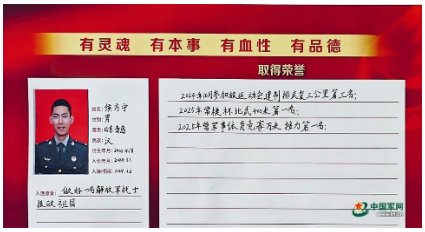
了解到侯方宇的情况，连队指定他担任连史讲解员. 每当讲到连队前辈在抗美援朝战场奋勇杀敌时，侯方宇的声音格外洪亮，眼神中也透着坚毅.

入伍以来，侯方宇多次在上级组织的比武中取得优异成绩，并被评为“训练标兵”.

在连队为他举行的荣誉感召仪式上，侯方宇双手抚摸着荣誉簿，郑重写下自己的名字. 那一刻，他仿佛穿越时空，与外公完成了一场无声的接力，烽火岁月的荣光与强军征程的奋进，就这样迎头“相遇”.



侯方宇（左二）和战友进行武装奔袭.



连队荣誉簿记录的侯方宇个人荣誉.

这天，侯方宇独自来到荣誉室，深情凝望展板上外公的照片，轻声报告：“您当年高擎的战旗，我们守护得很好……”侯方宇深知，未来的军旅路上，还将遇到很多新任务、新挑战，但他毫不畏惧，因为他知道自己正走在外公曾经走过的道路上.

而这本厚重的连队荣誉簿，也经过岁月沉淀，内化为该连特有的红色基因，被一代代连队官兵续写下去.

短评

期待更多这样的“荣誉同框”

■赵治国

在人民军队发展历程中，“荣誉”二字始终闪耀着夺目光芒，它是全军将士勇往直前的精神旗帜，也是革命军人拼搏奋进的力量源泉. 第 82 集团军某旅“新兴里战斗模范连”上等兵侯方宇与外公于志贵跨越时空的“相遇”启示我们：真正的传承，不光是英雄事迹的简单续写，更是直抵灵魂的精神接力.

其实，每一名官兵内心都渴望荣誉、渴望进步、渴望建立军功，关键要看带兵人如何去发现、去激发、去点燃. 一旦这种渴望变成官兵的一种责任、一种自觉、一种担当，就会迸发出惊人的能量.

赓续英雄血脉、发扬优良传统，不是守护灰烬，而是传递火焰. 要善于从丰富的红色资源中找到引发情感共鸣的“燃点”，在现实与历史之间搭建实现思想共振的“结点”，让每名官兵把个人梦想融入强军事业，将个人成长与部队发展紧密相连，用一场场战斗、一次次冲锋、一项项佳绩，在新时代新征程上跑好属于我们自己的这一棒.

逐梦强军，期待更多这样的“荣誉同框”.

图片摄影：宋若愚、陈天锦

Google Translation

Over the Past 70 Years, a Pair of Grandparents and Grandchildren “Met” in the Honor Book in a Special Way

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Qu Kaiming Tu Minghui Zhao Zhiguo Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-07-08

Grandparents and grandchildren “meet” in the honor book

■ Qu Kaiming Tu Minghui

Not long ago, the “Xinxingli Combat Model Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army held an honor invocation ceremony for Private Hou Fangyu and wrote him into the company’s honor book. On page 16 of this honor book, the advanced deeds of Hou Fangyu’s grandfather, the combat hero Yu Zhigui, are clearly recorded. Over the past 70 years, the grandparents and grandchildren “met” in the honor book in a special way. This is not only the inheritance between two generations of revolutionary soldiers, but also the endless continuation of the red gene.

——Editor

Private Hou Fangyu is a soldier of the “Xinxingli Combat Model Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army. Before he was born, his grandfather Yu Zhigui had passed away. However, he had heard stories about his grandfather’s battles since he was a child.

① Yu Zhigui’s deeds recorded in the company’s honor book.

② Medals and commemorative medals won by Yu Zhigui.

Hou Fangyu (middle) tells his company comrades about his grandfather Yu Zhigui’s battle stories.

During the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, Yu Zhigui participated in the Xinxingli battle as a scout. Facing the enemy armed to the teeth, he fought bravely without fear of life and death. He and his company comrades killed and wounded more than 300 enemies in severe cold conditions, seized 12 howitzers, and was awarded the second-class merit.

It was these fragments soaked with mission and passion that planted the seeds of serving the country in Hou Fangyu’s heart. In March last year, he resolutely gave up his job as a rock climbing coach and chose to join the army.

“This is what your grandfather left behind. He wanted to see his descendants wearing military uniforms the most when he was alive.” On the day he left home, his mother handed Hou Fangyu a military medal that she had treasured for many years.

Looking at the faded military medal, Hou Fangyu secretly made up his mind: he must make a name for himself in the army and live up to his grandfather's expectations. At this moment, he did not know that the journey he was about to embark on would quietly overlap with his grandfather's military trajectory.

The three-month new training passed in a flash, and Hou Fangyu was assigned to the "Xinxingli Combat Model Company". On the first day of the company, the instructor brought the recruits to the honor room and told everyone about the company's glorious war history-

In November 1950, in the battle of Xinxingli during the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea, facing the elite "Polar Bear Regiment" of the enemy army, the company's predecessors were not afraid of life and death, and defeated the strong with the inferior, destroyed the "Polar Bear Regiment" command post in one fell swoop, seized the regiment flag, and killed the regiment commander. After the war, the company was awarded the honorary title of "Xinxingli Combat Model Company".

"Xinxingli? Isn't it the place where my grandfather fought back then!" Listening to the instructor's introduction, Hou Fangyu couldn't help but his heartbeat accelerated.

When visiting the Honor Room, Hou Fangyu's eyes eagerly scanned every display board. Suddenly, a yellowed old photo caught his attention. It was a group photo of the company's ancestors being awarded medals. Although he had only seen his grandfather's appearance in the photo, he recognized his grandfather in his youth in the crowd at a glance with his deep memory.

"Mom! Look, grandpa's photo!" During the break that night, Hou Fangyu couldn't wait to make a video call with his mother. When he trembled and pointed the camera of his mobile phone at the company's old photo album, his mother on the other side of the screen suddenly covered her mouth and tears burst out: "It's your grandpa, it's really him!"

"It turns out that I was assigned to the heroic company where my grandfather fought back then!" Hou Fangyu was excited and excited. However, he decided to keep this matter in his heart first, and report to the company after he made some achievements.

However, reality soon poured a bucket of cold water on him. "Improper tactical movements" and "slow improvement in 3,000-meter running results"... At first, Hou Fangyu was repeatedly frustrated in basic training courses. Especially when the officers and men of the company jointly called out the heroic title of "Xinxingli Combat Model Company" during the roll call every evening, Hou Fangyu felt even more ashamed, and always felt that he was unworthy of being the successor of a hero.

"I must not bring shame to my grandfather!" In the dead of night, Hou Fangyu quietly took out his grandfather's military medal, looked at it again and again, touched it again and again, and repeatedly thought about the words his mother said when she saw him off. So he decided to train hard and catch up.

After that day, when others ran five kilometers, he ran ten kilometers; when others practiced tactical movements once, he put pressure on himself and practiced several more times... Although his palms were rubbed with blisters and his knees were bruised, Hou Fangyu never complained about being tired.

Soon, the camp organized a military competition. In the 10,000-meter relay race, when Hou Fangyu took over the last baton, he was already more than 20 meters behind his opponent. At this time, a strong sense of mission and honor surged in his heart. He gritted his teeth and sprinted with all his strength, and finally surpassed his opponent and won the championship trophy for the company.

“Good job!” “You are worthy of being a soldier of the heroic company!” After the game, his comrades praised Hou Fangyu. He was deeply inspired and was more motivated to charge forward.

At the end of last year, during a combined battalion offensive combat exercise, the company encountered electromagnetic interference from the “enemy”, and the coordination of various teams was not smooth, and they were in trouble. Hou Fangyu took the initiative to volunteer to follow the assault team. With the experience and skills accumulated as a rock climbing coach before joining the army, he quickly discovered a steep mountain road that was easily overlooked.

“This road is too dangerous, with thorns on both sides, and it is impossible to climb up.” Squad leader Zhang Jie frowned.

“Squad leader, my grandfather was a scout back then, and I want to prove myself today.” Hou Fangyu’s eyes were full of determination.

The squad leader couldn’t beat his stubbornness and accepted his request. Hou Fangyu climbed up the steep rock and groped forward in the thorns, completely ignoring the cuts on his hands.

Soon, Hou Fangyu successfully broke through a passage, led other members of the assault team to bypass the “enemy” flank, and successfully raided the “enemy” command post. After winning the victory, Hou Fangyu was surrounded by his comrades, like a hero returning from the battlefield.

After learning about Hou Fangyu’s situation, the company appointed him as the company history interpreter. Whenever he talked about the company’s predecessors fighting bravely in the Korean War, Hou Fangyu’s voice was particularly loud and his eyes were firm.

Since joining the army, Hou Fangyu has achieved excellent results in competitions organized by superiors many times and was named a “training model”.

At the honor calling ceremony held for him by the company, Hou Fangyu stroked the honor book with both hands and solemnly wrote his name. At that moment, he seemed to travel through time and space and completed a silent relay with his grandfather. The glory of the war years and the forging ahead of the journey of strengthening the army “met” head-on.

Hou Fangyu (second from left) and his comrades conducted an armed raid.

Hou Fangyu's personal honors recorded in the company's honor book.

On this day, Hou Fangyu came to the honor room alone, gazed at the photo of his grandfather on the display board with deep affection, and reported softly: "We have protected the battle flag you held high in the past very well..." Hou Fangyu knew that he would encounter many new tasks and challenges in his future military career, but he was not afraid, because he knew that he was walking on the road his grandfather had walked.

And this heavy company honor book has also been precipitated over the years and internalized into the company's unique red gene, which has been continued by generations of company officers and men.

Short review

Looking forward to more such "honor frames"

■ Zhao Zhiguo

In the development process of the People's Army, the word "honor" has always shone with dazzling light. It is the spiritual banner of the whole army and the source of strength for the revolutionary soldiers to fight and forge ahead. The "encounter" across time and space between Private Hou Fangyu of the "Xinxingli Combat Model Company" of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army and his grandfather Yu Zhigui tells us that true inheritance is not only a simple continuation of heroic deeds, but also a spiritual relay that reaches the soul.

In fact, every officer and soldier desires honor, progress, and military merit in their hearts. The key lies in how the leaders discover, inspire, and ignite them. Once this desire becomes a responsibility, a consciousness, and a responsibility of the officers and men, it will burst out with amazing energy.

To continue the bloodline of heroes and carry forward fine traditions is not to guard the ashes, but to pass on the flame. We must be good at finding the "ignition point" that triggers emotional resonance from the rich red resources, and build a "node" between reality and history to achieve ideological resonance, so that every officer and soldier can integrate their personal dreams into the cause of strengthening the army, closely link personal growth with the development of the troops, and use battles, charges, and achievements to run our own baton on the new journey in the new era.

Chasing the dream of a strong army, we look forward to more such "honor in the same frame".

Photographer: Song Ruoyu, Chen Tianjin

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16396030.html

从排斥抗拒到乐在其中，这名炊事班长在"幕后"收获精彩

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：钟雨龙 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-07-09

干好“幕后工作”，同样收获精彩

■第七十二集团军某旅下士 钟雨龙

前不久，连队举行入连仪式，欢迎新战友的到来，我作为炊事班班长，负责准备餐食.

“这个蛋糕很好吃”“旁边的水果捞也不错”……看着刚下连的新战友大快朵颐，我心里很满足.

“你看，干好‘幕后工作’，同样能收获成就感吧！”这时，指导员走到我的旁边，开口说道.

指导员的话有些耳熟，3 年多前，我被调整到炊事员岗位时，有人对我说过类似的话. 起初，我并不认同，但经过这几年的成长锻炼，我对此有了深刻的体会.

我从小就是个“军事迷”，高中毕业后，怀揣梦想参军入伍. 下连后，我一直作为炮手参加训练. 然而，就在我憧憬自己驾驶战车驰骋沙场时，一盆“冷水”泼来：我竟然被定岗为炊事员.

更让我感到心理失衡的是，同年入伍的战友每天穿梭在训练场，学装备、练专业，为未来亮剑战场做准备，而我却整天面对锅碗瓢盆和厨房灶台.

“指导员，我想申请换个岗位，炮手、侦察员都可以，只要别让我继续干炊事员就行. ”体验了数周枯燥乏味的炊事工作，我鼓足勇气，敲开了指导员宿舍房门.

指导员并没有直接回答，反而交给我一项任务：“明天开始，连队要展开家属临时来队住房翻修，你也参与一下. 等干完这个，再作决定. ”

我被打了一个措手不及，虽然不理解指导员的具体意图，还是应下了. 第二天，我跟着负责连队营房维修的班长郭五星一起，开启了为期一周的翻修工作.

刮涂腻子，排查管线，维修家具……不到两天，我就有点受不了：“郭班长，这活既无趣又繁杂，其中的辛苦大家也看不到，干着有啥意义呢？”

郭班长听后，微微一笑，说道：“有时候，并不是干惊天动地的大事才算有意义，干好‘幕后工作’，可以同样收获精彩. 试想一下，已婚战友能在温馨舒适的环境里，和来队家属团聚，度过幸福的时光，我们俩这些看似不起眼的付出，是不是就变得很有价值了？”

郭班长的一席话，点醒了我. 在这之后，我心甘情愿地跟着他忙前忙后，踏踏实实地将每一个房间、每一处角落都打理好，再没发过一句牢骚.

“指导员，我想明白了，我会在炊事员岗位好好干下去！”刚将家属临时来队住房翻修一新，我便找到指导员，撤回了之前的换岗申请.

接下来的日子，我从最基础的刀工勺工、切菜配菜入手，努力学习炊事技能. 一有闲暇，我便翻阅烹饪书籍、观看美食制作视频，学习方法、寻找灵感. 渐渐地，我学会了数十种主食和菜品的制作，并在今年初当上了炊事班班长.

不久后，连队外出驻训，训练和生活节奏陡然加快，加之有些水土不服，战友们普遍胃口不佳. 在制作饭菜过程中，我花了不少心思，确保不同口味偏好的战友都能吃饱吃好. 此外，我还根据天气状况推出解暑凉饮，结合任务实际开办“深夜食堂”，深受大家欢迎.

“这次实弹射击任务，我们完成得非常出色. 这离不开每一名指战员的攻坚克难，也离不开炊事班等保障人员的默默付出……”阶段总结会上，连主官对我的工作进行了肯定. 我暗下决心：一定把伙食保障工作做得更好.

从排斥抗拒到乐在其中，认识到伙食保障工作的价值后，我越发赞同这句话：三尺灶台，大有可为.

（刘煜、张彦麟整理）

Google Translation

From Rejection and Resistance to Enjoyment, This Cooking Squad Leader Has Gained Wonderful Things “Behind the Scenes”

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhong Yulong Editor: Sun Yue

2025-07-09

Doing a good job in “behind the scenes” also brings wonderful things

■Corporal Zhong Yulong of a brigade of the 72nd Group Army

Not long ago, the company held a ceremony to welcome the arrival of new comrades. As the squad leader of the cooking squad, I was responsible for preparing meals.

“This cake is delicious” “The fruit salad next to it is also good”... Watching the new comrades who just joined the company feasting, I feel very satisfied.

“You see, doing a good job of “behind the scenes” can also gain a sense of accomplishment!” At this time, the political instructor walked to my side and talked.

The political instructor’s words sounded familiar. More than 3 years ago, when I was transferred to the position of a cook, someone said something similar to me. At first, I didn’t agree, but after a few years of growth and training, I have a deep understanding of this.

I have been a “military fan” since I was a child. After graduating from high school, I joined the army with my dream. After joining the company, I have been training as a gunner. However, just

when I was looking forward to driving a tank on the battlefield, a basin of "cold water" was poured: I was assigned to be a cook.

What made me feel even more psychologically unbalanced was that my comrades who joined the army in the same year shuttled through the training ground every day, learning equipment and practicing professional skills to prepare for the future battlefield, while I was facing pots and pans and kitchen stoves all day long.

"Instructor, I want to apply for a change of position, gunner, scout, just don't let me continue to be a cook." After experiencing several weeks of boring cooking work, I mustered up the courage and knocked on the door of the instructor's dormitory.

The instructor did not answer directly, but gave me a task: "Starting tomorrow, the company will start the temporary renovation of the housing for family members to come to the team, and you will also participate. After this is done, make a decision."

I was caught off guard. Although I didn't understand the instructor's specific intentions, I still agreed. The next day, I started a week-long renovation with Guo Wuxing, the squad leader in charge of the company barracks maintenance.

Scrape putty, check pipelines, repair furniture... In less than two days, I couldn't stand it: "Squad leader Guo, this work is boring and complicated, and no one can see the hard work. What's the point of doing it?"

After hearing this, squad leader Guo smiled and said: "Sometimes, it's not necessary to do earth-shattering things to be meaningful. Doing a good job of "behind-the-scenes work" can also be wonderful. Imagine that married comrades can reunite with their families in a warm and comfortable environment and spend a happy time. Wouldn't our seemingly insignificant efforts become very valuable?"

Squad leader Guo's words woke me up. After that, I willingly followed him to busy around, and took care of every room and every corner down to earth, and never complained again.

"Instructor, I've figured it out. I'll work hard as a cook!" I found the instructor and withdrew my previous job change application as soon as I renovated the temporary housing for my family members.

In the following days, I started with the most basic knife and spoon work, cutting vegetables and side dishes, and worked hard to learn cooking skills. Whenever I had free time, I would read cooking books, watch food making videos, learn methods, and look for inspiration. Gradually, I learned how to make dozens of staple foods and dishes, and became the squad leader of the cooking squad at the beginning of this year.

Soon after, the company went out for training, and the pace of training and life suddenly accelerated. In addition, some comrades-in-arms were not used to the local climate, and their

appetites were generally poor. In the process of making meals, I spent a lot of time to ensure that comrades-in-arms with different taste preferences could eat well. In addition, I also launched cooling drinks to relieve summer heat according to weather conditions, and opened a “late-night canteen” based on the actual tasks, which was very popular.

“We completed this live-fire shooting mission very well. This is inseparable from the hard work of every commander and fighter, and the silent dedication of the kitchen team and other support personnel...” At the stage summary meeting, the company commander affirmed my work. I secretly made up my mind: I must do a better job in food support.

From rejection and resistance to enjoyment, after realizing the value of food support work, I increasingly agree with this sentence: A three-foot stove can do a lot.

(Compiled by Liu Yu and Zhang Yanlin)

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16396395.html

官兵心愿有人办！陆军某旅某营建立营党委信件机制暖兵心

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：毛英椿 谢文剑 责任编辑：王一亘 发布：2025-07-11

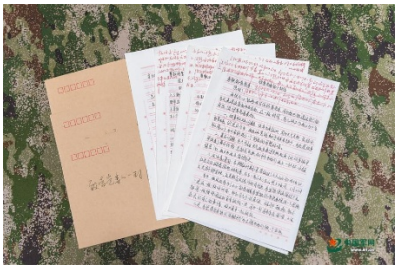
陆军某旅某营开展“给营党委的一封信”活动，畅通官兵建言献策渠道——

心愿有人办 心事有人听

■毛英椿 谢文剑



该营战士在阅读营党委的回信，



该营官兵写给营党委的部分信件，谢文剑摄

夏日深夜，明月当空, 检查完就寝秩序，陆军某旅某营陈教导员从抽屉里取出一沓信件，带着些许期待，逐封认真阅读, 这是该营在开展“给营党委的一封信”活动中收到的新一批来信,

“感谢营党委帮助我们解决生活中的难题”“一桩桩实事办进了我们心坎里”……不少信件字里行间，透出了官兵对部队的真挚感情，有的还对连队建设提出了意见建议,

回想这项活动的开展，陈教导员感触颇多,

那一年，新年度工作筹划展开，陈教导员通过设立“意见箱”、问卷调查等方式收集官兵意见建议，但收效平平, 可不久后，旅机关人员来基层现场办公时，官兵却表现得十分活跃, 战士小郑不仅列出当前大家关心的一些现实需求，还提出一些单位建设中存在的矛盾问题,

仔细分析官兵反映的问题，有不少依托营连自身便能较好解决, 为何官兵面对机关愿意开口，平时却很少向营连干部反映呢？这让陈教导员有些尴尬,

事后开展调研时，小郑坦言：与营连相比，向机关反映的问题解决得更快更直接,

此前有一次，小郑的保障卡损坏不能正常使用，于是向连队寻求帮助，可迟迟没得到回应, 他只能自己四处打听，后来去机关相关部门申请补办，机关还给送卡上门,

还有战士反映，向上级机关反映问题一般都会得到重视，能解决的当场解决，一时解决不了的也会有明确答复, 而向营连反映问题，事情不一定都能解决，问题说多了还容易被“贴标签”,

在营党委会上，大家就这个话题展开讨论, 有连队干部反思说，基层日常工作和训练任务较重，官兵反映问题后，有时忙起来一时就忘了，或是顾不上处理,

“营连主官与官兵朝夕相处，大家遇到矛盾困难当然应该首先向身边组织寻求帮助，工作繁忙绝非推诿的理由”“信任根基不牢，怎么能团结一心、攥指成拳”……陈教导员的分析，让不少人红了脸,

“营里的问题应该由营里自主解决, ”认真研究后，该营党委明确了责任落实制度，要求基层党组织主动担当作为, 着眼新时代官兵特点，他们把“话筒”交给官兵，每季度组织一次“给营党委的一封信”活动，官兵可以选择实名或者匿名，写下个人生活训练中的困难需求、对营连两级组织的看法期望、对单位全面建设的意见建议，等等, 每次活动，由营党委正副书记直接负责，并结合官兵恳谈会等时机对反映的意见建议、矛盾困难进行答复，明确责任人和解决期限，由基层官兵监督落实,

活动开始后，战士张泽抱着试一试的态度，给营党委写了一封信, “营区内有段坑洼不平的路，雨天路滑且无照明设备，易发生安全隐患……”收到信后，营党委立即响应，很快对营区道路、路灯等基础设施安全情况进行排查，协调工兵分队进行了修整,

此举调动了基层官兵的积极性，大家纷纷写信提出意见建议：“卫生区划分不科学，一些边边角角的地方常成为盲区”“标志服饰申领更换不及时，会被纠察通报‘着装不统一’”……

“官兵是基层建设的主角，解决官兵的挠头事，不仅是党委机关的事，也应是基层党组织的心头事, ”陈教导员深有感触地说，活动开展以来，不仅及时解决了官兵的急难愁盼，也架起了营党委与官兵之间的“连心桥”,

笔者见到，战士饶勇军写给营党委的信中夹着一张照片——是他在讲台上演讲的场景,

小饶性格内向、不善言谈，平时是个“闷葫芦”，站在全连面前讲话双腿都会不停发抖, 起初，他总把这些烦心事藏进心里，认为“领导哪顾得上战士的心事”, 有一次，抱着不求回复的心态，他将成长中遇到的困难与烦恼诉诸笔端，装入信封,

“在人生的航程中，每个人都是自己命运的掌舵者，要主动选择前行方向，而非随波逐流……”收到陈教导员的回信，小饶心中满是惊喜与感动, 后来，他鼓起勇气主动报名参加营里的演讲比赛，每天对着镜子苦练，让身边战友当观众、提意见, 最终，他在比赛中表现出色，获得第三名的好成绩,

“我从小到大都很普通，仿佛是个‘小透明’，入伍后也从没取得过什么成绩，是组织的鼓励和帮助，让我破天荒站上了领奖台……”细读战士心声，陈教导员感慨良多：“关心爱护战士本就是带兵人该做的事，但没想到一些举手之劳的小事，却能改变一名战士, ”

心愿有人办，心事有人听, 一封封信里，记录着官兵的日常点滴和真情实感，更在字里行间透露着对营党委沉甸甸的信任, 陈教导员说，随着活动开展，在基层党组织的协同下，许多基层训练和生活中的矛盾问题得到解决，官兵也从“写信试试看”变成“有话主动讲”，围绕日常工作训练等各方面提出不少“金点子”，大家的获得感幸福感不断增强，部队凝聚力战斗力也明显提高,

Google Translation

The Wishes of Officers and Men Are Fulfilled! A Battalion of a Certain Army Brigade Established a Letter Mechanism for the Battalion Party Committee to Warm the Hearts of Soldiers

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Mao Yingchun Xie Wenjian Editor: Wang Yigen Release: 2025-07-11

A battalion of a certain brigade of the Army conducted the “Letter to the Battalion Party Committee” activity to open up channels for officers and men to make suggestions-

Wishes are fulfilled and concerns are listened to

■Mao Yingchun Xie Wenjian

The soldiers of the battalion are reading the reply of the battalion Party committee.

Some letters written by officers and men of the battalion to the battalion Party committee. Photo by Xie Wenjian

It was late at night in summer, and the moon was in the sky. After checking the sleeping order, Chen, a political instructor of a battalion of a certain brigade of the Army, took out a stack of letters from the drawer and read them carefully one by one with some expectations. This is a new batch of letters received by the battalion in the "Letter to the Battalion Party Committee" activity.

"Thank you to the battalion Party committee for helping us solve the problems in life" "One by one, the practical things have touched our hearts"... Many letters reveal the sincere feelings of the officers and men for the army, and some have also put forward opinions and suggestions on the construction of the company.

Recalling the development of this activity, Political Instructor Chen has a lot of feelings.

That year, the planning of the new year's work began. Political Instructor Chen collected opinions and suggestions from officers and men by setting up "suggestion boxes" and questionnaires, but the results were mediocre. But soon after, when the brigade staff came to the grassroots to work on site, the officers and men were very active. Soldier Xiao Zheng not only listed some current practical needs that everyone is concerned about, but also raised some contradictions in the construction of the unit.

Carefully analyzing the problems reflected by the officers and men, many of them can be better solved by relying on the battalion and company themselves. Why are the officers and men willing to speak up in front of the organs, but rarely report to the battalion and company cadres at ordinary times? This made Instructor Chen a little embarrassed.

When conducting research afterwards, Xiao Zheng admitted that compared with the battalion and company, the problems reflected to the organs were solved faster and more directly.

Previously, Xiao Zheng's security card was damaged and could not be used normally, so he asked the company for help, but he did not get a response. He could only ask around by himself, and later went to the relevant departments of the agency to apply for a replacement, and the agency also delivered the card to his door.

Some soldiers also reported that reporting problems to higher authorities would generally be taken seriously, and those that could be solved would be solved on the spot, and those that could not be solved for the time being would also receive a clear reply. However, if problems were reported to the battalion company, not all problems would be solved, and if problems were mentioned too much, they would be easily "labeled".

At the battalion Party committee meeting, everyone discussed this topic. Some company cadres reflected that the daily work and training tasks at the grassroots level were heavy, and after the officers and men reported the problems, they sometimes forgot about them for a while because they were busy, or they could not take care of them.

“The battalion company commanders and officers and men get along day and night. When they encounter contradictions and difficulties, they should of course first seek help from the organizations around them. Being busy at work is not a reason to shirk responsibility.” “Without a solid foundation of trust, how can we unite as one and clench our fingers into a fist?”... Instructor Chen’s analysis made many people blush.

“The problems in the camp should be solved by the camp itself.” After careful study, the battalion Party committee clarified the responsibility implementation system and required grassroots Party organizations to take the initiative. Focusing on the characteristics of officers and men in the new era, they handed the “microphone” to officers and men, and organized a “letter to the battalion Party committee” activity every quarter. Officers and men can choose to use their real names or anonymously to write down their difficulties and needs in personal life training, their views and expectations on the battalion and company organizations, and their opinions and suggestions on the overall construction of the unit, etc. Each activity is directly responsible for the battalion Party committee secretary and deputy secretary, and responds to the opinions, suggestions, contradictions and difficulties reflected in conjunction with officers and men’ forums and other opportunities, clarifies the responsible persons and the deadline for resolution, and is supervised and implemented by grassroots officers and men.

After the activity started, soldier Zhang Ze wrote a letter to the battalion Party committee with a try-it attitude. “There is a bumpy road in the camp, which is slippery in rainy days and has no lighting equipment, which is prone to safety hazards...” After receiving the letter, the battalion Party committee responded immediately, and quickly checked the safety of infrastructure such as roads and streetlights in the camp, and coordinated the engineering detachment to repair it.

This move has mobilized the enthusiasm of grassroots officers and men, and everyone has written letters to put forward opinions and suggestions: “The division of sanitary areas is unscientific, and some corners often become blind spots.” “If the application and replacement of logos and clothing are not timely, they will be reported by the patrol for “ununiform dress”...” “Officers and men are the protagonists of grassroots construction. Solving the problems of officers and men is not only the business of the Party Committee, but also the concern of grassroots Party organizations.” Instructor Chen said with deep feeling that since the launch of the activity, it has not only solved the urgent needs of officers and men in a timely manner, but also built a “bridge of communication” between the battalion Party committee and officers and men.

The author saw that a photo was included in the letter written by soldier Rao Yongjun to the battalion Party committee - a scene of him giving a speech on the podium.

Little Rao is introverted and not good at talking. He is usually a “dumb person”. His legs will keep shaking when he speaks in front of the whole company. At first, he always hid these troubles in his heart, thinking that “leaders don’t care about the soldiers’ concerns.” Once, with the mentality of not asking for a reply, he put the difficulties and troubles he encountered in his growth into a pen and put them into an envelope.

“In the journey of life, everyone is the helmsman of his own destiny. We should take the initiative to choose the direction of progress, rather than go with the flow...” After receiving the reply from Instructor Chen, Xiao Rao was full of surprise and moved. Later, he plucked up the courage to sign up for the camp’s speech contest, practiced hard in front of the mirror every day, and let his comrades around him be the audience and give suggestions. In the end, he performed well in the competition and won the third place. “I have been very ordinary since I was a child, as if I was a ‘little transparent’. After joining the army, I have never achieved any results. It was the encouragement and help of the organization that allowed me to stand on the podium for the first time...” After reading the soldiers’ voices carefully, Instructor Chen was full of emotion: “Caring for soldiers is what the leaders should do, but I didn’t expect that some small things that require little effort can change a soldier.” Wishes are fulfilled by someone, and concerns are listened to by someone. In each letter, the daily bits and pieces and true feelings of the officers and men are recorded, and the heavy trust in the battalion Party committee is revealed between the lines. Instructor Chen said that with the development of the activities, with the coordination of grassroots Party organizations, many contradictions and problems in grassroots training and life have been resolved. Officers and men have also changed from “trying to write letters” to “taking the initiative to speak up if they have something to say”, and have put forward many “golden ideas” around daily work and training and other aspects. Everyone’s sense of gain and happiness has been continuously enhanced, and the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the troops have also been significantly improved.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16396727.html

陆军某旅组织实弹射击训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张 毛 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-07-14



盛夏，陆军某旅组织实弹射击训练. 解放军报特约通讯员 张 毛摄

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organized Live-Fire Shooting Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Mao Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-07-14

In the midsummer, a certain army brigade organized live-fire shooting training by self-propelled artillery. Photo by Zhang Mao, special correspondent of PLA Daily

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16396787.html

陆军某旅组织新飞行员开展夜间海上飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：吴伟超 石芝鹏 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-07-14

陆军某旅组织新飞行员开展夜间海上飞行训练——

暗夜海空砺“雏鹰”

■解放军报记者 吴伟超 特约通讯员 石芝鹏

战机引擎轰鸣，铁翼划破夜空. 盛夏时节，陆军某旅一场实战背景下新飞行员夜间海上飞行训练拉开帷幕.

控制总距、柔和稳杆、保持增速方向……随着指挥员下达指令，新飞行员们驾驶战机依次升空，以战斗队形飞向目标空域.

“新飞行员只有勇挑重担、敢涉险滩，才能加速成长为制胜未来战场的‘空中利刃’.”该旅领导介绍，此前的一次对抗训练中，某机组年轻飞行员因夜间海上飞行经验不足，与其他机组协同配合不够，影响了任务进度.

为此，该旅针对新飞行员短板弱项，结合夜间海上飞行训练特点，科学制订训练计划、整合训练内容、优化组训方法，通过拓展实践教学、设真训练环境、突出情况处置等，进一步锤炼新飞行员复杂条件下应急应战能力.

“实施编队飞行！”收到指令后，新飞行员们密切关注仪表数据变化，不断调整飞行姿态，顺利完成横队、纵队、三角队等队形变换.

指挥塔台上，一名飞行参谋告诉记者，夜间海上能见度低、参照物少，不仅目视观察受限，还容易产生错觉，训练难度明显增加，更考验新飞行员的心理素质和临机处置能力.

“遭‘敌’雷达搜索！”机动途中，战机座舱内突然响起急促的告警声. 新飞行员们沉着应对，灵活操作战机变换队形，密切配合实施突防，成功摆脱雷达追踪. 抵达预定空域后，参训飞行员快速拉升战机，对“敌”目标展开模拟攻击.

战机平稳着陆，复盘随即展开. 该旅领导介绍，此次训练，新飞行员们克服暗夜条件下多种不利因素影响，连续开展编队飞行、低空突防、对海打击等多课目高强度训练，有效锤炼了夜间海上作战能力. 下一步，他们将在综合分析飞行数据的基础上，持续优化人才培养机制，锤炼新飞行员过硬作战本领.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Organized New Pilots to Conduct Night Sea Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Weichao Shi Zhipeng Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-07-14

A certain army brigade organized new pilots to conduct night sea flight training——

The dark night sea and sky sharpen the "young eagle"

■ PLA Daily reporter Wu Weichao Special correspondent Shi Zhipeng

The combat aircraft roared, and the iron wings cut through the night sky. In the midsummer, a certain army brigade kicked off a night sea flight training for new pilots under the background of actual combat.

Control the total pitch, stabilize the stick gently, maintain the direction of speed increase... As the commander issued an order, the new pilots took off in turn in the combat aircraft and flew to the target airspace in combat formation.

"Only when new pilots are brave enough to take on heavy responsibilities and dare to wade through dangerous shoals can they accelerate their growth into the "air blade" that wins the future battlefield." The brigade leader introduced that in a previous confrontation training, a young pilot of a crew had insufficient experience in night sea flight and insufficient coordination with other crews, which affected the progress of the mission.

To this end, the brigade has targeted the shortcomings of new pilots, combined with the characteristics of night sea flight training, scientifically formulated training plans, integrated training content, optimized training methods, and further tempered the new pilots' emergency response capabilities under complex conditions by expanding practical teaching, setting up a real training environment, and highlighting situation handling.

"Implement formation flight!" After receiving the order, the new pilots paid close attention to the changes in instrument data, constantly adjusted their flight attitude, and successfully completed the formation changes such as horizontal, vertical, and triangular formations.

In the control tower, a flight staff told reporters that the low visibility and few reference objects at sea at night not only limited visual observation, but also easily produced illusions, and the difficulty of training increased significantly, which tested the psychological quality and ability of new pilots to deal with emergencies.

"Encountered 'enemy' radar search!" During the maneuver, a rapid alarm suddenly sounded in the cockpit of the combat aircraft. The new pilots responded calmly, flexibly operated the combat aircraft to change the formation, closely cooperated to implement the breakthrough, and successfully got rid of radar tracking. After arriving at the designated airspace, the pilots in training quickly pulled up the fighter and launched a simulated attack on the "enemy" target.

The combat aircraft landed smoothly and the replay began immediately. The brigade leader said that in this training, the new pilots overcame various unfavorable factors under dark night conditions and conducted high-intensity training in multiple subjects such as formation flying, low-altitude penetration, and sea strikes, which effectively honed their nighttime maritime combat capabilities. In the next step, they will continue to optimize the talent training mechanism based on the comprehensive analysis of flight data and hone the new pilots' strong combat skills.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16396968.html

骄阳似火，鏖战正酣！直击这场高温条件下的战斗射击训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴安宁 王立军 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-07-15

陆军某旅开展高温条件下战斗射击训练——

烈日炙烤 战车驰骋

■解放军报记者 吴安宁 特约记者 王立军

盛夏，烈日炙烤，铁甲轰鸣. 陆军某旅野外综合训练场上，战斗射击训练如火如荼展开，一辆辆坦克、步战车在热浪中疾驰.

“前方发现‘敌’坦克，穿甲弹一发装填！”训练场上，一辆坦克越过弹坑和洼地后立即减速，炮手张明明抓住战机，瞄准、射击，炮弹直扑目标.

坦克驰骋，烟尘弥漫，舱内气温持续升高. 一轮训练结束，张明明所在车组乘员钻出坦克，迷彩服早已被汗水浸透.

“高温条件下战斗射击训练，既考验官兵体能和意志，又检验装备性能和车组战斗水平. ”现场组训的该旅某营夏营长介绍，坦克要在规定时间内通过限制路和障碍物，完成对多个运动或静止目标射击，战机稍纵即逝.

据了解，该旅结合装备技战术性能，探索优化人装结合模式，合理搭配车组乘员，循序渐进组织高强度、大消耗课目训练，同时加强装备维护检查，不断提升官兵高温条件下战斗本领.

不久，新一轮训练展开，炮手文尚才钻进战车. 坦克行进中，文尚才锁定目标准备击发. 这时，瞄准镜分划突然抖动，他稳住心神，转换火控模式，与车组乘员密切协同，在目标消失前果断射击、精准命中.

夏营长介绍，此次训练，“敌”目标全程随机出现，炮手不仅要自主搜“敌”、根据目标类型选择弹种，还要注重与车长、驾驶员等协同配合，对专业技能基本功和车组配合度要求很高.

骄阳似火，鏖战正酣，官兵训练热情持续高涨，多种模式下射击课目训练接续展开.

“平时练得精，战时打得赢. ”该旅领导介绍，此次训练贯彻真、难、严、实要求，重点锤炼高温条件下乘员装备操作能力、检验装备技战术性能，并同步采集了一批高温条件下训练数据. 下一步，他们将据此对前期推演形成的战法训法进行改进.

Google Translation

The Sun Is Scorching, and the Battle Is in Full Swing! Watch This Combat Shooting Training Under High Temperature Conditions

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Anning Wang Lijun Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-07-15

A certain army brigade conducted combat shooting training under high temperature conditions-

The scorching sun and the chariots galloping

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Wu Anning Special Correspondent Wang Lijun

In midsummer, the scorching sun and the roar of armored vehicles. On the field comprehensive training ground of a certain army brigade, combat shooting training is in full swing, and tanks and infantry fighting vehicles are galloping in the heat wave.

“An ‘enemy’ tank is found in front, and the armor-piercing shell is loaded!” On the training ground, a tank immediately slowed down after crossing the crater and depression. Gunner Zhang Mingming seized the opportunity, aimed, fired, and the shells went straight to the target.

The tank galloped, smoke and dust filled the air, and the temperature in the cabin continued to rise. After a round of training, the crew members of Zhang Mingming’s crew got out of the tank, and their camouflage uniforms were already soaked with sweat.

“Combat shooting training under high temperature conditions not only tests the physical fitness and will of officers and men, but also tests the performance of equipment and the combat level of the crew.” Captain Xia of a battalion of the brigade who organized the training on site introduced that the tank must pass through restricted roads and obstacles within the specified time and complete the shooting of multiple moving or stationary targets. The opportunity is fleeting.

It is understood that the brigade combines the technical and tactical performance of equipment, explores and optimizes the combination of people and equipment, reasonably matches the crew members, and gradually organizes high-intensity and high-consumption training courses. At the

same time, it strengthens equipment maintenance inspections and continuously improves the combat skills of officers and men under high temperature conditions.

Soon, a new round of training began, and gunner Wen Shangcai got into the tank. While the tank was moving, Wen Shangcai locked the target and prepared to fire. At this time, the sight scale suddenly shook, he steadied his mind, switched the fire control mode, and worked closely with the crew members to decisively shoot and accurately hit the target before it disappeared.

Captain Xia introduced that in this training, “enemy” targets appeared randomly throughout the whole process. The gunners not only had to search for “enemies” independently and select the type of ammunition according to the target type, but also had to focus on coordination with the commander and driver, which required high professional skills and basic skills and the coordination of the crew.

The sun was scorching, the battle was in full swing, the officers and men’ training enthusiasm continued to rise, and shooting training in various modes continued.

“Practice well in peacetime, and win in wartime.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that this training implemented the requirements of truth, difficulty, strictness and reality, focusing on tempering the equipment operation ability of the crew under high temperature conditions, testing the technical and tactical performance of the equipment, and simultaneously collecting a batch of training data under high temperature conditions. In the next step, they will improve the tactics and training methods formed in the previous deductions.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16396966.html

立体突击锤炼硬功！陆军某旅联合友邻部队开展实战化训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈宇 胡云艳 张欢朋 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-07-15

战鹰振翅 立体突击

——陆军某旅联合友邻部队开展实战化训练影像

■陈 宇 解放军报记者 胡云艳 特约通讯员 张欢朋 摄影报道

低空突防、模拟打击、机降渗透……近日，陆军某旅联合友邻部队展开一场多课目实战化训练.



机务人员维护检查战机.



作战队员快速登机.



战机编队起飞.

某训练场，一发信号弹划破天际. 多型满载作战队员的运输直升机，与伴随掩护的武装直升机接续升空，随后完成编组飞赴目标空域.

“前方遭‘敌’电磁干扰，注意规避！”飞行途中，“敌情”通报传来. 编队长机果断指挥各机组切换通信模式、保持无线电静默，并迅速变换飞行高度. 战机正在某海域上空飞行，海面波涛汹涌，巨大的气流冲击着机身. 飞行员沉着冷静，稳稳操控战机，成功处置复杂空情.

到达目标地域上空，编队迅速进入战斗状态. 瞄准、锁定、发射……在捕捉到“敌”目标的瞬间，武装直升机立即开火，实施精准打击.

打击完毕，运输直升机低空突入“战场”，采取机降和索降方式实施兵力投送. 着陆后，作战队员迅速组成战斗队形投入战斗，对“敌”残余力量展开围剿……



悬停索降.

Google Translation

Three-Dimensional Assaults Temper Hard Skills! A Certain Army Brigade Jointly Conducted Combat Training with Friendly Troops

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Yu Hu Yunyan Zhang Huanpeng Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-07-15

War eagle flaps wings and conducts three-dimensional assault

——A certain army brigade jointly conducted combat training with friendly troops

■ Chen Yu People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Hu Yunyan Special correspondent Zhang Huanpeng Photo report

Low-altitude penetration, simulated strikes, airborne infiltration... Recently, a certain army brigade jointly conducted combat training with friendly troops.

Maintenance personnel maintain and inspect fighters.

Combat team members quickly board the plane.

Fighter formations take off.

At a certain training ground, a flare cut through the sky. Transport helicopters of various types fully loaded with combat team members took off in succession with armed helicopters accompanying cover, and then completed the formation and flew to the target airspace.

“Enemy electromagnetic interference ahead, pay attention to avoid it!” During the flight, the “enemy situation” report came. The leader of the formation decisively commanded each crew to switch the communication mode, maintain radio silence, and quickly change the flight altitude. The combat aircraft [helicopters] were flying over a certain sea area, the sea was rough, and huge airflows hit the fuselage. The pilot was calm and steady, and successfully handled the complex air situation.

Arriving over the target area, the formation quickly entered combat status. Aiming, locking, firing... At the moment of capturing the “enemy” target, the armed helicopter immediately opened fire and conducted a precise strike.

After the strike, the transport helicopter broke into the “battlefield” at low altitude and deployed troops by airdrop and rope drop. After landing, the combat team quickly formed a combat formation and entered the battle, encircling and suppressing the remaining “enemy” forces...

Hovering rope drop.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16397173.html

用时更长却被表扬？伪装网两面同时用体现谋打赢“活思维”

来源：解放军报 作者：刘含 王轶 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-07-16

隐蔽伪装考核，第 82 集团军某旅某连 5 班灵活应变——

一张伪装网，两面同时用

■刘 含 解放军报特约通讯员 王 轶

这天，正在野外驻训的第 82 集团军某旅某连，组织了一次隐蔽伪装考核. 考核结束，连长李成昊在讲评时对 5 班车组的表扬，引来一些官兵质疑：“都没有被‘敌’发现，但 5 班用时比我们长，他们怎么还能受到表扬呢？”

“5 班虽然不是用时最短的，但在规定时限内，能够根据实际情况，灵活使用伪装网，取得了更好的伪装效果，值得表扬. ”李成昊解释说.

时钟回拨到半个多小时前. 彼时，该连正在机动，李成昊随机下达指令：“敌”无人机侦察，各车组迅速寻找有利地形，进行隐蔽伪装.

接到指令后，5 班班长王帅过立刻观察周围环境，发现道路左前方地势起伏明显，利于隐蔽伪装，随即向车组下达命令：“加速向左前方机动. ”

到达选定位置后，在王帅过的带领下，车组成员立即着手搭设伪装网.

该连配发的伪装网有两个面，一面颜色偏绿、一面颜色偏黄，分别适用林地、荒漠等不同地形地貌. 5 班选择的隐蔽地点靠近道路，附近植被稀少，零星分布着一些低矮灌木丛，

地面呈现土黄色. 在这种情况下隐蔽伪装，通常将伪装网颜色偏黄的一面朝上，5 班最初的选择也是如此.

拆网、覆盖、撑杆、塑形……5 班很快搭好了伪装网. 然而，就在王帅过准备向排指挥员报告完成考核时，副班长郭士奎连忙出声制止：“班长，我觉得还有问题！”

原来，细心的郭士奎在做最后检查时发现，临近灌木丛的土壤呈深褐色，与伪装网色差较大，如果不做处理，有暴露目标的风险.

“要不，我们把伪装网翻过来，将旁边的灌木丛整个包住？”郭士奎建议. 另一名战士接着补充：“再折一些灌木枝插在伪装网上，效果会更好. ”

听着大家的发言，王帅过没有立即决断. 他抬眼观察周围环境，又仔细翻看伪装网，陷入了沉思：附近灌木丛分布零散、大小不一，面积不超过半张伪装网. 如果把整张伪装网都罩在上面，反而显得突兀，更容易引起“敌”无人机的注意.

时间所剩不多，如果重新选择隐蔽地点，肯定会超时. 情急之下，王帅过脑海中冒出一个“大胆”的想法：“单独使用伪装网的哪一面效果都不理想，能不能同时使用两个面呢？”

“班长，以前从没这样用过，能行吗？”王帅过话音刚落，质疑声随之而来.

“不试试怎么知道不行？”王帅过下定决心.

随后，5 班开始调整伪装网，完全遮住装备车辆后，他们把颜色偏黄一面的一部分翻过来，覆盖灌木丛附近的土壤，使之尽可能与周围环境一致. 完成隐蔽伪装没多久，他们就看见一架无人机从远处飞了过来.

伪装效果究竟如何？王帅过心里有些忐忑. 直到复盘讲评，连长提出表扬，他悬着的心才落了下来.

其实，李成昊早就注意到 5 班的“异样”——他们本来速度最快，但完成伪装后并没有立刻报告结束考核，而是再次进行了调整.

“借助无人机高空观察，我发现 5 班调整后的伪装效果更好. 更重要的是，他们敢于突破思维惯性、打破常规做法，同时使用伪装网的两个面. ”复盘时，李成昊一边回放考核视频，一边回应质疑，“反观其他一些车组，一味图快，却不注意观察周边环境，最终效果并不理想. 真实战场情况远比平时训练复杂，伪装网使用没有一定之规，应该更加灵活. ”

接着，李成昊带领官兵重温训练大纲对隐蔽伪装的要求：“使用制式和就便器材，采用多种手段，完成人员、掩体、车辆、武器和装备的隐蔽伪装. ”随后，他们组织讨论，深挖思维固化问题，反思训练考核中不符合实战的表现. 经过思想碰撞，大家达成共识：要进一步树牢战场思维、打仗意识，因时因势灵活运用战术战法.

这次考核过后，该连制订了针对不同地域、季节、装备的隐蔽伪装方案，并在演练中不断验证完善. 此外，他们还打破“自己考自己”的检验模式，与其他连队互为对手、互设条件开展考核，在真抓实备、真打实练中不断锤炼官兵实战能力.

亲历者说

野外驻训是“把兵练活”的好机会

■第 82 集团军某旅某连干部 李成昊

表扬 5 班，不仅因为他们的伪装效果好，更在于他们考核中展现出了灵活应变能力，而这正是我们连一些官兵缺乏的.

回顾这次考核，受地形地貌限制，各车组面对的挑战基本一样. 然而在使用伪装网时，多数车组只用了伪装网的一面，并没有根据实际情况随机作出调整. 复盘时，有人说是因为平时没练过所以没想到，也有人解释是为了更快完成考核以取得好成绩. 无论哪种理由，都暴露出一些官兵思维上的局限.

今年驻训展开后，我发现，一些官兵战场意识不够、实战意识不强. 一次演练，几名班长骨干不注意观察战场判断“敌情”，盲目听信导调人员通报的情况，结果打了败仗.

我们常讲“仗怎么打，兵就怎么练”，但在实践中，还是不可避免受到过往经历和思维习惯的影响，对真实战场的复杂程度设想不够，构设的条件场景与实际作战存在差距，导致一些官兵深陷“操场化模式”和“固定化套路”迟迟走不出来. 怎么解决这个问题？在我看来，野外驻训提供了绝佳的机会.

近些年，野外驻训已经成为各部队的“必修课”. 驻训点位不同，自然环境不同，带来的考验和挑战也会有所区别. 如果说营区训练是“磨剑”，那么驻训就是“淬锋”. 我们连党支部一班人研究讨论后认为，野外驻训是“把兵练活”的好机会，要抓住这个“黄金期”，将官兵置于贴近真实战场的环境条件、难以预测的“敌情”特情中，让他们在“出乎意料”的考验挑战里，突破思维局限、强化实战意识，提升应变能力、练就打赢本领.

基于这些思考，我们与一些兄弟连队签订了“互考协议”，在考核演练中轮流扮演“蓝军”. 障碍设置、袭击方式等均由“蓝军”自行确定，无需提前告知对方，以最大限度模拟战场上的“不确定性”，倒逼官兵进行“能力突围”. 而且，在扮演“蓝军”过程中，由于需要站在“对手”角度设计战斗，官兵们打开了观察战场的视野，拓展了思考战争的维度，平时参加演训活动也更懂得灵活应变了.

Google Translation

It Took Longer But Was Praised? Using Both Sides of the Camouflage Net at the Same Time Reflects the “Active Thinking” to Win the Battle

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Han Wang Yi Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-07-16

During the concealed camouflage assessment, the 5th squad of a certain company of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army responded flexibly-

A camouflage net, used on both sides at the same time

■Liu Han PLA Daily Special Correspondent Wang Yi

On this day, a certain company of a certain brigade of the 82nd Group Army, which was stationed in the field, organized a concealed camouflage assessment. At the end of the assessment, the company commander Li Chenghao praised the 5th squad during the review, which attracted some officers and men to question: "They were not discovered by the 'enemy', but the 5th squad took longer than us, how could they still be praised?"

"Although the 5th squad did not take the shortest time, it was able to use the camouflage net flexibly according to the actual situation within the prescribed time limit, and achieved better camouflage effects, which deserves praise." Li Chenghao explained.

The clock went back to more than half an hour ago. At that time, the company was maneuvering, and Li Chenghao randomly issued an order: "Enemy" drone reconnaissance, each vehicle crew quickly finds favorable terrain for concealment and camouflage.

After receiving the order, Wang Shuaiguo, the squad leader of the 5th squad, immediately observed the surrounding environment and found that the terrain on the left front of the road was obviously undulating, which was conducive to concealment and camouflage. He immediately ordered the crew: "Speed up and maneuver to the left front."

After arriving at the selected location, under the leadership of Wang Shuaiguo, the crew members immediately set up a camouflage net.

The camouflage net distributed by the company has two sides, one side is green and the other side is yellow, which are suitable for different terrains such as woodlands and deserts. The concealed location selected by the 5th squad is close to the road, with sparse vegetation nearby, and some low bushes scattered around, and the ground is earthy yellow. In this case, for concealment and camouflage, the yellowish side of the camouflage net is usually facing up, which is also the case with the initial choice of the 5th squad.

Dismantling the net, covering, supporting poles, shaping... The 5th squad quickly set up the camouflage net. However, just as Wang Shuaiguo was about to report to the platoon commander that he had completed the assessment, the deputy squad leader Guo Shikui quickly stopped him: "Squad leader, I think there is still a problem!" It turned out that the careful Guo Shikui found during the final inspection that the soil near the bushes was dark brown, which was quite different from the camouflage net. If it was not treated, there would be a risk of exposing the target. "How about we turn the camouflage net over and cover the bushes next to it?" Guo Shikui suggested.

Another soldier then added: “If we break some more bush branches and insert them into the camouflage net, the effect will be better.” Listening to everyone’s speeches, Wang Shuaiguo did not make a decision immediately. He looked up at the surrounding environment, and then carefully looked through the camouflage net, and fell into deep thought: the nearby bushes were scattered and of different sizes, and the area did not exceed half of the camouflage net. If the entire camouflage net was covered on it, it would appear abrupt and more likely to attract the attention of the “enemy” drone. There was not much time left, and if he chose a new hiding place, he would definitely exceed the time limit. In a hurry, Wang Shuaiguo had a “bold” idea in his mind: “Either side of the camouflage net is not ideal when used alone. Can we use both sides at the same time?”

“Squad leader, I’ve never used it this way before. Will it work?” As soon as Wang Shuaiguo finished speaking, doubts followed.

“How do you know it won’t work if you don’t try it?” Wang Shuaiguo made up his mind.

Afterwards, Class 5 began to adjust the camouflage net. After completely covering the equipment vehicles, they turned over part of the yellowish side and covered the soil near the bushes to make it as consistent as possible with the surrounding environment. Not long after completing the concealed camouflage, they saw a drone flying from a distance.

How effective is the camouflage? Wang Shuaiguo was a little nervous. It was not until the review and review that the company commander praised him that his heart was relieved.

In fact, Li Chenghao had long noticed the “strangeness” of Class 5 - they were originally the fastest, but after completing the camouflage, they did not immediately report the end of the assessment, but made adjustments again.

“With the help of drones for high-altitude observation, I found that the camouflage effect of Class 5 after adjustment was better. More importantly, they dared to break through the inertia of thinking, break the conventional practices, and use both sides of the camouflage net at the same time.” During the review, Li Chenghao responded to doubts while playing back the assessment video, “On the other hand, some other crews were blindly seeking speed but did not pay attention to observing the surrounding environment, and the final effect was not ideal. The real battlefield situation is far more complicated than usual training. There is no fixed rule for the use of camouflage nets, and it should be more flexible.” Then, Li Chenghao led the officers and men to review the requirements of the training outline for concealment and camouflage: “Use standard and convenient equipment, and adopt a variety of means to complete the concealment and camouflage of personnel, bunkers, vehicles, weapons and equipment.” Afterwards, they organized discussions to dig deep into the problem of solidified thinking and reflect on the performance that did not conform to actual combat in the training assessment. After the collision of ideas, everyone reached a consensus: to further strengthen battlefield thinking and awareness of fighting, and flexibly use tactics and methods according to the time and situation. After this assessment, the company formulated concealment and camouflage plans for different regions, seasons, and

equipment, and continuously verified and improved them in exercises. In addition, they also broke the “self-test” test mode, and conducted assessments with other companies as opponents and set conditions for each other, constantly honing the actual combat capabilities of officers and men in real preparation and real practice.

Eyewitnesses said

Field training is a good opportunity to “train soldiers”

■ Li Chenghao, a cadre of a company of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army

Praise for Class 5, not only because of their good camouflage effect, but also because they showed flexible adaptability in the assessment, which is exactly what some officers and men in our company lack.

Looking back on this assessment, due to the limitations of terrain and topography, the challenges faced by each crew are basically the same. However, when using the camouflage net, most crews only used one side of the camouflage net and did not make random adjustments according to the actual situation. When reviewing, some people said that it was because they had not practiced before, so they did not expect it, and some people explained that it was to complete the assessment faster to get good results. No matter what the reason is, it exposes the limitations of some officers and men’ thinking.

After the training started this year, I found that some officers and men did not have enough battlefield awareness and actual combat awareness. During an exercise, several squad leaders did not pay attention to observing the battlefield to judge the “enemy situation” and blindly believed the situation reported by the command personnel, resulting in a defeat.

We often say “how the battle is fought, the soldiers are trained in the same way”, but in practice, it is still inevitable to be influenced by past experiences and thinking habits, and the complexity of the real battlefield is not enough. There is a gap between the constructed conditions and the actual combat, which has caused some officers and men to be trapped in the “playground mode” and “fixed routine” and have been unable to get out. How to solve this problem? In my opinion, field training provides an excellent opportunity.

In recent years, field training has become a “compulsory course” for all troops. Different training locations and natural environments will bring different tests and challenges. If camp training is “sharpening the sword”, then field training is “tempering the edge”. After research and discussion, a group of people from our company’s party branch believed that field training is a good opportunity to “train soldiers”. We must seize this “golden period” and place officers and men in environmental conditions close to the real battlefield and unpredictable “enemy situations” and special situations, so that they can break through the limitations of thinking, strengthen actual combat awareness, improve their adaptability, and practice winning skills in “unexpected” tests and challenges.

Based on these considerations, we signed a “mutual assessment agreement” with some brother companies, and took turns playing the “blue army” in assessment exercises. The obstacle setting and attack methods are determined by the “blue army” themselves, without informing the other party in advance, so as to simulate the “uncertainty” on the battlefield to the maximum extent, forcing officers and men to “break through their capabilities”. Moreover, in the process of playing the “blue army”, because they need to design battles from the perspective of the “opponent”, the officers and men have opened up their vision of observing the battlefield, expanded the dimension of thinking about war, and are more flexible in participating in training activities.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16397555.html

陆军某旅建立高素质军士人才队伍培养机制

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陆军某旅建立高素质军士人才队伍培养机制——

为培养高级军士绘制成长“路线图”

■韩金鹏 解放军报特约通讯员 李润科

近日，陆军某旅组织高级军士拟选对象集中考核. 修理连技师、一级上士沈万里凭借扎实的理论基础、过硬的体能素质、精湛的专业技能，顺利通过考核，提前半年晋升为三级军士长. “感谢旅里为我制订的‘岗位调剂—学历升级—技能培训—实践强能’成长路径，让我更快符合了晋升高级军士的条件. ”沈万里说.

“这几年，随着改革转型深入推进，部队对高级军士人才的需求更加迫切. ”该旅领导介绍，以往，高级军士人才队伍培养存在“重使用、轻培养”“重当下、轻长远”等问题. 由于缺乏系统规划，一些高级军士岗位出现优秀人才青黄不接的现象.

对此，该旅根据有关规定，探索建立高级军士人才常态化培养机制，按照“超前培养、预先储备、梯次接续”的方式，遴选作风硬、技术精、表率好的中级军士作为高级军士培养对象，提前将他们放在高级军士对应岗位历练培养，并配套推出一系列激励措施.

实践中，他们坚持“引进来”与“走出去”相结合，邀请院校专家和厂家技术人员来队提供技术指导和专业授课；利用接收新装备等多种时机，择优选派中级军士前往科研院所、军工企业参加培训；根据晋升高级军士的基本条件，鼓励并组织中级军士参加函授或其他形式教育培训，提升他们的学历层次和技术资质. 此外，该旅注重在大项演训任务中摔打锻炼中级军士，帮助他们快速积累经验、提升能力.

去年，作为官兵公认的“武教头”，一级上士肖东升多次带队参加演习演训任务，并为单位培养了多名专业骨干. 该旅经过综合考虑，将肖东升列为高级军士培养对象，拟安排他到侦察科担任军士参谋.

根据军士参谋岗位任职要求，肖东升缺少相关培训经历. 为此，该旅机关及时向上级提报培训需求. 培训期间，肖东升认真刻苦，系统学习了参谋岗位所需知识. 归队后，他凭借出色表现顺利通过考察期，正式成为一名军士参谋. “从普通一兵成长为军士参谋，离不开组织的精心培养. ”肖东升说，“我一定再接再厉，立足岗位为部队建设贡献更多力量. ”

绘好成长“路线图”，跑出成才“加速度”. 该旅推行高级军士人才常态化培养机制以来，军士职业发展路径更加顺畅，培养使用机制更加完备，中、高级军士队伍动力活力进一步迸发，涌现出一批善管理、精组训、综合素质全面的“兵专家”. 该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将继续完善人才培养机制，实施多项人才工程，为部队战斗力建设不断夯实人才基础.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Has Established a Mechanism for Cultivating High-Quality Sergeant Talents

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A certain army brigade has established a mechanism for cultivating high-quality sergeant talents

Drawing a growth “roadmap” for cultivating senior sergeants

■ Han Jinpeng Li Runke, special correspondent of PLA Daily

Recently, a certain army brigade organized a centralized assessment of candidates for senior sergeants. Shen Wanli, a technician of the repair company and a first-class sergeant, successfully passed the assessment with a solid theoretical foundation, excellent physical fitness, and superb professional skills, and was promoted to a third-class sergeant major six months ahead of schedule. “Thanks to the growth path of ‘job adjustment-education upgrade-skill training-practice strengthening’ formulated by the brigade for me, I met the conditions for promotion to a senior sergeant more quickly.” Shen Wanli said.

“In recent years, with the deepening of reform and transformation, the troops have a more urgent need for senior sergeant talents.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the past, the training of senior sergeant talents had problems such as “focusing on use and neglecting training” and “focusing on the present and neglecting the long-term”. Due to the lack of systematic planning, some senior sergeant positions have seen a lack of excellent talents.

In response to this, the brigade explored the establishment of a regular training mechanism for senior sergeant talents in accordance with relevant regulations. In accordance with the method of “advanced training, pre-reserve, and step-by-step succession”, it selected intermediate sergeants with a strong style, excellent skills, and good examples as the training targets for senior sergeants, placed them in the corresponding positions of senior sergeants in advance for training and training, and launched a series of incentive measures.

In practice, they insisted on combining “bringing in” with “going out”, inviting experts from colleges and universities and technical personnel from manufacturers to provide technical guidance and professional lectures to the team; taking advantage of various opportunities such as receiving new equipment, they selected and sent intermediate sergeants to scientific research institutes and military enterprises for training; based on the basic conditions for promotion to senior sergeants, they encouraged and organized intermediate sergeants to participate in correspondence courses or other forms of education and training to improve their academic level and technical qualifications. In addition, the brigade focuses on training mid-level sergeants in major training tasks to help them quickly accumulate experience and improve their abilities.

Last year, as a recognized “martial arts coach” by officers and men, First Sergeant Xiao Dongsheng led the team to participate in training tasks many times and trained a number of professional backbones for the unit. After comprehensive consideration, the brigade listed Xiao Dongsheng as a senior sergeant training target and planned to arrange him to serve as a sergeant staff in the reconnaissance department.

According to the requirements of the sergeant staff position, Xiao Dongsheng lacks relevant training experience. To this end, the brigade headquarters promptly reported the training needs to the superiors. During the training, Xiao Dongsheng worked hard and systematically learned the knowledge required for the staff position. After returning to the team, he successfully passed the probation period with his outstanding performance and officially became a sergeant staff. “From an ordinary soldier to a sergeant staff, it is inseparable from the careful training of the organization.” Xiao Dongsheng said, “I will continue to work hard and contribute more to the construction of the troops based on my position.”

Draw a good growth “roadmap” and run out of the “acceleration” of talent. Since the brigade implemented the regular training mechanism for senior sergeant talents, the career development path of sergeants has become smoother, the training and use mechanism has become more complete, the dynamic vitality of the middle and senior sergeant teams has further burst out, and a group of “soldier experts” with good management, excellent training and comprehensive qualities have emerged. The leaders of the brigade introduced that in the next step, they will continue to improve the talent training mechanism and implement a number of talent projects to continuously consolidate the talent foundation for the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16397843.html

陆军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

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陆军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

以上率下 向战攻坚

■解放军报记者 刘颖函 特约通讯员 韩 帅

“提高火炮射击精度，指挥员首先要吃透诸元计算原理，带头练精算准！”夏日，陆军某旅训练场硝烟未散，该旅党委成员和营连主官围坐一起，带头剖析问题、分享经验. 现场官兵深受感染，纷纷结合训练实践建言献策.

“习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上强调，坚持实事求是，坚持身教胜于言教，各级特别是高级干部要以身作则、率先垂范，以过硬作风和形象感召带动部队. ”该旅领导告诉记者，他们深入学习会议精神，严格贯彻落实“恢复和弘扬政治工作优良传统”这一重要部署，引导各级领导和机关干部带头研战谋战、冲锋在前，要求各级指挥员在练兵场上叫响“看我的”“跟我上”，在攻克险难课目、破解训练难题中站排头、当标杆.

实践中，该旅党委一班人沉到训练一线，紧盯制约战斗力生成的关键问题，与官兵同训同研. 在持续开展的“诸葛亮会”“精武大讲堂”等活动中，旅领导和机关干部带头分享个人心得、剖析训练短板、提出解决方案，引导官兵积极为战斗力建设集智聚力.

该旅侦察连组织某课目训练前，赵连长召集骨干围绕优化协同作业方法进行研讨. 训练开始后，赵连长第一个上场示范作业. “连长带头，给我们树立了榜样！”在赵连长带领下，全连官兵迅速掌握作业技巧，训练质效稳步提升.

某连战术驾驶训练场上，一场由各车长、炮长、驾驶员参加的集智研讨会气氛热烈. 该连干部针对“提高暗夜条件下复杂地形车组协同效率”抛出问题，引导官兵结合各自岗位深入思考、提出方案. 下士王勇拿出建议后，连队干部当即带领技术骨干评估可行性，并带头上车操作，验证其有效性. “干部冲在前，我们也要紧跟上！”官兵纷纷表示.

以上率下，向战攻坚. 随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神持续深入，该旅党委一班人和营连主官带头研战谋战练战的作用更加明显，带动更多官兵积极投身战备训练，部队战斗力建设迈上新台阶.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Yinghan Han Shuai Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-07-20

A certain army brigade thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference——

Leading from top to bottom, heading for battle

■PLA Daily reporter Liu Yinghan Special correspondent Han Shuai

“To improve the accuracy of artillery shooting, commanders must first thoroughly understand the principles of various element calculations and take the lead in practicing accurate calculations!” In the summer, the smoke of gunpowder had not yet dissipated at the training ground of a certain army brigade. Members of the brigade’s Party Committee and battalion and company commanders sat together, taking the lead in analyzing problems and sharing experiences. The officers and men on the scene were deeply moved and offered suggestions based on training practice.

“President Xi stressed at the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference that we must seek truth from facts and insist that personal example is better than precept. All levels, especially senior cadres, must set an example and lead the troops with their excellent style and image.” The brigade leaders told reporters that they thoroughly studied the spirit of the meeting and strictly implemented the important deployment of “restoring and carrying forward the fine tradition of political work”, guiding leaders and cadres at all levels to take the lead in studying and planning wars and charging ahead, and requiring commanders at all levels to shout “watch me” and “follow me” on the training ground, and take the lead and set a benchmark in overcoming difficult subjects and solving training problems.

In practice, the brigade’s Party Committee has been working on the front line of training, focusing on the key issues that restrict the generation of combat effectiveness, and training and studying with officers and men. In the ongoing “Zhuge Liang Meeting” and “Jingwu Lecture Hall” and other activities, brigade leaders and cadres took the lead in sharing personal experiences, analyzing training shortcomings, and proposing solutions, guiding officers and men to actively gather wisdom and strength for combat effectiveness construction.

Before the brigade’s reconnaissance company organized a training session on a certain subject, Captain Zhao convened the backbones to discuss the optimization of collaborative operation methods. After the training began, Captain Zhao was the first to demonstrate the operation. “The company commander took the lead and set an example for us!” Under the leadership of Captain Zhao, the officers and men of the entire company quickly mastered the operation skills, and the quality and efficiency of training steadily improved.

At a certain company’s tactical driving training ground, a collective intelligence seminar attended by vehicle commanders, gunners, and drivers was held in a warm atmosphere. The company’s cadres raised the question of “improving the efficiency of vehicle group coordination in complex terrain under dark night conditions” and guided the officers and men to think deeply and propose solutions based on their respective positions. After Corporal Wang Yong made a suggestion, the company cadres immediately led the technical backbones to evaluate the feasibility, and took the lead in boarding the vehicle to operate and verify its effectiveness. “The cadres are in the front, and we must keep up!” The officers and men said one after another.

Leading by example, attacking the battle. As the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference continues to deepen, the role of the brigade’s Party Committee and battalion and company commanders in taking the lead in

researching, planning and training for warfare has become more obvious, leading more officers and men to actively participate in combat readiness training and taking the unit's combat effectiveness construction to a new level.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16398128.html

陆军某旅利用科技手段提升组训水平

来源：解放军报 作者：李卓煜 曾亮凯 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-07-22

陆军某旅利用科技手段提升组训水平

驾驶员有了"云端练兵场"

解放军报讯 李卓煜、曾亮凯报道：前不久，陆军某旅新驾驶员陈熠，在旅队模拟训练中心完成了第 151 次驾车"战斗". "这次模拟训练结束后，我将真正走上战位. "陈熠说.

借助模拟训练系统打造"云端练兵场"，加速新驾驶员能力生成，是该旅利用科技手段提升组训水平取得的可喜成果. 该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们依托模拟训练中心还原多种驾驶特情，充分发挥模拟训练系统的"磨刀石"作用，为新驾驶员战斗力生成按下"加速键".

笔者走进该旅模拟训练中心看到，大屏幕上，驾驶员们的操作数据一目了然. "模拟训练系统能实时记录驾驶员的操作数据，并生成动态曲线图，精准显示每名参训驾驶员的短板不足. "模拟训练中心负责人吴亮指着一名驾驶员的"陡坡起步"课目数据说，系统针对驾驶员在训练中暴露的不足，自动生成强化训练模块，帮助驾驶员高效开展补差训练.

说起模拟训练系统的这一功能，上等兵李登深有感触. 李登刚学习驾驶时，很快掌握了基础驾驶技能，但遇到特情时经常手忙脚乱. "借助模拟训练系统进行专项补差，我的特情处置能力稳步提升. "他高兴地说.

前不久一次实战化训练中，李登遭遇连贯特情. 面对"染毒地带"，他快速戴上防毒面具，果断降低车速拉大车距；遭"敌"炮火拦阻，车辆制动"失灵"，他熟练采取"发动机制动"方式控制车速，顺利通过"敌"炮火拦阻区，处置动作一气呵成.

"除了帮助驾驶员补齐能力短板，我们还将各车数据互联，在模拟训练系统中实现多车协同训练. "吴亮介绍，他们依托系统训练数据，不断优化战斗协同方案，并通过实战化演训对方案进行验证，不仅缩短了训练时间、节约了训练资源，还有效提升协同方案的可行性.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Uses Technology to Improve Its Training Level

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Zhuoyu Zeng Liangkai Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-07-22

A certain army brigade uses technology to improve its training level

Drivers have a “cloud training ground”

PLA Daily News Li Zhuoyu and Zeng Liangkai reported: Not long ago, Chen Yi, a new driver of a certain army brigade, completed his 151st driving “battle” at the brigade’s simulation training center. “After this simulation training, I will really take up my position,” said Chen Yi.

Using the simulation training system to create a “cloud training ground” and accelerate the generation of new drivers’ capabilities is a gratifying achievement of the brigade in using technology to improve its training level. The brigade leaders introduced that in recent years, they have relied on the simulation training center to restore a variety of driving special situations, give full play to the “grindstone” role of the simulation training system, and press the “accelerator” for the generation of new drivers’ combat effectiveness.

The author walked into the brigade’s simulation training center and saw that the drivers’ operating data were clear at a glance on the big screen. “The simulation training system can record the driver’s operating data in real time and generate a dynamic curve chart to accurately show the shortcomings of each participating driver.” Wu Liang, head of the simulation training center, pointed to the data of a driver’s “steep slope start” course and said that the system automatically generates a reinforcement training module for the shortcomings exposed by the driver during training, helping the driver to conduct remedial training efficiently.

Speaking of this function of the simulation training system, Corporal Li Deng was deeply touched. When Li Deng first learned to drive, he quickly mastered the basic driving skills, but he was often in a hurry when encountering special situations. “With the help of the simulation training system for special remediation, my ability to handle special situations has steadily improved.” He said happily.

In a practical training not long ago, Li Deng encountered a series of special situations. Facing the “contaminated zone”, he quickly put on a gas mask and decisively reduced the speed of the car to increase the distance between the cars; when he was blocked by “enemy” artillery fire and the vehicle brakes “failed”, he skillfully used the “engine brake” method to control the speed of the car and successfully passed the “enemy” artillery fire blocking area, and the handling action was done in one go.

“In addition to helping drivers fill in their shortcomings in ability, we will also interconnect the data of each vehicle to realize multi-vehicle collaborative training in the simulation training system.” Wu Liang introduced that they rely on system training data to continuously optimize the combat coordination plan and verify the plan through actual combat exercises. This not only shortens the training time and saves training resources, but also effectively improves the feasibility of the coordination plan.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16398126.html

陆军某团组织实战背景下卫勤保障训练

来源：解放军报 作者：马秋红 王驰 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-07-22

陆军某团组织实战背景下卫勤保障训练——

特情叠加练强战救技能

■马秋红 解放军报记者 王 驰

“前方阵地遭‘敌’打击，有人员受伤，命你部立即前出救治！”盛夏戈壁，烈日炎炎，陆军某团野外驻训场上，一场实战背景下卫勤保障训练火热展开. 接到导调指令，卫勤分队迅速出发.

车队刚抵达目标地域，分队指挥员立即下令放飞无人机搜集情报，进一步研判战场态势. 各组人员密切协同，选择隐蔽位置开设野战救护所. 救护组利用地形掩护，突破层层阻碍，成功找到“伤员”.

“只有平时训练从难从严设置特情，才能锤炼过硬本领，确保战时拉得出、上得去、打得赢. ”该团领导介绍，他们聚焦未来战场卫勤保障需求，突出复杂条件下战场搜救、伤员转运、野战手术等重难点课目训练，通过单项严训、连贯考评、综合演练等，帮助官兵找准能力短板；开展专项补差训练，锤炼官兵野战卫勤保障能力.

“下肢‘大出血’！”初步判明“伤情”，救护组快速进行止血包扎. 侦察组突然发现不远处有“敌”巡逻分队，救护组立即根据应急预案展开伪装，同时呼叫警戒组支援掩护，最终顺利摆脱“敌人”.

“前方道路被毁！”一波未平，一波又起. 救护组组长临危不乱，下令停车就地隐蔽，并打开地图重新规划路线……

野战救护所内，分类后送组快速对“伤员”进行检伤分类，重伤救治组实时监测“伤员”生命体征，做好应对突发情况准备.

“救护所位置暴露，迅速转移！”日落时分，警报再度响起. 官兵立即撤收装备，快速向预备阵地转移……

Google Translation

A Regiment of the Army Organized Medical Support Training under the Background of Actual Combat

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ma Qiuhong Wang Chi Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-07-22

A regiment of the army organized medical support training under the background of actual combat——

Special situation superposition to strengthen combat and rescue skills

■Ma Qiuhong PLA Daily reporter Wang Chi

“The front position was attacked by the ‘enemy’ and some people were injured. I order your unit to go forward and treat them immediately!” In the midsummer Gobi Desert, the sun was scorching. A medical support training under the background of actual combat was launched in the field training field of a regiment of the army. After receiving the command, the medical team set off quickly.

As soon as the convoy arrived at the target area, the commander of the team immediately ordered the release of drones to collect intelligence and further judge the battlefield situation. The personnel of each group worked closely together and chose a hidden location to open a field first aid station. The rescue team used the terrain to cover, broke through layers of obstacles, and successfully found the “wounded”.

“Only by setting up special situations in difficult and strict training can we hone our skills and ensure that we can be deployed, go up and win in wartime.” The leaders of the regiment introduced that they focus on the future battlefield medical support needs, highlight the training of difficult and key subjects such as battlefield search and rescue, wounded transfer, and field surgery under complex conditions, and help officers and men find their shortcomings through single-item strict training, continuous assessment, and comprehensive exercises; conduct special training to improve the field medical support capabilities of officers and men.

“Lower limbs ‘hemorrhage’!” After initially determining the “injury”, the rescue team quickly stopped the bleeding and bandaged it. The reconnaissance team suddenly found an “enemy” patrol team not far away. The rescue team immediately camouflaged according to the emergency plan, and called the alert team for support and cover, and finally got rid of the “enemy” successfully.

“The road ahead is destroyed!” One wave has not settled, and another wave has risen. The leader of the rescue team remained calm in the face of danger, ordered the car to stop and hide on the spot, and opened the map to re-plan the route...

In the field rescue station, the classified evacuation team quickly classified the “wounded”, and the seriously injured treatment team monitored the vital signs in real time and prepared for emergencies.

“The location of the rescue station has been exposed, move quickly!” At sunset, the alarm sounded again. The officers and men immediately withdrew their equipment and quickly moved to the reserve position...

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16398119.html

第 81 集团军某旅运用红色资源深化教育实践活动

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王平 卢运国 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-07-22

第 81 集团军某旅运用红色资源深化教育实践活动——

赓续传统强信念 向战淬火砺精兵

■王 平 卢运国

“这抔土来自松骨峰阵地，浸染着英烈的热血……”夏日，第 81 集团军某旅“强军故事会”火热展开. “松骨峰特功连”薛指导员动情讲述“英雄高地”土壤背后的故事，引发官兵共鸣. 这是该旅运用红色资源，深化教育实践活动的一个缩影.

“我们注重用好红色资源‘传家宝’，让革命精神和优良传统焕发新的生机. ”该旅领导介绍，在聚焦“铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动中，他们结合部队任务、紧贴官兵思想实际，开展“学传统强信念、学战例强本领、学精神强作风”活动，让“钢多气多骨更硬”的信念深植官兵心中.

“松骨峰阻击战中，面对敌人的钢铁洪流和汽油弹，连队先辈无一人退缩，战斗至仅剩 7 人，仍死守阵地……”现场聆听那段荡气回肠的历史，新兵王浩然说：“先辈用‘钢少气多’赢得胜利，现在武器装备更先进了，我们更要以‘钢多气多’的底气和能力传承红色基因！”

“战斗中，敌机掷下的汽油弹，把先辈们身上烧着了火. 他们把枪一摔，身上、帽子上冒着火苗向敌人扑去……”一次对抗训练前，某连邓连长讲述松骨峰阻击战中先辈舍生忘死的血性胆气，官兵备受激励、士气高涨，顺利完成任务.

“习主席深刻指出，要把红色基因融入官兵血脉，让红色基因代代相传. ”该旅领导介绍，传承红色基因不是空洞的口号，而是使命所在、职责所系. 他们探索提高传统教育含战量，通过开展松骨峰阻击战情景教育等方式，使教育“动”起来、“活”起来，成为战斗力提升的推进器.

深化教育实践活动中，该旅还常态开展“松骨峰荣誉旗比武”“五好先进”评选等活动，引导激励官兵在学历史、悟精神、强作风中学习先进、争当先进.

“报告先辈，我们又有了新突破！”该旅某连二级上士、训练标兵吴新宇面对“英烈墙”庄严报告. 前不久，他和团队克服无经验、无教材、无先例等困难，赴科研院所和厂家深入调研，成功对无人机装备进行战场适应性改进，在战法运用上取得新突破.

赓续传统强信念，向战淬火砺精兵. 前不久，该旅参加整建制跨区机动训练，官兵奋力攻关、捷报频传，部队战斗力建设再上新台阶.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 81st Group Army Uses Red Resources to Deepen Educational Practice Activities

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Ping Lu Yunguo Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-07-22

A brigade of the 81st Group Army uses red resources to deepen educational practice activities——

Continue the tradition and strengthen the belief to temper the elite soldiers for war

■Wang Ping Lu Yunguo

“This soil comes from the Songgufeng position, soaked in the blood of heroes...” In the summer, the “Strong Army Story Meeting” of a brigade of the 81st Group Army was launched. Political Instructor Xue of the “Songgufeng Special Merit Company” emotionally told the story behind the soil of the “Heroic Highland”, which resonated with officers and men. This is a microcosm of the brigade's use of red resources to deepen educational practice activities.

“We pay attention to making good use of the red resources 'heirlooms' to give new vitality to the revolutionary spirit and fine traditions.” The brigade leaders introduced that in the focus on “forging political loyalty and fighting a tough battle” to deepen the educational practice activities, they combined the troops' tasks and closely followed the soldiers' ideological reality to conduct the “learning traditions to strengthen beliefs, learning battle examples to strengthen skills, and learning spirit to strengthen style” activities, so that the belief of “more steel, more spirit and more bones” is deeply rooted in the hearts of soldiers.

“In the Songgufeng blocking battle, facing the enemy's steel torrent and gasoline bombs, none of the company's predecessors retreated. They fought until only 7 people were left, still holding their positions...” Listening to the soul-stirring history on the spot, recruit Wang Haoran said: “The predecessors won the victory with 'less steel and more spirit'. Now that the weapons and equipment are more advanced, we must inherit the red gene with the confidence and ability of 'more steel and more spirit'!” “During the battle, the gasoline bombs dropped by the enemy planes set the predecessors on fire. They threw their guns, and rushed to the enemy with flames on their bodies and hats...” Before a confrontation training, Captain Deng of a certain company recounted the bloody courage of the predecessors in the Songgufeng blocking battle. The officers and men were greatly inspired and their morale was high, and they successfully completed the task. “President Xi profoundly pointed out that the red gene should be integrated into the blood of officers and men, and the red gene should be passed down from generation to generation.” The leaders of the brigade

introduced that inheriting the red gene is not an empty slogan, but a mission and responsibility. They explored ways to improve the combat content of traditional education, and through the situational education of the Songgufeng blocking battle, made education “dynamic” and “lively”, and became a booster for combat effectiveness.

In deepening the educational practice activities, the brigade also regularly conducted activities such as the “Songgufeng Honor Flag Competition” and the “Five Good Advanced” selection, guiding and encouraging officers and men to learn from the advanced and strive to be advanced in learning history, understanding spirits, and strengthening work style.

“Report to the predecessors, we have made a new breakthrough!” Wu Xinyu, a second-class sergeant and training model of a company of the brigade, solemnly reported in front of the “Wall of Heroes”. Not long ago, he and his team overcame difficulties such as no experience, no teaching materials, and no precedents, and went to scientific research institutes and manufacturers for in-depth research, successfully improved the battlefield adaptability of drone equipment, and made new breakthroughs in the use of tactics.

Continue the tradition and strengthen the belief, and temper the elite soldiers for war. Not long ago, the brigade participated in the cross-regional mobile training of the whole system. The officers and men worked hard to tackle the key problems and reported good news frequently, and the combat effectiveness of the troops reached a new level.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16398115.html

最美新时代革命军人风采丨张灿灿：风雪高原“探路者”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：桑英豪 马嘉隆 孙利波 责任编辑：王一亘 发布：2025-07-22

开栏的话

奋斗铸就强军伟业，奋斗彰显军人本色. 强军新征程上，全军官兵坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，深入贯彻习近平强军思想，坚决听党指挥、强化使命担当、埋头苦干实干、狠抓工作落实，取得了一系列成就，涌现出一大批模范.

在中国人民解放军建军98周年之际，中央宣传部、中央军委政治工作部联合发布12名“最美新时代革命军人”. 这 12 名官兵在平凡岗位做出不凡业绩，用辛勤的汗水、不懈的奋斗干出别样精彩、彰显使命担当，是全军官兵学习的榜样.

奋进强军路，打好攻坚战. 即日起，解放军报开设“最美新时代革命军人风采”专栏，讲述他们的奋斗故事，激励广大官兵挺膺担当、砥砺奋进，为打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战、加快把人民军队建成世界一流军队而努力奋斗.

陆军某合成旅营长张灿灿——

风雪高原“探路者”

■桑英豪 解放军报记者 马嘉隆 特约记者 孙利波



训练中，张灿灿（右）下达战斗口令. 崔获阳摄

仲夏，海拔近 3000 米的某高原演兵场，风云激荡.

担负穿插任务的陆军某合成旅步兵分队，突遇“敌”装甲分队. 指挥员迅速研判、沉着应对：数架无人机从山后飞出，投烟雾弹掩护、实施电磁干扰、引导迫击炮火力打击……很快，步兵分队成功打开通道.

从隐蔽伪装到情报侦察，从掩护突入到要点打击，多型无人装备与步兵分队密切配合，让一次普通的战术训练，带着浓浓的战场气息.

筹划组织这场训练的，是该旅某营营长张灿灿. 从传统的摩托化步兵到指挥有人无人协同的战术训练，23 年军旅生涯、数次转换战位的他，以“日拱一卒”的韧劲闯出一条进击之路.

当兵，是张灿灿从小的梦想；当一名好兵，则是他参军后的目标. 刚入伍到红军连队，身体素质并不出众的他，盯着龙虎榜上的纪录暗暗较劲：天不亮，他就穿上 10 公斤重的沙背心，冲上结着冰碴的独木桥；爬战术梯时手套被磨破，手上的血痂和木刺粘在一起，他咬牙继续攀爬……

冲锋的征途，艰难又漫长. 凭借执着的“硬”劲，张灿灿陆续登上营连各个“龙虎榜”，在同批新兵中脱颖而出. “当身体逼近极限，坚持下去就会闯出一片新天地. ”张灿灿清楚地记得，那次难忘的重要转折，正是源自咬牙坚持后的“破茧”.

那年，张灿灿参加上级组织的高寒山地障碍比武. 当天，突降大雪，过 2 米深坑时，他不慎踩到结冰的坑沿，整个人失去重心栽入坑内，膝盖撞到坑底，剧痛让他眼前一黑.

在战友的加油声中，张灿灿拖着伤腿，起身继续冲刺. 愈发强烈的疼痛，让他每一步都像踩在刀尖上. 拼尽全力冲过终点，他成功打破比武纪录. 那年底，张灿灿荣立二等功，次年被保送入学、提干.

军旅生涯翻开新篇，新的挑战接踵而至. 一路走来，从战士到排长、连长，再到营长，张灿灿变的是身份，不变的是“红军传人”的底色. 这些年，他把一心向党、一意谋战、一腔热血、一往无前的红色精神融入血脉，在重重难关前坚守初心、坚持拼搏、坚定前行.

——从战斗员到指挥员，张灿灿始终坚信“带兵人的威信是靠本事挣来的”，坚持“自身过硬才是立身之本”. 他带头学装备、研战法，全营武器装备样样精通，新课目开训总是第一个站出来示范；无论哪次考核，个人综合成绩稳居全旅军官前列；

——从步兵连到炮兵连，走上连长岗位的张灿灿，自觉当起“新兵”. 他虚心向专家骨干请教，夜以继日背射表、练操作，快速实现专业转换和能力重构. 1 个月后的实弹射击，他带头打出首发命中、全部命中的好成绩；

——从摩步团到合成旅，改革重塑后，部队编制结构、装备配置、作战能力、协同方式、训练要求都与以往不同. 张灿灿主动带领官兵研究新战法，把步兵、火力、通信等专业教材翻得卷了边，终于在实兵演习中实现多兵种高效顺畅指挥.

23 年如一日扎根西部高原，给生于中原大地的张灿灿身上烙下鲜明的高原印痕. 肤色黝黑，源自风沙烈日的洗礼；身形精瘦，是因从未停止冲锋的步履.

任营长后，张灿灿对指挥能力的学习研究更加深入. 如何释放合成效能、打造独立遂行任务的战斗模块等，成为他日思夜想的课题.

有了想法就去研究，研究成熟就付诸实践. 某新型火炮列装后，张灿灿带领官兵奔赴雪线检验效能. 大家顶风冒雪奋战两个月，论证形成高寒环境下火炮射表，积累采集了不同海拔高度的装备性能参数.

“我们的未来战场在什么地方？又会是在什么状况下？这都无从得知，只有预设最难的情景，才能从容应对各种复杂挑战. ”一次高原驻训，高大的山体激发了张灿灿构设地下工事的灵感. 他立即组织研究攻关. 数月后，官兵着眼战场需要，构设出一个功能齐备、结构合理的综合掩蔽工事，成为众多兄弟单位指挥员观摩学习的标杆.

纵使风雪满身，心中奋斗之火始终熊熊燃烧. 这些年，从大漠戈壁到冰峰雪谷，再到千仞峭壁，张灿灿带领官兵苦训实练，总结探索出合成分队高原高寒条件下多条练兵经验.

身在西部高原，紧盯科技前沿. 张灿灿在惊叹无人智能技术深刻改变作战样式的同时，也思考着全营战训转型新路子. 听说某项训练有先行试点任务，他主动请战，带领官兵成立战法创新工作室和无人装备攻关组. 他们自研设备器材、编写训练教材、展开模拟训练，攻克 10 余项战训难题，探索形成的“智能+”无人训练模式在部队推广，一大批优秀骨干得到培养锤炼.

深夜，张灿灿的房间仍灯火通明. 他带领营部参谋和几名连主官，正一起研究讨论新的战术战法.

张灿灿告诉记者，打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战到了关键时刻，自己向战打赢的冲锋步伐必须更快一些.

记者手记

坚持就是胜利

采访时，记者问了张灿灿一个问题：“一路走来，最重要的是什么？”他的回答简洁明了：“坚持就是胜利！”

从传统的摩托化步兵，到涵盖多要素、具备独立作战能力的合成部队营主官，再到探索有人无人协同作战的先行者之一，张灿灿在风雪高原留下的奋进足迹，步步铿锵. 他的成功启示我们，只要沉下心、不服输，坚持下去，再多困难也能克服.

坚持奋斗，必然付出艰辛的努力. 无论是在比武场上突破极限、创造纪录，还是在研战室内潜心钻研、谋求突破，都离不开恒心和毅力. 奋进新时代强军征途，每名官兵都要以“强军路上，建功有我；奋斗攻坚，责无旁贷”的坚定信念和必胜决心，主动挑“硬担子”，磨砺“铁肩膀”，为打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战贡献力量.

Google Translation

The Most Beautiful Revolutionary Soldier Style in the New Era | Zhang Cancan: “Pathfinder” on the Snowy Plateau

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Sang Yinghao Ma Jialong Sun Libo Editor: Wang Yigen Release: 2025-07-22

Opening words

Struggle creates the great cause of strengthening the army, and struggle demonstrates the true colors of soldiers. On the new journey of strengthening the army, officers and men of the whole army adhere to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly implement Xi Jinping’s Thought on Strengthening the Army, resolutely obey the Party’s command, strengthen mission responsibility, work hard, and implement work, and have achieved a series of achievements and a large number of models have emerged.

On the 98th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army, the Central Propaganda Department and the Political Work Department of the Central Military Commission jointly released 12 “Most Beautiful Revolutionary Soldiers of the New Era”. These 12 officers and men have made extraordinary achievements in ordinary positions, and have made outstanding achievements and demonstrated their mission responsibility with hard work and unremitting struggle. They are role models for officers and men of the whole army to learn from.

Strive to strengthen the army and fight a good battle. Starting today, the PLA Daily will open a column titled “The Most Beautiful Style of Revolutionary Soldiers in the New Era” to tell their stories of struggle, inspire officers and men to shoulder their responsibilities, forge ahead, and work hard to fight the tough battle to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army and accelerate the construction of the people’s army into a world-class army.

Zhang Cancan, battalion commander of a combined arms brigade of the army--”Pathfinder” on the snowy plateau

■ Sang Yinghao, PLA Daily reporter Ma Jialong, special correspondent Sun Libo

During training, Zhang Cancan (right) issued a battle order. Photo by Cui Huoyang

In midsummer, a highland military training ground with an altitude of nearly 3,000 meters was full of wind and clouds.

An infantry unit of a combined arms brigade of the army, which was responsible for the task of penetration, suddenly encountered an “enemy” armored unit. The commander quickly judged and responded calmly: several drones flew out from behind the mountain, dropping smoke bombs for cover, implementing electromagnetic interference, and guiding mortar firepower... Soon, the infantry unit successfully opened the passage.

From concealment and camouflage to intelligence reconnaissance, from covering breakthroughs to key strikes, multiple types of unmanned equipment and infantry units work closely together, giving an ordinary tactical training a strong battlefield atmosphere.

The person who planned and organized this training was Zhang Cancan, the battalion commander of a battalion in the brigade. From traditional motorized infantry to commanding manned and unmanned coordinated tactical training, he has a 23-year military career and has changed his position several times. He has forged a path of attack with the tenacity of “advancing one step at a time”.

Being a soldier has been Zhang Cancan’s dream since childhood; being a good soldier has been his goal after joining the army. When he first joined the Red Army company, he was not physically outstanding, and he stared at the records on the Dragon and Tiger List and competed secretly: before dawn, he put on a 10-kilogram sand vest and rushed onto the icy single-plank bridge; when climbing the tactical ladder, his gloves were worn out, and the blood scabs and wood thorns on his hands stuck together, but he gritted his teeth and continued to climb...

The journey of charging is difficult and long. With his perseverance, Zhang Cancan successively made it to the “Dragon and Tiger List” of the battalion and company, and stood out among the new recruits of the same batch. “When the body is close to the limit, if you persist, you will break into a new world.” Zhang Cancan clearly remembers that unforgettable and important turning point, which came from the “breaking out of the cocoon” after gritting his teeth and persisting.

That year, Zhang Cancan participated in the high-altitude mountain obstacle competition organized by the superiors. On that day, heavy snow suddenly fell. When crossing a 2-meter-deep pit, he accidentally stepped on the icy edge of the pit, lost his balance and fell into the pit. His knee hit the bottom of the pit, and the severe pain made his eyes black.

With the cheers of his comrades, Zhang Cancan dragged his injured leg, got up and continued to sprint. The increasingly intense pain made him feel like he was stepping on the tip of a knife with every step. He tried his best to rush to the finish line and successfully broke the record of the competition. At the end of that year, Zhang Cancan was awarded the second-class merit, and was recommended to enter school and promoted to officer the following year.

A new chapter in his military career has been opened, and new challenges have followed. Along the way, from a soldier to a platoon leader, company commander, and then to a battalion commander, Zhang Cancan's identity has changed, but his basic character as a "Red Army descendant" has not changed. Over the years, he has integrated the red spirit of being devoted to the Party, determined to fight, passionate, and indomitable into his blood, and has adhered to his original aspirations, persisted in hard work, and moved forward firmly in the face of numerous difficulties.

--From a combatant to a commander, Zhang Cancan has always believed that "the prestige of a leader is earned by ability" and insisted that "one's own strength is the foundation of one's life." He took the lead in learning equipment and studying tactics, and was proficient in all weapons and equipment of the entire battalion. He was always the first to stand up and demonstrate when new subjects were opened for training; no matter which assessment, his personal comprehensive score was firmly in the forefront of the officers of the brigade;

--From an infantry company to an artillery company, Zhang Cancan, who took the position of company commander, consciously became a "new soldier." He humbly asked experts and backbones for advice, memorized shooting tables and practiced operations day and night, and quickly realized professional transformation and capacity reconstruction. One month later, in the live-fire shooting, he took the lead in hitting the first shot and hitting all the targets;

——From the motorized infantry regiment to the combined brigade, after the reform and reshaping, the unit's organizational structure, equipment configuration, combat capability, coordination method, and training requirements are different from the past. Zhang Cancan took the initiative to lead officers and men to study new tactics, flipped through the professional textbooks of infantry, firepower, and communications, and finally achieved efficient and smooth command of multiple arms in live-fire exercises.

Rooted in the western plateau for 23 years, Zhang Cancan, who was born in the Central Plains, has left a distinct plateau mark on his body. His dark complexion comes from the baptism of wind, sand and scorching sun; his lean figure is because he never stops charging.

After becoming the battalion commander, Zhang Cancan's study and research on command ability has become more in-depth. How to release the effectiveness of synthesis and create combat modules that can independently conduct tasks have become topics that he thinks about day and night.

If you have an idea, go to study it, and put it into practice when the research is mature. After a new type of artillery was put into service, Zhang Cancan led officers and men to the snow line to test its effectiveness. Everyone fought against the wind and snow for two months, demonstrated and formed an artillery firing table in a high-cold environment, and accumulated and collected equipment performance parameters at different altitudes.

"Where will our future battlefield be? And what will it be like? There is no way to know. Only by presetting the most difficult scenario can we calmly deal with various complex challenges." During a plateau training, the tall mountains inspired Zhang Cancan to build underground fortifications. He immediately organized research and tackled the problem. A few months later, the officers and men focused on the needs of the battlefield and built a comprehensive shelter fortification with complete functions and reasonable structure, which became a benchmark for commanders of many brother units to observe and learn.

Even if the wind and snow covered his body, the fire of struggle in his heart was always burning. In recent years, from the Gobi Desert to the ice peaks and snow valleys, and then to the thousand-foot cliffs, Zhang Cancan led officers and men to train hard and practice, summarizing and exploring multiple training experiences of the combine arms unit under high-cold conditions on the plateau.

Being in the western plateau, keep a close eye on the forefront of science and technology. While Zhang Cancan marveled at the profound changes in combat styles caused by unmanned intelligent technology, he was also thinking about new ways to transform the combat training of the entire battalion. Hearing that a certain training had a pilot task, he took the initiative to ask for the battle and led the officers and men to set up a combat innovation studio and an unmanned equipment research group. They developed their own equipment, compiled training materials, conducted simulation training, and overcame more than 10 combat training problems. The "intelligent +" unmanned training model formed by exploration was promoted in the army, and a large number of outstanding backbones were trained and tempered.

Late at night, Zhang Cancan's room was still brightly lit. He led the battalion staff and several company commanders to study and discuss new tactics and methods.

Zhang Cancan told reporters that the battle to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army has reached a critical moment, and his charge to win the battle must be faster.

Reporter's Notes

Persistence is victory

During the interview, the reporter asked Zhang Cancan a question: “What is the most important thing along the way?” His answer was concise and clear: “Persistence is victory!”

From traditional motorized infantry, to the commander of a combined arms force battalion with multiple elements and independent combat capabilities, to one of the pioneers in exploring manned and unmanned coordinated operations, Zhang Cancan’s footprints of progress left on the snowy plateau are sonorous step by step. His success tells us that as long as we calm down, refuse to admit defeat, and persist, we can overcome any difficulties.

Persistence in struggle must pay hard efforts. Whether it is breaking through limits and setting records in the competition field, or concentrating on research and seeking breakthroughs in the research and warfare room, it is inseparable from perseverance and perseverance. On the journey of strengthening the army in the new era, every officer and soldier must take the initiative to take on “hard burdens” and sharpen “iron shoulders” with the firm belief and determination to win that “on the road to strengthening the army, I will make contributions; struggle and overcome difficulties, I have no choice but to do my duty” to contribute to the battle to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16398315.html

陆军某旅某连 “成果分享会”让革新成果赋能战斗力

来源：解放军报 作者：张康 韦仕麒 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-07-23

陆军某旅某连常态举办“成果分享会”——

集聚官兵智慧 涌流创新活水

■张 康 韦仕麒

随着“成果分享会”的持续举办，陆军某旅某连干部张超圣，对“官兵的智慧是无穷的”这句话有了更深刻的体会.

该连组织的这项活动始于去年，时间灵活机动、形式不拘一格，官兵们分享的成果五花八门：有自行改进的装备零件，有自编的操作要领顺口溜，有探索创新的训练方法，还有总结归纳的维修经验……张超圣说，这些成果一头连着官兵智慧、一头直通连队战斗力，正在成为他们提升自主抓建能力的新动能.

“为什么会想到举办这样的活动？”面对笔者的好奇，张超圣回答说，这得先从一次穿越机训练说起.

训练中，几架穿越机在通过一个门型障碍前，齐刷刷“栽了跟头”. “怎么又串频了？这毛病啥时候能改啊？”该连下士林二樵摘下图传眼镜，声音里满是焦躁.

这已经是那一周第三次，因图传眼镜出现串频问题，导致穿越机训练被迫“搁浅”. 眼看新增训练课目遭遇瓶颈，连队党支部一班人同样很着急.

当晚复盘会上，大家就“向上级求援”还是“依靠自己解决”拿不定主意，讨论陷入僵局. 正当众人一筹莫展时，四班班长陈燎源默默起身，从上衣口袋掏出一个小东西：“我自购了一个定向天线，能让几副图传眼镜同时工作不串频. ”

在场的骨干半信半疑，现场安装进行测试，发现显示屏上的“雪花”果然消失了，画面变得清晰稳定.

困扰多时的棘手问题解决了，按理说应该皆大欢喜，没想到，一名副班长突然向陈燎源“发难”：“陈班长，你有这宝贝，怎么不早点拿出来？”陈燎源脸一下子红了，回复的语气却很生硬：“这是我琢磨出来的，原本准备自己留着用. ”

这一幕，引发张超圣思考：战士有了改进训练质效的革新成果，为什么不愿分享呢？

和一些官兵交流过后，张超圣分析认为，虽个别官兵存在私心，但主要原因是连队没有提供展示交流的机会.

连队党支部研究决定，搭建一个汇聚智慧的交流平台，“成果分享会”应运而生.

陈燎源成为“成果分享会”的第一位推介人. 他从安装调试、注意事项等方面，详细介绍了图传眼镜加装定向天线的方法.

讲台上，陈燎源侃侃而谈；讲台下，官兵们专注听讲，不时在笔记本上记录着关键信息.

除了陈燎源，其他官兵也带着自己的革新成果登台亮相. 优化战备库室秩序的“收纳管理法”，自制的便携工具箱，提高夜间射击效率的辅助技巧……张超圣没有想到，首次“成果分享会”开始仅 2 个小时，大家就贡献了近 30 个“金点子”和实物.

该连没有让“成果分享会”止于“分享”，他们设计了完整的成果转化链路：痛点征集—方案比拼—实践检验—推广使用.

所以，每次“成果分享会”后，该连都会从中筛选出管用可行的创意方案进行孵化验证，达到预期效果后，再在全连范围推广.

成果共享、人人受益. 连队官兵团结互助、集智攻关的氛围更加浓厚. 一班班长自制的图上量算工具尺，助力新兵提高了训练成绩；三排排长结合执勤经验制作的“特情处置手卡”，让年轻战士少走了弯路；七班副班长编写的刺杀训练“呼吸步法顺口溜”，提升了整体训练质效……

“官兵们的智慧成果，给连队战斗力建设不断注入创新活水. ”该连主官说，“成果分享会”不仅解决了具体问题，还塑造着连队文化. 官兵们依靠创新革新攻坚克难的意识和能力日渐增强.

Google Translation

The “Results Sharing Meeting” of a Certain PLAA Brigade’s Company Enables the Combat Effectiveness of Innovation

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Kang Wei Shiqi Editor: Sun Yue 2025-07-23

A certain company of a certain brigade of the army regularly holds a “results sharing meeting”——

Gathering the wisdom of officers and men and flowing innovative living water

■ Zhang Kang Wei Shiqi

With the continuous holding of the “results sharing meeting”, Zhang Chaosheng, a cadre of a certain company of a certain brigade of the army, has a deeper understanding of the saying “the wisdom of officers and men is infinite”.

This activity organized by the company began last year. The time is flexible and the form is not limited to one style. The results shared by officers and men are varied: there are self-improved equipment parts, self-compiled operation essentials, jingles, exploration and innovation training methods, and summarized maintenance experience... Zhang Chaosheng said that these results are connected to the wisdom of officers and men on one end and directly to the combat effectiveness of the company on the other end, and are becoming a new driving force for them to improve their ability to build independently.

“Why did you think of holding such an event?” In response to the author’s curiosity, Zhang Chaosheng replied that it all started with a drone training.

During the training, several drones “fell” in unison before passing through a gate-shaped obstacle. “Why is there frequency jamming again? When can this problem be fixed?” The company’s sergeant Lin Erqiao took off his image transmission glasses, his voice full of anxiety.

This was the third time that week that the drone training was forced to “run aground” due to frequency jamming problems with the image transmission glasses. Seeing that the new training courses encountered a bottleneck, a group of people in the company’s party branch were also very anxious.

At the review meeting that night, everyone was undecided about whether to “ask for help from superiors” or “rely on themselves to solve it”, and the discussion was deadlocked. Just when everyone was at a loss, the squad leader of the fourth squad, Chen Liaoyuan, stood up silently and took out a small thing from his jacket pocket: “I bought a directional antenna myself, which can

allow several pairs of image transmission glasses to work at the same time without frequency interference."

The backbones present were skeptical and installed it on site for testing. They found that the "snowflakes" on the display screen disappeared and the picture became clear and stable.

The thorny problem that had troubled them for a long time was solved. It should be a happy ending for everyone. Unexpectedly, a deputy squad leader suddenly "challenged" Chen Liaoyuan: "Squad leader Chen, you have this treasure, why didn't you take it out earlier?" Chen Liaoyuan's face turned red, but his tone of reply was very stiff: "This is what I figured out, and I was going to keep it for myself."

This scene caused Zhang Chaosheng to think: Why are soldiers unwilling to share the innovative results of improving training quality and efficiency?

After communicating with some officers and men, Zhang Chaosheng analyzed that although some officers and men had selfish intentions, the main reason was that the company did not provide opportunities for display and communication.

The company party branch decided to build a communication platform that gathers wisdom, and the "results sharing meeting" came into being.

Chen Liaoyuan became the first promoter of the "results sharing meeting". He introduced in detail the method of adding directional antennas to the image transmission glasses from the aspects of installation and debugging, precautions, etc.

On the podium, Chen Liaoyuan talked freely; under the podium, the officers and men listened attentively and recorded key information in their notebooks from time to time.

In addition to Chen Liaoyuan, other officers and men also took their own innovative achievements to the stage. "Storage management method" to optimize the order of the combat readiness warehouse, homemade portable toolbox, auxiliary skills to improve night shooting efficiency... Zhang Chaosheng did not expect that only 2 hours after the first "results sharing meeting" started, everyone contributed nearly 30 "golden ideas" and physical objects.

The company did not let the "results sharing meeting" stop at "sharing". They designed a complete results transformation link: pain point collection-solution competition-practice test-promotion and use.

Therefore, after each "results sharing meeting", the company will select useful and feasible creative solutions for incubation and verification, and then promote them throughout the company after achieving the expected results.

Share the results and everyone will benefit. The atmosphere of solidarity, mutual assistance and collective wisdom of the company's officers and men is even stronger. The self-made measuring tool ruler on the map made by the squad leader of the first squad helped the recruits improve their

training results; the “special situation handling hand card” made by the platoon leader of the third platoon based on his duty experience helped young soldiers avoid detours; the “breathing and stepping jingle” for assassination training compiled by the deputy squad leader of the seventh squad improved the overall training quality and effectiveness...

“The wisdom of the officers and men has continuously injected innovative vitality into the construction of the company’s combat effectiveness.” The company commander said that the “results sharing meeting” not only solved specific problems, but also shaped the company’s culture. The officers and men’ awareness and ability to overcome difficulties through innovation and reform are increasing day by day.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16398313.html

学典型，立标杆！第 81 集团军某旅创新评选机制激活练兵动力

来源：解放军报 作者：郑波 卢运国 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-07-23

第八十一集团军某旅创新典型评选机制激发练兵动力——

典型引路　实干立标

■郑 波　卢运国

“火力组掩护，破障组跟紧我……”近日，第 81 集团军某旅组织一场实战化对抗训练，班长吴新宇缜密研判战场态势，带领全班穿过“敌”防守薄弱地带，引导步战车及时驶入预定位置，对“敌”展开合围.

“旅里推行‘五好’典型评选机制，让我们找准了奋斗目标、明晰了奋斗方向.”走下演训场，吴新宇自豪地说. 前不久，他刚被旅里评为“爱军精武”典型.

“一个典型就是一面旗帜. 我们探索构建常态化、规范化的典型评选机制，就是为了充分发挥身边榜样的示范引领作用.”该旅领导介绍，以往评选先进典型，存在“重年终表彰、轻日常激励”“重任务表现、轻平时积累”等现象. 为此，他们研究制订涵盖爱军精武、爱学成才、爱岗敬业、爱连如家、爱兵如己 5 个不同类别的“五好”典型评选方案，科学设定标准，优化评选流程，每月评选一批官兵身边的先进典型，激发官兵干事创业热情.

战士王艳玲刚入伍时学习专业技能感到有些吃力. 在“五好”典型评选机制激励下，她下定决心提升自身能力素质，一边补习文化知识，一边苦练专业技能. 经过刻苦学习，她不仅取得了大专文凭，还成功取得心理治疗师资质，成为旅队心理咨询室的心理骨干. 前不久，王艳玲被评为“爱学成才”典型，成为大家学习的榜样.

“在我们眼里，曹指导员就像一位贴心的大哥哥！”某连指导员曹壮始终把官兵冷暖放在心上，受到大家称赞. 他为家庭困难的官兵建立“一人一策”帮扶档案，利用休假时间前往困

难官兵家中探望. 在曹壮的带领下，连队凝聚力、战斗力不断提升. 在最近一次“五好”典型评选中，他被评为“爱岗敬业”典型.

让典型引路，用实干立标. “五好”典型评选机制的推行，让该旅官兵学有目标、追有方向，练兵备战热情持续高涨. 前不久，在上级组织的一场实战化考核中，该旅多个课目成绩名列前茅.

Google Translation

Learn from Models and Set Benchmarks! An 81st Group Army Brigade Innovates the Selection Mechanism to Stimulate Training Motivation

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Bo Lu Yunguo Editor: Sun Yue 2025-07-23

A brigade of the 81st Group Army innovates the model selection mechanism to stimulate training motivation——

Model leads the way and sets benchmarks

■ Zheng Bo Lu Yunguo

“The firepower group covers, the obstacle removal group follows me closely...” Recently, a brigade of the 81st Group Army organized a practical confrontation training. The squad leader Wu Xinyu carefully judged the battlefield situation, led the whole class through the weak defense area of the “enemy”, and guided the infantry fighting vehicles to the predetermined position in time to encircle the “enemy”.

“The brigade has implemented the ‘five good’ model selection mechanism, which has helped us find the goal and clarify the direction of struggle.” Wu Xinyu said proudly after walking off the training ground. Not long ago, he was rated as a model of “loving the army and mastering martial arts” by the brigade.

“A model is a banner. We explore the construction of a normalized and standardized model selection mechanism in order to give full play to the exemplary and leading role of the models around us.” The brigade leaders introduced that in the past, there were phenomena such as “focusing on year-end commendation and neglecting daily incentives” and “focusing on task performance and neglecting daily accumulation” in the selection of advanced models. To this end, they studied and formulated a “five-good” model selection plan covering five different categories: loving the army and martial arts, loving learning and becoming talents, loving the job and being dedicated, loving the company as home, and loving the soldiers as themselves. They set standards scientifically, optimized the selection process, and selected a group of advanced models around officers and men every month to stimulate their enthusiasm for doing things and starting businesses.

Soldier Wang Yanling felt a little strenuous in learning professional skills when she first joined the army. Inspired by the “five-good” model selection mechanism, she made up her mind to improve

her ability and quality, while tutoring cultural knowledge and practicing professional skills. After hard study, she not only obtained a college diploma, but also successfully obtained the qualification of a psychotherapist and became a psychological backbone of the brigade's psychological counseling room. Not long ago, Wang Yanling was named a "love learning and becoming talents" model and became a role model for everyone to learn from.

"In our eyes, Political Instructor Cao is like a caring big brother!" Cao Zhuang, a Political Instructor of a certain company, always cares about the well-being of officers and men, and is praised by everyone. He established a "one-person-one-policy" assistance file for officers and men with family difficulties, and used his vacation time to visit the homes of officers and men in need. Under the leadership of Cao Zhuang, the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the company have been continuously improved. In the latest "five good" model selection, he was rated as a "love for work and dedication" model.

Let the model lead the way, and set the standard with practical work. The implementation of the "five good" model selection mechanism has enabled the officers and men of the brigade to learn with goals and pursue directions, and their enthusiasm for training and preparation for war has continued to rise. Not long ago, in a practical assessment organized by the superiors, the brigade ranked among the top in many subjects.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16398496.html

从"训过"到"训精"，这个连队补差强化训练筑牢制胜根基

来源：解放军报 作者：黄建建 刘小云 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-07-24

第 82 集团军某旅"红三连"开展补差强化训练——

训过的课目再"回炉"

■黄建建 解放军报特约通讯员 刘小云

射击训练时，现场临机嵌入特情，倒逼官兵采用多种方式应对；战场防护训练，设置复杂战术背景，让官兵自主选择最佳穿戴姿势……近日，塞北某地，第 82 集团军某旅"红三连"对部分基础课目进行补差强化训练.

"已经训过的基础课目，也要进行再次'回炉'. "该连干部余聪说，与以往不同，此次训练难度更高、标准更严.

前段时间，连队组织班排之间"红蓝"对抗训练，余聪带领的二排为攻方，七班为守方，于密林深处交锋. 二排运用"正面佯攻，翼侧包抄"的打法，向七班防守区域紧逼. 眼看就要将其合围时，己方电台突遭电磁干扰，只得紧急使用旗语通联，但因信号员动作不够熟练，没能及时将信息传达到位. 七班抓住战机一举实现突围，二排最终铩羽而归.

“平时大家总使用电台通联，对旗语训练这样的基础课目不够关注，面对突发情况掉了链子.”余聪复盘整个过程，进行了深刻反思.

一旁的二级上士、班长谢四江坦言，这样的情况他也遇到过. 去年他所在班参加班战术考核，考核组临机下达就地构筑掩体指令，大家低头细看，脚下碎石遍布、地形崎岖，而此前训练时多是相对平整松软的地面. 官兵最终硬着头皮开挖，但由于平时训练强度和难度不够，此次作业中伪装效果不佳、掩体牢固性不够，结果被判“不及格”.

“训过了不等于训好了，基础课目练不实，战场上要吃大亏.”复盘时，该连连长赵普告诉大家，一些基础课目简单易上手，有人认为只要考核达到最低标准就算掌握了. 实际上，有的课目虽看似简单，但掉以轻心训不扎实，就会变成“木桶上的短板”，战场环境错综复杂，想要克敌制胜，必须训实训好每一项课目.

随后，连队干部骨干趁热打铁，将复盘会开成“揭短会”，深入查摆基础训练方面存在的短板弱项. 大家你一言我一语，将问题逐一揪出：手雷投掷训练时，战士们大多采用单一姿势，导致特殊地势环境下的精准度不高；战场救护训练时，发生概率较低的部分伤情，大家习惯用口述代替实际操作……

随后的连队行政例会上，他们组织各课目教练员对照自己负责的教学课目，制订“回炉”计划，重新拟定标准要求，在战术训练课目中有针对性地加入部分基础课目，实现多种课目融会贯通.

开辟通路时，做出爆破动作后不再依照惯例直接冲击，而是认真评估爆破效果后，再依托有利地形分段跃进；观察报知训练时，设置多种类型的移动目标，全方位锤炼官兵指示引导能力……如今，该连训风更实，考风更严. 在近日一次战术考核中，连队各课目成绩提升明显.

Google Translation

From “Trained” to “Trained Well”, This Company’s Supplementary and Intensive Training Lays a Solid Foundation for Victory

Source: PLA Daily Author: Huang Jianjian Liu Xiaoyun Editor: Sun Yue 2025-07-24

The “Red Third Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army conducted supplementary and intensive training--

The trained subjects were “retrained”

■Huang Jianjian, special correspondent of the PLA Daily Liu Xiaoyun

During shooting training, special situations were embedded on the spot, forcing officers and men to respond in various ways; battlefield protection training, set up complex tactical backgrounds, allowing officers and men to choose the best wearing posture independently... Recently, in a place

in Saibei, the “Red Third Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army conducted supplementary and intensive training on some basic subjects.

“The basic subjects that have been trained must also be “retrained” again.” Yu Cong, a cadre of the company, said that unlike in the past, this training is more difficult and has stricter standards.

Some time ago, the company organized a “red and blue” confrontation training between squads and platoons. The second platoon led by Yu Cong was the attacker, and the seventh squad was the defender. They fought in the depths of the dense forest. The second platoon used the tactics of “frontal feint attack and flank attack” to press the defense area of the seventh squad. When it was about to be surrounded, the radio station was suddenly interfered with by electromagnetic interference, and had to use flag communication urgently, but because the signalman was not skilled enough, the information was not conveyed in time. The seventh squad seized the opportunity to break through in one fell swoop, and the second platoon finally returned in defeat.

“Usually, everyone always uses the radio to communicate, and does not pay enough attention to basic subjects such as flag training. When faced with emergencies, they lose the chain.” Yu Cong reviewed the whole process and reflected deeply.

Xie Sijiang, a second-class sergeant and squad leader, admitted that he had encountered such a situation. Last year, his class participated in the class tactical assessment. The assessment team issued an order to build a bunker on the spot. Everyone looked down and saw that there were gravels everywhere and the terrain was rugged, while the ground during previous training was relatively flat and soft. The officers and men finally dug it up, but due to the lack of intensity and difficulty in normal training, the camouflage effect was not good and the bunker was not strong enough in this operation, and they were judged as “failed”.

“Training does not mean training well. If the basic subjects are not practiced well, they will suffer a great loss on the battlefield.” During the review, the company commander Zhao Pu told everyone that some basic subjects are simple and easy to use. Some people think that as long as the assessment reaches the minimum standard, they will be considered to have mastered it. In fact, although some subjects seem simple, if they are not trained well, they will become “the short board on the barrel” if they are not trained well. The battlefield environment is complicated. If you want to defeat the enemy, you must practice every subject well.

Subsequently, the company cadres and backbones struck while the iron was hot and turned the review meeting into a “shortcomings meeting” to thoroughly investigate the shortcomings and weaknesses in basic training. Everyone spoke up and found out the problems one by one: during the grenade throwing training, most soldiers adopted a single posture, resulting in low accuracy in special terrain environments; during battlefield rescue training, for some injuries with a low probability of occurrence, everyone was used to using oral instructions instead of actual operations...

In the subsequent company administrative regular meeting, they organized the instructors of each subject to compare the teaching subjects they were responsible for, formulate a “retraining” plan, re-draft the standard requirements, and add some basic subjects to the tactical training subjects in a targeted manner to achieve the integration of multiple subjects.

When opening up a path, after making a blasting action, they no longer follow the convention of direct impact, but after carefully evaluating the blasting effect, they rely on favorable terrain to leap forward in stages; during observation and reporting training, various types of moving targets are set to fully hone the officers and men’ ability to instruct and guide...Now, the company’s training style is more practical and the examination style is more rigorous. In a recent tactical assessment, the company’s scores in various subjects have improved significantly.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16398724.html

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：刘杰 肖静玲 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-07-25

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——

主动问需 倾心解难

■刘 杰 肖静玲

“部分体能训练器材需要维修”“跑步路线设计不够合理”“休假离队交通不便”……前不久，陆军某旅机关现场办公会上，官兵围绕日常训练和生活中遇到的难题畅所欲言，旅机关干部边听边记，现场拿出对策并明确整改时限. 这是该旅开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育，着力改进工作作风，提升服务基层质效的一个缩影.

“服务基层就是服务战斗力建设，党委和机关干部只有深入基层摸实情、解难题，才能让官兵心无旁骛投入战备训练. ”该旅领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们对标对表中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，牢固树立“基层至上、士兵第一”理念，把为基层解难纾困作为改进工作作风的出发点和落脚点，以高效优质的服务，提振官兵干事创业精神状态.

实践中，该旅着力构建常态化调研帮建机制，创新推行“服务直达”模式，要求各级领导和机关干部变“坐等上门”为“主动问需”，带头深入基层现场办公，通过面对面交流，精准掌握官兵急难愁盼，逐项拉单列表，指定专人负责，确保事事有回音、件件有着落.

据了解，该旅“服务直达”模式推行以来，已累计解决训练保障、营区整修、家属就业等方面问题百余个. 随着官兵反映的问题逐个“销号”，大家对旅党委机关服务基层的满意度进一步提升.

前段时间，该旅某营新配发装备在融入协同作战体系时遇到难题. 该营在旅机关现场办公会上，将问题直报机关. 旅机关相关部门迅速响应，成立攻关小组深入调研，很快拿出切实可行的解决方案. 后续训练中，新装备协同质效明显提升. “机关靠前服务，办事效率倍增. ”战士刘焕林感慨地说.

主动问需，倾心解难. 随着深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育不断走深走实，该旅各级工作作风更加扎实，部队凝聚力、向心力不断提升. 旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将持续深化作风建设，探索服务基层的新方法、新途径，让官兵切实感受到更多转改作风带来的新变化.

Google Translation

A Certain Army Brigade Has Conducted a Thorough Study and Education on the Spirit of the Eight Central Regulations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Jie Xiao Jingling Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-07-25

A certain army brigade has conducted a thorough study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations——

Take the initiative to ask for needs and solve problems with all your heart

■Liu Jie Xiao Jingling

“Some physical training equipment needs to be repaired”, “The running route design is not reasonable enough”, “Leaving the team for vacation is inconvenient”... Not long ago, at the on-site office meeting of a certain army brigade, officers and men spoke freely about the problems encountered in daily training and life. The brigade cadres listened and took notes, and came up with countermeasures on the spot and clarified the rectification time limit. This is a microcosm of the brigade’s in-depth study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations, focusing on improving work style and improving the quality and efficiency of serving the grassroots.

“Serving the grassroots is serving the construction of combat effectiveness. Only when the Party Committee and the cadres of the organs go deep into the grassroots to find out the real situation and solve problems can the officers and men devote themselves to combat readiness training without distraction.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that since the implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, they have benchmarked the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, the Ten Regulations of the Military Commission and their implementation rules, firmly established the concept of “grassroots first, soldiers first”, and took solving problems and relieving difficulties for the grassroots as the starting point and foothold for improving work style, and boosted the entrepreneurial spirit of officers and men with efficient and high-quality services.

In practice, the brigade has focused on building a regular investigation and assistance mechanism, and innovatively implemented the “direct service” model, requiring leaders and cadres at all levels to change from “waiting for door-to-door” to “actively asking for needs”, taking the lead in going deep into the grassroots to work on site, and through face-to-face communication, accurately grasp the urgent needs of officers and men, list items one by one, and designate specific people to be responsible, to ensure that everything has a response and everything has a solution.

It is understood that since the implementation of the “direct service” model of the brigade, more than 100 problems in training support, camp renovation, and family employment have been solved. As the problems raised by officers and men are “closed” one by one, everyone’s satisfaction with the brigade party committee’s service to the grassroots is further improved.

Some time ago, a battalion of the brigade encountered difficulties in integrating newly issued equipment into the coordinated combat system. The battalion reported the problem directly to the brigade at the on-site office meeting of the brigade. The relevant departments of the brigade responded quickly, set up a research team to conduct in-depth research, and quickly came up with a practical solution. In the subsequent training, the quality and efficiency of the new equipment were significantly improved. “The agency is in the front service, and the efficiency of work has doubled.” Soldier Liu Huanlin said with emotion.

Take the initiative to ask for needs and solve problems with all your heart. With the in-depth implementation of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, the work style of the brigade at all levels has become more solid, and the cohesion and centripetal force of the troops have been continuously improved. The brigade leaders introduced that in the next step, they will continue to deepen the style of work construction, explore new methods and new ways to serve the grassroots, and let the officers and men really feel more new changes brought about by the transformation of work style.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16398923.html

第 81 集团军某旅"法律服务站"为官兵解决涉法问题 20 余起

来源：解放军报 作者：张桂海 任和 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-07-26

第 81 集团军某旅

“法律服务站”倾心解兵忧

解放军报讯 张桂海、任和报道：“感谢组织的关心帮助，帮我解除了后顾之忧. ”前不久，得知战士小李家里遇到涉法纠纷，第 81 集团军某旅“法律服务站”及时提供法律援助，帮助他的家里通过法律途径解决了纠纷，让小李心里倍感温暖.

“维护军人军属合法权益，做好官兵维权服务工作，是落实‘基层有所盼、机关抓紧办’的具体举措. ”该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们遴选法律骨干成立“法律服务站”，开通法律服务

热线，方便官兵随时咨询法律问题. “法律服务站”梳理官兵及家属遇到的涉法问题，建立问题台账，针对涉法需求向驻地司法局发出“普法订单”，邀请法律专家“送法上门”，开展法治宣讲，帮助官兵理解掌握法律知识，强化法治意识，提升依法维权能力.

去年，该旅几名战士在地方机构报名参加成人学历提升项目，交完报名费后，报考机构却联系不上. 该旅“法律服务站”得知情况后，立即安排法律骨干提供专业指导，协助几名战士向当地法院起诉. 他们还协调地方相关部门与涉事机构沟通，最终该机构同意分期归还费用.

“既要依法维权，更要培塑官兵法治意识和法治素养，不断提升尊法学法守法用法意识. ”该旅领导介绍，他们注重抓好正面普法宣传和反面案例警示，深入开展法治教育；常态举办“法治讲堂”，邀请法律专家来队开展讲座，围绕“军人军属权益保护实务”等主题宣讲法律知识；利用“宪法宣传周”“民法典宣传月”等时机，灵活开展形式多样的法治教育.

近年来，该旅“法律服务站”先后为官兵及家属提供法律援助 70 余次，跟进解决各类涉法问题 20 余起，有效维护了军人军属合法权益. 随着系列举措落地落实，该旅官兵办事依法、遇事找法、解决问题用法、化解矛盾靠法的能力明显增强，官兵投身练兵备战的热情更加高涨.

Google Translation

The “Legal Service Station” of an 81st Group Army Brigade Has Solved More Than 20 Legal Issues for Officers and Men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Guihai Ren He Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-07-26

A brigade of the 81st Group Army

“Legal Service Station” is dedicated to solving soldiers’ worries

PLA Daily News Zhang Guihai and Ren He reported: “Thanks to the organization’s care and help, it has helped me relieve my worries.” Not long ago, it was learned that the soldier Xiao Li’s family encountered a legal dispute. The “Legal Service Station” of a brigade of the 81st Group Army provided legal aid in a timely manner and helped his family resolve the dispute through legal channels, which made Xiao Li feel warm in his heart.

“Maintaining the legitimate rights and interests of soldiers and their families and doing a good job in protecting the rights of officers `and men is a concrete measure to implement the “grassroots expectations and the organs to do it quickly.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that in recent years, they have selected legal backbones to establish a “Legal Service Station” and opened a legal service hotline to facilitate officers `and men to consult legal issues at any time. The “Legal Service Station” sorts out the legal issues encountered by officers `and men and their families, establishes a problem log, issues a “legal education order” to the local judicial bureau in response to legal needs, invites legal experts to “deliver the law to the door”, conducts legal publicity, helps officers

`and men understand and master legal knowledge, strengthen legal awareness, and improve their ability to protect their rights in accordance with the law.

Last year, several soldiers of the brigade signed up for an adult education improvement project at a local institution. After paying the registration fee, the institution could not be contacted. After learning about the situation, the “Legal Service Station” of the brigade immediately arranged for legal backbones to provide professional guidance and assisted several soldiers in suing the local court. They also coordinated the relevant local departments to communicate with the institution involved, and finally the institution agreed to return the fees in installments.

“We must not only safeguard our rights according to the law, but also cultivate the officers’ `and men’ awareness of the rule of law and legal literacy, and constantly improve their awareness of respecting, learning, abiding by and using the law.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that they pay attention to positive legal publicity and negative case warnings, and carry out in-depth legal education; regularly hold “Legal Lecture Halls”, invite legal experts to the team to give lectures, and preach legal knowledge around themes such as “Practical Protection of the Rights and Interests of Soldiers and Their Families”; use opportunities such as “Constitutional Publicity Week” and “Civil Code Publicity Month” to flexibly carry out various forms of legal education.

In recent years, the brigade’s “Legal Service Station” has provided legal aid to officers and men and their families more than 70 times, followed up and solved more than 20 legal issues, and effectively safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of soldiers and their families. With the implementation of a series of measures, the officers and men of the brigade have significantly enhanced their ability to act in accordance with the law, find the law when encountering problems, use the law to solve problems, and rely on the law to resolve conflicts, and the officers and men are more enthusiastic about training and preparing for war.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16399581.html

打通救援通道！陆军第 82 集团军某旅架起生命之桥

来源：中国军网 作者：强天林 王贵婧 何航等 责任编辑：李佳琦 发布：2025-07-30

“通了，通了！”7 月 29 日 17 时 02 分，西沟村百余名被困群众相互搀扶踏上抢通的生命通道——王北沟门桥.



连日暴雨致使山洪肆虐，冲毁了位于河北省承德市滦平县西沟村对外联络通道. 陆军第 82 集团军某旅闻令而动，紧急出动百余名官兵、数十台（套）重型工程装备，星夜疾驰抵达灾区后，迅速投入抢险救灾一线，抢通被阻断的交通线.

清除淤泥、填装石料、加固地基，官兵们顶着湍急的水流在部分路基崩塌的险境中争分夺秒，连续奋战四个小时后，近三公里受损的“肠梗阻”路段宣告贯通，重型架桥车、满载物资的卡车、救护车纷纷通过，向着被困村庄挺进.

架起生命之桥后，该旅官兵转战下一个战场，目标只有一个，全力打通最后几处道路断点. 截至发稿时，官兵仍在一线持续救援.











作者：强天林、王贵婧、何航、万端武、郑博、陈力博

视频制作：何苗

Google Translation

Opening a Rescue Route! A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Builds a Bridge of Life.

Source: China Military Network. Authors: Qiang Tianlin, Wang Guijing, He Hang, etc. Editor: Li Jiaqi. Published: 2025-07-30

“It’s open, it’s open!” At 5:02 PM on July 29th, over a hundred trapped residents of Xigou Village supported each other and stepped onto the newly opened lifeline—the Wangbeigoumen Bridge.

Days of heavy rains caused devastating flash floods, destroying the external communication channel of Xigou Village in Luanping County, Chengde City, Hebei Province. Upon receiving the order, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army dispatched over a hundred soldiers and dozens of heavy engineering equipment. After rushing to the disaster area overnight, they quickly joined the rescue and relief efforts, re-opening the blocked transportation routes. Clearing silt, filling with rocks, and reinforcing the foundation, soldiers braved turbulent currents and the danger of partial roadbed collapse, working against the clock. After four hours of continuous work, the nearly three-kilometer-long, damaged, “intestinal obstruction” section of road was finally cleared. Heavy bridge-laying vehicles, trucks loaded with supplies, and ambulances passed through, advancing toward the trapped village.

After building the bridge of life, the brigade’s soldiers moved on to the next battleground, with a single goal: to clear the final few road blocks. As of press time, soldiers were still on the front lines conducting rescue work.

Authors: Qiang Tianlin, Wang Guijing, He Hang, Wan Duanwu, Zheng Bo, Chen Libo

Video Production: He Miao

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16399827.html

顾大局要有“度”，陆军某旅六连科学统筹让主责主业归位

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：金 心 童祖静 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-07-31

顾大局不是“照单全收”

■陆军某旅某营干部 金 心

“这次上级组织的专业技能课目抽考，咱们营整体成绩不错，但六连优良率不足，必须要好好反思.”前段时间，在陆军某旅某营党委议战议训会上，营长的一席话，让六连尚连长瞬间红了脸.

在我的印象中，六连训练刻苦、作风扎实，尚连长又是组训能手，这次成绩出现下滑让人意外. 会后，我找到尚连长了解情况.

“其实也没啥……”谈话时，尚连长欲言又止. 随后，他略显无奈地说，连队这段任务较多，还承担了大量公差勤务，官兵的训练时间受到较大影响，所以才导致成绩不理想.

尚连长这么一说我才知道. 原来，六连官兵此前对于上级交给的任务总是坚决接受并高质量完成，无论是课目示范、场地设置，还是卫生整治、公差勤务，尚连长都会带官兵抢着干. 官兵偶有怨言，尚连长也会及时教育引导：“上级多交任务是信任，咱们连的格局一定要大.”

前段时间，旅队组织战术训练，需要在作业室内堆一个地形沙盘，尚连长立即安排一排长带十几名战士去完成. 后来，机关某部门让帮忙构设值班室，另一个部门又通知要求派人布置野战文化氛围……六连官兵忙于应付这些工作，去训练场的人数远达不到标准.

了解这些后，我告诉尚连长：“你能时刻从集体利益出发干工作，这点值得表扬，单位也需要更多像你这样顾大局的好干部，但‘顾大局’也要讲原则，公差勤务需要集体分担，我们可以及时向组织反映，在不影响正常工作训练秩序的基础上进行科学统筹. 如果来者不拒，这样不仅完成不好任务，还会占用大量工作、训练和休息时间，影响到备战打仗主责主业.”听了我的话，尚连长连连点头.

我也把相关情况及时向营党委做了汇报，营党委带领各连对进一步加强工作统筹做了调查研究，很快拿出了管用举措.

如今，尚连长仍然识大体、顾大局，对上级赋予的工作任务积极执行，但不再是“照单全收”. 遇到困难，他也会及时向营党委和机关提报需求，请求协调增援.

“现在不仅训练没有落下，各级交代的任务也完成得更高效了.”尚连长笑着说，在最近一次考核中，六连的成绩又重回前列.

（解放军报特约记者童祖静整理）

Google Translation

Considering the Overall Situation Requires a Sense of Proportion. The Sixth Company of an Army Brigade Has Scientifically Coordinated Its Work to Ensure Its Primary Responsibilities Are Fully Realized.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Jin Xin, Tong Zujing Editor: Sun Yue 2025-07-31

Considering the overall situation does not mean "accepting everything" at face value.

■ Jin Xin, a cadre from a battalion in an Army brigade

"In this random test on professional skills organized by higher authorities, our battalion performed well overall, but the Sixth Company's excellent rate was insufficient. We must reflect on this." Some time ago, at a Party Committee meeting on combat and training for a battalion in an Army brigade, the battalion commander's remarks made Captain Shang of the Sixth Company blush.

In my impression, the Sixth Company trains diligently and has a solid work style, and Captain Shang is a skilled trainer. This decline in performance is surprising. After the meeting, I approached Captain Shang to understand the situation.

"It's nothing serious..." Captain Shang paused as we spoke. Then, with a hint of resignation, he explained that the company had been overwhelmed with tasks and extensive errands, significantly impacting the soldiers' training time, leading to unsatisfactory results.

Only after Captain Shang's words did I understand. It turned out that the soldiers of the Sixth Company had always resolutely accepted and completed the tasks assigned by their superiors with high quality. Whether it was demonstrating a lesson, setting up the field, maintaining sanitation, or performing errands, Captain Shang would lead the soldiers in rushing to do it. Even when soldiers occasionally complained, Captain Shang would promptly offer guidance: "More tasks from superiors are a sign of trust. Our company must have a broad vision."

Some time ago, the brigade organized tactical training that required building a terrain sand table in the operation room. Captain Shang immediately assigned a platoon leader and a dozen soldiers to complete the task. Later, a department in the headquarters requested assistance in setting up a duty room, while another department requested personnel to establish a field combat atmosphere... The soldiers of the Sixth Company were so busy juggling these tasks that the number of people attending the training grounds fell far short of the required number. After learning about this, I told Captain Shang, "You always work with the collective interest in mind, which is commendable. The unit needs more good cadres like you who prioritize the overall situation. However, this 'focus' also requires adherence to principles. Omissions and duties need to be shared collectively. We can promptly report this to the organization and scientifically coordinate them without disrupting normal work and training. If we accept everyone, not only will we fail to complete the task, but it

will also take up a significant amount of work, training, and rest time, impacting our primary responsibility of preparing for war." Captain Shang nodded repeatedly after hearing my words.

I also promptly reported the relevant situation to the Battalion Party Committee, which led the various companies in conducting research and study on how to further strengthen work coordination and quickly came up with effective measures.

Today, Captain Shang still maintains a broad perspective and proactively executes tasks assigned by superiors, but he no longer simply accepts them. When he encounters difficulties, he promptly reports his needs to the Battalion Party Committee and headquarters, requesting coordinated reinforcements. "Not only have we kept up with our training, but we've also completed tasks assigned by all levels more efficiently," Captain Shang said with a smile. In the most recent assessment, the Sixth Company's performance returned to the top.

August 2025

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16400107.html

陆军某旅感悟王杰精神内涵，接过接力棒写好军旅新篇章

来源：解放军报 作者：王浩东 余睿喆 宋世杰 等 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-01

写在前面

今年是中国人民解放军建军 98 周年. 从石破天惊第一枪，到井冈山上红旗飘；从万里长征救亡图存，到南征北战解放全国……人民军队筚路蓝缕、艰苦奋斗，为党和人民立下不朽功勋.

岁月流转，又逢"八一". 连日来，各基层部队组织开展丰富多彩的活动，教育引导官兵回望来路、赓续传统，积蓄力量、奋勇前行. 本期，我们把目光聚焦王杰生前所在部队，看他们如何接过先辈手中的接力棒，写好属于自己的军旅篇章.

今天，我们向老班长报告

■王浩东 余睿喆 解放军报特约记者 宋世杰



陆军某旅王杰生前所在连官兵在王杰雕像前宣誓. 万智奇 摄

“老班长，我们向您报告！”

盛夏，淮海大地热浪滚滚. 在八一建军节来临之际，陆军某旅王杰生前所在连官兵执行演训任务归来，征尘未洗便整齐列队，表达对老班长王杰的深切缅怀之情.

烈日下，“一不怕苦、二不怕死”8 个大字熠熠生辉.

“王杰班”班长黄龙率先走出队列，向王杰雕像敬了一个军礼：“老班长，前不久，咱们班运用新研究的无人协同战法，精准制‘敌’，打了个漂亮仗！”

近年来，“王杰班”高标准完成各项训练任务，人人通过专业等级考核，具备“一专多能”能力. 按照新大纲要求，他们积极调整训练内容、创新组训方法，并立下誓言，决心在今年的体系演习中“拔头筹”“争头功”.

这份自信，源于实战实训的摔打磨砺. 多年前的一次演训，导调组判定驾驶员“阵亡”. 瞬间，战车趴窝，让束手无策的黄龙猛醒：“战场呼唤复合型人才！”事后，“王杰班”率先在全旅开展减员战斗训练，人人“一专多能”、个个一肩多职，实现战斗力倍增.

“连队新配发了某新型侦察无人机，大家都积极学习操作方法，跟着技术骨干加班加点攻关研练. 今年初，我通过了无人机操作手中级考核……”紧接着，副班长周志鹏满怀欣喜向老班长报告.

在周志鹏的成长道路上，王杰老班长一直“伴随”左右. 周志鹏的父亲是“王杰班”第 16 任副班长，他从小听着老班长的英雄事迹长大. 大学毕业后，周志鹏沿着父亲的足迹参军. 下连后成绩垫底，他就把自己关进荣誉室，向老班长检讨. 此后，他像王杰当年“专拣坚硬坦克道挖雷坑”一样，对标大纲苦练. 2023 年 4 月，在全旅装甲步兵班综合射击考核中，他成为唯一命中所有目标的机枪手. 入伍不到 4 年，周志鹏已熟练掌握 10 余种武器装备，是全旅公认的“全能枪手”.

“老班长好！我是‘王杰班’第 298 名战士. 在大家的关心帮助下，我不仅克服了不善言辞的问题，变得开朗健谈，还主动参加演讲比赛、担任荣誉室解说员，前段时间被连队评为‘理论学习标兵’……”彝族战士毛军向老班长汇报入班一年多来的成长收获.

刚到“王杰班”那段时间，看着黄龙每天帮王杰叠被子，毛军曾感到不解. 黄龙告诉他，这是缅怀老班长的仪式，也是感悟英雄精神的过程.

毛军听了仍有些懵懂，但后来在认识王杰、走近王杰、读懂王杰的过程中，他感觉自己“思想的经脉被打通了”. 如今每晚熄灯前，他都会擦拭王杰雕像，向老班长汇报一天的工作.

心中有信仰，脚下才会有力量. 毛军平时不仅狠练体能、精研专业，还铆足劲学理论. 现在，他已经成为全连上等兵中的佼佼者.

“老班长，去年以来，我带领连队的炮手多次完成射击任务，26 名炮手通过专业等级考核……”火炮技师谢彬彬站在王杰雕像前，向老班长报喜.

2017 年 4 月，谢彬彬从别的连队交流而来，成为改革调整后“王杰班”的第一任炮手. 此前从未接触过步战车的他，感受到巨大压力：“‘王杰班’是年年拿第一的‘金牌班’，可不能在我这里掉链子. ”

为了尽快掌握步战车的操作和维修技能，谢彬彬白天钻到车里动手实操，晚上又捧着教材钻研学习. 到了夏天，步战车内部温度达到 40 摄氏度，他一待就是几个小时. 凭着这份努力，谢彬彬迅速成长为旅里的“最佳射手”，并在 2022 年离开“王杰班”，成为连队的火炮技师.

这些年，装备快速更新换代，增加了火炮的维修难度，这让谢彬彬产生一种强烈的本领恐慌. “要给别人一碗水，自己先要有一桶水. ”打开他的储物柜，记者看到里面整齐摆放着厚厚的资料，详细记录着各种故障疑难点以及解决方法. 在他的带动下，连队涌现出 20 多名优秀射手，并在多项任务和比武中斩获佳绩.

“王杰牺牲前，凡是参加工兵专业比武均名列榜首，获得‘一级技术能手’称号，是当时爱军精武的典型. ”谢彬彬告诉记者，和老班长比起来，他还做得很不够，一定要更加刻苦努力，再立新功.

“王杰的枪，我们扛；王杰的歌，我们唱. 一不怕苦、二不怕死，一心为革命，永远跟着党……”目光转回到报告现场，官兵们此时高唱《王杰的枪我们扛》，嘹亮的军歌在营区久久回荡……

时光流转，精神永恒. 回到宿舍后，黄龙对记者说，王杰精神不仅仅是连队荣誉室里那面永不褪色的英雄旗帜，更是滋养一代代官兵的精神源泉，尤其是“一不怕苦、二不怕死”的战斗精神，永远激励新时代官兵向着强军兴军的目标不断冲锋、不断突破.

怀揣《王杰日记》 追寻英雄足迹

■陆军某旅“王杰班”班长 黄 龙

2025 年 7 月 14 日，是老班长王杰牺牲 60 周年纪念日. 我与全班成员一起走进连队荣誉室，追忆英雄光辉事迹，感悟英雄精神内涵.

画像上，老班长眼神坚毅. 60 年前，在组织民兵训练时，为保护在场的 12 名民兵和人武干部，他毅然扑向即将爆炸的炸药包，年轻的生命永远定格在 23 岁.

作为“王杰班”第 32 任班长，我读了很多遍《王杰日记》，也常向战友讲述王杰的英雄事迹，讲他“一不怕苦、二不怕死”的战斗精神和“三不伸手”的崇高品格. 可日子久了，大家心里也有问号：爆炸发生前，王杰不也是普通一兵吗？那惊天动地的壮举，那毫不畏惧的英雄气，究竟从何而来？

今年 6 月，为了缅怀老班长，旅里组织开展“红色寻根行”活动. 作为寻根小组成员，我带着战友们的疑问，怀揣《王杰日记》，踏上了追寻老班长成长足迹的旅途.

“其实，王杰刚到部队时也曾迷茫过、困惑过……”第一站，我们来到王杰生前战友徐汝明家中拜访. 徐老告诉我们，王杰入伍时的梦想是当一名坦克兵，而新兵集训结束后，他却被分到工兵班，未能如愿开上坦克. 他认为自己念了 9 年书，却在抡大锤，是大材小用.

面对梦想与现实的差距，王杰十分失落，干工作也变得态度消极. 时任连队指导员冯安国注意到他的异常，于是在谈心时送给他一本毛泽东同志写的《愚公移山》，鼓励他从中汲取奋进力量.

学习，搭建了进步的阶梯，让王杰逐渐走出了迷茫. 思想转变后的他，以革命者的激情投入施工之中. 在同期入伍的战友中，他第一个加入共青团，还被评为“五好战士”，荣立个人三等功，熟练掌握了工兵专业五大技术.

“抡大锤太用力，手都肿了，吃饭只能哆哆嗦嗦地用勺子，就这样，他还要坚持……”他没有被现实困难打倒，反而越挫越勇. 听着徐老的讲述，一个比画像更加有血有肉的王杰逐渐呈现在我眼前.

第二站，我们直奔老班长的故乡——山东省金乡县华堌村. 1968 年，这里改名为“王杰村”.

“王杰就读过的县一中，前身是湖西抗日中学，有着深厚的红色底蕴. ”该县政德教育中心讲师李可阳说，王杰在这里读书，身处于浓厚的爱党爱国爱军氛围中. 当时学校组织迁葬抗日烈士遗骸，16 岁的他，曾亲手捧起同样 16 岁的烈士刘思代的遗骨……也许从那一刻起，从军报国的种子，就在王杰的心田中深深扎根.

在王杰生前战友冯明臣家里，我们感受到了一个更鲜活、更有“兵味”的老班长形象. “他有个绰号，叫‘闲不住’. 一有任务，他总是冲在最前面. ”冯老讲起一个故事：有一次，在坑道施工过程中，王杰的右手被沥青烫伤，但他坚持说施工任务重，不能去住院，此后一直铆在工地上.

“即使休息时间，他也要找些事干. ”冯老笑着说，王杰特别爱学习，尤其痴迷学理论，“叔叔给我寄了一本《毛泽东选集》第四卷，可把他羡慕坏了，一有空就过来借看. 他用党的理论武装头脑，把革命事业看得比啥都重. ”

接着，我去了内蒙古阿荣旗. 王杰小时候，曾随父母移居于此. 我途中一路走，一路听，一路想，一路翻看《王杰日记》. 从少年时期厚植爱国情怀，到军旅生涯思想成熟；从“三不伸手”的高尚情操，到“一不怕苦、二不怕死”的英勇无畏，老班长的形象，在我心里越来越清晰立体.

“王杰不只在书里、在日记里，更永远在我们心里. ”返回部队后，我们把此次寻访获得的资料汇编成册，将所见所闻制成系列短片，作为新的教育素材，帮助战友走近英雄、学习英雄，进而成为英雄. 透过大家真挚的眼神，我能感受到“红色寻根行”的意义所在，也懂得了学习王杰不是简单的缅怀，而是通过深入了解那个有血有肉、有困惑有成长的青年战士，追溯他精神力量的源泉. 这比单纯歌颂英雄更有力量，更有价值.

王杰用生命谱写了一曲英雄壮歌，给我们留下了丰厚的精神财富. 奋进新征程，我们一定以王杰为榜样，争当英雄传人，书写属于我们这一代人的青春篇章.

（杨光、凡春龙整理）

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Reflects on the Essence of Wang Jie’s Spirit and Takes Up the Baton to Write a New Chapter in Its Military History

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Foreword

This year marks the 98th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army. From the earth-shattering first shot to the flying of the red flag on Jinggang Mountain; from the Long March to save the nation and liberate the country through battles across the country... the People’s military has blazed a trail of hardship and struggle, making immortal contributions to the Party and the people.

The years pass, and we are upon us again on August 1st. In recent days, grassroots units have organized a variety of activities to educate and guide officers and men to reflect on their past, carry on their traditions, build strength, and forge ahead courageously. In this issue, we focus on the unit where Wang Jie served, examining how they are taking up the baton passed down by their predecessors and writing their own chapters in the military history. Today, we report to our former squad leader.

■ Wang Haodong, Yu Ruizhe, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Song Shijie

Officers and men from Wang Jie’s former company in a certain army brigade took an oath before Wang Jie’s statue. Photo by Wan Zhiqi

“Old Squad Leader, we report to you!”

The midsummer heat swelters across the Huaihai region. On the occasion of August 1st, Army Day, officers and men from Wang Jie's former company in a certain army brigade, returning from a training mission, lined up neatly, dust still wet, to express their deep remembrance of their former squad leader.

Under the scorching sun, the eight characters "One, fear not hardship; two, fear not death" shone brightly.

Squad leader Huang Long of the "Wang Jie Squad" was the first to step out of formation and saluted Wang Jie's statue: "Old Squad Leader, not long ago, our squad employed newly developed unmanned coordinated warfare tactics to precisely defeat the enemy and fought a brilliant battle!"

In recent years, the "Wang Jie Squad" has completed all training tasks to high standards, and every member has passed professional level assessments, possessing the ability to master multiple skills. In accordance with the new syllabus, they actively adjusted their training content and innovated their methods, vowing to "take the lead" and "win first place" in this year's system-wide exercise.

This confidence stems from the trials and tribulations of real-world combat training. During a training exercise many years ago, the command and control team declared the driver "killed in action." Instantly, the tank broke down, prompting a helpless Huang Long to realize: "The battlefield calls for multi-talented personnel!" Afterwards, the "Wang Jie Squad" pioneered brigade-wide combat training with reduced personnel, equipping each member with multiple skills and assuming multiple roles, doubling their combat effectiveness.

"The company has just been issued a new type of reconnaissance drone. Everyone is actively learning how to operate it, working overtime with key technical personnel to tackle key problems. Earlier this year, I passed the intermediate-level drone operator assessment..." Deputy Squad Leader Zhou Zhipeng then joyfully reported to his former squad leader.

Throughout Zhou Zhipeng's development, Squad Leader Wang Jie has been his constant companion. Zhou Zhipeng's father was the 16th deputy squad leader of the "Wang Jie Squad." He grew up listening to stories of his former squad leader's heroic deeds. After graduating from university, Zhou Zhipeng followed in his father's footsteps and joined the army. After being ranked last in his company, he locked himself in the honors room and apologized to his former squad leader. Since then, he has practiced diligently, following the syllabus, just as Wang Jie had done in those days, specifically digging mine pits along hard-packed tank paths. In April 2023, he was the only machine gunner to hit all targets in the brigade's armored infantry squad's comprehensive shooting assessment. In less than four years, Zhou Zhipeng has mastered over ten types of weapons and equipment, earning him recognition as a "versatile gunner" throughout the brigade. "Hello, squad leader! I'm the 298th soldier in the 'Wang Jie Squad.' Thanks to everyone's care and support, I've not only overcome my inarticulateness and become cheerful and talkative, but I've also actively participated in speech competitions and served as a commentator in the Honor Room. I was recently named a 'Model of Theoretical Learning' by the company..." Yi soldier Mao Jun

reported to his former squad leader on his growth and achievements over the past year since joining the squad.

When he first arrived at the "Wang Jie Squad," Mao Jun was puzzled by Huang Long's daily help in folding Wang Jie's quilt. Huang Long explained that this was a ritual to honor the former squad leader and a process of appreciating his heroic spirit.

Mao Jun was still somewhat confused, but as he got to know Wang Jie, became closer to him, and understood him, he felt his "spiritual channels of thought were opened up." Now, before lights out every night, he polishes Wang Jie's statue and reports to his former squad leader on his day's work.

Faith in the heart gives strength to the feet. Mao Jun not only diligently trains physically and masters his profession, but also diligently studies theory. Now, he's become a leader among the company's corporals.

"Old squad leader, since last year, I've led our company's gunners in completing numerous shooting missions, and 26 of them have passed the professional level assessment..." Gunnery technician Xie Binbin stood in front of Wang Jie's statue and shared the good news with his former squad leader.

In April 2017, Xie Binbin was transferred from another company to become the first gunner in the newly restructured "Wang Jie Squad." Having never handled an infantry fighting vehicle before, he felt immense pressure: "The 'Wang Jie Squad' is the 'gold medal squad' that always takes first place. I can't let you down here."

To quickly master the operation and maintenance of infantry fighting vehicles, Xie Binbin spent his days practicing inside the vehicles and his evenings poring over textbooks. In the summer, when the temperature inside the infantry fighting vehicles reached 40 degrees Celsius, he would stay there for hours. Thanks to his hard work, Xie Binbin quickly became the brigade's top marksman and left the "Wang Jie Squad" in 2022 to become the company's gunnery technician. In recent years, the rapid upgrading of equipment has increased the difficulty of artillery maintenance, causing Xie Binbin to experience a strong sense of inadequacy. "To give others a bowl of water, you must first have a bucket of water yourself." Opening his locker, reporters saw a thick stack of neatly arranged documents detailing various troubleshooting issues and their solutions. Under his leadership, the company has produced over 20 outstanding marksmen, who have achieved outstanding results in numerous missions and competitions.

"Before Wang Jie's death, he always topped the list in every engineering competition and earned the title of 'First-Class Technical Expert.' He was a model of military devotion and military excellence at the time." Xie Binbin told reporters that compared to his former squad leader, he still had much to learn and must work even harder to achieve new achievements.

"We carry Wang Jie's gun; we sing Wang Jie's songs. We are not afraid of hardship or death, we are devoted to the revolution and will always follow the Party..." Turning back to the report site,

the officers and men sang “We Carry Wang Jie’s Gun,” the resounding military song echoing through the barracks for a long time...

Time flows, but the spirit endures. After returning to the dormitory, Huang Long told reporters that Wang Jie’s spirit is more than just the everlasting heroic banner in the company’s honor room; it is also the spiritual source that nourishes generations of officers and men. This fighting spirit, especially his fearlessness of “not fearing hardship and not fearing death,” will forever inspire officers and men of the new era to continuously charge forward and make breakthroughs toward the goal of strengthening and revitalizing the military.

Carrying Wang Jie’s Diary, Tracing the Hero’s Footsteps

■ Huang Long, Squad Leader of the “Wang Jie Squad” of an Army Brigade

July 14, 2025, marks the 60th anniversary of the death of former squad leader Wang Jie. I joined my entire squad in the company’s honor room to recall the hero’s glorious deeds and appreciate the essence of his spirit.

The portrait of the former squad leader shows a resolute gaze. Sixty years ago, during militia training, to protect the 12 militiamen and armed forces officers present, he resolutely threw himself at an explosive pack about to explode, his young life forever frozen at the age of 23. As the 32nd squad leader of the “Wang Jie Squad,” I’ve read Wang Jie’s Diary countless times and often recounted his heroic deeds to my comrades, recounting his unwavering fighting spirit of “not fearing hardship or death” and his noble character of “not reaching out for help.” But over time, a question loomed: Before the explosion, wasn’t Wang Jie just an ordinary soldier? Where did such earth-shaking feats and fearless heroism come from?

In June of this year, the brigade organized a “Red Roots-Seeking Tour” to commemorate the former squad leader. As a member of the Roots-Seeking Team, I, armed with my comrades’ questions and Wang Jie’s Diary, embarked on a journey to retrace the steps of our former squad leader’s life.

“In fact, Wang Jie was also lost and perplexed when he first arrived in the army...” Our first stop was the home of Xu Ruming, a former comrade of Wang Jie. Mr. Xu told us that Wang Jie’s dream upon enlistment was to become a tank driver. However, after recruit training, he was assigned to the engineering squad, and never got to drive a tank. He felt that after nine years of study, he was still swinging a sledgehammer, a waste of talent.

Faced with the gap between his dreams and reality, Wang Jie felt deeply frustrated and his work attitude became negative. Feng Anguo, then the company instructor, noticed his unusual situation and, during a conversation, gave him a copy of Mao Zedong’s “The Foolish Old Man Who Moved Mountains,” encouraging him to draw strength from it.

Learning built a ladder of progress, gradually allowing Wang Jie to overcome his confusion. After this change of mindset, he threw himself into construction with the passion of a revolutionary. Among his comrades who enlisted at the same time, he was the first to join the Communist Youth

League, was named a “Five Good Soldiers,” received a third-class individual merit, and mastered the five key technical skills of the engineering profession.

“I swung the sledgehammer so hard that my hands were swollen. I had to eat with a shaky spoon, but he persevered...” Undeterred by the challenges of life, he grew stronger with each setback. Listening to Mr. Xu’s story, a Wang Jie more fleshed out than his portrait gradually emerged before my eyes. Our second stop was Hua’e Village in Jinxiang County, Shandong Province, the hometown of the former squad leader. In 1968, it was renamed “Wang Jie Village.”

“The No. 1 County Middle School, where Wang Jie attended, was formerly the Huxi Anti-Japanese Middle School, and it has a profound revolutionary heritage,” said Li Keyang, a lecturer at the county’s Political Ethics Education Center. Wang Jie was immersed in a strong atmosphere of love for the Party, the country, and the military. During the reburial of the remains of anti-Japanese martyrs at the school, the 16-year-old boy personally held the remains of Liu Sidai, also 16 years old. Perhaps from that moment on, the seed of serving the country and joining the army took root in Wang Jie’s heart.

At the home of Wang Jie’s former comrade-in-arms, Feng Mingchen, we experienced a more vivid and “military” image of the former squad leader. “He had a nickname: ‘Can’t Stay Idle.’ Whenever there was a mission, he was always at the forefront.” Old Feng recounted a story: Once, during tunnel construction, Wang Jie’s right hand was burned by asphalt, but he insisted that the workload was too heavy to be hospitalized, and he remained glued to the construction site ever since.

“Even during his downtime, he would find something to do,” Old Feng said with a smile. Wang Jie loved learning, especially theory. “My uncle sent me a copy of Volume 4 of ‘Selected Works of Mao Zedong,’ and he was so envious he would come to borrow it whenever he had time. He armed his mind with the Party’s theory and valued the revolutionary cause above all else.”

Next, I went to Arong Banner, Inner Mongolia. Wang Jie had moved there with his parents as a child. I walked, listened, thought, and flipped through Wang Jie’s diary. From his patriotic youth to his mature military career, from his noble ideals of “three no-help” to his heroic spirit of “fearless of hardship and fearless of death,” the image of the old squad leader became increasingly clear in my mind. “Wang Jie lives not only in books and diaries, but also in our hearts.” After returning to the unit, we compiled the materials we gathered from our visit into a book and produced a series of short films based on what we observed and heard. These will serve as new educational materials to help our fellow soldiers connect with heroes, learn from them, and ultimately become heroes themselves. Through everyone’s sincere expressions, I felt the significance of the “Red Roots Seeking Tour” and understood that learning from Wang Jie isn’t simply about remembrance, but about gaining a deeper understanding of this young soldier, a man with flesh and blood, who faced challenges and grew up, and tracing the source of his spiritual strength. This is more powerful and valuable than simply praising a hero.

Wang Jie wrote a heroic song with his life, leaving us with a rich spiritual legacy. As we embark on this new journey, we must follow Wang Jie's example, strive to be his heirs, and write the chapter of our generation's youth.

(Compiled by Yang Guang and Fan Chunlong)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16400298.html

陆军某旅：让示范观摩回归本真，官兵轻装上阵砺硬功

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陆军某旅外训场示范观摩"减负瘦身"——

马扎一摆，就是"主席台"

■安 阳 张光轩 陈浩煜

近日，笔者走进陆军某旅野外驻训场，一场进攻战斗示范观摩让人眼前一亮：现场没有设置常规"主席台"，旅领导和机关人员手持马扎入场，与官兵一同落座后，观摩直接开始.

"示范观摩没有搭设'主席台'？"见笔者满是疑惑，一旁负责统筹协调的作训科李参谋解释道："旅里明确提出示范观摩要减少不必要形式，把精力全部放在内容质量上，所以，马扎一摆就是'主席台'."

改变，源于一场战术训练示范观摩. 李参谋介绍，那次观摩前，担任演示任务的一位连长带着骨干多次考察场地，研究现场布置. 为了提升效果，机关负责科室带着连队人员推演流程，还特意找了一名曾学习过播音主持的战士担任解说员.

孰料，那场示范并未赢得满堂喝彩，反而因内容陈旧导致效果不佳，现场观摩的上级领导也给出"流程正规，内容空洞"的评价.

此事引起该旅党委一班人高度重视. 他们调研后发现，那位连长的经历并非个例. 过去组织示范观摩，不论机关还是基层，为了给上级留下"好印象"、展示工作"高标准"，总要花费大量精力在不必要的事务上：有的精心设置"主席台"，从打印桌牌到准备器材，耗费人力物力财力；有的舍本逐末，不关注观摩的内容质量，却关注一些无关紧要的细节，反复验收让官兵疲惫不堪……

"示范观摩本是为了共享成果，却流于形式，根子是党委机关导向偏移. "为彻底纠治示范观摩中的形式主义，该旅深挖"问题背后的问题"，对示范观摩形式进行精简，删除设置"主席台"、拉场地标语、喷绘展板、层层验收等非必要环节步骤，要求机关督促示范单位重点展示经验做法，真正发挥示范观摩对基层建设的指导作用.

在此基础上，他们还从各个方面对示范观摩“瘦身”：充分考虑实际，控制示范观摩次数，每次严选参与人数，防止干扰基层正常秩序；创新方式方法，采用下发示范图片、视频等形式代替部分现地观摩，允许营连在机关指导下结合实际进行调整，使各项标准设置更加利于战备……

形式上，数量少了；内容上，质量精了. 笔者看到的这场进攻战斗示范观摩，不仅没有设置“主席台”，而且参与示范的人员入场即开始. 整个过程，模拟构设多种战场环境，指挥员根据战场态势灵活变换进攻队形，官兵密切协同、灵活处置，受到观摩人员一致点赞. 大家纷纷表示，这场观摩战味足，学到很多实在管用的招法.

“不再为繁琐程序劳心费神，示范观摩质效自然水涨船高. ”观摩结束，某连一名干部深有体会地说，过去受领示范观摩任务，机关科室、连队官兵总会有会场设置不合理的顾虑；如今，旅里的鲜明导向让大家卸下“包袱”，可以将全部精力用在内容准备上.

前不久，该旅组织铁路装卸载示范观摩，现场没有刻意编排的观摩队列和整齐摆放的展示材料，大家按照方便观看的原则快速落座，解说员的讲解简洁凝练、干货满满. 后续任务中，官兵充分运用观摩所学组织远程机动，全程安全顺利.

务实导向鲜明，官兵士气高昂. 该旅野外驻训以来，不见兴师动众的示范观摩，没有大张旗鼓的应景活动，官兵轻装上阵，全身心投入练兵备战，一系列战法训法得到充分检验.

编余小议

求真务实砍“虚招”

从哲学角度讲，形式是内容的存在和表现方式. 任何事物、任何工作、任何活动，都要通过一定的形式来体现其内容，是办事情、推动工作的必需.

然而，如果过分强调或夸大形式，偏离或脱离实际，仅在形式上做文章，就会成为形式主义，正如马克思所言，“如果形式不是内容的形式，那么它就没有任何价值了”. 所以，形式与形式主义仅一步之遥，尺度把握不好，就很容易产生形式主义.

实践证明，如果脱离内容搞形式，把精力用在“不打粮食”的工作上，认认真真走过场、轰轰烈烈搞形式，这样的积极性越高，危害性就越大. 凡是能打胜仗的部队，从来都是不驰于空想，不骛于虚声. 各级无论是日常办公、还是演习演训，都应求实务实，力戒虚招子、假把式，砍去那些与战斗力建设无关的形式主义，切实担负起能打仗、打胜仗的使命职责，真正做到全部精力向打仗聚焦、全部工作向打仗用劲.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade: Returning Demonstration and Observation to Their True Purpose, Allowing Soldiers to Equip Themselves with Light Equipment and Sharpen Their Skills

Source: PLA Daily Author: An Yang, Zhang Guangxuan, Chen Haoyu Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-02

An Army Brigade's Field Training Demonstration and Observation "Reduces Burden and Slims Down"—

A Stool Becomes a "Platform"

■ Anyang, Zhang Guangxuan, Chen Haoyu

Recently, I visited an Army brigade's field training site and was struck by an offensive combat demonstration and observation: there was no conventional "Platform." Brigade leaders and staff entered the field holding stools, took their seats with the soldiers, and the demonstration began immediately.

"There's no 'Platform' for the demonstration and observation?" Seeing my puzzled expression, Staff Officer Li from the Operations and Training Section, who was in charge of overall coordination, explained, "The brigade has clearly stated that demonstrations and observations should reduce unnecessary formalities and focus entirely on the quality of the content. Therefore, a stool becomes a 'Platform'."

The change stemmed from a tactical training demonstration and observation. Staff Officer Li explained that before the demonstration, a company commander, responsible for the demonstration, led key personnel on multiple inspections of the site and researched the on-site layout. To enhance the effectiveness, the responsible department led the company personnel through a process walkthrough and even recruited a soldier with experience in broadcasting and hosting to serve as the narrator.

Unexpectedly, the demonstration failed to garner widespread acclaim. Instead, the outdated content led to poor results. The superiors who observed the demonstration also commented that the process was formal but the content was hollow.

This incident attracted the attention of the brigade's Party Committee. After investigation, they discovered that the company commander's experience was not an isolated case. In the past, when organizing demonstrations and observations, both headquarters and grassroots units, in an effort to impress superiors and demonstrate high standards, often expended considerable effort on unnecessary tasks. Some meticulously set up the "rostrum," from printing table signs to preparing equipment, wasting manpower, material resources, and financial resources. Others focused on trivial details, neglecting the quality of the demonstration content. Repeated inspections left officers and men exhausted.

"Demonstrations and observations are meant to share achievements, but they've become a formality. The root cause is a misaligned orientation within the Party Committee." To thoroughly address the formalism inherent in demonstrations and observations, the brigade delved into the "problems behind the problems" and streamlined the format, eliminating unnecessary steps like

setting up the “rostrum,” displaying slogans, spray-painting display boards, and layered inspections. The brigade also instructed headquarters to urge demonstration units to prioritize their experiences and practices, ensuring that demonstrations and observations truly play a guiding role in grassroots development. On this basis, they also streamlined the demonstrations in various aspects: taking practical considerations into account, limiting the number of demonstrations and carefully selecting participants each time to prevent disruption to normal grassroots operations; innovating methods and approaches, replacing some on-site observations with the distribution of demonstration images and videos, allowing battalions and companies to adjust based on their actual conditions under the guidance of headquarters, thereby making the various standards more conducive to combat readiness...

In terms of form, the number has been reduced; in terms of content, the quality has been refined. The offensive combat demonstration I witnessed not only lacked a “rostrum,” but also began as soon as participants entered the venue. Throughout, the process simulated various battlefield environments, with commanders flexibly changing offensive formations based on the battlefield situation. Officers and men worked closely together and flexibly, earning unanimous praise from the observers. They all expressed that the observation was a rich experience and that they learned many practical and effective strategies. “Without the hassle of tedious procedures, the quality and effectiveness of demonstrations and observations will naturally improve.” After the observation, a cadre from a certain company remarked with deep understanding. In the past, when tasked with demonstrations and observations, officers and men from headquarters, departments, and company units would always worry about the inappropriate venue setup. Now, the brigade’s clear direction has freed everyone up and allowed them to focus fully on content preparation.

Not long ago, the brigade organized a railway loading and unloading demonstration and observation. There were no deliberately arranged lines or neatly arranged display materials. Everyone quickly took their seats, aligning their convenience. The instructor’s explanation was concise and informative. In subsequent missions, the soldiers fully utilized what they learned from the observations to organize long-distance maneuvers, ensuring a safe and smooth process.

With a clear pragmatic orientation, the morale of the soldiers is high. Since the brigade’s field training began, there have been no elaborate demonstrations or extravagant events. Instead, the soldiers have been lightly equipped and fully committed to training and preparation, fully testing a series of tactics and training methods. Post-Editorial Commentary

Seeking Truth and Being Pragmatic, Cutting Out “Fake Tactics”

From a philosophical perspective, form is the way content exists and manifests. Any object, any work, any activity must embody its content through a certain form. This is essential for getting things done and promoting progress.

However, if form is overemphasized or exaggerated, deviating from or becoming detached from reality, and focusing solely on form, it becomes formalism. As Marx said, “If form is not the form

of content, then it has no value." Therefore, there's only a fine line between form and formalism; if the balance is not properly grasped, formalism can easily result.

Practice has proven that if form is divorced from content, if energy is devoted to "unproductive" work, if one diligently goes through the motions and engages in grandiose formalities, the higher the enthusiasm, the greater the harm. Every victorious army never indulges in idle fantasies or pursues empty reputations. Whether it is daily office work or exercises and training, all levels should be realistic and pragmatic, avoid empty tricks and false moves, cut out formalism that is irrelevant to combat effectiveness construction, and truly shoulder the mission and responsibility of being able to fight and win battles, truly focus all energy on fighting and devote all work to fighting.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16400422.html

刀锋不卷刃 战旗别样红——陆军第七十五集团军某营"白刃格斗英雄连"

来源：新华社 作者：李龙伊 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-08-03

盛夏时节，陆军第七十五集团军某营"白刃格斗英雄连"营房前，举行了一场授刺刀仪式.

授刀时刻，班长田巴特将刺刀郑重交到新战友手中.

田巴特郑重提问："当战斗到最后一人，你是否会和先辈们一样，敢于向敌人亮出你的刺刀？"

下士陆伟园的回答掷地有声："作为'白刃格斗英雄连'第 5717 名战士，我敢！宁可前进一步死，绝不后退半步生！"

时间回溯. 1940 年 8 月，百团大战烽火点燃. 在寿阳县大落坡村，山西青年抗敌决死队第一纵队二十五团八连，与前来偷袭的日寇展开白刃格斗，最终击毙 40 多名日军，取得胜利.

此战，一举挫败日军偷袭的阴谋，保证了我军作战计划圆满完成. 战后，八路军总部授予该连"白刃格斗英雄连"荣誉称号.

新时代，"白刃格斗英雄连"由传统步兵转型为特战力量，官兵们扛起先辈们用鲜血染红的战旗，接过先辈们浴血奋战的刀锋，在强军征程上继续冲锋.

精神，在一代代官兵血液里传承

连史馆展柜里，有一把锈迹斑驳的刺刀. 下士适伊航说，这是大落坡反偷袭战中，连队先辈们使用过的刺刀.

"每次走进连史馆，看到这把刺刀，想到先辈们的事迹，我的信念就更加坚定——一定要像他们一样，逢敌亮剑、直面万难，做有血性的革命军人. "适伊航感慨.

血性，铭刻在连队的基因里.

走进连史馆，连史讲解员、二级上士陈孟向记者讲述了大落坡反偷袭战中，那惊险的战斗细节——

面对端着刺刀的日军，连队时任政治指导员张万清高声大喊：“同志们，跟我冲呀！”官兵们英勇地冲了上去，与敌展开激烈的白刃格斗.

一时间，冲杀声和刺刀撞击声交织，官兵们刺刀捅弯了就用枪托砸，枪托砸碎了就用小锹砍. 一名战士被刺中腹部仍坚持战斗，死死抱住一个敌人，用牙齿咬断其咽喉，最后与敌同归于尽……

这撼天动地的壮举，拼杀出了中华民族不屈的血色荣光，凝结成连队不朽的连魂：“铁心跟党，敢打硬仗，誓死杀敌.”

“杀！”演练场上，刺杀操演练杀声震天、士气如虹. 要成为一名合格的“白刃格斗英雄连”传人，刺杀格斗已成为必修课.

连队指导员徐尤秀说，曾有年轻战士问，当前战争形式已发生变化，近距离格斗场合越来越少，训练刺杀操是否还有必要？

徐尤秀给年轻战士讲了一个连史故事. 连队第九任连长李亥生，曾是一名久经沙场的军人，参加过抗日战争、解放战争. 儿子李晋南长大后，像父亲一样入伍到“白刃格斗英雄连”.

送别那天，李亥生嘱咐儿子：“一定要练强本领，接替我为国家尽责出力！”入伍后，李晋南在各项任务中亮刺刀、打头阵. 一次边境作战中，李晋南主动请缨，奋勇杀敌，不幸壮烈牺牲.

“战争不仅是物质的较量，更是精神的比拼. 我们练刺刀，练的不只是格斗能力，更是传承逢敌亮剑的军人血性、有我无敌的战斗精神.”徐尤秀说. 先辈的故事，解开了这名年轻战士的疑惑. 他训练更加刻苦，练刺杀操时拼杀劲头更足.

传承，见于行动.

二级上士蔡雪华始终难忘，连队转型为特战连后，第一次参加伞降训练的情形.

跳伞，是特战队员的必备技能. 尽管大家都经过扎实的模拟训练，“三肿三消，才上云霄”，但真的站到千米高空的机舱里，还是难免紧张. 飞机上，大家沉默着，没有笑容.

“当时，连长感受到官兵们紧张情绪，告诉大家‘我先跳，跟着我’. 到达点位后，他率先一跃而下.”蔡雪华说. 看着连长先跳下去，官兵们都受到鼓舞. 尽管是第一次跳伞，有的战士还严重恐高，但大家都毅然跳下飞机，无人退缩.

“我想到，大落坡反偷袭战斗中，连长、指导员也是一样带头冲锋. 这就是精神的传承. ”蔡雪华说，“朵朵伞花，在高空中绽放. 那一刻，我们战胜了恐惧，收获了勇气. ”

荣光，在一项项重大任务中续写

连队营房前，6 面战旗一字排开、猎猎招展. “英勇顽强”“白刃格斗英雄连”“攻无不克 守无不胜”“钢铁堡垒”“老山英雄连”“抗震救灾英雄连”……连队曾 6 次被上级授予荣誉称号，写满荣光.

其中，“白刃格斗英雄连”战旗，曾两次在大阅兵中接受检阅. 这面红色战旗，自太行烽火中走来，历经战火淬炼，早已熔铸为精神之刃，深植官兵血脉.

战旗在，荣誉在.

2019 年，国庆 70 周年阅兵战旗方队选拔受阅官兵，连队战士杨时龙光荣入选.

“得知自己有机会擎着‘白刃格斗英雄连’战旗参加阅兵，我激动得一整夜没睡着. 第二天凌晨 4 点，我就打好了背包，出发前往上级单位报到. ”当时的情景，杨时龙记忆犹新.

训练过程很苦. 累的时候，杨时龙就凝望着屋顶的百面战旗，“白刃格斗英雄连”战旗在其中很显眼的位置. “每当我想放弃时、觉得疲惫时，它都鼓舞着我，给我不竭动力. ”他说.

一次军姿训练，要连续笔直站立数小时. 火辣辣的阳光下，杨时龙衣服早已湿透. 时间过半，身边陆续有战士坚持不下去，报告退出.

当时，杨时龙的信念只有一个——“决不放弃”. 时间一分一秒过去，他坚持着最标准的动作，直到训练结束，收获了方队教员的肯定.

最终，杨时龙通过所有考验，高擎“白刃格斗英雄连”战旗通过天安门广场接受了党和人民的检阅. 阅兵结束后，他激动地流下热泪：“我没有辱没‘白刃格斗英雄连’的荣光！”

信念在，方向在.

2021 年，田巴特作为中国代表队的一员，参加了国际军事比赛中的“侦察尖兵”比武. 田巴特给自己立下“军令状”：“作为‘白刃格斗英雄连’战士，代表中国军队出战，必须为国争光！”

急行军课目中，迎着漫天风沙，田巴特和队友们全副武装前行. 作为第四支出发的队伍，赛程过半，他们就赶上了提前一小时出发的一支外军队伍.

然而，前方道路变窄，且已被堵住. 想反超第一名，他们别无选择. “没有路，就蹚开一条路！”面对满是倒刺的灌木丛，田巴特和队友毅然扎了进去，披荆斩棘前行.

距终点 1 公里时，可以看到五星红旗迎风飘扬，田巴特大喊：“中国必胜！”大家很是振奋，并肩向终点冲锋. 最终，中国代表队在该课目中勇夺第一名.

荣光，就这样在一项项重大任务中续写.

“官兵珍视荣誉，都以自己是‘白刃格斗英雄连’一员而自豪. 无论面对什么任务，大家都有一个坚定的信念——为连队争光，为战旗添彩. ”徐尤秀感慨.

极限，在一次次拼尽全力后突破

“连队的赫赫威名是打出来的. 八十余载峥嵘岁月，历经大小战役战斗 200 余次. 新时代的英雄传人深知，唯有精武强能，才能不负荣光. ”连长金建杰说.

金建杰常问官兵们 3 个问题：训练场上，能否咬牙突破身体极限？任务面前，能否毫不犹豫挺身而出？假如战争来临，能否发挥手中武器的最大效能？

官兵们用行动作答.

去年，陆军举办特战小队集训比武，来自全陆军的优秀特战队员共同展开角逐. 比武历时长、强度大，对参训人员的体能和能力都是严峻考验. 经过 4 个多月的强化集训，下士向佳飞通过遴选，代表旅队参加比武.

作为重火器手，向佳飞要携带全小队最重的装备，总负重近 50 公斤. 最后一个课目，定向越野 35 公里中，由于前期集训落下的腰伤复发，每前进一步就感到钻心地疼，豆大的汗珠噼里啪啦地往下淌.

“‘白刃格斗英雄连’的兵，要做永不卷刃的刀锋，爬也要爬到终点！”他选择勒紧护腰继续向前，胜利冲过终点. 比武结束后，向佳飞获评“金牌勇士”.

敢于挑战极限，动力从何而来？

“战争年代，连队先辈们无惧强敌，带着自制的大刀、手雷，打败穷凶极恶的敌人. 新时代的我们，先进武器在手，唯有拼尽全力，才对得起先辈们的付出. ”向佳飞说.

“训练累的时候，我经常到连史馆走走看看，汲取力量. 轻抚着先辈们的照片，仿佛能触摸到历史的温度. ”中士张兆涛感慨，“在这个战斗的集体，我们要不断精武强能，将‘白刃’锋芒越磨越利. ”

备战打仗，他们练兵的足迹越来越远.

那年，连队受领赴高原执行驻训任务. 官兵们主动请缨，人人写下请战书，按下红手印. 驻训期间，他们武装侦巡上千公里，采集了百余项作战数据，将战旗插在巍巍雪域高原.

勇闯新域，他们向战的脚步从未停息.

二级上士谢世鹏，受领了连队无人作战研究任务，利用休假时间研制组装无人机投弹器. 一年多时间，谢世鹏不断修改调试，终于研制出集成化、可拆卸、稳定性强的投弹模块，并将其应用到实战化训练.

“一朝入‘白刃’，终生不卷刃！”一名战士的笔记本上，记者看到这样一句话. 官兵们说，这是刻进他们骨髓的信条.

傍晚时分，霞光洒向训练场，给大地铺上一层金黄.

“我们的旗帜在前面，‘白刃格斗英雄连’，在抗日战争烽火中成长壮大，忠于人民忠于党……”训练结束后，迎风招展的战旗旁，官兵们整齐列队，高声唱起连歌. 旋律铿锵，在营区经久回荡.

Google Translation

Blades Unbend, Battle Flags Stand Out in Red—The “Hand-in-Hand Combat Hero Company” of a Battalion of the 75th Army Group

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Li Longyi Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-08-03

In the height of summer, a bayonet-transferring ceremony was held in front of the barracks of the “Hand-in-Hand Combat Hero Company” of a Battalion of the 75th Army Group.

During the ceremony, squad leader Tian Bat solemnly handed the bayonet to his new comrade.

Tian Bat solemnly asked, “When you are fighting to the last man, will you, like your predecessors, dare to bare your bayonet to the enemy?”

Corporal Lu Weiyuan’s answer was resounding: “As the 5717th soldier of the ‘Hand-in-Hand Combat Hero Company,’ I do! I would rather die one step forward than live even one step back!”

Time goes back. In August 1940, the Hundred Regiments Campaign began. In Daluopo Village, Shouyang County, the Eighth Company of the 25th Regiment of the First Column of the Shanxi Youth Anti-Enemy Decisive Corps engaged in hand-to-hand combat with a surprise attack by Japanese invaders, ultimately killing over 40 soldiers and securing victory.

This battle thwarted the Japanese sneak attack plot and ensured the successful completion of our army’s combat plan. After the war, the Eighth Route Army Headquarters awarded the company the honorary title of “Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company.”

In the new era, the “Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company” has transformed from a traditional infantry unit into a special operations force. The officers and men carry the battle flag stained red with the blood of their predecessors, inheriting the blades of their bloody battles, and continue to charge forward on the journey to strengthen the army.

The spirit is passed down through generations of officers and men.

In the display case of the company history museum, there is a rusty bayonet. Corporal Shi Yihang said it was used by the company's predecessors during the counter-attack at Daluopo. "Every time I enter the company history museum, see this bayonet, and think of the deeds of our predecessors, my conviction grows stronger—I must be like them, drawing my sword against the enemy, facing all odds head-on, and becoming a revolutionary soldier with courage and valor," Shi Yihang said with emotion.

Valiance is ingrained in the company's DNA.

Entering the company history museum, company history guide, Sergeant Second Class Chen Meng, recounted to reporters the thrilling details of the counter-attack at Daluopo.

Facing the Japanese soldiers with bayonets drawn, the company's then-political instructor, Zhang Wanqing, shouted, "Comrades, follow me!" The soldiers bravely charged forward, engaging in fierce hand-to-hand combat.

For a moment, the sounds of charging and the clashing of bayonets intertwined. Soldiers used rifle butts to smash the bayonets when they bent them, and shovels to chop them when they broke them. A soldier, stabbed in the abdomen, persisted in fighting, clinging to an enemy, severing his throat with his teeth, and ultimately perishing alongside his enemy...

This earth-shaking feat forged the unyielding glory of the Chinese nation and embodied the company's immortal spirit: "Unwaveringly follow the Party, dare to fight tough battles, and swear to kill the enemy to the death."

"Kill!" On the training ground, the cries of assassination drills resonated loudly, and morale soared. To become a qualified successor to the "Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company," assassination combat has become a compulsory course.

Company instructor Xu Youxiu recounted a story from the company's history: Li Haisheng, the company's ninth commander, was a battle-hardened soldier who participated in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation. When his son, Li Jinnan, grew up, he joined the "Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company," just like his father. On the day of his farewell, Li Haisheng instructed his son: "You must strengthen your skills and succeed me in fulfilling my duty to the country!" After joining the army, Li Jinnan wielded his bayonet and led the charge in various missions. During one border battle, Li Jinnan volunteered and bravely fought the enemy, tragically losing his life heroically.

"Warfare is not only a physical battle, but also a spiritual one. When we practice bayonet firing, we're not only developing our combat prowess, but also inheriting the soldier's valor, the sword-drawing spirit and the invincible fighting spirit," said Xu Youxiu. The stories of his predecessors resolved the young soldier's doubts. He trained even harder, and his fighting spirit during bayonet drills was even more intense.

Inheritance is reflected in action.

Sergeant Second Class Cai Xuehua will never forget the first parachute training he participated in after his company was transformed into a special operations company.

Parachuting is an essential skill for special operations soldiers. Although everyone undergoes rigorous simulation training, "three swellings and three reductions before taking to the sky," they still inevitably feel nervous when they actually stand in the cockpit of a plane a thousand meters above the ground. On the plane, everyone was silent, no one smiled.

"At that moment, the company commander sensed the soldiers' nervousness and told them, 'I'll jump first, follow me.' After reaching the designated position, he leaped first," said Cai Xuehua. Seeing the company commander jump first inspired the soldiers. Although it was their first time parachuting, and some soldiers were severely afraid of heights, everyone resolutely jumped from the plane, no one flinching.

"I thought of the Daluopo anti-ambush battle, when the company commander and instructor also led the charge. This is the inheritance of the spirit," said Cai Xuehua. "Parasols bloomed in the sky. At that moment, we overcame fear and gained courage."

Glory, continued in each major mission.

In front of the company barracks, six battle flags fluttered in a row. "Heroic and Tenacious," "Heroic Company in Hand-to-Hand Combat," "Invincible in Attack and Defense," "Iron Fortress," "Heroic Company of Laoshan," "Heroic Company in Earthquake Relief"... The company has been awarded six honorary titles by higher authorities, a record of glory. The battle flag of the "Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company" has been reviewed twice in major military parades. This red battle flag, borne from the flames of war on the Taihang Mountains, has been tempered by the flames of battle and has long been forged into a spiritual blade, deeply embedded in the blood of the officers and men.

As long as the battle flag remains, so does the honor.

In 2019, during the selection of officers and men for the battle flag formation for the 70th National Day parade, Yang Shilong, a soldier from the company, was honored to be selected.

"When I learned I had the opportunity to participate in the parade bearing the battle flag of the 'Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company,' I was so excited I couldn't sleep all night. The next morning at 4 a.m., I packed my backpack and set off to report to my superior unit." Yang Shilong remembers the scene vividly.

The training was grueling. When he felt tired, Yang Shilong would gaze at the hundreds of battle flags on the roof, with the "Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company" flag prominently displayed among them. "Whenever I felt like giving up or exhausted, it inspired me and gave me endless motivation," he said.

One military posture training session required standing at attention for several hours. Under the scorching sun, Yang Shilong's clothes were already soaking wet. Halfway through the training session, soldiers around him began to give up and reported their withdrawal.

At that time, Yang Shilong had only one belief: "Never give up." As the minutes ticked by, he maintained his perfect form until the end of the training, earning the praise of the parade instructor.

Finally, Yang Shilong passed all the tests and marched through Tiananmen Square, carrying the "Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company" flag aloft, to receive the review of the Party and the people. After the parade, he shed tears of emotion: "I have not dishonored the glory of the 'Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company'!"

With faith, there is direction.

In 2021, Tian Batte, as a member of the Chinese delegation, participated in the "Scouting Vanguard" competition at the International Military Competition. Tian Batte made a self-proclaimed pledge: "As a member of the 'Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company,' representing the Chinese army, I must win glory for my country!"

During the forced march, braving the raging sandstorm, Tian Batte and his teammates advanced fully armed. As the fourth team to set out, they caught up with a foreign contingent that had departed an hour earlier halfway through the race.

However, the road ahead narrowed and was blocked. They had no choice but to overtake the first-place team. "If there's no road, we'll forge one!" Faced with thorn-filled bushes, Tian Batte and his teammates resolutely plunged into them, cutting through the thorns and pushing forward.

One kilometer from the finish line, the five-star red flag fluttered in the wind. Tian Batte shouted, "China will win!" Everyone was excited and charged shoulder to shoulder towards the finish line. Ultimately, the Chinese team won first place in this event.

Glory continues to be written in this way, with each major mission.

"Officers and men cherish honor and are proud to be members of the 'Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company.' No matter what mission they face, they all share a firm belief: to bring glory to the company and add glory to the battle flag," said Xu Youxiu with emotion. Limits, broken through after repeated all-out efforts

"The company's illustrious reputation was earned through hard work. Over eighty years of arduous struggle, we have fought in over 200 battles, both large and small. The heroic descendants of the new era know that only by mastering martial arts and strengthening our abilities can we live up to this honor," said Company Commander Jin Jianjie.

Jin Jianjie often asks officers and men three questions: Can you grit your teeth and push your physical limits on the training ground? Can you step up without hesitation when faced with a mission? If war strikes, can you maximize the effectiveness of your weapons?

The officers and men answer with their actions.

Last year, the Army held a special operations team training competition, where outstanding special operations personnel from across the Army competed. The competition was long and intense, severely testing the participants' physical fitness and abilities. After more than four months of intensive training, Corporal Xiang Jiafei was selected to represent the brigade in the competition.

As a heavy weapons operator, Xiang Jiafei had to carry the heaviest equipment in the team, weighing nearly 50 kilograms. During the final event, a 35-kilometer orienteering race, Xiang Jiafei felt a relapse of a back injury sustained during previous training. Every step forward was accompanied by excruciating pain, and beads of sweat streamed down his face.

"The soldiers of the 'Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company' must be like blades that never bend, and we must crawl to the finish line!" He tightened his waistband and pressed on, crossing the finish line victoriously. After the competition, Xiang Jiafei was awarded the title of "Gold Medal Warrior."

Where does the motivation to challenge limits come from?

"During the war, our company's predecessors were fearless, armed with homemade swords and grenades, defeating the most vicious enemies. In this new era, equipped with advanced weapons, we must fight with all our might to live up to the sacrifices of our predecessors," said Xiang Jiafei. "When I'm tired from training, I often visit the company history museum to draw strength. Touching the photos of our predecessors, I feel as if I can touch the warmth of history," Sergeant Zhang Zhaotao said with emotion. "In this fighting collective, we must continuously refine our skills and sharpen our swords."

Preparing for war, their training journeys extend further and further.

That year, the company was assigned to a high-altitude training mission. The officers and men volunteered, each writing a letter of request and affixing their red fingerprints. During the training, they conducted armed reconnaissance patrols covering thousands of kilometers, collected over a hundred pieces of combat data, and planted their battle flag on the towering snow-capped plateau.

Bravely venturing into new territory, their march toward battle never ceases.

Sergeant Second Class Xie Shipeng, assigned to the company's unmanned combat research mission, used his time off to develop and assemble a drone bomb dropper. Over a year, Xie Shipeng continuously refined and debugged the system, ultimately developing an integrated, detachable, and highly stable bomb dropper module, which he then applied to combat training. "Once you enter the 'hand-to-hand combat,' you'll never give up your sword!" This sentence was found in a soldier's notebook. The soldiers said it was a creed ingrained in their bones.

At dusk, the rosy glow of the morning sun bathed the training ground, coating the ground in a golden glow.

“Our flag is before us, the ‘Heroic Hand-to-Hand Combat Company,’ growing strong amidst the flames of the Anti-Japanese War, loyal to the people and the Party...” After the training session, the soldiers lined up neatly beside the fluttering battle flag and sang the company song in unison. The sonorous melody echoed through the camp for a long time.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16400533.html

第 81 集团军某旅侦察二连：因人施策挖潜 培养岗位尖兵

来源：解放军报 作者：董子萱 王若龙 刘 敏 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-04

第八十一集团军某旅侦察二连营造“人人皆可成才、人人尽展其才”环境——

因人施策挖潜 培养岗位尖兵

■董子萱 王若龙 解放军报记者 刘 敏

前不久，记者到第 81 集团军某旅采访，很多官兵不约而同地提到了侦察二连，一时激起了记者的好奇.

到达该连后，指导员宋永帅把记者带到荣誉室，首先映入眼帘的是一面立功墙. “过去 3 年，我连官兵荣立 4 个二等功、11 个三等功，还有 6 名战士提干……”宋永帅自豪地介绍着. 记者感到，这份亮眼的“成绩单”是如何取得的，确实值得探究一番.

漫步来到训练场，记者看见一名新兵双手紧握绳索，两腿一收一蹬，奋力向上爬升.

宋永帅告诉记者，这名战士叫张建奥，是全营新兵中第一个爬绳“登顶”的战士，展现出较高的素质潜能，现在已经成为连队重点培养的对象.

在该连，像张建奥这样的新兵并不在少数，不仅是因为连队有“训练要争先、比武拿名次”的传统，更因为有一批侦察尖兵立起精武标杆. 班长陈龙伟，就是其中的代表.

“陈班长曾多次在上级组织的比武中摘得桂冠. 一次实兵对抗训练，陈龙伟主动请缨担负‘敌’后侦察任务，抢着完成难度最大、危险系数最高的工作……”谈起自己的班长，张建奥赞不绝口，眼神里满是崇拜.

“为了成为像陈班长一样的侦察尖兵，张建奥没少跟学、加练，战术动作、战斗体能等都有了明显进步. ”宋永帅说，有陈龙伟这样的班长骨干带头，许多战士都以“成为一名优秀的侦察兵”为目标，一门心思提升能力.

但是，实现这个目标谈何容易！素质要求高、专业难度大，不是每个人都能如愿，怎么办？面对记者的提问，宋永帅介绍，连队主官和班长骨干会反复考察每一名新兵的表现，结合本人意愿和岗位需要制订“成长路线图”，进行精细化培养.

在此之前，该连对于人才培养，一直有着这样的考量：“侦察兵作为‘尖刀上的刀尖’，其优势不在多，而在精. ”

因此，连队党支部大力推进“尖刀班”组建，却引起了不解和争议——“好苗子都进了‘尖刀班’，其他班怎么办？”那段时间，连队主官顶着压力，听取建议，一步步完善“尖刀班”动态进出机制，人才建设才步入正轨.

这让党支部一班人认识到，只有创造好的条件，官兵才能最大限度发挥个人优势，挖掘自身潜能，成为本职岗位上的尖兵.

不同于训练尖兵在比武场、演训场上一展身手，连队的保障人员一度默默无闻.

在一次“互赞会”上，战士王梓萌的名字被提及的次数最多. 那天，他第一次觉得自己对连队很重要.

当时，连队刚参加完上级组织的侦察班组连贯比武，载誉而归. 大家纷纷提到，前期训练器材不足，是王梓萌主动到兄弟连队协调，保证了连队训练的正常展开. 不仅如此，每天训练开始前，他早早将器材摆放到位，训练结束后，又默默地将器材清点收拢，进行维护保养.

“最开始，他的训练成绩并不是很突出，人也比较内向，但是对组织安排的工作特别认真负责. ”宋永帅介绍，鉴于王梓萌的一贯表现，连队决定让他担任器材保管员. 虽然工作略显枯燥和琐碎，但大到训练器械，小到防护用具，他管理得井井有条.

用人长处，才尽其用. 在这种理念指导下，侦察二连除了培养了一批比武尖子，还涌现出不少专业技术能手.

驾驶员复训第一天，一辆车就“趴窝”在营门口. 二级上士雷军拿起工具箱直奔故障车辆，钻车底、查线路、拆部件，很快查明并排除了故障.

雷军是一名驾驶员，车技过硬，对车辆维修也很在行. 他告诉记者，如今，连队人人都在绽放光芒. 连年夺魁的金牌教练员、如“水中蛟龙”的泅渡能手、精通维修保障的“五小工”……听着雷军如数家珍，人才竞相涌现的图景在记者面前铺开.

“每名官兵都有自己的特长和个性. ”在宋永帅看来，只有根据每名官兵的实际“量体裁衣”，为其精准“铺路搭桥”，才能营造“人人皆可成才、人人尽展其才”的氛围，让大家在军营沃土上实现人生价值、成就青春梦想.

Google Translation

The Second Reconnaissance Company of a Brigade of the 81st Group Army: Tailoring Policies to Unleash Potential and Cultivate Leading Soldiers

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Dong Zixuan, Wang Ruolong, Liu Min Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-04

The Second Reconnaissance Company of a Brigade of the 81st Group Army fosters an environment where "everyone can thrive and fully utilize their talents"—

Tailoring Policies to Unleash Potential and Cultivate Leading Soldiers

■ Dong Zixuan, Wang Ruolong, PLA Daily Reporter Liu Min

Not long ago, during a recent interview with a brigade of the 81st Group Army, many officers and men mentioned the Second Reconnaissance Company, sparking the reporter's curiosity.

Upon arrival, Political Instructor Song Yongshuai led the reporter to the Honors Room, where the first thing that caught his eye was a wall of merit. "In the past three years, our company's officers and men have been awarded four second-class merits, 11 third-class merits, and six soldiers have been promoted to officer..." Song Yongshuai proudly explained. The reporter felt that the process of achieving this impressive "report card" was indeed worth exploring. Strolling onto the training ground, reporters spotted a new recruit, hands tightly gripping a rope, legs pulling and pushing, straining to climb upward.

Song Yongshuai told reporters that this soldier, Zhang Jianao, was the first recruit in the entire battalion to reach the top of the rope climb. He demonstrated high potential and is now a key training target for the company.

Recruits like Zhang Jianao are common in the company, not only because of the company's tradition of striving for excellence in training and winning in competitions, but also because of a group of pioneering reconnaissance soldiers who set the standard for excellence in martial arts. Squad Leader Chen Longwei is a prime example.

"Squad Leader Chen has won numerous championships in competitions organized by higher-ups. During a live-fire training exercise, Chen Longwei volunteered to undertake a reconnaissance mission behind enemy lines, rushing to complete the most difficult and dangerous task..." Speaking of his squad leader, Zhang Jianao praised him with admiration. "To become a reconnaissance pioneer like Squad Leader Chen, Zhang Jianao has studied and trained tirelessly, making significant progress in tactical maneuvers and combat fitness." Song Yongshuai explained that with squad leaders like Chen Longwei leading the way, many soldiers have single-mindedly focused on improving their abilities, aiming to become an excellent scout.

However, achieving this goal is no easy task! The high quality requirements and the challenging nature of the profession mean that not everyone can achieve it. What can be done? In response to reporters' questions, Song Yongshuai explained that the company commander and squad leaders repeatedly assess each new recruit's performance, developing a "growth roadmap" based on their individual aspirations and the demands of the position, and conducting meticulous training. Before this, the company's approach to talent development had always been based on this principle: "Scouts, as the 'tip of the spearhead,' their advantage lies not in quantity but in quality."

As a result, the company's Party branch vigorously promoted the formation of "sharp knife squads," which sparked confusion and controversy. "If all the talented individuals are in the 'sharp knife squads,' what will happen to the other squads?" During that period, the company commander, despite pressure, heeded suggestions, and gradually improved the dynamic entry and exit mechanism for the "sharp knife squads," putting talent development on the right track.

This taught the Party branch members that only by creating favorable conditions can officers and men maximize their individual strengths, tap into their potential, and become pioneers in their respective roles.

Unlike the pioneers in training, who showcased their prowess in competitions and training exercises, the company's support personnel were once largely unknown.

At a "mutual praise meeting," soldier Wang Zimeng's name was mentioned the most. That day, he first felt his importance to the company.

At the time, the company had just returned from a reconnaissance squad competition organized by a higher-level authority, returning with honors. Everyone mentioned that Wang Zimeng proactively coordinated with fellow companies to ensure the smooth progress of training due to a shortage of training equipment early in the day. Furthermore, he would arrange for the equipment to be in place before each training session and, afterward, quietly check and store it for maintenance.

"Initially, his training performance wasn't particularly impressive, and he was a bit reserved, but he was incredibly diligent and responsible in his assigned tasks," explained Song Yongshuai. Based on Wang Zimeng's consistent performance, the company decided to appoint him as equipment custodian. Although the work was somewhat tedious and menial, he managed everything from training equipment to protective gear with impeccable organization.

Utilizing people's strengths ensures their full utilization. Guided by this philosophy, the Second Reconnaissance Company has not only cultivated a group of top performers in competitions, but also produced numerous skilled professionals.

On the first day of driver refresher training, a vehicle broke down at the camp gate. Second Sergeant Lei Jun, armed with a toolbox, rushed to the broken vehicle, dug under it, checked wiring, and disassembled components, quickly identifying and resolving the problem. Lei Jun is a skilled driver with excellent driving skills and a keen eye for vehicle maintenance. He told reporters that everyone in the company is now radiating. He includes the consistently winning coaches, the swimmers who are like "water dragons," and the skilled "five small workers" who are expert in maintenance and support... As Lei Jun recounted these details, a picture of a surge of talent unfolded before the reporters.

"Every soldier has his or her own strengths and personality." In Song Yongshuai's view, only by tailoring services to each soldier's specific needs and precisely paving the way for them can we

foster an atmosphere where “everyone can thrive and display their talents,” allowing them to realize their life values and achieve their youthful dreams in the fertile soil of the military camp.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16400531.html

北部战区陆军某旅：服务到一线 新风拂边关

来源：解放军报 作者：李小健 邱 泉 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-04

北部战区陆军某旅——

服务到一线 新风拂边关

■李小健 邱 泉

炎炎夏日，北部战区陆军某旅“‘六送’下基层”活动如期展开. 机关通过文艺演出、理论宣讲等方式，将“文化、法纪、安全、心理、理论、健康”6 项服务送至边防一线.

相较以往，今年的机关服务队多了一条“规矩”——站岗做饭轮流上、设备展开撤收自己来，全程不占用基层一车一人. 这是该旅党委强化“基层至上、士兵第一”理念，着力改进工作作风的务实举措，深受基层官兵欢迎.

据了解，该旅部署分散、点多线长，即便同为一个连队战友，有时一年到头也难见几面. 正因如此，一线官兵对远道而来的机关服务队格外热情——主动帮忙布置场地、腾出宿舍安排住宿、申请派车运送给养……盛情之下，队员们常常难以拒绝.

今年上半年，该旅领导结束蹲点调研，将此情况摆上台面讨论：“好作风是服务的题中应有之义，机关‘六送’下基层，不能给基层增添负担. ”党委一班人研究决定，今后开展类似活动必须坚持“三不”原则：不影响正课、不增加负担、不占用资源，确保机关暖心服务真正送到每名官兵心坎上.

“大家辛苦了，下面由我们接替你们！”每到一个点位，为确保宣讲和演出尽可能全员覆盖、不落一人，服务队其余队员或走上哨位，或走进厨房，各尽其责. 队员王梦远、孙楠擅长厨艺，在服务基层过程中，他们把拿手菜逐连逐哨做了个遍，得到官兵好评；集中理论宣讲结束后，队员宋子龙把讨论课堂搬到训练场旁，与大家围坐一起，进行答疑解惑.

“机关服务队不仅送来了精神食粮，更送来了好作风. ”某边防连指导员郭泽光讲述了自己目睹的场景：“演出人员上哨位，带队干部下厨房，大家自带被褥，工作无需帮忙. ”

服务到一线，新风拂边关. 机关服务队作风的转变，是该旅党委倾心为基层解难的缩影. 他们在强军网开设“有问必答”专栏，将基层反映的问题“定人头、定事项、定时限”跟踪解决；深化挂钩帮带机制，常委带业务科室负责人下沉基层，现场办公……

Google Translation

A Brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army: Serving the Front Lines, Bringing a New Breeze to the Border

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Xiaojian, Qiu Quan Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-04

A Brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army -

Serving the Front Lines, Bringing a New Breeze to the Border

■Li Xiaojian, Qiu Quan

In the scorching summer heat, a brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army launched its "Six Deliveries to the Grassroots" campaign as scheduled. Through performances and theoretical lectures, the headquarters delivered six services—culture, law and order, safety, psychology, theory, and health—to the front lines of border defense.

Compared to previous years, this year's headquarters service team has added a new rule: guard duty and cooking are rotated, and equipment deployment and removal are done independently, without requiring any vehicles or personnel from the grassroots. This is a pragmatic measure taken by the brigade's Party Committee to strengthen the concept of "grassroots first, soldiers first" and to improve work style, and it has been well received by grassroots officers and men.

It is understood that the brigade's dispersed deployment and extensive routes mean that even comrades in the same company may rarely see each other throughout the year. Because of this, frontline officers and men were particularly enthusiastic about the headquarters service team, who traveled from afar. They offered to help set up the venue, vacate dormitories for accommodation, and request vehicles to deliver supplies... Such generous offers were often difficult for the team members to refuse.

In the first half of this year, the brigade leadership concluded their on-site research and discussed the situation: "Good work style is an integral part of service. The headquarters' 'Six Deliveries' to the grassroots must not burden them." The Party Committee decided that future similar activities must adhere to the "Three Nos" principle: no disruption to regular classes, no additional burden, and no diversion of resources, ensuring that the headquarters' heartwarming service truly reaches every officer and soldier.

"Thank you for your hard work, we'll take over!" At each location, to ensure that the presentations and performances reached as many personnel as possible, the remaining members of the service team would take up their posts or go into the kitchen, each fulfilling their respective duties. Team members Wang Mengyuan and Sun Nan are skilled cooks. While serving at the grassroots level, they prepared their signature dishes at each company and post, earning praise from officers and men. Following the concentrated theoretical lecture, team member Song Zilong moved the

discussion room to the training ground, where he sat down with everyone to answer questions and resolve doubts.

“The headquarters service team not only provided spiritual nourishment, but also fostered a positive work style,” said Guo Zeguang, an instructor at a border defense company, recounting a scene he witnessed: “Performers went to their posts, and team leaders went to the kitchen. Everyone brought their own bedding, and no assistance was needed.”

Serving the front lines, a new spirit is sweeping across the border. The transformation of the headquarters service team’s work style embodies the brigade’s Party Committee’s dedication to addressing challenges at the grassroots level. They launched a “Questions and Answers” column on the Strong Army website, tracking and resolving issues raised by the grassroots with specific individuals, specific issues, and specific deadlines. They also deepened the linkage and mentoring mechanism, with members of the Standing Committee leading department heads to the grassroots level for on-site work.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16400517.html

陆军某旅组织高温条件下多炮种协同训练

来源：解放军报 作者：刘华山 曹臻浩 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-04

陆军某旅组织高温条件下多炮种协同训练——

酷暑时节砺精兵

■刘华山 曹臻浩

烈日炎炎，热浪蒸腾，硝烟弥漫. 近日，陆军某旅火力分队一场实兵实弹对抗训练在高温高湿条件下紧张展开.

“完成射击准备！”首轮火力打击开始，各炮组沉着应对，接收参数后迅速依托火控系统解算射击诸元、完成弹药选择，在极端天气下展现出较强的灵活性.

“高温是天然的‘磨刀石’，今天洒下的每一滴汗水，都是在为未来战场积累作战经验.”该旅领导介绍，此次训练官兵不仅要面对陌生地域、恶劣天候的挑战，还要接受比以往训练标准更严、时限更短的考验，而且在训练中，导调组改变了常见的多炮齐射模式，临机指定不同火炮独立摧毁特定目标，给训练增加了难度.

刚完成射击的炮管还在发烫，一组官兵立刻撤出. 另一炮组官兵迅速进行射击准备. “瞄准！”口令过后，瞄准手虽然汗流满面，依然目不转睛地盯着瞄准镜.

“高温给装备性能和人员耐力都带来巨大挑战，为此我们探索出‘轮转木马’的打击模式.”分队指挥员陈伟平介绍，根据训练实际，他们将参训官兵分为射击、机动、准备 3 个小组，

采用轮换方式持续发扬火力，不仅有效避免单一炮位长时间暴露和人员体能消耗的问题，还在高温条件下检验了多炮种协同、多方式打击的战法.

“战斗”继续进行，某炮长果断指挥炮组预选多个射击阵位，按照“射击—机动—射击”流程实施快打快撤，在机动中保存自身力量，在分散中保持与整体的联动.

“‘敌’装甲分队突破炮火封锁，立即拦阻！”收到导调指令，火力打击队自主解算射击诸元，对装甲集群实施饱和打击. 一轮火力压制完成，无人机迅速升空，精准评估毁伤效果.

走下训练场，官兵已是大汗淋漓. 在复盘总结中，大家针对训练中暴露出的问题展开热烈讨论，并制订针对性改进措施，为下一步专攻精练找准方向.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Multi-Artillery Coordinated Training in High-Temperature Conditions

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Huashan, Cao Zhenhao Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-04

An Army Brigade Conducts Multi-Artillery Coordinated Training in High-Temperature Conditions --

Scorching Summer, Sharpening Soldiers

■ Liu Huashan, Cao Zhenhao

The sun scorches, the heat waves rise, and the smoke of gunpowder thickens. Recently, a firepower unit of an Army brigade conducted an intense live-fire confrontation training exercise in high temperature and high humidity.

“Fire preparation complete!” The first round of fire began. Each artillery unit responded calmly. After receiving the parameters, they quickly relied on the fire control system to calculate the firing parameters and complete ammunition selection, demonstrating strong flexibility in the extreme weather. “High temperatures are a natural ‘grindstone.’ Every drop of sweat we shed today is accumulating combat experience for future battlefields.” Brigade leaders explained that this training session not only challenged soldiers in unfamiliar terrain and inclement weather, but also required them to meet stricter standards and shorter deadlines than in previous training sessions. Furthermore, during the training, the command and control team altered the typical multi-gun salvo pattern, assigning different guns to independently destroy specific targets, adding to the training’s difficulty.

The gun barrels, still scorching from their firing, immediately withdrew as one group of soldiers. The other group quickly prepared for firing. “Aim!” After the command, the gunner, sweating profusely, remained fixed on the scope. “High temperatures pose a significant challenge to both equipment performance and personnel endurance. To address this, we’ve developed a ‘rotating’

strike model," explained Chen Weiping, the squadron commander. Based on actual training, the participating soldiers were divided into three groups: firing, maneuvering, and preparation. This rotational approach continuously unleashed firepower. This not only effectively avoided prolonged exposure to a single artillery position and the resulting physical exhaustion of personnel, but also tested the coordinated, multi-artillery attack strategy under high-temperature conditions.

As the "battle" continued, a gunner decisively directed his crew to preselect multiple firing positions, implementing a "fire-maneuver-fire" process of rapid engagement and retreat, conserving their own strength while maneuvering and maintaining coordination with the overall team while dispersing.

"The 'enemy' armored unit has broken through the artillery blockade; immediately intercept!" Upon receiving the command, the fire strike team independently calculated the firing parameters and launched a saturation strike against the armored cluster. After completing a round of fire suppression, the drone quickly took off to accurately assess the damage.

Leaving the training ground, the soldiers were already sweating profusely. During the review and summary, everyone had a heated discussion on the problems exposed in the training, and formulated targeted improvement measures to find the right direction for the next step of focusing on refinement.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16400730.html

酷暑时节砺精兵！直击陆军某旅多炮种协同训练现场

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘华山 曹臻浩 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-08-04

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Google Translation

A Scorching Summer Heats Up the Troops! A Live Look at an Army Brigade’s Multi-Artillery Coordinated Training Exercise.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Liu Huashan, Cao Zhenhao Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-08-04

An Army brigade conducts multi-artillery coordinated training in high-temperature conditions.

A scorching summer heats up the troops.

■Liu Huashan, Cao Zhenhao

The sun blazes, the heat waves rise, and the smoke of gunfire fills the air. Recently, a firepower unit of an Army brigade conducted an intense live-fire confrontation training exercise in high temperature and high humidity.

“Fire preparation complete!” The first round of fire began. Each artillery unit responded calmly. After receiving the parameters, they quickly relied on the fire control system to calculate the firing parameters and select ammunition, demonstrating strong flexibility in the extreme weather. “High temperatures are a natural ‘grindstone.’ Every drop of sweat we shed today is accumulating combat experience for future battlefields.” Brigade leaders explained that this training session not only challenged soldiers in unfamiliar terrain and inclement weather, but also required them to meet stricter standards and shorter deadlines than in previous training sessions. Furthermore, during the

training, the command and control team altered the typical multi-gun salvo pattern, assigning different guns to independently destroy specific targets, adding to the training's difficulty.

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http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16400711.html

陆军某旅抓好野外驻训期间为基层解难工作

来源：解放军报 作者：李卓煜 曾亮凯 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-05

陆军某旅抓好野外驻训期间为基层解难工作

“移动服务站”设在驻训点

解放军报讯 李卓煜、曾亮凯报道：“我们对野外驻训期间的解难流程进行了优化，并在流程表上标注了具体负责人和联系电话……”夏日，陆军某旅野外驻训场上，部队管理科陈参谋结合他们新制订的驻训常见问题解答手册，为官兵答疑解惑. 据了解，为让官兵全身心投入驻训任务，该旅在驻训点设立“移动服务站”，伴随式提供政策咨询、业务办理、技术保障等服务，赢得官兵好评.

“‘移动服务站’设在驻训点，暖心又贴心.”拿着刚刚办好的公积金贷款批准书，某坦克连中士邢又木高兴地说，由于驻训任务重、节奏快，加之点位分散，以往办理类似业务需多次往返机关，如今机关相关部门工作人员在“移动服务站”现场办公，为大家排忧解难.

该旅领导介绍，今年驻训开始前，他们针对前期收集梳理的“业务办理耗时长”“政策咨询渠道少”“装备检修效率低”等问题，抽调人力资源、装备维修、财务等科室骨干组成“移动服务站”，定期前往各驻训点位巡回开展服务. 他们还建立督导落实机制，通过督导检查、双向评议和跟踪问效，确保服务站高质高效运行、实实在在解难.

开设“战地图书馆”、成立“心理服务小分队”、配发便携式净水设备……据了解，该旅在驻训地开设“移动服务站”以来，已累计解决官兵急难问题数十个，推出多项为基层服务的务实举措，有效激发官兵训练热情.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Is Strengthening Its Efforts to Resolve Issues for Its Grassroots Units During Field Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Zhuoyu, Zeng Liangkai Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-05

An Army brigade is strengthening its efforts to resolve issues for its grassroots units during field training.

“Mobile service stations” have been set up at training sites.

PLA Daily reports: “We have optimized the problem-solving process during field training and have marked specific responsible persons and contact numbers on the process chart...” During the summer, during a field training camp at an Army brigade, Staff Officer Chen from the Force Management Section answered questions from officers and men using their newly developed frequently asked question (FAQ) manual. To ensure soldiers fully engage in their training mission, the brigade has established “mobile service stations” at training sites, providing policy consultation, business processing, technical support, and other services. These services have earned praise from officers and men. “The ‘Mobile Service Station’ at the training site is heartwarming and thoughtful,” said Sergeant Xing Youmu of a tank company happily, holding a newly obtained Housing Provident Fund loan approval. Due to the heavy workload and fast pace of the training, as well as the scattered locations, similar matters previously required multiple trips to headquarters. Now, staff from relevant departments are working on-site at the “Mobile Service Station,” helping everyone resolve issues.

Brigade leaders explained that before this year’s training began, they addressed issues identified earlier, such as “long processing times,” “limited policy consultation channels,” and “inefficient equipment maintenance.” They assigned key personnel from human resources, equipment maintenance, and finance departments to form “Mobile Service Stations,” which regularly traveled to various training locations to provide services. They also established a supervisory and

implementation mechanism, ensuring the high-quality and efficient operation of the service stations and their effective solutions through inspections, two-way reviews, and performance follow-up. Opening a “battlefield library”, establishing a “psychological service team”, distributing portable water purification equipment... It is understood that since the brigade opened the “mobile service station” at the training site, it has solved dozens of urgent problems for officers and men, launched a number of practical measures to serve the grassroots, and effectively stimulated the training enthusiasm of officers and men.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16400727.html

直播授课在军营“走红”，陆军某旅的教育课堂新亮点十足

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王飞虎 李天文 刘小云 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-08-05

陆军某旅开掘红色资源提升思想政治教育质效——

现地寻根开直播 源头活水入课堂

■王飞虎 李天文 解放军报特约通讯员 刘小云

又一次授课结束了，陆军某旅“红三连”指导员孙义意犹未尽，还有再讲一堂的冲动. 这是前不久，孙义在参与该旅红色历史寻根活动途中，为数百公里外的全营官兵进行微课直播后的强烈感受.

直播中，孙义化身“网络博主”在红色场馆边走边讲，在线回答战友提问，大家积极互动，课堂氛围热烈. 课后，不少官兵感慨：“这种直播教育课很有参与感、代入感！”



寻根返回后，孙义将获得的资料融入课堂，在野外驻训地为官兵授课. 徐超 摄

直播教育授课是该旅开掘红色资源，激活教育课堂的新举措. 今年以来，该旅为补充完善旅队历史资料，遴选优秀政治教员和视频拍摄骨干组成多个小分队，沿着单位发展脉络开展寻根活动. 活动中，每个小分队及时运用寻根成果开展现地线上授课，激活教育课堂“一池春水”，引导官兵传承红色基因，弘扬优良传统.

孙义所在的一营前身是晋察冀军区某团，在“百团大战”中因作战勇猛果敢、连战连捷，获得“势如破竹”荣誉战旗. 孙义带领的小分队深入山西、河北等地，追寻部队抗战光辉历程.

在某红色场馆，听完首任团长李和辉轻伤不下火线，牺牲时年仅 26 岁的英雄事迹后，孙义内心深受震撼，决定采取现地直播方式，把故事中鲜为人知的细节，讲给全营官兵听.

广泛收集史料、反复打磨讲稿、精选直播场景……经过两天精心准备，孙义以“英雄从不后退”为主题，讲了一堂 20 分钟的微课，引发热烈反响. 干部余聪在线上留言：“没有昔日英雄的献身，哪有现在的美好生活. 我们唯有传承红色基因，创造出更好的成绩，才能无愧于他们的牺牲奉献！”

第一次直播授课成功，孙义有了一些心得. 他认为，形式只是影响教育效果的一个方面，更重要的是内容要紧扣官兵关切，回应现实需求. 按照这一思路，在接下来的寻根路上，孙义带着小分队查证历史资料，探寻战斗故事，以“战斗遗址讲战例”“听儿子回忆父亲抗战往事”为主题，又进行了两次直播授课，效果一次比一次好.

某连张指导员也参加了寻根活动. 他所在连队曾被中央军委授予“英雄侦察连”荣誉称号. 此次寻根，张指导员走访曾在连队服役的 10 名参战老兵，从老兵口中证实和完善了连史记录上的诸多细节.

寻根过程中，张指导员听到最多的是老兵讲打仗的故事，感触最深的是老兵的战斗精神. 一次，听老连长王振林讲述连队官兵侦察某高地与敌遭遇，大家冒着枪林弹雨冲锋的经过，张指导员激动不已，责任感油然而生：要把这种精神传递给更多人.

返营后，在上级机关支持下，张指导员邀请王振林来队授课. 授课当天，大礼堂里座无虚席，王振林深情讲述当年血与火的生死较量，听“打过仗的老兵”讲“打仗的故事”，官兵们热血沸腾、深受触动.

列兵潘国琦此前对训练有些畏难情绪. 听完这堂课后，他主动针对短板弱项展开专攻精练，每天练习负重越野，向战友请教专业技能. 经过一段时间的努力，潘国琦在营里组织的比武中取得手榴弹投远第二名.

为充分用好红色历史寻根活动成果，该旅要求各小分队在寻根过程中采集大量视频、图片、文字等素材，与全旅政治教员共享，融入教育课堂，组织官兵在课后围绕“传承先辈精神 争当打赢先锋”开展讨论辨析.

该旅机关还对素材进行筛选剪辑，区分不同主题制作宣传片，在营区大屏幕上展播，方便官兵观看学习. 在红色历史和英雄故事的感召激励下，该旅官兵责任感使命感更加强烈，练兵备战状态愈发饱满昂扬. 近期，该旅在野外展开实兵对抗训练，官兵们灵活运用战术战法应对各种特情，没有人叫苦喊累.

Google Translation

Livestreaming Lectures Are Trending in Military Camps, Highlighting the New Educational Opportunities within an Army Brigade

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Feihu, Li Tianwen, Liu Xiaoyun Editor: Guo Yanfei Published: 2025-08-05

An Army brigade is tapping into revolutionary heritage resources to enhance the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education.

Livestreaming on-site root-seeking activities brings fresh insights into the classroom.

■ Wang Feihu, Li Tianwen, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liu Xiaoyun

Another lecture has concluded, and Sun Yi, political instructor of the "Red Third Company" of an Army brigade, is still eager to give another lecture. This was Sun Yi's experience recently after conducting a livestream micro-lecture for the entire battalion hundreds of kilometers away while participating in the brigade's red history root-seeking activities.

During the livestream, Sun Yi, embodying a "web blogger," walked through revolutionary venues, giving lectures and answering questions from his online comrades. The lively interaction created a lively classroom atmosphere. After the class, many soldiers expressed their gratitude, saying, "This livestream education class is so engaging and immersive!"

After returning from his roots-seeking trip, Sun Yi incorporated the materials he gathered into his classroom, teaching soldiers at his field training location. Photo by Xu Chao

Livestream education classes are a new initiative for the brigade to tap into revolutionary resources and revitalize its educational classroom. Since the beginning of this year, to supplement and improve the brigade's historical archives, the brigade has selected outstanding political instructors and videographers to form teams to conduct root-seeking activities along the unit's developmental trajectory. During these activities, each team leveraged the findings from the root-seeking activities to conduct on-site online classes, revitalizing the educational classroom and guiding soldiers to inherit the revolutionary legacy and promote fine traditions.

Sun Yi's 1st Battalion, formerly a regiment of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Military Region, was awarded the "Unstoppable" honorary battle flag for its valor and successive victories during the "Hundred Regiments Offensive." Sun Yi's team has traveled extensively to Shanxi, Hebei, and other regions to trace the glorious journey of the unit during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. At a revolutionary venue, Sun Yi was deeply moved after hearing the heroic story of the first regimental commander, Li Hehui, who died at the age of 26 despite a minor injury. He decided to livestream the story to the entire battalion.

After two days of meticulous preparation, Sun Yi collected extensive historical materials, carefully polished his speech, and selected livestream scenes. He delivered a 20-minute micro-lecture on the theme, "Heroes Never Retreat," which garnered enthusiastic responses. Officer Yu Cong commented online, "Without the sacrifices of past heroes, we wouldn't have the wonderful life we have today. Only by carrying on the revolutionary legacy and achieving even greater results can we live up to their sacrifices!"

Sun Yi's first livestream lecture was a success, and he gained some insights. He believes that format is only one aspect of educational effectiveness; more importantly, the content must be relevant to the concerns of soldiers and address their real-world needs. Following this approach, Sun Yi led his team on their subsequent root-seeking journey, researching historical materials and exploring battle stories. They conducted two more livestreamed lectures, each with greater impact, themed "Recounting Battle Examples at Battle Sites" and "Listening to Sons Reminisce Their Fathers' Wartime Stories."

Instructor Zhang, a company commander, also participated in the root-seeking activities. His company had been awarded the honorary title of "Heroic Reconnaissance Company" by the Central Military Commission. During this root-seeking trip, Instructor Zhang interviewed 10 veterans who had served in the company, verifying and refining numerous details in the company's historical records.

During the root-seeking process, Instructor Zhang heard most of the veterans' stories about the battle, and what touched him most deeply was their fighting spirit. Once, listening to former company commander Wang Zhenlin recount how his company encountered the enemy while scouting a high ground, charging under heavy fire, Zhang was deeply moved and a sense of responsibility emerged: to pass on this spirit to more people.

After returning to the camp, with the support of higher authorities, Instructor Zhang invited Wang Zhenlin to teach at the company. On the day of the lecture, the auditorium was packed. Wang Zhenlin recounted with deep emotion the life-and-death struggles of those days. Listening to the "war stories" told by a "veteran soldier" moved the soldiers passionately and deeply.

Private Pan Guoqi had previously been somewhat intimidated by training. After this class, he proactively focused on his weaknesses, practicing cross-country running with weights daily and asking his comrades for advice on specialized techniques. After a period of hard work, Pan Guoqi won second place in the long-range grenade throw competition organized by the battalion.

To fully utilize the results of the Red History Roots-Seeking Activities, the brigade required each team to collect a large amount of video, image, and text materials during the process. These materials were shared with the brigade's political instructors and incorporated into the classroom. After the classes, soldiers were invited to hold discussions and analysis around the theme of "Inheriting the Spirit of Our Forefathers and Striving to Be Vanguards in Victory."

The brigade headquarters also screened and edited the materials, creating promotional videos based on different themes, which were then shown on large screens throughout the camp for easy viewing and learning. Inspired by revolutionary history and heroic stories, the brigade's officers and men have a stronger sense of responsibility and mission, and their training and combat readiness have become even more vigorous and energetic. Recently, the brigade conducted live-fire combat training in the field, where officers and men flexibly applied tactics and strategies to respond to various special situations, without complaining of fatigue.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16400880.html

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：闫帅印 宋子洵 责任编辑：李佳琦 2025-08-06

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——

求真务实改作风 深入一线解难题

■闫帅印 解放军报记者 宋子洵

战备等级转换，旅保障部干部郑振合理安排出动顺序，协调兄弟单位油料保障；实兵推演，旅侦察科干部王海峰实时更新敌我作战态势，帮助营连指挥员科学决策；网络攻防对抗，旅信息保障科干部董渊指导营连指挥员合理排兵布阵……盛夏时节，陆军某旅组织模拟对抗训练与以往训练不同的是，机关干部与营连官兵训在一起、练在一起，帮助营连指挥员提升指挥能力机关干部带头研战谋战的务实作风，赢得官兵点赞

该旅领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们组织领导和机关干部认真学习领会中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神对改进作风的要求，深入查摆练兵备战、帮建基层等方面存在的问题，并逐条对照整改，以务实的作风推动各项建设、各项工作往细处落、往深里落

实践中，他们将改进作风与抓练兵备战深度融合，针对部队野外驻训点多位散等实际，要求领导和机关干部深入各驻训点位跟训，通过面对面交流、手把手帮带，着力解决基层在战备训练和日常管理中存在的问题

“驻训点场地受限，一些重点部位的安防设施不齐全”“思想政治教育方式方法针对性不强”……某营议战议训会上，机关帮建小组成员与营党委一班人和专业骨干围坐一起，认真梳理训练管理、思想教育等方面存在的问题，并研究制订解决措施，明确责任人和解决时限，确保问题见底清零

此外，该旅将提升为基层服务质效作为改进作风的着力点，不断优化工作方法，以热情暖心的服务态度、实实在在的解难举措，切实解决官兵急难愁盼，进一步激发大家练兵动力

“如今，机关解决问题的速度更快、措施更实了”该旅某分队干部介绍，前期，他们针对驻训点位距离体系医院较远、官兵就医不便问题向机关反映很快，机关相关科室就深入一线实地调研，并协调体系医院开展专家送诊活动，受到官兵好评

求真务实改作风，深入一线解难题随着学习教育走深走实，该旅党委机关工作作风更实、服务意识更强，破解了一批制约练兵备战的难点问题，解决了一些官兵反映的现实难题，大家投身练兵备战的热情高涨，助推部队战斗力进一步提升

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Is Thoroughly Conducting Study and Education on the Implementation of the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yan Shuaiyin, Song Zixun Editor: Li Jiaqi 2025-08-06

An Army Brigade is Thoroughly Conducting Study and Education on the Implementation of the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulations --

Seeking Truth and Practicality to Improve Work Style and Go Deep into the Frontlines to Solve Problems

■ Yan Shuaiyin, PLA Daily Reporter, Song Zixun

During combat readiness level changes, Zheng Zhen, a cadre from the brigade's support department, rationally arranged deployment sequences and coordinated fuel supply for other units. During live-fire drills, Wang Haifeng, a cadre from the brigade's reconnaissance department, provided real-time updates on enemy and friendly combat situations, helping battalion and company commanders make informed decisions. During cyber attack and defense confrontations, Dong Yuan, a cadre from the brigade's information support department, guided battalion and company commanders in strategic deployments. In the height of summer, an Army brigade organized simulated confrontation training. Unlike previous training, staff members trained and practiced alongside battalion and company officers and men, helping them enhance their command capabilities. The pragmatic approach of staff members, who took the lead in strategic planning and analysis, earned praise from officers and men. Brigade leaders explained that they were thoroughly implementing the spirit of the Central Committee's eight regulations through study and education. Since the launch of the campaign, they have organized leaders and cadres to carefully study and understand the requirements for improving work style in the spirit of the Central Committee's Eight Regulations, the Military Commission's Ten Regulations, and their implementation rules. They have thoroughly investigated and addressed issues in training and combat readiness, as well as support for grassroots organizations. They have rectified these issues item by item, using a pragmatic approach to promote detailed and thorough implementation of all development and work. In practice, they have deeply integrated improving work style with training and combat readiness. In light of the scattered nature of the troops' field training sites, they have required leaders and cadres to visit and follow up with them at each site. Through face-to-face communication and hands-on guidance, they have focused on resolving issues at the grassroots level in combat readiness training and daily management. Training sites are limited, and security facilities in some key areas are incomplete. "Ideological and political education methods and approaches are not targeted enough." At a battalion's combat and training meeting, members of the headquarters support team sat down with the battalion's Party Committee and key professional personnel to carefully identify problems in training management and ideological education. They

then developed solutions, clearly defined responsibilities and deadlines, and ensured that all issues were addressed.

In addition, the brigade focused on improving the quality and effectiveness of its grassroots services, continuously optimizing its work methods. With a warm and caring service attitude and practical problem-solving measures, it effectively addressed the urgent needs of officers and men, further stimulating their motivation for training.

“If... “Today, the headquarters is resolving issues more quickly and with more practical measures,” said a detachment officer from the brigade. Initially, they reported to headquarters the inconvenience caused by the distance between their training location and the system hospital, which hindered medical care for soldiers. The relevant departments conducted on-site investigations and coordinated with the system hospital to provide expert consultations, which was well received by soldiers. [The text then abruptly shifts topics.] Seeking truth from facts, improving work styles, and addressing problems on the front lines have deepened and strengthened the Party Committee’s work style and service awareness. They have addressed a number of issues hindering training and preparation, resolving some of the practical challenges raised by soldiers. The enthusiasm for training and preparation has surged, further enhancing the unit’s combat effectiveness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16400878.html

陆军某旅开展复杂气象条件下飞行考核

来源：解放军报 作者：张志敏 童祖静 责任编辑：李佳琦 2025-08-06

陆军某旅开展复杂气象条件下飞行考核——

穿云破雨向战飞

■张志敏 解放军报特约记者 童祖静

夏日，浓云密布、海浪翻涌，陆军某旅多架直升机穿越云层，一场复杂气象条件下飞行考核在某沿海区域展开

“气象条件突变！”战机刚飞至任务区域上空，海上天气骤变，一阵强侧风让战机出现抖动飞行指挥塔台里，指挥员紧盯实时气象数据，沉着指挥机组人员依据风向、风速快速修正偏差，调整飞行姿态飞行员凭借过硬技术和密切配合，顺利完成飞行考核任务

“复杂气象条件是砥砺飞行本领的‘磨刀石’”该旅领导介绍，此次考核依托海上复杂气象条件展开，考核中临机导调多个高难度课目，倒逼飞行员在复杂环境中练协同、练战法，进一步提升部队全天候作战能力

谈及开展复杂气象条件下飞行考核的初衷，该旅飞行参谋讲起去年一次失利经历对抗训练中，该旅某机组受海上复杂气象条件影响，未能成功实施超低空突防，还被对方火控系统锁定，导致任务失利

训练结束后，该旅痛定思痛，认真总结经验，多措并举提高部队实战化水平他们结合不同环境、不同天候条件，修订完善空中特情险情、地面应急保障等处置预案，并围绕提升飞行员应急处置能力展开专攻精练；合理调配机组人员，常态邀请领航、气象、通信等专业人员进行授课辅导；推开模拟训练、实飞训练、进阶考核的梯次训练模式，锤炼飞行员态势感知、协同作战等能力

“遭遇海上团雾，能见度低！”绵绵阴雨中，20余个战术飞行课目轮番展开塔台指挥员结合天候变化临机导调，战机时而穿云破雨实施隐蔽突击，时而沿着山脊线飞行规避“敌”雷达搜索，飞行员快速反应和应急处置能力得到有效检验

考核归来，参考人员立即展开复盘总结他们针对考核中暴露出的问题制订整改措施，确保打一仗进一步

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Flight Assessment in Complex Weather Conditions

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Zhimin, Tong Zujing Editor: Li Jiaqi 2025-08-06

An Army Brigade Conducts Flight Assessment in Complex Weather Conditions --

Piercing Clouds and Rain to Fight

■Zhang Zhimin, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Tong Zujing

On a summer day, amidst dense clouds and surging seas, several helicopters from an Army brigade pierced the clouds, conducting a flight assessment in complex weather conditions in a coastal area.

“Weather conditions suddenly changed!” Just as the combat aircraft approached the mission area, the weather at sea suddenly shifted, and a strong crosswind caused the aircraft to shake In the flight control tower, the commander closely monitored real-time weather data and calmly directed the crew to quickly correct deviations based on wind direction and speed, adjusting flight attitude. The pilots, with their exceptional skills and close coordination, successfully completed the flight assessment “Complex weather conditions are the ‘grindstone’ that sharpens flying skills.” Brigade leaders explained that this assessment, conducted under complex weather conditions at sea, involved improvisation and multiple challenging tasks, forcing pilots to practice coordination and tactics in complex environments, further enhancing the unit’s all-weather combat capabilities.

Discussing the original intention of conducting flight assessments in complex weather conditions, the brigade’s flight staff officer recounted a failed experience last year. During a confrontation training exercise, a crew from the brigade, hampered by complex weather conditions at sea, failed

to successfully conduct an ultra-low-altitude penetration and was even locked onto by the enemy's fire control system, resulting in mission failure.

After the training, the brigade reflected on its mistakes, carefully summarized its experience, and implemented multiple measures to improve the unit's combat readiness. They revised and improved emergency response plans for special air situations and dangerous conditions, as well as ground emergency support, to accommodate diverse environments and weather conditions. They also focused on enhancing pilots' emergency response capabilities. They rationally deployed crews and regularly invited professionals in navigation, meteorology, and communications to provide instruction and guidance. They implemented a tiered training model encompassing simulation training, actual flight training, and advanced assessments to hone pilots' situational awareness and coordinated operations.

"Encountered fog at sea, visibility is low!" Amidst the persistent rain, over 20 tactical flight courses were conducted. Tower controllers made impromptu adjustments based on weather conditions. Combat aircraft sometimes flew through the clouds and rain for covert assaults, and sometimes flew along mountain ridges to evade "enemy" radar detection. The pilots' quick reaction and emergency response capabilities were effectively tested.

After returning from the assessment, participants immediately conducted a review and summary. They formulated corrective measures for any issues identified during the assessment, ensuring continued improvement.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16401177.html

"心里话信箱"传心声，看指导员如何激活战士隐藏"潜能"

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：杞卫东 王璨然 谭志 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-08-07

善于发掘战士的"潜能爱好"

■第七十七集团军某旅某连指导员 杞卫东

"感谢指导员，是您的鼓励和帮助让我重拾信心. "前不久，上等兵小刘对我表达了谢意. 看着他从沉默寡言变得满脸自信，我很是欣慰.

小刘以前比较内向，下连一年多来很少主动和战友交流，训练成绩也不突出. 每次集体活动，他常默默待在角落，找他交流谈心，他也总是问一句答一句，不愿多说.

一天晚饭后，我路过宿舍时，忽然听到一阵悠扬的口琴声. 推门一看，小刘正在专注地吹奏. 见我进来，他慌忙收起口琴解释："我就是随便吹吹. "

“没想到你还有这门才艺. ”我问他，“以前咋没见你吹过？”小刘低着头说：“我觉得自己吹得不好，怕大家见笑……”

交流中我发现，小刘不是不想融入集体，只是由于不够自信，这才隐藏了自己的爱好特长.

我在连务会上讲了此事，大家研究后决定，由小刘负责连队的文化活动策划，组织“军营才艺角”. 我宣布后，见小刘有些惊讶与忐忑，便拍拍他的肩膀鼓励说：“大胆去做，有困难随时找我. ”

活动策划期间，小刘在和战友的交流中渐渐打开了心扉，能力也得到大家认可. “军营才艺角”活动中，他上台表演口琴独奏，点燃了现场气氛. 在他的带动下，官兵纷纷上台展示才艺.

这段经历让我意识到，很多年轻官兵怀有一技之长，创造条件让他们发挥特长，既可以展示个人风采，又可以服务连队建设发展.

为了更加深入了解官兵，我开始尝试在连队设置“心里话信箱”，鼓励战士们实名或匿名写下心声；每周五定期开展“谈心夜话”，引导大家在轻松氛围中畅所欲言，说出真实想法.

一次“谈心夜话”，聊到体能训练话题时，二级上士季瑞云随口对身边战友说：“我上大学时学的是体育专业，专长是田径类项目，如果没来当兵，我可能就是一名体育老师了. ”

听了季瑞云的分享，其他战士也纷纷畅所欲言. 二级上士王国栋说在地方时考取了驾驶证，有两年货车司机经历；上等兵李浩禹说自己大学学的是计算机专业……

这些都被我们记在心里. 很快，在连队支持下，王国栋成为驾驶复训教练员，带出 10 多名优秀驾驶员；季瑞云担任了军事体育补差组组长，帮助成绩靠后的战友进行科学训练. 前段时间，李浩禹的计算机培训班也办了起来，很多战士主动利用课余时间参加培训，连队擅长电脑的骨干也逐渐增多.

如今，连队荣誉墙上不仅有“军事训练先进个人”，还展示着战士们发挥专长创作的作品. 训练间隙，也时常能看到新面孔向大家展示才艺.

看到连队活力满满，我更加明白，战士都有自己独特的光芒，带兵人要俯下身观察、静下心倾听，善于发掘他们身上被隐藏的“潜能爱好”，让每个人都能发挥自己的特长优势，为连队建设注入新动能.

（王璨然、谭志整理）

Google Translation

“Heartfelt Mailbox” Conveys Inner Thoughts: See How Instructors Activate Soldiers’ Hidden Potential.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Authors: Qi Weidong, Wang Canran, Tan Zhi Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-08-07

Adept at discovering soldiers' hidden potential

■ Qi Weidong, Instructor of a Company in a Brigade of the 77th Group Army

"Thank you, Political Instructor! Your encouragement and help have helped me regain my confidence." Not long ago, Corporal Xiao Liu expressed his gratitude to me. Seeing him transform from a reserved soldier into a confident one, I was deeply moved.

Xiao Liu used to be quite introverted. In the year or so since joining the company, he rarely actively engaged with his comrades, and his training performance wasn't outstanding. During group activities, he often quietly huddled in a corner. When I approached him for a chat, he would only answer briefly, unwilling to speak much.

One day after dinner, as I was passing by the dormitory, I suddenly heard the melodious sound of a harmonica. I pushed open the door and saw Xiao Liu playing intently. Upon seeing me enter, he hurriedly put away his harmonica and explained, "I was just playing it casually."

"I didn't expect you to have this talent," I asked. "Why haven't I seen you play before?" Xiao Liu lowered his head and said, "I don't think I play well, and I'm afraid everyone will laugh at me..."

During our conversation, I discovered that Xiao Liu wasn't trying to fit in; rather, he was hiding his hobbies and specialties due to a lack of confidence.

I brought this up at the company meeting, and after discussion, everyone decided to put Xiao Liu in charge of planning the company's cultural activities and organizing the "Military Camp Talent Corner." Seeing Xiao Liu's surprise and trepidation after my announcement, I patted him on the shoulder and encouraged him, saying, "Go for it! Feel free to contact me if you have any difficulties."

During the planning process, Xiao Liu gradually opened up through interactions with his fellow soldiers, and his abilities were recognized. During the "Military Camp Talent Corner," he performed a harmonica solo on stage, igniting the atmosphere. Inspired by him, officers and men also took to the stage to showcase their talents. This experience made me realize that many young soldiers possess unique skills. Creating opportunities for them to utilize these talents can not only showcase their personal talents but also contribute to the development of the company.

To gain a deeper understanding of the soldiers, I began experimenting with establishing a "heartfelt mailbox" within the company, encouraging soldiers to share their thoughts, either anonymously or with their real names. We also hold regular "heart-to-heart talks" every Friday, encouraging everyone to speak freely and honestly in a relaxed atmosphere.

During one of these “heart-to-heart talks,” while discussing physical training, Second Sergeant Ji Ruiyun casually remarked to a comrade nearby, “I majored in physical education in college, specializing in track and field. If I hadn’t joined the military, I might have become a physical education teacher.”

After hearing Ji Ruiyun’s sharing, other soldiers also shared their insights. Second Sergeant Wang Guodong explained that he obtained his driver’s license while serving in the military and had two years of experience as a truck driver. Corporal Li Haoyu explained that he majored in computer science in college...

We all took these memories to heart. Soon, with the company’s support, Wang Guodong became a driving refresher instructor, training over ten outstanding drivers. Ji Ruiyun served as the head of the military physical education remediation team, helping soldiers with poor academic performance to conduct effective training. Recently, Li Haoyu’s computer training class was launched, and many soldiers have taken the initiative to participate in the training during their spare time, gradually increasing the number of core members in the company who are proficient in computers.

Today, the company’s honor wall not only features “Advanced Military Training Individuals” but also showcases the works created by soldiers who have utilized their expertise. During breaks in training, new faces often appear to showcase their talents.

Seeing the company’s vibrant energy, I have a deeper understanding that every soldier has his or her own unique brilliance. Leaders must bend down to observe, listen attentively, and be adept at discovering their hidden “potential interests,” allowing each soldier to fully utilize their strengths and talents, injecting new momentum into the company’s development.

(Compiled by Wang Canran and Tan Zhi)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401367.html

因人施策+专人辅导："个性化成长路线图"让官兵成长不迷茫

来源：解放军报 作者：徐亚强 刘 杰 肖静玲 任 刚 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-08

第 74 集团军某旅某营为官兵科学规划成长目标和成才路径——

既有“路线图”，又有“明白卡”

■徐亚强 刘 杰 肖静玲

“参加大学生士兵提干考试需要具备本科学历，历年个人年度军事训练成绩均为良好以上……”盛夏时节，第 74 集团军某旅某连训练间隙，陈指导员正在为列兵则巴古丽讲解她的“个性化成长路线图”. 则巴古丽认真聆听，不时点头.

“清晰的目标、明确的路径、实时的提醒，让每名战士对个人发展不再茫然，避免在成长的关键节点被硬性条件卡住. ”看着训练场上大家斗志昂扬的样子，陈指导员欣慰之余，不禁回想起去年连队骨干调整时遇到的尴尬情况.

当时，一班班长退伍离队. 副班长张友根专业成绩优异，军事素质过硬，且具备丰富的管理经验，本是接任班长的不二人选. 然而，按照规定，担任班长需持有高级职业技能鉴定证书，张友根恰恰缺少这一“硬件”，不符合班长岗位任职条件，所以连队只能另觅人选.

这一结果令张友根备受打击，也在官兵中引起不小震动. 战士们或担忧自身发展受限，纷纷找文书询问政策规定；或察觉自身条件与晋升目标存在差距，训练时情绪低落……

看着战士们的反应，陈指导员心中五味杂陈. 一名优秀的骨干因不符合硬性条件而成长受阻，同样令他倍感遗憾. 事实上，连队始终落实上级要求为官兵制订个人成长路线图，涵盖各个阶段的发展目标和路径规划，平时干部骨干也常常提醒大家对自己的事多上心. 但即便这样，为何仍有战士被这些“硬门槛”卡住？

为了弄清原因，陈指导员召开了一次恳谈会. 会上，战士们纷纷打开话匣子——

有人反映，成长路线图内容粗略，只明确了目标等内容，参考价值有限，且集中存放于连部，查阅不便；有人认为，一次性填写一年的目标，更像完成上级任务，未能真正结合自身实际和岗位需求；还有人提到，路线图填写后即归档，缺乏动态更新与常态跟踪机制，与连队日常管理和激励措施脱节，难以发挥应有的“导航”与激励作用.

陈指导员将大家的心声逐一记录下来，并带到随后召开的营党委会上，引起营党委高度重视.

他们调研发现，类似张友根这样对选晋流程、硬性标准等知之不深的情况并非个例，不少战士对关系个人发展的政策规定说不清道不明，对脚下路通向何方、实现目标需具备哪些条件，心中并无清晰图景.

“现有的成长路线图，重形式轻实效、重填写轻跟踪，且过于概略不够精准，在引导官兵成长方面作用发挥不明显. ”该营唐营长一针见血地指出问题，“制订成长路线图的目的在于为官兵成长提供更精准的指引，决不能流于形式. ”

该营党委立行立改，吸取以往经验教训，按照“能用、管用、官兵爱用”原则，要求各连重新制订官兵成长路线图. 一方面，细化成长路线图内容，依据个人特点针对性制订阶段目标、完成时限、所需条件、政策依据等，并拆解形成简洁直观的成长“明白卡”，便于官兵随时查看. 另一方面，发挥目标引领作用，将成长目标完成情况与日常讲评、个人表现等挂钩，定期复盘总结. 同时，明确各连主官、班排长作为官兵落实成长路线图的“第一辅导员”，跟踪官兵的成长进展，及时提供指导和帮助.

“现在的成长路线图突出一人一案、因人施策，军事训练达标节点、专业技能进阶要求、学历提升建议方案等清晰明确，每一个阶段性目标都标注着具体时限和要求，劲往哪儿使，我心里明镜似的，工作训练更有动力了.”战士李久辰高兴地说.

某连班长隆财荣表现出色，多次在上级比赛中为连队赢得荣誉，可惜在服役期满时因缺少晋升高级军士必备的专科学历，不得不选择延期服役. 他坦言，“以往的成长路线图内容过于笼统，我得知晋升条件后立即报名提升学历，但已无法在晋升前取得毕业证.”这让他一度对自己的发展前景感到迷茫与不安. 后来，连队根据营里安排，为隆财荣制订更为精细的成长路线图，安排专人指导他学习相关知识，帮助他尽快获得专科学历证书，很快，隆财荣重新振奋精神，积极投入训练.

“人才培养要紧贴实际、着眼长远，把官兵的‘成长账’算清，把每个阶段的‘发力点’校准，让他们心中有方向、脚下有力量.”该营唐营长说.

如今在该营，战士们经常会拿出自己的成长路线图对照复盘，大家正按照规划朝着自己的目标努力前进.

短 评

变“结果管理”为“过程管理”

■任 刚

在人才竞争日趋激烈的今天，精细化培养人才不是选择题，而是必答题. 第 74 集团军某旅某营一名战士因缺少硬性条件而与班长岗位失之交臂的经历告诉我们，通过制订成长路线图培养人才，必须与个人意愿、能力、发展目标、岗位需求、政策规定等结合起来，变“结果管理”为“过程管理”，因人施策、长期帮带，不能流于形式、浮于表面.

当前，很多基层部队都在为官兵制订成长路线图，成效各有不同，其差别就在于是否解决了“常不常用、管不管用、好不好用”的问题. 从上文提到的案例不难看出，只有把目标规划纳入全流程管理，让帮带举措形成制度机制，才能引导官兵消除“不知向何处发力”的迷茫，规避前路可能遇到的“卡点”，在成长过程中踩准步点、行稳致远.

也就是说，帮助官兵成长成才，制订路线图只是第一步，还必须按照“项目化管理、工程化推进”的理念，将“路线图”细化为“施工图”，像盖一座建筑那样，按照图纸规划的任务、路径、时间、节点、标准等，有计划有步骤地施工. 只有这样，成长路线图才能最终落地见效.

Google Translation

Tailored Strategies Plus Dedicated Coaching: The “Personalized Growth Roadmap” Helps Soldiers Navigate Their Growth Without Confusion.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xu Yaqiang, Liu Jie, Xiao Jingling, Ren Gang Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-08

A battalion of a brigade of the 74th Group Army has scientifically planned growth goals and development paths for its soldiers—Both a "roadmap" and a "clear card" are available.

■Xu Yaqiang, Liu Jie, Xiao Jingling

"To take the college student soldier promotion exam, you must have a bachelor's degree and have achieved good or above annual military training results..."[2] In the height of summer, during a break in training at a company of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, Political Instructor Chen was explaining Private Zebaguli's "Personalized Growth Roadmap." Zebaguli listened attentively, nodding frequently. "Clear goals, a clear path, and real-time reminders will help every soldier navigate their personal development without feeling lost, and avoid being held back by rigid requirements at critical junctures." Watching the high spirits on the training ground, Political Instructor Chen, while pleased, couldn't help but recall the awkward situation encountered during the company's core personnel adjustments last year.

At the time, the squad leader of Squad 1 was released from active duty before being promoted. Deputy Squad Leader Zhang Yougen, with his excellent academic performance, strong military skills, and extensive management experience, was the perfect candidate to take over. However, regulations required a high-level vocational skills certification, which Zhang Yougen lacked, necessitating a search for another candidate.

This outcome was a significant setback for Zhang Yougen and sent shockwaves through the ranks. Soldiers worried about their own development limitations and sought information about policies and regulations; others, realizing the gap between their qualifications and promotion targets, became depressed during training.

Watching the soldiers' reactions, Political Instructor Chen felt a mixture of emotions. He also felt deeply regretful that an excellent cadre's growth was hindered by a failure to meet the rigid requirements. In fact, the company consistently implements superiors' requirements to develop personal growth roadmaps for officers and men, covering development goals and path planning for each stage. Leading cadres regularly remind everyone to pay close attention to their own work. But even so, why do some soldiers still feel stuck by these "hard barriers"?

To understand the reasons, Political Instructor Chen convened a meeting. At the meeting, the soldiers opened up.

Some complained that the growth roadmaps were sketchy, only specifying specific goals and other information, making them of limited reference value. Furthermore, they were stored centrally at company headquarters, making them difficult to access. Others felt that filling out annual goals at

[2] Note: The PLA began setting specific education goals in the late 2000s for its enlisted members to become junior grade (high school education), intermediate grade (associates degree), and senior grade (bachelor's degree).

once was more like completing a superior's assignment and failed to truly integrate individual needs with the demands of their positions. Still others noted that the roadmaps were filed away after completion, lacking dynamic updates and regular tracking mechanisms. This disconnected them from the company's daily management and incentives, making them unable to fully serve as the guiding and motivational tools they should.

Political Instructor Chen took note of everyone's concerns and brought them to the subsequent battalion Party Committee meeting, where they received significant attention. Their investigation revealed that Zhang Yougen's lack of understanding of the selection and promotion process and mandatory standards was not an isolated case. Many soldiers were confused about the policies and regulations related to their personal development, lacking a clear picture of where their path would lead them and what conditions were needed to achieve their goals.

"The existing growth roadmaps prioritize form over effectiveness, filling out forms over tracking, and are too general and inaccurate, making them ineffective in guiding the growth of soldiers," Battalion Commander Tang pointedly pointed out. "The purpose of developing growth roadmaps is to provide more precise guidance for soldier growth; it must not be a formality."

The battalion's Party Committee immediately implemented changes, drawing on past experiences and lessons. Based on the principles of "usable, effective, and soldier-friendly," each company was instructed to revise its growth roadmaps. First, the roadmaps were refined, with individual-specific goals, deadlines, required conditions, and policy support. These maps were then broken down into simple and intuitive "cards" for soldiers to review at any time. On the other hand, we leverage the guiding role of goals, linking the completion of growth goals with daily reviews and individual performance, and conducting regular reviews and summaries. Furthermore, each company commander and squad leader is designated as the "primary counselor" for soldiers implementing the growth roadmap, tracking their progress and providing timely guidance and assistance.

"The current growth roadmap emphasizes individualized planning and tailored strategies. Military training milestones, professional skill advancement requirements, and recommended plans for academic advancement are clearly defined. Each milestone is clearly marked with specific deadlines and requirements. I have a clear understanding of where to focus my efforts, and this has given me greater motivation for work and training," said soldier Li Jiuchen happily.

Squad leader Long Cairong of a certain company performed exceptionally well, winning numerous awards for his company in higher-level competitions. Unfortunately, at the end of his service, he lacked the required associate's degree for promotion to senior sergeant, forcing him to extend his service. He admitted, "The previous growth roadmap was too general. I immediately applied to upgrade my academic qualifications after learning the promotion requirements, but I was unable to obtain my diploma before the promotion." This left him feeling confused and uneasy about his future prospects. Later, according to the battalion's instructions, the company developed a more detailed growth roadmap for Long Cairong, assigned dedicated personnel to guide him in learning

relevant knowledge, and helped him obtain his associate's degree as quickly as possible. Soon, Long Cairong regained his spirits and actively participated in training.

"Talent development must be grounded in reality and focused on the long term. We must clearly calculate the soldiers' 'growth accounts' and calibrate the 'focus points' at each stage, giving them a clear sense of direction and strength to work towards," said Battalion Commander Tang.

Now, soldiers in the battalion frequently review their growth roadmaps, and everyone is working diligently toward their goals according to the plan.

Short Commentary

Changing from "Result Management" to "Process Management"

■ Ren Gang

In today's increasingly fierce competition for talent, meticulous talent development is no longer optional but a must. The experience of a soldier in a battalion of a brigade of the 74th Group Army who missed out on the position of squad leader due to a lack of specific qualifications demonstrates that talent development through development roadmaps must be integrated with individual aspirations, abilities, development goals, job requirements, and policy regulations. This shifts from "results management" to "process management," requiring tailored strategies and long-term mentoring. This approach must not be superficial or superficial.

Currently, many grassroots units are developing development roadmaps for officers and men, with varying successes. The difference lies in whether these roadmaps address the issues of frequent use, effectiveness, and effectiveness. The aforementioned case study clearly demonstrates that only by incorporating goal planning into full-process management and institutionalizing mentoring initiatives can officers and men overcome the confusion of not knowing where to focus their efforts, avoid potential roadblocks, and maintain steady progress in their development. In other words, developing a roadmap is only the first step in helping soldiers grow and develop. Following the principles of "project-based management and engineering-based advancement," the "roadmap" must be broken down into a "construction plan." Like building a building, construction must proceed in a planned and step-by-step manner, following the tasks, paths, timelines, milestones, and standards outlined in the blueprint. Only in this way can the growth roadmap ultimately be implemented and bear fruit.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401382.html

从"各自为战"到"合力制敌"，高炮分队协同锻造"火力铁拳"

来源：解放军报 作者：果志雄 杨兴灿 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-08

第 81 集团军某旅着力强化官兵协同意识——

融合锻造"火力铁拳"

■果志雄 解放军报特约通讯员 杨兴灿

“长点射，放！”夏日，第 81 集团军某旅组织高炮分队防空训练. 随着火舌喷涌，目标被成功摧毁.

训练间隙，官兵围绕战法训法成果展开讨论. 雷达站长提出，目标靶机不停变换飞行轨迹并释放电磁干扰，正是他们及时发挥雷达作为高炮“眼睛”的作用，成功预测目标靶机机动路线，才将其牢牢捕获. 而炮班长认为，命中目标主要是因为炮班快速反应、精准射击. 特别是当目标靶机利用云层规避搜索时，炮班利用瞄准具进行跟踪，短时间内完成重新捕获，保证了有效射击.

正当大家讨论之际，防空警报突然响起，官兵迅速重返战位. 针对双方讨论焦点，指挥员临机设置雷达搜索模块故障、高炮遭“敌”打击损毁、通信网络遭“敌”强电磁干扰等多种特情.

这一次，没有雷达锁定引导，炮班没摸着目标的影子；高炮被“毁”，雷达没了火力掩护、自身难保……各作战单元缺少相互支援，官兵手忙脚乱，最终败下阵来.

“战场意识缺乏，特情处置能力有待加强”“平时协同训练不深入，特情一多就打乱仗”……训练结束，复盘检讨会随即展开，官兵从多方面分析问题、查找原因.

“防空作战讲究众人一杆枪，每个战位、每个人都不可或缺，都连着战斗力！”此事很快被该旅领导知晓，随后的党委议战议训会上，一班人一致认为，现代战争是体系与体系的对抗，人员装备都只是战斗力链条上的一环，环环相扣才会产生合力，相互协作才能制胜打赢.

对此，他们举一反三，深入查找部队存在的类似现象. 导弹分队与高炮分队信息共享不畅、导弹号手协同配合不紧密、支援保障单元与火力单元战场衔接不及时等问题，被逐一检视剖析.

为提升部队协同作战能力，该旅打出一套“组合拳”：采取技术原理互教、作战场景互换、指挥席位轮岗等方式，增进各专业相互间了解，提升协同作战耦合度；常态组织协同训练，通过设置指挥中断、炮手伤亡等临机特情，锤炼各专业极端条件下应急协同能力；建立训练双向讲评机制，按照彼此对照、逐个讲评的方式，查找补齐能力短板，打通各作战单元协同链路.

融为一体锻造“火力铁拳”. 前不久，该旅组织新一轮对抗训练. 面对来袭“敌”机，高炮分队官兵分工合理、配合默契、忙而不乱. 随着火舌划破长空，目标被精准命中，战斗用时较以往进一步缩短.

Google Translation

From “Fighting Alone” to “Jointly Defeating the Enemy,” the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Unit Collaborates to Forge an “Iron Fist of Firepower.”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Guo Zhixiong, Yang Xingcan Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-08

A brigade of the 81st Group Army is striving to strengthen officers and men’ awareness of coordination—Forging an “iron fist of firepower” through integration

■ Guo Zhixiong, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Yang Xingcan

“Long bursts, fire!” In the summer, an 81st Group Army brigade conducted air defense training for its anti-aircraft artillery unit. With a burst of flames, the target was successfully destroyed.

During a break in the training, officers and men discussed the results of their tactics and training. The radar station commander noted that the target drone constantly changed its flight path and released electromagnetic interference. It was their timely use of the radar as the anti-aircraft artillery’s “eyes” that successfully predicted the target drone’s maneuvering path and enabled them to securely capture it. The artillery squad leader, however, attributed the successful hits to the squad’s quick response and precise firing. In particular, when the target drone used cloud cover to evade search, the artillery crew tracked it with their sights, quickly reacquiring it and ensuring effective fire.

Amidst the discussion, the air defense alarm suddenly sounded, prompting officers and men to quickly return to their positions. Addressing the key points of the discussion, the commander improvised various special scenarios, including a radar search module failure, damage to the anti-aircraft gun from enemy fire, and strong electromagnetic interference from the enemy on the communications network.

This time, without radar lock-on guidance, the artillery crew had no idea where to find the target; with the anti-aircraft gun destroyed, the radar lost its firepower, leaving the crew vulnerable... The lack of mutual support among the various combat units left the officers and men flustered and ultimately defeated.

“Battlefield awareness is lacking, and the ability to handle special situations needs to be strengthened.” “Routine coordinated training is not thorough, and the proliferation of special situations leads to disarray.”... Following the training, a review meeting was held, where officers and men analyzed the issues from multiple perspectives and identified the causes. “Air defense combat requires everyone, one gun. Every position and every person is indispensable and connected to combat effectiveness!” This incident quickly became known to the brigade leadership. At the subsequent Party Committee meeting on combat and training, everyone unanimously agreed that modern warfare is a system-on-system confrontation, and personnel and equipment are merely links in the chain of combat effectiveness. Only by connecting these links can a synergistic force be generated, and only through mutual cooperation can victory be achieved.

They drew inferences from this incident and conducted a thorough investigation of similar issues within the unit. Issues such as poor information sharing between missile and anti-aircraft artillery units, lack of coordination between missile operators, and delayed battlefield connection between support and firepower units were examined and analyzed one by one. To enhance the troops' coordinated combat capabilities, the brigade has implemented a comprehensive approach: mutual teaching of technical principles, exchange of combat scenarios, and rotation of command posts enhance mutual understanding among various disciplines and strengthen interoperability. Regular coordinated training is conducted, using improvisations such as command interruptions and gunner casualties to hone the emergency coordination capabilities of each discipline under extreme conditions. A two-way review and evaluation mechanism for training has been established, using a comparative and individual review process to identify and address capability shortcomings and strengthen the coordination links among various combat units.

Forging an "iron fist of firepower" through integration. Not long ago, the brigade conducted a new round of confrontation training. Facing incoming "enemy" aircraft, the anti-aircraft artillery unit maintained a clear division of labor, coordinated well, and remained focused. As flames streaked across the sky, the target was accurately hit, further shortening the engagement time compared to previous exercises.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401376.html

第 77 集团军某旅组织政治干部开展检视剖析

来源：解放军报 作者：刘卓　张磊峰　李佳豪 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-08

第 77 集团军某旅组织政治干部开展检视剖析——

言行一致，立起忠诚担当好样子

■刘卓　解放军报记者　张磊峰　特约记者　李佳豪

"对照政治干部应有的好样子找差距，我自身存在工作中'唱黑脸'不够等问题，对部属的监督重工作、轻生活，有怕批评多了、话讲重了影响团结的思想顾虑……"

盛夏高原，第 77 集团军某旅"揽镜自照，看一看政治干部该是什么样"学习研讨活动，在某野外驻训地拉开序幕. 登上发言席，该旅政委首先对照《关于大力弘扬优良传统、全面肃清流毒影响 重塑政治干部形象威信的若干规定》中明确的 7 个方面内容，主动揭短亮丑，逐项检视剖析. 随后，全旅政治干部纷纷以己为靶，查摆差距不足、作出整改承诺.

"勇于自我革命，是政治忠诚的具体表现. "这名政委向记者介绍，在长期血与火的斗争中，一代代政治干部秉持对党忠诚、为党负责的政治自觉，坚持实事求是思想路线，较真碰硬开展自我批评、持之以恒进行自我完善，形成了自省自励的优良传统，"学习贯彻规定，

强化政治忠诚，很重要的一条就是发扬这一优良传统，在查摆不足中明晰自身缺什么，在警钟长鸣中明辨不该做什么，在承诺践诺中明确今后该怎么做”.

基于这一认识，该旅党委将开展自我批评和从严检讨反思，作为政治干部学习贯彻规定、带头徙木立信、重塑形象威信的重要抓手，通过组织检视剖析、接受警示教育、明确行为清单、进行承诺践诺等方式，引导政治干部强信念、明追求、正言行，在从严肃毒除弊中铸牢政治忠诚.

“规定将强化政治忠诚摆在首位，要求我们政治干部‘自觉先受教育、真受教育’. 反观自身，我过去在增强思想改造的自觉性上，还存在一些不足. ”通过检视剖析，该旅某连李指导员找到自身差距. 作为一名军事素质过硬的基层军官，过去他认为忠诚于党就是把本领练强，做到只要党一声令下，随时都能上战场，而理论知识有时间学就行. “对党忠诚，不能只凭朴素的情感，还要以理论上的清醒引领政治上的坚定. ”在承诺践诺中，李指导员对照规定要求，主动申请与组织科科长结成助学对子，尽快将前期落下的理论学习课程补上.

揽镜自照除己弊，常思前鉴助内省. 近日，为强化政治干部立德修身干事的自觉性，该旅对照规定制订正反两方面行为规范清单，制作系列微漫画并在强军网政治工作板块展播. 作为漫画的主要创作者之一，旅宣传科何科长绘制的“往来清爽一杯茶，胜过饭桌一杯酒”“别让老乡同学圈，伤了纯洁战友情”“成长进步凭实绩，投机钻营不可取”“权力职务党赋予，个人靠山莫依附”等多幅作品，赢得战友点赞.

“反观上级通报的一些违法违纪案件，当事人大多信奉关系学、官场术，最终在团团伙伙中滑向深渊. ”谈及创作思路，何科长告诉记者，“作为政治干部，我们必须从负面案例中汲取教训、引以为戒，真正把错误思想根子拔除掉、把正确价值观念立起来，做到不用公权谋私利、不搞钻营走捷径. ”

“不改其心、不移其志、不毁其节”，是该旅某营张教导员的座右铭. 该营前身部队曾被授予“群众工作模范团”荣誉称号，这些年来，张教导员带领官兵常态赴驻地村镇开展助民服务，助力乡村振兴.

“为表达感谢，曾有群众送来土特产甚至是财物，我都婉言谢绝. ”每次遇到类似情况，张教导员都会主动向旅纪委报告. 谈及此事，他说：“对党忠诚，是政治干部的灵魂和本色，必须做到襟怀坦白，向组织讲真心话、老实话，决不能遮遮掩掩. ”近日，该旅结合规定组织警示教育，张教导员作为授课人登上讲台. 对于这堂教育课，该旅政治干部纷纷给出高度评价：“他的授课之所以有说服力，靠的就是言行一致、以身作则. ”

言行一致，立起忠诚担当好样子. 连日来，面对大项训练任务接踵而至的实际，该旅政治干部纷纷请缨，训练打头阵、攻坚冲在前，用实际行动掀起贯彻落实规定的热潮.

Google Translation

A 77th Group Army Brigade Conducted a Self-Examination and Analysis of Its Political Cadres.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Zhuo, Zhang Leifeng, Li Jiahao Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-08

A brigade of the 77th Group Army conducted a self-examination and analysis of its political cadres—"Consistent words and deeds, setting an example of loyalty and responsibility."

■Liu Zhuo, PLA Daily Reporter; Zhang Leifeng, Special Correspondent; Li Jiahao

"Comparing myself with the ideal political cadre, I've identified shortcomings. I've been insufficiently 'playing the bad guy' in my work, overseeing my subordinates more than their personal lives, and I'm concerned that excessive criticism and harsh words will undermine unity..."

In the midsummer of the plateau, a brigade of the 77th Group Army kicked off a study and discussion activity titled "Looking in the Mirror, Examining What Political Cadres Should Be" at a field training location. Taking the stage, the brigade's political commissar first compared himself with the seven areas specified in the "Regulations on Vigorously Promoting Fine Traditions, Comprehensively Eradicating Corrupt Influences, and Rebuilding the Image and Prestige of Political Cadres," proactively exposing and analyzing each of his shortcomings. Afterwards, political cadres throughout the brigade took themselves as targets, identified shortcomings, and made commitments to rectify them.

"The courage to undergo self-revolution is a concrete manifestation of political loyalty," the political commissar told reporters. Throughout the long and arduous struggle, generations of political cadres have upheld the political consciousness of loyalty and responsibility to the Party, adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, rigorously engaged in self-criticism, and persevered in self-improvement, forming a fine tradition of self-reflection and self-motivation. "Learning and implementing the regulations and strengthening political loyalty is crucial to carrying forward this fine tradition. By identifying shortcomings, we can clearly identify what we lack; by keeping the alarm bell ringing, we can discern what we should not do; and by fulfilling our commitments, we can clarify what we should do in the future."

Based on this understanding, the brigade's Party Committee will conduct self-criticism and rigorous self-examination and reflection as key tools for political cadres to learn and implement the regulations, establish credibility, and rebuild their image and prestige. Through organizational self-examination and analysis, advocacy education, a clear behavioral checklist, and the fulfillment of commitments, we will guide political cadres to strengthen their convictions, clarify their aspirations, and uphold their words and deeds, forging a strong political loyalty through the serious elimination of corruption. "The regulations prioritize strengthening political loyalty, requiring our political cadres to 'consciously receive education first, and truly receive it.' Looking back at myself, I've had some shortcomings in strengthening my awareness of ideological transformation." Through self-examination and analysis, Instructor Li of a company within the brigade identified

his shortcomings. As a grassroots officer with strong military qualities, he previously believed that loyalty to the Party meant strengthening his skills, ready to go to the battlefield at the Party's command, and that theoretical knowledge only needed to be studied when there was time. "Loyalty to the Party cannot be based solely on simple emotions; it must also be guided by theoretical clarity and political firmness." In fulfilling his promise, Instructor Li, in accordance with the regulations, proactively applied to form a student aid partnership with the head of the Organization Department to catch up on the theoretical courses he had missed earlier.

Look in the mirror to eliminate one's own shortcomings, and constantly reflect on past mistakes to foster introspection. Recently, to strengthen the awareness of political cadres in cultivating morality and working hard, the brigade compiled a list of both positive and negative behavioral norms in accordance with the regulations, produced a series of micro-comics, and displayed them on the political work section of the Strong Army website. As one of the main creators of the comics, Chief He of the Brigade's Publicity Section drew a number of artwork, including "A refreshing cup of tea is better than a glass of wine at the dinner table," "Don't let fellow villagers and classmates circle around, it will damage the pure friendship of comrades," "Growth and progress depend on actual performance; opportunism and personal gain are unacceptable," and "Power and position are granted by the Party; do not rely on personal patrons," which have won praise from fellow soldiers.

"In contrast, in some cases of violations of laws and discipline reported by superiors, the parties involved mostly believed in the art of networking and officialdom, ultimately sliding into the abyss amidst cliques and gangs." Discussing his creative thinking, Chief He told reporters, "As political cadres, we must learn lessons from these negative cases and draw warnings from them. We must truly eradicate the roots of erroneous thinking and establish correct values, ensuring that we do not use public power for personal gain or seek shortcuts."

"Do not change your heart, do not waver in your resolve, and do not destroy your integrity" is the motto of Instructor Zhang of a battalion in the brigade. The battalion's predecessor was once awarded the honorary title of "Model Regiment for Mass Work." Over the years, Instructor Zhang has led officers and men in regular visits to villages and towns where they are stationed to provide services and support rural revitalization.

"To express their gratitude, some residents have offered local specialties and even gifts, but I politely declined." Whenever such situations arise, Instructor Zhang proactively reports them to the brigade's disciplinary committee. Speaking of this, he said, "Loyalty to the Party is the soul and essence of a political cadre. We must be open and honest, speaking the truth to the organization without any ambiguity." Recently, the brigade organized a warning education session in accordance with the regulations, with Instructor Zhang as the lecturer. The brigade's political cadres praised the lecture highly, saying, "His lectures are so persuasive because he is consistent in his words and deeds, leading by example."

Consistent in words and deeds, he sets an example of loyalty and responsibility. In recent days, faced with a continuous stream of major training tasks, the brigade's political cadres have volunteered to lead the training and tackle key challenges, using concrete actions to ignite a wave of enthusiasm for implementing the regulations.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401662.html

如何应对夏训“烤”验？陆军某旅这套 “组合拳” 超给力！

来源：解放军报 作者：雷兆强 闻苏轶 汪 博 张才新 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-09

陆军某旅做好野外驻训期间服务保障工作——

高温演兵场吹来清凉的“风”

■雷兆强 闻苏轶 汪 博

高温，既是夏季训练绕不开的“拦路虎”，也是战斗力生成的“磨刀石”. 如何科学应对“烤”验，确保官兵身心健康、训练安全高效？陆军某旅结合驻训点位分散、训练环境恶劣等特点，打出“降温解压”组合拳，筑牢防暑降温与心理解压双重防线.

环境越是艰苦，组训越要科学

天色渐暗，喧嚣了一天的驻训场迎来了阵阵凉风，原本应下午组织的体能训练在夕阳下展开.

“环境越是艰苦，组训越要科学. ”该旅领导表示，为破解高温环境下“生理易疲劳、心理易烦躁”的难题，旅党委一班人按照依据装备性能拓展、区分岗位专业组训、针对具体课目强化的思路，尝试开展分层分步分时训练，明确要求各单位根据实时气温灵活调整训练计划.

训练更灵活，质效节节高. 大漠戈壁的帐篷内，某连连长肖乐指着训练计划表介绍，针对新兵第二适应期特点，他们每天根据天气预报动态调整训练内容. 当气温超过 35 摄氏度时，将 5 公里武装越野改为 400 米冲刺、单双杠等中低强度训练；阳光照射强度大时，增加伪装隐蔽训练，避免长时间暴晒；傍晚则组织“沙坑俯卧撑”“低姿匍匐过沙丘”等趣味体能课目，让官兵在放松身心的同时提高能力素质.

列兵小文初到驻训点时，在战术训练中匍匐动作变形，被班长批评后情绪烦躁，总觉得心里有团“火”压不下去，休息时也躲在帐篷里，对工作训练提不起劲来.

连队动态调整训练计划后，小文发现心里的那团“火”逐渐消失了. 清晨，他跟着队伍在微凉的戈壁滩上进行 3 公里跑；午后时段，他们在帐篷里钻研高温环境下的战术协同要领，笔记本上记满要点.

如今，越来越多的“小文”在科学训练的节奏中，逐渐找到了心理上的“最佳温度”，练兵热情在张弛有度中持续升温.

“心理温度”越高，疏导越要及时

傍晚时分，尽管太阳西斜，但丛林的气温依旧闷热难耐. 一场由连队心理骨干组织的“团体战术协同”心理行为训练，在官兵的欢声笑语中进行.

“高温高湿的训练环境，直接影响官兵心理状态，切实发挥好心理骨干作用，对提高官兵心理防护能力至关重要. ”该旅领导介绍，他们从基层遴选优秀干部骨干组建心理服务队，扎实开展心理骨干专题培训，采取体验式、互动式、研讨式等教学方法，突出团体心理辅导、个体心理咨询、心理与精神问题早期识别等内容，不断增强心理服务的贴近性、针对性、时效性.

列兵小钱因不适应驻训节奏，情绪烦躁，训练成绩下滑，还与战友发生了口角. 连队心理骨干发现后主动与他谈心，了解到他因体能跟不上逐渐产生自卑和焦虑情绪. 随后，心理骨干带小钱参加团体心理游戏，帮助他缓解心理压力，提升团队协作意识，同时还结合情绪管理课内容，教授他简单实用的心态调节方法技巧. 在心理骨干的耐心帮助下，小钱渐渐卸下心理包袱，脸上的笑容越来越多，训练成绩也稳步提升.

短 评

野外驻训，也给情绪“降降温”

■张才新

打仗不避寒冬酷暑，练兵不择气候温度. 对部队官兵来说，炎炎夏日正是练兵好时节，既能锤炼官兵适应复杂环境的战斗本领，又能砥砺不畏艰苦的战斗意志. 但是，长时间在高温环境下进行高强度训练，不仅容易造成人员生理中暑，还可能会导致“情绪中暑”，从而影响官兵身心健康，阻碍部队战斗力生成. 因此，做好高温练兵心理服务工作，既是对官兵的人文关怀，也是提升训练质效的重要一环.

从心出发，用思想“清泉”滋润心田. 通过开展专题讲座、组织线上微课等形式，向官兵讲清高温环境下引发焦虑、烦躁等情绪的成因表现，教授他们一些简单实用技巧，让官兵了解“情绪波动不可怕，科学应对有办法”. 另一方面，通过适时开展“奋斗者说”故事会等活动，引导官兵从思想深处把“要我坚持”转化为“我要坚持”，不断强化自我认同.

科学施训，用互动“凉风”吹散焦躁. 高温环境下，要科学统筹训练内容，将高强度课目与恢复性、技能性课目有机结合、穿插进行；合理安排训练时间和休息时间，避免在持续极端高温下进行长时间、极限化课目“车轮战”. 此外，训练之余可适时组织团体心理行为训练或开展一些轻松游戏，增进团体协作意识的同时也让官兵紧绷的神经“松一松”.

特色保障，用贴心“疗法”驱散燥热. 服装灵活安排，饮食清爽，住宿通风……想方设法把保障做到心坎上，才能为情绪“降温”提供基础，还可以通过使用电风扇、增加洒水拖地次数等物理降温措施，营造凉爽的休息环境.

建强队伍，用骨干“堤坝”筑牢防线. 建强一支懂心理、会疏导的骨干队伍，能够让情绪“降暑”工作落地见效. 从各单位遴选责任心强、善于观察的官兵担任心理骨干，明确“每日观察、每周汇总、每月分析”职责，定期组织交流分享，形成“横向到边、纵向到底”的心理防护网络，确保心理服务工作持续开展.

Google Translation

How to Cope with the Harsh Summer Training? An Army Brigade’s “Combination Punch” Is Incredibly Effective!

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lei Zhaoqiang, Wen Suyi, Wang Bo, Zhang Caixin Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-09

An Army brigade ensures service and support during field training—

A cool breeze blows across the high-temperature training ground

■Lei Zhaoqiang, Wen Suyi, Wang Bo

High temperatures are both an unavoidable obstacle to summer training and a sharpening stone for combat effectiveness. How can we scientifically cope with these harsh conditions to ensure the physical and mental health of officers and men and safe and efficient training? Taking into account the dispersed nature of the training locations and harsh training environment, an Army brigade implemented a combination of “cooling and stress-relieving” measures, building a dual defense against heatstroke and psychological stress relief.

The harsher the environment, the more scientific the training must be.

As the sky darkened, a cool breeze greeted the training ground, which had been bustling all day. Physical training, originally scheduled for the afternoon, began under the setting sun. “The more challenging the environment, the more scientific the training must be.” Brigade leaders stated that to address the challenges of “physical fatigue and psychological irritability” in high temperatures, the brigade’s Party Committee has experimented with tiered, step-by-step, and time-based training, focusing on expanding training based on equipment performance, organizing training based on job-specific expertise, and strengthening specific subjects. They explicitly mandated that all units flexibly adjust their training plans based on the actual temperature.

More flexible training has resulted in consistently improved quality and effectiveness. Inside a tent in the desert, Company Commander Xiao Le pointed to the training schedule and explained that, to address the characteristics of the recruits’ second acclimatization period, they dynamically adjust training content daily based on the weather forecast. When temperatures exceed 35 degrees

Celsius, the 5-kilometer armed cross-country run is replaced with a 400-meter sprint, parallel bars, and other low-intensity exercises. When sunlight is intense, camouflage and concealment training are added to avoid prolonged exposure to the sun. In the evenings, engaging physical training exercises like “sandpit push-ups” and “low-stance crawling across sand dunes” are organized, allowing soldiers to relax and improve their skills. When Private Xiaowen first arrived at the training base, he misbehaved during tactical training. After being criticized by his squad leader, he became irritable and felt a burning fire within him that he couldn’t suppress. He even hid in his tent during breaks, losing enthusiasm for work and training.

After the company dynamically adjusted its training plan, Xiaowen found that fire within him gradually extinguished. In the early morning, he joined the team for a 3-kilometer run in the cool Gobi Desert. In the afternoon, they huddled in their tents to study the key points of tactical coordination in high-temperature environments, filling their notebooks with key points.

Nowadays, more and more “Xiaowens” are finding their psychological “sweet spot” through the scientific training rhythm, and their enthusiasm for training continues to rise through a balanced balance of tension and relaxation.

The higher the “psychological temperature,” the more timely counseling is needed.

In the evening, even though the sun was setting, the jungle temperature remained unbearably sweltering. A psychological and behavioral training session on “Group Tactical Coordination,” led by the company’s psychologist, took place amidst the laughter and joy of the officers and men. “The high temperature and high humidity training environment directly impacts the psychological state of soldiers. Effectively leveraging the role of psychological support personnel is crucial to improving soldiers’ psychological resilience.” Brigade leaders explained that they selected outstanding cadres and backbones from the grassroots to form a psychological service team. They conducted thorough training for these support personnel, utilizing experiential, interactive, and seminar-based teaching methods. They emphasized group counseling, individual counseling, and early identification of psychological and psychiatric issues, continuously enhancing the relevance, pertinence, and timeliness of psychological services.

Private Xiao Qian, struggling with the pace of training, became irritable, his training performance declined, and he even had an argument with a comrade. Upon discovering this, the company’s psychological support personnel took the initiative to talk with him and learned that he was developing low self-esteem and anxiety due to his lack of physical fitness. The support personnel then took Xiao Qian to group psychological games to help him relieve stress and enhance his teamwork skills. They also incorporated emotional management lessons into their lessons, teaching him simple and practical mindset adjustment techniques. With the patient support of the support personnel, Xiao Qian gradually released his psychological burdens, began to smile more and more, and his training performance steadily improved. Short Commentary

Field training also helps cool down emotions.

■ Zhang Caixin

Warfare doesn't avoid winter or summer, and military training doesn't discriminate between weather and temperature. For troops, the scorching summer heat is an ideal time for training, honing their combat skills in complex environments and strengthening their resolve to brave adversity. However, prolonged, high-intensity training in high-temperature environments can not only easily lead to physical heatstroke but also "emotional heatstroke," impacting soldiers' physical and mental health and hindering their combat effectiveness. Therefore, providing effective psychological support for soldiers undergoing high-temperature training is both a compassionate commitment and a crucial component in improving the quality and effectiveness of training.

Starting from the heart, nourishing the soul with the "clear spring" of thought. Through special lectures and online micro-courses, we explain to soldiers the causes and manifestations of anxiety and irritability in high temperatures, teach them simple and practical techniques, and help them understand that "emotional fluctuations are not to be feared; there are scientific solutions." On the other hand, through timely activities such as "Strugglers Speak" storytelling sessions, we can guide soldiers to transform "I must persist" into "I will persist," thereby strengthening their self-identity.

Scientific training should be implemented, using interactive "cool breezes" to dispel anxiety. In high-temperature environments, training content should be scientifically coordinated, organically integrating and interweaving high-intensity exercises with restorative and skill-based exercises. Training and rest periods should be rationally arranged to avoid a continuous, prolonged, and extreme training cycle under sustained extreme heat. Furthermore, group psychological and behavioral training or relaxing games can be organized as appropriate after training to enhance teamwork and relax soldiers' nerves.

Specialized support should be provided, using thoughtful "therapy" to dispel the heat. Flexible clothing arrangements, fresh meals, and well-ventilated accommodations... Taking every possible approach to providing support that reaches the heart of the soldiers will lay the foundation for cooling down their emotions. Physical cooling measures such as using electric fans and increasing the frequency of watering and mopping can also be used to create a cool resting environment.

Strengthen the team, using the backbone of the team as a strong defense. Building a strong team of psychologically savvy and counseling professionals will ensure the effectiveness of emotional "cooling" efforts. Responsible and observant officers and men from various units will be selected to serve as psychological backbones. Their responsibilities will be clearly defined as "daily observation, weekly summary, and monthly analysis." Regular exchanges and sharing will be organized to form a comprehensive psychological protection network, ensuring the continued delivery of psychological services.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401659.html

第 80 集团军某旅："心理服务小分队"为官兵注入"心"动能

来源：解放军报 作者：王坤 马剑铮 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-09

第 80 集团军某旅开展心理服务下基层活动

心灵呵护伴官兵健康成长

解放军报讯 王坤、马剑铮报道：前段时间，第 80 集团军某旅新兵小孙因难以适应训练节奏而出现情绪波动. 该旅“心理服务小分队”主动靠前，为他制订心理疏导方案，帮他调整状态. 很快小孙又精神饱满地投入训练，并在前几天因训练成绩突出被评为“进步之星”.

“官兵心理健康不仅影响个人成长，也关乎部队凝聚力和战斗力. ”该旅领导介绍，他们根据部队实际和官兵需求，遴选心理骨干组建“心理服务小分队”，定期开展心理服务下基层活动，守护官兵心理健康.

实践中，他们邀请军地心理专家为“心理服务小分队”开展集中辅导，提升心理骨干专业素养；探索建立“体系医院心理专家、卫生连心理咨询师、心理服务小分队队员”三级联动机制，及时掌握官兵思想动态和心理变化，对于心理问题做到早发现、早干预、早疏导；对家中突遭变故、身体患有伤病的官兵，安排“心理服务小分队”定期走访，针对性开展心理服务. 此外，“心理服务小分队”梳理典型案例汇编《心理健康知识手册》，巡诊期间，他们结合手册为官兵讲解防范心理健康问题的方法举措，提升大家心理防护能力.

今年驻训以来，该旅“心理服务小分队”在各驻训点开设心理服务联络站，为官兵提供全天候服务. 某连张班长反映，平时训练成绩不错的战士小罗，由于此前一次考核表现不佳，导致现在每次参加考核就紧张，训练成绩不断下滑.

“心理服务小分队”了解情况后，安排心理骨干为小罗进行疏导，并为他制订心理训练套餐. 一段时间后，小罗的抗挫折能力显著增强. 前不久，该旅组织创破纪录比武，小罗取得狙击专业第一名.

“官兵在哪里，心理服务就延伸到哪里. ”该旅领导介绍，他们将持续总结心理服务下基层活动的经验，结合演习演训等大项任务，组织“心理服务小分队”上阵地、进战位，为官兵提供科学心理服务，筑牢官兵心理健康防线.

Google Translation

An 80th Group Army Brigade: A “Psychological Service Team” Infuses Soldiers with “Heart” Energy.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Kun, Ma Jianzheng Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-09

A brigade of the 80th Group Army carries out psychological service activities at the grassroots level.

Psychological care accompanies the healthy growth of soldiers.

PLA Daily reports by Wang Kun and Ma Jianzheng: Some time ago, a new recruit, Xiao Sun, from a brigade of the 80th Group Army, experienced mood swings due to difficulty adapting to the training pace. The brigade's "Psychological Service Team" proactively stepped in to develop a psychological counseling plan to help him adjust. Xiao Sun quickly returned to training with high spirits, and was recently named a "Star of Progress" for his outstanding training performance.

"The mental health of soldiers not only affects their personal growth, but also the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the unit." Brigade leaders explained that based on the unit's actual conditions and the needs of soldiers, they selected key psychological personnel to form a "Psychological Service Team." The team regularly conducts psychological service activities at the grassroots level to safeguard the mental health of soldiers. In practice, they invited military and local psychological experts to provide intensive counseling to the "Psychological Service Team" to enhance the professional competence of key psychological personnel. They also explored establishing a three-tiered linkage mechanism involving "system hospital psychologists, health company counselors, and psychological service team members" to promptly monitor soldiers' ideological and psychological developments, enabling early detection, intervention, and guidance of psychological issues. For soldiers experiencing unexpected family changes or physical injuries, the "Psychological Service Team" regularly visits and provides targeted psychological services. Furthermore, the "Psychological Service Team" compiled a "Mental Health Knowledge Handbook" based on typical case studies. During their visits, they used the handbook to explain preventative measures for mental health issues and enhance their psychological resilience.

Since this year's training, the brigade's "Psychological Service Team" has established psychological service liaison stations at various training locations, providing round-the-clock services to soldiers. Company Squad Leader Zhang reported that Xiao Luo, a soldier who usually performed well in training, now experiences anxiety during each assessment due to poor performance on a previous assessment, and his training performance has steadily declined. After understanding Xiao Luo's situation, the "Psychological Service Team" assigned a key psychologist to counsel him and developed a psychological training program for him. Over time, Xiao Luo's resilience to setbacks has significantly improved. Not long ago, the brigade organized a record-breaking competition, where Xiao Luo took first place in the sniper specialty.

"Wherever soldiers are, psychological services will be extended there," brigade leaders explained. They will continue to summarize their experience with grassroots psychological service activities and, in conjunction with major exercises and training, organize "Psychological Service Teams" to be deployed to battlefields and combat positions to provide scientific psychological services and strengthen the soldiers' mental health.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401675.html

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：童祖静 韩帅 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-09

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——

建章立制促新风 凝心聚力谋打赢

■解放军报特约记者 童祖静 特约通讯员 韩 帅

“各类物资申领流程清晰、过程便捷，助推保障效益提升. ”近日，陆军某旅保障部赵助理员依据《野外驻训物资器材保障实施细则》，快速完成野外驻训急需器材的申领和下发. 这是该旅通过健全规章制度推动作风建设常态化长效化的一个缩影.

“作风问题具有反复性和顽固性，必须保持常抓的韧劲、长抓的耐心，在坚持中见常态，向制度建设要长效. ”深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，该旅党委一班人认真学习中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，深刻认识到，只有扎紧制度笼子，坚持用制度管权、管人、管事，时时处处按法规制度办事，才能实现作风建设制度化、规范化、常态化.

为此，该旅党委成立专项工作组，深入机关科室和基层营连调研，梳理出部分领域存在制度规定不完善、贯彻执行不到位等问题. “这些问题表面看是工作方法问题，根子在于制度落实不细、执行标准不严. ”座谈中，不少官兵坦言.

针对这些问题，该旅根据法规文件精神，结合自身实际，修订完善《机关服务基层限时办结制度》《野外驻训物资器材保障实施细则》等规章制度，要求各级刚性落实，并建立追踪问效机制.

实践中，该旅还通过建立健全“一站式”服务机制，简化业务流程，明确物资申领、维修申请等事项办理时限，大大节省官兵办事时间，让大家得以把更多时间精力投入练兵备战；广泛开展“我为群众办实事”活动，确保事关官兵切身利益的事能有效解决.

建章立制促新风，凝心聚力谋打赢. 随着学习教育不断深入，该旅将实用管用的经验做法以规章制度形式固化下来，推动部队作风建设走深走实，官兵练兵备战热情持续高涨. 近日，该旅官兵参加上级组织的比武考核，多项课目成绩刷新旅训练纪录.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade is Thoroughly Conducting Study and Education on the Implementation of the Central Committee’s Eight-Point Regulations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tong Zujing, Han Shuai Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-09

An Army Brigade is Thoroughly Conducting Study and Education on the Implementation of the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulations --

Establishing Rules and Regulations to Promote New Conduct and Unite Efforts to Win

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondents Tong Zujing and Han Shuai

"Clear and convenient procedures for requesting various supplies help improve support efficiency." Recently, Assistant Zhao from the Support Department of an Army Brigade, following the "Implementation Rules for Supplies and Equipment Support for Field Training," quickly completed the request and issuance of urgently needed equipment for field training. This is a microcosm of the brigade's efforts to regularize and maintain effective work style through the improvement of rules and regulations. "Work style issues are recurring and stubborn. We must maintain tenacity and patience in addressing them, achieving consistency through persistence and ensuring long-term effectiveness through institutional development." Since the launch of the in-depth study and education campaign to implement the Central Committee's eight regulations, the brigade's Party Committee has diligently studied the eight regulations, the CMC's ten regulations, and their implementation rules. They have come to realize that only by tightening the system, adhering to the use of systems to manage power, personnel, and affairs, and consistently adhering to laws and regulations, can work style development be institutionalized, standardized, and normalized.

To this end, the brigade's Party Committee established a special working group to conduct in-depth research within headquarters departments and grassroots battalions and companies, identifying issues such as incomplete regulations and inadequate implementation in some areas. "On the surface, these issues may be problems with work methods, but the root cause lies in lax implementation of regulations and lax standards," many officers and men admitted during the discussion.

To address these issues, the brigade, in accordance with the spirit of the regulations and in light of its own circumstances, has revised and improved regulations and rules, including the "Time-Limited Completion System for Organizational Services to Grassroots Units" and the "Implementation Rules for Supplies and Equipment Support for Field Training," requiring strict implementation at all levels and establishing a mechanism for tracking and evaluating performance. In practice, the brigade has also established and improved a "one-stop" service mechanism, streamlined business processes, and clarified processing timelines for matters like material requests and repair applications. This significantly reduces officers' and men' time, allowing them to devote more time and energy to training and combat preparation. The brigade has also extensively carried out "I Do Practical Things for the People" activities to ensure that matters of vital interest to officers and men are effectively addressed.

Establishing rules and regulations promotes a new style of work and unites everyone to achieve victory. As learning and education continue to deepen, the brigade has solidified practical and effective practices into rules and regulations, further strengthening the unit's work style and boosting officers' and men' enthusiasm for training and combat preparation. Recently, officers and men of the brigade participated in a competition organized by a higher authority, achieving new brigade training records in several subjects.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401767.html

青春与界碑同框：清华学子走进红山嘴，与边防军人共话使命

来源：解放军报 作者：黄 超 王雁翔 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-10

红山嘴的青春对话

■黄 超 解放军报记者 王雁翔

前不久，清华大学“青春界碑、国土边防”主题实践团队的 15 名青年学子，走进新疆阿尔泰山深处的红山嘴边防连.

“组织主题实践活动就是让学生走出校园，体验边防军人戍边生活，感悟军人的家国情怀与担当. ”清华大学武装部副部长王晓丽告诉记者，他们组织青年学子走进多个边防哨所，与青年官兵共话使命担当.

“远看红山梁，近看白茫茫，半年无家书，让人愁断肠. 红山嘴素有‘雪海孤岛’之称，每年大雪封山期超过半年. ”连队荣誉室内，连史讲解员、中士郑子腾向青年学子们讲述一张张老照片背后的戍边故事，“在这里，一代代边防官兵忠诚履行使命，用青春和热血守护边关安宁. ”

“封山期有新鲜水果和蔬菜吃吗？”博士研究生赵雨陶好奇地问.

“大雪封山前，我们会提前储备过冬物资. 天气好的时候，直升机会为连队运送新鲜蔬菜. ”一级上士黄国英告诉大家，在各级的关心关怀下，哨所的条件越来越好.

进入封山期，连队还会组织开展“红山大舞台”“红山故事会”等文化活动. “红山嘴并不寂寥，跟山下一样青春飞扬. ”下士曾令情说.

活动中，青年学子们一边聆听一边思考. 来自航天航空学院的马世育曾在学校一堂国防教育课上，听一位从边防部队退役返校的学长讲述从军经历. “今天我真正明白，对祖国深沉的爱、坚定的理想信念和使命担当，是边防军人牺牲奉献的力量之源. ”马世育说.

经上级批准，青年学子们跟随官兵一起巡逻. 在曾令情的带领下，几名战士和青年学子一起踏上前往界碑的巡逻路. 途中经过一处陡峭山坡时，脚下石头打滑，大家手脚并用向上攀登.

“非常累，感觉双腿沉得抬不起来，心怦怦直跳，但走在祖国的边防线上，我感到特别自豪. ”大二学生李佳明大口喘着粗气说. 他的腿前段时间受伤还没完全康复，同学们都劝他休息. 他却说：“官兵在边防爬冰卧雪，我来这里是向他们学习的. ”

抵达巡逻点位时，青年学子们已疲惫不堪，脸上却洋溢着自豪. 站在山巅俯瞰壮美山河，大家难掩兴奋之情. 随后，战士和青年学子们一起在界碑前，面向国旗庄严宣誓.

返回路上，青年学子们在巡逻车上畅谈感悟与收获. “行走在祖国的边防线上，我更加懂得军人的坚守与奉献. 毕业后，我也要到祖国和人民最需要的地方发光发热. 如果有机会，我也想穿上军装，为强军事业贡献力量. ”大二学生朱明宇动情地说.

Google Translation

Youth and Boundary Monuments: Tsinghua Students Visit Hongshanzui to Discuss Their Mission with Border Guards

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Huang Chao, Wang Yanxiang Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-10

Youthful Dialogue at Hongshanzui

■ Huang Chao, PLA Daily Reporter, Wang Yanxiang

Not long ago, 15 young students from Tsinghua University’s “Youth Boundary Monuments, National Border Defense” themed practice team visited the Hongshanzui Border Defense Company deep in the Altai Mountains of Xinjiang.

“Organizing these themed practice activities allows students to step outside of campus, experience the life of border guards, and appreciate their patriotic ties and sense of responsibility,” Wang Xiaoli, Deputy Director of the Tsinghua University Armed Forces Department, told reporters. They organized young students to visit several border outposts and discuss their mission with young officers and men. “Looking at the Red Mountain Ridge from afar, and up close, a vast expanse of white. Half a year without a letter from home is heartbreaking. Hongshanzui is known as the ‘Isolated Island in the Sea of Snow,’ and the mountain is closed for over half a year each year due to heavy snow.” Inside the company’s honor room, Sergeant Zheng Ziteng, the company history interpreter, recounted the border defense stories behind old photos to the young students. “Here, generations of border defense officers and men have faithfully fulfilled their mission, dedicating their youth and passion to safeguarding peace at the border.”

“Are there fresh fruits and vegetables to eat during the mountain closure period?” doctoral student Zhao Yutao asked curiously.

“Before the mountain is closed due to heavy snow, we stockpile winter supplies in advance. When the weather is good, helicopters deliver fresh vegetables to the company.” First Sergeant Huang Guoying explained that thanks to the care and support from all levels, the conditions at the outpost are improving.

During the mountain closure period, the company will also organize cultural activities such as the “Hongshan Grand Stage” and the “Hongshan Storytelling Club.” “Hongshanzui is not lonely; it’s just as vibrant and youthful as the mountains below,” said Corporal Zeng Lingqing.

During the activities, the young students listened and pondered. Ma Shiyu, a student from the College of Aeronautics and Astronautics, once listened to a senior who had returned from the border defense force recount his military experience during a national defense education class. “Today, I truly understand that a deep love for the motherland, unwavering ideals and convictions, and a sense of mission are the source of the border defense soldiers’ sacrifice and dedication,” Ma Shiyu said.

With approval from their superiors, the young students joined the officers and men on patrol. Led by Zeng Lingqing, several soldiers and students embarked on a patrol route to the boundary marker. Passing a steep slope, the rocks slipped underfoot, and everyone climbed using their hands and feet.

“I’m extremely tired. My legs feel so heavy I can’t lift them. My heart is pounding. But I feel incredibly proud walking along our nation’s border,” sophomore Li Jiaming breathed heavily. His leg hadn’t fully healed from a recent injury, and his classmates urged him to rest. He said, “The officers and men are scrambling through ice and snow at the border. I’m here to learn from them.”

When they arrived at the patrol point, the young students were exhausted, but their faces beamed with pride. Standing atop the mountain, overlooking the magnificent landscape, everyone could hardly contain their excitement. Afterward, the soldiers and students took a solemn oath together before the national flag at the boundary marker.

On the way back, the students shared their insights and learnings in the patrol car. “Traveling along our nation’s border, I’ve gained a deeper understanding of the soldiers’ perseverance and dedication. After graduation, I want to serve wherever our country and its people need me most. If given the opportunity, I too would like to wear a military uniform and contribute to strengthening the military,” said sophomore Zhu Mingyu with emotion.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401765.html

第 83 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：解放军报 作者：周迎波 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-10

第 83 集团军某旅深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——

向战育才，加钢淬火铸劲旅

■周迎波

“归队后，我要充分运用所学知识，为部队战斗力建设添砖加瓦. ”前不久，第 83 集团军某旅组织百余名官兵参加无人机专业培训并通过了考核鉴定，将学习成果带回战位. 这是该旅紧贴使命任务，加快锻造高素质、专业化军事人才队伍的一个缩影.

该旅领导说，习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上，深刻阐明政治建军时代要求，特别强调要确保人民军队始终人才辈出. 贯彻这一重要指示精神，必须将人才培养作为战略任务来抓，坚持向战育才，始终把能打仗、打胜仗作为人才工作出发点和落脚点，确保官兵能够驾驭现代战争、有效履行新时代使命任务.

该旅领导介绍，曾有一段时间，面对新专业新装备，一些官兵存在“专业未学精学透”“有情况靠厂家”等问题，导致面对突发情况时处置不及时，影响训练质效. 一次实战化训练中，列装不久的某型装备突发故障，现场的维修技师束手无策，只能原地等待救援.

对此，该旅认真总结教训，决心下大力气培养高素质、专业化军事人才，确保人才供给侧精准对接战场需求侧. 他们坚持“走出去”与“引进来”相结合，常态开展技术研讨交流会、群众性技术革新等活动，通过任务牵引、以老带新、手把手帮教等方式，鼓励官兵岗位创新、岗位成才；推动“主战专业有行家、小特专业有骨干、新质专业有人才”人才培养体系建设，建立完善培养提高、任务磨砺等 7 类机制，加快人才成长步伐；积极协调军地院校、科研机构，为骨干人才跟学培训、创新攻坚提供有力支持.

精通主战装备维修的技术能手，立足岗位开展革新攻关、荣获多项国家专利的军士创客……随着一系列举措落地见效，该旅越来越多的优秀人才脱颖而出，成为部队建设的中坚力量. 某连一级上士唐运禄针对装甲抢修车需频繁更换吊具问题，将几种不同类型吊具改进为一种通用吊具，有效提高了车辆抢修效率.

随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神不断深入，该旅向战育才导向更加鲜明，各类高素质、专业化军事人才活跃练兵一线，助推部队战斗力建设水平稳步提升.

Google Translation

An 83rd Group Army Brigade Has Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhou Yingbo Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-10

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army has thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference.

Cultivating Talents for War, Tempering Steel to Forge a Powerful Brigade

■ Zhou Yingbo

“After returning to the unit, I will fully utilize the knowledge I’ve learned to contribute to the unit’s combat effectiveness.” Not long ago, a brigade of the 83rd Group Army organized over a hundred officers and men to participate in specialized drone training, pass the assessment, and bring the results back to their posts. This is a microcosm of the brigade’s efforts to closely adhere to its mission and accelerate the forging of a contingent of high-quality, professional military personnel.

The brigade leader stated that at the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, President Xi Jinping profoundly expounded on the requirements of the era of politically building the army, particularly emphasizing the need to ensure that the People’s Army continues to produce a steady stream of talented personnel. To implement this important directive, talent development must be prioritized as a strategic task. We must persist in cultivating combat-oriented personnel, always prioritizing the ability to fight and win battles as the starting point and end point of talent development, ensuring that officers and men are capable of mastering modern warfare and effectively fulfilling their missions in the new era.

Brigade leaders explained that, for a period of time, faced with new specialties and equipment, some officers and men struggled with issues like “not thoroughly learning their profession” and “relying on manufacturers when necessary.” This led to delayed response to emergencies and compromised the quality and effectiveness of training. During one combat training exercise, a recently deployed piece of equipment suddenly malfunctioned, leaving on-site maintenance technicians helpless and unable to remedy the situation, forced to wait for assistance.

The brigade has carefully reviewed these lessons and is determined to vigorously cultivate high-quality, professional military personnel, ensuring that the supply of talent is precisely aligned with battlefield demand. They adhere to a combination of “going global” and “bringing in” initiatives, regularly holding technical seminars and exchanges, and mass technology innovation activities. Through mission-driven initiatives, mentoring by veterans, and hands-on mentoring, they encourage officers and men to innovate and develop within their roles. They promote the development of a talent training system characterized by “experts in core combat specialties, backbones in specialized specialties, and talented individuals in emerging specialties,” establishing and improving seven mechanisms, including training and advancement, and on-the-job training, to accelerate talent development. They actively coordinate with military and civilian academies and research institutions to provide strong support for key personnel’s training and innovation.

Technical experts proficient in the maintenance of core combat equipment, and sergeant-in-chief makers who innovate and tackle key problems in their roles and have been awarded multiple national patents... As a series of initiatives bear fruit, more and more outstanding talents within the brigade have emerged, becoming the backbone of the force’s development. Sergeant First Class Tang Yunlu of a certain company addressed the frequent replacement of slings on armored repair vehicles by improving several different types of slings into a single universal sling, effectively improving vehicle repair efficiency. As the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central

Military Commission's Political Work Conference continues to deepen, the brigade's orientation towards training talents for combat has become more distinct. Various types of high-quality and professional military talents are actively training on the front line, helping to steadily improve the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401751.html

陆军某旅将"减员操作"列入日常训练着力培养一专多能人才

来源：解放军报 作者：张子庚　张毛 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-10

陆军某旅着力培养一专多能人才——

"减员操作"成为训练常态

■张子庚　解放军报特约通讯员　张毛

"炮手'受伤'，车长顶替进入战位……"盛夏时节，西北戈壁，陆军某旅防空专业一场实弹射击比武考核火热进行，炮手曾海龙"意外受伤"后，车长王金旭迅速进入射击位置，精准命中目标.

"战场态势瞬息万变，'减员'是作战中经常面对的情况."该旅领导介绍，他们扎实开展专业"换手"训练，大力培养一专多能型骨干人才，源于一次失败教训.

一次演训中，进入阵地攻坚阶段，导调组临机设置"战斗减员"特情，要求官兵迅速接替作战位置. 一名装甲突击车车长就近接替炮手作战位置，却因与驾驶员配合不够默契，搜瞄时间过长、时机把握不准，导致贻误战机.

"一换岗就出状况，说到底还是能力素质不够全面，达不到一专多能的打仗要求. "复盘总结时，参训官兵围绕这一问题召开"诸葛亮会"，共同研讨解决之道.

经过讨论交流，大家达成共识：信息化战争对能力素质的要求越来越高，"一招鲜"已不适应战场需求，必须着眼实战优化人才培养模式.

"每名官兵都具备两种以上专业能力，临时顶岗也能应对自如，既是人才培养方向，更是战场打赢所需. "该旅党委一班人结合官兵意见建议研究决定，将"减员操作"列入日常训练计划，采取常态顶岗、临时调岗等方式，培养更多一专多能、素质全面的打仗型人才.

打仗急需什么就苦练什么. 笔者在该旅某专业训练场看到，二级上士魏光辉临时"换手"到炮手岗位，在突击车行进间实弹射击课目考核中打出 4 发 4 中的好成绩；装甲车驾驶课目考场上，二级上士张宇诚临时顶岗担任驾驶员，连续驾车通过侧倾坡、涉水池、土岭等难度较大的复杂地形，取得优异成绩.

“如今，‘减员操作’已成为训练常态.”看着新下发的训练计划表，该旅突击车三连黄连长说，通过常态组织专业“换手”、接替顶岗训练，倒逼官兵练就一专多能的过硬本领，有效提升部队应急应战能力.

近期，该连组织一场战术训练，多型战车遭火力打击，出现人员“伤亡”，参训官兵有序接替、密切配合，圆满完成任务，处置突发特情能力得到有效锤炼.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Has Incorporated “Reduction Operations” into Its Daily Training, Focusing on Cultivating Specialized and Multi-Skilled Personnel

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Zigeng, Zhang Mao Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-10

An Army brigade is focusing on cultivating specialized and multi-skilled personnel—”reduction operations” have become a regular part of its training.

■ Zhang Zigeng, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Zhang Mao

“The gunner was ‘injured,’ and the tank commander took over...” In the midsummer of the Gobi Desert in northwest China, a live-fire shooting competition and assessment for the air defense division of an Army brigade was underway. After gunner Zeng Hailong was “accidentally injured,” tank commander Wang Jinxu quickly took up his firing position and accurately hit the target.

“The battlefield situation is ever-changing, and ‘reductions’ are a common occurrence in combat.” Brigade leaders explained that their rigorous professional “hand-off” training and efforts to cultivate specialized and multi-skilled personnel stemmed from a lesson learned from a failure.

During one exercise, during the offensive phase of a position, the command and control team improvised a special “combat reduction” scenario, requiring officers and men to quickly assume combat positions. An armored assault vehicle commander, who was nearby, replaced a gunner in combat. However, due to a lack of synergy with the driver, his aiming time was excessive and his timing was inaccurate, leading to a missed opportunity.

“Problems arise as soon as we change shifts. Ultimately, it’s because our abilities and qualities aren’t well-rounded enough to meet the requirements of specialized, multi-talented combat.” During the debriefing, the participating officers and men held a “Zhuge Liang meeting” to discuss solutions to this issue.

After discussion, everyone reached a consensus: the requirements for capabilities and qualities in information warfare are becoming increasingly stringent, and a “one-trick pony” approach is no longer adequate for battlefield needs. Talent training models must be optimized with a focus on actual combat.

“Every officer and soldier possessing two or more specialized skills and the ability to handle temporary replacements with ease is not only a key talent development goal but also essential for

victory on the battlefield." Based on the opinions and suggestions of officers and men, the brigade's Party Committee decided to incorporate "reduction operations" into the daily training plan, adopting methods such as regular replacements and temporary transfers to cultivate more specialized, multi-talented, and well-rounded combat-ready personnel.

"We must diligently train for what is urgently needed in combat." At one of the brigade's specialized training grounds, I observed Second Sergeant Wei Guanghui temporarily "switch" to the gunner's position, achieving a remarkable 4-for-4 score in a live-fire test while firing on a moving assault vehicle. Second Sergeant Zhang Yucheng also temporarily took over as driver during an armored vehicle driving test, repeatedly navigating challenging terrain such as a banked slope, a wading pool, and a dirt ridge, achieving excellent results.

"Nowadays, 'reduced personnel operations' have become a normal part of training," said Captain Huang of the brigade's Third Assault Vehicle Company, reviewing the newly issued training schedule. By regularly organizing specialized rotations and rotational training, officers and men are forced to develop strong, multi-faceted skills, effectively enhancing the unit's emergency response capabilities.

Recently, the company conducted a tactical training exercise in which multiple types of armored vehicles came under fire, resulting in casualties. The participating officers and men took over in an orderly manner, closely coordinating their efforts and successfully completing the mission, effectively honing their ability to handle unexpected situations.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16401839.html

告别特情"老三样"！这个旅用"新考题"破解惯性思维

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：罗洋 王杰 武诗韬 何曦 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-08-11

从"老三样"到"新考题"

——第 77 集团军某旅提高对抗训练质效的一段经历

■罗 洋 王 杰 解放军报记者 武诗韬

清晨的大西北，暖风卷着沙尘，刮过第 77 集团军某旅训练场，某地空导弹连正严阵以待.

突然，刺耳的防空警报撕裂了这里的宁静. 随着"敌机"编队低空突进，一场对抗训练骤然打响.

"目标消失！"雷达刚捕获目标，突遭强电磁干扰. 几乎同时，"化学沾染"警报拉响，小股"敌人"趁乱展开偷袭……多种特情接踵而至，连长何曦带领官兵沉着应对，最终指挥火力单元实施精准抗击.

“打出这套‘组合拳’，就是倒逼部队在各种危局险局中锤炼提升应急处置能力.”导调组组长王刚一边紧盯战场态势，一边介绍，这种多域复合、连环嵌套的特情设计，正是旅党委近年来引导官兵强化打仗意识、提高实战本领的积极探索.

王刚介绍，曾几何时，“装备故障”“通信中断”“通过‘染毒’地带”一度成为特情设置的“老三样”. 久而久之，对何时何地出现何种特情，官兵都了如指掌，处置起来也不费劲，大大降低了对抗难度.

更严重的是，一些官兵由此养成了惯性思维，想当然地认为：真实战场无非就是这样.

有一次，在对抗训练第一阶段，导调组给出了“某型装备发生故障”的特情，参训连队按预案很快完成了处置；进入第二阶段，导调组临时设计了一道“隐形考题”：在红方防空导弹连全力拦截模拟空中目标的关键时刻，同步释放高强度、多频段电磁压制信号. 该连雷达瞬间“雪花”满屏，目标信号瞬间消失.

然而此时，官兵们的注意力都集中在严防对方的“硬摧毁”上，对电磁“软杀伤”反应迟钝，未能及时采取反制措施. 靶机被击落后，防空体系却在“敌”持续干扰下陷入“瘫痪”.

连队应对特情“老三样”绰绰有余，可情况一变便露马脚、“掉链子”，这怎么能行？

意识到问题的严重性，该旅训练部门开始尝试作出改变，在对抗训练中增设新特情. 由于对强度、时机和各要素间的关联性把握不准，时间一长，这些新特情逐渐被固化下来，又成为新版“老三样”，官兵们很快摸清了套路，之前存在的问题仍然没有得到解决.

“兵无常势，水无常形. 在未来战场上，唯一不变的可能就是变！”议战议训会上，该旅党委一班人要求机关进一步改进对抗训练组织方式，特别在特情设置上，要突出“挑战性”和“陌生感”，充分预想将来打仗可能遇到的各种情况.

为构设更加逼真的实战环境和条件，他们着眼现代战争特点，结合使命任务和装备实际，对现有的“特情库”进行了扩容，新增电磁压制、智能干扰与诱骗、网络攻击、极限通信、后勤供应链切断等数十种特情，并分别制订了应对处置方案.

同时，在对抗训练过程中，他们一改以往的单一特情导调模式，对不同特情进行交叉组合，提高应对处置难度. 不仅如此，导调员还可以根据战场态势和部队表现，临时设置“特情库”外的特情或改变特情原有条件，让“出乎官兵意料”成为常态.

特情“换题”、导调“变脸”，如平湖投石，在该旅官兵心里激起层层波澜，一场针对不实战法训法的反思整改深入展开.

“那次的教训，让我们彻底明白，只会熟练使用武器远远不够，还要学会研判战场态势，料敌于先、制敌于前，提升识局、谋局、控局、破局能力！”何曦告诉记者，那场对抗训

练结束后，他们专门把复杂电磁环境下装备操作、应急情况处置、指挥通信抢修等内容，纳入重点训练课目，定期与经常担任“蓝军”的兄弟连队进行战法探讨.

深夜，该旅作训科办公室灯火通明，王刚正和几名参谋围坐在电子沙盘前，研究下一次防空对抗训练应该加入哪些特情. “把特情设得难一些、活一些，部队就能离实战更近一些. ”王刚坦言，未来战场陌生复杂、瞬息万变，导调员不可能穷尽所有情况. 最重要的是通过这种方式，引领和倒逼官兵主动思战谋战研战，心无旁骛、全力以赴把打仗本领练过硬.

亲历者说

莫让特情成“常情”

■何 曦

算起来，我在训练场上摸爬滚打也有很多年了. 其间，我经历过很多的特情，真切感受到了我军实战化训练的强劲脉动.

在过去，处置特情对我们来说，可谓“手拿把掐”：装备故障，派出骨干及时修理；地域“染毒”，立刻穿戴装备做好防护；通信中断，马上启用备用方案. 那时，导调组打的几乎是“明牌”，官兵处置起来轻车熟路.

后来，“老三样”有了新变化，加入了一些新情况，但处置流程大差不差，每次训练就像抽考题，对照不同情况给出相应方案即可.

特情不“特”成“常情”，就背离了设置的本意. 直到那次对抗训练，一记“闷棍”将我彻底打醒. 当时，全连全力以赴，成功拦截目标，大家刚想欢呼，导调组的裁决像一盆冷水“浇”了下来——任务失败，红方判负. 为什么？就因为导调组在我们实施拦截的关键时刻，悄然出了一道新考题——电磁压制. 而我们对此毫无思想准备，导致应对失措，将己方置于被动境地.

这个结果，引起全连官兵的反思：打仗不会按照“剧本”走，敌人更不会提前打招呼. 后来几次训练，导调组像是换了一班人，给出的特情，真的非常“刁钻”，甚至还打出了“组合拳”，再无规律可循.

这倒逼我们作出改变，连队训练随之有了大调整：以前练得最多的就是精准拦截，如今复杂电磁环境下的装备操作、通信频率转换、抗干扰训练等成了“必修课”. 我们还主动与电子对抗连“结对子”，一起练协同、练对抗……

说实话，现在连队官兵的训练压力较以前大了不少，那种不知道下一秒会冒出什么新特情的紧张感，真实地包围着每个人. 但我们清楚，正是各种不按套路出牌的新特情，像一块块磨刀石，砥砺官兵提升实战本领. 以前处置特情像在走流程，如今更像在打仗——没有标准答案，有的只是临机决断、快速应变.

从“老三样”到“新考题”，变的是难度和不确定性，不变的是我们向实战靠拢、向打赢迈进的决心. 训练场上每一次“出乎意料”的导调，都在提醒我们：真正的胜利，属于未雨绸缪、制敌于先的军人.

Google Translation

Say Goodbye to the “Old Three” Special Situations! This Brigade Uses “New Challenges” to Break Through Inertial Thinking.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Luo Yang, Wang Jie, Wu Shitao, He Xi Editor: Sun Yue

2025-08-11

From “old three” to “new challenges”

—A story of a brigade of the 77th Group Army improving the quality and effectiveness of confrontation training.

■ Luo Yang, Wang Jie, PLA Daily reporters, Wu Shitao

In the early morning hours of the northwest, a warm breeze, carrying dust and sand, swept across the training ground of a brigade of the 77th Group Army. A surface-to-air missile company stood on high alert.

Suddenly, a shrill air defense siren shattered the tranquility. As a formation of “enemy aircraft” advanced at low altitude, a confrontation training exercise abruptly began.

“Target lost!” The radar had barely acquired the target when it was suddenly hit by strong electromagnetic interference. Almost simultaneously, the “chemical contamination” alarm sounded, and a small group of “enemies” took advantage of the chaos to launch a sneak attack... Multiple special situations arose one after another. Company Commander He Xi led his officers and men in calmly responding, ultimately commanding the firepower unit to conduct a precise counterattack. “Delivering this ‘combination punch’ forces the troops to hone their emergency response capabilities in various critical situations,” said Wang Gang, leader of the command and control team, while closely monitoring the battlefield situation. This multi-domain, complex, and interconnected special situation design reflects the brigade Party Committee’s active exploration in recent years to guide officers and men in strengthening their combat awareness and improving their combat skills.

Wang Gang explained that, at one time, “equipment failure,” “communications interruption,” and “passing through a contaminated area” were the “three old rules” for special situation deployment. Over time, soldiers became familiar with the specific special situations, their timing and location, and their handling became effortless, greatly reducing the difficulty of combat.

More seriously, this led some soldiers to develop a habitual mindset, assuming that the real battlefield was just like this. During one such training phase, the command and control group issued a special situation regarding a "certain equipment malfunction." The participating company quickly handled the situation according to plan. Entering the second phase, the command and control group improvised a "hidden challenge": at the critical moment when the Red Army's air defense missile company was fully engaged in intercepting a simulated aerial target, they simultaneously released high-intensity, multi-band electromagnetic suppression signals. The company's radar screen instantly became covered in "snow," and the target signal vanished.

However, at this point, the soldiers were focused on preventing the enemy's "hard destruction" and were slow to react to electromagnetic "soft kill" attacks, failing to implement timely countermeasures. After the target drone was shot down, the air defense system was paralyzed by the enemy's continued interference.

The company's "three old tricks" for handling special situations were sufficient, but their weaknesses were exposed and their performance fell apart when the situation changed. How could this be tolerated?

Recognizing the severity of the problem, the brigade's training department began to experiment with changes, incorporating new special situations into their combat training. Due to a lack of accurate grasp of intensity, timing, and the interrelationships between various elements, these new special situations gradually solidified over time, becoming a new version of the "old three." Soldiers quickly learned the ropes, but previous problems remained unresolved.

"The military never changes, just as water never changes its shape. On future battlefields, the only constant may be change!" At a meeting discussing combat and training, the brigade's Party Committee urged the organization to further improve its approach to combat training, particularly in setting up special situations, emphasizing "challenging" and "unfamiliarity" and fully anticipating the various scenarios likely to be encountered in future combat.

To create a more realistic combat environment and conditions, they focused on the characteristics of modern warfare, combined with missions and equipment, and expanded the existing "special situation library." They added dozens of new special situations, including electromagnetic suppression, intelligent jamming and deception, cyber attacks, extreme communications, and supply chain disruptions, and developed response and disposal plans for each.

At the same time, during combat training, they shifted away from the previous single-situation command and control model and instead combined different special situations to increase the difficulty of response and disposal. Furthermore, commanders can also temporarily create special situations outside the "special situation database" or modify the original conditions of special situations based on battlefield conditions and troop performance, making unexpected situations a regular occurrence.

The “changing of topics” and the “changing of faces” of commanders, like a stone thrown into a calm lake, stirred up waves in the hearts of the brigade’s officers and men, and launched an in-depth reflection and rectification campaign against ineffective combat tactics and training methods.

“That lesson taught us thoroughly that simply being proficient in the use of weapons is not enough. We must also learn to analyze the battlefield situation, anticipate the enemy, and defeat them before they arrive, improving our ability to understand, plan, control, and break through situations!” He Xi told reporters. After that confrontation training, they specifically incorporated equipment operation in complex electromagnetic environments, emergency response, and command and communications repair into key training courses, and regularly discussed combat tactics with the brother companies that often served as “blue troops.”

Late at night, the lights in the brigade’s training office were brightly lit. Wang Gang and several staff officers were gathered around an electronic sand table, discussing which special situations should be included in the next air defense confrontation training. “By making special situations more challenging and flexible, the troops can be closer to real combat.” Wang Gang frankly admitted that future battlefields are unfamiliar, complex, and ever-changing, and it’s impossible for command and control personnel to exhaust every possible scenario. The most important thing is to use this method to guide and compel officers and men to proactively consider, plan, and research combat strategies, focusing their attention on developing their combat skills with undivided attention and full effort.

An eyewitness says: Don’t let special situations become “commonplace.”

■ He Xi

I’ve been working on the training grounds for many years now. During this time, I’ve experienced numerous special situations and have truly felt the powerful pulse of our army’s combat-oriented training.

In the past, handling special situations was a breeze for us: if equipment malfunctioned, we dispatched key personnel for prompt repairs; if the area was “contaminated,” we immediately donned our protective gear and took precautions; if communications were interrupted, we immediately activated our backup plan. Back then, the command and control team played virtually all the cards, making handling them effortless for the officers and men. Later, the “old three” were modified, with new situations added, but the handling procedures remained largely the same. Each training session was like a test, requiring us to develop corresponding solutions based on the specific circumstances.

When special situations ceased to be “special” and became “commonplace,” they deviated from their original purpose. It wasn’t until that confrontational training exercise that a sudden, devastating blow struck me. The entire company had given their all and successfully intercepted the target. Just as everyone was about to celebrate, the command and control group’s decision was like a bucket of cold water: mission failure, the Red Team lost. Why? Because at the critical

moment of our interception, the command and control group quietly introduced a new test: electromagnetic suppression. We were completely unprepared for this, resulting in a flustered response and putting ourselves in a passive position.

This result prompted reflection among the entire company: Warfare doesn't follow a "script," and the enemy certainly doesn't warn us in advance. In subsequent training sessions, the command and control group seemed to have been completely replaced. The special situations they presented were truly "tricky," even employing a combination of attacks, with no pattern to follow. This forced us to make changes, and company training underwent a major overhaul: Previously, precision interception was the primary focus, but now, equipment operation in complex electromagnetic environments, communication frequency conversion, and anti-interference training have become mandatory. We also proactively partnered with the Electronic Countermeasures Company to practice coordination and countermeasures together.

To be honest, the training pressure on the company's officers and men is now much greater than before. The tension of not knowing what new special situation might emerge at the next moment truly grips everyone. But we understand that it is precisely these unpredictable new special situations that, like sharpening stones, sharpen the soldiers' combat skills. Handling special situations used to be like following a routine, but now it's more like a battle—there are no standard answers, only improvisation and rapid response.

From the "old three things" to the "new test," what has changed is the difficulty and uncertainty, but what remains unchanged is our determination to approach real combat and win. Every "unexpected" command on the training ground reminds us: true victory belongs to soldiers who plan ahead and take the lead.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16401838.html

连队巧搭平台，让官兵在专属“舞台”重拾自信练强本领

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：屈昆鹏 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-08-11

善于搭台才能“好戏连台”

■中部战区陆军某旅某连干部 屈昆鹏

“今天体能考核，我的成绩达到优秀标准了！谢谢您的帮助，我会继续努力，为连队争光！”这天，上等兵褚鑫兴冲冲地前来报喜，听着他的话，我颇感欣慰，看来连队为他搭建的“舞台”奏效了.

褚鑫是一名大学生士兵，刚下连时，因体能较差，常被班长刘永彪带着加练. 然而一段时间过后，他的成绩却不升反降. 为弄清原委，我向刘永彪了解情况. 他无奈地告诉我，褚鑫是个很有头脑的兵，平时也爱谈天说地，可一到体能训练时间就变得很抵触，不知为啥.

于是，我找到褚鑫谈心，他沮丧地说道：“班长带我练了那么久，体能训练依旧没长进，有时候真觉得自己不是当兵的料……”我意识到，不是刘永彪的训练方法不对，而是褚鑫的自信心被磨没了. 但他的长处也很明显——头脑灵活、善于思考. 我暗想，是不是可以以此为突破口，换个方式帮带他.

恰逢单位组织理论知识竞赛，我和连长商议后，决定推荐褚鑫参加. 得知消息，他既意外又犹豫，我鼓励他：“你知识面广，理论功底好，不让你这个大学生去让谁去？好好准备，我们全力支持！”为帮他备赛，我专门抽出时间整理资料、协助辅导，这让他燃起了斗志.

比赛当天，凭借扎实积累和冷静发挥，褚鑫荣获二等奖. 之后一段时间，我们几个带兵人也常用他的事例鼓励其他战友. 这份认可让褚鑫十分感动，他主动找到班长，请教训练方法，体能训练更加积极. 一段时间后，他的成绩终于有了提升，还在最近的 3000 米跑考核中再次突破自己.

褚鑫的经历，让我感触很深：战士各有禀赋，补短贵在得法. 要善于为他们创造机会，并给予充分信任，让他们的转变发自内心. 连务会上，我的想法得到大家一致认可. 于是，我们根据官兵的不同情况和特点，积极为他们“搭台”.

下士范海韬性格内向，平时沉默寡言，但他的防护课目成绩一直很优秀. 我便向骨干提议，可以分批组织新兵向他请教防护技巧. 次日训练时间，面对新兵，他起初还有些紧张，但做起示范动作却干净利落. 见大家听得专注，他变得自信起来，眼里也有了光. 几次下来，他明显开朗多了，集体活动也踊跃参加，如今已开始主动为连队建设建言献策了.

前段时间，旅里打算组织关于官兵关系的沉浸式教育，把任务交给了我们连，我立即想到了下士白博文. 这名战士性格耿直，有时与战友产生争执. 在我的组织下，白博文和几位曾与他有过摩擦的战士共同参与其中. 不出所料，第一次排练他就因意见不合与他人发生了争论.

我因势利导，把白博文带到荣誉室，向他讲述连队官兵团结合作、攻坚克难的故事，并与他一起分析存在的问题，告诉他如何与战友和谐相处. 当晚，他主动向战友道了歉. 教育当天，凭借默契配合，白博文和战友再现了多个典型场景，赢得了阵阵掌声.

看着这些同志的变化，我想，解决官兵的问题不应拘于一隅，而要开动脑筋，为他们提供改变自己、向上向好的平台. 如此一来，官兵们才能不断成长成才，连队工作才能“好戏连台”.

（郭杰峰、张钊整理）

Google Translation

The Company Cleverly Created a Platform, Allowing Officers and Men to Regain Confidence and Strengthen Their Skills on Their Own "Stage"

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Qu Kunpeng Editor: Sun Yue

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A good stage-setting is the key to a "continuously successful performance."

■ Qu Kunpeng, Company Cadre, Central Theater Command Army Brigade

"Today, I achieved excellent results in my physical fitness test! Thank you for your help. I will continue to work hard and bring honor to the company!" That day, Corporal First Class Chu Xin excitedly came to share the good news. Hearing his words, I felt deeply relieved. It seemed the "stage" the company had built for him was working.

Chu Xin is a college student soldier. When he first joined the company, his physical fitness was poor, so squad leader Liu Yongbiao often took him to practice extra training. However, after a while, his performance declined instead of improving. To understand the situation, I contacted Liu Yongbiao to find out. He told me helplessly that Chu Xin was a very intelligent soldier, usually chatty and open-minded, but when it came to physical training, he became very resistant. I didn't know why.

So, I went to talk to Chu Xin, and he said dejectedly, "My squad leader has been training with me for so long, but I still haven't improved in physical training. Sometimes I really feel like I'm not cut out for the military..." I realized it wasn't Liu Yongbiao's training methods that were wrong, but Chu Xin's confidence that had been worn away. However, his strengths were also obvious—his quick mind and ability to think. I wondered if I could use this as a breakthrough and coach him in a different way.

Coincidentally, the unit was organizing a theoretical knowledge competition, and after discussing it with the company commander, I decided to recommend Chu Xin to participate. He was surprised and hesitant to hear the news. I encouraged him, "You have a wide range of knowledge and a solid theoretical foundation. Who else can go if not you, a college student? Prepare well. We have our full support!" To help him prepare for the competition, I took time to organize materials and provide coaching, which ignited his fighting spirit.

On the day of the competition, Chu Xin won second prize with his solid preparation and calm performance. For a while afterward, several of us commanders frequently used his example to encourage our fellow soldiers. Chu Xin was deeply moved by this recognition, and he proactively sought out his squad leader for advice on training methods and became even more enthusiastic about physical training. After a while, his performance finally improved, and he even surpassed his own record in the recent 3,000-meter run assessment.

Chu Xin's experience resonated deeply with me: Soldiers each have their own talents, and the key to overcoming them lies in finding the right method. We must be good at creating opportunities for them and giving them full trust, allowing their transformation to come naturally. At the company meeting, my ideas were unanimously endorsed. So, we actively provided support for them based on their individual circumstances and characteristics.

Corporal Fan Haitao was introverted and usually quiet, but he consistently excelled in protective training. I suggested to the core staff that we organize groups of new recruits to learn protective techniques from him. The next day, during training, he was initially nervous before the new recruits, but he demonstrated the movements with a swift and efficient execution. Seeing everyone listening intently, his confidence grew, and his eyes lit up. After a few sessions, he became noticeably more cheerful, actively participated in group activities, and now actively offers suggestions for company development.

Some time ago, the brigade planned to organize an immersive training session on officer-soldier relations and assigned the task to our company. Corporal Bai Bowen immediately came to mind. This soldier, known for his straightforward character, sometimes argued with his comrades. Under my guidance, Bai Bowen and several other soldiers with whom he had previously clashed participated in the session. As expected, he engaged in an argument during the first rehearsal over a disagreement.

I capitalized on this situation and brought Bai Bowen to the Hall of Honor. I shared stories of the company's officers and men working together to overcome challenges, analyzed existing problems with him, and taught him how to get along harmoniously with his comrades. That evening, he proactively apologized to his comrades. On the day of the training session, Bai Bowen and his comrades, with their tacit cooperation, reenacted several typical scenarios, earning rounds of applause.

Observing the changes in these comrades, I realized that addressing the problems of officers and men shouldn't be confined to a single rut; rather, we should be more creative and provide them with a platform for self-improvement and improvement. Only in this way can officers and men continue to grow and develop, and the company's work can be "excellent and continuous."

(Compiled by Guo Jiefeng and Zhang Zhao)

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16401837.html

从烽火硝烟中走来："攻坚英雄连"用拼搏续写新时代强军篇章

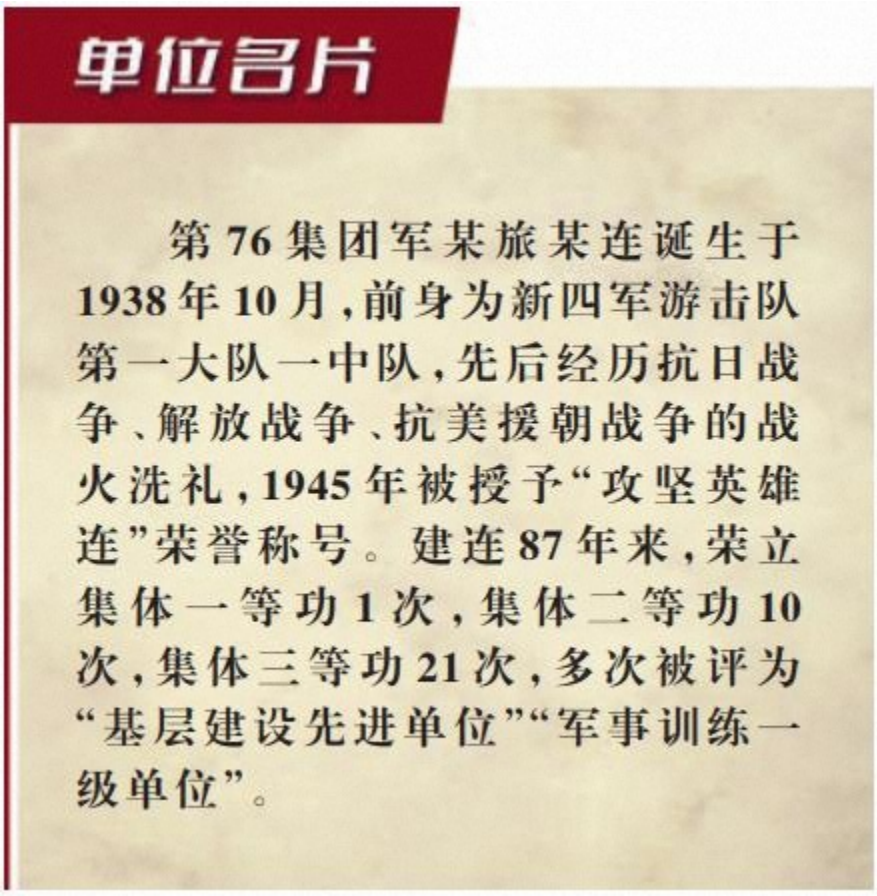
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第七十六集团军某旅某连传承发扬先辈战斗精神——

攻坚克难永向前

■王雲峤 严 楚



昆仑腹地，狂风漫卷，一场信息化对抗训练激战正酣.

红方指挥所内气氛紧张——任务进程中的超近程侦察无人机信号突告中断！所有人的目光，瞬间聚焦在第 76 集团军某旅某连代理排长、二级军士长宋国峰身上.

“确认高寒低氧引发电池故障，马上执行预备方案！”这位经验丰富的老兵迅速做出判断. 调整侦察波次、无缝切换备用链路、展开应急抢修……一套由宋国峰主导摸索并经全连反复锤炼的“战场快修”流程，此刻成为扭转危局的关键支点.

“不管遇到何种突发情况，这个连队都能出色完成任务. 因为每名官兵身上，都能看到战斗英雄王连生的影子. ”该旅领导介绍，“攻坚英雄连”是从抗日战争的烽火硝烟中走来的.

1945 年 5 月，该连前身奉命参与位于安徽宿县西南的任集战斗. 为摧毁敌炮楼、火力点，司号员王连生带领敢死队在枪林弹雨中匍匐前行. 在手指被炸断 4 根的艰难条件下，他冒死将手榴弹塞进了敌人的机枪射击孔内. 此次战斗，全连官兵敢打敢拼、英勇冲锋，全连

106 人牺牲 90 人，仅剩 16 人，为宿南战役的胜利作出了重大贡献. 战后，连队被新四军第 4 师授予“攻坚英雄连”荣誉称号，王连生也荣获“二等战斗英雄”称号.

几十年来，连队南征北战、攻坚克难，凝结形成了连魂精神，先后涌现出“华东二等人民英雄”赵运球、阎正起，“特等战斗英雄”吴起修等英模人物. 每逢新兵下连、新干部调入，他们的第一堂课就是学习连队光辉历史；每逢重大任务，连队主官都会组织官兵在连旗前宣誓，重温先辈事迹、感悟战斗精神. 随着一代代官兵不懈努力，“敢于在前、敢于攻坚、敢于拼搏”的战斗精神，流淌在连队每名官兵的血液中.

进入新时代，“攻坚英雄连”官兵继承和发扬红色基因，在任务面前展现出非凡的血性和毅力.

一次训练考核，连队官兵不仅要在高海拔地区负重行军，还要应对临时导调的各类特情. 考核指令发出，连长一马当先带领官兵向终点进发. 风越来越大，肩上的背囊也越来越重. 行至最后几公里时，一些官兵接连出现身体不适等状况.

“‘攻坚英雄连’的战旗，是连队先辈用鲜血染红的. 今天的考核，我们绝不能让这面战旗失了色！”连长一边关心战友，一边从背包里拿出战旗激励大家. 随后，大家你拉我、我推你，咬牙坚持着冲向终点.

这场考核，全连官兵一人不落，以优异成绩夺得第一名. 年底，连队因任务表现突出，被上级评为“砺剑高原强军先锋”标兵单位.

那年调整改革后，上级为连队配发了一批新型侦察装备，同时新增 10 余项课目. 官兵们秉持“敢于在前、敢于攻坚、敢于拼搏”的战斗精神，向新高地发起冲锋. 以二级军士长宋国峰和一级上士王志辉师徒为主的骨干团队，二话不说接下攻关任务，一头扎进专修室.

“曾经，前辈们用血肉炸碉堡，如今，咱们啃下新课目、难课目，也是一种战斗和攻坚. ”怀揣这样的信念，连队官兵夜以继日地学习研究，探索研究出一系列满足现实需要的解决方法.

一次训练中，该连官兵灵活运用无人装备进行立体式侦察，将“敌”隐蔽目标尽收眼底，进攻战斗势如破竹. 总结会上，上级给予该连高度评价：“你们就像指挥员洞悉战场的眼睛，让我们看得更远、打得更准. ”

时光荏苒，这支诞生于抗战硝烟中的英雄连队，如今已配备了更加先进的武器装备. 一代代官兵以先辈为榜样精武强能，自觉传承红色基因、担当使命责任，用青春和热血书写新时代强军篇章.

Google Translation

Emerging from the flames of war: The “Heroic Company of Offensive Attacks” Writes a New Chapter of Strengthening the Military in the New Era with Its Dedication.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Yunqiao, Yan Chu Editor: Sun Yue

2025-08-11

A company of a brigade of the 76th Group Army inherits and carries forward the fighting spirit of its predecessors—

Overcoming difficulties and moving forward forever

■Wang Yunqiao, Yan Chu

In the heart of Kunlun Mountains, a fierce wind swept through, and a fierce information-based confrontation training exercise was underway.

The atmosphere in the Red Army’s command post was tense—the signal from an ultra-short-range reconnaissance drone, during a mission, suddenly ceased! Everyone’s attention instantly focused on Sergeant Major Song Guofeng, acting platoon leader of a company of a brigade of the 76th Group Army.

“Confirmed to be a battery failure caused by high altitude and low oxygen levels. Immediately implement the backup plan!” The experienced veteran made a swift decision. Adjusting reconnaissance waves, seamlessly switching to backup links, and conducting emergency repairs... The “battery quick repair” process, pioneered by Song Guofeng and repeatedly refined by the entire company, now became the key to reversing the crisis. “No matter what emergency situation arises, this company is able to perform its mission with flying colors. This is because every officer and soldier can see the shadow of combat hero Wang Liansheng.” Brigade leaders explained that the “Heroic Offensive Company” emerged from the flames of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

In May 1945, the company’s predecessor was ordered to participate in the Battle of Renji, southwest of Suxian County, Anhui Province. To destroy enemy artillery towers and firing points, bugler Wang Liansheng led a death squad through a hail of bullets. Despite losing four fingers to the blast, he risked his life to insert a grenade into an enemy machine gun embrasure. In this battle, the company’s officers and men fought bravely and bravely, resulting in 90 casualties out of 106 men, leaving only 16 remaining. This made a significant contribution to the victory of the Su’nan Campaign. After the war, the company was awarded the honorary title of “Heroic Offensive Company” by the New Fourth Army’s 4th Division, and Wang Liansheng was awarded the title of “Second Class Combat Hero.” For decades, the company has fought battles across the country, overcoming challenges and forging a company spirit. This has produced exemplary figures such as Zhao Yunqiu and Yan Zhengqi, both awarded “Second Class People’s Heroes of East China,”

and Wu Qixiu, awarded “Special Class Combat Hero.” Whenever new recruits and cadres are assigned to the company, their first lesson is to learn about the company’s glorious history. Whenever a major mission is needed, the company commander organizes the soldiers to take an oath before the company flag, recalling the deeds of their predecessors and embodying their fighting spirit. Through the tireless efforts of generations of soldiers, the fighting spirit of “daring to lead, daring to overcome difficulties, and daring to fight” flows through the blood of every soldier in the company.

Entering the new era, the soldiers of the “Heroic Company of Hard Work” have inherited and carried forward this revolutionary gene, demonstrating extraordinary courage and perseverance in the face of challenges.

During one training assessment, the company’s soldiers not only had to carry heavy loads while marching at high altitudes, but also had to cope with various unpredictable situations arising from temporary deployments. As soon as the assessment order was issued, the company commander led the soldiers towards the finish line. The wind grew stronger, and the backpacks on their shoulders grew heavier. During the final few kilometers, several soldiers began to feel unwell.

“The battle flag of the ‘Heroic Offensive Company’ was dyed red with the blood of our company’s predecessors. In today’s assessment, we must not let this flag lose its luster!” The company commander, concerned for his comrades, pulled the flag from his backpack to encourage them. Then, everyone pulled and pushed, gritting their teeth and persevering to reach the finish line.

In this assessment, every soldier in the company took first place with outstanding results. At the end of the year, the company was recognized by its superiors as a model unit for “Sharpening the Sword on the Plateau to Strengthen the Army.”

After the restructuring that year, the superiors issued the company a batch of new reconnaissance equipment and added more than ten new subjects. Upholding the fighting spirit of “daring to lead, daring to attack, and daring to fight,” the soldiers launched a charge towards new heights. The core team, led by Master Sergeant Second Class Song Guofeng and Master Sergeant First Class Wang Zhihui, took on the task without hesitation and plunged into the specialized training room. “Once, our predecessors blew up bunkers with their flesh and blood. Now, tackling new and challenging subjects is also a form of struggle and overcoming difficulties.” With this conviction in mind, the company’s officers and men studied day and night, exploring and developing a series of solutions to meet current needs.

During one training exercise, the company’s officers and men flexibly utilized unmanned equipment for three-dimensional reconnaissance, capturing the enemy’s hidden targets and advancing with unstoppable force. At the summary meeting, superiors lauded the company: “You are like the commander’s eyes, perceiving the battlefield, allowing us to see further and strike more accurately.”

Time flies, and this heroic company, born in the smoke of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, is now equipped with even more advanced weaponry. Generations of officers and men have emulated their predecessors, honing their skills, consciously inheriting the revolutionary spirit, shouldering their mission, and writing the chapter of a strong military in the new era with their youth and passion.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16401878.html

陆军某旅开展复杂气象条件下险难课目训练

来源：解放军报 作者：吴骁峰 李潇潇 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-11

陆军某旅开展复杂气象条件下险难课目训练——

战风斗沙淬铁翼

■吴骁峰 李潇潇

近日，某训练场，陆军某旅依托复杂气象条件，开展大场次、多机型、全要素直升机跨昼夜飞行训练，全面锤炼飞行员技战术水平，并检验全天候保障能力.

“可以起飞！”随着塔台发出指令，数架直升机引擎轰鸣、拔地而起.

然而，编队升空后便遭遇强沙尘，能见度骤然降低，直升机机身剧烈颠簸. 强侧风裹挟着沙粒不断敲打舷窗，驾驶舱内，飞行员小朱推拉操纵杆，不断调整飞行姿态.

“液压失效，立即处置！”编队飞行途中，导调组临机设置特情. 小朱立即驾驶直升机脱离编队，选择较为平坦的着陆地进行迫降，空中机械师迅速展开维修，顺利排除故障.

“打仗不挑天气，不分昼夜. ”该旅领导介绍，入夏以来，训练场周边风沙不断，这种天气是飞行训练最好的“磨刀石”. 他们在保证飞行安全的同时，进一步提升训练难度，围绕复杂气象条件下的编队飞行、夜间超低空突防等训练课目展开专攻精练.

上半场训练结束，直升机编队接续返航. 肆虐的风沙让地面机务保障面临“大考”. 机务、场务官兵迅速前出展开维护检查作业.

暮色四合，夜间飞行训练随即展开. 暗夜中，山体与天幕几乎融为一体，沙尘在探照灯柱中来回翻涌. 刚完成改装训练的飞行员小虢登上战机，进行夜航训练.

“注意，西北方向出现‘沙尘墙’！”塔台指挥员的声音在耳机中格外清晰.

小虢驾机升空后，飞行教员立即提醒他转为仪表飞行，保持编队间距. 随后，小虢按照仪表指引，熟练操纵战机，顺利穿过“沙尘墙”.

“‘敌’跟踪！”一波未平，一波又起. 面对新特情，小虢立即操纵战机下降高度，掠地飞行规避“敌”雷达搜索. 同时，利用夜视仪及综显平台仔细搜索“敌”具体位置.

“目标锁定！”小虢驾驶战机进入攻击航线，他果断按下发射按钮，成功对目标实施打击.

时至子夜，随着最后一架战机平稳着陆，复盘总结随即开始. 飞行讲评室内，灯光亮如白昼，飞行员们认真回看飞行视频.

窗外，狂风呼啸. 机库内，地勤人员正对战机进行全面检查，清理钻入机身的沙尘.

次日，一场新的飞行训练将展开……

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Training on Difficult and Dangerous Subjects in Complex Weather Conditions

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Xiaofeng Li Xiaoxiao Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-11

An Army Brigade Conducts Training on Difficult and Dangerous Subjects in Complex Weather Conditions --

Fighting Wind and Sand, Tempering Iron Wings

■ Wu Xiaofeng Li Xiaoxiao

Recently, at a training ground, an Army brigade, leveraging complex weather conditions, conducted large-scale, multi-aircraft, and full-element helicopter flight training, comprehensively honing the pilots’ technical and tactical skills and testing their all-weather support capabilities.

“Clear to take off!” With the command from the control tower, several helicopters roared to life.

However, once the formation took off, they encountered strong sandstorms, which dramatically reduced visibility and caused the helicopters to pitch violently. Strong crosswinds, carrying sand particles, constantly battered the windows. Inside the cockpit, pilot Xiao Zhu pushed and pulled the joystick, constantly adjusting the flight attitude.

“Hydraulic failure, immediate action!” During the formation’s flight, the command and control team improvised a special situation. Xiao Zhu immediately separated his helicopter from the formation and made an emergency landing on a relatively flat surface. The flight mechanics quickly began repairs and successfully corrected the malfunction.

“Warfare isn’t about weather, and it doesn’t matter day or night,” explained the brigade’s leadership. Since the beginning of summer, the training ground has been plagued by incessant sandstorms, making this weather a perfect “sharpening stone” for flight training. While ensuring flight safety, they have also increased the difficulty of training, focusing on subjects such as formation flying in complex weather conditions and nighttime ultra-low-altitude penetrations.

The first half of training concluded, and the helicopter formations returned home. The raging sandstorms posed a significant challenge to ground maintenance support. Maintenance and ground crews quickly moved forward to conduct maintenance and inspections.

Dusk fell, and night flight training began. In the darkness, the mountains merged almost seamlessly with the sky, and dust swirled back and forth between the searchlights. Pilot Xiao Guo, who had just completed his modification training, boarded his combat aircraft for night flight training.

“Attention, a ‘sand wall’ is emerging to the northwest!” The tower controller’s voice was remarkably clear through the headset. After Xiao Guo took off, the flight instructor immediately reminded him to switch to instrument flight and maintain formation spacing. Following the instrument guidance, Xiao Guo skillfully maneuvered the aircraft, successfully passing through the “sand wall.”

“Enemy tracking!” One wave of news followed. Faced with this new situation, Xiao Guo immediately lowered his aircraft’s altitude, flying close to the ground to evade enemy radar detection. Simultaneously, he used his night vision goggles and the integrated display to carefully scan for the enemy’s specific location.

“Target locked!” Xiao Guo maneuvered the aircraft into the attack path. He decisively pressed the launch button, successfully striking the target.

At midnight, with the last aircraft landing smoothly, the debriefing began. In the flight review room, the lights were as bright as day, and the pilots were diligently reviewing the flight video.

Outside the window, the wind howled. Inside the hangar, ground crew members were conducting a thorough inspection of the aircraft, cleaning the sand and dust that had penetrated the fuselage.

The next day, a new round of flight training would begin...

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402114.html

从老设备到新终端，西北边塞的数据和电波藏着不变的坚守

来源：解放军报 作者：董浩 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-12

不同的身影，同样的坚守

■董 浩

旅史长廊，红色殿堂，霓虹灯下，火炬燃烧.

时值八一建军节，单位组织官兵参观旅史长廊，我和大家一起，透过一件件实物展品，追寻部队的战斗轨迹.

走到荣誉墙转角处，展柜中一台老旧的无线电侦听设备吸引了我的目光. 设备外壳斑驳，上面还留着几道划痕，仿佛在诉说着它在喀喇昆仑风雪中的坚守故事.

恍惚间，我的思绪又回到军校毕业后第一次参与高原巡逻的日子. 那天，风像刀一样，刮得人脸生疼. 我们背着 30 多斤重的装备，在海拔 5000 多米的雪坡上一步一步往上挪. 每走几步就得停下来大口喘气，肺里像是塞了一团棉花，怎么吸气都不够用.

最要命的是那段冰坡. 我死死抓着安全绳，靴子在光滑的冰面上直打滑. 突然一个趔趄，我整个人往下滑了好几米，要不是腰间的保护绳绷住，差点就摔下悬崖. 那一刻，我死死抠着冰缝，听着碎石滚落深渊的回声，冷汗把内衣都浸透了.

好不容易爬到山顶，还没来得及喘匀气，队长就命令我们立即展开设备. 我的手指早就冻得不听使唤，拧个螺丝都要折腾半天. 回到营地，我的靴子和袜子已经冻在一起，只能用温水慢慢化开. 那晚躺在帐篷里，头疼得像要炸了一样，翻个身都能听见防潮垫下冰碴子的碎裂声. 我盯着帐篷顶，听着外面凄厉的风声，第一次认真思考：受这些苦到底值不值得.

第二天执行任务时，这种情绪更强烈了. 寒风卷着雪粒砸在帐篷上，噼啪作响. 我裹着大衣，盯着屏幕上跳动的信号波形，手指冻得发僵，却不敢漏掉任何一个细微变化. 高原的电磁环境复杂，我一遍遍调整参数，可数据采集还是难以达到理想的效果. 那晚，我盯着屏幕上杂乱的波形，缺氧让脑子昏沉，孤独感像雪一样一层层压下来.

第二天，我忍不住向队长诉苦. 他没讲道理，只是问：“你知道咱们先辈用的啥设备？”我愣了一下. 他接着说，“那时的老机器，靠手摇发电机供电，侦听信号全靠耳朵听杂音. 可他们硬是在雪山上完成了任务.”

周末，我随官兵参观老一辈驻防留下的地窝子、土坯房. 我们弯腰钻进低矮的土坯房，墙上还留着当年用罐头盒做的简易信号放大器. 指导员指着地窝子说：“这是咱们的‘根’.”

回来的路上，风雪更大了. 我裹紧大衣，好像突然明白了什么. 从那以后，我开始学着老侦察兵的办法，在设备外壳裹上保温层，给电池贴暖宝宝，甚至自己琢磨出一套高原抗干扰方法. 渐渐地，屏幕上杂乱的波形变得清晰起来.

有一次，我们成功捕捉到一组关键信号，为巡逻分队规避了风险. 那天傍晚，我看着夕阳把雪山染成金色，突然觉得，那冻僵的手指、熬红的眼睛，都值了.

走出旅史长廊，不远处传来热烈的讨论声，几名新排长正围在刚配发的终端前，年轻的脸上写满了好奇.

我望着他们崭新的迷彩服上还没有被风沙磨白的军衔，突然想起第一次上高原前，自己也是这样摩拳擦掌的模样.

夕阳正将最后一缕金光洒在训练场上，新装备的指示灯在暮色中明灭可见，就像当年那台老设备在风雪夜里倔强闪烁的信号灯. 我忽然明白，在西北边塞，变化的从来不是守护的使命，而是一代代守护者的模样.

就像我们一样，从手摇发电机到太阳能供电，从纸质记录到数字传输，一茬茬官兵在同样的纬度，用不断更新的装备，延续着同样的坚守——用数据和电波，在无形的战场上守护祖国的边疆.

Google Translation

From Old Equipment to New Terminals, the Data and Radio Waves of the Northwestern Frontier Bear Witness to an Unwavering Commitment.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Dong Hao Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-12

Different figures, the same commitment

■ Dong Hao

The Brigade History Gallery, a red hall, torches burning beneath neon lights.

On August 1st, Army Day, our unit organized a tour of the Brigade History Gallery. I joined the group, tracing the unit's battle trajectory through the exhibits.

Walking around the corner of the Wall of Honor, an old radio monitoring device in a display case caught my eye. The device's mottled exterior, still stained with scratches, seemed to tell a story of its perseverance in the Karakoram snowstorm.

Suddenly, my thoughts drifted back to my first high-altitude patrol after graduating from military school. That day, the wind was like a knife, stinging our faces. We carried over 30 kilograms of equipment, climbing step by step up the snowy slope at an altitude of over 5,000 meters. Every few steps, I had to stop and gasp for air. My lungs felt like they were filled with cotton, and no amount of air could fill them.

The most terrifying part was the icy slope. I clung to the safety rope tightly, my boots slipping on the smooth ice. Suddenly, I stumbled and slid several meters down. If it weren't for the safety rope around my waist, I would have nearly fallen off the cliff. In that moment, I desperately clawed at the cracks in the ice, listening to the echo of debris tumbling into the abyss. Cold sweat soaked my underwear.

After finally reaching the top, before I could even catch my breath, the team leader ordered us to deploy the equipment immediately. My fingers were so frozen that I struggled for ages to tighten a screw. Back at camp, my boots and socks were frozen together, and I had to slowly thaw them with warm water. That night, lying in the tent, my head ached like it was about to explode. Every time I turned over, I could hear the ice chips breaking under the moisture-proof mat. I stared at the

tent ceiling, listening to the howling wind outside. For the first time, I seriously considered whether all this suffering was worth it.

The next day, during our mission, these feelings intensified. The cold wind whipped snowflakes against the tent, crackling them. Wrapped in my coat, I stared at the signal waveform dancing on the screen, my fingers numb from the cold, yet I dared not miss a single subtle change. The electromagnetic environment on the plateau is complex. I adjusted the parameters over and over again, but data collection remained elusive. That night, I stared at the chaotic waveforms on the screen, my mind groggy from lack of oxygen, and loneliness weighed down like layers of snow.

The next day, I couldn't help but complain to my captain. He didn't respond, simply asking, "Do you know what equipment our ancestors used?" I was stunned. He continued, "Those old machines relied on hand-cranked generators for power, and detecting signals relied solely on listening for noise. Yet, they persevered and completed their mission on the snowy mountains."

Over the weekend, I joined the soldiers to visit the dugouts and adobe houses left behind by the older generation of garrisons. We ducked into a low-rise adobe hut, where a simple signal amplifier made from a can still remained on the wall. The instructor pointed to the dugout and said, "This is our 'roots.'"

On the way back, the wind and snow intensified. I wrapped myself tightly in my coat, as if something had suddenly dawned on me. From then on, I began to imitate the old scouts, wrapping insulation around the equipment, applying heat packs to the batteries, and even devising my own method for resisting high-altitude interference. Gradually, the chaotic waveforms on the screen became clearer.

One time, we successfully captured a critical signal, averting danger for the patrol. That evening, as I watched the sunset paint the snow-capped mountains golden, I suddenly felt that the frozen fingers and red eyes had all been worth it.

Exiting the Brigade History Gallery, I heard a lively discussion not far away. Several new platoon leaders were gathered around their newly issued terminals, their young faces brimming with curiosity. I gazed at their brand-new camouflage uniforms, their ranks still unbleached by the wind and sand, and suddenly remembered myself, eagerly preparing for battle, before my first trip to the plateau.

The setting sun cast its last golden rays across the training ground, and the indicator lights of the new equipment flickered in the twilight, just like the signal lights on that old equipment, stubbornly blinking on a snowy night. I suddenly understood that in the northwestern frontier, what changes is never the mission of defense, but the image of the defenders from generation to generation.

Just like us, from hand-cranked generators to solar power, from paper records to digital transmission, successive generations of soldiers, at the same latitude, using ever-improving

equipment, continue the same steadfast resolve—using data and radio waves to protect the motherland's frontiers on an invisible battlefield.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402052.html

激流险滩砺精兵！第 81 集团军某旅开展水上技能训练

来源：解放军报 作者：卢运国 李润科 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-12

第 81 集团军某旅开展水上技能训练——

激流险滩砺精兵

■卢运国 解放军报特约通讯员 李润科

清晨，某湍急的水面上，一艘艘冲锋舟与皮划艇正犁开波浪，加速向目标水域挺进. 第 81 集团军某旅一场战术背景下的水上技能训练紧张进行，官兵围绕水上射击、操舟救援等课目展开专攻精练.

“‘敌’目标出现，立即展开火力攻击！”接到命令，下士李权紧握操纵杆，与艇员配合进行水上突击，顺利消灭“敌人”. 随后，官兵按预案立即组织撤离，一时间，各艇原地转向，迅速划分负责点位，水面上溅起阵阵浪花.

该旅领导介绍，此次训练全程嵌入复杂特情，官兵要在激流险滩中保持战斗队形，精准打击动态目标，复杂水域环境下的技战术水平和应急处置能力得到有效检验.

“遭‘敌’火力封锁，开辟新航道！”一波未平，一波又起. 接到新的指令后，各艇组官兵迅速行动、密切配合：一级上士袁灵辉研判水流、岸滩地形后，借助手势旗语向战友传递信息. 其他艇组迅速发起佯攻，袁灵辉所在艇组则借机迂回至侧翼浅滩，在芦苇丛遮挡下隐蔽突进，成功撕开突围“缺口”.

“一名艇员‘受伤’，立即前出施救！”随着指挥员再次下达指令，操舟救援课目随即展开. 二级上士肖平带领冲锋舟组快速抵近“伤员”，精准抛出牵引绳、搭设救生踏板，成功营救“伤员”并顺利将其转移至安全地域.

训练结束，参训官兵随即围绕水上作战的战术战法展开复盘总结. 他们将训练中探索出的“单艇极限打”“双艇倒车打”“三艇联防打”等战法编入旅训练手册. 该旅领导表示，下一步，他们将持续优化组训流程和组训模式，努力提升各项水上课目训练质效.

Google Translation

Riding the Rapids and Shoals, Elite Troops Are Forged! A Brigade of the 81st Group Army Conducts Water Skills Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lu Yunguo Li Runke Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-12

A brigade of the 81st Group Army conducts water skills training –

Risky and shoals, elite troops are forged.

■ Lu Yunguo, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Li Runke

Early in the morning, on a turbulent surface, assault boats and kayaks plowed through the waves, accelerating toward their target area. An 81st Group Army brigade conducted an intense tactical water skills training exercise, focusing on subjects such as water marksmanship and boat rescue.

“Enemy target in sight, immediately launch fire attack!” Upon receiving the order, Corporal Li Quan gripped the joystick and coordinated with the crew in a water assault, successfully eliminating the “enemy.” The officers and men then immediately organized their evacuation according to plan. Instantly, each boat turned on its spot, quickly dividing its assigned points, sending waves cascading down the water.

Brigade leaders explained that this training exercise involved complex and unusual situations throughout. Soldiers were required to maintain combat formation amidst rapids and treacherous shoals, and precisely strike dynamic targets. This effectively tested their technical and tactical proficiency and emergency response capabilities in complex water environments.

“Blocked by enemy fire, we must open a new channel!” One wave of trouble has yet to subside. Upon receiving the new order, the officers and men of each boat crew acted swiftly and coordinated closely. First Sergeant Yuan Linghui assessed the currents and shoreline topography, relaying information to his comrades using hand signals and flags. Other boat crews quickly launched a feint attack, while Yuan’s crew took the opportunity to detour to a shallow shoal on the flank, advancing stealthily under the cover of reeds and successfully creating a “gap” in their breakout.

“One crew member has been injured. Rescue immediately!” With another command from the commander, the boat rescue exercise commenced. Second Sergeant Xiao Ping, leading the assault boat crew, quickly approached the injured, precisely cast a tow rope, and set up a life-saving ramp, successfully rescuing the injured and transporting him to safety. After the training concluded, the participating officers and men immediately reviewed and summarized the tactics and strategies used in water combat. They incorporated tactics discovered during the training, such as “single-boat extreme attack,” “double-boat reverse attack,” and “three-boat joint defense attack,” into the brigade’s training manual. Brigade leaders stated that they will continue to optimize training processes and models, striving to improve the quality and effectiveness of training in various water-based subjects.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402149.html

教育也能众筹？看他们如何借助“练兵朋友圈”充实教育大课堂

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王政杰 韩 成 责任编辑：于雅倩 2025-08-12

第 82 集团军某旅结合演训任务实际开展“教育众筹”——

“练兵朋友圈”充实教育大课堂

■王政杰 解放军报记者 韩 成



该旅某连骨干在驻训期间，来到空军航空兵某旅“神炮中队”参观见学. 于之隆摄

“这是老连长亲手种下的榕树，一茬茬官兵把获得的荣誉做成挂件挂在上面，激励大家接续奋斗、再创佳绩……”近日，跨区开展实兵演训的第 82 集团军某旅某营二连，利用任务间隙，来到第 73 集团军某旅“海峡前哨神炮连”，在一棵枝繁叶茂的榕树下，聆听该连官兵讲述干事创业的故事.

而此时，在千里之外的濒海滩头野营驻训地，该旅某连干部蒋宇正带领理论骨干紧锣密鼓筹备一堂关于“在大项任务中锤炼战斗精神”的教育课，为与一同驻训的友邻单位互动交流作准备.

骄阳似火，兵撒千里，一场场别开生面的“教育众筹”，紧跟任务转换，在该旅演训一线陆续展开，有效激发了官兵斗酷暑、战高温的练兵热情.

“借助‘练兵朋友圈’充实教育大课堂，让思想政治教育与战训任务实现有机融合.”该旅领导告诉记者，近年来，所属部队实战化演训活动不断增多，任务转换快，点位分布范围广，给集中开展教育带来诸多挑战. 为此，他们决定联合友邻驻训部队、演训练兵对手、任务地域单位等，通过“众筹”共享教育资源，采取大专题小课题、小讲台大课堂等相结合的方式，有效破解了动散条件下教育难题.

在葱茏的榕树下抬头仰望，该旅某营二连新排长夏小寅感触良多. 今年是他第一次跟随部队参加跨区演训. 由于指挥经验不足，夏小寅在几次战术训练中表现欠佳，这让他一时间陷入了迷茫.

“在一次战斗中，‘钢铁战士’装填手胡德安全身大面积烧伤，但仍强忍剧痛坚守战位……”听着“海峡前哨神炮连”战友讲述的故事，夏小寅深受触动，随即在笔记本中写下感悟激励

自己：“军人就是要有不怕死、敢拼命的精气神，遇到困难不能轻言放弃，只要持续努力，一定会收获成功. ”

“教育众筹”不仅增强了集中教育的感召力，更为开展随机教育带来了灵感.

去年，该旅赴大漠戈壁组织实弹射击演训. 某连某班班长张永泽发现，由于训练强度大、工作节奏快，班里个别同志因疲惫出现低落情绪. 当张永泽思索如何给大家提振士气时，一次跟随连队到空军航空兵某旅“神炮中队”参观见学的经历，让他找到了答案.

回到驻训地后，张永泽召集全班战士来到炮阵地上，从作业包中掏出一张自己在“空中神炮手”鲍寿根雕像前的留影，讲述这位传奇飞行员永不言弃、苦练本领的奋斗故事，听得大家心潮澎湃.

从那天起，全班同志在张永泽的带领下，白天顶着烈日推演战法、强固技能，晚上加班加点查摆问题、研究对策，最终在考核中取得优异成绩，被该旅表彰为“神炮班”.

“教育众筹”还带动了更多官兵参与其中，从倾听者变成讲述者. 前不久，该旅某连在任务期间与东部战区陆军某部组织开展共建活动. 连队中士龙刚自信地站上讲台，向友邻单位战友介绍连队建设情况和取得的荣誉. 而在一年前，他还是个不善言辞、对学习提不起劲头的被动“倾听者”.

谈到自己的转变，龙刚坦言，每次“教育众筹”准备阶段，连队都会召集多名官兵集思广益. 在与战友们一起设计内容、分享想法的过程中，他逐渐被大家积极热烈的备课热情感染，也有了走上讲台的愿望. 经过一段时间的努力，他终于如愿以偿，用出色表现赢得阵阵掌声.

与第 76 集团军某旅特战营营长交流成才感悟，与“刘老庄连”指导员分享战斗精神培育做法……该旅领导介绍，近年来，随着“练兵朋友圈”的不断扩大，他们通过“教育众筹”逐渐构建起生动灵活、形式新颖、内容丰富的大课堂，“教育炉火”越燃越旺，教育质效明显提升.

据介绍，该旅将不断研究丰富“教育众筹”的内容和形式，建立常态运行机制，盘活更多优质教育资源，不断提升部队思想政治教育质效.

短 评

动中抓教贵在灵活多样

■李静阳

革命战争年代，我军经常处于“打起背包就出发，到了战场就战斗”的机动状态，即使在打仗任务重、时间紧的情况下，抓教育也毫不放松. 战壕里的官兵夜话、冲锋前的简短动员，

往往能让部队迸发出强大的战斗力，靠的就是把灵活多样的教育融入实战，及时统一思想，实时激发斗志.

近年来，随着建设转型步伐加快、备战任务越来越重、练兵节奏更加紧凑，动散部署已成为大多数基层部队的常态，动中抓教也要因地制宜、顺时而变. 第 82 集团军某旅紧贴演训任务实际，巧借兄弟部队教育资源提升动中抓教质效的做法，值得借鉴.

当前，野外驻训、实兵演习等任务正在展开. 这一时期，既是部队战斗力增长的关键期，也是官兵思想的活跃期. 但是，由于点位分散、任务密集等原因，思想政治教育不可避免面临人员难集中、时间难保证、资源难统筹等矛盾问题. 此时，如果思想政治教育跟不上，官兵的“思想疙瘩”解不开，就可能影响部队安全稳定和工作任务完成.

教育的目的是保证打赢. 因此，部队越是动态分散，越是任务繁重，越要重视抓好思想政治教育. 这就要求各级要有“不及恐失之”的紧迫感，把动散教育抓活、抓实、抓细，积极探索教育与战训耦合、与任务融合的新办法，紧盯训练节奏、官兵思想变化，及时拓展创新内容形式，不断提升寓教于战、寓教于训的能力水平，确保部队平时士气旺、战时底气足.

Google Translation

Can Education Be Crowdfunded? See How They Use “Training Friends Circle” to Enrich the Educational Classroom.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Zhengjie, Han Cheng Editor: Yu Yaqian 2025-08-12

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army is conducting “education crowdfunding” based on actual training and exercise missions.

“Training Friends Circle” enriches the educational classroom.

■ Wang Zhengjie, PLA Daily reporter Han Cheng

During their training, key members of a company within the brigade visited the “Magic Cannon Squadron” of an Air Force Aviation Brigade. Photo by Yu Zhilong.

“This is a banyan tree planted by the former company commander. Successive generations of soldiers have made pendants of their honors and hung them there, inspiring them to continue striving and achieve greater success...” Recently, the Second Company of a battalion within a brigade of the 82nd Group Army, conducting cross-regional live-fire exercises, took a break from their mission to visit the “Strait Frontier Magic Cannon Company” of a brigade of the 73rd Group Army. Beneath a lush banyan tree, they listened to the company’s soldiers share their stories of entrepreneurship. Meanwhile, thousands of miles away, at a field camp training site on the beach, a company cadre named Jiang Yu led key theoretical personnel in intensive preparations for a class

on “Forging Fighting Spirits Through Major Tasks,” paving the way for interactive exchanges with neighboring units stationed there.

Under the scorching sun, troops were dispersed across vast distances. A series of unique “education crowdfunding” events, closely aligned with the shifting missions, were launched across the brigade’s training and exercise frontlines, effectively stimulating the soldiers’ enthusiasm for training despite the scorching heat and high temperatures.

“Using the ‘Training Friends Circle’ to enrich the educational classroom, we can organically integrate ideological and political education with combat and training missions,” a brigade leader told reporters. In recent years, the brigade’s combat-oriented training and exercise activities have steadily increased, with rapid task changes and a wide range of locations, posing numerous challenges to centralized education. Therefore, they decided to collaborate with neighboring training units, exercise and training opponents, and units in the mission area to share educational resources through “crowdfunding.” By combining large-scale topics with small projects, and small lectures with large classrooms, they effectively addressed the challenges of education under these dispersed conditions. Looking up beneath a lush banyan tree, Xia Xiaoyin, a new platoon leader of the Second Company of a battalion within the brigade, was filled with emotion. This year marked his first time participating in cross-regional exercises with the unit. Due to his lack of command experience, Xia Xiaoyin performed poorly in several tactical training exercises, leaving him feeling lost for a time.

“During one battle, ‘Iron Warrior’ loader Hu Degan suffered extensive burns, yet he persevered through the excruciating pain and remained at his post...” Deeply moved by the stories shared by his comrades from the “Strait Outpost Artillery Company,” Xia Xiaoyin immediately wrote down his thoughts in a notebook to motivate himself: “A soldier must possess the spirit of fearlessness and the courage to fight to the death. Never give up easily in the face of difficulties. With persistent effort, success is certain.”

“Education crowdfunding” not only enhances the appeal of centralized education but also provides inspiration for randomized learning.

Last year, the brigade conducted live-fire exercises in the desert. Zhang Yongze, squad leader of a squad within a company, noticed that the intense training and fast pace had caused some members of his squad to become depressed due to fatigue. When Zhang Yongze was pondering how to boost morale, an experience he had with his company visiting the “God Gunner Squadron” of an Air Force Aviation Brigade provided him with the answer.

After returning to the training base, Zhang Yongze gathered the entire class together at the artillery position. He pulled out a photo of himself from his homework bag in front of the statue of “Aerial God Gunner” Bao Shougen, and recounted the legendary pilot’s unwavering dedication and perseverance, moving the class deeply.

From that day on, under Zhang Yongze's leadership, the entire class braved the scorching sun during the day to practice tactics and strengthen their skills, and worked overtime at night to identify problems and develop countermeasures. Ultimately, they achieved excellent results in the assessment and were recognized by the brigade as the "God Gunner Squad."

"Education Crowdfunding" has also encouraged more officers and men to participate, transforming them from listeners to storytellers. Not long ago, during a mission, a company within the brigade organized a joint development activity with a unit of the Eastern Theater Command Army. Company Sergeant Long Gang confidently took the podium to brief his comrades from neighboring units on the company's progress and achievements. A year ago, he was a passive listener, uncommunicative and lacking enthusiasm for learning.

Talking about his transformation, Long Gang admitted that during the preparation phase for each "education crowdfunding" event, the company would gather multiple officers and men for brainstorming. While working with his comrades on content and sharing ideas, he was gradually inspired by their enthusiastic preparations and aspired to teach. After a period of hard work, he finally achieved his dream, earning applause with his outstanding performance.

He exchanged insights on his success with the commander of a special operations battalion from a brigade of the 76th Group Army, and shared practices for cultivating a fighting spirit with the instructor of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company." Brigade leaders explained that in recent years, with the continuous expansion of their "training circle of friends," they have gradually built a lively, flexible, innovative, and richly informative classroom through "education crowdfunding." The "education fire" is burning brighter, and the quality and effectiveness of education have significantly improved. According to reports, the brigade will continue to research and enrich the content and forms of "education crowdfunding," establish a regular operating mechanism, mobilize more high-quality educational resources, and continuously improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education in the troops.

Short Comment

Flexibility and Diversity are Key to In-Motion Education

■Li Jingyang

During the revolutionary war years, our troops were often in a state of mobility, "pack up your backpack and set off, fight on the battlefield." Even when faced with heavy combat missions and tight timelines, they never slacked off in their efforts to educate their troops. Night talks with officers and men in the trenches and brief mobilizations before charges often unleashed powerful combat effectiveness. This was achieved by integrating flexible and diverse education into actual combat, effectively unifying minds and stimulating fighting spirit.

In recent years, with the accelerated pace of construction and transformation, the increasing burden of combat readiness, and the tighter training schedule, mobile and dispersed deployments have

become the norm for most grassroots units. In-motion education must also adapt to local conditions and the times. A brigade of the 82nd Group Army closely aligned itself with its training and exercise missions, skillfully leveraging educational resources from other units to improve the quality and effectiveness of in-motion education, a practice worth emulating.

Currently, field training and live-fire exercises are underway. This period is both a critical one for growing the troops' combat effectiveness and a period of ideological activity for officers and men. However, due to dispersed locations and intense missions, ideological and political education inevitably faces challenges such as difficulty concentrating personnel, ensuring time commitments, and coordinating resources. If ideological and political education fails to keep pace and resolves the ideological issues facing officers and men, it could impact the safety and stability of the troops and the completion of their missions.

The purpose of education is to ensure victory. Therefore, the more dynamically dispersed the troops are and the more arduous their missions, the greater the importance of strengthening ideological and political education. This requires all levels to have a sense of urgency, fearing failure, and to ensure that dynamic and dispersed education is dynamic, effective, and detailed. They should actively explore new methods for integrating education with combat training and missions, closely monitor the pace of training and the evolving mentality of officers and men, and promptly develop innovative content and formats. They should continuously enhance their ability to integrate education into combat and training, ensuring high morale in peacetime and strong confidence in wartime.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402130.html

第 74 集团军某旅开展机动训练

来源：解放军报 作者：曾庆丰 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-12



盛夏，第 74 集团军某旅开展机动训练. 曾庆丰 摄

Google Translation

A 74th Group Army Brigade Conducted Maneuver Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zeng Qingfeng Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-12

In the height of summer, a brigade of the 74th Group Army conducted maneuver training. Photo by Zeng Qingfeng

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16402120.html

陆军某旅组织直升机索降训练

来源：解放军报 作者：曹健 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-12



七月底，陆军某旅组织直升机索降训练. 曹健 摄

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducted Helicopter Rappelling Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cao Jian Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-12

At the end of July, an Army brigade conducted helicopter rappelling training. Photo by Cao Jian

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402300.html

从“一人出彩”到“全班过硬”：看这位班长如何带出“标兵班”

来源：解放军报 作者：吴超 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-13

从“一人出彩”到“全班过硬”

■吴 超

前段时间，第 81 集团军某旅一营 10 名官兵登上“光荣榜”，其中 3 人来自一连二班：余闯，旅政治教员比武第一名；易彦明，旅炮手专业比武第一名；高森，旅演讲比赛“强军风采奖”.

“去年开始，二班奋起直追，大家进步幅度非常明显，连续几个季度都是营里上榜人数最多的班.”该营刘教导员告诉笔者，二班能取得现在的成绩，班长余闯功不可没.

余闯是旅里的训练标兵，多次在上级比武中夺得荣誉，被集团军评为“金牌教练员”，还曾荣立二等功.

然而，与此同时，二班其他战士的表现不温不火，鲜有亮眼成绩. 此前一次旅里组织的专业考核，余闯名列前茅，班里战友却成绩平平，甚至有人排名垫底.

于是就出现了略显尴尬的一幕：余闯个人表现突出、频获荣誉；二班在连队考核评比中却屡屡排名落后，受到连主官点名批评.

“想要成为一名优秀的班长，仅仅自身素质过硬还不够.”连长对余闯说，“作为班长，把全班带过硬，才算真正尽到职责.”

连长的话让余闯陷入反思. 班务会上，他从战友的发言中，找到问题所在：虽然自己在比武中摘金夺银，给大家作出榜样，但也因备战个人比武分散了精力，疏于帮带班里战士共同进步. 还有战士坦言，有时遇到难题，不愿请教班长，生怕耽误他训练.

在这之后，余闯调整精力分配，将更多的心思放在班里战士身上.

余闯现在随身携带一个笔记本，他说那是“带兵手册”，上面记录着他对班里每名战友的长处和不足的分析，以及为他们量身定制的成长规划.

以战士高森为例，余闯的“带兵手册”上这样记录：高森长处是上肢力量强、表达能力强；不足是耐心不够、容易放弃. 余闯为他规划的成长路径是先在优势课目取得成绩建立信心，再逐步补齐短板.

下连后，高森因训练成绩落后开始自暴自弃. 察觉到异样后，余闯没有任其“自由生长”，而是积极寻找解决办法. 留心观察平时训练，他发现，高森在需要用到上肢力量课目中表现突出. 比如手榴弹使用，高森虽然投掷时发力方法不正确，但成绩始终排名靠前.

余闯以此作为突破口，帮助高森纠正投掷姿势，改掉了痼癖动作. 不久后，旅里举办军事体育运动会，高森夺得手榴弹使用课目第四名.

余闯趁机为高森设置阶段性小目标，引导他固强补弱. 一段时间后，高森不仅军事训练进步明显，还登上了旅演讲比赛的舞台. 伴随一次次突破，高森变得越来越自信.

随着余闯把更多精力用在带兵上，二班战士面貌一新、士气高涨. 一年多来，他们在各类比武竞赛、考核评比中陆续取得好成绩，令兄弟班排刮目相看.

与此同时，余闯没有放松自我要求，参加旅政治教员比武取得第一名，参加军事体育运动会夺得单项课目冠军……

从“一人出彩”到“全班过硬”，如今二班已经成为一连的“标兵班”. 最近，该旅组织专业技术能手评定，余闯被评为“一级专业技术能手”，二班其他参评战士被评为“二级专业技术能手”.

Google Translation

From “One Person’s Excellence” to “The Whole Class’s Excellence”: See How This Squad Leader Leads a “Model Squad”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Chao Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-13

From “One Person’s Excellence” to “The Whole Class’s Excellence”

■ Wu Chao

Recently, 10 officers and men from the 1st Battalion of a brigade of the 81st Group Army were honored on the “Honor Roll.” Three of them were from the 2nd Squad of the 1st Company: Yu Chuang, who took first place in the brigade’s political instructor competition; Yi Yanming, who took first place in the brigade’s gunner competition; and Gao Sen, who won the “Strong Army Style Award” in the brigade’s speech contest.

“Since last year, the 2nd Squad has been catching up fast. Everyone has made significant progress, and for several consecutive quarters, we have been the squad with the most students on the list in the battalion.” Instructor Liu of the battalion told the author that squad leader Yu Chuang has made an indelible contribution to the 2nd Squad’s current achievements.

Yu Chuang is a model trainer in the brigade, having won numerous awards in higher-level competitions, been named a “Gold Medal Instructor” by the Group Army, and has also been awarded Second Class Merit. However, at the same time, the performance of the other soldiers in the second squad was lukewarm, with few outstanding achievements. In a previous brigade-organized professional assessment, Yu Chuang ranked at the top, while his comrades performed mediocrely, with some even placing last.

This created a somewhat awkward situation: Yu Chuang’s individual performance was outstanding, earning numerous honors; while the second squad consistently ranked poorly in company-wide assessments, they were singled out for criticism by the company commander.

“To be an excellent squad leader, it’s not enough to simply be strong yourself,” the company commander told Yu Chuang. “As a squad leader, you must lead the entire squad well to truly fulfill your responsibilities.”

The company commander’s words prompted Yu Chuang to reflect. At a squad meeting, he identified the problem from his comrades’ comments: Although he had won gold and silver medals in competitions and set an example for everyone, he had been distracted by preparing for individual competitions, neglecting to help the other soldiers in his squad improve. Some soldiers confessed

that when they encountered difficult problems, they were reluctant to ask the squad leader for help, fearing that it would delay his training.

After this, Yu Chuang adjusted his focus, focusing more on the soldiers in his squad. Yu Chuang now carries a notebook he calls his “leadership manual,” in which he records his analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of each soldier in his squad, along with customized growth plans for each.

Take soldier Gao Sen as an example. Yu Chuang’s “leadership manual” records: Gao Sen’s strengths are upper body strength and expressiveness; his weaknesses are impatience and a tendency to give up easily. Yu Chuang’s planned growth path for him is to first achieve success in strong subjects to build confidence, then gradually address his weaknesses.

After joining the company, Gao Sen began to despair due to his lagging training performance. Upon noticing this, Yu Chuang didn’t let him “grow on his own” but actively sought solutions. Observing his training sessions, he discovered that Gao Sen excelled in subjects requiring upper body strength. For example, with grenades, Gao Sen consistently ranked high despite incorrectly applying force when throwing.

Using this as a breakthrough, Yu Chuang helped Gao Sen correct his throwing posture and eliminate his habitual movements. Soon after, the brigade held a military sports meet, and Gao Sen won fourth place in the grenade handling competition.

Yu Chuang seized the opportunity to set small, gradual goals for Gao Sen, guiding him to strengthen his strengths and overcome his weaknesses. Over time, Gao Sen not only made significant progress in military training but also competed in the brigade’s speech contest. With each breakthrough, Gao Sen grew increasingly confident.

As Yu Chuang focused more of his energy on leading the troops, the soldiers of Second Squad took on a new look and boosted their morale. Over the past year, they have consistently achieved strong results in various competitions, assessments, and evaluations, impressing fellow squads and platoons.

At the same time, Yu Chuang continued to strive for self-improvement, winning first place in the brigade’s political instructor competition and championship in individual events at the military sports meet.

From “one outstanding individual” to “the entire squad performing well,” Second Squad has now become the company’s “model squad.” Recently, the brigade organized a professional and technical expert evaluation, and Yu Chuang was recognized as a “First-Class Professional and Technical Expert,” while other participating soldiers from Second Squad were recognized as “Second-Class Professional and Technical Expert.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402299.html

新疆军区某综合训练基地教研部组织论文展评活动

来源：解放军报 作者：杨晶 徐月 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-13

笔尖蘸硝烟 论文写战场

——新疆军区某综合训练基地教研部组织论文展评活动侧记

■杨 晶 徐 月

“看，刘教员在论文中引用了我们单位的演训案例……”这天，在新疆军区某综合训练基地机关楼大厅，不少官兵驻足在展板前，观摩学习一篇篇学术论文. 从提升新装备教学效能到探索智慧化组训模式，从复杂战场环境下的心理引导到经典战例的启示运用，这些凝结着研究思考的成果，出自基地教研部文职人员之手.

前段时间，教研部以学兵培训为契机，鼓励文职人员总结提炼各自专业领域的实践经验，形成具有普遍指导意义的理论成果，并通过展评活动激发大家的积极性.

某教研室副主任、文职人员蔡艳斌系统梳理了自己在基层调研收集的大量案例，总结出开展教学组训的方法，撰写的论文给一线带兵人带来启示. 在他的带动引导下，许多文职人员报名参加论文展评活动.

起初，文职人员小赵撰写论文时，只是简单堆砌现有教案. “写论文就像画地图，不仅要标出路线，还要讲清楚‘为什么这样走’‘如何通过不同地形’. ”教研部领导审阅初稿后，与他认真探讨改进方向. 后续，小赵深入剖析装备教学中遇到的问题，以“车工专业教学要点”为主题重新撰写论文，让大家眼前一亮.

“这场展评活动，不只是论文的静态展示，更像是‘笔尖上的淬炼’‘思想上的交锋’. ”基地领导表示，他们聚焦内容的深度、认知的广度和对部队训练的实际价值，对论文逐篇审阅，并邀请基层官兵担任特别评审，让论文带硝烟味，聚焦练兵备战现实课题.

阅读了文职人员小张撰写的军事心理学专业论文后，一名基地领导指出，可以将心理数据与任务数据相结合，科学分析各心理维度与任务表现之间的关联，探寻更加科学的人员筛选和人才测评体系，促进人才选拔任用和监督管理的科学化、制度化、规范化. 一名连长则结合自身带兵经历，提出了优化训练场景设置、锤炼战士心理韧性的建议. 大家的想法给小张带来很多启发，帮她进一步完善了论文内容.

笔尖蘸硝烟，论文写战场. “一篇有价值的论文必须根植基层沃土，直面部队需求，经得起官兵的审视和战场的检验. ”置身于开放平等的研究氛围中，文职人员徐超深受触动，表示要让纸上严谨的逻辑推演，尽快转化为训练场上更高效的组训方法和更优异的训练成绩.

Google Translation

The Teaching and Research Department of a Comprehensive Training Base under the Xinjiang Military Command Held a Paper Exhibition and Review Event.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Jing, Xu Yue Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-13

Pens Dipped in Gunpowder, Papers Describe the Battlefield

—A Sidelight on a Paper Exhibition and Review Event Organized by the Teaching and Research Department of a Comprehensive Training Base under the Xinjiang Military Command

■ Yang Jing, Xu Yue

“Look, Instructor Liu cited our unit’s training exercises in his paper...” That day, in the lobby of the headquarters building at a comprehensive training base under the Xinjiang Military Command, many officers and men paused before display boards, studying academic papers one after another. From improving the effectiveness of teaching new equipment to exploring intelligent training models, from psychological guidance in complex battlefield environments to the inspirational application of classic combat examples, these are the fruits of research and reflection, culminating in the work of the civilian staff of the base’s Teaching and Research Department.

Recently, the Teaching and Research Department, leveraging student soldier training, encouraged civilian staff to summarize and refine practical experience in their respective fields, developing theoretical findings with universal guiding significance, and stimulating their enthusiasm through exhibition and review events. Cai Yanbin, a civilian and deputy director of a teaching and research department, systematically reviewed numerous case studies collected during his field research and developed methods for conducting teaching and training. His paper provided inspiration for frontline commanders. Under his guidance, many civilian personnel signed up for the paper exhibition and review.

At first, civilian Xiao Zhao simply reworked existing lesson plans when writing his paper. “Writing a paper is like drawing a map. It’s not just about marking the route, but also about clearly explaining ‘why’ and ‘how to navigate different terrains.’“ After reviewing the initial draft, the teaching and research department leader carefully discussed with him how to improve it. Later, Xiao Zhao deeply analyzed the problems encountered in equipment teaching and rewrote his paper on the theme of “Key Points in Lathe Engineering Teaching,” which was a revelation.

“This exhibition and review is more than just a static presentation of the papers; it’s more like a ‘refining of the pen’ and a ‘challenge of ideas.’“ Base leaders explained that they focused on the depth of content, the breadth of understanding, and the practical value to troop training. They reviewed each paper individually and invited grassroots officers and men to serve as special judges, giving the papers a sense of combat effectiveness and focusing on the real-world issues of training and preparation. After reading a military psychology paper written by civilian Xiao Zhang, a base leader suggested combining psychological data with mission data to scientifically analyze the

correlation between various psychological dimensions and mission performance, explore more scientific personnel screening and talent assessment systems, and promote the scientific, institutionalized, and standardized selection, appointment, and supervision of talent. A company commander, drawing on his own experience leading troops, offered suggestions for optimizing training scenarios and strengthening soldiers' psychological resilience. The group's insights inspired Xiao Zhang and helped her further refine her paper.

The pen dips into the smoke of war, and the paper writes about the battlefield. "A valuable paper must be rooted in the fertile soil of the grassroots, directly address the needs of the troops, and withstand the scrutiny of officers and men and the test of the battlefield." Civilian Xu Chao, deeply moved by the open and equal research atmosphere, expressed his desire to quickly translate the rigorous logical deductions on paper into more efficient training methods and superior training results on the training ground.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402297.html

18 人申请留队，这个连队的"甜蜜烦恼"从何而来？

来源：解放军报 作者：皇甫少阳 嵇虎城 石芝鹏 郑亚鹏 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-13 09:17:30

退伍季，机务三连又现"留队热"

■皇甫少阳 嵇虎城 解放军报特约通讯员 石芝鹏

"手心手背都是肉，最后留谁？"拿着一沓留队申请书，陆军某旅机务三连指导员陈志远欣喜的同时也犯了愁.

进入8月，士兵选晋工作陆续展开，该连遇到一个难题：22名即将满服役期的战士，有18人申请留队，但连队名额有限，并非都能如愿.

这些年，大部分满服役期的战士都想留在部队继续发展. 今年 3 月，就因为想留队的人太多，连队几次组织考核排名优中选优，陈志远不得不做一些未能如愿的战士的思想工作. 如今，"留队热"再次出现.

为什么会这样？陈志远说，答案就写在一份份留队申请书里.

"谁生病，干部骨干都会嘘寒问暖；谁家里有困难，连队都会想办法帮助解决. 连队就像家一样，让人不舍得离开. "下士余夏宇这样写道.

去年夏天，余夏宇的老家遭遇洪水灾害，他家房屋和农田受损严重. 连队得知情况后，第一时间帮他申请困难家庭救济金，解了燃眉之急，这让他和家人深受感动.

"我申请留队继续干，就是想用实际行动回报组织的关爱和战友的支持. "余夏宇对笔者说.

“穿上军装、成为军人，是我感到最荣耀的事. ”二级上士马敏祥同样申请留队. 在申请书里，他写道：“这些年，国家陆续出台的惠军利兵政策，军人已成为全社会尊崇的职业. ”

去年，马敏祥在多项重要任务中表现出色，年底荣立三等功. 今年初，当地人武部和村镇干部敲锣打鼓，一起把立功喜报送到他家里.

一人立功，全家光荣. 收到立功喜报，马敏祥的父母高兴得合不拢嘴，还给儿子提出了殷切期望：只要组织需要，就一直在部队干.

所以，马敏祥早早就明确要留队，他想在军营施展才华、建功立业，成为家人的骄傲.

翻到中士陈修一的留队申请书，陈志远嘴角微微上扬，想起了几天前的一个“小插曲”. 当时，陈修一向陈志远表达了留队的想法，陈志远打趣道：“你不想退伍回家了？”陈修一使劲摇头，说：“我在军营能实现个人价值，连队没有放弃我，我不能轻易‘撂挑子’. ”

6 年前，刚下连时，因体能较弱，陈修一参加训练考核经常排名靠后. 他一度怀疑自己不是当兵的料，甚至萌生过退伍的念头. 连队干部一边鼓励他树立信心、刻苦训练，一边安排班长骨干与他结成对子.

在战友们的帮助下，陈修一不仅恢复了自信，还逐渐成长为连队专业骨干. 一次装备检查中，陈修一凭借过硬的专业素质，及时发现并成功排除一起重大故障，荣立三等功.

一级上士卢代军再次申请延期服役的理由，与大部分战友类似.

“我来当兵就是为了保家卫国. ”入伍 17 年，卢代军从一名地面保障机械员成长为空中机械技师. 尤其这几年，他数十次跟随战机升空保障，在火热的练兵备战氛围里，体会到什么是军人的使命与担当.

看完战士们的留队申请书，陈志远与连长说起这个“幸福的烦恼”，连长却很乐观：“大家都想留队，这是好事，对连队是一种肯定，对其他官兵也是莫大的激励. ”

陈志远听后豁然开朗. 确实，换个角度想，战士们愿意留队，说明军人这个职业越来越有吸引力，也反映出连队工作让大家收获了成就感、幸福感，对这个集体更有归属感、认同感.

随后，陈志远和党支部一班人就士兵选晋工作统一了思想：一方面，组织好谈心交心，引导即将满服役期的战士正确对待走留；另一方面，严格落实制度规定，基于工作实绩量才、聚焦打仗要求选才、确保风清气正留才，坚持全程公平公正公开，让“晋升的硬气，落选的服气”.

这些天，陈志远漫步营区，总能看到即将满服役期的战士依旧保持十足的干劲：场坪上，二级上士王坤不惧高温、爬上爬下，细致检查战机每一处细节，汗水湿透工作服；体能训练时间，上等兵马心雨自我加压，背着沙袋“冲圈”……

“我们只管干好工作、刻苦训练，是留队还是离队，都听组织的. ”同样面临走留选择的中士周凡，道出了大家的心声.

“这‘烦恼’透着甜！”陈志远笑着说，眼下，士兵选晋工作正在进行，党支部按照程序全面考察每一名符合条件的战士. 他希望不管最终结果如何，大家都能一如既往、爱连如家.

短 评

“留队热”说明了啥

■郑亚鹏

近年来，基层部队持续出现战士“留队热”. 这种现象恰似一面多棱镜，折射出时代发展、军队建设、当代青年人价值追求等方面的深刻变迁.

战士愿意留队、争相留队，首先是部队向心力、凝聚力、感召力持续增强的生动注脚. 同时也从另一个方面说明，这些年来，部队各级对年轻官兵尤其是网生代战士的思想塑造、情感厚植和价值引领取得了显著成效. 越来越多的有志青年自觉将个人的理想追求与国家和民族的前途命运紧密结合，希望留在“绿色方阵”，继续在火热军营建功立业，为强国强军贡献力量.

需要指出的是，面对“留队热”，各级必须积极做好相关工作，既要科学合理地安排留队名额，完善考核选拔机制，坚持全程公开透明，确保真正优秀、部队需要的人才能够留下来，又要加强后续培养，想方设法为留队战士创造更大的空间、提供更为广阔的舞台，帮助他们持续提升能力素质、锤炼胜战本领. 还有一点也很重要，就是各级要想方设法保护好这种热情和积极性，让“从军热”“留队热”保持下去，使之成为社会和军营的一种风尚.

Google Translation

18 People Applied to Stay in the Army. Where Does this Company’s “Sweet Trouble” Come From?

Source: PLA Daily Author: Huangfu Shaoyang, Ji Hucheng, Shi Zhipeng, Zheng Yapeng Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-13

During demobilization season, the Third Maintenance Company is once again experiencing a “stay-in” trend.

■ Huangfu Shaoyang, Ji Hucheng, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Shi Zhipeng

“Everyone is a member of this team. Who will be left in the end?” Holding a stack of applications to stay in the army, Chen Zhiyuan, political instructor of the Third Maintenance Company of a certain army brigade, was both delighted and worried.

In August, the selection and promotion process for soldiers began, and the company faced a dilemma: 18 of the 22 soldiers who were about to complete their service had applied to stay, but the company had limited vacancies, so not all of them could be granted.

In recent years, most soldiers who have completed their service have wanted to remain in the army to continue their careers. In March of this year, because so many soldiers wanted to stay, the company organized several assessments to select the best candidates. Chen Zhiyuan had to do some psychological work for those who didn’t get their wish. Now, the “stay-in fever” has resurfaced.

Why is this happening? Chen Zhiyuan said the answer lies in the applications for stay-in.

“When anyone is sick, the cadres and backbone staff will take good care of them; when anyone has family difficulties, the company will find a way to help. The company is like home, making it hard to leave,” wrote Corporal Yu Xiayu.

Last summer, Yu Xiayu’s hometown was hit by floods, severely damaging his house and farmland. Upon learning of the situation, the company immediately helped him apply for relief funds for needy families, alleviating his immediate needs. This deeply touched him and his family.

“I applied to stay in the company because I want to repay the organization’s care and the support of my comrades with concrete actions,” Yu Xiayu told me.

“Wearing the uniform and becoming a soldier is the greatest honor I have ever felt.” Second Sergeant Ma Minxiang also applied to stay. In his application, he wrote, “In recent years, the country has successively introduced policies that benefit the military, and military service has become a profession respected by the whole society.”

Last year, Ma Minxiang performed outstandingly in several important missions, earning him a third-class merit at the end of the year. Earlier this year, the local armed forces and village officials, accompanied by drums and gongs, delivered the congratulatory announcement to his home.

One person’s merit brings honor to the whole family. Upon receiving the news of his meritorious service, Ma Minxiang’s parents were overjoyed and expressed their earnest wish for their son: to remain in the army as long as the organization needed him.

Thus, Ma Minxiang made it clear early on that he wanted to stay in the army. He wanted to display his talents, achieve great things, and become the pride of his family.

Following Sergeant Chen Xiuyi’s application to stay in the army, Chen Zhiyuan’s lips curled slightly, recalling a “little incident” from a few days ago. At that time, Chen Xiuyi expressed his desire to stay in the army to Chen Zhiyuan. Chen Zhiyuan jokingly asked, “Don’t you want to go

home after retiring?" Chen Xiuyi shook his head vigorously and said, "I can realize my personal value in the military. The company hasn't given up on me, so I can't just 'quit'."

Six years ago, when he first joined the company, Chen Xiuyi often ranked low in training assessments due to his poor physical fitness. He briefly doubted his military chops and even considered retiring. Company officials encouraged him to build confidence and train diligently, while also pairing him with squad leaders and key personnel.

With the help of his comrades, Chen Xiuyi not only regained his confidence but also gradually grew into a professional leader in the company. During an equipment inspection, Chen Xiuyi, with his exceptional professionalism, promptly discovered and successfully resolved a major malfunction, earning him a third-class merit.

First Sergeant Lu Daijun's reasons for applying for another extension of his service were similar to those of most of his comrades. "I joined the army to defend my country." After 17 years in the military, Lu Daijun has progressed from a ground support mechanic to an aerial mechanic. In recent years, he's flown dozens of times on combat aircraft, experiencing the intense atmosphere of training and combat readiness.

After reviewing the soldiers' applications to stay, Chen Zhiyuan shared this "happy dilemma" with his company commander. The commander was optimistic: "Everyone wants to stay. This is a good thing. It's a recognition of the company and a great encouragement to the other officers and men."

Chen Zhiyuan's perspective was suddenly enlightened. Indeed, from another perspective, the soldiers' willingness to stay indicates that the military profession is becoming increasingly attractive. It also reflects that company work has given them a sense of accomplishment, happiness, and a deeper sense of belonging and identification with the collective. Afterward, Chen Zhiyuan and the Party branch team reached a consensus on the selection and promotion process for soldiers. On the one hand, they would organize heart-to-heart talks to guide soldiers nearing the end of their service in properly considering whether to stay or leave. On the other hand, they would strictly implement regulations, assessing talent based on performance, focusing on combat requirements, ensuring a clean and honest environment, and maintaining a fair, just, and open process throughout, ensuring that "those who are promoted are confident and those who are eliminated are convinced."

These days, as Chen Zhiyuan strolls through the barracks, he often sees soldiers nearing the end of their service still maintaining their high spirits. On the field, Sergeant 2nd Class Wang Kun, braving the heat, climbs up and down, meticulously inspecting every detail of a fighter jet, his work clothes drenched in sweat. During physical training, Senior Soldier Ma Xinyu pushes himself to the limit, running laps while carrying a sandbag...

"We just have to do our jobs well and train hard. Whether we stay or leave is up to the organization," Sergeant Zhou Fan, also facing the decision of whether to stay or leave, echoed everyone's sentiments. "This 'trouble' is sweet!" Chen Zhiyuan said with a smile. The selection and promotion process for soldiers is currently underway, and the Party branch is thoroughly examining each

eligible soldier according to procedures. He hopes that no matter the final outcome, everyone will continue to love their unit as always, loving it like home.

Short Comment

What does the “Stay in the Army Fever” indicate?

■ Zheng Yapeng

In recent years, grassroots units have seen a persistent “stay in the army fever.” This phenomenon, like a multifaceted lens, reflects profound changes in the development of the times, military development, and the values pursued by contemporary youth.

The soldiers’ willingness and eagerness to stay in the army is, first and foremost, a vivid testament to the unit’s growing centripetal force, cohesion, and appeal. It also demonstrates that over the years, all levels of the military have achieved remarkable results in shaping the thinking, nurturing emotions, and guiding the values of young officers and men, especially those born during their youth careers. More and more aspiring young people are consciously aligning their personal ideals with the future of the country and nation, hoping to remain in the “Green Echelon,” continue to make contributions in the vibrant military camp, and contribute to strengthening the nation and the military. It’s important to point out that in response to the “retention craze,” all levels must proactively implement relevant measures. They must scientifically and rationally allocate quotas for those who remain, improve the assessment and selection mechanisms, and maintain transparency throughout the entire process to ensure that truly outstanding personnel needed by the military are retained. They must also strengthen follow-up training and find ways to create greater space and a broader platform for those who remain, helping them continuously improve their abilities and hone their combat skills. It’s also crucial that all levels ensure that this enthusiasm and motivation persists, ensuring that the “military enlistment” and “retention” craze become established practices in society and the military.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16402460.html

特刊丨第 77 集团军“金刚钻”旅传承先辈精神续写战旗新荣光

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：雷兆强 刘新垚 马嘉隆 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-08-14

第七十七集团军“金刚钻”旅传承先辈精神——

续写战旗新荣光

■雷兆强 刘新垚 解放军报记者 马嘉隆



战车轰鸣，铁流滚滚. 盛夏时节，第 77 集团军“金刚钻”旅的一场实战化战术训练火热进行.

现场，一支战斗分队在无人机引导下，迂回穿插，精准抵达“敌”侧翼. 在装甲集群的火力掩护下，该分队向山顶发起猛攻，攻占“敌”指挥所.

“作为‘金刚钻’传人，我们就要有这股无坚不摧、无往不胜的战斗精神！”带队执行任务的申连长告诉记者，近年来，旅队多次承担全军重大任务，他们发扬“金刚钻”精神，化压力为动力、变挑战为机遇，探索出一大批新战术、新战法，不断淬炼胜战刀锋.

走进该旅史馆，一面鲜红的“金刚钻”战旗映入眼帘. “这面战旗承载着先辈们的牺牲奉献，也见证了后来者的战斗足迹. ”战旗下，一级上士顾建威向新兵讲述着战旗背后的故事.

1942 年，为了反蚕食反“扫荡”，新四军 2 师 10 团突破火力封锁，与伪军进行白刃格斗，攻克了在淮北地区号称“万无一失的铁桶”的杞岗，被上级授予“金刚钻”光荣称号. 新四军代军长陈毅称赞该团“英勇顽强、战斗作风好”.

1946 年的解放战争中，该旅前身部队奉命攻打安徽泗县. 在西关小窑战斗中，9 连 2 排排长吴克斌带头抱着炸药包冲向敌人碉堡，壮烈牺牲. 战斗结束后，五班班长马森贵在战斗小结中总结出“三个没有”的战斗口号：“没有克服不了的困难，没有完成不了的任务，没有战胜不了的敌人”.

聆听顾建威的深情讲述，新兵们一致表示，要像先辈们那样英勇善战、敢于攻坚，为这支部队不断增光添彩.

“让老兵给新兵讲传承，这只是众多教育实践活动的一项. ”顾建威告诉记者，“旅队引导官兵叫响战斗口号续写新荣光，体现在方方面面. ”

多年来，该旅坚持组织“感动金刚钻”人物评选和颁奖仪式，为“金刚钻”3 个字赋予新的时代内涵. 连队晚点名时，官兵都会呼喊“三个没有”战斗口号，让这一信念扎根于心.

“金刚钻”成为官兵心中始终高擎的旗帜，“三个没有”战斗口号融入一批又一批官兵血脉，催生出无穷力量.

2017 年，这支英雄部队换羽新生，由传统摩托化步兵团向新型陆军合成旅转型. 在探索合成作战新模式和战斗力生成新路子的“时代考卷”前，该旅官兵再次叫响“三个没有”战斗口号，开始了新一轮的加速冲锋——

依托集团军某项试点任务，该旅集中信息化骨干人才开展攻关，顺利打通联合作战指挥链路；将各兵种专业融在一起练，进行“一站式”考核，让各营连间交叉互学成为常态，合成作战思维深入人心；多次承担全军重大任务，结合列装新型武器装备，探索出一大批新战术、新战法……

“叫响战斗口号，如今已成为全旅上下的共识. ”该旅领导告诉记者，最近，聚焦“铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动，该旅组织了一系列活动：将“金刚钻”这个团的光荣历史和涌现出的战斗英雄事迹编印成册，下发官兵；成立红色寻根小分队，沿着先辈们的转战路线，用直播镜头向官兵讲述“金刚钻”精神形成、发展历程；广泛开展“讲‘金刚钻’战斗故事、看‘金刚钻’战斗影片、唱‘金刚钻’战斗歌曲”活动，重温“金刚钻”精神，激发官兵斗志.

“金刚钻”精神融入官兵血脉，新的能量与活力始终在凝聚. 官兵们用实际行动续写“金刚钻”精神的新荣光. 前不久，野外驻训期间，该旅官兵刚刚参加完上级战斗力检验评估考核，征尘未洗便展开群众性练兵比武竞赛. 官兵们战风沙、斗酷暑，进行极限射击、应用射击等多课目竞技，最终多名士兵被评为“优秀射手”“进步之星”.

Google Translation

Special Issue | The 77th Group Army’s “Diamond Drill” Brigade Carries on the Spirit of Its Forefathers, Continuing to Write New Glories for the Battle Flag

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Lei Zhaoqiang, Liu Xinyao, Ma Jialong Editor: Guo Yanfei Published: 2025-08-14

The 77th Group Army’s “Diamond Drill” Brigade Carries On the Spirit of Its Forefathers -

Continuing to Write New Glories for the Battle Flag

■ Lei Zhaoqiang, Liu Xinyao, PLA Daily Reporter Ma Jialong

Tanks roared, and a stream of steel rolled. In the height of summer, a combat-oriented tactical training exercise for the 77th Group Army's "Diamond Drill" Brigade was in full swing.

At the scene, a combat unit, guided by drones, maneuvered and intersected, precisely reaching the enemy's flank. Under the cover of armored fire, the unit launched a fierce assault on the mountaintop, capturing the enemy's command post. "As descendants of the 'Diamond Drill', we must possess this indestructible and unstoppable fighting spirit!" Company Commander Shen, who led the brigade on the mission, told reporters. In recent years, the brigade has undertaken numerous major military missions. Carrying forward the "Diamond Drill" spirit, they have transformed pressure into motivation and challenges into opportunities, exploring a large number of new tactics and strategies, and constantly sharpening their edge for victory.

Entering the brigade's history museum, a bright red "Diamond Drill" battle flag catches the eye. "This battle flag bears the sacrifices of our predecessors and bears witness to the footsteps of those who followed," said Sergeant First Class Gu Jianwei, recounting the story behind the battle flag to the new recruits.

In 1942, to counter encroachment and "mopping-up" operations, the 10th Regiment of the 2nd Division of the New Fourth Army broke through a fire blockade, engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the puppet troops, and captured Qigang, known as the "infallible iron barrel" in the Huaibei region. They were awarded the honorable title of "Diamond Drill" by their superiors. Chen Yi, Acting Commander of the New Fourth Army, praised the regiment for its "bravery, tenacity, and excellent fighting style." During the 1946 Liberation War, the predecessor unit of the brigade was ordered to attack Sixian County, Anhui Province. During the battle of Xiguan Xiaoyao, Wu Kebin, platoon leader of the 2nd Platoon of the 9th Company, led a charge towards an enemy bunker carrying a pack of explosives and died a heroic death. After the battle, Ma Sengui, squad leader of the 5th Squad, formulated the battle slogan "Three No's" in his battle summary: "There are no difficulties that cannot be overcome, no tasks that cannot be completed, and no enemies that cannot be defeated."

Listening to Gu Jianwei's heartfelt recounting, the new recruits unanimously expressed their desire to emulate the bravery and forge ahead like their predecessors, continuing to bring glory to the unit.

"Having veterans share their legacy with new recruits is just one of many educational and practical activities," Gu Jianwei told reporters. "The brigade guides officers and men to raise their battle slogans and continue to write new glories, and this is reflected in all aspects."

For many years, the brigade has consistently organized the "Touching Diamond" selection and award ceremony, imbuing the three characters "Diamond" with new contemporary meaning. During the company's evening roll call, officers and men chant the battle cry "Three No's," ensuring this belief takes root in their hearts.

“Diamond Drill” has become a banner that the officers and men always hold high. The battle cry “Three No’s” has been woven into the blood of successive generations of soldiers, energizing them with boundless strength.

In 2017, this heroic unit underwent a transformation, transitioning from a traditional motorized infantry regiment to a new type of Army combined arms brigade. Facing the “test of the times” of exploring new models of combined arms warfare and new approaches to combat effectiveness, the brigade’s officers and men once again shouted the battle cry “Three No’s,” embarking on a new round of accelerated advancements.

Relying on a pilot mission from the group army, the brigade focused its core information technology talent on key research and development, successfully establishing a joint operational command chain. It integrated the expertise of various arms into training, conducting “one-stop” assessments, and fostered cross-disciplinary learning between battalions and companies, fostering a deep understanding of combined arms warfare. The brigade has repeatedly undertaken major military missions, and, in conjunction with the deployment of new weapons and equipment, has explored a large number of new tactics and strategies...

“Raising the battle cry,” now a common practice. “It has become a consensus throughout the brigade.” Brigade leaders told reporters that recently, focusing on deepening the educational and practical activities of “Forging Firm Political Loyalty and Winning the Battle of Hard Knocks,” the brigade has organized a series of activities: A booklet has been compiled about the glorious history of the “Diamond Drill” regiment and the heroic deeds of its predecessors, which has been distributed to officers and men; a red roots-seeking team has been established to follow the battle routes of their predecessors and use live broadcasts to tell officers and men about the formation and development of the “Diamond Drill” spirit; and extensive activities such as “Telling Diamond Drill Battle Stories, Watching Diamond Drill Battle Films, and Singing Diamond Drill Battle Songs” have been carried out to revisit the “Diamond Drill” spirit and inspire the fighting spirit of officers and men.

The “Diamond Drill” spirit is ingrained in the blood of officers and men, constantly gathering new energy and vitality. Officers and men are continuing to write new chapters of glory for the “Diamond Drill” spirit through concrete actions. Not long ago, during field training, the brigade’s officers and men, fresh from participating in a superior’s combat effectiveness inspection and assessment, engaged in mass training competitions, barely dusted off from the battle. The officers and men fought against the wind and sand and the scorching heat, and competed in multiple subjects such as extreme shooting and applied shooting. In the end, many soldiers were rated as “Excellent Shooters” and “Stars of Progress.”

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16402461.html

第 81 集团军某旅:“双向选岗”为战斗力生成按下“加速键”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：卢运国 王晨旭 马 铮 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-08-14

第 81 集团军某旅提升新兵专业对口率缩短培养周期——

“双向选岗”促进人岗适配

■卢运国 王晨旭 马 铮



郑飞 绘

“‘敌’指挥所坐标成功回传！”近日，第 81 集团军某旅一场实战化训练打响. 上级下达指令后，新兵赵安岐沉着操作侦察装备，精准定位关键目标所在位置，顺利完成任务. 相较以往新兵达到同一技能水平所需的平均培养时间，赵安岐用时不到一半.

小赵的快速成长并非偶然. 该旅领导告诉笔者，为提升新兵岗位适配率、缩短成长周期，他们在按部队需要指令分配前提下，探索构建“双向选岗、精准定岗”机制，举办“双向选岗会”，通过面对面双向互选的形式，加快新兵战斗力生成.

选岗前，他们集中组织摸底测评，首先摸清新兵兴趣特长、个人想法、基础能力素质等情况. “双向选岗会”现场，为了让新兵了解不同专业的差别和特点，各专业班长依次上台，围绕班组人才需求、日常职责、装备类型等方面推荐岗位.

“我们是战场的保障尖兵，开路架桥不在话下，为战友们保驾护航”“我们是防空利刃，虽然人在地面，但守卫的是祖国的天空”“我们侦察班是全旅的尖刀，随时准备面对急难险重任务……”侦察班林班长的话，点燃了小赵心中的激情. “报告，我申请加入侦察班！”他第一个举手发言.

因爷爷和父亲也曾是侦察兵，小赵从小注重锻炼，体能基础较好，在新兵连脱颖而出. “希望能接过父辈的接力棒，成为一名光荣的侦察兵！”自我推荐时，小赵难掩内心的激动.

岗位介绍结束后，各专业班长拿着新兵摸底测评的成绩单和选岗手册，结合部队需求、个人意愿、专业特长与岗位特点，对照专业匹配度、任务适应力、发展潜力等方面标准，对新兵进行遴选. 经过组织全面衡量、整体统筹，以部队建设需要为根本出发点，兼顾个人发展愿望和能力特长，制订分配计划. 最终，小赵如愿分到侦察班.

选岗结束，小赵和其他几名战友来到侦察班所在营区. 当晚，老兵们为新兵精心准备了一份“礼物”——一场实战化训练观摩.

“前方发现‘敌’阵地……”夜幕下，老兵们利用地形掩护，熟练运用红外热成像仪、无人机等先进装备，精准定位“敌”方火力点，整个过程行云流水. 现场观摩，加深了小赵对岗位的认识了解.

“当然，双向选岗首先要考虑部队建设和战斗力提升需求，并非所有新兵都能得偿所愿. ”现场一名干部说，对于这些新兵，营连会结合岗位实际和个人特长进行培养帮带，帮助他们成长成才.

新兵高俊鹏入伍前曾考取驾照，驾驶经验比较丰富. 起初，他对前沿技术装备很感兴趣，一心想去无人机班组，但部队正在筹备跨区域机动演训，运输投送任务繁重，急需驾驶技能人才. “双向选岗会”上，班长骨干综合评估高俊鹏专业技能与岗位需求，最终将他分配到司机班.

看着身边战友奔赴心仪岗位，高俊鹏有些失落. 指导员察觉到他的情绪，多次主动找他谈心，还联系其家人说明岗位的重要性.

“指导员夸你驾驶技术好，部队正需要你这样的人才！”一次和家人视频通话时，母亲的鼓励和期许让高俊鹏认识到此前想法的狭隘. 他告诉母亲：“组织需要我，我就要干出个样子！”

一次实战化训练遭遇极端天气，通往前线的道路多处塌方. 紧急时刻，高俊鹏与班组成员重新规划路线，并凭借精湛技术，驾驶重载运输车将保障物资准时送达.

任务归来，面对新老战友的赞许，高俊鹏觉得找到了自身价值，决心在这个战位上干出彩. 他提醒自己，首轮定岗后还有“岗位实习期”，只有努力通过考核，才能正式定岗.

那段时间，他沉下心来认真钻研复杂路况的驾驶技巧，加班加点学习车辆故障应急维修技术，最终以优异成绩通过定岗考核.

该旅人力资源科科长告诉笔者，“双向选岗会”举办以来，已有超过 40 名新兵参与到旅队大项任务中，新兵们普遍表示“坚决服从组织安排，一切为了部队需要”“成长更快了、干劲更足了”. 下一步，他们将持续探索完善这一做法，为部队战斗力生成按下“加速键”.

Google Translation

An 81st Group Army Brigade: “Two-Way Job Selection” Accelerates Combat Effectiveness.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Authors: Lu Yunguo, Wang Chenxu, Ma Zheng. Editor: Sun Yue.

2025-08-14

A brigade of the 81st Group Army is improving the professional matching rate of new recruits and shortening the training cycle.

“Two-way job selection” promotes personnel-job matching.

■Lu Yunguo, Wang Chenxu, Ma Zheng

Illustration by Zheng Fei

“The coordinates of the ‘enemy’ command post have been successfully transmitted!” Recently, a brigade of the 81st Group Army commenced a combat-oriented training exercise. Following the command from his superiors, new recruit Zhao Anqi calmly operated his reconnaissance equipment, accurately located the key target, and successfully completed the mission. Compared to the average training time required for new recruits to reach the same skill level, Zhao Anqi took less than half the time.

Zhao’s rapid growth is no accident. Brigade leaders told me that to improve recruits’ job fit and shorten their development cycle, they are exploring a “two-way job selection and precise assignment” mechanism, based on unit-specific instructions. They hold “two-way job selection meetings” to accelerate the development of new recruits’ combat effectiveness through face-to-face, two-way selection.

Before the job selection process, they conduct a comprehensive assessment to understand the recruits’ interests, strengths, personal preferences, and basic abilities and qualities. At the “two-way job selection meeting,” to help the recruits understand the differences and characteristics of different specialties, squad leaders from each specialty take turns to recommend positions based on their team’s talent needs, daily responsibilities, and equipment types.

“We are the vanguard of battlefield support, building roads and bridges without a problem, safeguarding our comrades.” “We are the sharp edge of air defense. Although we are on the ground, we guard the nation’s skies.” “Our reconnaissance squad is the spearhead of the brigade, ready to face urgent, difficult, and dangerous missions at any time...” Squad Leader Lin’s words ignited Xiao Zhao’s passion. “Report! I apply to join the reconnaissance squad!” He was the first to raise his hand. Because his grandfather and father were also scouts, Xiao Zhao has been diligently exercising since childhood, developing a strong physical foundation and standing out in the recruit company. “I hope to carry on the baton from my father and become a glorious scout!” Xiao Zhao couldn’t contain his excitement as he recommended himself.

After the position briefings, squad leaders from each specialty took the recruit assessment results and the position selection manual and selected the new recruits based on the unit's needs, individual preferences, professional expertise, and the specifics of the position, comparing their professional compatibility, mission adaptability, and development potential. After a comprehensive assessment and overall coordination, the organization formulated a placement plan based on the needs of the unit and taking into account individual development aspirations and strengths. Ultimately, Xiao Zhao was assigned to the reconnaissance squad as he had hoped.

After the position selection, Xiao Zhao and several other comrades arrived at the reconnaissance squad's barracks. That evening, the veterans prepared a "gift" for the new recruits—a practical training observation session. "Enemy positions spotted ahead..." Under the cover of night, veterans used the terrain for cover and expertly employed advanced equipment like infrared thermal imagers and drones to precisely locate enemy fire points. The entire process flowed effortlessly. Observing the situation on-site deepened Xiao Zhao's understanding of his position.

"Of course, the dual-role selection process prioritizes unit development and combat effectiveness, and not all new recruits will be able to fulfill their desired assignments," said a cadre on the scene. For these recruits, the battalion and company will provide training and guidance tailored to their specific positions and individual strengths, helping them grow and develop.

Recruit Gao Junpeng had obtained a driver's license before joining the army and had extensive driving experience. Initially, he was intrigued by cutting-edge technology and equipment and wanted to join the drone team. However, the unit was preparing for cross-regional mobile training exercises, which required heavy transportation and delivery tasks and urgently needed skilled pilots. At the dual-role selection meeting, the squad leader and key personnel comprehensively assessed Gao Junpeng's professional skills and position requirements, ultimately assigning him to the driver class.

Watching his comrades depart for their desired positions, Gao Junpeng felt a sense of loss. The political instructor noticed his emotions and approached him several times for heart-to-heart talks. He also contacted his family to explain the importance of his position.

"The political instructor praised your driving skills and said, 'The army needs people like you!'" During a video call with his family, Gao Junpeng's mother's encouragement and expectations made him realize his previous narrow-mindedness. He told her, "The organization needs me, so I must deliver!"

During a combat training exercise, extreme weather conditions caused landslides on the road leading to the front line. In this critical moment, Gao Junpeng and his team replanned the route and, with his superb skills, drove a heavy-duty transport truck to ensure the timely delivery of supplies.

After returning from the mission, faced with praise from both new and old comrades, Gao Junpeng felt he had found his true value and was determined to excel in this position. He reminded himself

that after the initial assignment, there would be a “position probationary period,” and only after diligently passing the assessment could he be officially assigned.

During that time, he dedicated himself to diligently studying driving techniques for complex road conditions and worked overtime to learn emergency vehicle repair techniques. He ultimately passed the assessment with flying colors. The brigade’s Human Resources Section Chief told the author that since the “Two-Way Job Selection Meeting” was held, over 40 new recruits have participated in major brigade missions. The recruits generally expressed their commitment to “firmly obeying organizational arrangements and working for the needs of the unit,” and their “growth has accelerated and their motivation has increased.” They will continue to explore and refine this approach, accelerating the growth of the brigade’s combat effectiveness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402457.html

是对手更是战友！新老教员同台竞技让政治教育入脑入心

来源：解放军报 作者：王可可 王驰 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-14

第 76 集团军某旅提升政治教员授课能力——

排长与教导员同台竞技

■王可可 解放军报记者 王驰

近日，第 76 集团军某旅组织了一场政治教员比武. 与以往不同的是，这次，不同衔级、不同职务的政治教员同台竞技，在比拼较量中互学互助、共同成长.

“年年组织比武，能力不能总在原地踏步. ”该旅领导告诉记者，以往，政治教员群体存在以职级区分水平、以年龄衡量能力的现象，部分教导员内生动力不足，授课内容和形式也缺少新意. 有的指导员、排长理论积累不够，欠缺实操经验，课上照本宣科多，很难入脑入心. 为此，他们打破常规，要求各营至少选派一名教导员、一名指导员和近两年新任排长参赛，让不同层级的政治教员在同台较量中切磋交流、取长补短，实现能力跃升.

比武中，某营教导员李宁引经据典、剖析深刻，以扎实的理论、严谨的逻辑获得好评；年轻排长周亚文则凭借鲜活的案例、浅显易懂的语言，赢得官兵阵阵掌声. 二人表现各有千秋.

距离复赛还有一段时间，两个人积极交流，相互学习对方长处.

李宁借鉴周亚文“用故事讲透道理”的思路，反复打磨教案，力求用鲜活的语言讲述年轻官兵奋斗故事，授课愈发生动饱满，既接地气又鼓干劲.

参赛期间首次站上讲台的周亚文缺乏相关经验，在试讲时遇到不少问题. 李宁将自己多年来总结的授课技巧倾囊相授，并经常帮他对授课风格和内容深度进行再打磨，引导周亚文

将原本零散的事例进行归纳，总结出“现象—原因—对策”的讲解方式，提升了授课内容的理论性、思辨性.

复赛如期而至. 经过激烈比拼，评委组结合比赛表现、成长进步、官兵反响等方面综合评分，两人都取得了佳绩，都有明显进步. 走下比武场，周亚文很是感慨：“感谢李教导员的帮带，我们是对手，更是战友！”

“教导员队伍经验丰富，在思想深度和课堂把控上更胜一筹；年轻排长思维活跃，思想观点新颖，更贴近战士心理. ”现场评委表示，比武场不仅是竞技舞台，更是交流互鉴平台. 新老教员相互学习、取长补短，能有效提升政治教员队伍的水平和活力.

“年轻同志思想活、有朝气，值得我们学习. ”看到台上新生代教员的精彩表现，有丰富授课经验的教导员李亮受到启发，主动摒弃传统套路，将红色歌曲搬上讲台，营造了良好的课堂氛围. 授课中，他结合主题讲述红色歌曲背后的革命故事，增加互动环节，形式新颖、内容有深度，让官兵们印象深刻. 课后组织讨论时，他引导大家将个人困惑与部队发展联系起来，深刻领会感悟新时代革命军人的职责使命. 这堂课受到大家一致欢迎.

记者了解到，该旅已将比武中涌现的一批精品课纳入“教育资源库”，同时组织优胜者开展基层巡回授课，进一步推动比武成果转化，持续提升政治教育质效.

Google Translation

Rivals, But More Than Comrades! New and Veteran Instructors Compete on the Same Stage to Ensure Political Education Sinks into the Minds and Hearts of the People.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Keke, Wang Chi Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-14

A brigade of the 76th Group Army improves the teaching abilities of political instructors –

Platoon leaders and political instructors compete on the same stage

■ Wang Keke, PLA Daily reporter, Wang Chi

Recently, a brigade of the 76th Group Army organized a political instructor competition. Unlike previous competitions, this time, political instructors of different ranks and positions competed on the same stage, learning from each other and growing together through the competition.

“We can’t just stand still in our ability to hold competitions year after year,” a brigade leader told reporters. In the past, political instructors were categorized by rank and measured by age. This led to some political instructors lacking motivation, and their teaching content and format lacked innovation. Some political instructors and platoon leaders lacked theoretical knowledge and practical experience, and their lectures were largely rote, making them difficult to internalize. To this end, they broke with convention, requiring each battalion to select at least one political instructor, one counselor, and a newly appointed platoon leader from the past two years to participate. This allowed political instructors at different levels to compete on the same stage,

exchange ideas, learn from each other's strengths, and achieve significant improvements in their capabilities.

During the competition, Li Ning, a battalion political instructor, drew praise for his insightful analysis, drawing on classic texts and delivering solid theoretical and rigorous logic. Young platoon leader Zhou Yawen, on the other hand, drew applause from officers and men with his vivid case studies and accessible language. Each presented with their own strengths.

With time remaining until the rematch, the two actively exchanged ideas and learned from each other's strengths.

Li Ning, drawing on Zhou Yawen's approach of "using stories to convey lessons," repeatedly refined his lesson plans, striving to use vivid language to tell the stories of the young soldiers' struggles. His lectures became increasingly vivid and engaging, both grounded and inspiring.

During the competition, Zhou Yawen, who was new to the podium, lacked relevant experience and encountered numerous challenges during his trial lecture. Li Ning shared his years of experience in teaching techniques with Zhou Yawen, frequently helping him refine his teaching style and depth of content. He guided Zhou Yawen in synthesizing previously scattered examples and developing a "phenomenon-cause-countermeasure" approach, enhancing the theoretical and critical thinking of his teaching.

The rematch arrived as scheduled. After a fierce competition, the judging panel evaluated both political instructors based on their performance, growth, and feedback from officers and men. Both achieved excellent results and demonstrated significant improvement. Leaving the competition arena, Zhou Yawen expressed deep emotion: "I am grateful to Political instructor Li for his guidance. We are not only rivals, but also comrades!"

"The political instructor team is experienced and excels in depth of thought and classroom control. The young platoon leaders are active thinkers with innovative perspectives that are more in tune with the soldiers' minds." The judges commented that the competition is not only a competitive arena, but also a platform for exchange and mutual learning. Learning from each other, both veteran and new political instructors can effectively enhance the quality and vitality of the political instructor team.

"The young comrades are active and energetic, worthy of our learning." Inspired by the brilliant performances of the new generation of political instructors, Li Liang, a seasoned political instructor, abandoned traditional routines and incorporated revolutionary songs into the classroom, creating a positive atmosphere. During the lecture, he recounted the revolutionary stories behind the songs, integrating them with the theme and adding interactive elements. The innovative format and profound content left a lasting impression on the officers and men. During the post-class discussion, he guided the students to connect their personal struggles with the development of the military, fostering a deep understanding and appreciation of the responsibilities and mission of revolutionary soldiers in the new era. The class was universally praised.

Reporters learned that the brigade has incorporated a number of excellent courses from the competition into its “Education Resource Library” and is organizing the winners to conduct field tours to further promote the application of the competition’s findings and continuously improve the quality and effectiveness of political education.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402646.html

第 74 集团军某旅某连加强科学统筹

来源：解放军报 作者：陈太照 肖静玲 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-15 07:15:42

第 74 集团军某旅某连加强科学统筹——

布置工作任务不再“令出多头”

■陈太照 肖静玲

这天，第 74 集团军某旅某连陈指导员找到战士余远宁，让他为连队设计宣传册. 余远宁擅长使用制图和视频剪辑等电脑软件，经常负责此类工作. 但这次，他没有像往常那样一口答应，而是有些欲言又止.

原来，前段时间，陈指导员安排余远宁设计连队荣誉榜，但并未告知余远宁的班长刘焕林，刘焕林便按照原定计划给余远宁布置了其他任务. 这样一来，余远宁两头赶工，最后还是耽误了班里的工作.

“大家没说什么，但我心里很难受，班长对我也没有以前亲近了……指导员，以后安排任务时，您能不能先跟班长说一声？”得知事情原委，陈指导员有些愧疚，立即带着余远宁找刘焕林说明情况，两人的误会随之化解.

这件事让陈指导员开始反思自己的工作方式. 在此之前，他认为把任务直接安排到人、“一竿子插到底”，可以减少层级、提高工作效率. 但连队是个大集体，需要各级干部骨干齐心协力、密切配合，如果大家都这样“各自为战”安排工作，势必会造成混乱，长此以往连队建设发展也会受到影响.

针对此事，陈指导员召集干部骨干开会讨论，他的想法迅速引发大家热议. “干部骨干必须加强沟通. ”中士郭宝文说，上周排长让他负责装备讲解，可班长又安排他配合参与训练课目示范. “时间紧、任务重，两边都催得急，哪样干得都不踏实. ”

一班副班长张友根接过话茬，建议连队安排工作尽量打好提前量. 有一次，他正带着全班搭建专修室，突然接到连队通知，下午体能时间组织小比武. 大家刚干完体力活就匆忙上阵，由于身心疲惫，成绩可想而知……

陈指导员仔细记录意见建议，并在会后立即着手改进：一方面加强系统协调，利用连务会统筹安排一周工作，确保任务不扎堆、部署“不撞车”；另一方面，要求干部骨干之间多沟通、多协商，避免因为“令出多头”导致战士左右为难.

变化很快发生. 战士们不再为“分身乏术”犯愁，干部骨干之间的配合也更加默契. 陈指导员感触颇深：“工作安排要‘一盘棋’，任务部署要‘留余地’，解决问题要‘听兵声’，这样连队建设才能正规有序、蒸蒸日上. ”

Google Translation

A Company in an 84th Group Army Brigade Strengthens Scientific Coordination.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Taizhao, Xiao Jingling Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-15

A company in a brigade of the 74th Group Army strengthens scientific coordination—

Assigning tasks is no longer “multiple orders.”

■ Chen Taizhao, Xiao Jingling

One day, political instructor Chen from a company in a brigade of the 74th Group Army approached soldier Yu Yuanning and asked him to design a brochure for the company. Yu Yuanning, skilled in computer software like graphics and video editing, often took on such tasks. But this time, he didn’t agree immediately as usual, and instead hesitated.

Recently, political instructor Chen had assigned Yu Yuanning to design the company’s honor roll, but he hadn’t informed Yu Yuanning’s squad leader, Liu Huanlin. Liu Huanlin, in turn, assigned Yu Yuanning other tasks as originally planned. This left Yu Yuanning scrambling to complete tasks, ultimately delaying his squad’s work. “No one said anything, but I’m upset. The squad leader isn’t as close to me as before... Political instructor, next time you assign tasks, could you please tell the squad leader first?” Upon learning the full story, Political instructor Chen felt a pang of guilt and immediately took Yu Yuanning to Liu Huanlin to explain the situation. The misunderstanding between the two was resolved.

This incident caused Political instructor Chen to reflect on his work style. Previously, he believed that assigning tasks directly to individuals and “pulling the needle” would reduce layers and improve efficiency. However, the company is a large collective, requiring the concerted efforts and close coordination of cadres at all levels. If everyone were to “work independently” in this way, it would inevitably lead to chaos and, in the long run, would also affect the company’s development.

Political instructor Chen convened a meeting of cadres to discuss this matter, and his idea quickly sparked heated discussion. “Cadres must strengthen communication,” said Sergeant Guo Baowen. Last week, his platoon leader had assigned him to explain the equipment, but the squad leader had assigned him to participate in training demonstrations. “Time is tight, the workload is heavy, and with both sides pushing us, we can’t really work hard.”

Zhang Yougen, the deputy squad leader of the first squad, took over and suggested that the company plan its work as far in advance as possible. On one occasion, he was leading the entire squad in setting up a training room when they received a notice from the company for a small competition during the afternoon's physical training period. Everyone rushed into the competition right after finishing their physical work, exhausted both physically and mentally. The results were predictable...

Political instructor Chen carefully noted the comments and suggestions and immediately began implementing improvements after the meeting. First, he strengthened system coordination, using company meetings to coordinate the week's work to ensure that tasks were not clumped and deployments were not overwhelmed. Second, he encouraged more communication and consultation among key personnel to avoid the dilemma of soldiers being caught between multiple orders.

Changes occurred quickly. Soldiers no longer worried about being stretched thin, and key personnel collaborated more effectively. Political instructor Chen was deeply touched: "Work arrangements should be 'one chess game', task deployments should 'leave room for maneuver', and problem solving should 'listen to the soldiers' voices'. Only in this way can the company construction be regular, orderly and prosperous."

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402639.html

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：张翔龙 韩伟 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-15

陆军某旅扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——

深入一线解难题 暖心服务励斗志

■张翔龙 韩 伟

"如今，暖心举措落地落实，大家练兵备战的劲头更足了！"近日，陆军某旅二级军士长刘海龙请假回家陪护家属生产，孩子出生后不到两天，他就接到单位机关干部核实信息的电话，很快享受到子女保教费的福利待遇，这让刘海龙心里倍感温暖.

"服务基层就是服务战斗力，党委和机关干部只有真正深入一线察实情、谋实招、解难题，才能激发官兵干事创业动力活力. "该旅领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们对标对表中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，把为基层解难纾困作为改进工作作风的着力点，要求各级领导和机关干部利用现场办公会、检查督导、蹲点帮建等时机，变"坐等汇报"为"主动上门"，变"检查问题"为"解决难题"，以热情暖心的服务、排忧解难的举措，让官兵感受到转作风带来的新变化.

实践中，该旅定期组织官兵恳谈会，由旅领导统筹组织机关各部门人员，与官兵代表座谈交流、倾听意见，能现场解决的立即解决，一时难以解决的，明确负责人和解决时限；设立“基层服务日”，组织机关工作人员组成服务队，赴不同点位现场办公，既实现了精准解难，又密切了官兵关系；梳理福利待遇有关制度规定，将涉及官兵切身利益的条文汇编成册下发基层，便于官兵随学随用，想方设法打通服务基层“最后一公里”.

据介绍，前期该旅针对暑期军人家属来队探亲多的实际，提前筹划修缮家属来队住房，确保每间住房设施齐全、环境温馨、住用舒适. 他们还帮助协调解决军人家属就业、子女入学入托等难题，解除官兵后顾之忧，让官兵心无旁骛投身训练.

深入一线解难题，暖心服务励斗志. 随着深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育不断走深走实，该旅党委机关以扎实的作风、务实的举措，解决了一批基层急难愁盼问题，官兵斗志更加昂扬，圆满完成多项任务.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Solidly Conducts Study and Education on the Implementation of the Central Committee’s Eight-Point Regulations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Xianglong, Han Wei Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-15

An Army Brigade Solidly Conducts Study and Education on the Implementation of the Central Committee’s Eight-Point Regulations --

Deeply Addressing Problems on the Front Lines, Inspiring Confidence through Heartwarming Service

■ Zhang Xianglong, Han Wei

“Now that these heartwarming measures have been implemented, everyone’s training and preparations are even more motivated!” Recently, Sergeant Major Liu Hailong of an Army Brigade requested leave to accompany his family during childbirth. Less than two days after the birth, he received a call from a unit official verifying his information and quickly received childcare benefits, which brought him immense warmth. “Serving the grassroots is serving combat effectiveness. Only by truly going to the front lines to investigate the realities, devise practical strategies, and resolve problems can the Party committees and cadres inspire the motivation and vitality of officers and men to work and start businesses.” The brigade leader explained that since the in-depth study and education campaign to implement the Central Committee’s eight regulations, they have aligned themselves with the Central Committee’s eight regulations, the CMC’s ten regulations, and their implementation rules. They have prioritized resolving difficulties at the grassroots level as a key area for improving their work style. Leaders and cadres at all levels are required to utilize opportunities such as on-site office meetings, inspections and supervision, and on-site assistance to shift from “waiting for reports” to “actively visiting” and from “inspecting problems” to “solving them.” With warm and thoughtful service and solutions to problems, they are allowing

officers and men to feel the new changes brought about by this shift in work style. In practice, the brigade regularly organizes consultations with officers and men. Brigade leaders coordinate and organize personnel from various departments to discuss and exchange opinions with representatives of officers and men. Issues that can be resolved on the spot are addressed immediately, while those that are difficult to resolve immediately are assigned specific responsibilities and deadlines. The brigade also established “Grassroots Service Days,” organizing staff members to form service teams and conduct on-site work at various locations. This not only ensures precise problem-solving but also strengthens officer-soldier relationships. The brigade also reviewed relevant regulations on welfare benefits, compiling a manual of those pertinent to officers and men’ interests for distribution to the grassroots level, enabling soldiers to learn and apply them as they go. This effort aims to bridge the “last mile” of grassroots service.

According to reports, the brigade, in anticipation of the high number of military family members visiting the brigade during the summer, pre-emptively planned renovations to ensure each residence is fully equipped, comfortable, and welcoming. They also help coordinate solutions to problems such as employment for military family members and schooling and childcare for their children, alleviating worries for officers and men and allowing them to focus on training.

They address challenges on the front lines and provide heartwarming service to inspire morale. As the study and education on the spirit of the Central Committee’s eight regulations continues to deepen and become more practical, the brigade’s Party Committee has solved a number of urgent and difficult problems at the grassroots level with a solid style and pragmatic measures. The officers and men are more motivated and have successfully completed many tasks.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16402706.html

“突击连”的士兵突击

来源：中国军网 作者：杨晓霖 责任编辑：王丽娟 发布：2025-08-15

“突击连”的士兵突击

■中国军网记者 杨晓霖

突击,

要写下这两个字，每一笔都重若千钧,

起手一横，出师抗日首战大捷，打破了日军所谓“不可战胜”的神话，鼓舞了全民族抗战必胜的信心；竖笔如刀，白刃厮杀死战不退，毙敌 100 余人，“猛打猛攻、首冲敌阵”刻入连魂；转折钩提，面对转型重塑的时代大考，实现由摩托化到机械化再到合成化的“三级跳”；撇捺飞扬，夜间夺控战斗，敢冲锋、善谋算，头一个突破“敌”阵地，“平型关大战突击连”的英雄战旗高高飘扬……

凝结在战旗上的这“突击”二字，蘸着历史的浓墨重彩，书写着新时代“突击铁拳”的篇章,

执笔人，是每一个“兵”,



“平型关大战突击连”官兵高擎战旗，向新的胜利发起突击, 张佳兴 摄

传奇或平淡

我们都有自己的故事要讲

梁立超是“平型关大战突击连”——陆军第 79 集团军某旅装步九连——第 12345 个兵,

他一直记得自己获得这个编号时的“小激动”——英雄的连队，“特别”的编号，仿佛预示着自己将要“崭露头角”,

梁立超有这个自信——新兵营里，他体能突出，3 公里比同年兵快半分钟，拉单杠直接超出平均成绩十多个, 可到了九连却发现，这些都是“平常事”,

二级上士王烽，九连公认的体能尖子，全旅“体能尖兵”比武连续两年第一；驾驶员王振民，能驾驶、会通信、精射击，是响当当的“六边形战士”；二级上士董丰，荣获中蒙“草原伙伴-2024”陆军联合训练“跑步射击”比赛第一名……自己真的配得上九连吗？那时的梁立超，心里满是失落迷茫,



连队荣誉室里，指导员栗新朝给新兵们讲起了 1937 年的那场仗——

“七七事变”后，侵华日军对华北进行疯狂进攻, 日军第 5 师团第 21 旅团一部 4000 多人乘汽车百余辆，沿灵丘至平型关西犯,

连队前身——八路军第 115 师 685 团 2 营 5 连——作为“突击连”，奉命在关沟以北高地伏击日军先头部队,

战斗中，五连“猛打猛攻、首冲敌阵”，率先抢占制高点，居高临下，打退了日军一波又一波的进攻, 弹药打光了，就装上刺刀、抡起大砍刀同鬼子肉搏，绰号“猛子”的连长曾贤生冲在最前，在弹药用尽后又接连刺死 10 多个鬼子，拉响了最后一颗手榴弹与敌人同归于尽；有的战士刺刀被打掉，就抱着敌人一起跳下悬崖, 连长牺牲了排长顶上，排长牺牲了班长顶替，班长牺牲了战士接替指挥……战斗结束时，全连 160 人只剩 30 多人，除了少数传奇英雄的故事流传至今，很多战士的名字已经湮没在历史长河中,

“但你能说他们不值得崇敬吗？”听到栗新朝的问题，梁立超眼含热泪地摇头：每一名战士的誓死突击，才铸就这场胜利, 从这一刻起，他相信，九连里每个人都重要，每个人都要在这里喷涌自己心头的那团火，把英雄的连队，锻造成更硬的钢,



“平型关大战突击连”组织抗战精神学习教育, 戴胜丰 摄

人人都知晓这段历史，人人都在“突击”，所以九连的兵，个个都有自己的故事可讲——

体能尖兵王烽对着新兵有些“唠叨”：体能差？“练！拼了命去练！”别看现在王烽一身“腱子肉”，新兵时也曾体能考核垫底, 咋办？练呗！不论严寒酷暑，他每天坚持早起进行 10 公里体能训练；白天在训练场努力钻研专业，晚上加练进行肢体力量强化……那年年终考核，他一举摘得全连综合第一，“夺冠”的滋味至今难忘,

机枪手艾则孜有点懊恼：每年群众性练兵比武成绩最好的班排，可以将战友们的“全家福”挂进荣誉室, 今年的比武中，艾则孜在强项课目上失误，让一排错失了这个机会, 但他并不气馁，“明年，我一定把这项荣誉赢回来！”

驾驶员王楠已经入伍 9 年，没有比武场上的金牌，没有惊天动地的伟业，但他的自豪一点不少：他驾驶的战车，始终保持着最佳状态，从未发生一次故障,

……

今年，梁立超在栗新朝带领下，发挥自己的建模特长，参与到连队荣誉室翻新工作里, 走进崭新的荣誉室，梁立超站在平型关大捷英烈群体的雕像前，向先辈们轻声讲述着后来人的故事,

遥远又贴近

“平型关”是我们的“精神坐标”

平型关在哪儿？

下士马文凯再熟悉不过了, 作为一名土生土长的平型关人，这三个字常常出现在他的日常生活里——家门口那条大路的名字，家附近那个最大超市的招牌，还有一座全国各地游客络绎不绝的纪念馆……

平型关到底啥样？

上等兵尚坤从来没去过, 但那里的高程、山林、道路、水系他熟稔于心，在兵棋推演的虚拟战场里，他触摸过这片悬崖陡峭、沟壑曲折的土地,

更多的九连官兵，是从“平型关大战突击连”那面战旗中，回望历史硝烟中的平型关, 那座距离遥远的关口，因为这面战旗变得近在咫尺，它成为九连官兵心中的重要坐标，提示着“突击”的方向,

那年，还是新兵的刘鑫代表连队走上比武场，斩获全旅第二, “咱九连‘见第一眼红，不拿第一脸红’，指导员，明年我还要去，为连队争第一！”满怀雄心的刘鑫，目标直指“第一”, 第二年的比武，机枪分解结合，第一！武装三公里越野，第一！单杠引体向上，第一！……多个课目高居榜首，总冠军似乎近在眼前，刘鑫却在最拿手的课目上马失前蹄，被对手反超，再次与“第一”失之交臂,

回到连队，刘鑫躲进库房偷偷掉眼泪，甚至萌生了退伍回家的念头, 时任指导员姜丰把他带到战旗前，语重心长地说：“平型关大战中，我们的前辈与敌寇白刃格斗，战场上不分谁先谁后，敢拼就是第一！看着这面旗告诉我，你还敢拼吗？”

“我敢！”这是刘鑫的回答, 第三年，刘鑫眼中再无杂念，只有那面浸染硝烟的战旗, 比武场上，他稳扎稳打，全力拼搏，最终成绩揭晓，刘鑫的名字赫然列于榜首,

战场上奋勇杀敌，训练场上勇猛突击，88 年来，“平型关大战突击连”人人都有这股拼劲,

一次夜间战斗训练，中士陈希姜驾驶战车通过崎岖山路，剧烈的起伏将车顶驾驶舱门颠开, 如果不闭合舱门，炮长就无法射击，突击任务可能功亏一篑, 颠簸中，陈希姜摸索着尝试关闭上下晃动的舱门，却忽然感觉手上一凉，好像被夹了一下, 顾不上仔细查看，他迅速转动门闩紧锁舱门，继续驾驶战车突进,

直到完成突击任务，陈希姜才感到钻心的疼, 跳下战车，战友看到他手掌和衣服上全是血迹，立即将他送到医院, 医生检查后发现，陈希姜的小拇指已被夹骨折,



“平型关大战突击连”在演习中向阵地发起冲击, 戴胜丰 摄

一次演练现场，连队遭“敌”重创、损伤惨重，是组织部队后撤寻找时机，还是继续发起冲击与“敌”决战？担负尖刀班任务的二班长吴继星，心中回响起平型关战场上先辈们决死突击的呐喊，他顶住压力，带领班内战士依托现场环境，灵活采取战术战法勇猛突围，成功逆转颓势，率先完成演习任务,

今年 4 月，马文凯随连队回到平型关“寻根”, 这位生于斯长于斯的“00 后”战士，第一次走进平型关烈士陵园, 24 座白色墓丘静卧于此，长眠着当年为守护这片山河而牺牲的先烈——他们中许多人，与此刻的马文凯年纪相仿，甚至更小, 在这里，马文凯明白了连队荣誉室里那面战旗为何如此沉重，也终于清晰地触摸到那个深植于九连血脉的精神坐标,

合葬冢前，马文凯与战友们蹲下身来，仔细擦拭墓丘上的灰尘，将边角的青苔也轻轻刮净, 他手掌触摸着冰冷的墓石，心中却一片滚烫，耳边拂过山间的风，仿佛是先辈们在问：“今天的‘突击连’，还敢拼吗？”

——“我敢！”

钢多气更盛

锻造一把永不卷刃的胜战钢刀

周午阳永远难忘 2018 年的那次实弹射击演练, 坐在炮长位置上，按下击发按钮前，一把锈迹斑斑的大刀浮现在他眼前,

此前一年，九连经历转隶移防，由传统步兵向装甲步兵转型, 对官兵们来说，“装甲”两字犹如一道难关，横亘在转型之路上,

从“摩托化”到“履带式”，不到半年的时间里，官兵刚摸透装备“脾气秉性”，连队再次换装某新型装甲步兵战车, 相比以往老装备，新装备专业信息化程度高、技术要求高, 装备展开训练后不久，首次迎接上级摸底考核，结果车长、炮长、驾驶员，3 个主要专业及格率不足 60%,

那年寒冬，某新型步战车实弹射击现场，被誉为“神枪手”的中士周午阳脱靶 3 发, “不合格”！显示屏上的三个大字刺痛了周午阳，也让九连的官兵们红了脸,

在与兄弟单位展开的红蓝对抗中，官兵们同样“错漏”频出：指挥员仍按步兵思维摆兵布阵，把新装备当作“代步车”；驾驶员只求开得动，不注重与车长、炮长协同……他们被熟练步兵与装甲火力配合的蓝军打得措手不及、节节败退,



“平型关大战突击连”在演习中向集结地域开进, 张帅 摄

装备更先进了，可怎么驾驭手里这把“利剑”？大家一时犯了难,

时任连长李远超将官兵们拉到了荣誉室，展柜里静静躺着一把大刀,

连队新兵在入连时就见过它——平型关大战中，连队先辈手持这样的大刀与武器精锐的敌寇拼杀；但他们从没有这样认真地凝视过它——透过斑驳的锈迹，仿佛能看到当年的血与火，刀口卷刃也挡不住一股锋锐之气，那是凝聚在大刀上的突击精神,

“那时候我们装备不如人，靠气取胜, 如今‘利剑’在手，我们要做到钢多气更硬！”面对时代之变，九连官兵又一次以血性突击，跨越转型之路上的“平型关”：10 余种新型装备的上万字说明书，钻！上千组技战术参数，背！数十个新专业近百个新课目，练！

为了尽快熟悉新装备，周午阳在冬夜里裹着军大衣蜷在战车底盘下，对照操作手册逐个零件摸索, 每次射击训练后，他都主动和战友一起总结要领、分享心得，在他的带领下，连队官兵操作装备故障率明显降低,

3 个月后的实弹射击演练，周午阳再次担任首发射手, 他定了定神，按下击发按钮，炮弹精准命中靶心！这场演练中，九连凭借装备“零故障”、目标毁伤率达到 80%的优异表现，赢得全旅第一,

时光荏苒，九连在转型征途上一路突击——

如何根据不同地形更好进行火力掩护？如何达到最大毁伤效果？如何对重要目标攻坚？从驻训场到连队学习室，从普通一兵到干部骨干，他们顺着战斗力建设的发展脉络思考，捋清思路、拉直问号,

着眼打赢现代战争，官兵们研究前沿战争新的作战特点，抢先抓早推进无人化、智能化建设落地落实，通过选派训练骨干到厂家跟学跟训、参加无人机执照考核，他们探索形成“组训－教学－实操”的无人机操作能力生成模式，创新形成“有人+无人”协同打法，



“平型关大战突击连”组织协同训练, 戴胜丰 摄

今年的驻训场上，步战车的引擎轰鸣尚未响起，一阵“嗡嗡嗡”的声音先传到周午阳耳朵里——无人机编入作战单元，率先升空侦察战场环境, 坐在战车里，周午阳的视野随着无人机一起飞向更高更远的天空，俯瞰大地，地面上战车飞驰冲向高地，九连仿若一把尖刀，劈开“敌”阵，锐不可当……

Google Translation

Soldiers of the “Assault Company” Assault

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Soldiers of the “Assault Company” Assault

■China Military Net Reporter Yang Xiaolin

Assault.

To write these two words, every stroke carries a weight of immense weight. The first stroke, a horizontal stroke, marked the resounding victory in the first battle against the Japanese, shattering the myth of the Japanese army’s “invincibility” and inspiring the entire nation’s confidence in victory. The vertical stroke, like a sword, fought hand-to-hand, refusing to retreat, killing over 100 enemies. “Strike hard, charge first, and be the first to charge the enemy lines” was etched into the company’s spirit. The turning stroke, facing the great test of the era of transformation and reshaping, achieved a “triple leap” from motorization to mechanization and then to integration. The soaring strokes, the company seized control of the night battle, daring to charge and skillfully calculating, and was the first to break through the “enemy” position. The heroic battle flag of the “Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company” flew high...

The word “assault,” etched on the battle flag, is imbued with the rich ink of history, writing a chapter of the “iron fist of assault” in the new era.

The pen is written by every “soldier.”

The officers and men of the “Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company” hold high the battle flag, launching an assault toward new victory. Photo by Zhang Jiaxing

Legendary or Ordinary

We all have our own stories to tell.

Liang Lichao was the 12,345th soldier in the “Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company”—the 9th Mechanized Infantry Company of a brigade of the 79th Group Army.

He always remembers the “small excitement” he felt when he received this designation—the heroic company, the “special” designation, seemed to foreshadow his impending rise to prominence.

Liang Lichao had this confidence—in recruit camp, he excelled physically, running the 3 kilometers half a minute faster than his peers and exceeding the average on the horizontal bar by more than ten points. But when he arrived at the 9th Company, he realized these were “ordinary things.”

Sergeant Major Wang Feng, recognized as the 9th Company’s top physical athlete, had won first place in the brigade’s “Physical Fitness Elite” competition for two consecutive years. Driver Wang Zhenmin, a renowned “hexagonal warrior” with his driving, communications, and marksmanship skills, was a renowned figure. Sergeant Major Dong Feng won first place in the “Running Shooting” competition during the China-Mongolia “Grassland Partners-2024” joint army training...was he truly worthy of the 9th Company? At that time, Liang Lichao felt lost and confused.

In the company’s honor room, political instructor Li Xinchao recounted the battle of 1937 to the new recruits.

After the July 7 Incident, the invading Japanese army launched a frenzied offensive against North China. Over 4,000 troops from the 21st Brigade of the 5th Division, boarding over 100 vehicles, advanced along Lingqiu to Pingxingguanxi.

The company’s predecessor, the 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 685th Regiment, 115th Division of the Eighth Route Army, was tasked with ambushing the Japanese vanguard on the high ground north of Guangou.

During the battle, the 5th Company launched a fierce attack, charging the enemy lines head-on. They were the first to seize commanding heights and, from their commanding position, repelled wave after wave of Japanese attacks. When their ammunition ran out, they fixed their bayonets and wielded their machetes in hand-to-hand combat with the Japanese. Company Commander Zeng Xiansheng, nicknamed “Mengzi,” rushed to the front. Even after his ammunition ran out, he stabbed and killed more than ten Japanese soldiers in quick succession, then detonated his last grenade and perished alongside them. Some soldiers, their bayonets knocked off, simply jumped

off the cliff, hugging their enemies. When the company commander died, the platoon leader took over. When the platoon leader died, the squad leader took over. When the squad leader died, the soldiers took over command... By the end of the battle, only a little over 30 men remained out of the company's 160. While the stories of a few legendary heroes have survived, the names of many have been lost to history.

"But can you say they aren't worthy of respect?" Hearing Li Xinchao's question, Liang Lichao shook his head with tears in his eyes. The desperate charge of every soldier was the key to this victory. From that moment on, he believed that every member of the Ninth Company mattered. Everyone must unleash the fire within them, forging this heroic company into even stronger steel. The "Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company" organized a study session on the spirit of the War of Resistance. Photo by Dai Shengfeng.

Everyone knows this history, everyone was involved in the "assault," so every soldier in the Ninth Company has their own story to tell.

Physical fitness expert Wang Feng nags the new recruits: "Poor physical fitness?" "Practice! Practice like hell!" Despite Wang Feng's current muscular build, he once ranked last in the physical fitness test as a new recruit. So what? Practice! Regardless of the cold or heat, he insisted on waking up early every day for a 10-kilometer physical training session. During the day, he diligently studied his specialty at the training ground, and at night, he practiced to strengthen his limbs. That year, in the year-end assessment, he took first place in the company overall. The feeling of "winning" is still unforgettable.

Machine gunner Ai Zezi was a little frustrated: Every year, the squad and platoon with the best performance in the mass training competition get to hang a "family portrait" of their comrades in the Hall of Honor. In this year's competition, Ai Zezi made a mistake in his strong subject, causing the first platoon to miss this opportunity. But he remained undaunted. "Next year, I will definitely win this honor back!"

Driver Wang Nan has been in the army for nine years. He hasn't won a gold medal in a competition, nor achieved any earth-shattering feats, but he's just as proud: the tank he pilots is always in top condition, never having a single breakdown.

This year, under the leadership of Li Xinchao, Liang Lichao utilized his modeling skills to participate in the renovation of the company's Hall of Honor. Entering the brand-new Hall of Honor, Liang Lichao stood before the statue of the heroes of the Pingxingguan Victory, whispering to the forefathers the stories of those who came after them.

Distant yet near

"Pingxingguan" is our "spiritual coordinate."

Where is Pingxingguan?

Corporal Ma Wenkai is all too familiar with it. As a native of Pingxingguan, these three words frequently appear in his daily life—the name of the main road outside his home, the sign for the largest supermarket nearby, and a memorial hall that attracts tourists from all over the country...

What is Pingxingguan really like?

Private First Class Shang Kun has never been there. But he knew the altitude, the mountains, the forests, the roads, and the waterways there by heart. In the virtual battlefields of war games, he had touched this land of steep cliffs and winding ravines.

Many of the soldiers of the Ninth Company looked back at the smoke of war at Pingxingguan through the battle flag of "Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company." That distant pass became imminent thanks to this battle flag, becoming a crucial reference point in the hearts of the Ninth Company soldiers, guiding the direction of the assault.

That year, Liu Xin, still a new recruit, represented the company in the competition and took second place in the brigade. "Our Ninth Company is 'envious of first place, but embarrassed by not taking it.' Political instructor, I'll go again next year and fight for first place for our company!" Ambitious, Liu Xin set his sights squarely on "first place." The following year, he won first place in the machine gun disassembly and assembly competition! First place in the armed three-kilometer cross-country race! First place in the horizontal bar pull-up! ... Liu Xin topped the list in several subjects, and the championship seemed within reach. However, he stumbled in his strongest subject, falling behind his opponent and once again missing out on first place.

Returning to the company, Liu Xin hid in the storeroom and secretly cried, even considering retiring. His then-political instructor, Jiang Feng, brought him to the battle flag and said earnestly, "In the Battle of Pingxingguan, our predecessors engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat. On the battlefield, there was no distinction between first and last; those who dared to fight were first! Look at this flag and tell me, do you still dare to fight?"

"I do!" was Liu Xin's reply. In his third year, Liu Xin's eyes were clear of distractions, focused solely on the smoke-soaked battle flag. On the competition field, he fought steadily and gave his all. When the final results were announced, Liu Xin's name was prominently listed at the top.

Fighting bravely on the battlefield, charging valiantly on the training grounds—for 88 years, every member of the "Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company" has shared this fighting spirit. During a night combat training exercise, Sergeant Chen Xijiang was driving a tank through a rugged mountain road when the violent ups and downs of the vehicle caused the roof cockpit door to swing open. Without closing the door, the gunner would be unable to fire, and the assault mission could be thwarted. Amidst the turbulence, Chen Xijiang fumbled to close the swaying door, but suddenly felt a cold sensation on his hand, as if it had been pinched. Without bothering to inspect it, he quickly latched the door and locked it, continuing his assault.

It was only after completing the assault that Chen Xijiang felt the excruciating pain. Jumping from the tank, his comrades saw blood all over his palm and clothes and rushed him to the hospital. A doctor examined him and discovered that Chen Xijiang's pinky finger had been fractured.

The "Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company" launched an assault on a position during an exercise. Photo by Dai Shengfeng

During a drill, the company suffered heavy casualties from the "enemy." Should they organize a retreat and wait for an opportunity, or continue the assault and engage the "enemy" in a decisive battle? Wu Jixing, the second squad leader in charge of the spearhead squad, recalled the cries of his predecessors on the Pingxingguan battlefield. He withstood the pressure and led his squad, leveraging the on-site environment and employing flexible tactics and strategies to bravely break through. They successfully reversed the situation and were the first to complete the exercise.

In April of this year, Ma Wenkai returned to Pingxingguan with his company to "reflect on his roots." Born and raised in Pingxingguan, this soldier, born in the 2000s, visited the Pingxingguan Martyrs Cemetery for the first time. Twenty-four white mounds rest there, marking the final resting place of those who sacrificed their lives defending this land—many of whom were around Ma Wenkai's age, or even younger. Here, Ma Wenkai understood the weight of the battle flag in the company's hall of honor, and finally grasped the spiritual connection deeply embedded in the Ninth Company's bloodline.

Before the collective grave, Ma Wenkai and his comrades squatted down, carefully wiping the dust from the mounds and gently scraping the moss from the corners. His palm touched the cold tombstone, but his heart burned. The mountain breeze brushed past his ears, as if the ancestors were asking, "Do today's 'Assault Company' still dare to fight?"

"I do!"

More steel, more courage

Forging a steel sword that never loses its edge

Zhou Wuyang will never forget the live-fire drill in 2018. Sitting in the gunner's seat, before pressing the trigger, a rusty broadsword loomed before his eyes.

The previous year, the 9th Company had undergone a relocation, transitioning from traditional infantry to armored infantry. For the officers and men, the word "armor" was a hurdle, a hurdle that stood in the way of this transformation.

From "motorized" to "tracked," in less than six months, just as the officers and men had mastered the equipment's characteristics, the company was once again equipped with a new type of armored infantry fighting vehicle. Compared to the older equipment, the new equipment was highly specialized and information-based, and required higher technical requirements. Shortly after the equipment began training, it underwent its first preliminary assessment by superiors. The results

showed that the pass rate for the three key specialties, vehicle commander, gunner, and driver, was less than 60%.

That winter, during a live-fire exercise with a new infantry fighting vehicle, Sergeant Zhou Wuyang, known as a "sharpshooter," missed the target three times. "Failed!" The three large words on the display screen stung Zhou Wuyang, and the officers and men of the Ninth Company blushed.

During the Red-Blue confrontation with a sister unit, the officers and men also made frequent mistakes: Commanders still deployed their troops according to infantry thinking, treating the new equipment as "transport vehicles"; drivers focused solely on driving the equipment, neglecting coordination with the vehicle commander and gunner... They were caught off guard by the Blue Force, which was skilled in combining infantry and armored firepower, and were forced to retreat step by step.

The "Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company" advanced toward the assembly area during the exercise. Photo by Zhang Shuai.

The equipment was more advanced, but how to wield this "sharp sword"? Everyone was puzzled.

Then-Company Commander Li Yuanchao ushered the soldiers into the Hall of Honor, where a broadsword lay quietly in a display case.

The new recruits had seen it upon joining the company—during the Battle of Pingxingguan, their predecessors had wielded such broadswords, fighting against the best-armed enemy. But they had never gazed at it so intently—through the mottled rust, one could almost see the blood and fire of those days. Even the rusty edge couldn't hold back the sharp aura embodied in the broadsword—the assault spirit embodied in the broadsword.

"Back then, we were inferior in equipment, relying on our aura to prevail. Now, with our 'sharp sword' in hand, we must strive for greater steel and even greater aura!" Faced with the changing times, the soldiers of the Ninth Company once again charged forward with valor, overcoming the "Pingxingguan" of transformation: Drilling through the tens of thousands of words in the manuals for over ten new types of equipment! Memorizing thousands of technical and tactical parameters! Practicing dozens of new specialties and nearly a hundred new subjects!

To quickly familiarize himself with the new equipment, Zhou Wuyang, wrapped in his military coat on a winter night, huddled under the chassis of a tank, examining each component by referring to the operating manual. After each shooting drill, he proactively reviewed key points and shared insights with his comrades. Under his leadership, the company's equipment failure rate significantly decreased.

Three months later, during a live-fire exercise, Zhou Wuyang again served as the lead shooter. He calmed himself, pressed the trigger, and the round accurately hit the bull's eye! In this exercise, the 9th Company achieved first place in the brigade with its outstanding performance of "zero equipment failures" and an 80% target destruction rate.

Time flies, and the 9th Company continues its transformation journey—

How to better provide fire support based on different terrains? How to achieve maximum damage? How to attack key targets? From the training ground to the company study room, from ordinary soldiers to key cadres, they have been reflecting on the development of combat effectiveness, clarifying their thinking and answering questions. With an eye on winning modern warfare, officers and men studied the new operational characteristics of frontline warfare and proactively implemented unmanned and intelligent technology. By sending key training personnel to the manufacturer for training and taking drone license assessments, they developed a "training-teaching-practice" model for developing drone operational capabilities, innovatively developing a "manned + unmanned" coordinated combat strategy.

The "Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company" organized coordinated training. Photo by Dai Shengfeng.

At this year's training ground, before the roar of the infantry fighting vehicle engines could be heard, Zhou Wuyang heard a buzzing sound: drones were incorporated into combat units and were the first to take to the air to scout the battlefield. Sitting in the vehicle, Zhou Wuyang's vision soared higher and farther into the sky, following the drones. Overlooking the earth, the tanks on the ground sped toward the high ground. The Ninth Company, like a sharp knife, slashed through the "enemy" formations, unstoppable...

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402945.html

第 80 集团军某旅提升带兵骨干能力素质

来源：解放军报 作者：何其亮 张现琦 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-16

第 80 集团军某旅提升带兵骨干能力素质

分享带兵经验结晶

解放军报讯 何其亮、张现琦报道："带兵贵在带心，带兵人要像粘合剂，把官兵团结成一块坚硬的钢铁……"日前，第 80 集团军某旅组织基层党支部书记集训，某连张指导员走上讲台，向大家分享自己的带兵心得. 这是该旅聚力加强基层带兵骨干队伍建设，提升一线带兵人能力素质的一个场景.

"基层带兵人的能力素质，直接影响部队练兵备战质效. 时代在不断变化，带兵人的思维理念和能力素质必须与时俱进. "该旅领导介绍，他们组织专人展开调研，广泛收集一线带兵人遇到的常见矛盾问题，针对性制订基层带兵骨干培训计划；结合党支部书记集训、带兵骨干经验分享会等时机，邀请旅领导、营连主官和优秀军士骨干授课，以新老骨干对话、经典案例剖析、法规条令解读等方式，向基层带兵人传授带兵经验.

一次带兵骨干经验分享会上，某连干部涂帅分享了自己的带兵经历. 新兵小王工作训练有些懒散，考虑到他入伍前学的是体育专业，涂帅推荐他带领全连做体能训练前热身准备. 小王专业细致的讲解，获得战友一致好评. 这让小王大受鼓舞，此后他积极参加连队训练和日常活动，进步明显.

“如今，很多新兵入伍前就取得软件编程、机械修理等专业资格证书，单位适时为他们搭建展示舞台，在自己擅长领域一显身手，能有效激发热情动力和责任感荣誉感，帮助他们更快融入集体. ”涂帅分享的经验，让不少带兵骨干受到启发.

据了解，该旅定期召集基层带兵骨干，围绕带兵实践中的难点堵点问题集智攻关，引导大家人人进入角色、个个建言献策，梳理总结出一批管用实用招法. 下一步，他们将梳理汇编基层常见带兵问题及其应对措施，供各级带兵人学习借鉴.

Google Translation

An 80th Group Army Brigade Is Improving the Capabilities and Quality of Its Core Leadership Personnel

Source: PLA Daily Author: He Qiliang, Zhang Xianqi Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-16

A brigade of the 80th Group Army is improving the capabilities and quality of its core leadership personnel.

Sharing leadership experience

PLA Daily reports by He Qiliang and Zhang Xianqi: “Leading troops requires heart. Leaders should be like glue, uniting officers and men into a solid piece of steel...” Recently, a brigade of the 80th Group Army held a training session for grassroots Party branch secretaries. Political Instructor Zhang of a certain company took the podium to share his leadership experience. This is a scene of the brigade’s efforts to strengthen the grassroots leadership team and improve the capabilities and quality of frontline leaders. “The competence and quality of grassroots leaders directly impact the quality and effectiveness of the troops’ training and combat readiness. Times are constantly changing, and leaders’ mindsets, concepts, and competences must keep pace.” Brigade leaders explained that they organized a dedicated team to conduct research, collecting extensive information on common conflicts and problems encountered by frontline leaders, and developing a targeted training plan for grassroots leaders. They also invited brigade leaders, battalion and company commanders, and outstanding sergeants to give lectures during Party branch secretary training sessions and experience-sharing sessions for leadership leaders. Through dialogues with veteran and new leaders, analysis of classic cases, and interpretation of laws and regulations, they shared their leadership experience with grassroots leaders.

At one such experience-sharing session, company cadre Tu Shuai shared his own leadership experience. New recruit Xiao Wang was somewhat lazy during work and training. Considering that he had majored in physical education before enlisting, Tu Shuai recommended that he lead the

entire company in pre-training warm-ups. Xiao Wang's professional and detailed explanations were well-received by his fellow soldiers. This greatly encouraged Xiao Wang, and he has since actively participated in company training and daily activities, making significant progress. "Today, many new recruits have already obtained professional qualifications in areas like software programming and mechanical repair before joining the army. Units provide them with a platform to showcase their expertise in their areas of expertise, effectively stimulating their enthusiasm, motivation, sense of responsibility and honor, and helping them integrate more quickly into the team." Tu Shuai's experience has inspired many key leaders.

It is understood that the brigade regularly convenes grassroots leadership cadres to pool their expertise and address practical challenges. They encourage everyone to immerse themselves in their roles and contribute ideas, ultimately developing a series of effective and practical strategies. Next, they will compile a compilation of common grassroots leadership issues and their responses for reference by leaders at all levels.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402939.html

第八十二集团军某旅重塑政治干部形象威信

来源：解放军报 作者：付善柱 钱晓虎 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-16

第八十二集团军某旅重塑政治干部形象威信——

在直面问题解决矛盾中淬炼党性

■付善柱 解放军报记者 钱晓虎

"保障连这次成功'逆袭'！"近日，第 82 集团军某旅传出喜讯：单位全面建设水平一度靠后的某保障连，在前不久举行的集团军专业比武中，不仅夺得总评第一的优异成绩，更一举荣获 8 个单兵专业、3 个班组作业和分队综合项目的桂冠.

这份来之不易的成绩单，是该旅充分发挥政治干部身先士卒、模范带头作用的实际成果. 探究该连实现"漂亮转身"的秘诀，记者感到，关键在于连队指导员在直面问题、解决矛盾中淬炼党性，让不良风气无处藏身.

"书记是党组织建设的'领头雁'，要善于把'多种声音'调成'一首乐曲'. "从指导员转岗任连长的该连韩连长告诉记者，当初刚任指导员时，面对连队训练成绩垫底的严峻现实，他没有选择回避，而是以此为突破口，召开党支部会议，引导大家翻箱倒柜找问题，将打仗意识弱化、担当作为不够、组训模式僵化等制约战斗力生成的痛点堵点悉数摆上桌面. 党支部一班人在"红脸出汗"中坦诚交流、凝聚共识，为连队发展找准努力方向，推动连队全面建设驶入"快车道".

“一个单位人心不齐、建设不好，往往是因为内部风气不正. ”该旅领导介绍，保障连的“漂亮转身”证明，恪守党性原则，必须将弘扬斗争精神作为破解难题的利器，将坚持讲真话、报实情作为夯实基层建设根基的硬要求.

该旅某连王指导员对此深有体会. 在带领连队争创“四铁”先进单位过程中，他讲团结更讲原则：面对训练标准打折扣的现象，他及时叫停、严抓整改；发现干部骨干管理中无原则迁就的苗头，他立即纠偏……凭借敢抓敢管的硬作风，王指导员带领全连捧回沉甸甸的“四铁”先进单位奖牌. “立起政治干部形象威信，首先要坚决摒弃‘和稀泥’的庸俗哲学，在直面问题中坚持原则、较真碰硬. ”他感慨道.

“讲真话、报实情是党性要求，更是打赢需要！”该旅组织政治干部围绕“践行政治工作好传统 立起政治干部好样子”主题展开讨论辨析时，机关干部苗泽东对“讲真话、报实情”理解更深. 此前，他从连队调整到机关工作. 到新岗位后，他结合基层工作经历，客观反映机关服务基层过程中存在的一系列问题，助推机关服务基层工作机制持续完善.

连队从全面建设基础薄弱，到蜕变为比武“黑马”；领导机关从训练场上带头攻坚克难，到想方设法为基层解难纾困……关键在政治干部带头作用发挥明显，是政治工作威力和作用的充分体现. 讨论辨析中，该旅党委一班人深切感到，重塑政治干部形象威信，很重要的一条，是要让党性原则在直面问题、解决矛盾的实践中可知可感. 当民主集中制成为凝聚共识、破解难题的“金钥匙”，当斗争精神成为向积弊开刀的“手术刀”，当讲真话、报实情成为服务战斗力建设的“硬标尺”，政治干部形象威信便会在破解一个个具体问题中立起来.

Google Translation

An 82nd Group Army Brigade Is Rebuilding the Image and Prestige of Its Political Cadres.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Fu Shanzhu, Qian Xiaohu Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-16

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army is rebuilding the image and prestige of its political cadres –

Tempering Party spirit by confronting problems and resolving contradictions

■ Fu Shanzhu, PLA Daily reporter, Qian Xiaohu

“The support company has successfully ‘turned the tide’!” Recently, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army announced good news: A support company, once ranked low in overall unit development, not only achieved first place in the recent Group Army professional competition but also won first place in eight individual specialties, three squad and team operations, and a comprehensive unit event.

This hard-earned achievement is a tangible result of the brigade’s political cadres fully leveraging their exemplary leadership. Exploring the secret to this company’s remarkable turnaround, reporters believe the key lies in the company instructors tempering their Party spirit by confronting problems and resolving contradictions, leaving no room for unhealthy practices. “The secretary is

the ‘leader’ of Party organization development and must be adept at blending ‘multitudes of voices’ into ‘a single melody.’“ Company Commander Han, who transitioned from instructor to company commander, told reporters that when he first assumed the position, faced with the harsh reality of his company’s poor training performance, he didn’t shy away from it. Instead, he used this as a catalyst to convene a Party branch meeting, encouraging everyone to thoroughly investigate and identify issues. He laid out the pain points and bottlenecks hindering combat effectiveness, such as a weakened combat awareness, insufficient sense of responsibility, and a rigid training model. The Party branch members engaged in candid discussions and forged consensus amidst intense discussion, identifying the right direction for the company’s development and accelerating its comprehensive development.

“A unit’s lack of unity and poor development often stems from a corrupt internal atmosphere.” Brigade leaders explained that the support company’s remarkable transformation demonstrates that upholding Party principles requires fostering a spirit of struggle as a powerful tool for resolving challenges and insisting on speaking the truth and reporting the facts as a crucial requirement for strengthening the foundation of grassroots development.

Political Instructor Wang of a company within the brigade has a deep understanding of this. In leading the company in its pursuit of becoming a “Four Irons” Advanced Unit, he prioritized unity over principles. When faced with compromised training standards, he promptly halted them and rigorously enforced rectification. When he discovered signs of unprincipled compromise in the management of key cadres, he immediately corrected them. With his unwavering approach and unwavering commitment to management, Instructor Wang led the entire company to win the prestigious “Four Irons” Advanced Unit medal. “To establish the prestige and credibility of political cadres, we must first resolutely reject the vulgar philosophy of ‘smoothing things over’ and, in confronting problems head-on, adhere to principles and confront them head-on,” he said with emotion.

“Telling the truth and reporting the facts is a requirement of Party spirit and even more essential for winning battles!” During a discussion among the brigade’s political cadres on the theme of “Practicing Good Traditions in Political Work and Setting a Good Example for Political Cadres,” Miao Zedong, a staff cadre, gained a deeper understanding of the concept of “telling the truth and reporting the facts.” He had previously transferred from the company to the staff. In his new position, drawing on his grassroots work experience, he objectively reflected on a series of issues facing the staff in their grassroots services, contributing to the continuous improvement of the staff’s mechanisms for serving the grassroots. The company’s transformation from a weak foundation for comprehensive development to a “dark horse” in competitions; leadership has gone from spearheading overcoming challenges on the training ground to finding ways to address difficulties at the grassroots level... The key lies in the clear leadership role played by political cadres, fully demonstrating the power and impact of political work. During discussions and analysis, the brigade’s Party Committee members deeply felt that a crucial step in reshaping the image and prestige of political cadres is to make the principles of Party spirit tangible and tangible

in confronting problems and resolving contradictions. When democratic centralism becomes the "golden key" to building consensus and resolving difficulties, when the spirit of struggle becomes the "scalpel" to address long-standing problems, and when telling the truth and reporting the facts become the "hard yardstick" for building combat effectiveness, the image and prestige of political cadres will be established through solving specific problems.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16402936.html

9 年"结对认亲"，新疆军区某部与群众共谱 "幸福协奏曲"

来源：解放军报 作者：彭星宇 庄继红 严文苹 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-16

新疆军区某部与驻地少数民族群众"结对子，认亲戚"，经常性开展志愿服务活动——

天山脚下传来"幸福的声音"

■彭星宇 庄继红 严文苹

清晨，新疆乌鲁木齐市天山区中湾街北社区军民同心园广场上乐声阵阵.

"前阵子古尔邦节的时候，更热闹呢！"社区维吾尔族居民买买提·阿布拉江说，那几天，新疆军区某部官兵带着米、面、油等生活物资来到社区，看望生活有困难的群众. 走访结束，官兵还和社区群众一起载歌载舞、共庆节日.

"他们是我们的'亲戚'！"提到新疆军区某部官兵，中湾街北社区居民几乎异口同声.

自 2016 年起，新疆军区某部官兵来到中湾街北社区开展"结对子，认亲戚"活动，这个社区的许多居民就多了一群"兵亲戚". 他们平日里来义务劳动、巡诊，逢年过节走访慰问，还为社区修建了一座小广场.

从军民同心园的乐曲，到社区居民家的欢笑，在这个常有"兵亲戚"往来的地方，处处可以听见"幸福的声音".

维吾尔族老人家的敲门声：

"这门'亲戚'永远断不了"

周末，新疆军区某部军医陈疆龙带着医药箱，来到结对的维吾尔族老人阿依木·买买提家. 才刚敲两下，阿依木老人就打开了门.

"我估摸着你该来了，一直等着呢！"阿依木拉着陈疆龙的手，把他迎进屋里.

自从陈疆龙和阿依木老人结对，他就常来"走亲戚". "阿依木阿姨关节不大好，特别是换季的时候，总是不舒服，所以我经常来看她. "陈疆龙说.

笔者问起阿依木老人，和这位“兵亲戚”认识多久了？老人先是说“1 年”，随后又说“9 年”.

“1 年”是阿依木老人与陈疆龙结对的时间，“9 年”则是该部开展“结对子，认亲戚”活动的时长.

阿依木老人是第一批与部队官兵结对的. 那时，该部安排副主任孙立新与她结成“亲戚”. 阿依木老人患有关节炎，发作时连走路都成问题，孙立新便定期上门看望，为她送药、按摩. 在孙立新的悉心照料下，阿依木老人的身体渐渐好转.

去年，孙立新退役离队. 离别前，他特意带军医陈疆龙来到阿依木老人家：“阿姨，我退役以后，小陈就是您的‘亲戚’了.”阿依木老人握着孙立新的手说：“我知道，我们在部队上的这门‘亲戚’永远断不了.”

就这样，陈疆龙接过了这根“接力棒”. 知道阿依木老人记性不太好，他把药品仔细分装，放在老人触手可及的床头；天凉下来，他马上提醒老人注意保温，换上更厚的棉被.

在这支部队里，像这样的“亲戚”越来越多. 起初，官兵主要同少数民族老人、家庭困难群众结对，近几年来，结对的范围逐渐扩大. 官兵定期来社区看诊、慰问，群众也常邀请官兵到家中做客、过节，“亲戚”往来更加密切，军民感情愈加深厚.

“什么事都想着我们，休假回家带来好吃的，也想着给我尝尝.”阿依木老人笑着说，“听到他们敲门的声音，就像听到幸福来敲门.”

听障儿童的笑声：

“你们给了孩子新的人生”

中湾街北社区群众买买提·阿布拉江永远记得，那是一个阳光明媚的下午. 在医院的走廊里，当儿子用含混不清的声音喊出“阿塔”（维吾尔语，意为“爸爸”）时，这个高大的维吾尔族汉子瞬间红了眼眶.

“感谢解放军，给了我儿子新的人生！”提起儿子的治疗经历，买买提激动不已.

2022 年，买买提 3 岁的儿子被诊断为先天性听力障碍，高昂的治疗费用让他一筹莫展. 没过几天，与他结对的某部助理工程师单宝玉上门走访，买买提向他吐露了孩子的病情.

“你放心，我们来想办法！”单宝玉立即向单位汇报情况，协调驻地儿童医院为孩子治疗，并多方筹措资金，购买了助听器.

经过治疗，买买提的儿子语言能力基本恢复，能够与人正常交流. “今年准备上小学了！”买买提高兴地说，“孩子能够正常上学，多亏了‘兵亲戚’！”

上次去看望买买提一家人，单宝玉发现，买买提的儿子虽然说话有些费力，可“解放军叔叔”却说得清晰有力.

“这是我们专门教他的. ”买买提告诉单宝玉，“这是帮了我们的人，这个称呼一定要学会！”

作为该部群众工作负责人，单宝玉介绍，像买买提这样因家庭成员患病或残疾导致生活困难的群众，是他们的重点帮扶对象.

社区维吾尔族居民穆尼热，独自一人带着 3 个孩子. 大女儿和小女儿分别在读大学与中学，儿子因智力障碍，在特殊教育中心读书. 该部干部与穆尼热结对后，对 3 个孩子都进行了资助，还定期为小女儿辅导功课.

“走进群众的家门，孩子们的笑声就是对我们工作的最大肯定. ”单宝玉说.

军民同心园的歌声：

“这是团结的最好见证”

“以前这里是一片荒地，现在成了社区最热闹的地方. ”站在军民同心园广场前，中湾街北社区居委会主任郭泳成告诉笔者.

这个广场的建设，源于某部开展的一次爱民志愿服务活动.

2021 年 1 月，一场大雪突如其来，造成乌鲁木齐市多条道路堵塞. 该部派出官兵组成清雪小队，配备清雪车，来到中湾街北社区帮助清理积雪.

“我们这片有很多老小区，街道比较窄，部队的清雪车进不来，子弟兵们就返回营区拿工具，人工帮我们清理. 那天气温很低，大家的脸冻得红彤彤的，我们给他们送热茶，他们也顾不上喝. ”回忆起那天的场景，郭泳成感动不已.

清雪时，一块空地引起了官兵的注意：“社区里有这么大一片空地，怎么没有利用起来呢？”

“我们不仅要帮群众解决困难，更要帮他们建设美好家园. ”经过讨论，该部决定为社区建设一个活动广场.

平整地面、建设围栏、补充器材，小广场建成了，能够基本满足社区群众日常活动需求.

“这是团结的最好见证！”广场竣工后，郭泳成和社区群众为它取了个温暖的名字——军民同心园.

这几年，军民同心园设施不断完备，有了塑胶地面、篮球架. 早上，各族群众伴随着欢快的音乐跳起广场舞；傍晚，放了学的青少年在这里活动，从早到晚都洋溢着欢笑.

采访时，笔者在广场遇到抗美援朝老兵马和海.

“当年我退役以后主动申请来新疆，建设祖国大西北. ”马和海说，“现在新疆发展得好了，部队还是这么关心驻地建设、关心群众. ”马和海老人的孙子 2019 年入伍，两年后退役复学. 去年 9 月，他的孙子二次入伍. “我孙子说，看见解放军为人民做事，他想再次加入这个光荣的集体，贡献力量！”马和海老人说.

夕阳西下，广场上又响起了欢快的麦西来甫. 官兵与社区群众手拉着手跳起舞蹈. 听，那音乐声与欢笑声，共同汇成这个多民族社区里“幸福的声音”.

Google Translation

After Nine Years of “Pairing and Recognizing Relatives,” a Unit of the Xinjiang Military Command Has Created a “Harmonious Symphony of Happiness” with the Local Community.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Peng Xingyu, Zhuang Jihong, Yan Wenping Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-16

A unit of the Xinjiang Military Command has established a “pairing and recognizing kinship” relationship with local ethnic minority residents, regularly conducting volunteer service activities.

“Voices of Happiness” emanate from the foothills of the Tianshan Mountains.

■Peng Xingyu, Zhuang Jihong, Yan Wenping

Early in the morning, music filled the Military-Civilian Unity Garden Square in Zhongwan Street North Community, Tianshan District, Urumqi, Xinjiang.

“It was even more lively during Eid al-Adha a while ago!” said Mamt Abulajiang, a Uyghur resident of the community. During those days, soldiers from a unit of the Xinjiang Military Command brought daily necessities such as rice, noodles, and oil to the community to visit those facing difficulties. After their visits, the soldiers sang and danced with the community residents to celebrate the festival. “They are our ‘relatives’!” Residents of Zhongwan Street North Community almost unanimously uttered the phrase when referring to officers and men from a unit under the Xinjiang Military Command.

Since 2016, officers and men from a unit under the Xinjiang Military Command have been visiting Zhongwan Street North Community to carry out a “pairing, recognizing relatives” program. Many residents in this community have gained a group of “soldier relatives.” They volunteer on weekdays, conduct medical rounds, visit and express their gratitude during festivals, and even built a small square for the community.

From the music in the Military-Civilian Unity Garden to the laughter in the homes of community residents, the sounds of happiness can be heard everywhere in this place where these “soldier relatives” frequently visit.

A Knock on the Door of an Elderly Uyghur Family:

“This bond of ‘relatives’ will never be broken.”

Over the weekend, Chen Jianglong, a military doctor from a unit under the Xinjiang Military Command, brought his medical kit to the home of Ayim Mamati, a Uyghur elder with whom he had been paired. After just two knocks, Ayim opened the door. “I figured you’d be here by now, I’ve been waiting!” Ayimu took Chen Jianglong’s hand and welcomed him into the house.

Ever since Chen Jianglong and Ayimu became partners, he’s been visiting frequently. “Auntie Ayimu’s joints aren’t very good, especially with the changing seasons, so she’s always feeling unwell, so I come to see her often,” Chen Jianglong said.

I asked Ayimu how long she had known this “soldier relative”? She first said “one year,” then “nine years.”

“One year” refers to how long Ayimu and Chen Jianglong had been paired, and “nine years” refers to how long the unit has been running the “pairing, becoming relatives” program.

Ayimu was one of the first to be paired with a soldier. At that time, the unit arranged for Deputy Director Sun Lixin to become her “relative.” Ayimu suffers from arthritis, and when it flares up, she even has trouble walking. Sun Lixin regularly visits her, bringing her medicine and giving her massages. Under Sun Lixin’s meticulous care, Ayimu’s health gradually improved. Last year, Sun Lixin retired from the army. Before leaving, he brought military doctor Chen Jianglong to Elder Ayimu’s home and said, “Auntie, after I retire, Xiao Chen will be your ‘relative.’“ Elder Ayimu shook Sun Lixin’s hand and said, “I know that our ‘relative’ relationship in the army will never end.”

And so, Chen Jianglong took over the “baton.” Knowing that Elder Ayimu’s memory was not good, he carefully packaged her medicine and placed it by her bed within easy reach. When the weather got cold, he immediately reminded her to keep warm and change to a thicker quilt.

In this unit, these “relatives” are becoming more and more numerous. Initially, officers and men primarily paired up with elderly people from ethnic minorities and those from families facing financial difficulties. In recent years, the scope of these pairings has gradually expanded. Officers and men regularly visit the community for medical consultations and condolences, and residents often invite officers and men to their homes and celebrate holidays. This “relative” relationship has become closer, and the bond between the military and the people has deepened. “They always think of us. When they come home on vacation, they bring delicious food and think of giving it to me to try,” said Elder Ayimu with a smile. “Hearing them knock on the door is like hearing happiness knocking on the door.”

The laughter of hearing-impaired children:

“You’ve given our children a new life.”

Maimaiti Abulajiang, a resident of Zhongwan Street North Community, will always remember that sunny afternoon. In the hospital corridor, when his son called out "Ata" (Uyghur for "Dad") in a garbled voice, the tall Uyghur man's eyes instantly filled with tears.

"Thank you, People's Liberation Army, for giving my son a new life!" Maimaiti was overcome with emotion as he recounted his son's treatment.

In 2022, Maimaiti's three-year-old son was diagnosed with congenital hearing impairment, and the high cost of treatment left him at a loss. A few days later, Shan Baoyu, an assistant engineer from a department he was paired with, visited his home, and Maimaiti confided in him about his son's condition. "Don't worry, we'll find a solution!" Shan Baoyu immediately reported the situation to his unit, coordinated with the local children's hospital for treatment, and raised funds from various sources to purchase hearing aids.

After treatment, Mamtiti's son's language ability has largely recovered, and he can communicate normally. "He's going to elementary school this year!" Mamtiti said happily. "My child can go to school normally, thanks to his 'soldiers' relatives!'"

During his last visit to Mamtiti's family, Shan Baoyu noticed that although Mamtiti's son struggled to speak, he spoke clearly and powerfully as "PLA uncle."

"We specifically taught him this," Mamtiti told Shan Baoyu. "He's the one who helped us. You must learn this name!"

As the department's director of community affairs, Shan Baoyu explained that people like Mamtiti, whose lives are impacted by illness or disability in their family members, are a key target of their assistance.

Munire, a Uyghur resident of the community, raises three children alone. His eldest and youngest daughters are in college and middle school, respectively, and his son, due to intellectual disabilities, attends a special education center. After the department's cadres paired up with Munire, they provided financial support to all three children and regularly tutored the youngest daughter.

"When we visit the homes of the people, the laughter of the children is the greatest affirmation of our work," said Shan Baoyu.

Singing in the Military-Civilian Unity Park:

"This is the best testimony of unity."

"This used to be a wasteland, but now it's the most lively place in the community," Guo Yongcheng, director of the Zhongwan Street North Community Committee, told me, standing in front of the Military-Civilian Unity Park square.

The construction of this square originated from a volunteer service activity organized by a certain department.

In January 2021, a sudden heavy snowstorm blocked many roads in Urumqi. The department dispatched officers and men, equipped with snowplows, to the Zhongwan Street North Community to help clear the snow. “There are many old residential communities in our area, and the streets are narrow, so the army’s snowplows couldn’t get through. Soldiers returned to the barracks to get tools and manually cleared the snow. The temperature was freezing that day, and everyone’s faces were red from the cold. We offered them hot tea, but they didn’t even bother to drink it.” Guo Yongcheng was deeply moved when recalling that scene.

While clearing snow, a vacant lot caught the soldiers’ attention. “Why isn’t this large vacant lot in the community being utilized?”

“We must not only help the community resolve their difficulties, but also help them build a better home.” After discussion, the unit decided to build an activity plaza for the community.

After leveling the ground, building fences, and adding equipment, the small plaza was completed, now able to meet the basic needs of the community’s daily activities.

“This is the best testimony of unity!” Upon the plaza’s completion, Guo Yongcheng and the community members gave it a heartwarming name: Military-Civilian Unity Park.

Over the years, the park has been continuously upgraded with new facilities, including a plastic floor and basketball hoops. In the mornings, people of all ethnic groups square dance to cheerful music; in the evenings, young people after school hang out here, filling the air with laughter from morning till night.

During an interview, I met Ma Hehai, a veteran of the Korean War.

“After I retired, I volunteered to come to Xinjiang to help build our motherland’s northwest,” Ma Hehai said. “Now that Xinjiang has developed well, the troops still care about the development of the base and the people.” Ma Hehai’s grandson enlisted in 2019 and returned to school two years later. Last September, his grandson enlisted a second time. “My grandson said that after seeing the PLA working for the people, he wanted to join this glorious collective again and contribute!” said Ma Hehai.

As the sun set, the cheerful Maixilaifu music rang out again in the square. Soldiers and community members joined hands and danced. Listen: the music and laughter merged into the “sound of happiness” in this multi-ethnic community.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16403127.html

军营观察丨寻根：一支年轻连队的英雄血脉

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荣誉室里有一面“留白墙”

■刘德文

盛夏，晚风吹拂. 一次特别的晚点名在陆军某旅侦察连荣誉室里展开.

“下面，请值班员将这次建制连考核全旅第二的成绩记录到荣誉室‘留白墙’上. 我们又在连史上写下了厚重的一笔. ”连长说完，现场响起热烈的掌声.

看着此时战友们一双双明亮的眼睛，连队罗指导员的思绪回到两年前——

“人家是有荣誉的老连队，咱们连成立还不到 6 年，哪来什么荣誉……”某日，罗指导员偶然听见几位新兵的讨论. 原来，在下连前，新兵团曾组织他们参观了旅里其他荣誉连队的荣誉室，兄弟单位的光辉历史让他们很是羡慕. 从此，建设连史设施的想法留在罗指导员的脑海中.

不久后，旅里启动“红色家底”守护工程，要求各单位系统梳理历史、挖掘红色资源.

为了补齐历史拼图，该连开始了“寻根行动”. 为寻找连队前身侦察排的资料，罗指导员在旅史馆“泡”了大半个月. 功夫不负有心人，连队前身侦察排的所获荣誉被悉数找出.

抓住这个时机，罗指导员将建设连队荣誉室的想法向黄连长提出，两人一拍即合. 他们将方案上报机关后，很快得到批复.

当晚，连队文书就把经军人委员会讨论后的荣誉室设计方案拿给官兵们看. “我在 2020 年拿过集团军创破纪录比武第三名，能进荣誉室吗？”二级上士杜华建一边浏览方案，一边问文书. 原来，大家都希望自己的名字能够出现在荣誉室中.

看到官兵的积极性，罗指导员提出了一个想法：专门留下一面空白的墙，让大家去书写自己创造的荣誉.

当荣誉室如期建成，这面没有内容的“留白墙”，成了荣誉室里最引人注目的地方.

下士刘海云每次经过这面“留白墙”时，都会在心里给自己鼓劲：“下次一定要在集团军比武取得前三名，把属于自己的荣誉记录在这里. ”这份坚定的决心缘于一次比武失利.

去年，刘海云参加集团军侦察比武遭遇意外——比赛临时更换新型装备，他和战友由于对装备不够熟悉，耗时远高于其他对手.

实战化的比武场上，每个课目的失误都可能会被“放大”. 顶着大比分落后的沉重压力，刘海云没有放弃，最终凭借其他课目的超常发挥，获得综合总评第六名的成绩.

“写满这面‘留白墙’是我们共同的愿望. ”刘海云说，他们时常走进荣誉室，重温每一个奋斗故事. 当看到“留白墙”上的空白，为连队创造历史的热血总会涌上心头.

寻根：一支年轻连队的英雄血脉

■刘德文 左文杰 邓宏洲

走进陆军某旅侦察连荣誉室，这间由宿舍改造的小小空间，让人感慨不已. 这里，既是荣誉的殿堂，也是未来的序章.

在这里，一面“越海侦察英雄”锦旗在射灯下熠熠生辉，无声诉说着 1949 年先辈泅渡海峡送情报的壮举；还有一面特意预留的“留白墙”，静待着属于新时代官兵的荣光.

如果从连队调整组建之日起算，这支连队仅有 8 岁；如果追根溯源，这支队伍已走过 79 载岁月.

在这间 8 岁连队的荣誉室里，79 年的红色血脉在无声诉说中不断延续. 连队官兵正用热血和青春书写着属于他们的崭新故事.



陆军某旅侦察连组织开展班组考核. 刘德文摄

连史不是尘封的档案，而是官兵正在书写的篇章

2017 年，该连由原警卫侦察连侦察排为基础扩建成连. 起初，面对新的建制和新的任务要求，以往的成就和荣誉似乎都被“归零”，部分官兵出现能力转型的焦虑和职业发展的担忧.

“连队的未来在哪里？我们的未来在哪里？”面对部分官兵的疑问，时任李指导员说道，“你们的样子就是连队的样子.”

二级上士杜华建至今记得，听到指导员的话后，大家一门心思抓训练，想尽办法提成绩，抓紧一切时间跟上转型步伐.

“连队调整组建后，大家集中精力练专业，日常训练量一下子就上来了.”杜华建说. 当时，还是上等兵的他在新连队训练一个多月就吃不消了，过关升级非常吃力. 眼看自己与身边战友的差距越拉越大，性格内向的他，变得更加沉默寡言.

如今，看着连队荣誉室中记载的杜华建取得的一项项成绩，一级上士郭金川颇有感慨：“没想到曾经的那个‘文弱书生’收获了这么多的荣誉！”

训练没有捷径可走. 腿受伤了，杜华建就加大力度训练上肢力量，手上磨出的老茧越来越厚；连队没有足够高的攀登场，他就把哑铃片绑在子弹袋上，通过负重训练提升速度.

在不懈努力下，杜华建最终冲到了队伍最前列. 他连续多年在集团军创破纪录比武中摘金夺银，被评为集团军“练兵备战先进个人”. 如今，他训练时被哑铃磨破的子弹袋和比武夺冠后领奖的照片，都陈列在连队的荣誉室里，成为激励战友的生动教材.

连史不是尘封的档案，而是官兵正在书写的篇章.

前些年，二级上士林璋作为游泳尖子参加上级游泳强化集训，集训结业成绩直接决定能否为国出征. 当时，林璋只是作为候补队员参训，训练成绩与主力队员相比，存在不小的差距.

为了争取到出国比赛机会，林璋经常向主力队员请教经验. 不断突破自身能力极限，他的训练量在不知不觉中翻了一倍.

然而在出国比赛前 3 周，林璋在训练时不慎将大腿韧带拉伤. “最好休养两周. ”医生的建议让林璋心急如焚.

“前面的训练考核都坚持过来了，关键时刻不能倒下！”不甘心的林璋，在休养仅 6 天后便开始了康复训练. 为避免再次拉伤，他用夹板固定大腿，采取上肢划水的方式提高游泳技巧.

同年 5 月，林璋如愿作为我军体育代表团的一员，出征在法国举行的国际军体第 12 届水上救生世锦赛. 在男子海浪浮漂救生接力赛上，林璋与战友们荣获第三名的好成绩.

这枚沉甸甸的奖牌，填补了连队国际赛场荣誉的空白，被郑重地放进了连队荣誉室的展柜中.

连史会记下每一个为连队荣誉奋斗拼搏的官兵：上等兵吴赵江被评为战区陆军“练兵备战先进个人”；连长黄啟发被评为集团军“优秀四会教练员”；二级上士彭介强被评为“集团军优秀教练员”……他们的名字记录在连队的史册上，他们的精神也将影响一代又一代侦察兵.

转型时不我待，先辈们的来时路，我们将坚定地走下去

该连荣誉室中央，一面“越海侦察英雄”锦旗格外醒目，锦旗的背后是该连先辈们的英雄壮举.

1949 年，解放厦门前夕，连队前身侦察排副班长胡维志、战士张文升奉命执行抵近侦察任务. 在突破敌军层层封锁完成敌情侦察后，因战场态势变化错过了与接应船只约定的集合时间.

为带回情报，两位勇士毅然跃入大海，以血肉之躯搏击惊涛骇浪. 最终，两人在总攻发起前将侦察情报送回了司令部. 战后，原华东军区授予他们“越海侦察英雄”荣誉称号.

时光流转，精神永续. 那年深秋，某型轮式装备列装连队. 兴奋之余，全连官兵面对新装备的战场感知系统陷入沉思——雷达界面上跳动的参数、光电桅杆传回的影像……这些数字化设备如同高峰横亘在传统侦察兵面前.

“当年先辈靠指南针泅渡海峡带回情报，今天我们要用数据链穿透战场迷雾，为制胜未来战场提供侦察力量！”时任连长在动员大会上对大家讲道.

会后，全连成立多个攻关小组，党员骨干主动认领重难点课目. 为保证新装备尽快形成战斗力，骨干们常常在车库内探讨至深夜，一本本操作手册被翻得卷边泛黄……

当时，为了适应新的编制需要，郭金川被连队推荐至陆军某院校学习战场情报处理. 面对航空判读、无人机要报、标图绘图等新的技能要求，这位入伍 12 年的“老侦察”一时间难以入手.

“学成之后一定要发挥‘酵母’作用，把新技能教给更多的战友.”郭金川明白自己此行意义十分重大. 为了学好全新专业，郭金川每天加班熬夜背记理论知识点. 经过数月的努力，他顺利通过了院校组织的情报处理专业高级技能鉴定考核.

回到连队后，郭金川成了连队情报处理专业的“总教头”. 他编写的简易教材和学习笔记，如今也成了荣誉室里记录连队攻坚转型的珍贵“文物”. 看着荣誉室里先辈用过的指南针，他感慨道：“转型时不我待，先辈们的来时路，我们将坚定地走下去.”

那年，连队开展野外驻训时，上级抽考连队侦察专业训练成效. 考核通知传达后，中士杨思远所在小组被上级抽中.

展开，连通，定位……考核中，杨思远一边指挥，一边操作车长席电脑. 小组成员全力以赴，帮助连队打出新装备列装后的“头彩”.

“换装首战即出彩！”考核总结会上，连队综合成绩得到上级高度认可. 这次考核的成功经验，被详细记录在案. 当时的战场态势图和侦察规划方案，一起丰富了荣誉室“科技练兵”板块的内容，为连队的新质战斗力生成写下了第一笔.

续写先辈的荣光，新时代侦察兵的胜战故事每天都在上演

前不久，排长张晓飞带领小组成员参加实战化比武. 面对复杂陌生环境和各种突发特情，张晓飞与战友们沉着应对，精准操控无人机完成侦察、定位、打击等连贯课目，最终斩获集团军第二名.

载誉归来，连队第一时间为他们举行了“入连史”活动，在战友们的共同见证下，张晓飞小组在连史册上郑重签下了自己的名字.

“签下名字的那一刻，我感到无比光荣！”回忆起当时的情景，张晓飞至今仍激动不已，“革命先辈传承下来的红色血脉，如今正化作我们敢打敢拼的胜战基因.”

一场实兵对抗开始前，为顺利查明蓝军重要工事和重要目标，中士马尧和组员们接到指令，在作战准备阶段提前行动，利用蓝军部署的间隙秘密渗入任务区域进行敌后侦察.

仅半天时间，他们便获得蓝军 36 个重要工事和 3 个重要目标的信息并回传指挥所. 此时，距离对抗正式开始还有 3 天. 马尧小组一直隐蔽在野外，静默着等待新的指令.

“命你班驾驶侦察车前出侦察！”对抗正式打响，收到命令后，马尧带领组员迅速前出.

“发现目标，疑似蓝军指挥所.”突然，电台中传来队友的声音. 马尧立刻带领一名组员抵近目标，其余人利用侦察车继续侦察.

翻越两座山头，马尧突然听见附近有响声. 抵近后扒开树丛一看，一顶帐篷扎在不远处，旁边的发电车正嗡嗡作响. “这一定是‘敌’指挥所.”马尧兴奋不已，立即将位置坐标回传上报.

“上级导调判定，蓝军指挥所距我太远，超出火力打击范围.”面对后方传来的消息，马尧和战友十分着急.

“连队先辈曾组织越海侦察. 为完成任务，在每天长达 17 个小时的训练时间里，全连官兵一遍遍重复着行动流程，精益求精. 今天，我们也要坚决完成任务！”说罢，马尧向指挥所报告，决定带领组员对蓝军指挥所进行破袭.

得到“同意”回复后，小组携带集装炸药隐蔽机动至“敌”指挥所附近……

“3，2，1，起爆！”随着一阵剧烈的声响，马尧小组破袭成功，赢得了胜利.

“为了胜利，相信连队的每名官兵都会做出和我一样的选择.”马尧小组的事迹被写进荣誉室的“胜战笔记”中. 他告诉笔者，“新时代侦察兵的胜战故事，每天都在上演.”

不断丰富的连史，离不开每名官兵的共同努力. 近年来，该连官兵打破传统训练模式，一次次走出“家门”拓宽视野、提升能力，不断提高人装结合度，探索装备极限性能，实现体能、智能、技能的有机融合.

该连的训练场上，多种新型侦察装备分区教学如火如荼，无人装备操作手专攻精练……官兵们攻坚克难，在打破一个又一个训练“壁垒”，完成一项又一项重大任务的过程中，续写先辈的胜战荣光.

如今，荣誉室里的展品越来越多，那面“留白墙”无声记录着官兵们的强军足迹. 这支年轻的连队，正将历史的荣光转化为开拓未来的澎湃动力，向着奋斗目标阔步前行.

锐视点

微芒亦可汇聚成光

■田 亮

习主席在中央军委基层建设会议上强调，要坚持基层至上、士兵第一，充分尊重官兵主体地位和首创精神. 全力以赴打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战，必须更加树牢群众观点、践行群众路线，紧紧依靠官兵、充分发动官兵.

广大官兵身处部队建设第一线、练兵备战主战场、军事斗争最前沿，是强军兴军的实践主体，蕴藏着取之不尽、用之不竭的智慧和力量. 让官兵唱主角、挑大梁、担重任，方能充分发挥官兵主体作用，激发其投身强军兴军的内生动力和创造活力.

微芒亦可汇聚成光. 一名普通士兵对射击精度的极致追求、一名基层指挥员对战术战法的刻苦钻研，最终都会体现在部队整体战斗力建设水平上. 正如历史学家所讲，“历史的深层结构往往由无数无名者的日常实践构成”. 当个体生命融入集体使命，平凡的血肉之躯便获得了创造历史的伟力.

群策之为则无不成，群力之举则无不胜. 各级组织和带兵人应为想干事者创造条件、为能干事者搭建平台，鼓励官兵勠力强军、勇敢追梦. 当每名官兵视自己为连史执笔人，个体力量就会迸发出超越自我的不竭动能，把涓滴奋斗汇成奔涌的铁流.

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | Tracing Roots: The Heroic Bloodline of a Young Company

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Dewen, Zuo Wenjie, Deng Hongzhou, Tian Liang Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-18

There’s a “Blank Wall” in the Honors Room

■Liu Dewen

In the midsummer, the evening breeze blew. A special evening roll call took place in the Honors Room of a reconnaissance company of a certain army brigade.

“Now, please have the duty officer record the second-brigade ranking of this company in the assessment on the ‘Blank Wall’ in the Honors Room. We have made another significant contribution to the company’s history.” The company commander finished, to enthusiastic applause.

Looking at the bright eyes of his comrades, Political Instructor Luo’s thoughts went back to two years ago.

“They’re an established company with a long history, while ours has only been around for less than six years. How can we possibly have any honors...” One day, Political Instructor Luo overheard a discussion among several new recruits. Before joining the company, the new recruits’ regiment had organized a tour of the honor rooms of other honored companies within the brigade. They were deeply envious of the glorious histories of their sister units. From then on, the idea of building a company history facility took root in Instructor Luo’s mind.

Soon after, the brigade launched the “Red Heritage Preservation Project,” requiring all units to systematically review their histories and tap into revolutionary heritage resources.

To complete the historical puzzle, the company embarked on a “roots search.” Instructor Luo spent the better part of a month in the brigade history museum, searching for information on the company’s predecessor, the reconnaissance platoon. His dedication paid off, and he uncovered all the honors earned by the company’s predecessor, the reconnaissance platoon.

Seizing this opportunity, Instructor Luo proposed the idea of building a company honor room to Company Commander Huang, and the two hit it off. They submitted the plan to headquarters and received swift approval.

That evening, the company clerk presented the honor room design, which had been discussed by the military committee, to the officers and men. “I took third place in the Group Army’s record-breaking competition in 2020. Can I get into the Hall of Honor?” Second Sergeant Du Huajian asked the clerk while reviewing the proposal. It turns out everyone wanted their names included in the Hall of Honor.

Seeing the enthusiasm of the officers and men, Instructor Luo proposed an idea: leave a blank wall for everyone to write their own honors.

When the Hall of Honor was completed as scheduled, this blank wall became its most eye-catching feature.

Every time Corporal Liu Haiyun passed by this blank wall, he would mentally encourage himself: “Next time, I must place in the top three in the Group Army competition and record my honor here.” This unwavering resolve stemmed from a failure in a competition.

Last year, Liu Haiyun encountered an unexpected incident while participating in the Group Army reconnaissance competition. The competition had temporarily switched to new equipment, and he and his comrades, unfamiliar with the equipment, took much longer to complete than their competitors.

In a real-world competition, mistakes in every subject can be magnified. Despite the crushing pressure of a significant score deficit, Liu Haiyun refused to give up. Ultimately, thanks to his exceptional performance in other subjects, he secured sixth place in the overall evaluation.

“Filling this ‘blank wall’ is our shared aspiration,” Liu Haiyun said. They often visit the Hall of Honor to revisit each story of their struggle. Seeing the blank space on the “blank wall” always brings a surge of passion for making history for the company.

Tracing Roots: The Heroic Bloodline of a Young Company

■Liu Dewen, Zuo Wenjie, Deng Hongzhou

Entering the Hall of Honor of the Reconnaissance Company of an Army Brigade, this small space, converted from a dormitory, is deeply moving. It is both a hall of honor and a prologue to the future.

Here, a “Cross-Sea Reconnaissance Hero” banner gleams brightly under the spotlight, silently commemorating the heroic feat of our forefathers who swam across the strait to deliver intelligence in 1949. Another specially reserved “blank wall” awaits the glory of the officers and men of the new era. If we count from the day the company was reorganized and reorganized, this company is only eight years old; if we trace its roots, this unit has already traversed 79 years.

In this eight-year-old company’s honor room, the 79-year legacy of red blood continues in silent testimony. The company’s officers and men are writing their own new stories with their passion and youth.

The reconnaissance company of an Army brigade conducted a team assessment. Photo by Liu Dewen.

The company’s history isn’t a dusty archive, but a chapter being written by officers and men.

In 2017, the company was expanded from the reconnaissance platoon of the former Guard Reconnaissance Company. Initially, faced with the new organizational structure and new mission requirements, past achievements and honors seemed to have been reset to zero, and some officers and men expressed anxiety about their transformation and career advancement.

“Where is the company’s future? Where is our future?” In response to some officers and men’ questions, then-instructor Li said, “Your image reflects the company’s image.”

Second Sergeant Du Huajian still remembers that after hearing the instructor’s words, everyone focused on training, striving to improve their performance and seize every opportunity to keep pace with the transformation. “After the company was reorganized, everyone focused on their specialized skills, and the daily training volume increased dramatically,” Du Huajian said. Back then, even as a private first class, he couldn’t handle the new company’s training after just over a month, struggling to pass the level and advance. Seeing the gap between himself and his comrades widening, his introverted personality became even more reserved.

Now, looking at Du Huajian’s achievements recorded in the company’s Hall of Honor, Sergeant First Class Guo Jinchuan sighs with emotion: “I never imagined that the once ‘weak scholar’ would receive so many honors!”

There are no shortcuts in training. After his leg injury, Du Huajian intensified his upper body strength training, developing calluses on his hands. Without a high enough climbing surface, he strapped dumbbell plates to his ammunition pouch to increase his speed through weight-bearing training.

Through his unremitting efforts, Du Huajian eventually rose to the forefront of the team. He has consistently won gold and silver medals in the Group Army's record-breaking competitions for many years and has been recognized as an "Advanced Individual in Training and Preparation" by the Group Army. Today, his ammunition pouch, ripped by dumbbells during training, and the photo of him receiving his award after winning a competition are displayed in the company's honor room, serving as a vivid reminder to his fellow soldiers.

Company history isn't a dusty archive; it's a chapter being written by officers and men.

A few years ago, Sergeant Second Class Lin Zhang, a top swimmer, participated in a higher-level intensive swimming training camp. His performance at the end of the camp directly determined his chance to serve on the national team. At the time, Lin Zhang was only training as a reserve, and his training performance was significantly behind that of the main team members.

To secure an opportunity to compete abroad, Lin Zhang frequently sought advice from the main team members. Constantly pushing his limits, his training workload unnoticed doubled.

However, three weeks before his international competition, Lin Zhang accidentally strained his thigh ligament during training. "It's best to rest for two weeks," the doctor's advice left Lin Zhang anxious.

"I've persevered through all the previous training and assessments. I can't fail at this critical moment!" Unwilling to give up, Lin Zhang began rehabilitation training after only six days of rest. To avoid further strain, he used a splint to immobilize his thigh and practiced upper-limb paddling to improve his swimming technique.

In May of the same year, Lin Zhang, as he had hoped, joined the Chinese Army sports delegation at the 12th CISM Aquatic Lifesaving World Championships in France. In the men's wave float lifesaving relay, Lin Zhang and his comrades won third place.

This weighty medal, filling the gap in the company's international honors, was solemnly placed in a display case in the company's honor room.

The company history will record every officer and soldier who has fought hard for the company's honor: Corporal Wu Zhaojiang was named "Advanced Individual in Training and Preparation" for the Theater Command Army; Company Commander Huang Qifa was named "Outstanding Four Skills Instructor" for the Group Army; and Sergeant Second Class Peng Jieqiang was named "Outstanding Instructor of the Group Army"... Their names are recorded in the company's annals, and their spirit will influence generations of scouts. Time for transformation is of the essence. We will resolutely continue the path our predecessors blazed.

In the center of the company's honors room, a "Sea Reconnaissance Hero" silk banner stands out. Behind the banner are the heroic deeds of the company's predecessors.

In 1949, on the eve of the liberation of Xiamen, Hu Weizhi, deputy squad leader of the company's predecessor reconnaissance platoon, and soldier Zhang Wensheng were ordered to conduct a close-range reconnaissance mission. After breaking through the enemy's blockade and completing enemy reconnaissance, they missed the agreed rendezvous time with the rendezvous vessel due to changing battlefield conditions.

Determined to retrieve intelligence, the two brave men resolutely plunged into the sea, braving the turbulent waves with their own flesh and blood. Ultimately, they delivered the reconnaissance intelligence back to headquarters before the general offensive began. After the war, the former East China Military Region awarded them the honorary title of "Sea Reconnaissance Hero."

Time passes, but the spirit endures. In the late autumn of that year, a certain type of wheeled equipment was deployed to the company. Amidst their excitement, the entire company's officers and men were lost in thought as they faced the new equipment's battlefield perception system. The parameters flickered on the radar screen, the images beamed back from the optoelectronic mast... These digital devices stood like towering peaks before the traditional scouts.

"Our ancestors relied on compasses to swim across the strait and bring back intelligence. Today, we must use data links to penetrate the fog of battle and provide reconnaissance capabilities for victory on future battlefields!" the then-company commander declared at the mobilization meeting.

After the meeting, the company established several research groups, with key Party members taking the initiative to tackle key and difficult subjects. To ensure the new equipment quickly reached combat effectiveness, these key members often sat in the garage late into the night, their manuals curled and yellowed.

At the time, to adapt to the new organizational requirements, Guo Jinchuan was recommended by the company to study battlefield intelligence processing at an army academy. Faced with the new skills required, such as aerial interpretation, drone reporting, and map drawing, this "veteran scout" with 12 years of service was initially overwhelmed. "After completing my studies, I must play a vital role in spreading these new skills to more of my comrades." Guo Jinchuan understood the profound significance of his trip. To master his new profession, he worked overtime every day, staying up late to memorize theoretical knowledge. After months of hard work, he successfully passed the advanced skills assessment for intelligence processing organized by the academy.

After returning to the company, Guo Jinchuan became the company's "head coach" for intelligence processing. The simple teaching materials and study notes he compiled now serve as precious artifacts in the honor room, documenting the company's transformation and transformation. Looking at the compass used by his predecessors in the honor room, he sighed with emotion, "Time waits for no one. We will resolutely follow the path our predecessors blazed."

That year, during the company's field training, superiors randomly selected the company's reconnaissance training effectiveness. After the assessment notice was released, Sergeant Yang Siyuan's team was selected.

Deployment, connection, positioning... During the assessment, Yang Siyuan directed the team while operating the commander's seat computer. The team members gave their all, helping the company achieve the "first prize" after the new equipment was deployed. "Our first battle after refitting was a stellar performance!" At the assessment summary meeting, the company's overall performance was highly recognized by superiors. The successful lessons learned from this assessment were carefully documented. The battlefield situation map and reconnaissance plan from that time enriched the "Technology Training" section of the Honor Room, marking the first chapter in the company's development of a new type of combat capability.

Continuing the glory of our predecessors, the victorious stories of the new-era scouts are being played out daily.

Not long ago, Platoon Leader Zhang Xiaofei led his team in a combat-based competition. Faced with a complex and unfamiliar environment and various unexpected situations, Zhang Xiaofei and his comrades remained calm, precisely maneuvering the drone through a series of tasks, including reconnaissance, positioning, and strikes, ultimately securing second place in the group army.

Upon their triumphant return, the company immediately held a "Company History" ceremony for them. Witnessed by their comrades, Zhang Xiaofei's team solemnly signed their names in the company history book. "The moment I signed my name, I felt incredibly honored!" Zhang Xiaofei still feels emotional recalling that moment. "The red blood passed down by our revolutionary ancestors is now transforming into our courageous and victorious genes."

Before a live-fire confrontation began, Sergeant Ma Yao and his team received instructions to preemptively identify key Blue Army fortifications and targets during the combat preparation phase, taking advantage of gaps in the Blue Army's deployments to secretly infiltrate the mission area and conduct reconnaissance behind enemy lines.

In just half a day, they secured information on 36 key Blue Army fortifications and three key targets and transmitted it back to command. At this point, with three days remaining before the confrontation officially began, Ma Yao's team remained hidden in the wilderness, silently awaiting further orders.

"Order your squad to conduct reconnaissance in reconnaissance vehicles!" The confrontation officially began. Upon receiving the order, Ma Yao led his team forward swiftly.

"Target spotted, suspected to be the Blue Army command post." Suddenly, a teammate's voice came over the radio. Ma Yao immediately led one of his team members to approach the target, while the others continued their reconnaissance in the reconnaissance vehicles. After climbing over two hills, Ma Yao suddenly heard noises nearby. Upon approaching and parting the brush, he saw

a tent pitched not far away, a generator truck humming nearby. “This must be the ‘enemy’ command post,” Ma Yao exclaimed excitedly, immediately reporting the location coordinates.

“Superior command has determined that the Blue Army command post is too far away, out of range.” Facing this news from the rear, Ma Yao and his comrades were extremely anxious.

“Our predecessors in the company once organized a cross-sea reconnaissance mission. To accomplish this mission, during daily 17-hour training sessions, the entire company repeatedly practiced the operational procedures, striving for perfection. Today, we must also resolutely complete our mission!” With this, Ma Yao reported to the command post and decided to lead his team in a raid on the Blue Army command post.

After receiving an “approval” response, the team, armed with explosives, moved covertly to the vicinity of the “enemy” command post...

“3, 2, 1, detonate!” With a burst of intense explosions, Ma Yao’s team successfully breached the enemy’s command post and won the battle. “For victory, I believe every officer and soldier in the company will make the same choice as I did.” Ma Yao’s team’s deeds are recorded in the “Victory Notes” in the Hall of Honor. He told me, “Stories of victory for reconnaissance soldiers in the new era are being played out every day.”

The company’s ever-enriching history is inseparable from the joint efforts of every officer and soldier. In recent years, the company’s officers and men have broken away from traditional training models, repeatedly leaving their homes to broaden their horizons and enhance their capabilities. They have continuously improved the integration of personnel and equipment, explored the limits of their equipment, and achieved a seamless integration of physical fitness, intelligence, and skills.

On the company’s training grounds, specialized instruction on various new types of reconnaissance equipment is in full swing, and unmanned equipment operators are undergoing specialized training. Overcoming challenges, breaking through one training barrier after another, and completing one crucial mission after another, the officers and men continue to write the glorious victories of their predecessors.

Today, the Hall of Honor features a growing collection of exhibits, and that “blank wall” silently records the officers and men’ footprints in strengthening the military. This young company is transforming the glory of its past into a powerful driving force for pioneering the future, striding forward toward its goals. Sharp Perspective

Tiny gleams can converge into light

■ Tian Liang

At the Central Military Commission’s meeting on grassroots development, President Xi Jinping emphasized the need to prioritize the grassroots and men, fully respecting the leading role and pioneering spirit of officers and men. To fully fight the decisive battle to achieve the goals of the

PLA's centennial, we must further strengthen our perspective on the masses, practice the mass line, closely rely on officers and men, and fully mobilize them.

Officers and men are at the forefront of military development, the main battlefields of training and preparation, and the forefront of military struggle. They are the main actors in strengthening and revitalizing the military, possessing inexhaustible wisdom and strength. Only by allowing officers and men to play a leading role, shoulder the responsibilities, and shoulder important tasks can we fully unleash their leading role and unleash their inherent motivation and creative energy to contribute to strengthening and revitalizing the military.

Tiny gleams can converge into light. An ordinary soldier's unwavering pursuit of shooting accuracy and a grassroots commander's diligent study of tactics and strategies will ultimately be reflected in the overall combat effectiveness of the troops. As historians have said, "The deep structure of history is often composed of the daily practices of countless unknown individuals." When individual lives are integrated into the collective mission, ordinary flesh and blood gain the power to create history.

With collective wisdom, nothing is impossible; with collective strength, nothing is invincible. Organizations and leaders at all levels should create conditions for those who want to act, build platforms for those who can act, and encourage Officers and men work hard to strengthen the army and bravely pursue their dreams. When every officer and soldier sees himself as the writer of the company's history, his individual strength will burst forth with inexhaustible kinetic energy that transcends himself, and the little efforts will converge into a surging iron torrent.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16403293.html

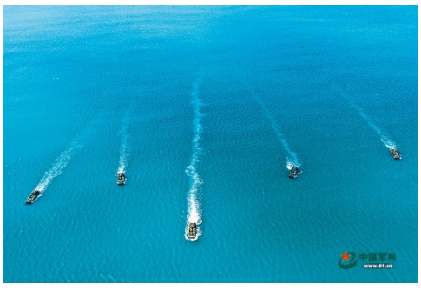
陆军某旅两栖装甲分队海上训练掠影

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王梦圆 赖坤 肖祖滨 责任编辑：李佳琦 发布：2025-08-19

两栖战车破浪出击

——陆军某旅两栖装甲分队海上训练掠影

■王梦圆　赖　坤　肖祖滨　摄影报道



各车组展开战斗队形向任务海域机动.



战车发射烟幕弹.



训练结束，官兵进行复盘总结.



对“敌”目标实施打击.

“泛水，执行！”随着指挥员下达指令，战车鱼贯入海. 近日，陆军某旅两栖装甲分队海上战斗射击训练在某海域岸滩一线拉开帷幕.

铁甲轰鸣，战车犁波耕浪，有序展开战斗队形. 机动期间，考核组对各车组进行海上通信、海上越障、战术协同等课目考核，检验官兵协同作战能力. 抵达任务海域后，各车组官兵密切配合，利用多种手段实施海况观测、目标侦察.

“发现‘敌’装甲目标！”某车车长通过车载电台向指挥所上报“敌情”，同时要求炮手做好射击准备. 指挥员研判战场态势后，果断下达作战指令. 炮手迅速瞄准锁定目标，一枚枚炮弹破膛而出. 霎时，海上火光冲天，硝烟弥漫.

“一号战车位置暴露，烟幕弹准备！”激战正酣，电台中突然传来指令. 车组快速协同，发射数枚烟幕弹并通过机动游弋躲避“敌”袭击.

经过数轮对抗，“敌”碉堡、装甲车等目标被悉数“歼灭”.

训练结束，官兵及时进行复盘反思，围绕驾驶操纵、追踪目标、电台通联等方面查找问题不足，制订改进措施，为下一步训练打下扎实基础.

Google Translation

A Glimpse of the Maritime Training of an Amphibious Armored Unit of an Army Brigade

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Mengyuan, Lai Kun, Xiao Zubin Editor: Li Jiaqi Published: 2025-08-19

Amphibious Vehicles Cut Through the Waves

—A Glimpse of the Maritime Training of an Amphibious Armored Unit of an Army Brigade

■Photo Report by Wang Mengyuan, Lai Kun, and Xiao Zubin

Each crew deployed in combat formation and maneuvered toward the mission area.

The tanks fired smoke bombs.

At the conclusion of the training, officers and men conducted a debriefing and summary.

Then they struck “enemy” targets.

“Float, execute!” With the commander’s command, the tanks filed into the sea. Recently, a maritime combat shooting training exercise for an amphibious armored unit of an Army brigade kicked off on the shoreline of a certain sea area.

Armored vehicles roared, and the tanks plowed through the waves, deploying in combat formation in an orderly manner. During the maneuver, the assessment team tested each crew on subjects such as maritime communications, maritime obstacle crossing, and tactical coordination to test the officers and men’ ability to coordinate operations. After arriving at the mission area, the crews worked closely together, utilizing various means to conduct sea condition observation and target reconnaissance.

“Enemy armored targets spotted!” The commander of a vehicle reported the “enemy situation” to the command post via the vehicle’s radio, simultaneously directing the gunner to prepare for fire. After assessing the battlefield situation, the commander decisively issued the command. The gunner quickly locked onto the target, firing shell after shell. Instantly, the sea was engulfed in flames and smoke.

“Tank No. 1’s position is exposed, prepare smoke bombs!” In the midst of fierce fighting, a sudden command came over the radio. The crews quickly coordinated, firing several smoke bombs and maneuvering to evade “enemy” attacks.

After several rounds of confrontation, the “enemy” bunkers, armored vehicles, and other targets were completely “annihilated.”

After the training session, the officers and men conducted a timely review and reflection, identifying shortcomings in driving, target tracking, and radio communications, and formulating improvement measures to lay a solid foundation for the next round of training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16403321.html

野外驻训如何做好规范管理？看这 3 个基层部队的实践

来源：解放军报 作者：王立军 王钟卫 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-19

驻训无围墙 行为有规矩

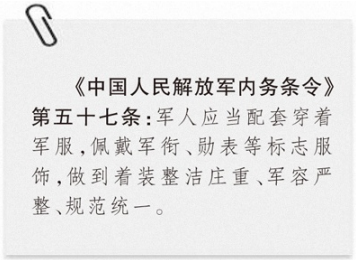
——3 个基层部队强化野外驻训期间规范管理的见闻

野外驻训期间，官兵置身没有围墙的驻训场，训练和生活环境变了，但条令法规的要求不能变，依法规范管理的标准不能降. 在此期间，各部队要严格落实条令要求，防止人员思想松懈、管理出现漏洞. 广大官兵要强化条令意识、做到令行禁止，将全部心思精力投入练兵备战，抓住驻训时机不断锤炼过硬本领.

——编 者



第 78 集团军某部野外驻训期间严格按照条令管理部队. 图为该部战士在帐篷内整理内务卫生. 金靖凯摄



关键词 严格军容风纪

军容更严整 作风更过硬

■解放军报特约记者 王立军 特约通讯员 王钟卫

军容形象严整，生活和训练着装规范统一……盛夏时节，记者走进第 79 集团军某旅野外驻训场看到，尽管天气炎热，官兵均能做到全程按照规定要求着装，认真展开工作训练，作风形象过硬.

“驻训期间严抓军容风纪，强化作风形象养成，能展现部队良好风貌、提振官兵训练士气.”该旅部队管理科李参谋介绍，近年来，部队驻训成为常态，野外复杂多变的环境条件，易对官兵生活训练造成影响，这对日常秩序养成提出了更高要求.

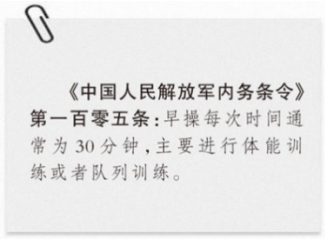
李参谋说，此前一次野外驻训，刚到驻训场时，他们将主要精力投入到实战化训练中，对人员日常管理有所疏忽. 当时，由于天气炎热且设营工作紧张，各单位着装没有及时做到规范统一，有的战士为了遮阳，在穿着迷彩夏作训服时佩戴圆边帽，有的却佩戴作训帽，还有的自行购买了防晒面罩；有个别官兵随意脱掉迷彩夏作训服上衣，直接穿短袖体能训练服展开作业，导致现场着装不统一.

“军容风纪是军人的仪表和风貌，是军队作风纪律和战斗力的直接体现，决不能随意无序！”该旅领导发现问题后，对相关单位提出严肃批评. 他们进一步检查，还发现一些细节问题，如个别官兵在训练时为图舒服将头盔系带松开，有的在休息时鞋子穿着不统一，既有作战靴也有体能训练鞋，或是随意挽袖或卷裤腿……

该旅党委分析感到，野外驻训人员动态分散，工作任务交织密集，若只关注任务完成进度和训练成效，却忽视战备及日常要求，会导致作风松散，长此以往，官兵容易产生懈怠思想，影响到部队纪律甚至是战斗力.

好作风就是战斗力. 今年驻训，该旅机关结合新修订的共同条令整理出野外驻训秩序规范图册，明确训练、休息、教育等时机的着装要求，严格军容仪表规范，定期组织队列会操检查评比，强化官兵条令意识. 同时，建立巡查纠察制度，把检查督导贯穿驻训全程，持续跟踪问责，督促相关单位及时整改.

系列措施促进法规落实，官兵履职尽责更加自觉. 近期，该旅组织战术演练，官兵全员全装穿戴规范整齐，以扎实过硬的战斗作风圆满完成任务.



关键词 确保早操时长

训练实打实 思想不松懈

■董浩田

夏日清晨，武警陕西总队商洛支队某中队驻训场上，一阵急促的哨音响起，官兵闻声而动，迅速前往指定地点集合开始早操，认真投身体能或队列训练，现场一片火热练兵景象. 半小时后，值班员下达“带回”口令，官兵返回宿营帐篷开始整理内务卫生. “野外驻训不能放松要求，条令明确的 30 分钟早操时间绝不能打折扣. ”看到官兵精神抖擞，该中队吴指导员高兴地说.

前不久，在支队一次周交班会上，“某中队驻训分队出操时间过短”的情况被通报. 原来，支队在一次突击检查时发现，本应是早操时间，某驻训分队却早早组织官兵回到宿营帐篷整理内务. 分队干部解释称，驻训地条件简陋，宿营帐篷距离洗漱点较远，官兵往返需要耗费一些时间. 为了赶上开饭时间，他们便提前收操，留出时间方便官兵洗漱和整理内务.

按照支队要求开展整改时，该中队对早操过程中的一些问题进行了查摆反思，比如，将 3 公里武装越野缩短为 2 公里，组织队列训练缩短时长，等等. “野外驻训就是要在陌生环境中摔打磨砺，环境越苦，越不能放松要求. 早操是一日训练生活的开始，必须严肃认真对待、依据条令落实，这样才能保证训练实打实、思想不松懈. ”支队领导态度鲜明.

整改从卡准时间开始. 支队对照条令要求规范一日生活各个环节的时间标准，强化官兵作风养成. 针对个别单位早操时间“缩水”问题，要求认真整改，将队列训练、体能训练及总结讲评时间进一步细化，立起依法从严出操施训导向.

结合整改，支队指导各中队在宿营帐篷旁增设蓄水池，并实行错峰轮流洗漱，值班员现场把控时间进行调度，确保每个环节紧凑高效，官兵严守秩序、忙而不乱.

随着整改措施落实到位，各驻训分队面貌焕然一新，时间观念深植官兵心中. 从起床到早操、从训练到收操，每个环节都严格按时间节点执行，官兵从容有序投入训练任务之中.

《中国人民解放军内务条令》**第一百五十六条：**查铺查哨通常由军官实施；现有军官2名以下时，经上一级单位批准，可以增加履行排长职责的军士或者班长查铺查哨。

关键词 优化查铺查哨

补充新力量 工作更科学

■张贺雷 杨开明

前不久一天凌晨3时许，第82集团军某旅某连王排长开始下半夜查铺查哨. 他翻看情况登记记录时发现，负责上半夜查铺查哨的一名军士工作很认真、记录很详细.

“有军士加入查铺查哨，既保证了工作质量，又能让大家得到充分休息. ”王排长对今年驻训期间的新变化感到高兴.

野外驻训训练任务重、节奏快，且人员点位分散，以往，条令要求查铺查哨由军官实施，这让一些基层干部压力很大. 王排长记得，去年驻训时，他带领一支分队外出执勤. 在此期间，他按照每夜两次的标准进行查铺查哨，查哨时，最远的观察哨点位距宿营地需步行十多分钟. “驻训分队干部人数较少，查铺查哨的任务只能由我一个人负责. 白天要组织高强度训练，晚上又难以保证有效睡眠，实在有些疲惫. ”王排长说，有一次，他还因为漏查了一个点位而被通报批评.

新条令对查铺查哨进行了优化调整，在“查铺查哨通常由军官实施”的基础上，提出“现有军官 2 名以下时，经上一级单位批准，可以增加履行排长职责的军士或者班长查铺查哨”，这一变化是充分考虑基层实际做出的，为驻训期间优化查铺查哨工作提供了新的法规依据. 今年驻训，连队结合实际研究决定，由带队军官和几名军士分段负责查铺查哨任务. 这一方案，得到了上级批准.

“现在，查铺查哨工作更加科学规范了. ”该连张指导员介绍，新举措实行以来，检查人员更加尽职尽责，以往出现的重查哨轻查铺现象明显改善，再没出现漏查漏报情况. 相关人员得到充分休息，干部精神状态调整及时，白天训练时讲解更细致、组训更严格. 夜间岗哨也均规范到位，哨兵履职自觉性有所提高.

今年，旅机关相关科室检查执勤记录显示，各执勤点位夜间执勤违规问题基本杜绝. 在最近组织的一次夜间实战演练中，各哨位应急反应时间相较过去又有缩短，达到预期效果. “我们以服务战斗力为根本出发点，促进部队建设形成良性循环. ”一名旅领导表示，他们

将结合驻训实际进一步优化查铺查哨线路和时间安排，在确保法规落实的基础上，让官兵有更多精力投入练兵备战.

Google Translation

How to Ensure Standardized Management During Field Training? A Look at the Practices of These Three Grassroots Units.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Lijun, Wang Zhongwei Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-19

Training without walls, but with rules of conduct

—Observations on how three grassroots units strengthen standardized management during field training

During field training, soldiers are stationed in unfenced training areas. While the training and living environment change, the requirements of regulations and rules remain unchanged, and the standards for legally standardized management must not be lowered. During this period, all units must strictly implement these regulations to prevent laxity and management loopholes. Soldiers must strengthen their awareness of regulations and adhere to them strictly. They must devote their full attention and energy to training and preparation, seizing the opportunity presented by training to continuously hone their skills.

—Editor

A unit of the 78th Group Army strictly adhered to regulations during field training. The photo shows soldiers maintaining their personal hygiene in their tents. Photo by Jin Jingkai

Keywords: Strict Military Appearance and Discipline

More Strict Military Appearance, Stronger Work Style

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Wang Lijun, Special Correspondent Wang Zhongwei

The military maintains a rigorous appearance and uniform dress code for daily life and training... In the height of summer, reporters visited a brigade of the 79th Group Army's field training base and observed that, despite the scorching weather, officers and men adhered to uniform regulations throughout the training, diligently engaged in their work and training, and displayed a strong work style and image.

"During training, strict adherence to military appearance and discipline, and strengthening the cultivation of work style and image, will showcase the troops' positive image and boost training morale," said Staff Officer Li of the brigade's Force Management Section. In recent years, field training has become the norm. The complex and ever-changing environmental conditions in the field can easily impact soldiers' daily life and training, placing higher demands on maintaining daily order.

Staff Officer Li explained that during a previous field training, upon arriving at the base, they focused their attention on combat-oriented training and neglected daily personnel management. At the time, due to the hot weather and the intense workload of setting up camp, uniforms were not standardized across units. Some soldiers wore round-brimmed hats over their camouflage summer training uniforms for sun protection, while others wore training caps. Still others purchased sunscreen masks on their own. Some officers and men casually removed their camouflage summer training uniform tops and went directly into their short-sleeved physical training uniforms for work, resulting in inconsistent attire on site.

“Military appearance and discipline are the demeanor and image of a soldier. They are a direct reflection of the military’s style, discipline, and combat effectiveness. They must not be allowed to be haphazard or disorderly!” Upon discovering the issue, the brigade leadership issued a severe reprimand to the relevant units. Further inspections revealed several minor issues, including some soldiers loosening their helmet straps for comfort during training, wearing inconsistent footwear during rest periods, mixing combat boots with training shoes, and casually rolling up their sleeves or trouser legs.

The brigade’s Party Committee analyzed that field training personnel are dispersed and have densely intertwined tasks. Focusing solely on task completion and training effectiveness while neglecting combat readiness and daily requirements can lead to a lax work style. Over time, this can easily lead to complacency among soldiers, impacting unit discipline and even combat effectiveness.

Good work style is the essence of combat effectiveness. This year, during training, the brigade headquarters compiled a catalog of field training regulations based on the newly revised common regulations. These regulations clarified dress requirements for training, rest, and education, enforced strict standards for military appearance, and regularly conducted drill inspections and evaluations to strengthen soldiers’ awareness of regulations. Furthermore, a patrol and inspection system was established, integrating inspections and supervision throughout the training process, continuously tracking accountability, and urging relevant units to make timely corrections.

These measures have promoted the implementation of regulations and made soldiers more conscientious in fulfilling their duties. Recently, the brigade conducted a tactical drill. All officers and men, fully dressed and in proper uniform, successfully completed the mission with a strong and rigorous fighting style.

Keywords: Ensuring the duration of morning exercises

Training is effective, and the mind remains vigilant

■Dong Haotian

On a summer morning, at the training ground of a company of the Shangluo Detachment of the Shaanxi Provincial Armed Police Corps, a sharp whistle blew, and the soldiers quickly gathered at

the designated location to begin morning exercises. They devoted themselves diligently to physical training and drill drills, creating a scene of intense training. Half an hour later, the duty officer gave the "return" command, and the soldiers returned to their tents to begin tidying up their quarters. "We cannot relax our requirements during field training. The 30-minute morning exercise period, as stipulated in regulations, must not be compromised," said the company's Political Instructor, Wu, happily, seeing the soldiers' high spirits.

Not long ago, at a weekly shift handover meeting of the detachment, a situation was reported in which "a certain company's training unit had a shorter exercise time." During a surprise inspection, the detachment discovered that a training detachment had ordered soldiers to return to their tents early to tidy up their quarters, even though it was supposed to be morning exercises. The detachment's officers explained that the training site was poorly maintained, and the tents were far from the washrooms, making the commute time consuming. To meet mealtime, they ended the exercises early to allow soldiers time to wash and tidy up.

In carrying out rectifications as directed by the detachment, the squadron examined and reflected on several issues during morning exercises, such as shortening the 3-kilometer armed cross-country run to 2 kilometers and shortening the duration of formation training. "Field training is about tempering oneself in unfamiliar environments. The more challenging the environment, the more we must not relax. Morning exercises are the beginning of a day's training life, and they must be taken seriously and implemented in accordance with regulations. This ensures effective training and a strong focus on maintaining discipline," the detachment's leadership stated.

The rectification began with accurate timekeeping. The detachment standardized time standards for each aspect of daily life in accordance with regulations to strengthen the soldiers' work ethic. In response to the issue of shortened morning exercise time in some units, serious rectification was required. The time for formation training, physical training, and debriefings was further refined, and a strict and legal approach to training was established.

In conjunction with these rectifications, the detachment instructed each squadron to install water reservoirs near their tents and implement staggered washing and bathing shifts. Duty officers monitored and coordinated on-site time, ensuring that every step was streamlined and efficient, and that officers and men maintained strict order and remained busy but not chaotic.

With the implementation of these rectification measures, the training detachments have taken on a new look, and the importance of time has been deeply ingrained in the officers and men. From waking up to morning exercises, from training to closing exercises, every step is strictly adhered to timelines, allowing officers and men to calmly and orderly engage in their training missions.

Keywords: Optimizing Barrack and Post Inspections

Adding New Forces, More Scientific Work

■Zhang Helei, Yang Kaiming

Not long ago, around 3 a.m., Platoon Leader Wang from a company in a brigade of the 82nd Group Army began his late-night barrack and post inspections. While reviewing the records, he discovered that the sergeant in charge of the first-half-night barrack and sentry checks was diligent and meticulously documented.

“Having sergeants join the barrack and sentry checks not only ensures quality work but also allows everyone to get adequate rest.” Platoon Leader Wang expressed his delight at the new changes during this year’s training.

Field training is demanding, fast-paced, and personnel are dispersed. Previously, regulations required officers to conduct barrack and sentry checks, which put considerable pressure on some lower-level officers. Platoon Leader Wang recalled leading a detachment on field duty last year. During this time, he conducted barrack and sentry checks twice a night, with the farthest observation post requiring over ten minutes’ walk from the camp. “The training detachment had relatively few officers, so I had to shoulder the responsibility of checking barracks and sentries alone. The intense training during the day and the difficulty getting adequate sleep at night made it quite exhausting,” Platoon Leader Wang said. He even received a reprimand for missing a checkpoint. The new regulations optimize and adjust barn and sentry inspections. While officers typically conduct barn and sentry inspections, the new regulations stipulate that “when there are fewer than two officers, with approval from the higher-level unit, sergeants or squad leaders performing platoon leader duties may be added to the inspections.” This change, made with full consideration of local realities, provides a new regulatory basis for optimizing barn and sentry inspections during training. During this year’s training, the company, based on practical experience, decided to divide the inspection duties among the leading officer and several sergeants. This plan was approved by higher authorities.

“Now, barn and sentry inspections are more scientific and standardized,” said Zhang, the company’s Political Instructor. Since the implementation of the new measures, inspectors have been more diligent and responsible. The previous practice of prioritizing sentry inspections over barn inspections has been significantly improved, with no more missed inspections or underreporting. Relevant personnel have received adequate rest, cadres have been mentally recharged, and daytime training sessions have been more detailed and rigorous. Nighttime sentry duties have also been standardized, and sentries have become more proactive in fulfilling their duties. This year, inspections of duty records by relevant departments at brigade headquarters revealed that violations during nighttime patrols at all duty points have been virtually eliminated. During a recent nighttime combat drill, emergency response times at each post were further shortened compared to previous times, achieving the desired effect. “We prioritize combat effectiveness and promote a virtuous cycle in unit development,” a brigade leader stated. They will further optimize the routes and schedules for post and sentry inspections based on actual training practices. While ensuring compliance with regulations, this will allow officers and men to focus more on training and combat readiness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16403318.html

离任不"离心"!这名机关干部这样破解与老连队的"帮带密码"

来源：解放军报 作者：慕佩洲 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-19

编者按 从连队主官调任机关干部，是基层干部的成长路径之一. 然而，在履职新岗位、开启新征程之际，一道现实考题随之而来——同在一个营盘，机关干部应当与老连队建立何种联系？如何发挥自身优势帮带老单位？对此，第 80 集团军某旅一名机关干部结合自身经历进行了思考和实践.

离任不“离心” 牵手不“插手”

■第八十集团军某旅机关干部 慕佩洲



谢岩 绘

前段时间，我曾经所在连队的新任指导员尹昊专门找到我，向我请教工作上遇到的一件烦心事——

连队即将外出开展濒海适应性训练，在选定留守人员名单时，党支部计划让平时工作比较严谨细致的下士小田担任留守工作负责人. 然而，没想到的是，小田对留守工作有“抵触”情绪，执意要参加海训.

他说的小田，是我在连队任指导员期间一个重点培养对象，平日做事踏实、认真负责，如今已成长为一名专业骨干.

“小田平时任劳任怨，怎么关键时刻不愿担责呢？您帮我‘把把脉’！”尹昊觉得小田特别“服”我，想请我分析个中缘由.

听完尹昊的讲述，再加上对小田情况的了解，我很快推测出了小田不愿留守的原因.

去年海训期间，有夺冠实力的小田一门心思备战比武，可临阵发挥不佳，在赛场上突然腿部抽筋，没能取得理想成绩. “小田性格要强，我估计他这是憋着一口气，想要在今年海训期间证明自己的实力，所以才不甘留守. ”听完我的分析，尹昊恍然大悟.

同时，我也向尹昊传授自己的经验，在选择留守人员时不能主观臆断，一般可以安排伤病员、待休假人员，以及具备设施维护等专业技能的官兵留守，专门保障营区运转. 带着我的建议，尹昊带领支部重新研究选定留守人员，小田如愿参加海训，其他官兵对分工也都表示认可.

尽管我已离开连队调至机关，但类似这样研究工作、分析问题等大事小情，连队骨干还会常常找我，我也很乐意帮忙.

“虽说你与老连队的官兵关系很好，但这样会不会显得管得太宽？”有人曾这样问我.

然而，我并不这样认为，在我看来，离任不意味着要疏远连队. 一个连队的前任主官，更加熟悉各项工作流程和官兵特点，这些经验能够很好地帮助继任主官缩短上任适应期，更加顺利开展工作.

我们平时常说要“以连为家”，但不少同志把这个概念的范围不自觉地局限在连队内部. 实际上，离开连队的官兵也要保持“以连为家”的深厚情感，关心连队建设，助力连队发展.

回顾自身经历，这种理念源于老指导员康明对我的言传身教. 当年他调任机关后，经常帮助新任主官熟悉连队各项工作，还多次指导有写作特长的我提升能力，我也因此多次到机关帮助工作，让特长得以充分发挥. 这种离任不“离心”的担当，让我深刻认识到：连队建设如同接力跑，每一棒都要把“家”的温度传递下去.

当然，离任不必“离心”，帮带也需适度，既不能让继任主官产生过度依赖，也不能越俎代庖插手老连队工作. 所以，我始终秉持“三不”原则：不干预现任主官日常管理，不插手敏感事项决策，不干扰基层民主程序.

今年上半年军士选晋考核时，尹昊专门找到我，想征求我的意见. 我当即婉拒，军士选晋工作关乎单位建设，基层最有发言权，更何况，这件事事关每名官兵的切身利益，一定要按规定程序进行. 涉及具体人员进退去留的事项，明显超出了我的权限.

离任不“离心”，牵手不“插手”. 实践证明，坚持这样的原则，我作为机关人员，与基层的沟通十分顺畅.

前段时间，旅里组织作战中政治工作骨干集训，我与基层政治干部和骨干沟通后发现，他们对新修订的《陆军军事训练大纲》相关课目要求理解存在偏差. 我主动开展工作，采用“政策解读+推演示范+资源协调”的方式，既帮助他们吃透训练要求精神，也带着他们逐课目推演细节，并帮助协调训练场地和保障器材. 事后，一名指导员感慨：“以往集训通知下发后，全靠基层自己研究设计，这次有机关人员全程指导帮带，让我们少走了很多弯路. ”

欣慰之余，我更加深刻感到：部队建设是一项久久为功的工程，永远需要薪火相传式的经验传承. 机关干部在职责范围内积极探索，把基层当“家”来牵挂，基层官兵就会更加信任机关.

前几天，尹昊打电话告诉我：小田在海训期间参加比武，取得全旅第二的好成绩. 得知喜讯，我很高兴. 尹昊诚恳地对我说：“多谢您的帮助，常回连队看看！”

Google Translation

Leaving Office without “Disconnecting”! This Staff Cadre Cracks the “Mentoring Code” with His Old Company.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Mu Peizhou Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-19

Editor’s Note: Transferring from company commander to staff cadre is one of the growth paths for grassroots cadres. However, as they assume new positions and embark on new journeys, they face a real challenge: what kind of connection should staff cadres establish with their old company, sharing the same barracks? How can they leverage their strengths to help their old unit? A staff cadre from a brigade of the 80th Group Army, drawing on his own experience, reflects on this and puts it into practice. Leaving without “disengagement,” holding hands without “interference”

■Mu Peizhou, Headquarters Cadre of a Brigade of the 80th Group Army

Drawing by Xie Yan

Some time ago, Yin Hao, the new political instructor of my former company, came to me specifically to ask for advice on a frustrating work situation.

The company was about to depart for offshore adaptation training. When selecting the personnel to remain behind, the Party branch planned to assign Corporal Xiaotian, known for his meticulous work, to be in charge of the remaining personnel. However, unexpectedly, Xiaotian was resistant to the idea of remaining behind and insisted on participating in the sea training.

The Xiaotian he was referring to was a key person I had trained during my time as a political instructor in the company. He was diligent, conscientious, and responsible, and he had now grown into a professional backbone.

“Xiaotian is usually hardworking, so why is he unwilling to take responsibility at a critical moment? Please help me understand!” Yin Hao felt that Xiaotian was particularly impressed by me and wanted me to analyze the reason. After listening to Yin Hao’s story, combined with my understanding of Xiaotian’s situation, I quickly deduced Xiaotian’s reluctance to stay.

During last year’s sea training, Xiaotian, who had the potential to win a championship, was completely focused on preparing for the competition. However, he performed poorly at the last minute, suffering a leg cramp and failing to achieve his desired result. “Xiaotian has a strong

personality. I guess he's holding back, wanting to prove himself during this year's sea training, so he's unwilling to stay." After hearing my analysis, Yin Hao suddenly understood.

I also shared my experience with Yin Hao, advising against arbitrary decisions when selecting personnel to stay behind. Generally, injured or sick personnel, those on leave, and those with specialized skills, such as facility maintenance, can be assigned to stay behind to ensure the operation of the camp. With my advice, Yin Hao led the branch to reconsider the selection of personnel to stay behind, and Xiaotian was able to participate in the sea training as planned. The other officers and men also expressed their approval of the division of labor.

Although I have left the company and transferred to headquarters, the company's core members still frequently come to me for matters like research and problem analysis, both big and small, and I'm happy to help. "Although you have a good relationship with the officers and men of your old company, doesn't that make you seem too overbearing?" someone once asked me.

However, I disagree. In my view, leaving a company doesn't mean distancing oneself from the company. A company's former commander is more familiar with the various work processes and the characteristics of the officers and men. This experience can greatly help the incoming commander shorten the adjustment period and carry out their work more smoothly.

We often say that we should "treat the company as our home," but many comrades unconsciously limit this concept to the company itself. In reality, even officers and men who leave the company should maintain a deep sense of "home," care about the company's development, and contribute to its development.

Looking back on my own experience, this philosophy stems from the words and deeds of my former Political Instructor, Kang Ming. After he transferred to headquarters, he often helped the new commander familiarize himself with company duties and provided me with numerous mentoring sessions to improve my writing skills. As a result, I frequently visited headquarters to help with work, allowing me to fully utilize my skills. This commitment to leaving without feeling "detached" has made me deeply understand that company development is like a relay race, and each baton must pass on the warmth of "home." Of course, leaving a position doesn't necessarily mean "dissociation." Support and guidance should be moderate. The successor officer shouldn't become overly dependent on the company, nor should they interfere with the company's work. Therefore, I always adhere to the "three no's" principle: no interference with the current officer's daily management, no involvement in sensitive decision-making, and no interference with grassroots democratic processes.

During the sergeant selection and promotion assessment earlier this year, Yin Hao specifically approached me to seek my opinion. I immediately declined. The selection and promotion of sergeants is crucial to unit development, and the grassroots have the most say. Furthermore, this matter concerns the vital interests of every officer and soldier, and must be conducted according

to established procedures. Matters involving the promotion, demotion, or retention of specific personnel clearly fall outside my authority.

No “dissociation” upon leaving a position, no “interference” in hand. Practice has proven that adhering to this principle has enabled me, as a staff member, to communicate effectively with the grassroots.

Some time ago, the brigade organized a training session for key personnel involved in political work during combat. After communicating with grassroots political cadres and key personnel, I discovered that they had a misunderstanding of the requirements of the newly revised “Army Military Training Outline.” I proactively carried out my work, employing a “policy interpretation + simulation demonstration + resource coordination” approach. This not only helped them fully grasp the spirit of the training requirements, but also guided them through detailed simulations of each subject, and helped coordinate training venues and support equipment. Afterward, one Political Instructor lamented, “In the past, after the training notice was issued, it was entirely up to the grassroots to research and design. This time, with the full guidance and assistance of headquarters personnel, we avoided many detours.”

Beyond feeling gratified, I also felt deeply that military development is a long-term endeavor that requires a constant flow of experience. When headquarters cadres actively explore within their responsibilities and care for the grassroots as if they were their “home,” grassroots officers and men will gain greater trust in the headquarters.

A few days ago, Yin Hao called to tell me that Xiaotian had won second place in the brigade in a competition during sea training. I was delighted to hear the good news. Yin Hao sincerely said to me, “Thank you for your help. Please come back to our company often!”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16403317.html

事事有着落！这位指导员用行动诠释“言必信，行必果”

来源：解放军报 作者：陈奕 房骏腾 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-19

对战士的承诺要兑现

■陈 奕 房骏腾

前不久，第 74 集团军某旅某连唐指导员在训练结束后，开始总结讲评一天的工作情况.

讲评快结束时，他话锋一转：“今天，我要在全连同志面前做个自我检讨. ”

在官兵好奇又惊讶的目光中，唐指导员说：“杨朝尚同志平时表现突出，还在上个月全旅基础体能抽考中拿了满分. 我当时说要将他的事迹制成荣誉海报，但因工作疏漏，这项鼓舞士气的承诺至今未能落实，在这里向小杨同志说声抱歉！”

闻听此言，包括小杨在内的官兵们都有些意外：没想到指导员会对这件“小事”念念不忘.

前不久，全旅组织基础体能抽考，下连不到半年的新兵杨朝尚在考核中一鸣惊人，成为全营为数不多拿到满分的一员. 为了鼓励先进，引导官兵比学赶超、精武强能，唐指导员当即表示，要将小杨的照片制作成海报并放到连队荣誉灯箱上.

可后来工作头绪一多，这件鼓舞士气的“小事”就被搁置了.

讲评前夜，正在连部伏案研究训练计划的唐指导员，瞥见杨朝尚在门口，便招呼他进来：“小杨，找我有事？”

杨朝尚支支吾吾地问道：“指导员，上次您说我有资格入选连队荣誉灯箱，可后来没有下文了，是我的表现还不够好吗？”

听到战士心声，唐指导员突然意识到，由于自己的疏忽，让战士误以为是自身问题，他不由愧疚地直拍脑门. 这才有了开头一幕.

事后反思，唐指导员意识到，对战士的“小事”没有兑现，表面看是任务繁重所致，但根子上，还是自己对战士需求认识不足、重视不够. 比如此前一次，他答应为几名战士举办集体生日会，后来因迎接上级检查、备战建制考核等工作一拖再拖. 直到已过生日的列兵小付鼓足勇气询问时，他才仓促着手补办这场迟到的仪式.

“党员干部的承诺就是军令状！”深刻反思后，唐指导员在笔记本上郑重写下这行字. 忙完手头工作，他继续加班修改完善杨朝尚的灯箱事迹材料：体能成绩优异，作为连队“四小工”，多次牺牲休息时间开展工作，勤于钻研修理技术，为连队建设无私付出……

讲评中，唐指导员向大家说明事情经过，作出检讨反思，并当场表态：“言必信，行必果. 今后，对大家的事情，我要做到件件有回音、事事有着落，请大家监督我！”

话音落下，队列中响起热烈掌声. 小杨、小付等战士在队列中挺直了腰板，眼神里满是感动.

此时，暮色渐沉，连队的荣誉灯箱陆续亮起. “连队精武先锋杨朝尚”几个字，在射灯的灯光下格外醒目. 灯箱图片上，杨朝尚身手矫健，正奋力冲锋在训练场上.

Google Translation

Everything Is Accountable! This Political Instructor Exemplifies the Principle of “Keeping One’s Word and Delivering on One’s Promise” Through Action.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Yi, Fang Junteng Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-19

Promises to Soldiers Must Be Fulfilled

■ Chen Yi, Fang Junteng

Not long ago, Political Instructor Tang of a company in a brigade of the 74th Group Army concluded training and began summarizing and reviewing the day's work.

Towards the end of his review, he suddenly changed the subject: "Today, I will conduct a self-examination in front of the entire company."

To the curious and surprised gazes of the officers and men, Political Instructor Tang said, "Comrade Yang Chaoshang has always performed exceptionally well. He even received a perfect score in the brigade's basic physical fitness test last month. I promised to honor him with a poster of his achievements, but due to an oversight, this morale-boosting promise has yet to be fulfilled. I apologize to Comrade Xiao Yang!"

Hearing this, the officers and men, including Xiao Yang, were somewhat surprised: they hadn't expected the Political Instructor to dwell on such a "small matter." Not long ago, the entire brigade conducted a random test of basic physical fitness. Recruit Yang Chaoshang, who had been with the company for less than six months, impressed, becoming one of the few in the battalion to achieve a perfect score. To encourage outstanding performance and encourage officers and men to learn from each other and improve their skills, Political Instructor Tang immediately proposed making a poster with Yang's photo and displaying it on the company's honor display.

But later, with work becoming increasingly demanding, this "small" morale-boosting initiative was put on hold.

The night before the review, Political Instructor Tang, who was working on the training plan at company headquarters, spotted Yang Chaoshang at the door and called him in. "Xiao Yang, what do you want to talk to me about?"

Yang Chaoshang hesitated and asked, "Political Instructor, last time you said I was eligible for the company honor display, but there's been no further news. Is my performance not good enough?"

Hearing the soldier's concerns, Political Instructor Tang suddenly realized that his negligence had led the soldier to mistakenly believe the problem lay with him. He slapped his forehead in guilt. This led to the opening scene. Reflecting on the incident, Political Instructor Tang realized that his failure to fulfill these "small" obligations for the soldiers might have seemed due to a heavy workload, but the root cause lay in his own inadequate understanding and attention to the soldiers' needs. For example, he had previously promised to host a group birthday party for several soldiers, but it was repeatedly delayed due to preparations for inspections from superiors and assessments of combat readiness. Only when a private, Xiaofu, whose birthday had already passed, mustered the courage to ask about it did he hastily undertake the delayed ceremony.

"The promises of Party members and cadres are like military orders!" After deep reflection, Political Instructor Tang solemnly wrote these words in his notebook. After finishing his current work, he continued to work overtime to revise and improve the light box materials about Yang Chaoshang's achievements: his excellent physical fitness, his frequent sacrifice of rest time as one

of the company's "four small workers," his diligent study of repair techniques, and his selfless dedication to the company's development...

During the review, Political Instructor Tang explained the incident to everyone, reflected on it, and stated on the spot: "I will always keep my word and act accordingly. From now on, I will ensure that every matter I address is addressed and resolved. Please supervise me!"

As he finished speaking, the ranks erupted in applause. Soldiers like Xiao Yang and Xiao Fu straightened their backs in the ranks, their eyes filled with emotion.

As dusk fell, the company's honor light boxes began to light up. The words "Company's Elite Martial Arts Pioneer Yang Chaoshang" stood out prominently under the spotlights. The image on the light box showed Yang Chaoshang, agile and energetic, charging across the training ground.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16403313.html

军营观察丨探寻"自主教育"的魅力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：周 韵 责任编辑：李佳琦 2025-08-19

中士当上"云端主播"

■解放军报特约通讯员 周 韵

登临六盘山，苍松翠柏间仿佛回荡着历史的声音.

站在六盘山红军长征纪念馆前，第 76 集团军某旅中士马天乐对着手机镜头深吸了一口气. 这位宁夏固原籍战士没想到，休假期间竟能以"云端主播"身份，在自己家乡为战友们上一堂特殊的红色教育课.

"大家看我身后这座纪念碑，碑高 26.8 米，东西两侧分别是毛主席的著名诗词《七律·长征》和《清平乐·六盘山》……"马天乐的声音夹杂着山风传来，镜头扫过巍峨矗立的纪念碑时，远在连队的战友们传来连连感叹声.

作为土生土长的固原人，他对每处细节都熟稔于心："六盘山是红军长征时翻越的最后一座大山，我们当地人称之为'胜利之山'……"

沿着 2.5 公里的"红军小道"上行，"血战湘江""四渡赤水"等 18 组长征微缩景观，在马天乐的镜头里次第展开. 讲到"飞夺泸定桥"场景时，他特意停下脚步："大渡河上空阴云密布，铁索在激流上颤动. 当年红军士兵就是这样抓着铁索，在枪林弹雨中为大部队开辟出一条生命通道. "

当大家的思绪还沉浸在马天乐讲述的红军故事里，他突然话锋一转，"今天，时代赋予了我们新的使命. 强军兴军的征程上，不会一帆风顺，必然要历经重重考验、道道险关，我们要以革命先辈为榜样，迎难而上，锤炼过硬本领. "

授课完毕，视频那头掌声响起. 坐在台下的策划者——某营王教导员颇感欣慰：“这堂课走进了官兵心里. ”

“震撼，仿佛身临其境”“这堂课让我对长征精神有了更深理解”……授课结束后，马天乐收到了不少战友发来的好评.

马天乐能够成为“云端主播”，为教育课堂带来新变化，离不开该旅对构建新时代思想政治教育体系的不懈探索.

过去，旅队开展思想政治教育，多为“机关制订计划，基层照单执行”. “一竿子插到底”，看似保证了教育统一性，却忽视了基层教育创新的活力. 该旅政治工作部领导坦言，“大包大揽”容易导致教育内容与官兵需求脱节，效果往往是“雨过地皮湿”.

为了改变这一局面，该旅党委决定“简政放权”——时间自主，给基层留足 40%的自主教育时间，机关不得插手；内容自主，在上级主题教育大框架下，允许营连结合单位建设实际和官兵现实思想，确定教育主题和具体内容；形式自主，鼓励大胆创新教育形式，情景剧、辩论赛、云端直播等均可探索；主体自主，打破“干部讲、战士听”的定式，鼓励不同岗位官兵走上讲台分享故事.

随着基层教育的主观能动性充分调动，一堂堂接地气、冒热气、鼓士气的精彩授课呈现在官兵面前. 同时，越来越多的普通官兵站上教育课堂讲台，为该旅思想政治教育带来更多创新活力.

探寻“自主教育”的魅力

■解放军报特约通讯员 周 韵



第 76 集团军某旅依托军史长廊开展教育，激励官兵立足岗位建功立业. 刘爱珍 摄

一段逆袭经历、一场比武考核引发广泛共鸣——

用故事讲道理，教育在潜移默化中有了直抵人心的力量

基层自主教育课的魅力有多大？

站上讲台，第 76 集团军某旅“金牌狙击手”、中士孔启启还没开口，台下便响起热烈掌声.

这个充满朝气的 95 后小伙子，身着笔挺军装，胸前挂满一枚枚闪亮的军功章，瞬间吸引台下官兵的目光——1 次战备训练二等功、2 次个人三等功、1 次集体三等功……大家都想听听，这些荣誉的背后，有着怎样不同寻常的奋斗故事.

“新兵时第一次打实弹，我被‘剃了光头’，看着干净的靶纸，还以为是自己打错了方向.”孔启启“自嘲式”的开场白，瞬间与台下战友拉近距离，“今天我想告诉大家，起步慢不要紧，只要持续努力就能实现赶超. 认准了目标，普通一兵也能逆袭出彩.”

为了提升专注力，孔启启专挑纤细的绣花针穿大米，一天训练下来，食指和拇指被扎得生疼. 据枪稳定性训练时，他将弹壳置于枪管上练瞄准，平稳据枪时长从 3 分钟到 30 分钟，再延长到 1 个小时，尽管胳膊肘破了皮，起了厚茧，他依然咬牙坚持……新训考核时，孔启启的射击成绩已达到优秀水平.

“心中有梦想，拼搏有力量.”交流中，孔启启坦言，成为一名狙击尖兵并不容易，脱几层皮、留几块疤是难免的. 优异成绩背后是日复一日的扎实训练，是汗水凝结的苦功.

台下官兵听得心潮澎湃，眼神里充满敬佩. 上等兵袁小迪在笔记本上写下感悟：“所有向上生长的力量，都源自向下扎根的努力. 要想练成‘百步穿杨’的绝活，必须下足功夫、练到极致.”

10 多分钟的授课，引得现场掌声不断. 某连张指导员深有感触地说：“标兵尖兵站上讲台，就形成一个积极向上的‘磁场’. 他们真实的成长故事，更能说服人、打动人、感染人.”

用故事讲道理，教育在潜移默化中有了直抵人心的力量. 针对部分官兵荣誉意识淡化等问题，某连支指导员邀请连队老班长、一级上士毕发云走上自主教育课堂，与大家聊起实弹射击考核的一段经历.

“考核时间从昼间改到夜晚，难度大幅增加. 为了连队的荣誉，只有一个字——拼. 最终，我们克服高海拔、低气压、夜暗条件等不利因素，打出了好成绩，荣立集体三等功.”粗糙的手掌、黝黑的脸庞、发紫的嘴唇……伴着大屏幕播放的一幅幅画面，毕发云声情并茂的讲述，瞬间将台下官兵的思绪拉回到考核的那段日子.

“没有强烈的集体意识和拼搏劲头，又怎会取得荣誉？”听着老班长讲述故事，新兵杨家昕心头一热. 新兵下连时，杨家昕的“存在感”很低，很少主动与战友们交流，一直融入不了连队. 渐渐地，他的信心受挫，训练成绩也不断下滑.

毕发云的授课打动了杨家昕. 杨家昕决定向老班长学习，努力拼搏. 连队骨干陈端伟参加“四会”教练员比武，杨家昕发挥自身电脑特长，为其制作课件；同年兵小张体能基础较差，他主动与其结成互助对子，共同进步……一段时间后，大家逐渐认可了这名新战友，杨家昕也融入到连队大家庭.

一次物理实验、一段精彩短视频创新教育形式——

教育要想“解渴”，既要在内容上下足功夫，还要注重形式创新

一根透明水管、一个乒乓球……某连学习室里，一堂主题为“如何理性看待挫折”的自主教育课开讲，官兵们看着讲台上摆放的几样东西，内心有些疑惑.

“如果我将水管垂直倒置，乒乓球会不会掉下去？”在官兵好奇的目光中，该连张指导员将装有乒乓球的透明水管灌满水，乒乓球瞬间浮至管口处.

“乒乓球肯定会掉下来.”讲台下，一名年轻战士抢答.

随着张指导员将透明水管倒置，管口处的乒乓球竟逆势而上，在透明水管中划出一道轨迹.这一现象，让台下数十名官兵发出惊叹.

为何会这样？大家心中写满问号.

“乒乓球能逆流而上，是因为受到了管内气体压力的作用……”张指导员一边讲解物理原理，一边顺势延伸拓展，“由此可见，有压力并不是坏事.只要正确看待与处理，压力就会变成推举我们向上的动力.面对训练中每一个挑战，我们也要像这个乒乓球一样，迎着压力逆流而上.”话音刚落，热烈掌声响起.

实验非常简单，道理通俗易懂.在随后的讨论环节，列兵鲁宗仁主动分享了自己的心路历程.今年初，他因专业训练考核没及格情绪低落，甚至想申请调离战斗班.“那时的我就像处在管口的乒乓球，压力很大.在班长的耐心开导下，我主动调整心态，凭借刻苦训练，成绩明显提升.”如今，鲁宗仁的专业水平越来越高，已成为同年兵中的“佼佼者”.

“教育资源随处可见，用得好就是育人的‘金钥匙’.”某连陈指导员也讲述了一段授课经历.轻点遥控器，一段休假期间拍摄的短视频在大屏幕上播放：乘坐“复兴号”高铁出游，车窗外掠过的光伏“银海”与风力发电机转动的“大风车”交织成乡村振兴的新图景；画面一转，手机镜头扫过科技馆里的“天宫一号”空间站、“墨子号”量子卫星等仿真模型……每一个画面都跳动着时代脉动，台下官兵忍不住探起身子、伸长脖子望向讲台.

“教育要想‘解渴’，既要在内容上下足功夫，还要注重形式创新.”陈指导员说，为了上好这堂课，他在休假前就开始筹划，主动了解官兵关心关注的热点话题，归队后又精心剪辑素材.

当官兵们被视频中的场景吸引时，他巧妙引导：“大家看到的是高铁网络四通八达、出游便捷，这背后是国家基础设施建设的进步.还有这些‘硬核’科技展品的背后，是我国自主创新能力的大幅提升.”一堂课下来，台上陈指导员讲得有声有色，台下战士们听得津津有味.

下士张腾蛟说：“以前觉得教育课就是听大道理，今天才发现，原来这些道理就蕴藏在我们身边的变化中. ”一级上士陈全则感慨地说：“这堂课让我感受到，这些年，中国取得非凡成就，离不开每个人的努力奋斗，更加坚定了我矢志强军的信念！”

在展示美丽乡村时，陈指导员结合党的二十大报告中关于“全面推进乡村振兴”的战略部署，引导官兵认识到这是实现共同富裕的重要举措；在介绍科技成就时，他结合“科技强军”的相关论述，让官兵明白科技创新对国防建设的重大意义.

课堂气氛活跃，陈指导员适时抛出讨论话题：“我们看到的这些乡村振兴的新图景、科技发展的新成就，背后都有无数人的付出与坚守. 身为军人，我们的使命就是守护这些成果. 同时，我们也要思考，如何让能力素质与使命任务相匹配. ”

话音刚落，台下官兵举手一片. “只有锤炼过硬战斗本领，才能更好担负起使命责任、守护万家灯火”“我们要立足岗位担当作为，勇挑重担、练强本领，确保在关键时刻上得去、打得赢”……

待大家发言完毕，陈指导员总结道：“当我们的青春与民族振兴的脚步同频，当我们的奋斗与改革强军的浪潮共振，这就是新时代革命军人最动人的姿态！”语毕，台下响起热烈掌声.

“为何这堂教育课让官兵眼里有光、心中有感？”正如陈指导员在课后总结时所言，“教育不是单向灌输，而是引发共鸣. 当我们把党的创新理论、国家发展成就与官兵的岗位实际结合起来，道理就有了温度，教育就有了力量. ”

一名老修理工、一个炊事兵走上讲台——

点亮每个人心中的灯，让大家看见彼此的光

干了 19 年修理工的李刚，没想到有一天能从幕后站到台前，给全连战友上课.

“这是我的老班长传给我的扳手，一直陪伴我执行维修保障任务. ”前段时间，某连结合“强军有我”大家谈活动开展自主教育. 在彭指导员的鼓励下，李刚拿起一把旧扳手走上讲台，向大家分享老物件背后的故事.

“一次演习前夕，坦克某型设备突发故障，老班长揣着这把扳手钻进闷热的发动机舱，在 30 多摄氏度的高温下连续工作数个小时，最终排除故障，确保演习如期进行. ”

“抢修快一分，战场胜算就多一分. ”这是老班长经常挂在口头的话，也给李刚树立起了修理工的工作标准.

2021年寒冬，海拔4000多米的雪域高原训练场，气温骤降至零下20摄氏度. 训练展开后，某型步战车突发故障. “当时想都没想，我就钻到战车底盘下维修，手也被冻得生疼. ” 最终，李刚采用之前总结的“低温拆装维修法”，顺利排除故障，圆满完成抢修任务.

这堂教育课的最后，李刚将扳手郑重交给年轻修理骨干王伟泉，并勉励他“勤学苦练，在战位上继续当好保障打赢的修理尖兵”.

“那一刻，我的内心受到鼓舞. ”教育课虽已结束，但那把扳手、李班长那双沧桑的手，永远印在王伟泉的脑海，“真正的传家宝不是扳手本身，而是老班长身上可贵的品质. ”

鼓励官兵勇敢站上讲台，就能汇聚身边每一束光. 在另一个连队的自主教育课堂上，讲台上站着一位略显青涩的青年士兵. 他是下士张富翔，没有耀眼的军功章，也没有惊天动地的事迹，有的只是日复一日的默默付出.

“我知道自己很普通，没有拿得出手的成绩. ”张富翔有些紧张地开口，“但指导员和身边战友都鼓励我，平凡的坚守同样值得被发现、被肯定. ”

张富翔分享了自己在炊事班的工作日常——凌晨 5 点多起床准备早餐，为了让战友们吃上热乎可口的饭菜，精心研究每道菜的做法；夏日野外驻训，炊事帐篷内温度高达 40 多摄氏度，站在炉灶前起锅烧油、挥铲翻炒，炉火掀起滚滚热浪，烤得脸生疼. 一顿饭做完，脱下围裙，汗水早已湿透衣服……

“当我把冒着热气的饭菜端到战友面前，听到那句‘真香’时，所有的疲惫感都烟消云散. ”张富翔腼腆地笑着说.

三尺灶台，无论春夏秋冬、寒来暑往，炊事员都任劳任怨，认真完成每一顿伙食保障任务. “虽然我不能像训练尖子那样在赛场上摘金夺银，但我相信，把每顿饭做好，也是为战斗力贡献力量. ”张富翔朴实的话语，让不少官兵深受触动.

每名官兵都是“教育磁场”的一分子，他们的成长故事特别有说服力. 课后，下士袁兴森感慨地说：“张富翔分享的故事让我明白，只要努力付出，平凡的岗位也能作出不平凡的贡献. ”

“教育的真谛，就是点亮每个人心中的灯，让大家看见彼此的光. ”该旅领导说，他们鼓励不同岗位、不同经历的官兵走上讲台，让大家看到军旅生涯成长的多样性，激励每名官兵在自己的岗位上发光发热、成为更好的自己.

亲历者说

将话筒交给普通官兵

■章延鹏

记得刚当指导员时，我总把自己当成课堂的“主讲”. 1 个小时的教育大都是“我讲你听”，从理论热点到人生道理，从警示案例到解读剖析，恨不得把所有知识都灌进官兵脑子里. 可我渐渐发现，课堂“抬头率”并不高，大家笔记本上记的大多是授课提纲，真正走心的思考少之又少.

有一次课后和战士们交流，上等兵刘玉豪对我说：“指导员，您讲的这些道理我们都懂，能不能让我们谈谈自己的想法？”他眼里闪着的那道光，像一把钥匙突然打开了我对课堂角色的重新思考——原来我一直在唱“独角戏”，却忘了课堂本应是思想碰撞的地方.

思路一变天地宽. 那次自主教育课，我试着把“做合格军人，尽保家卫国之责”这一话题拆解成几个小问题，让各班先讨论，再派代表上台分享. 下士董源第一个站上讲台，他结合自身学习履带驾驶的成长经历讲起小故事，谈到要把专业练过硬才对得起身上这身军装，话虽朴素，却足以动人. 说到精彩处，台下响起阵阵掌声.

那一刻，我明白，官兵心里都揣着一团火，缺的是点燃火花的引子. 现在我备课的重点，更多放在如何设计有张力的话题、如何捕捉发言中的思想火花、如何在观点碰撞时把握方向——就像一位“老政工”所言，好的教育者要像炊事班的掌勺人，懂得什么时候该添柴、什么时候该翻锅，让锅里的菜肴越做越香.

Google Translation

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Sergeant Becomes “Cloud Live Broadcaster”

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Zhou Yun

Climbing Liupan Mountain, the voice of history seems to echo among the verdant pines and cypresses.

Standing in front of the Liupan Mountain Red Army Long March Memorial Hall, Sergeant Ma Tianle of a brigade of the 76th Group Army took a deep breath into his phone camera. This soldier, a native of Guyuan, Ningxia, never imagined that during his leave, he would be able to serve as a “cloud live broadcaster” and provide a special Red Army education lesson for his comrades in his hometown.

“Everyone, look at this monument behind me. It’s 26.8 meters tall. On its east and west sides are Chairman Mao’s famous poems, “Seven-Character Verse: The Long March” and “Qingpingle:

Liupan Mountain"..." Ma Tianle's voice carried over the mountain breeze. As the camera panned across the towering monument, sighs of admiration echoed from his comrades in the distant company. As a native of Guyuan, he's intimately familiar with every detail: "Liupan Mountain was the last major mountain the Red Army crossed during the Long March. We locals call it 'Victory Mountain'..."

Ascending the 2.5-kilometer "Red Army Trail," Ma Tianle captures 18 miniature scenes of the Long March, including the "Bloody Battle of the Xiangjiang River" and the "Four Crossings of the Chishui River." When describing the scene of the "Flying Capture of Luding Bridge," he paused: "Dark clouds gathered over the Dadu River, and iron chains trembled on the turbulent current. Back then, Red Army soldiers clung to these chains, carving a path for their troops amidst the hail of bullets."

While everyone was still lost in Ma Tianle's recounting of the Red Army's stories, he suddenly shifted the subject: "Today, the times have given us a new mission. The journey to strengthen and revitalize the military will not be smooth sailing; we will inevitably face numerous trials and tribulations. We must follow the example of our revolutionary predecessors, rise to the challenge, and hone our skills."

The lecture concluded, and applause erupted from the other end of the video. Sitting in the audience, the planner, Political Instructor Wang of a certain battalion, was gratified: "This class has touched the hearts of the officers and men."

"It was as if I were there myself," "This class gave me a deeper understanding of the spirit of the Long March."

After the lecture, Ma Tianle received many positive comments from his fellow soldiers. Ma Tianle's success as a "cloud anchor" and the resulting changes in classroom education are inseparable from the brigade's relentless pursuit of building a new-era ideological and political education system.

In the past, the brigade's ideological and political education efforts were often conducted through a "headquarters-developed plan, grassroots units humbly implemented." This "one-size-fits-all" approach seemingly ensured educational uniformity, but it neglected the vitality of grassroots innovation. Leaders of the brigade's Political Work Department admitted that this "overwhelming" approach easily led to a disconnect between educational content and the needs of soldiers, often resulting in a "meager" effect.

To address this situation, the brigade's Party Committee decided to streamline administration and delegate power. The brigade mandated time autonomy, allowing grassroots units 40% of their own time for independent education, with headquarters prohibited from interfering. Content autonomy: Within the framework of the higher-level thematic education campaign, battalions and companies were allowed to determine themes and specific content based on their unit development and the current thinking of soldiers. Form autonomy: encouraging bold innovation in educational formats,

including situational dramas, debates, and cloud-based livestreaming. Subject autonomy: breaking the stereotype of "cadres speaking, soldiers listening," encouraging soldiers from various positions to share their stories from the podium. With the full mobilization of grassroots education initiatives, officers and men are presented with engaging, down-to-earth, enthusiastic, and inspiring lectures. At the same time, an increasing number of ordinary officers and men are taking the podium, bringing more innovative vitality to the brigade's ideological and political education.

Exploring the Charm of "Autonomous Education"

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Zhou Yun

A brigade of the 76th Group Army is leveraging the Military History Gallery to conduct educational activities, inspiring officers and men to focus on their posts and make contributions. Photo by Liu Aizhen

A story of a comeback and a competition have resonated widely—

Using stories to teach lessons, education has the power to subtly reach people's hearts.

How appealing are autonomous grassroots education classes?

Standing on the podium, Sergeant Kong Qiqi, a "gold medal sniper" from a brigade of the 76th Group Army, was met with enthusiastic applause from the audience before he even opened his mouth. This energetic young man, born after 1995, dressed in a crisp military uniform and adorned with a dazzling array of medals, instantly captured the attention of the soldiers and officers in the audience. He received a second-class merit for combat readiness training, two third-class individual merits, and a third-class collective merit. Everyone wanted to hear the extraordinary struggles behind these honors.

"As a new recruit, my first live-fire practice was shaved. Looking at the clean target paper, I thought I'd hit the wrong target." Kong Qiqi's self-deprecating opening remarks instantly connected him with his fellow soldiers. "Today, I want to tell you that starting slow doesn't matter. With persistent effort, you can catch up. With a clear goal, even an ordinary soldier can achieve remarkable success."

To improve his concentration, Kong Qiqi used a delicate embroidery needle to thread rice. After a day of training, his index finger and thumb were painfully pricked. During gun-holding stability training, he placed shell casings on the barrel to practice aiming. He maintained steady hold for periods ranging from three minutes to 30 minutes, then to an hour. Despite his elbows being bruised and callused, he persevered. During the initial training assessment, Kong Qiqi's shooting performance reached excellent levels.

"With dreams in mind, hard work gives you strength." During the exchange, Kong Qiqi admitted that becoming a sniper pioneer is no easy task, and that it's inevitable to suffer some setbacks and

bear a few scars. His outstanding achievements are the result of daily, relentless training and painstaking effort.

The soldiers in the audience were moved to tears, their eyes filled with admiration. Corporal First Class Yuan Xiaodi wrote in his notebook: “All upward growth stems from the effort of rooting down. To master the unparalleled skill of ‘hitting the target from a hundred paces away,’ you must put in the hard work and practice to perfection.”

The 10-minute lecture drew continuous applause from the audience. Instructor Zhang of a certain company said with deep feeling, “When these exemplary soldiers take the podium, they create a positive ‘magnetic field.’ Their authentic stories of growth are more persuasive, moving, and inspiring.”

Using storytelling to convey truths, education subtly and profoundly reaches the heart. To address the issue of a weakened sense of honor among some officers and men, the instructor of a certain company invited the company’s veteran squad leader, Sergeant First Class Bi Fayun, to a self-directed education class to share his experience during a live-fire shooting assessment.

“The assessment shifted from daytime to nighttime, significantly increasing the difficulty. For the company’s honor, there was only one word: fight. Ultimately, we overcame the unfavorable conditions of high altitude, low air pressure, and darkness, achieved excellent results, and were awarded the Third Class Collective Merit.” Bi Fayun’s eloquent recounting, accompanied by images displayed on the big screen, instantly brought the officers and men in the audience back to the days of the assessment. “Without a strong sense of community and a fighting spirit, how can one achieve honor?” Listening to the old squad leader’s story, new recruit Yang Jiaxin’s heart warmed. When he first joined the company, Yang Jiaxin had a low sense of presence, rarely actively interacting with his comrades, and struggled to integrate into the company. Gradually, his confidence eroded, and his training performance steadily declined.

Bi Fayun’s teachings impressed Yang Jiaxin. He decided to learn from the old squad leader and strive for excellence. When company cadre Chen Duanwei participated in the “Four Skills” instructor competition, Yang Jiaxin used his computer skills to create courseware for him. He also partnered with fellow soldier Xiao Zhang, whose physical foundation was weak, to help him improve together. Over time, everyone gradually accepted this new comrade, and Yang Jiaxin became part of the company family. A physics experiment and a compelling short video offer innovative educational approaches.

To quench education’s thirst, it requires not only focused effort on content but also innovation in form.

A transparent water pipe and a ping-pong ball... In a company study room, a self-directed lesson on the theme of “How to Rationally View Setbacks” began. The soldiers, perplexed, surveyed the objects on the podium.

“If I turn the pipe upside down, will the ping-pong ball fall through?” As the soldiers watched with curiosity, Instructor Zhang filled the pipe with water, containing the ping-pong ball. The ball instantly floated to the top of the pipe.

“It will definitely fall,” a young soldier responded from the podium.

As Instructor Zhang inverted the pipe, the ping-pong ball at the top unexpectedly rose against the flow, carving a path through the water. This phenomenon amazed the dozens of soldiers in the audience.

Why did this happen? Everyone was filled with questions. “The ping-pong ball can swim upstream because of the pressure of the gas inside the tube...” Political Instructor Zhang explained the physics principle and expanded on it. “This shows that pressure isn’t a bad thing. As long as we view and handle it correctly, it can become a driving force that propels us forward. Facing every challenge in training, we must be like the ping-pong ball, swimming upstream under pressure.” As soon as he finished speaking, warm applause broke out.

The experiment was very simple, and the principle was easy to understand. During the subsequent discussion, Private Lu Zongren took the initiative to share his own journey. Earlier this year, he was depressed after failing the professional training assessment and even considered requesting transfer from the combat squad. “At that time, I was like a ping-pong ball stuck at the end of a tube. The pressure was immense. With the patient guidance of the squad leader, I adjusted my mindset and, through diligent training, my performance improved significantly.” Today, Lu Zongren’s professional level continues to rise, and he has become a leader among his peers.

“Educational resources are everywhere, and using them effectively is the ‘golden key’ to educating people,” Political Instructor Chen from a certain company also recounted a teaching experience. With a flick of the remote control, a short video filmed during vacation played on the big screen: A trip on the Fuxing high-speed train, the “silver sea” of photovoltaics passing by the window and the whirring “windmills” of wind turbines interweave to create a new picture of rural revitalization. Then, the camera pans across the Science and Technology Museum, showcasing simulations of the Tiangong-1 space station and the Micius quantum satellite... Each scene pulses with the spirit of the times, and the soldiers in the audience can’t help but lean forward and crane their necks to gaze at the podium.

“To quench the thirst of education, we must not only focus on content but also on innovative forms.” Political Instructor Chen explained that to deliver this lesson effectively, he began planning before his vacation, proactively understanding the hot topics of concern to the soldiers, and meticulously editing the footage upon his return. As the soldiers were captivated by the scenes in the video, he skillfully guided them: “What you see is the extensive high-speed rail network and convenient travel, which reflects the progress of national infrastructure. And behind these ‘hardcore’ technological exhibits lies the significant improvement of my country’s independent innovation

capabilities." Throughout the lecture, Political Instructor Chen's presentation was eloquent and engaging, and the soldiers in the audience listened with rapt attention.

Corporal Zhang Tengjiao said, "I used to think that education classes were just about listening to big principles, but today I realize that these principles are actually hidden in the changes around us." Sergeant First Class Chen Quan said with emotion, "This class has made me realize that China's extraordinary achievements over the years are inseparable from the hard work of everyone involved, and it has further strengthened my resolve to strengthen the military!"

When showcasing beautiful rural areas, Political Instructor Chen drew on the strategic deployment of "comprehensively promoting rural revitalization" in the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, guiding the soldiers to understand this as a key measure for achieving common prosperity. When introducing scientific and technological achievements, he incorporated relevant discussions on "strengthening the military through science and technology," helping the soldiers understand the crucial significance of scientific and technological innovation for national defense. The classroom atmosphere was lively, and Political Instructor Chen timely initiated the discussion: "The new vision of rural revitalization and the new achievements in scientific and technological development we see are the result of the dedication and perseverance of countless people. As soldiers, our mission is to protect these achievements. At the same time, we must also consider how to align our capabilities with our mission."

As soon as he finished speaking, the officers and men in the audience raised their hands. "Only by honing strong combat skills can we better shoulder our mission responsibilities and protect the lights of countless families." "We must take responsibility in our posts, bravely shoulder heavy responsibilities, and strengthen our skills to ensure we can step up and win at critical moments."

After everyone finished speaking, Political Instructor Chen concluded: "When our youth synchronizes with the pace of national rejuvenation, when our struggle resonates with the wave of reform and strengthening the military, this is the most moving gesture of revolutionary soldiers in the new era!" His words were met with warm applause from the audience. "Why did this lesson sparkle in the soldiers' eyes and resonate in their hearts?" As Political Instructor Chen remarked after the class, "Education isn't about one-way indoctrination; it's about igniting resonance. When we integrate the Party's innovative theories and the nation's achievements with the soldiers' realities, the truth takes on warmth and the education gains power."

A veteran mechanic and a cook took the podium—

Lighting the light in everyone's heart, allowing everyone to see each other's light.

Li Gang, a mechanic for 19 years, never imagined he would one day step forward from behind the scenes to teach his fellow soldiers.

"This is the wrench my old squad leader passed down to me. It's always been with me during maintenance and support missions." Recently, a company conducted independent education in

conjunction with the “Strengthening the Army, I Am Here” campaign. Encouraged by Political Instructor Peng, Li Gang took up an old wrench and shared the story behind it. “On the eve of an exercise, a tank’s equipment suddenly malfunctioned. The old squad leader, armed with this wrench, crawled into the sweltering engine compartment and worked continuously for several hours in temperatures exceeding 30 degrees Celsius, ultimately resolving the problem and ensuring the exercise went on as planned.”

“The faster the repair, the greater the chance of victory on the battlefield.” This was the old squad leader’s frequent motto, and it also set the standard for Li Gang as a repairman.

In the cold winter of 2021, at a training ground over 4,000 meters above sea level, the temperature plummeted to -20 degrees Celsius. During the training exercise, a certain infantry fighting vehicle suddenly malfunctioned. “Without a second thought, I crawled under the vehicle’s chassis to repair it, my hands throbbing with cold.” Ultimately, Li Gang employed the “low-temperature disassembly and repair method” he had previously developed, successfully resolving the problem and completing the repair mission.

At the end of the training session, Li Gang solemnly handed the wrench to Wang Weiquan, a young repair specialist, and encouraged him to “study hard and continue to be a pioneering repairman who ensures victory at your post.” “At that moment, I was deeply inspired.” Though the class was over, the wrench and Squad Leader Li’s weathered hands remained forever etched in Wang Weiquan’s mind. “The true heirloom isn’t the wrench itself, but the precious qualities of the old squad leader.”

Encouraging officers and men to bravely take the podium can help gather every ray of light around them. During another company’s independent education class, a somewhat immature young soldier stood at the podium. He was Corporal Zhang Fuxiang. He had no dazzling military medals or earth-shattering achievements, only quiet dedication day after day. “I know I’m ordinary, with no achievements to show for myself,” Zhang Fuxiang said nervously. “But my instructors and fellow soldiers have encouraged me, believing that ordinary perseverance is worth being recognized and acknowledged.”

Zhang Fuxiang shared his daily work in the kitchen squad: waking up after 5 a.m. to prepare breakfast, meticulously researching the recipes for each dish to ensure his comrades have a hot and delicious meal. During summer field training, temperatures in the kitchen tent soared over 40 degrees Celsius. Standing over the stove, heating oil and stirring with a spatula, the heat whipped up, burning my face. After a meal was ready, I took off my apron, soaked with sweat...

“When I brought the steaming hot meal to my comrades and heard them say, ‘It smells so good,’ all my fatigue vanished,” Zhang Fuxiang said with a shy smile.

Behind the three-foot stove, regardless of season, season, or season, the cooks worked tirelessly, diligently completing every meal. “Although I can’t win gold and silver medals in the competition

like the top athletes, I believe that making every meal well can also contribute to the combat effectiveness.

Zhang Fuxiang's simple words deeply touched many soldiers.

Every soldier is part of this "educational magnet," and their stories of growth are particularly compelling. After the class, Corporal Yuan Xingsen said with emotion, "The stories Zhang Fuxiang shared made me realize that with hard work, even ordinary positions can make extraordinary contributions."

"The true meaning of education is to illuminate the light within each person, allowing everyone to see the light in each other." Brigade leaders said they encourage soldiers from diverse positions and backgrounds to take the podium, showcasing the diversity of military career development and inspiring each soldier to shine in their roles and become better versions of themselves.

Eyewitness Accounts

Giving the Microphone to Ordinary Soldiers

■ Zhang Yanpeng

I remember when I first became a Political Instructor, I always considered myself the "main lecturer" in class. The hour-long lectures were mostly "I talk, you listen," ranging from theoretical hot topics to life lessons, from cautionary tales to interpretations and analyses, eager to cram every bit of knowledge into the soldiers' heads. However, I gradually noticed that the class wasn't very active. Most of the notes in everyone's notebooks were just lecture outlines, with very little genuine reflection.

One time, while discussing with the soldiers after class, Corporal First Class Liu Yuhao said to me, "Political Instructor, we understand the principles you're explaining. Could we share our own thoughts?" The glint in his eyes suddenly opened a key to a new understanding of my role in the classroom. I'd been performing a one-man show, forgetting that the classroom is supposed to be a place for the exchange of ideas.

A shift in perspective opened up a new world. During that self-directed learning session, I tried to break down the topic of "Becoming a qualified soldier and fulfilling our duty to defend our country" into several smaller questions, allowing each class to discuss them first before sending representatives to the podium. Corporal Dong Yuan was the first to take the podium. He shared a story about his own journey learning track driving, emphasizing the importance of mastering the profession to perfection. Worthy of the uniform he wears, his words, though simple, are deeply moving. When he reached a climax, the audience erupted in applause.

At that moment, I understood that officers and men all carry a fire within them; what they lack is the spark to ignite it. Now, my lesson preparations focus more on crafting compelling topics, capturing the sparks of thought in speeches, and maintaining direction when ideas collide. As an

old political worker once said, a good educator should be like the head chef in the kitchen, knowing when to add firewood and when to stir the pot, ensuring the dishes continue to simmer and flavor.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16403452.html

一位“铁甲神医”的冲锋：“党员”二字就是军令状

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘含 王轶 责任编辑：于雅倩

2025-08-20

第八十二集团军某旅三级军士长王鹏程——

“党员”二字就是军令状

■刘 含 解放军报特约通讯员 王 轶

“坦克抛锚，请求支援！”机动途中，电台里传来急促的呼叫声.

“让我来！”紧急时刻，第 82 集团军某旅三级军士长王鹏程主动请缨，火速前出.

他俯身贴住装甲板，仔细听金属部件细微的异响，小臂上青筋随着发动机的震颤突突跳动.“传动箱第三组齿轮间隙不正常！”片刻，他猛地直起身，指节敲在装甲板上……

随着轰鸣声再次响起，这位被旅队官兵称为“铁甲神医”的老兵，又一次成功排除故障.

“凡事冲在前、干在前.”提及王鹏程，不少战友都知道这名党员骨干的最大特点.

那年冬天，野外训练场遭遇寒潮，一辆综合扫雷车突发故障，液压油像动脉破裂般喷溅.

“这台装备在下一步行动中还有重要任务，今晚必须修好！”毫无疑问，这是一块难啃的骨头，但王鹏程毫不迟疑，带着工具钻入车里.

时间流逝，天色渐黑，寒风更加凛冽，给装备维修增加了不少困难. 为了方便使用工具，他索性扯开防寒面罩，用牙齿咬住手电筒照明.

经过近 9 个小时的挑灯夜战，综合扫雷车故障终于被成功排除.

“‘党员’二字，就是沉甸甸的军令状，提醒自己一刻不敢松懈.”王鹏程心里，时刻有根党员责任的弦紧绷着.

那一年，旅里配发新装备，王鹏程比操作人员还着急，经常念叨“一旦有故障，我们修不好，那就是大问题”. 为了尽快掌握维修技巧，他从基础理论开始学起，查资料、背理论、做笔记，一有时间就泡在修理车间，把装备的性能和故障问题记录下来反复琢磨，遇到不会的就联系厂家师傅请教，想方设法提升修理水平.

入伍 17 年，王鹏程时刻保持着冲锋姿态，熟练掌握 6 型主战装备维修技能，排除故障千余起. 作为单位骨干，他带头参加上级组织的履带装备修理资质认证，带领分队战友加班加点学理论，挑灯夜战练技能，身上常常满是油污. 休息时间，当大多数战友已经入睡时，他仍在思考怎么提高组训效率. 最终，他带队顺利通过资质认证.

一人强不算强，整体强才是真过硬. 作为单位唯一考取履带底盘修理技师资格的“大师傅”，王鹏程向上级申请成立能力强化班，一对一进行帮带，把自己的心得经验倾囊传授给战友，累计培养 20 余名能独立执行修理任务的骨干人才，其中 10 余人还考取了履带底盘修理高级资格证书.

Google Translation

The Charge of an “Ironclad Miracle Doctor”: “Party Member” Is a Military Order

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Authors: Liu Han, Wang Yi Editor: Yu Yaqian

2025-08-20

Sergeant Major Wang Pengcheng of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army --

“Party Member” Is a Military Order

■Liu Han, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Wang Yi

“Tank stalled, requesting support!” A hurried call came over the radio during a maneuver.

“Let me do it!” In this critical moment, Master Sergeant Class 3 Wang Pengcheng of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army volunteered and rushed forward.

He leaned over the armor plate, listening carefully to the subtle creaking of metal components. The veins in his forearms throbbed with the vibration of the engine. “The clearance in the third gear of the transmission case is abnormal!” A moment later, he stood up straight and rapped his knuckles on the armor plate...

As the roaring sounded again, the veteran, known as the “Ironclad Miracle Doctor” by the brigade officers and men, had once again successfully troubleshooted a fault. “Always at the forefront, always working at the forefront.” When Wang Pengcheng was mentioned, many of his comrades knew the most defining characteristic of this Party cadre.

That winter, during a cold snap at a field training ground, a mine-clearing vehicle suddenly malfunctioned, sending hydraulic oil gushing out like a burst artery.

“This equipment has a crucial mission in the next operation. It must be repaired tonight!” It was undoubtedly a tough nut to crack, but Wang Pengcheng didn’t hesitate, grabbing his tools and getting into the vehicle.

Time passed, darkness grew, and the wind intensified, making repairs even more difficult. To make it easier to use the tools, he simply tore off his cold-weather mask and held a flashlight with his teeth.

After nearly nine hours of burning the midnight oil, the mine-clearing vehicle's malfunction was finally fixed.

"The word 'Party member' is a heavy military order, a reminder to never slack off." Wang Pengcheng, the string of his Party member's responsibility, was always taut within him. That year, the brigade was issued new equipment. Wang Pengcheng was even more anxious than the operators, often muttering, "If there's a malfunction and we can't fix it, that's a huge problem." To quickly master maintenance techniques, he began with the fundamentals, researching, memorizing, and taking notes. He spent every spare moment in the repair shop, documenting the equipment's performance and malfunctions, repeatedly pondering them. When he encountered a problem he didn't understand, he contacted the manufacturer's technicians for advice, finding every possible way to improve his repair skills.

After 17 years in the military, Wang Pengcheng maintained a relentless focus, mastering the maintenance of six types of main battle equipment and troubleshooting over a thousand malfunctions. As a key member of his unit, he took the lead in participating in the tracked equipment repair qualification certification organized by his superiors. He led his comrades in studying theory and practicing late into the night, often covered in grease. During breaks, when most of his comrades had already fallen asleep, he would still ponder how to improve training efficiency. Ultimately, he led his team through the certification.

Strength alone is not strength; overall strength is true strength. As the only "master chef" in the unit who has passed the qualification of track chassis repair technician, Wang Pengcheng applied to his superiors to set up a capacity enhancement class, providing one-on-one assistance and passing on his experience to his comrades. He has trained more than 20 backbone talents who can independently perform repair tasks, and more than 10 of them have also passed the advanced qualification certificate for track chassis repair.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16404557.html

陆军某旅组织夜间长途机动训练

来源：解放军报 作者：米久江 裴永桢 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-24

陆军某旅组织夜间长途机动训练——

兵车辚辚子夜开进

■米久江 解放军报记者 裴永桢

“紧急集合！”初秋子夜，急促的哨音打破陆军某旅营区的宁静，一场临机长途机动训练紧张展开. 该旅官兵迅速完成物资装载、车辆检查，在夜空下集结完毕，驾驶战车朝目标地域开进.

“仗怎么打，兵就怎么练. ”该旅领导介绍，此次训练全程模拟真实战场环境，不设脚本、临机导调，设置多种复杂特情，检验部队长途机动能力和应急应战水平.

“发现‘敌’无人机侦察. ”车队出发不久，特情突至. 指挥员迅速下达指令：“立即采取隐蔽措施，干扰组实施电磁干扰！”官兵迅速行动，借助夜色就地隐蔽车辆，成功摆脱“敌”无人机追踪.

一波未平，一波又起.“前方桥梁遭‘敌’破坏！”面对突发情况，道路抢修组迅速前出展开作业. 运输分队则立刻调整路线，沿着一条隐蔽山路迂回前进.

夜色如墨，视线受阻. 车队在微光条件下艰难前行，“敌”情再度传来：“小股‘敌’袭扰！”刹那间，枪声大作，“敌”从两侧高地发起攻击. 运输分队迅速抢占有利地形组织防御，各战斗小组与“敌”展开激烈交火. 关键时刻，突击小组摸黑穿插至“敌”侧翼，对其形成包围之势，一举将其歼灭.

经过数小时的长途机动和战斗，部队按时抵达目标地域，顺利完成物资运输任务.

“此次训练，官兵之所以能沉着应对、高效处置，得益于平时的刻苦训练和充足准备. ”该旅领导介绍，近年来，他们紧贴任务实际，不断优化应急预案，加强实战化训练，确保部队在任何情况下拉得出、上得去、打得赢.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Nighttime Long-Distance Maneuver Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Mi Jiujiang, Pei Yongzhen Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-24

An Army Brigade Conducts Nighttime Long-Distance Maneuver Training --

Troops and Vehicles Rumble into the Midnight

■ Mi Jiujiang, PLA Daily Reporter, Pei Yongzhen

“Emergency Assembly!” A hurried whistle shattered the tranquility of an Army brigade’s barracks at midnight in early autumn, as an impromptu long-distance maneuver training exercise commenced. The brigade’s officers and men quickly loaded supplies and inspected their vehicles, assembled under the night sky, and drove their vehicles toward their target area.

“Training is the way the battle is fought,” explained brigade leaders. This training simulates a real battlefield environment, with no scripts, improvisations, and various complex special situations to test the troops’ long-distance maneuverability and emergency response capabilities.

“Enemy drone reconnaissance detected.” Shortly after the convoy departed, a sudden emergency situation arose. The commander quickly issued the order: “Immediately take cover, and the jamming team will implement electromagnetic interference!” The officers and men acted swiftly, using the cover of darkness to conceal their vehicles and successfully evading the “enemy” drone’s tracking.

One crisis arose before another. “The bridge ahead has been destroyed by the “enemy”!” Faced with the sudden situation, the road repair team quickly advanced and began operations. The transport unit immediately adjusted its route, taking a circuitous route along a secluded mountain road.

The night was as dark as ink, obstructing vision. The convoy struggled forward in the dim light, and the “enemy” alert was received again: “Small groups of “enemy” are harassing us!” In an instant, gunfire rang out, and the “enemy” launched an attack from the high ground on both sides. The transport unit quickly seized advantageous terrain and organized a defense. The combat teams engaged in fierce firefights with the “enemy.” At a critical moment, the assault team infiltrated the “enemy” flank in the darkness, encircling them and annihilating them in one fell swoop.

After several hours of long-distance maneuvers and fighting, the troops arrived at the target area on schedule, successfully completing the supply transport mission. “The reason why the officers and men were able to respond calmly and handle the situation efficiently during this training is due to their usual hard training and sufficient preparation.” The brigade leader introduced that in recent years, they have been closely following the actual tasks, continuously optimizing emergency plans, and strengthening practical training to ensure that the troops can be deployed, go up, and win under any circumstances.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16404555.html

陆军某旅组织跨昼夜对抗训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张翔龙 李优 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-24

陆军某旅组织跨昼夜对抗训练——

铁流滚滚连贯突击

■张翔龙 李 优

铁甲轰鸣，硝烟弥漫. 前不久，陆军某旅装甲分队机动至某陌生地域，展开一场跨昼夜对抗训练.

“只有平时练过硬，战时才能打得赢. ”该旅领导介绍，此次对抗训练，他们从难从严设置多种特情，在近似实战环境下检验装甲分队快速反应能力，锤炼官兵全时域实战硬功.

“头车底盘遭‘敌’打击，丧失行动能力. ”机动途中，特情突至. 指挥员冷静研判、沉着应对，迅速命令装甲分队一部分正面牵制，一部分迂回包抄. 各车组密切协同、精准操作，成功击退“敌”袭扰. 与此同时，修理组根据无人机回传画面，规划抢救路线. 修理人员在火力掩护下密切配合，卸绳、拉展、连接等动作一气呵成，成功将故障车辆拖运至后方.

抵达作战地域后，面对“敌”猛烈火力，装甲分队快速展开战斗队形，凭借机动灵活战术和强劲火力优势，一举突破“敌”坚固防御.

夜幕降临，装甲分队全时保持无线电静默. 进攻时间一到，他们便以迅雷不及掩耳之势，向“敌”前进指挥所发起突袭.

“冲击执行！”随着指挥员一声令下，装甲分队立即前出，向着预定目标发起进攻……一路突击一路特情，车组配合默契、行动有力，灵活采取多种打法，顺利夺占“敌”前沿阵地.

“夜暗条件下路况不熟悉，险些贻误战机”“地形运用不当，导致不必要战损”……训练结束，官兵立即组织复盘总结. 大家围绕训练中暴露出的问题，针对性制订强训补训措施，为下一步训练找准着力点.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Cross-Day and Night Combat Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Xianglong Li You Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-24

An Army Brigade Conducts Cross-Day and Night Combat Training—

A Rolling Iron Stream and Continuous Assault

■ Zhang Xianglong Li You

Armored armor roars, smoke fills the air. Not long ago, an armored unit of an Army brigade maneuvered into an unfamiliar area to conduct a cross-day and night combat training exercise.

“Only by training hard in peacetime can we win in wartime,” explained the brigade’s leadership. During this combat training, they employed various challenging and rigorous scenarios to test the armored unit’s rapid response capabilities in a near-real-combat environment and hone the officers and men’ combat skills across all timescales.

“The lead vehicle’s chassis was hit by ‘enemy’ damage, rendering it incapable of movement.” During the maneuver, a sudden and unexpected situation arose. The commander calmly assessed the situation and responded with composure, quickly ordering some units of the armored unit to engage the enemy head-on and others to conduct a flanking maneuver. The close coordination and precise operation of the various vehicle crews successfully repelled the harassing ‘enemy’ attack. Meanwhile, the repair team planned a rescue route based on the drone feed. Under cover from fire,

the repair crews worked closely together, unloading the ropes, deploying them, and connecting them in one seamless process, successfully towing the disabled vehicle to the rear.

After arriving at the combat area, facing intense enemy fire, the armored unit quickly deployed into battle formation. Leveraging their agile tactics and superior firepower, they broke through the enemy's fortified defenses.

As night fell, the armored unit maintained radio silence. Once the attack time arrived, they launched a lightning-fast assault on the enemy's forward command post.

"Charge, execute!" With the commander's command, the armored unit immediately advanced, attacking the designated target... The assault was accompanied by unexpected challenges along the way. The crews coordinated effectively, acting with tact, and flexibly employing a variety of tactics to successfully capture the enemy's forward positions.

"Unfamiliarity with the road conditions in the darkness of night nearly cost us our opportunity to fight," "Inappropriate use of the terrain resulted in unnecessary casualties." Following the training, the officers and men immediately conducted a review and summary. Focusing on the problems exposed during the training, everyone formulated targeted measures to strengthen and supplement training, and find the focus for the next round of training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16404669.html

打破专业壁垒！第 80 集团军某旅创新组训提高装备维修效能

来源：解放军报 作者：王勇 付君臣 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-25

第 80 集团军某旅立足实战提高装备维修效能

打破专业壁垒 强化协同意识

解放军报讯 王勇、特约记者付君臣报道："接上级通报，一辆步战车遭'敌'炮火袭击受损，命你部组织抢修……"日前，第 80 集团军某旅展开一场实战背景下的装备抢修训练. 接到命令后，一个抢修小组立即前出，来自不同专业的官兵密切协同，快速完成装备受损情况评估、紧急修理等作业，得到训练督导组高度认可.

"抢修速度快一秒，打赢胜算就多一分. "该旅领导介绍，以往他们大多区分专业组织装备抢修训练，这种组训方式虽然有助于夯实各专业官兵维修技能基础，但不利于提升官兵战场协同水平. 一旦面对装备多系统受损等复杂情况，极易出现官兵配合不到位、维修效率不高等问题. 为此，该旅打破专业壁垒，推行跨专业组训模式，引导官兵强化协同意识，提升战场装备抢修质效.

一方面，该旅优化训练方式，将装备的底盘、电气、光电火控等维修课目整合为"综合故障排除"训练模块，组织官兵跨专业学习相关基础技能；另一方面，按照实战实保标准，

组建多个由不同岗位技师组成的抢修小组，常态化开展重难点课题研究和实装操作训练. 此外，他们还结合比武考核、临机拉动等时机，从难从严设置战场环境，随机导调设置综合性故障等复杂特情，锤炼官兵协同处置装备故障的实战本领.

记者在训练现场看到，某型装甲车遭“敌”炮火打击后，出现发动机熄火、电气部件失灵、通信中断等情况，抢修小组迅速前出并分工作业：底盘修理工排查动力系统，电气修理工检修车辆电路，通信修理工抢修车载设备模块……不多时，各项故障被顺利排除，战车重新投入战斗.

Google Translation

Breaking Down Professional Barriers! An 80th group army brigade uses innovative training to improve equipment maintenance efficiency.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Yong, Fu Junchen Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-25

A brigade of the 80th Group Army is improving equipment maintenance efficiency based on real-world combat.

Breaking down professional barriers and strengthening coordination.

PLA Daily reports by Wang Yong and special correspondent Fu Junchen: “We’ve received a report from superiors that an infantry fighting vehicle was damaged by ‘enemy’ artillery fire. Your unit is ordered to organize emergency repairs...” Recently, a brigade of the 80th Group Army conducted equipment repair training in a real-world combat setting. Upon receiving the order, a repair team immediately deployed. Officers and men from different specialties worked closely together to quickly assess equipment damage and perform emergency repairs, earning high praise from the training supervision team.

“Every second faster the repair, the better the chance of victory.” The brigade leader explained that in the past, they mostly organized equipment repair training based on their respective specialties. While this training approach helped strengthen the maintenance skills of officers and men from different specialties, it was not conducive to improving their battlefield coordination. When faced with complex situations like equipment with multiple systems damaged, problems such as poor coordination and inefficient repairs are common. To address this, the brigade has broken down specialized barriers and implemented a cross-disciplinary training model to strengthen coordination and enhance the quality and effectiveness of battlefield equipment repairs.

On one hand, the brigade optimized its training methods, integrating maintenance courses related to chassis, electrical systems, and optoelectronic fire control into a comprehensive troubleshooting training module, allowing officers and men to learn relevant foundational skills across disciplines. On the other hand, in accordance with actual combat and maintenance standards, multiple repair teams composed of technicians from different positions were established to regularly conduct research on key and difficult topics and practical equipment operation training. Furthermore, they

also used challenging and rigorous battlefield environments, including competitions and impromptu drills, to randomly simulate complex and special scenarios such as complex faults, honing officers and men' practical skills in collaboratively resolving equipment failures. The reporter saw at the training site that after a certain type of armored vehicle was hit by "enemy" artillery fire, the engine stalled, electrical components failed, and communications were interrupted. The repair team quickly moved forward and divided the work: chassis repairmen checked the power system, electrical repairmen inspected the vehicle circuits, and communications repairmen repaired the on-board equipment modules... Soon, all faults were successfully eliminated and the tanks were back in battle.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16404668.html

第 82 集团军某旅作战支援营某连：荣誉之光照亮转型之路

来源：解放军报 作者：屈凯明 于浩楠 赵治国 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-25

第 82 集团军某旅作战支援营某连激励官兵用拼搏奋斗书写崭新连史——

荣誉之光照亮转型之路

■屈凯明 于浩楠

初秋，太行腹地，第 82 集团军某旅作战支援营某连组织一场"荣誉进连史"仪式. 中士欧海华胸戴红花，向战友们讲述自己在集团军比武中夺冠的经历. 随后，在官兵的注视下，他将自己的姓名和成绩郑重地写进连队荣誉簿.

"荣誉是军人的第二生命，作为一支新调整组建连队，我们充分发挥荣誉激励作用，培塑官兵崇尚荣誉、争创荣誉的精气神. "谈及连队组建以来的奋斗历程，该连指导员李昭赫感触良多.

调整改革中，该连官兵从 3 个不同兵种单位抽调重组. 涉及专业多，骨干人才匮乏；装备新、技术含量高，组训施教无经验借鉴；官兵彼此不熟悉，归属感不强……组建之初，一道道难题摆在连队党支部面前. "官兵普遍缺乏信心，干事创业热情不足. "该连时任指导员李军回忆说，那段时间支部一班人感到压力很大.

面对转型路上的挑战，连队党支部达成共识：官兵是连队主体，更是连史书写者，要想把大家拧成一股绳，就必须用荣誉之光照亮连队转型之路，最大限度调动官兵精武强能积极性. 为此，连队党支部研究决定：凡在旅级以上单位组织的比武竞赛中取得名次，或是对连队建设有突出贡献的官兵，都可以在连队专门组织的"荣誉进连史"仪式上，亲手将自己的姓名和成绩写进连队荣誉簿.



前不久，该连组织战备拉动. 图为官兵奔赴战位. 陈天锦摄

“在荣誉簿上写下姓名的那一刻，我感到无比光荣，同时也觉得肩上的责任沉甸甸的. ”该连干部封紫宇是将姓名写进连队荣誉簿的第一个人，回忆起当时的情景，他仍激动不已.

当时，新装备列装连队不久，由于技术含量高、操作比较复杂，新装备迟迟没有生成战斗力. 为打破局面，时任班长封紫宇主动申请前往厂家跟训. 跟训期间，他白天顶着烈日上装学操作、练技能，晚上加班加点背理论、编教案. 老茧子磨出战斗力，汗珠子摔出真功夫. 归队后，封紫宇将学到的技术倾囊相授，带领班组成功破解新装备多个训练难题.

封紫宇主动请缨、奋力攻坚，帮助连队打开了工作局面. 连队党支部研究决定，为他专门组织一次“荣誉进连史”仪式.

鲜红的连旗、热烈的掌声……仪式当天，封紫宇昂首挺胸上台，在空白的连队荣誉簿上一笔一画写下自己的名字. 封紫宇的光荣时刻，让二级上士张坤龙深受触动.

从原单位转隶到该连后，张坤龙从原来的防空专业调整为通信对抗专业. 走上新岗位，厚厚的专业书籍和陌生的装备，让这个曾在专业比武中摘金夺银的训练尖子，一度打起“退堂鼓”. 在封紫宇的激励下，他重新给自己定目标、作计划，对照训练大纲逐条逐项找短板，不仅很快掌握了新装备操作技能，还摸索出一整套训练方法. 凭借出色表现，张坤龙也将自己的名字写进连队荣誉簿.

“一个标兵能影响一个班排，一个班排却不一定能辐射一个连队. ”李军回忆，随着封紫宇、张坤龙等精武标兵不断出现，标兵所在班的训练成绩明显提升，但连队整体建设水平却不见大的起色. 原来，连队官兵来自不同单位，大家的训练方式、思维模式等不尽相同，集体荣誉感、单位归属感也不强，平时训练中时常出现单打独斗、各自为战的情况.

为强化官兵“以连为家”的集体意识，该连聚焦个人与连队的关系，组织官兵开展群众性大讨论.

“作为一支新调整组建连队的成员，我们每个人都是这个集体的一部分，也是连队创业史的书写者. ”讨论中，李军的发言引发官兵反思. 讨论活动结束后，该连配套开展“集体荣誉怎么看”“我为连队建设献一计”等活动，官兵主动建言献策，为连队发展提出数十条建议.

道理越辩越明，干劲越来越足. 从那以后，连队创先争优的氛围逐渐浓厚，官兵投身训练的热情愈发高涨. 不久，连队接到参加上级组织的建制连比武的通知. “这对我们来说，既是考验也是机遇. ”现任连长赵乐天回忆，“当时，大家铆足了劲，渴望为连队夺得第一块集体奖牌. ”

营房前立起“荣誉争夺战”倒计时牌，每天更新距离比武开始的天数；楼道里挂起“英雄榜”，每周评出的训练标兵的照片被张贴到宣传栏；岗哨桌上摆放连队荣誉簿，激励大家把奋斗故事写入连史……

那段时间，连队官兵心往一处想、劲往一处使，连续展开专业技能强化训练.

比武如期而至. 训练场上，连队官兵克服多种不利因素，在复杂电磁环境下与多个连队展开激烈比拼，一举夺得建制连和最小作战单元总评“双第一”，顺利捧回连队第一块集体奖牌，创造了崭新连史.

“连队每项成绩、每份荣誉，都是官兵拼搏奋斗获得的. ”谈起连队转型攻坚的经历，李昭赫深有感触地说，虽然连队基础相对薄弱，但大家团结一致、携手向前，不断创造新荣誉.

据了解，该连自调整组建以来，连续多年取得专业比武建制连总评第一，还被集团军表彰为“练兵备战先进单位”，并荣立集体二等功.

“随着连队建设越来越好，荣誉簿上的名字和故事也越来越多. ”李昭赫介绍，他们将连队荣誉簿作为新兵、新干部“下连第一课”的鲜活教材，激励大家崇尚荣誉、珍惜荣誉、创造荣誉.

2024 年，新战士张亚康来到该连. “下连第一课”上，张亚康被连队荣誉簿上的故事深深吸引. 战区陆军“专业尖兵”张德洋、集团军“百名优秀班长”鞠平安、个人二等功获得者杨壤志……阅读他们的事迹后，张亚康暗下决心：“我也要成为连史书写者！”

心中有榜样，奋斗有方向. 在战友们的帮带下，张亚康苦练精训，训练成绩进步明显. 日前，他参加集团军专业技能比武，一举打破纪录.

短　评

崇尚荣誉才能创造荣誉

■赵治国

荣誉是军人的第二生命. 在我军近百年的奋斗历程中，无数血染的战旗、金色的勋章，如繁星般闪耀着璀璨光辉. 在荣誉与使命的召唤下，一代代官兵把对梦想的执着、对信仰的追求与对党的忠诚、对人民的热爱融为一体，用青春和热血书写忠诚与担当的强军答卷.

崇尚荣誉才能创造荣誉. 在国防和军队改革大潮中，一批新调整组建连队应运而生，加入人民军队的战斗序列. 这些连队没有悠久辉煌的连史，也缺少厚重闪耀的“荣誉家底”，空白的连队历史只能靠官兵去书写. 第 82 集团军某旅作战支援营某连以连队荣誉簿为抓手，激发官兵“我能行、我要拼”的旺盛斗志，加速连队转型步伐，在连史上留下浓墨重彩的一笔.

当前，我军正向着实现建军一百年奋斗目标加速奋进，练强战斗力的每节“链条”是题中应有之义. 各级应充分发挥官兵主体作用，充分激发广大官兵精武强能的行动自觉，推动部队建设全面发展、全面进步、全面过硬.

Google Translation

A Company of the Combat Support Battalion of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army: The Light of Honor Illuminates the Path of Transformation

Source: PLA Daily Author: Qu Kaiming, Yu Haonan, Zhao Zhiguo Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-25

A Company of the Combat Support Battalion of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Inspires Officers and Men to Write a Brand-New Company History Through Hard Work and Striving -

The Light of Honor Illuminates the Path of Transformation

■ Qu Kaiming, Yu Haonan

In early autumn, in the heart of the Taihang Mountains, a Company of the Combat Support Battalion of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army held a ceremony titled “Honor Enters Company History.” Sergeant Ou Haihua, wearing a red flower on his chest, recounted to his comrades his experience winning the Group Army competition. Then, under the gaze of officers and men, he solemnly inscribed his name and achievements into the company’s honor roll.

“Honor is a soldier’s second life. As a newly reorganized company, we fully leverage the motivational power of honor to cultivate a spirit among our officers and men that values and strives for honor.” Company Instructor Li Zhaohe expressed deep emotion as he discussed the company’s journey since its establishment. During the restructuring and reform, the company’s officers and men were reorganized by being drawn from three different military units. The company’s diverse specialties led to a shortage of key personnel; the equipment was new and technologically demanding, resulting in a lack of experience in training and instruction; officers and men were unfamiliar with one another, and their sense of belonging was weak... Initially, the company’s Party branch faced numerous challenges. “Officers and men generally lacked confidence and enthusiasm for work and entrepreneurship,” recalled Li Jun, the company’s then-instructor. During that period, the Party branch felt immense pressure.

Faced with the challenges of transformation, the company’s Party branch reached a consensus: officers and men are the core of the company and the writers of its history. To unite everyone, they

must illuminate the company's transformation path with the light of honor and maximize their enthusiasm for excellence. To this end, the company's Party branch decided that officers and men who achieved distinction in competitions organized by brigade-level or higher units, or who have made outstanding contributions to the company's development, could personally have their names and achievements inscribed in the company's honor book during a specially organized "Honor in Company History" ceremony. Not long ago, the company organized a combat readiness drill. The photo shows officers and men rushing to their positions. Photo by Chen Tianjin.

"The moment my name was written in the honor roll, I felt incredibly honored, yet at the same time, I felt a heavy sense of responsibility on my shoulders." Company officer Feng Ziyu was the first person to have his name inscribed in the company's honor roll, and he still feels emotional when recalling that moment.

At the time, the company had just received new equipment. Due to its high technical content and complex operation, the new equipment had been slow to become combat-ready. To break this rut, Feng Ziyu, then squad leader, volunteered to go to the manufacturer for training. During the training, he braved the scorching sun during the day to learn how to operate the equipment and practice his skills, and worked overtime at night to memorize theory and compile lesson plans. Calluses forge combat effectiveness, and sweat forges true skill. After returning to the unit, Feng Ziyu shared all the skills he had learned, leading his team to successfully overcome numerous training challenges with the new equipment.

Feng Ziyu volunteered and worked tirelessly to help the company break new ground. The company's Party branch decided to organize a ceremony specifically for him, honoring him with his honor.

Amidst the bright red company flag and enthusiastic applause... On the day of the ceremony, Feng Ziyu walked onto the stage with his head held high and wrote his name, stroke by stroke, in the blank company honor roll. Second Sergeant Zhang Kunlong was deeply moved by Feng Ziyu's glorious moment.

After transferring from his previous unit to the company, Zhang Kunlong switched from air defense to communications warfare. The new position, the thick professional textbooks, and the unfamiliar equipment made this top trainee, who had previously won gold and silver medals in professional competitions, briefly consider quitting. Encouraged by Feng Ziyu, he set new goals and plans, carefully examining the training syllabus and identifying his shortcomings. He quickly mastered the new equipment and developed a comprehensive training methodology. His outstanding performance earned Zhang Kunlong his name in the company's honor roll. "A model soldier can influence a squad or platoon, but a squad or platoon may not necessarily influence the entire company." Li Jun recalled that with the continuous emergence of exemplary warriors like Feng Ziyu and Zhang Kunlong, the training performance of their squads improved significantly, but the overall development of the company remained largely unchanged. It turned out that the officers and men of the company came from different units, with varying training methods and

mindsets. They lacked a strong sense of collective honor and belonging to the unit, and routinely engaged in independent struggles during training.

To strengthen the soldiers' collective consciousness of "treating the company as their home," the company focused on the relationship between individuals and the company and organized a large-scale mass discussion.

"As members of a newly reorganized company, each of us is part of this collective and a contributor to the company's founding history." During the discussion, Li Jun's remarks sparked reflection among the soldiers. Following the discussion, the company launched accompanying activities such as "How Do We View Collective Honor?" and "I Offer a Plan for Company Development." Soldiers actively offered suggestions and provided dozens of recommendations for the company's development.

The more they debated, the clearer the truth became, and their motivation grew. From then on, the company's atmosphere of striving for excellence grew stronger, and the officers and men' enthusiasm for training intensified. Soon, the company received a notice to participate in a competition organized by higher authorities for established companies. "This was both a test and an opportunity for us," recalled current Company Commander Zhao Letian. "At the time, everyone was working incredibly hard, eager to win the company's first collective medal."

A countdown board for the "Honor Competition" was erected in front of the barracks, updating the number of days until the competition began daily. A "Hero List" hung in the corridor, with photos of the weekly training role models posted on bulletin boards. A company honor book was placed on the sentry desk, encouraging everyone to write their stories of struggle into the company's history.

During that time, the company's officers and men worked together with unity, continuously strengthening their professional skills.

The competition arrived as planned. On the training ground, the company's officers and men overcame numerous disadvantages and fiercely competed against multiple companies in a complex electromagnetic environment. They won first place in both the established company and the smallest combat unit overall evaluations, successfully winning the company's first collective medal and creating a new chapter in the company's history. "Every achievement and honor the company has achieved is the result of the hard work and dedication of the officers and men." Speaking deeply about the company's transformation and breakthrough, Li Zhaohe said, "Although the company's foundation was relatively weak, everyone worked together to forge ahead, constantly creating new honors."

It is understood that since its reorganization, the company has consistently achieved first place in the overall evaluation of established companies in professional competitions for many years. It has also been recognized by the Group Army as an "Advanced Unit in Training and Preparation" and awarded a Second-Class Collective Merit.

“As the company continues to improve, the more names and stories are added to the honor roll.” Li Zhaohe explained that they use the company honor roll as a vivid teaching material for new recruits and cadres during their “first lesson after joining the company,” encouraging them to value, cherish, and create honor.

In 2024, new soldier Zhang Yakang joined the company. During his first lesson, Zhang Yakang was deeply captivated by the stories in the company honor roll. Zhang Deyang, the Theater Army’s “Professional Vanguard,” Ju Ping’an, one of the Group Army’s “100 Outstanding Squad Leaders,” and Yang Rangzhi, recipient of the Second Class Merit... After reading their stories, Zhang Yakang secretly resolved, “I too want to be a company history writer!”

With role models in mind, his struggles have direction. With the help of his comrades, Zhang Yakang diligently trained and achieved significant improvement in his training. Recently, he broke a record in a Group Army professional skills competition.

Short Comment

Only by valuing honor can one create honor.

■ Zhao Zhiguo

Honor is a soldier’s second life. Throughout our army’s nearly century-long struggle, countless blood-stained battle flags and golden medals have shone brightly like stars. Driven by the call of honor and mission, generations of officers and men have integrated their dedication to their dreams and pursuit of faith with their loyalty to the Party and their love for the people, using their youth and passion to write a strong military story of loyalty and responsibility.

Only by valuing honor can one create honor. Amidst the tide of national defense and military reform, a number of newly restructured companies have emerged and joined the People’s Army’s combat ranks. These companies lack a long and glorious history, nor a rich and shining legacy of honors. Their blank histories can only be written by the officers and men. A company in the Combat Support Battalion of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army, leveraging the company’s honor roll, has galvanized its soldiers’ fierce fighting spirit of “I can do it, I will fight,” accelerated its transformation, and left a significant mark in its history.

Currently, our army is accelerating its progress toward achieving the goal of its centennial. Strengthening each link in the chain of combat effectiveness is essential. All levels should fully leverage the leading role of officers and men, fully inspiring their conscious drive to refine their military skills and enhance their capabilities, and promoting the all-round development, progress, and overall excellence of the military.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16404886.html

"两带两学"育良才，陆军某保障大队打造新装备维修人才队伍

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陆军某保障大队打造新装备维修人才队伍

“两带两学”育良才

解放军报讯 王传强、徐润东报道：“放飞！”初秋时节，某飞行训练场上，随着指挥员一声令下，一架刚修理好的某新型无人机呼啸升空，按照指令顺利完成飞行动作. 这标志着陆军某保障大队已具备该型无人机自主维修能力.

“以往，维修新型无人机需要依托生产厂家，程序相对繁琐，修理耗时也较长，一定程度上制约了部队新域新质战斗力快速生成. ”该大队领导介绍，针对这一难题，他们决定以人才队伍建设为抓手，提升新型装备“即来即修”的保障能力.

为此，该大队探索实施“专家带团队、师傅带徒弟，学习新装备、学研新技术”的“两带两学”育才工程. 针对新型装备维修保障特点，他们与相关院校、厂家合作建立人才联培共育机制，采取“岗位实践、厂家培训、院校升级”等方式，不断提升官兵专业技术水平. 他们还配套建设无人机保障专修工作区，不断提升新型装备维修保障能力.

针对部分新型装备配件附件消耗量大的实际，该大队配备大型 3D 打印设备，实现易损配件附件快速制造. 为破解基层单位检修设备少、维修能力弱的难题，他们广泛开展“小发明、小创造、小革新”活动，自主攻关研发出一批实用管用的检修设备.

该大队领导介绍，“两带两学”育才工程实施以来，单位的维修专业人才队伍不断壮大，不少骨干已具备多种型号装备维修保障能力. 下一步，他们将聚力打造集装备维修、人才培训、科研革新、器材储供等功能于一体的新型装备保障中心，锻造过硬新域新质装备保障能力.

Google Translation

“Two Belts, Two Learnings” Cultivates Talent: An Army Support Battalion Builds a New Equipment Maintenance Team

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Chuanqiang, Xu Rundong Editor: Yu Yaqian

2025-08-26

An Army Support Battalion Builds a New Equipment Maintenance Team

“Two Belts, Two Learnings” Cultivates Talent

PLA Daily reports: Wang Chuanqiang and Xu Rundong: “Let it fly!” In early autumn, at a flight training ground, at the commander’s command, a newly repaired new type of drone soared into the air, successfully completing its flight maneuvers as instructed. This marks the Army Support Battalion’s acquisition of independent maintenance capabilities for this type of drone.

“Previously, repairing new drones required relying on the manufacturer, resulting in a relatively cumbersome and time-consuming process. This, to a certain extent, hindered the rapid development of the unit’s new domain and new quality combat capabilities.” The battalion leader explained that to address this challenge, they decided to focus on talent development to enhance the “on-demand repair” support capabilities for new equipment. To this end, the brigade has explored and implemented a “Two Leads, Two Learnings” talent development program, which features experts leading teams and masters mentoring apprentices, enabling them to learn new equipment and research new technologies. Targeting the unique characteristics of new equipment maintenance and support, they have partnered with relevant colleges and manufacturers to establish a joint talent development mechanism, employing methods such as on-the-job training, factory training, and college upgrades to continuously enhance the professional and technical skills of officers and men. They have also established a dedicated drone maintenance work area to continuously improve their maintenance and support capabilities for new equipment.

Given the high consumption of parts and accessories for some new equipment, the brigade has equipped itself with large-scale 3D printing equipment to enable rapid production of vulnerable parts and accessories. To address the challenges of limited maintenance equipment and weak maintenance capabilities at the grassroots level, they have extensively engaged in “small inventions, small creations, and small innovations,” independently developing a number of practical and effective maintenance equipment.

Brigade leaders explained that since the implementation of the “Two Leads, Two Learnings” talent development program, the unit’s maintenance professional team has continued to grow, with many key personnel now possessing maintenance and support capabilities for a wide range of equipment models. In the next step, they will focus on building a new equipment support center that integrates equipment maintenance, talent training, scientific research and innovation, equipment storage and supply, and forge strong new-domain and new-quality equipment support capabilities.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16404885.html

暗夜飞行、紧急机降……陆军某旅组织跨昼夜飞行训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：胡其武 邵博康 责任编辑：于雅倩

2025-08-26

陆军某旅组织跨昼夜飞行训练——

“夜鹰”飞入山谷

■解放军报特约通讯员 胡其武 记者 邵博康

战机轰鸣，铁翼飞旋. 初秋，陆军某旅一场跨昼夜实战化飞行训练拉开战幕.

“起飞！”接到指令，多架直升机按战术编组依次升空，直奔数百公里外的目标地域.

该旅领导介绍，此次训练全程融入战术背景，采取昼夜连贯、实景模拟等方式实施，包括空地火力打击、多路立体攻击等内容，旨在深入推进战训耦合，加速提升部队实战能力.

“前方即将进入山谷，注意飞行安全. ”起飞不久，长机机长提示各机组，“加强观察，保持好飞行姿态，编队目视跟进. ”

编队绕过蜿蜒山体，在峡谷间穿行. 突然，前方风向、风速发生变化. 面对特情，编队各机飞行员熟练操纵机载设备、沉稳驾驶战机，顺利飞越危险空域.

“未来战场复杂多变，加快提升部队遂行多样化任务能力是当务之急. ”该旅领导介绍，为此，他们突出以战领训，在训练中将条件设真、设险、设实，把山谷迷航、雷达侦测、空中拦截等多种特情融入训练，不断提升部队真打实抗水平.

记者了解到，此次跨昼夜训练，他们根据训练内容合理搭配机组人员. 训练前，飞行员围绕任务特点研究制订多套作战方案，并针对任务规划、特情处置等环节进行反复研究.

得益于前期的充足准备，长机飞行员在训练中应对自如. 面对“敌”空中拦截，他驾驶战机快速机动至有利位置，果断对“敌”实施打击.

暮色四合，直升机编队经过短暂的油料补充后，再次升空投入训练. 由于夜间山谷能见度低、观察距离受限，加之夜晚气温骤降、气流紊乱，飞行员不敢有一丝马虎，根据仪表参数变化不断调整直升机姿态.

正当编队借助夜视仪器搜索目标时，特情突至：“5 号地域‘伤员’情况危急，请迅速前往实施救援. ”收到指令后，任务机组迅速赶往目标地域，暗夜飞行、紧急机降、运送“伤员”……整个过程高效顺畅.

“此次跨昼夜飞行训练，重在考验飞行员全天候态势感知和装备操作能力. ”该旅领导告诉记者，近年来，他们通过模拟真实战场环境，提升飞行训练“含战量”，部队全时待战、随时能战的能力持续提升.

Google Translation

Dark-Night Flights, Emergency Landings... An Army Brigade Conducted Cross-Day and Night Flight Training.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Author: Hu Qiwu, Shao Bokang. Editor: Yu Yaqian.

2025-08-26

An Army brigade conducted cross-day and night flight training—

“Nighthawk” flew into the valley.

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Hu Qiwu, Reporter Shao Bokang

Combat aircraft roared, wings whirled. In early autumn, an Army brigade launched a cross-day and night combat flight training exercise.

“Take off!” Upon receiving the command, multiple helicopters took off in tactical formations, heading for the target area hundreds of kilometers away.

Brigade leaders explained that this training was fully integrated into the tactical context, conducted through continuous day and night operations and real-world simulations. It included air-to-ground firepower strikes and multi-pronged, three-dimensional attacks. The goal was to further integrate combat and training and accelerate the improvement of the troops’ combat capabilities. “We’re about to enter a valley ahead, please pay attention to flight safety,” the captain of the lead aircraft reminded the crews shortly after takeoff. “Keep observation, maintain a good flight attitude, and follow the formation visually.”

The formation skirted a winding mountain range and passed through a canyon. Suddenly, the wind direction and speed ahead changed. Facing the unusual situation, the pilots of each aircraft in the formation expertly operated their onboard equipment and calmly piloted their aircraft, successfully navigating the dangerous airspace.

“Future battlefields are complex and volatile, and accelerating the improvement of the troops’ ability to carry out diverse missions is a top priority,” explained the brigade’s leadership. To this end, they emphasized training based on combat scenarios, creating realistic, dangerous, and practical training conditions. They incorporated various unusual scenarios, such as valley navigation, radar detection, and aerial interception, to continuously enhance the troops’ combat readiness.

Reporters learned that during this multi-day and night training exercise, crew members were strategically assigned based on the training content. Before the training, the pilots developed multiple operational plans based on the mission’s characteristics and repeatedly researched aspects such as mission planning and unusual situation handling.

Thanks to their thorough preparation, the lead pilot handled the training with ease. Facing an “enemy” aerial intercept, he quickly maneuvered his fighter jet to a favorable position and decisively launched an attack.

As dusk fell, the helicopter formation, after a brief refueling, took off again for training. Due to the low visibility and limited observation range in the valley at night, coupled with the sudden

drop in temperature and turbulent airflow, the pilots took no chances, constantly adjusting the helicopter's attitude according to changing instrument parameters.

Just as the formation was searching for the target using night vision equipment, a sudden emergency message arrived: "The 'injured' in Area 5 is in critical condition. Please proceed to rescue immediately." Upon receiving the order, the mission crew quickly rushed to the target area, flying in the dark, making an emergency landing, and transporting the "injured"... The entire process was efficient and smooth.

"This cross-day and night flight training focuses on testing pilots' all-weather situational awareness and equipment operation capabilities." Brigade leaders told reporters that in recent years, they have enhanced the combat content of flight training by simulating real-world battlefield environments, continuously improving the unit's ability to remain combat-ready and operational at all times.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16404884.html

陆军某旅组织多兵种训练：暗夜出击 协同制胜

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张文哲 杨茂生 责任编辑：李佳琦 发布：2025-08-26

"'敌'占据主要道路和制高点，命你部做好战斗准备！"初秋深夜，某野外训练场，陆军某旅一场多兵种协同训练有序展开.

侦察分队官兵趁着夜色潜入密林，炮兵分队官兵运用夜视装备展开侦搜，主战分队官兵向任务区域快速机动……随着指挥员一声令下，各作战单元迅速展开行动.

"战争不分昼夜，我们组织夜间训练，就是要引导官兵时刻保持'弓满弦、带甲眠'的备战状态. "该旅领导介绍，此次训练，他们紧贴实战构设多兵种协同作战场景，围绕隐蔽接敌、引导打击等课目展开专攻精练，锤炼官兵夜战本领.

"仅剩 3 号道路可供装甲车辆通行，且'敌'反装甲武器已占据有利地形. "机动途中，根据侦察分队传回的情报，指挥员迅速研判战场态势，果断调整进攻战术和协同时机.

步兵、侦察、电抗分队持续袭扰，吸引"敌"注意. 装甲车辆迅速疏散隐蔽，待炮兵分队实施火力打击时，借炮火声掩盖发动机轰鸣，沿 3 号道路全速开进.

各分队合力突击，顺利抵达预定地域后，立即投入"战斗". 官兵实时共享战场信息，保持密切协同，很快瓦解"敌"外围防线，最终成功占领"敌"指挥所，完成既定任务.

晨曦微露，参训官兵征衣未解，就地展开复盘. 针对查找出的"敌情预想不充分""隐蔽接敌意识不强"等短板不足，他们逐一制订针对性补差计划，为接下来的训练找准方向.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Multi-Service Training: Striking in the Dark, Coordinated for Victory

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Zhang Wenzhe, Yang Maosheng Editor: Li Jiaqi Published: 2025-08-26

“The ‘enemy’ has occupied the main roads and commanding heights. Your unit is ordered to prepare for battle!” Late one night in early autumn, at a field training ground, a multi-service coordinated training exercise for an Army brigade commenced in an orderly fashion.

Reconnaissance troops infiltrated the dense forest under cover of darkness, artillery troops employed night vision equipment for reconnaissance, and main combat troops rapidly maneuvered toward their mission area... At the commander’s command, each combat unit swiftly sprang into action.

“War knows no day or night. We organize nighttime training to ensure our soldiers remain ‘bows fully strung, armored to sleep,’” explained the brigade leader. For this training, they closely replicated actual combat scenarios involving multi-service coordinated operations, focusing on covert engagements and guided strikes to hone their nighttime combat skills. “Route 3 is the only remaining route for armored vehicles, and the enemy’s anti-armor weapons have already occupied advantageous terrain.” During the maneuver, based on intelligence transmitted by the reconnaissance team, the commander quickly assessed the battlefield situation and decisively adjusted offensive tactics and coordination timing.

Infantry, reconnaissance, and countermeasure teams continued harassment, attracting the enemy’s attention. The armored vehicles quickly dispersed and took cover, waiting for the artillery team to launch a fire attack. Using the sound of artillery fire to mask the roar of their engines, they advanced at full speed along Route 3.

The various teams worked together to successfully reach the designated area and immediately engaged in “battle.” Sharing battlefield information in real time and maintaining close coordination, the officers and men quickly dismantled the enemy’s outer defenses and ultimately successfully captured the enemy command post, completing their assigned mission.

At dawn, the participating officers and men, still in their uniforms, began a review on the spot. They developed targeted remedial plans for identified shortcomings, such as “inadequate anticipation of the enemy situation” and “lack of awareness of covert engagements,” to guide the subsequent training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16404853.html

陆军某边防连官兵执勤掠影

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：贺方林　杨冬阳　梁　通 责任编辑：李佳琦 2025-08-26

翻山越岭巡边关

——陆军某边防连官兵执勤掠影

■贺方林　杨冬阳　梁　通　摄影报道



官兵巡逻途中.



巡逻官兵在界碑前面对国旗庄严宣誓.



官兵检查边防设施.



官兵协力攀登山崖.

初秋，驻守南国边陲的陆军某边防连官兵，又一次踏上边关巡逻路.

上午 8 时许，巡逻分队官兵乘坐巡逻车向着边境线进发. 山路蜿蜒崎岖，巡逻车在陡峭的山崖上缓慢行驶. 途经一处危险路段时，官兵们紧抓扶手，就连军犬都紧绷着身体，发出急促的喘息声.

到达下车点后，官兵们迅速整理武器装备，改为徒步行进. 山峦叠嶂，天气多变. 巡逻分队刚刚翻过一个山头，万里晴空骤然“变脸”，瞬间下起倾盆大雨. 山路湿滑泥泞，官兵们小心翼翼地前行，还要提防随时可能出现的毒蛇毒虫. 一位老兵介绍说，执行巡逻任务的官兵几乎人人脸上、手上都有被荆棘划破和被毒虫叮咬的血痕. 在边防，大家对此已见怪不怪.

“前方 600 米处发现边防设施损毁，搜索组前出侦察，其他人员做好战斗准备……”突然，巡逻分队接到上级情况通报，随即展开一场边境应急处突训练.

下午 3 时许，经过 7 个多小时的艰难行进，巡逻分队抵达此次巡逻的最后一个点位. 官兵们认真检查边防设施，随后登上哨楼观察边情.

完成巡逻任务后，官兵们在界碑前展开五星红旗，面对国旗庄严宣誓：“边关有我在，请祖国和人民放心……”铮铮誓言，在山谷间久久回荡.

Google Translation

A Glimpse of Soldiers from an Army Border Defense Company on Duty

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: He Fanglin, Yang Dongyang, Liang Tong Editor: Li Jiaqi 2025-08-26

Crossing Mountains and Ridges to Patrol the Border

—A Glimpse of Soldiers from an Army Border Defense Company on Duty

■ Photo Report by He Fanglin, Yang Dongyang, and Liang Tong

Soldiers on patrol.

Patrol officers and men solemnly swear an oath before the national flag in front of a boundary marker.

Soldiers inspect border defense facilities.

Soldiers work together to climb a cliff.

In early autumn, soldiers from an Army border defense company stationed on the southern border once again embarked on a border patrol.

Around 8 a.m., the patrol team boarded a patrol car and headed for the border. The mountain road was winding and rugged, and the patrol car drove slowly along the steep cliffs. Passing a dangerous section, the soldiers held on to the handrails tightly, and even the military dog tensed, panting rapidly.

After arriving at the drop-off point, the soldiers quickly gathered their weapons and equipment and resumed their journey on foot. The mountains are rugged and the weather is unpredictable. Just as

the patrol team crested a hill, the clear blue sky suddenly changed, and a torrential downpour began. The mountain path was slippery and muddy, and the soldiers proceeded cautiously, wary of venomous snakes and insects. A veteran soldier explained that nearly every patrolman bore bloody marks on their faces and hands from thorns and insect bites. This was commonplace at the border.

“Damaged border facilities have been discovered 600 meters ahead. The search team is conducting reconnaissance. The rest of the team is preparing for action...” Suddenly, the patrol team received a report from their superiors and immediately began a border emergency response drill.

At around 3:00 PM, after over seven hours of arduous travel, the patrol team arrived at the final point of their patrol. The soldiers carefully inspected the border facilities and then ascended the sentry tower to observe the situation. After completing the patrol mission, the officers and men unfolded the five-star red flag in front of the boundary marker and solemnly swore in front of the national flag: “I am here at the border, please rest assured, motherland and people...” The solemn oath echoed in the valley for a long time.

September 2026

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16406630.html

陆军某旅防空营实弹射击训练影像

来源：解放军报 作者：卢明凯 林 敏 责任编辑：张硕 2025-09-02

利箭离弦

——陆军某旅防空营实弹射击训练影像

■卢明凯 林 敏 摄影报道

近日，陆军某旅防空营开展实弹射击训练，锤炼官兵应对复杂空情能力.

随着刺耳的防空警报响起，各作战单元快速反应. 雷达操作手全神贯注紧盯屏幕，在复杂电磁环境中搜索来袭目标踪迹.

“东南方向发现目标！”指挥员依据雷达数据，快速分析空情态势后，果断下达作战指令. 高炮分队迅速调整射击角度，地空导弹分队紧急完成导弹射击准备工作.

“发射！”随着指挥员一声令下，一枚枚防空导弹如离弦之箭，呼啸着扑向目标. 与此同时，高炮分队的炮火在空中织成一张密集火力网，猛烈抗击低空突防目标.

据介绍，此次训练中使用的新型靶机，能模拟多种空中威胁，增加了训练难度. 面对复杂多变的空情，官兵灵活运用战术战法，成功完成抗击任务.

夜幕降临，新的“敌情”传来. 各作战单元闻令而动，迅速投入新一轮战斗.



官兵快速登车.



车辆机动.



夜间集火射击.



导弹呼啸，直扑目标.

Google Translation

Footage of an Army Brigade’s Air Defense Battalion Conducting Live-Fire Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lu Mingkai, Lin Min Editor: Zhang Shuo 2025-09-02

Sharp Arrows Released

—Videos of a Live-Fire Training Conducted by an Army Brigade’s Air Defense Battalion

■ Photo Report by Lu Mingkai and Lin Min

Recently, an Army brigade’s air defense battalion conducted live-fire training to hone officers and men’ ability to navigate complex air situations.

As the piercing air defense sirens blared, each combat detachment responded quickly. Radar operators, intently glued to their screens, searched for traces of incoming targets in the complex electromagnetic environment.

“Target detected in the southeast!” The commander, after quickly analyzing the air situation based on radar data, decisively issued the command. The anti-aircraft artillery detachment quickly adjusted its firing angle, while the surface-to-air missile detachment urgently prepared for missile fire.

“Fire!” With the commander’s command, air defense missiles, like arrows from a bow, whizzed towards their targets. Meanwhile, the anti-aircraft artillery detachment’s fire formed a dense web of fire in the air, fiercely engaging the low-altitude penetration targets. The new target drone used in this training exercise was reportedly capable of simulating a variety of aerial threats, increasing the training’s difficulty. Facing a complex and ever-changing aerial situation, the soldiers flexibly employed tactics and strategies to successfully complete the combat mission.

As night fell, new “enemy information” arrived. All combat detachments responded to the call and quickly engaged in a new round of combat.

Soldiers quickly boarded their vehicles.

vehicles maneuvered.

Nighttime concentrated fire.

Missiles roared, hurtling towards their targets.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16406978.html

三面战旗一堂课！陆军某旅某连官兵在荣誉故事中汲取奋进力量

来源：解放军报 作者：王子牛 黄海 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-03

聆听荣誉故事 汲取奋进力量

■王子牛 解放军报特约通讯员 黄 海



该连指导员（讲台中间站立者）在讲述连队历史. 王子牛 摄

初秋的一天，第 74 集团军某旅某连官兵，齐聚训练中心，上了一堂连史教育课.

“同志们，我连成立以来 3 次被授予荣誉称号. 今天，我想和大家一起重温历史，聊一聊‘荣誉与传承’这个话题. ”该连黎指导员开宗明义，“下面，有请战旗登场！”

黎指导员话音刚落，6 名战士护送 3 面战旗——“北上抗日先锋连”“大生产模范连”“精武强能标兵连”走到台前. 红绸旗面、金色大字，诉说着连队南征北战、艰苦奋斗、精武强能的光辉岁月.

“第一面战旗，‘北上抗日先锋连’. ”随着两名护旗战士上前一步，黎指导员娓娓道来，台下官兵认真聆听——

1934 年 11 月 16 日，为了抗日救亡，连队随红 25 军高举“中国工农红军北上抗日第二先遣队”旗帜，从河南省罗山县何家冲出发，前往陕北. 12 月 8 日，行至陕西省洛南县三要司时，国民党军队占据易守难攻的九泉山高地疯狂阻击，妄图歼灭红 25 军.

情况危急，该连干部带领部分官兵，携带少量枪支弹药和砍刀，徒手攀上九泉山侧面陡壁直插敌后，打乱守敌防御部署. 山下大部队顺势发起进攻，一举攻下高地.

“这是红 25 军入陕后打的第一场胜仗. ”黎指导员说，此战过后，连队被红 25 军授予“北上抗日先锋连”荣誉称号.

“第二面战旗，‘大生产模范连’. ”黎指导员接着介绍，“这是抗日战争时期，我连被授予的第二个荣誉称号. ”

卢沟桥事变爆发后，1937 年 10 月，该连被编入八路军陕甘宁边区留守兵团. 1941 年前后，由于日寇疯狂进攻和“扫荡”、国民党实施军事包围和经济封锁，解放区陷入严重困境.

“在党中央的号召下，我连先赴南泥湾开荒，后赴槐树庄生产，官兵一手拿枪、一手拿锄，边反‘扫荡’边耕种，硬是开垦出大片良田，超额完成‘耕作两年余粮一年’的目标. ”讲到此处，黎指导员手指战旗说道，“因完成任务出色，1943 年 12 月，八路军陕甘宁联防司令部授予连队‘大生产模范连’荣誉称号. ”

话毕，大家的目光投向了“精武强能标兵连”战旗. “这是我连在和平建设时期获得的荣誉. ”黎指导员继续介绍第三面战旗.

2006 年，连队整建制换装某型武器. 为了尽快形成战斗力，连队党支部立下“军令状”.

缺教程、缺人才、缺经验，是连队当时面临的最大困难，但官兵们没有被吓倒. 认真研读武器说明书，请教厂家技术人员……他们边摸索、边操作、边完善，经过 5 个月集智攻关，不仅编写了操作规程和训练教案，圆满完成示范任务，还在当年的实弹射击检验中，实现首发命中、发发命中.

更精彩的故事还在后面. 该连以换装转型为契机，深入开展实战化训练，完成几十个课目试训论证，多次参加重大演习，培养了一大批专业人才. 2011 年 3 月，该连被授予“精武强能标兵连”荣誉称号.

“大家有什么感想，可以结合自己的经历谈一谈. ”讲述完毕，黎指导员组织互动讨论.

“如果分别用一个关键词描述 3 面战旗代表的精神，我觉得是‘胜战’‘奋斗’和‘攻坚’. ”中士吴宏鑫第一个起身，分享自己去年的经历.

一次，上级将举行战场救治专业比武，吴宏鑫第一时间报了名. 进入集训队后，他需要与许多经验丰富的卫生员同场竞技，争夺比武“入场券”.

集训内容多、难度大，只是连队兼职卫生员的吴宏鑫，考核成绩经常排名倒数，这让他打起了“退堂鼓”.

一次和其他单位战友讨论军史，说到九泉山战斗时，吴宏鑫猛然醒悟：“面对武器装备和作战地形均占优的敌人，革命先辈没有退缩，而是选择英勇战斗，不惜牺牲生命. 与他们比起来，我现在遇到的这点困难根本不值一提！”

从那以后，吴宏鑫自我加压苦练，成绩不断提升，最终脱颖而出走上比武场，并夺得个人第三名.

“连队的荣誉战旗带给我的，是要始终保持勇于攻坚、追求卓越的那股闯劲. ”吴宏鑫说完，一级上士李政钊接着发言.

新兵下连后，李政钊一心想成为炮长，为此苦练操作. 然而，一次演练给他泼了一盆冷水——装定参数出现误差，他却不知原因何在、如何处置，连长对他提出批评.

“我那时才明白，要想成为一名炮长，必须全面掌握装备原理性能. ”李政钊回忆说，“装备原理晦涩难懂，但想到当年的老兵在没有教程、人才和经验的情况下，仍能依靠攻坚啃下‘硬骨头’，我觉得自己也可以做到. ”想通之后，李政钊开始刻苦学习相关专业知识和技能. 两年后，他如愿走上炮长岗位.

榜样的力量是无穷的. 站在战旗前，下士杨智宏、上等兵覃溪也讲述了自己的奋斗故事，现场不时响起阵阵掌声.

“相信听了战友们的分享，大家对‘敢于攻坚、敢打必胜、敢挑重担、敢当先锋’的连队精神有了更深感悟. ”教育课临近结束，黎指导员接过话头，进行总结，“历史的接力棒，已经传到我们这一代人手中. 我们一定要传承发扬革命先辈的优良传统和作风，把‘四敢’精神落实到练兵备战中、体现在一人一岗上，为如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标贡献力量. ”

三面战旗一堂课，奋进路上有来人. 据了解，讲述荣誉背后的故事，已成为该连教育课堂上的一个“保留节目”. 一茬茬官兵结合思想实际和不同任务，深入挖掘、常讲常新，从中源源不断地汲取干事创业的强劲动力.

Google Translation

Three Battle Flags, One Lesson! Officers and Men of a Company in a Certain Army Brigade Draw Strength From Stories of Honor.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Ziniu, Huang Hai Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-03

Listen to stories of honor, draw strength from forging ahead

■ Wang Ziniu, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Huang Hai

The company political instructor (standing in the center of the podium) recounts the company’s history. Photo by Wang Ziniu

On an early autumn day, officers and men of a company in a certain brigade of the 74th Group Army gathered at the training center for a company history lesson.

“Comrades, our company has been awarded honorary titles three times since its founding. Today, I would like to review this history with you and discuss the topic of ‘honor and inheritance,’“ said Instructor Li of the company. “Now, please welcome the battle flags!”

As soon as Political Instructor Li finished speaking, six soldiers escorted three battle flags—the “Northward Anti-Japanese Pioneer Company,” the “Model Company for Mass Production,” and the “Model Company for Advanced Martial Arts and Strong Ability”—to the stage. The red silk banner, adorned with golden characters, recounts the company’s glorious years of battles, arduous struggles, and refined military prowess.

“The first battle flag, ‘Northward Anti-Japanese Vanguard Company.’“ As two flag bearers stepped forward, Instructor Li recounted the story, and the soldiers in the audience listened intently.

On November 16, 1934, in the fight against Japanese aggression and national salvation, the company, along with the 25th Red Army, held high the banner of “Second Advance Team of the Chinese Workers’ and Peasants’ Red Army Northward Anti-Japanese War,” and set out from Hejia Chong, Luoshan County, Henan Province, for northern Shaanxi. On December 8, upon reaching Sanyaosi, Luonan County, Shaanxi Province, the Kuomintang army, occupying the easily defended and impenetrable Jiuquan Mountain heights, launched a ferocious attack, attempting to annihilate the 25th Red Army.

In dire straits, company cadres led a group of soldiers, armed with limited firearms, ammunition, and machetes, and scaled the steep flanks of Jiuquan Mountain with their bare hands, advancing directly behind enemy lines and disrupting their defensive arrangements. The larger force below seized the opportunity and launched an offensive, capturing the heights in one fell swoop. “This was the first victory won by the Red 25th Army after entering Shaanxi,” Instructor Li said. After this battle, the company was awarded the honorary title of “Northward Anti-Japanese Vanguard Company” by the Red 25th Army.

“The second battle flag was the ‘Model Company for Mass Production,’“ Instructor Li continued. “This was the second honorary title awarded to our company during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.”

After the Lugou Bridge Incident, in October 1937, the company was incorporated into the Eighth Route Army’s Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region Rear Guard Corps. Around 1941, due to the Japanese invaders’ relentless attacks and “mopping-up operations,” and the Kuomintang’s military encirclement and economic blockade, the liberated areas fell into serious difficulties. “At the call of the Party Central Committee, our company first went to Nanniwan to open up wasteland, and then to Huaishuzhuang for production. Armed with rifles in one hand and hoes in the other, we cultivated the land while fighting the ‘mopping-up’ campaigns. We reclaimed vast tracts of fertile farmland, exceeding the goal of ‘two years of cultivation and one year of surplus grain.’“ At this point, Instructor Li pointed to the battle flag and said, “For our outstanding performance, in

December 1943, the Eighth Route Army's Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Joint Defense Command awarded our company the honorary title of 'Model Company for Mass Production.'"

After this, everyone's attention turned to the battle flag of "Model Company for Excellence in Military Skills and Strong Abilities." "This is an honor our company has earned during the period of peacetime construction," Instructor Li continued, introducing the third battle flag.

In 2006, the entire company was equipped with a certain type of weapon. To quickly develop combat effectiveness, the company's Party branch issued a "military pledge."

The company's greatest challenges at the time were a lack of training, personnel, and experience, but the officers and men remained undaunted. Carefully studying weapon manuals and consulting with manufacturer technicians... they explored, operated, and refined their techniques. After five months of collective effort, they not only developed operating procedures and training lesson plans, successfully completing the demonstration mission, but also achieved first-shot hits and every shot hit during live-fire tests that year.

More exciting stories lie ahead. Taking the opportunity of the equipment change and transformation, the company conducted in-depth combat-oriented training, completed dozens of training sessions, participated in numerous major exercises, and trained a large number of professional personnel. In March 2011, the company was awarded the honorary title of "Model Company for Elite Martial Arts and Strong Capabilities."

"What are your thoughts? Feel free to share your own experiences." After the presentation, Instructor Li led an interactive discussion.

"If I had to use a keyword to describe the spirit represented by each of the three battle flags, I think it would be 'victory,' 'struggle,' and 'overcoming difficulties.'" Sergeant Wu Hongxin was the first to stand up and share his experiences from the previous year.

Once, his superiors were planning a battlefield medical professional competition, and Wu Hongxin signed up immediately. After entering the intensive training unit, he faced competition with experienced medical personnel, vying for a spot in the competition.

The training was extensive and challenging, and Wu Hongxin, a part-time company medical officer, often ranked near the bottom in assessments, which made him consider quitting.

During a military history discussion with comrades from other units, the Battle of Jiuquan Mountain came to a sudden realization: "Faced with an enemy superior in both weaponry and terrain, our revolutionary predecessors didn't retreat, but chose to fight bravely, even at the cost of their lives. Compared to them, the difficulties I face now are nothing!"

Since then, Wu Hongxin has pushed himself to the limit, his performance steadily improving, and he ultimately emerged victorious, winning third place in the competition.

“The company’s honorary battle flag has instilled in me the courage to persevere and strive for excellence,” Wu Hongxin said, followed by the speech of First Sergeant Li Zhengzhao.

After joining the company, Li Zhengzhao, a new recruit, was determined to become a gunner and diligently practiced his skills. However, a drill proved disheartening for him. When the set parameters showed an error, he didn’t know the cause or how to handle it, leading to criticism from his company commander.

“It was then that I realized that to become a gunner, I had to thoroughly understand the principles and performance of the equipment,” Li Zhengzhao recalled. “The equipment principles were obscure and difficult to understand, but thinking about how the veterans back then, without instruction, talent, or experience, were able to overcome these challenging tasks, I felt I could do it, too.” With this understanding in mind, Li Zhengzhao diligently studied the relevant professional knowledge and skills. Two years later, he finally achieved his dream of becoming a gunner.

The power of example is immense. Standing before the battle flag, Corporal Yang Zhihong and Private First Class Qin Xi shared their stories of struggle, drawing applause from the audience. “I believe that after listening to the sharing of our comrades, everyone has gained a deeper understanding of the company spirit of ‘daring to tackle tough problems, daring to fight and win, daring to shoulder heavy responsibilities, and daring to be pioneers.’“ As the class drew to a close, Instructor Li took over and summarized, “The baton of history has been passed to our generation. We must inherit and carry forward the fine traditions and style of our revolutionary predecessors, implement the ‘Four Dare’ spirit in training and preparation, and embody it in every individual and every position, so as to contribute to the timely realization of the goals of the PLA’s centenary.”

Three battle flags, one lesson, newcomers on the road to progress. It is understood that telling the stories behind honors has become a staple of the company’s classroom instruction. Successive generations of soldiers, drawing on their current thinking and diverse tasks, delve deeply into these stories, constantly revisiting them and drawing strong motivation from them to persevere and strive for success.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16408062.html

昼夜连贯铸“铁拳”，第 81 集团军某旅开展实弹射击训练

来源：解放军报 作者：马京京 贾豪天 责任编辑：李佳琦 2025-09-06

第 81 集团军某旅开展实弹射击训练——

昼夜连贯铸“铁拳”

■马京京 贾豪天

战车驰骋，烟尘飞扬. 日前，第 81 集团军某旅组织装甲分队开展跨昼夜实弹射击训练，全面检验装甲分队快速反应能力，锤炼官兵全时域实战硬功.

“前方道路塌陷！”接到特情通报，现场指挥员根据侦察组回传的路况信息，指挥编队根据重新制订的行军路线向预定地域机动.

各车组完成战场机动后，迅速转换战斗队形，向目标发起突击. 装甲车内，车长通过观瞄系统锁定“敌”坚固工事，炮手灵活选择射击弹种和射击方式.

“发射！”随着指挥员一声令下，数辆战车对“敌”工事发起集火打击. 顷刻间，目标区域火光冲天、硝烟弥漫.

“只有从难从严从实战出发，在真打实抗中摔打磨砺，才能练就过硬本领. ”该旅领导介绍，此次训练，他们全程融入战术背景，将不同专业的兵力装备以模块化方式编组衔接，根据不同战场环境灵活配置，围绕运动通信、车组协同、火力打击等课目，采取昼夜连贯的方式实施，通过优化训练模式、探索作战方法、释放装备潜能，不断提高装甲分队火力打击效能.

训练中，实战化课目接连展开，特情险情相互交织. “‘敌’卫星过顶侦察！”首轮突击刚结束，特情接踵而至. 指挥员当机立断，指挥编队利用地形展开隐蔽伪装.

一波未平，一波又起. “‘敌’直升机低空突袭”的通报传来，各车组密切协同，用高射机枪迅速构建防空火力网.

夜幕降临，“战斗”还在继续. 指挥车内，参谋人员运用指挥信息系统，将侦察获取的“敌情”数据分发至各作战单元. 官兵借助微光、红外等夜视器材，快速补充弹药、检查装备状态，展开新一轮打击行动.

该旅领导介绍，他们将针对训练中发现的问题不足制订改进措施，进一步优化训练方案，强化各兵种专业间的协同训练，培塑官兵体系作战思维，将“硬指头”攥成“铁拳头”，不断夯实部队战斗力基础，做到“像打仗一样训练，像训练一样打仗”.

Google Translation

An 81st Group Army Brigade Conducts Live-Fire Exercises, Forging an “Iron Fist” Day and Night.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ma Jingjing, Jia Haotian Editor: Li Jiaqi 2025-09-06

A brigade of the 81st Group Army conducts live-fire exercises—

A brigade of the 81st Group Army conducts live-fire exercises, forging an “iron fist” day and night.

■Ma Jingjing, Jia Haotian

Tanks gallop, smoke and dust billow. Recently, an armored unit of a brigade of the 81st Group Army conducted live-fire exercises across day and night, comprehensively testing the unit’s rapid response capabilities and honing the officers and men’ combat skills in all-time combat scenarios.

“The road ahead has collapsed!” Upon receiving a special intelligence report, the on-site commander, based on road condition information transmitted by the reconnaissance team, directed the formation to maneuver toward the designated area according to a re-planned marching route.

After completing the battlefield maneuvers, each vehicle crew quickly changed combat formation and launched an assault on the target. Inside the armored vehicle, the commander locked onto the enemy’s fortifications using the sighting system, while the gunner flexibly selected the type of ammunition and firing method. “Fire!” With the commander’s command, several tanks launched a concentrated fire attack on the “enemy” fortifications. Instantly, flames shot up into the sky and smoke filled the target area.

“Only by starting with difficult, rigorous, and real combat, tempered by real combat, can we develop strong skills.” The brigade leader explained that during this training, they fully integrated tactical training, modularly integrating troops and equipment from different disciplines, flexibly deploying them to suit different battlefield environments. Focusing on mobile communications, vehicle-crew coordination, and firepower strikes, they conducted continuous training day and night. By optimizing training models, exploring combat methods, and unleashing the potential of equipment, they continuously improved the firepower strike effectiveness of the armored units.

During the training, practical exercises were carried out one after another, intertwining special and dangerous situations. “Enemy satellites are conducting overhead reconnaissance!” Just as the first round of assaults concluded, special situations arose. The commander acted decisively, directing the formation to utilize the terrain for concealment and camouflage.

One wave of challenges had not yet subsided, but another arose. Upon receiving the report of a “low-altitude enemy helicopter raid,” the crews coordinated closely, rapidly establishing an anti-aircraft fire network with anti-aircraft machine guns.

As night fell, the “battle” continued. Inside the command vehicle, staff utilized the command information system to distribute reconnaissance data on the “enemy situation” to each combat unit. Soldiers, using low-light and infrared night vision equipment, quickly replenished ammunition, checked the status of their equipment, and launched a new round of strike operations.

Brigade leaders explained that they would formulate improvement measures to address shortcomings identified during training, further optimize training plans, strengthen interdisciplinary training across various arms, cultivate a systematic combat mindset among officers and men, and transform “hard fingers” into “iron fists.” This would continuously strengthen the foundation of the unit’s combat effectiveness, ensuring the goal of “training like fighting, and fighting like training.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16408196.html

“奋斗者说”战地强军故事会引导官兵投身火热的练兵实践

来源：解放军报 作者：郑烨 李连杰 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-07

你我身边的故事

■郑 烨 李连杰

初秋时节，西北戈壁，骄阳似火. 第 74 集团军某旅在野外驻训地举办了一场“奋斗者说”战地强军故事会. 来自基层营连的 11 组参赛选手走上讲台，讲述革命先辈和身边战友的奋斗故事，为驻训官兵带来一场直抵心灵的精神洗礼.

“这次故事会采用情景讲述与文艺表演相结合的形式，生动展现基层官兵的精神风貌. ”该旅宣传科干事介绍.

情景表演《先辈的奋斗》，以新四军横山保卫战的史实为蓝本创作. 舞台上，演员们身着不同年代的军装，完成了一场跨越时空的对话：老一辈革命先辈讲述投身抗战、浴血奋战的峥嵘故事；新时代革命军人分享扎根军营、在实战化训练中苦练本领的实践. 这场对话，不仅串联起不同历史时期革命军人的奋斗足迹，更生动诠释了奋斗精神.

“从当年老一辈扛枪打鬼子、为民族争独立，到现在我们在和平年代练硬功、为强国强军奋斗，不管啥时候，革命军人都是以苦干实干诉说忠诚. ”故事会现场，战士潘丽周说.

情景讲述《逐梦强军 无悔青春》，串联起两代军人的青春答卷. 烽火岁月里，革命先辈怀赤诚赴战场，高呼着“中国不亡，有我”，以热血筑长城；新时代军营里，青年官兵接力前行，大声喊出“强国强军，有我”的铿锵誓言，让青春答卷在强军征程上续写荣光.

有一种坚守，是军人戍守边疆、护卫家国的执着；有一种奉献，是军属扛起后方、温暖人心的担当. 情景表演《嫂子还有 5 秒到达战场》，取材于该旅卫生连战士罗挺的真实经历. 作品生动讲述了军嫂默默付出、坚定支持着军人丈夫事业的故事. 军嫂们的无私奉献，既是军人冲锋在前的底气，也是国防建设不可或缺的温暖力量.

故事会临近尾声，大屏幕上播放了以该旅“十大强军标兵”故事为内容录制的微视频《青春与青春的对话》，鲜活呈现了标兵们在演训场上冲锋在前、在保障一线精益求精、在技术岗位攻坚克难等场景，引发官兵强烈共鸣.

该旅领导介绍，他们通过从革命先辈的烽火故事中感悟初心使命，从身边榜样的奋斗足迹中汲取前行动力，不断引导官兵投身火热的练兵实践 .

Google Translation

The “Strugglers Speak” Battlefield Military Strengthening Storytelling Session Guides Officers and Men Into Intense Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Ye, Li Lianjie, Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-07

Stories Around You and Me

■ Zheng Ye, Jet Li

In early autumn, the northwestern Gobi Desert scorches with a scorching sun. A brigade of the 74th Group Army held a “Strugglers Speak” Battlefield Military Strengthening Storytelling Session at its field training site. Eleven teams of contestants from grassroots battalions and companies took the stage to recount the struggles of revolutionary predecessors and their comrades, providing a spiritual awakening for the trainees.

“This storytelling session combines situational storytelling with artistic performances to vividly showcase the spirit of grassroots officers and men,” said an officer from the brigade’s publicity department.

The situational performance, “The Struggle of Our Forefathers,” is based on the historical events of the New Fourth Army’s Battle of Hengshan. On stage, actors dressed in military uniforms from different eras engaged in a dialogue that transcended time and space: older generations of revolutionaries recounted their heroic deeds during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, while new-generation revolutionary soldiers shared their experiences rooted in the military camp and honing their skills through combat-oriented training. This dialogue not only connected the struggles of revolutionary soldiers from different historical periods but also vividly illustrated their fighting spirit.

“From the older generation who bore arms to fight the Japanese invaders and strive for national independence, to today, in peacetime, we practice hard work and strive to strengthen our country and military, no matter the time, revolutionary soldiers have always demonstrated their loyalty through hard work and dedication,” said soldier Pan Lizhou at the storytelling session.

The scenario storytelling, “Pursuing the Dream of a Strong Army, No Regrets in Youth,” connected the youthful experiences of two generations of soldiers. During the war years, revolutionary ancestors bravely marched to the battlefield, chanting “China will not perish, I am here,” building the Great Wall with their blood. In the military camps of the new era, young officers and men take the baton, reciting the resounding oath “Strong nation, strong army, I am here,” allowing their youth to continue writing a glorious chapter in the journey of strengthening the military.

There is a kind of perseverance, the dedication of soldiers guarding the frontiers and protecting their country; there is a kind of devotion, the responsibility of military families shouldering the responsibility of supporting the home front and warming the hearts of the people. The situational

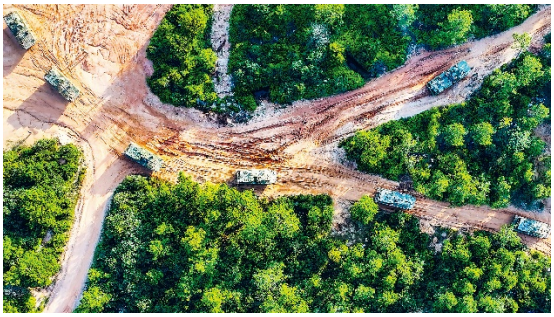
performance “Sister-in-law Has 5 Seconds to Arrive at the Battlefield” is based on the real-life experience of Luo Ting, a soldier in the brigade’s medical company. It vividly tells the story of military wives who silently dedicate themselves and steadfastly support their military husbands’ careers. The selfless dedication of these wives is not only the confidence of soldiers charging forward, but also an indispensable source of warmth and support for national defense. As the storytelling session drew to a close, a short video titled “A Dialogue Between Youth,” featuring the stories of the brigade’s “Ten Model Soldiers for a Strong Army,” played on the big screen. The video vividly depicted these role models charging ahead on the training grounds, striving for excellence on the front lines, and overcoming challenges in their technical positions, resonating deeply with the officers and men.

Brigade leaders explained that they draw inspiration from the revolutionary stories of their predecessors, draw motivation from the hard work of their role models, and continuously guide officers and men to engage in the arduous practice of training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16408348.html

陆军某旅进行机动训练

来源：解放军报 作者：马海霖 责任编辑：王韵 2025-09-08



8月下旬，陆军某旅进行机动训练. 马海霖 摄

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Maneuver Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ma Hailin Editor: Wang Yun 2025-09-08

In late August, an Army brigade conducted maneuver training. Photo by Ma Hailin

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16408316.html

陆军某旅紧贴实战需求组织战斗射击考核

来源：解放军报 作者：王国尊 马剑铮 责任编辑：王韵 2025-09-08

陆军某旅紧贴实战需求组织战斗射击考核——

濒海练兵检验协同能力

■王国尊 马剑铮

渤海之滨，碧波翻涌. 日前，陆军某旅组织装甲分队机动至鲁东某地，开展一场多目标、多弹种战斗射击考核，全面检验部队协同配合和精确打击能力.

天空刚泛起鱼肚白，一阵急促的哨声打破寂静. 人员集合、物资装载、弹药请领……装甲分队官兵闻令而动，快速向预定地域机动.

抵达目标阵地后，装甲分队官兵高效协同、密切配合，迅速展开射击前准备工作.

“发现‘敌’碉堡群，1 车短停射击，2 车右侧迂回……”考核现场，战车驰骋、烟尘弥漫. 指挥员冷静指挥各车组协同配合，灵活利用地形对目标展开射击.

完成首轮目标清除后，新的特情接踵而至. “右前方 1000 米，发现‘敌’装甲车！”确定“敌”目标方位后，车长伏斐进行任务部署，驾驶员何荣发驾驶战车占据有利地形，炮手杜洋迅速瞄准锁定目标.“‘敌’装甲目标，歼灭！”随着伏斐一声令下，炮弹呼啸而出，目标被成功摧毁.

“组织多目标、多弹种战斗射击考核，不仅能有效检验装备技战术性能和车组战斗水平，更能增强官兵协同意识、锤炼部队打赢能力. ”该旅领导介绍，他们遵循“按纲施训、科学组训”原则，将“真、难、严、实”要求贯穿训练考核全程，全面提升官兵遂行作战任务能力.

“油温上升过快，接近临界值！”何荣发驾驶战车爬坡时，驾驶面板亮起预警红灯. 伏斐结合装备特点，果断进行散热降温处置. 随着油温指针稳定下来，战车继续向预定地域前进.

“平时练得精，战时才能打得赢. ”该旅领导表示，他们将对此次训练考核中采集的实弹射击数据和摸索出的管用招法进行梳理分析，不断优化战法训法，提升官兵协同作战能力.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Combat Shooting Assessments in Accordance with Actual Combat Requirements

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Guozun, Ma Jianzheng Editor: Wang Yun 2025-09-08

An Army Brigade Conducts Combat Shooting Assessments in Accordance with Actual Combat Requirements --

Nearshore Training Tests Coordination Capabilities

■ Wang Guozun, Ma Jianzheng

The Bohai Sea coastline churns with blue waves. Recently, an Army brigade mobilized its armored detachment to a location in eastern Shandong to conduct a multi-target, multi-ammunition combat shooting assessment, comprehensively testing the unit's coordination and precision strike capabilities.

Just as dawn broke, a rapid whistle shattered the silence. Personnel mustered, supplies loaded, ammunition collected... The armored detachment, upon command, rapidly maneuvered to the designated area.

After arriving at the target position, the armored detachment coordinated efficiently and closely, quickly carrying out pre-fire preparations.

"An 'enemy' bunker cluster spotted. One vehicle briefly stopped to fire. Two vehicles detoured to the right..." Tanks raced through the assessment site, a cloud of dust billowing. The commander calmly directed the various crews to coordinate and flexibly utilize the terrain to engage the targets.

After completing the initial round of target elimination, new special situations arose. "Enemy armored vehicles spotted 1,000 meters to the right!" After determining the location of the "enemy" target, Commander Fu Fei deployed the mission. Driver He Rongfa maneuvered the tank to a favorable position, and gunner Du Yang quickly aimed and locked onto the target. "Enemy armored target, destroy!" With Fu Fei's command, the shells roared out, successfully destroying the target.

"Organizing multi-target, multi-ammunition type combat shooting assessments not only effectively tests the technical and tactical performance of equipment and the combat proficiency of the crews, but also enhances officers' and men' collaborative awareness and strengthens the unit's ability to win." Brigade leaders explained that they adhered to the principle of "training according to the guidelines and scientifically organizing training," incorporating the requirements of "truthfulness, difficulty, strictness, and practicality" throughout the training and assessment process, comprehensively enhancing officers and men' ability to carry out combat missions.

"Oil temperature rising too rapidly, approaching critical value!" He Rongfa was driving his tank up a hill when a red warning light illuminated on the dashboard. Fu Fei decisively implemented heat dissipation and cooling measures based on the equipment's characteristics. As the oil temperature indicator stabilized, the tank continued its advance toward the designated area.

"Only by practicing diligently in peacetime can we win in wartime." The brigade's leadership stated that they will analyze the live-fire data collected during this training assessment and the effective tactics discovered, continuously optimizing tactics and training methods to enhance the coordinated combat capabilities of officers and men.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16409531.html

第八十三集团军某旅聚力提升夜战本领：暗夜织网淬利剑

来源：解放军报 作者：程致远 胡瑞智 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-14

第八十三集团军某旅聚力提升夜战本领——

暗夜织网淬利剑

■程致远 解放军报特约记者 胡瑞智

秋日，渤海湾畔，夜色如墨. 第 83 集团军某旅组织的一场战术训练悄然打响.

“占领射击阵地，执行！”随着一阵急促的防空警报响起，指挥所迅速下达指令，该旅防空分队趁夜色掩护，多路并进，快速向射击阵地机动.

“打仗不分昼夜，必须把复杂战场环境想透、把危局险局布实，让部队在极限条件下淬火成钢. ”该旅领导告诉记者，他们紧盯战场需求、优化指挥链路，聚焦微光条件下车辆驾驶、信息通联、协同打击等开展专攻精练，探索解决暗夜条件下作战指挥、战场机动、阵地设置等难题，畅通情报共享和信息传输链路，聚力提升官兵夜间作战本领.

午夜时分，部队进入预定地域. 指挥车内，红方指挥员调取指挥、侦察、保障、火力诸元等作战要素信息，一体筹划；阵地上，官兵通过手势等方式交流，展开微光条件下抢占阵地、隐蔽伪装、弹药装填等操作.

很快，蓝方多架战机采取低空飞行方式，交替掩护向阵地快速逼近. 红方雷达操作手精准捕捉目标，并将空情信息实时上报指挥所. 红方指挥员根据回传信息，实时研判战场态势.

“目标锁定，3、2、1，发射！”目标进入射击范围后，红方指挥员立即下达攻击指令，目标被精准“摧毁”. 随后，蓝方改变策略，多架战机从不同方向采取低空突袭、俯冲急降等方式，规避雷达搜捕，伺机实施攻击.

“‘敌’机反射面较小，雷达回波不稳”“各炮班切换瞄准模式”……面对特情，红方指挥员沉着冷静，及时组织各炮班调整打击方式. 据介绍，夜间射击环境与白天完全不同，在不依靠雷达的情况下，炮手夜间视野受限、搜捕目标难度加大等问题，考验炮长指挥能力.

月朗星稀，“敌”机与夜空融为一体. 红方指挥员根据目标态势划分攻击阵位、明确抗击时机……官兵密切协同，精准打击目标.

晨光熹微，“中军帐”内灯火通明，复盘检讨随即展开. 记者了解到，下一步，他们将对夜间射击成果进行系统梳理、整合优化，紧盯短板弱项展开专攻精练，持续提升组网预警、火力抗击能力，加速锻造全天候“防空利剑”.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 83rd Group Army Is Focusing on Improving Its Night Combat Capabilities: Weaving a Network in the Dark, Sharpening Its Sword.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cheng Zhiyuan, Hu Ruizhi Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-14

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army is focusing on improving its night combat capabilities:

Weaving a network in the dark, sharpening its sword.

■ Cheng Zhiyuan, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Hu Ruizhi

On an autumn day, along the shores of Bohai Bay, the night was as dark as ink. A tactical training exercise organized by a brigade of the 83rd Group Army quietly commenced.

"Occupy the firing position, execute!" As a rapid burst of air defense sirens sounded, the command post quickly issued orders. Under cover of darkness, the brigade's air defense units advanced in multiple directions, rapidly maneuvering toward the firing position. "Fighting is a day-and-night affair. We must thoroughly consider the complex battlefield environment and prepare for dangerous and precarious situations, tempering the troops under extreme conditions." Brigade leaders told reporters that they closely monitor battlefield needs and optimize command links, focusing on low-light vehicle driving, information communication, and coordinated strikes. They are exploring solutions to challenges such as combat command, battlefield maneuvering, and position deployment in the dark of night, facilitating intelligence sharing and information transmission, and focusing on enhancing soldiers' nighttime combat capabilities.

At midnight, the troops entered the designated area. Inside the command vehicle, the Red Army commander accessed information on command, reconnaissance, support, and firepower, planning a comprehensive operation. On the battlefield, soldiers communicated through hand gestures and other means, carrying out low-light operations such as seizing positions, concealing camouflage, and loading ammunition.

Soon, multiple Blue Army combat aircraft [probable helicopters], flying at low altitude and providing alternating cover, rapidly approached the position. Red Army radar operators accurately acquired targets and reported air situation information to the command post in real time. Based on this feedback, Red Army commanders assessed the battlefield situation in real time. "Target locked, 3, 2, 1, fire!" As the target entered firing range, the Red Army commander immediately issued the attack order, effectively "destroying" it. Subsequently, the Blue Army changed its strategy, deploying multiple combat aircraft from different directions, employing low-altitude raids and swooping maneuvers to evade radar detection and seize the opportunity to strike.

"The enemy aircraft's reflective surface is small, and the radar return is unstable," "Each artillery crew switched aiming modes." Faced with this unusual situation, the Red Army commander remained calm and promptly organized the crews to adjust their attack strategies. It is reported that

nighttime shooting conditions are completely different from daytime ones. Without radar, the gunners' field of view is limited, making target acquisition more difficult, a test of the gunners' command abilities.

The moon was bright, the stars were sparse, and the enemy aircraft blended seamlessly into the night sky. The Red Army commanders divided their attack positions based on the target's situation and determined the timing for counterattacks. Officers and men coordinated closely, striking the target with precision.

As dawn shone, the lights in the "central military tent" were brightly lit, and a review and reassessment began. The reporter learned that in the next step, they will systematically sort out, integrate and optimize the results of night shooting, focus on the shortcomings and weaknesses, carry out specialized training, continuously improve the network warning and firepower resistance capabilities, and accelerate the forging of an all-weather "air defense sword."

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16409643.html

发挥官兵主体作用！陆军某旅群策群力打造“行走的课堂”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李卓煜 曾亮凯 责任编辑：王粲

2025-09-15

第八十二集团军某旅发挥官兵主体作用改进教育方式——

群策群力打造“行走的课堂”

■李卓煜 曾亮凯

“狼牙山五壮士的英雄精神，已成为一种民族精神的象征……”日前，第 82 集团军某旅某连组织一场野营拉练. 行军途中，连队特意组织官兵来到狼牙山五壮士纪念碑前，二级上士杨天柱为大家深情讲述军史故事，给大家上了一堂生动的现地教育课.

“狼牙山五壮士壮烈跳崖时，年龄与我们相仿. 面对生死考验，他们毅然选择舍身跳崖. 与他们相比，我们平时训练中那点苦算不了什么！”讨论中，该连中士李创有感而发. 这堂生动的教育课，让该连官兵深受触动. 后续拉练途中，官兵士气高昂，圆满完成各项任务.

“教育要想取得实效，一个重要因素是坚持从官兵中来、到官兵中去，发挥他们在教育中的主体作用. ”该旅领导介绍，他们紧贴年轻官兵思想特点，发动官兵共同参与制订教育计划，通过组织召开“诸葛亮会”“机关基层双向交流会”等，广泛收集官兵的金点子、好创意，集思广益优化教育内容、改进教育方式.

利用野营拉练时机组织现地教育课，就来自理论骨干杨天柱的一条建议. 该旅领导介绍，部队大项任务多、人员分散，开展教育面临人员难集中、时间难同步等问题，杨天柱的建议为破解动散条件下的教育难题提供了新思路.

为把这堂教育课讲好，野营拉练展开前，杨天柱广泛查阅资料，并在机关的帮助指导下确定了授课主题. 授课结束后，官兵普遍反映，因地制宜开设“行走的课堂”，让教育授课更加接地气、有生气，有效调动了官兵参与教育、接受教育的主动性积极性.

“行走的课堂”受到欢迎，该旅趁热打铁，鼓励更多官兵积极建言献策. 上等兵陈泳吉提出“VR 重走长征路”的建议，被旅机关采纳. 借助 VR 技术打造的沉浸式教育课堂上，官兵身临其境体悟红军将士“爬雪山”“过草地”的艰辛，感悟伟大长征精神的深刻内涵. 下士王平建议与某边防部队共建“远程教育微课堂”. 通过线上聆听边防官兵讲述戍边故事，大家深刻理解了边防军人的职责与使命.

该旅领导介绍，在官兵的共同努力下，旅队教育课堂呈现一派火热景象，教育质效不断提高，助推训练热情水涨船高.

Google Translation

Leveraging the Leading Role of Officers and Men! An Army Brigade Works Together to Create a “Walking Classroom”

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Li Zhuoyu, Zeng Liangkai Editor: Wang Can

2025-09-15

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Leverages the Leading Role of Officers and men to Improve Educational Methods --

Working Together to Create a “Walking Classroom”

■ Li Zhuoyu, Zeng Liangkai

“The heroic spirit of the Five Heroes of Langya Mountain has become a symbol of national spirit...” Recently, a company of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized a camping and training exercise. During the march, the company specially organized officers and men to visit the Langya Mountain Five Heroes Monument. Sergeant Second Class Yang Tianzhu passionately recounted military history stories, providing a vivid, on-site educational lesson.

“When the Five Heroes of Langya Mountain heroically jumped off the cliff, they were about the same age as us. Faced with a life-or-death situation, they resolutely chose to sacrifice their lives. Compared to them, the hardships we endure in training are nothing!” Sergeant Li Chuang of the company remarked during the discussion. This engaging educational lesson deeply touched the

company's officers and men. During the subsequent training exercise, morale was high, and they successfully completed all tasks.

"A key factor in achieving effective education is to consistently source from and reach the officers and men, giving them a leading role in the process." Brigade leaders explained that they closely followed the ideological characteristics of young officers and men, mobilizing them to participate in developing the education plan. By organizing "Zhuge Liang Meetings" and "Two-Way Exchange Meetings between Headquarters and Grassroots," they gathered valuable insights and creative ideas from officers and men, pooling their wisdom to optimize the content and methods of the education.

The idea of utilizing the opportunity of a camping exercise to organize on-site education sessions originated from a suggestion by Yang Tianzhu, a key theoretical member. Brigade leaders explained that the numerous major missions and dispersed personnel in the unit made it difficult to concentrate personnel and synchronize timelines for education. Yang Tianzhu's suggestion provided a new approach to addressing the challenges of education under these mobile and dispersed conditions.

To ensure the effectiveness of this educational lesson, Yang Tianzhu conducted extensive research before the camping exercise and, with the help and guidance of headquarters, determined the topic for the lecture. After the course, soldiers generally commented that the tailored "walking classroom" made the teaching more grounded and lively, effectively motivating soldiers to participate in and receive education.

The "walking classroom" initiative was well-received, and the brigade seized the opportunity to encourage more soldiers to contribute ideas and suggestions. Corporal Chen Yongji proposed a "VR Retracing the Long March," which was adopted by brigade headquarters. Using VR technology, soldiers experienced the hardships of the Red Army soldiers as they "climbed snow-capped mountains" and "crossed grasslands," and grasped the profound meaning of the Long March spirit. Corporal Wang Ping proposed co-creating a "remote education micro-classroom" with a border defense unit. By listening to border defense officers and men share their stories online, they gained a deeper understanding of the responsibilities and mission of border soldiers.

Brigade leaders explained that thanks to the concerted efforts of soldiers, the brigade's educational classrooms have become vibrant, the quality and effectiveness of education have been continuously improved, and training enthusiasm has soared.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16409642.html

陆军某旅抓好首长机关训练：以上率下淬炼过硬"中军帐"

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：宋福仪 王宏阳 责任编辑：王粲

2025-09-15

第 80 集团军某旅抓好首长机关训练——

以上率下淬炼过硬“中军帐”

■宋福仪 解放军报特约通讯员 王宏阳

初秋，第 80 集团军某旅组织一场首长机关军事训练考核. 考核结果显示，参考人员总体成绩稳步提升.

“抓训练先抓机关，强部队先强中枢. 只有把首长机关训练切实突出出来，要求严于部队，标准高于部队，落实好于部队，素质强于部队，才能确保首长机关平时组织部队练好兵、战时指挥部队打胜仗. ”该旅领导介绍，此前，他们在一次调研中发现，部分机关人员存在重业务轻训练、重体能轻技能的现象，导致参训率不高、训练成绩下滑. 旅党委一班人研究感到，首长机关训练质效不高，既有机关工训矛盾突出等因素影响，也有当兵打仗、带兵打仗、练兵打仗的思想树得不牢的原因.

为此，该旅组织机关干部深入开展以“三查三看”为主题的讨论辨析，通过查思想观念，看随时准备打仗思想是否树牢；通过查能力素质，看打赢本领是否过硬；通过查作风训风，看实战化训练要求是否落实. 同时，他们严格立起按实战要求考、从严从实评的鲜明导向，倒逼机关干部立足岗位精武强能.

为确保机关干部军事训练刚性落实，该旅探索出台一系列具体抓训措施：每月组织 6 天集中训练，练强指挥能力、练好战斗本领、练硬战斗作风；要求每人每周必须完成“五个一”，即一份军事理论试卷、一份战术计算、一份作战文书拟制、一份指挥信息系统想定作业、一份手工标图，做到人人参训、人人参考、人人过关……

“以前机关组织训练，有的干部常以‘工作忙抽不开身’为由请假. ”该旅一位机关干部说，如今有了刚性措施，大家即使因时间冲突缺席训练，也会自觉加班加点补训，以保证课目不落、进度不拖.

穿戴防毒装具训练、地图判读训练、基础体能训练……笔者翻阅该旅机关军事训练周表发现，机关干部训练内容安排得满满当当. 该旅领导介绍，组训实践中，他们不仅系统组织战术标图、作战文书拟制、一体化指挥平台操作等课目学习培训，还常态邀请院校专家来队授课辅导，通过情景模拟、实案剖析、研讨交流等方式，帮助机关干部打牢军事素质基础.

练兵先练“排头兵”，强军先强“中军帐”. 该旅领导介绍，为推动首长机关训练进一步走深落实，他们要求旅领导带头组训任教、带头参训参考、带头从难从严，以上率下立起大抓军事训练鲜明导向，带动部队整体训练水平提高. 前不久，该旅组织战备拉动训练，机关各要素密切协同，训练过程连贯流畅、有条不紊，部队筹划指挥和应急作战能力得到有效检验.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Strengthens Training for Chiefs' Organs: Leading from Above to Strengthen a Strong "Central Military Command"

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Song Fuyi, Wang Hongyang Editor: Wang Can

2025-09-15

A Brigade of the 80th Group Army Strengthens Training for Chiefs' Organs - Leading from Above to Strengthen a Strong "Central Military Command"

■ Song Fuyi, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Wang Hongyang

In early autumn, a brigade of the 80th Group Army conducted a military training assessment for chiefs' organs. The assessment results showed that the overall performance of the participants steadily improved.

"To strengthen training, we must first strengthen the organs; to strengthen the troops, we must first strengthen the central command. Only by truly highlighting the training of chiefs' organs, with stricter requirements, higher standards, better implementation, and higher quality than the troops, can we ensure that the chiefs' organs organize the troops to train well in peacetime and command them to victory in wartime." Brigade leaders explained that, during a previous survey, they found that some personnel in the organs prioritized business over training, and physical fitness over skills, resulting in low training participation rates and declining training results. The brigade Party Committee concluded that the quality and effectiveness of training for the leadership staff was low, influenced by factors such as prominent conflicts between work and training, as well as a lack of a strong understanding of serving, leading, and training for combat.

To this end, the brigade organized in-depth discussions and analyses among staff members focused on the "Three Inquiries and Three Observations." These included examining their ideological perspectives to determine whether they were firmly entrenched in a commitment to combat readiness; examining their capabilities and qualities to determine their ability to win; and examining their work styles and training practices to determine whether they were implementing the requirements of combat-oriented training. At the same time, they rigorously established a clear policy of testing staff according to combat-oriented requirements and conducting rigorous and realistic evaluations, forcing staff members to focus on improving their skills and capabilities in their roles. To ensure the rigid implementation of military training for headquarters cadres, the brigade has explored and implemented a series of specific training measures: six days of intensive training each month to strengthen command capabilities, combat skills, and a strong fighting style; each person is required to complete "five ones" each week: a military theory exam, a tactical calculation, a combat document draft, a command information system scenario exercise, and a hand-marked map, ensuring that everyone participates, consults, and passes the test...

“In the past, when headquarters organized training, some cadres often requested leave, citing ‘work was too busy to spare,’“ said a brigade headquarters cadre. Now, with these rigid measures in place, even if they miss training due to schedule conflicts, they will voluntarily work overtime to make up for it, ensuring that they complete all the lessons and meet all the deadlines.

Training in gas protection gear, map reading, and basic physical training... A review of the brigade’s weekly military training schedule reveals a jam-packed schedule for headquarters cadres. Brigade leaders explained that during training, they not only systematically organized training on subjects such as tactical mapping, drafting operational documents, and operating an integrated command platform, but also regularly invited experts from universities to provide instruction and guidance. Through scenario simulations, case analysis, and discussions, they helped staff build a solid foundation of military proficiency.

Training troops begins with training the vanguard, and strengthening the military begins with strengthening the central command. Brigade leaders explained that to further deepen and implement training for leadership staff, they require brigade leaders to take the lead in organizing and teaching training, participating in and consulting on training, and implementing rigorous and demanding training. This, from top to bottom, establishes a clear direction for focusing on military training, driving overall improvement in the unit’s training. Recently, the brigade conducted combat readiness training exercises, with close coordination among all staff elements, ensuring a smooth and organized training process. This effectively tested the unit’s planning, command, and emergency response capabilities.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16409625.html

特刊丨第八十三集团军某旅“王老沟英雄连”：转型攻坚 迎难而上

来源：解放军报 作者：刘扬 杜晓阳 胡璞 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-15

第八十三集团军某旅“王老沟英雄连”——

转型攻坚 迎难而上

■刘 扬 杜晓阳 解放军报记者 胡 璞



“王老沟英雄连”进行任务前动员. 沈晨朝 摄

9月3日，纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利80周年大会，在天安门广场隆重举行. 第83集团军某旅副连长樊玮高擎“王老沟英雄连”战旗通过天安门广场，接受党和人民的检阅.

“这是我军旅生涯最光荣的一刻. ”阅兵式结束后，樊玮仍激动不已，“86 年前，‘王老沟英雄连’先辈顽强战斗、英勇杀敌，不惧流血牺牲，用生命换来了这面荣誉战旗. ”

“王老沟英雄连”前身，是八路军120师警备6团3营7连. 1939年6月，7连随团转移，行进至山阴县王老沟村时与日军遭遇. 日军凭借武器装备优势抢占王老沟各个制高点. 顶着敌人强大火力，6 团发起猛烈攻击，迅速将敌人分割包围并连夺两座山头，日军被迫退至王老沟南山，负隅顽抗.

7 连连长主动请缨，带领官兵成立敢死队，趁夜色攻上南山，并与敌人展开拉锯战，最终击退了敌人.

王老沟一战有效阻击了日军“扫荡”，成功掩护晋绥边区委员会顺利转移. 1939 年 8 月，八路军120师授予7连“王老沟英雄连”荣誉称号.

此后，“王老沟英雄连”随团参加百团大战，打破日军“囚笼政策”；继而转战雁北，开展反“扫荡”战斗，频繁抗击敌人……

在血与火的考验中，“王老沟英雄连”形成了“血战到底，永不言败”的精神. 时光荏苒，精神永存，血性已深深刻进一代代官兵的骨子里.

一次实兵演训，该连担负某高地主攻任务. “蓝军”利用地形优势，在唯一一条进攻路线上，设置多个隐蔽火力点. 一时间，他们“伤亡”惨重.

“我来当诱饵，引‘敌’暴露，你们负责歼灭！”危急时刻，该连车长李泽林挺身而出. 最终，他们成功突破“蓝军”防线.

当“王老沟英雄连”战旗插上阵地，该连官兵心中充满胜利的喜悦. 那一刻，他们深深懂得了，连队荣誉室里那面满是弹孔的战旗，意味着什么.

改革调整中，该连向合成体制下新型坦克连转型. 新的力量编成优化带来了作战样式变化，挑战也接踵而至：老技术难以驾驭新装备，老战法难以适应新任务，老经验难以解决新问题……

第一次新装备操作考核，经验丰富的车长刘新建，连基础参数设置都没完成，成绩在全连垫底. “夜里躺在床上辗转反侧，总觉得自己对不起这身军装. ”他在日记中写道，“11 年的兵龄不是资本，跟不上时代，迟早会被淘汰. ”

为了尽快掌握新装备，刘新建拿出当新兵时的钻劲和韧劲——连队组织培训，他坐在最前排；厂家技术人员前来指导，他整天追着请教；笔记本上，他记满了装备原理图、操作口诀、故障代码……几个月后，他已熟记各项参数、学会操作流程.

在“王老沟英雄连”采访，记者感受最深的，是该连官兵对于提高打仗能力的渴望和迫切. 该连车库墙上挂着一个错题本，专门记录官兵在训练中出现的错误操作. 宿舍走廊里，悬挂的不是过往荣誉，而是比武失利的通报、演习中暴露的问题、装备故障分析报告，以及对应的整改方案.

“狭路相逢勇者胜. 我们一定要迎难而上，啃下这块‘硬骨头’！”转型攻坚中，该连官兵齐心协力，不仅逐步熟练驾驭新装备，还探索创新多个战法，编写出新装备战术课目组训规范，为合成营坦克连训练蹚出一条新路.

那年在朱日和，该连换装后首次参加跨区演习. 如何实现与其他兵种单位的合成作战，成了摆在他们面前的又一难题.

“能不能合兵一处？怎么样攥指成拳？”当时，每个人心中都画着问号. 察觉到连队出现负面情绪，该连主官及时组织了一次题为“以连史砺斗志，以英魂鉴己身”的讨论辨析，旨在统一思想认识，激发奋进动力.

“当年，在王老沟山头上，连队先辈打光最后一颗子弹，依旧用刺刀杀出一条血路，赢得了胜利. 如今，我们站上演兵场，难道要让这点困难挡住胜利的脚步吗？”时任连长的发言，直击官兵灵魂.

随后，该连组织干部骨干，梳理情报处理、火力统筹、步坦协同、抢修急救等方面存在的问题，制订改进方案，并根据演习需要，设计出多兵种协同战术，受到兄弟单位认可. 重整旗鼓的该连官兵，抓住演习前的最后时间专攻精练、熟悉战法.

演习正式打响. 面对“蓝军”坚固防线，“王老沟英雄连”火力支援精准覆盖，步坦推进有条不紊. 时任连长指挥坦克群佯攻吸引火力，步兵分队则迂回包抄. 最终，该连以较低战损突破“敌”阵地，获得导演部高度评价.

“英雄连队的密码，镌刻在历史的记忆里，更奔涌在每一茬官兵的热血中！”该连干部说，时代在变，任务在变，“王老沟英雄连”官兵敢于突击、英勇无畏的战斗意志始终未变.

新征程上，“王老沟英雄连”紧紧扭住转型建设不放，狠抓练兵备战不松，在实战实训中锤炼胜战本领，锻造“合成铁拳”，向着建军一百年奋斗目标阔步迈进.

Google Translation

Special Issue | The “Wanglaogou Hero Company” of a Brigade of the 83rd Group Army: Transforming and Overcoming Challenges

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Yang, Du Xiaoyang, Hu Pu Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-15

The "Wanglaogou Hero Company" of a Brigade of the 83rd Group Army - Transforming and Overcoming Challenges

■Liu Yang, Du Xiaoyang, PLA Daily Reporter Hu Pu

The "Wanglaogou Hero Company" conducts pre-mission mobilization. Photo by Shen Chenchao

On September 3, a grand ceremony commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War was held in Tiananmen Square. Fan Wei, deputy company commander of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army, carried the battle flag of the "Wanglaogou Hero Company" high through Tiananmen Square to receive the review of the Party and the people. "This is the most glorious moment of my military career," Fan Wei said, still overcome with emotion after the parade. "86 years ago, the forefathers of the 'Wanglaogou Hero Company' fought tenaciously, bravely killed the enemy, and sacrificed their lives without fear of bloodshed. They earned this honorary battle flag."

The "Wanglaogou Hero Company" was formerly the 7th Company, 3rd Battalion, 6th Security Regiment, 120th Division, Eighth Route Army. In June 1939, the 7th Company was transferred with the regiment and encountered Japanese troops while marching to Wanglaogou Village, Shanyin County. Leveraging their superior weaponry, the Japanese seized commanding heights in Wanglaogou. Facing overwhelming enemy firepower, the 6th Regiment launched a fierce attack, quickly dividing and encircling the enemy and capturing two hilltops. The Japanese were forced to retreat to the southern hills of Wanglaogou, where they fought a desperate defense.

The 7th Company commander volunteered to lead his officers and men in forming a death squad. Under cover of darkness, they attacked the southern hills and engaged in a seesaw battle, ultimately repelling the enemy. The Battle of Wanglaogou effectively blocked the Japanese mopping-up operation and successfully protected the relocation of the Shanxi-Suiyuan Border Region Committee. In August 1939, the 120th Division of the Eighth Route Army awarded the 7th Company the honorary title of "Wanglaogou Hero Company."

Thereafter, the "Wanglaogou Hero Company" participated in the Hundred Regiments Campaign, breaking the Japanese "cage policy"; then, it moved to Yanbei, conducting counter-mopping-up operations and frequently engaging in enemy operations...

Through the trials of blood and fire, the "Wanglaogou Hero Company" forged the spirit of "fighting to the bitter end, never giving up." Time passes, but the spirit endures, and this valor has been deeply etched into the bones of generations of officers and men.

During a live-fire exercise, the company was tasked with the main assault on a high ground. The "Blue Army" took advantage of the terrain and established multiple concealed firepower points along the only attack route. In a short period of time, they suffered heavy casualties. "I'll act as

bait, drawing the ‘enemy’ out of the way. You’ll be responsible for destroying them!” In this critical moment, the company’s tank commander, Li Zelin, stepped forward. Ultimately, they successfully broke through the “Blue Army” defenses.

When the “Wanglaogou Hero Company” battle flag was hoisted on the battlefield, the officers and men of the company were filled with the joy of victory. At that moment, they deeply understood the significance of the bullet-riddled battle flag in the company’s hall of honor.

During the reform and adjustment, the company transformed into a new type of tank company under a combined power structure. The new force structure optimization brought changes to the combat style, and challenges ensued: old technology struggled to control new equipment, old tactics struggled to adapt to new missions, and old experience failed to solve new problems...

In the first new equipment operation assessment, the experienced tank commander Liu Xinjian failed to even complete the basic parameter settings, ranking last in the company. “I tossed and turned in bed at night, always feeling unworthy of this uniform,” he wrote in his diary. “Eleven years of military service is no asset. I can’t keep up with the times, and sooner or later I’ll be eliminated.”

To master the new equipment as quickly as possible, Liu Xinjian summoned the same perseverance and tenacity he had as a new recruit. During company training sessions, he sat in the front row; when manufacturer technicians came to provide guidance, he would constantly ask for advice. His notebooks were filled with equipment schematics, operating instructions, and fault codes... After a few months, he had memorized every parameter and mastered the operating procedures.

While interviewing the “Wanglaogou Hero Company,” the reporter was most struck by the company’s soldiers’ eagerness and urgency to improve their combat capabilities. Hanging on the wall of the company’s garage is a notebook dedicated to errors made during training. In the dormitory corridors, hanging instead of past honors, are notices of competition failures, problems exposed during exercises, equipment failure analysis reports, and corresponding corrective action plans. “When faced with a narrow road, the brave prevail. We must rise to the challenge and overcome this ‘tough nut’!” During the transformation and key breakthrough, the company’s officers and men worked together, not only gradually becoming proficient in the use of new equipment but also exploring and innovating various tactics. They developed training specifications for new equipment and tactics, blazing a new trail for the training of the combined arms battalion tank company.

That year in Zhurihe, the company participated in its first cross-regional exercise since its refit. Achieving combined operations with other arms units became another challenge.

“Can we unite? How can we form a fist?” Everyone was wondering. Noticing negative sentiment within the company, the company commander promptly organized a discussion titled “Using the company’s history to sharpen our fighting spirit and drawing inspiration from the heroic spirits of our heroes” to unify their thinking and inspire motivation for progress. “Back then, on the peak of

Wanglaogou, our company's forefathers fired their last bullet, still fighting their way through with bayonets and winning victory. Now, standing on the battlefield, are we going to let such a small difficulty stand in our way of victory?" The then-company commander's words resonated deeply with the officers and men.

The company subsequently organized key personnel to sort out existing problems in intelligence processing, firepower coordination, infantry-tank coordination, and emergency repairs. They developed improvement plans and, based on the needs of the exercise, designed multi-service coordinated tactics, which were recognized by fellow units. Regrouping, the company's officers and men seized the final moments before the exercise to focus on refining and familiarizing themselves with their tactics.

The exercise officially commenced. Facing the "Blue Army'" solid defenses, the "Wanglaogou Hero Company" provided precise fire support, while the infantry and tanks advanced in an orderly manner. The then-company commander directed the tank group to launch a feint attack to draw fire, while the infantry units deployed a flanking maneuver. Ultimately, the company broke through the "enemy" position with minimal casualties, earning high praise from the commanding staff. "The code of the heroic company is etched in the memory of history and flows through the blood of every generation of officers and men!" Company officials said. Times and missions change, but the courage and fearlessness of the soldiers of the "Wanglaogou Hero Company" remain unchanged.

On the new journey, the "Wanglaogou Hero Company" remains firmly committed to transformation and construction, focusing on training and preparation. Through real-world training, they hone their combat prowess, forging a "synthetic iron fist," and striding forward toward the goal of the PLA's centennial.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16409623.html

特刊丨第七十三集团军某旅"左权独立营"：战旗指引 奋勇争先

来源：解放军报 作者：方维坤 廖晓彬 喻润东 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-15

第七十三集团军某旅"左权独立营"——

战旗指引 奋勇争先

■方维坤 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬 喻润东



“左权独立营”官兵进行机降训练. 刘德文 摄

东南某海域，波涛汹涌. 岸滩阵地上，第 73 集团军某旅某营官兵整装待发.

“作为左权传人，我们要传承英雄精神，在演训任务中敢打必胜、勇往直前！”该营教导员高擎战旗站在队伍前方，作誓师动员.

海风中，战旗猎猎作响. 红绸旗面上，“左权独立营”5 个大字被阳光照得发亮.

眼前这一幕，让记者的思绪穿越时空，回到了 83 年前.

“左权独立营”前身是辽县独立营，1941 年组建后，主要负责保卫警戒执勤等任务，多次掩护八路军总部机关转移.

1942 年 5 月，日军对华北抗日根据地进行铁壁合围式的“大扫荡”. 25 日，在辽县麻田附近，时任八路军副参谋长的左权，亲率部队掩护中共中央北方局和八路军总部突围转移. 激战中，左权不幸被日军炮弹弹片击中，壮烈牺牲.

1942 年 9 月 18 日，经晋冀鲁豫边区政府批准，为永久纪念在辽县殉国的左权，辽县改名为左权县. 同月，八路军总部授予该营“左权独立营”称号.

此后，“左权独立营”两次配合主力部队攻打襄垣、祁县纱厂，解决太行军区被服用布困难；两次参加白晋路破袭战，打击敌铁路运输，为黄崖洞兵工厂提供了大量钢轨作为原料.

历经抗日战争、解放战争、抗美援朝战争的战火洗礼，经历多次转隶、移防、改革调整，“左权独立营”官兵始终秉承先辈精神，从未停止向前冲锋的脚步.

进入新时代，面对转型建设中遇到的新情况、新问题，“左权独立营”官兵始终积极应对、主动求变，在探索中寻找破解方法.

那年初秋，多军兵种实战化演习前，“左权独立营”受领一项任务——全员全装在规定时间内完成机降.

“全员”意味着无论兵龄资历、能力素质，都要达到任务要求；“全装”意味着机降时需穿戴装具、携带装备；“规定时间”则要求必须熟练掌握机降技巧.

“难！”听到任务内容，就连经验丰富的高级军士，都连连摇头.

这是转型以来，该营第一次担负实战化背景下的机降任务. 然而，留给他们攻坚的时间只有一个月，同时还要面对经验不足、教材短缺、场地缺乏等现实困难.

怎么办？议战议训会上，营党委一班人意见一致：任务必须完成，没有条件就创造条件！

于是，他们把训练场边荒地清理出来，搭设模拟高台；联系兄弟单位，借鉴训练经验、学习技巧方法；搜集相关资料，干部带着训练骨干，一句一句研究……

最终，该营成功探索出一套机降方法，并在演习中按照要求顺利完成机降任务，受到上级表扬.

该营教导员说，作为以英雄姓名命名的部队，无论过去，还是现在，每临重大任务、重要关头，官兵们都始终敢挑重担、攻坚克难.

去年一次实兵对抗演训，该营遭遇困局，一处易守难攻的要地被“蓝军”层层设障、重兵封锁，进攻通路受阻.

“让我来！”这时，某连班长战攀主动请缨，带领班里爆破手，抱着炸药包，冲向“蓝军”阵地.

短短百米坡路，他们或匍匐，或跃进，在“蓝军”火力压制中，行进得十分艰难，但没有一人退却. 战攀抓住“蓝军”火力减弱空当，高喊“跟我冲”，带领大家迅猛前出. 点燃炸药包，扔向障碍物，他们随即翻滚撤离.

“砰！”第一道障碍被炸开. 该营破障分队紧接着展开轮流爆破、协同冲锋、交替掩护，最终成功开辟通路.

1941 年 11 月，左权指挥八路军总部特务团进行黄崖洞保卫战，创造了以少胜多的经典战例. 在这次战斗中，有 12 名战士坚守兵工厂中心工事阵地，最终全部壮烈牺牲，后被追认为“黄崖洞保卫战十二勇士”.

“崇尚英雄，学习英雄，成为英雄. ”该营教导员告诉记者，“战士们在演训中的英勇表现，正是官兵传承英雄精神的具体行动. ”

该营历来重视党史军史学习教育，引导官兵从革命先辈身上汲取拼搏奋斗的精神养料，培塑敢打敢拼、能打硬仗、善打恶战的战斗作风.

今年是抗战胜利 80 周年，也是该营授称 83 周年，他们以此为契机开展系列配合活动：开设“左权讲堂”，宣扬英烈事迹；邀请抗战老兵来营参观交流，帮助官兵进一步体悟英雄精神……营党委一班人的认识很一致，就是用革命先烈百折不挠、奋勇争先的必胜信念，砥砺官兵血性胆气，打造攻无不克、战无不胜的英雄队伍.

前不久一次体系对抗训练，该营担负主攻任务，突击队中出现了不少新兵的身影.

“下连不久就在这么重要的任务中打主攻，新兵们能行吗？不怕他们拖后腿？”记者不解地问.

“练兵备战等不起也慢不得. 让新战士早闻‘硝烟味’、在‘战火’中淬炼，可以缩短成长周期，早日成为能打仗的兵.”该营营长回答得很坚决，“‘左权独立营’的官兵，不论是谁，即使刚下连、初来队，都要从第一天起，树牢‘当兵打仗、带兵打仗、练兵打仗’的意识. ”

9 月 3 日，北京天安门广场，该营排长吴蒙希高擎“左权独立营”战旗，接受了党和人民的检阅. 与此同时，千里之外的营区，该营官兵通过电视屏幕，见证了这无上荣光的时刻，大家心潮澎湃、倍感自豪.

83 年，从太行山区到东南沿海，纵使部队驻地转换、武器装备更新、使命任务拓展，“左权独立营”官兵的本色始终未变：战旗所指，就是他们冲锋的方向；先辈精神，就是他们奋进的力量！

铭记历史　缅怀先烈

★融媒体报道★

素材支持：刘益涵、刘德文

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Special Issue | The “Zuoquan Independent Battalion” of a Brigade of the 73rd Group Army: Guided by the Battle Flag, Striving for the First

Source: PLA Daily Author: Fang Weikun, Liao Xiaobin, Yu Rundong Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-15

The “Zuoquan Independent Battalion” of a Brigade of the 73rd Group Army -

Guided by the Battle Flag, Striving for the First

■ Fang Weikun, PLA Daily Special Correspondents, Liao Xiaobin, Yu Rundong

Officers and men of the "Zuoquan Independent Battalion" conduct airdrop training. Photo by Liu Dewen

The waves surged in a southeastern sea area. On the beach, soldiers of a battalion of a brigade of the 73rd Group Army prepared for battle.

"As descendants of the Zuoquan people, we must carry on the heroic spirit, dare to fight and win, and forge ahead courageously in training and exercises!" The battalion instructor, holding the battle flag high, stood at the front of the troops and gave a rallying oath.

The battle flag fluttered in the sea breeze. The five large characters "Zuoquan Independent Battalion" on the red silk banner shone brightly in the sunlight. This scene sent the reporter's mind careening back 83 years.

The "Zuoquan Independent Battalion," formerly the Liaoxian Independent Battalion, was established in 1941. Its primary mission was security and patrol duties, and it repeatedly provided cover for the relocation of the Eighth Route Army headquarters.

In May 1942, the Japanese army launched an ironclad "mopping-up" operation against the anti-Japanese base areas in North China. On the 25th, near Matian in Liaoxian County, Zuo Quan, then Deputy Chief of Staff of the Eighth Route Army, personally led his troops to cover the escape and relocation of the Northern Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the Eighth Route Army headquarters. During the fierce fighting, Zuo Quan was tragically struck by shrapnel from a Japanese artillery shell and died heroically.

On September 18, 1942, with the approval of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Border Region Government, Liaoxian County was renamed Zuoquan County to permanently commemorate Zuo Quan, who died in Liaoxian. That same month, the Eighth Route Army Headquarters awarded the battalion the title "Zuoquan Independent Battalion." Afterwards, the "Zuoquan Independent Battalion" twice cooperated with the main force to attack the Xiangyuan and Qixian cotton mills, resolving the Taihang Military Region's bedding and cloth shortage. It also participated in two raids on the Baijin Railway, disrupting enemy railway transportation and providing a large amount of steel rails as raw material for the Huangyadong Arsenal.

Through the baptism of fire of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the War of Liberation, and the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, and undergoing numerous transfers, relocations, reforms, and adjustments, the officers and men of the "Zuoquan Independent Battalion" have always upheld the spirit of their predecessors and never ceased their charge forward.

In the new era, facing new situations and challenges encountered during the transformation and construction, the officers and men of the "Zuoquan Independent Battalion" have consistently responded proactively, actively sought change, and sought solutions through exploration.

In the early autumn of that year, before a multi-service combat exercise, the “Zuoquan Independent Battalion” received a mission: complete an airdrop with full equipment within the specified time.

“Full” meant that all personnel, regardless of seniority, ability, or qualifications, met the mission requirements; “fully equipped” meant that all personnel were required to wear and carry equipment during the airdrop; and “specified time” required proficiency in airdrop techniques. “Difficult!” Even experienced senior sergeants shook their heads upon hearing the mission’s details.

This was the first time the battalion had undertaken an airdrop mission in a combat-oriented environment since its transformation. However, they only had one month to complete the task, and faced practical challenges such as inexperience, a shortage of teaching materials, and a lack of training space.

What to do? At a meeting discussing combat and training, the battalion Party Committee unanimously agreed: The mission must be accomplished, and if the conditions didn’t exist, they would create them!

So, they cleared wasteland near the training ground and built a simulated platform. They contacted other units to learn from their training experiences and techniques. They collected relevant materials, and cadres, along with key training personnel, meticulously studied each sentence...

Finally, the battalion successfully developed a set of airdrop methods and successfully completed the mission in accordance with requirements during the exercise, earning praise from their superiors.

The battalion instructor said that as a unit named after a hero, the officers and men have always bravely shouldered heavy responsibilities and overcome difficulties in every major mission and critical moment, both in the past and present. During a live-fire confrontation exercise last year, the battalion encountered a difficult situation. A strategic location, easily defended but difficult to attack, was heavily barricaded by the “Blue Army” troops, blocking their path.

“Let me do it!” At that moment, squad leader Zhan Pan volunteered, leading his squad’s demolition team, armed with explosive packs, and charging towards the “Blue Army” position.

The short 100-meter slope, they either crawled or leaped forward, facing the “Blue Army’s” suppressive firepower. The advance was extremely difficult, but no one retreated. Seizing the moment when the “Blue Army’s” firepower waned, Zhan Pan shouted, “Follow me!” and led everyone forward swiftly. He ignited the explosive packs and threw them at the obstacles, and they immediately rolled away.

“Bang!” The first obstacle was blown away. The battalion’s obstacle-clearing team then engaged in rotating demolition, coordinated charges, and alternating cover, ultimately successfully opening a path.

In November 1941, Zuo Quan commanded the Eighth Route Army Headquarters Special Forces Regiment in the Battle of Huangyadong, creating a classic example of defeating a larger force with a smaller force. During this battle, 12 soldiers defended the central fortifications of the arsenal and ultimately died heroically. They were later posthumously recognized as the "Twelve Heroes of the Battle of Huangyadong."

"Respect heroes, learn from heroes, and become heroes," the battalion instructor told reporters. "The soldiers' heroic performance during the exercises and training is a concrete example of officers and men carrying on the heroic spirit."

The battalion has always attached great importance to the study and education of Party and military history, guiding officers and men to draw spiritual nourishment from the revolutionary predecessors and cultivate a fighting style that is daring to fight, capable of fighting tough battles, and adept at fighting difficult battles.

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the 83rd anniversary of the battalion's title. They have taken this opportunity to launch a series of supporting activities: opening the "Zuoquan Lecture Hall" to promote the deeds of the martyrs; inviting veterans of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression to visit and exchange ideas with the battalion to help officers and men further appreciate the heroic spirit... The battalion Party Committee is united in its understanding: to use the revolutionary martyrs' unyielding and courageous belief in victory to strengthen the officers and men' courage and build an invincible and victorious heroic team. During a recent system-to-system confrontation training exercise, the battalion was tasked with the main attack mission, and many new recruits were present in the assault team.

"Soon after joining the company, they're already leading the attack in such a crucial mission. Can these new recruits handle it? Aren't they a drag?" the reporter asked, puzzled.

"Training and preparation for war can't wait or be slowed down. Exposing new soldiers to the 'smell of gunpowder' and the 'fires of war' early on can shorten their growth cycle and help them become combat-ready sooner," the battalion commander replied firmly. "Every soldier of the 'Zuoquan Independent Battalion,' regardless of their rank, even if they've just joined the company or the unit, must firmly establish the mindset of 'serving in battle, leading in battle, and training for battle' from day one."

On September 3rd, in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, Platoon Leader Wu Mengxi, bearing the "Zuoquan Independent Battalion" battle flag, received the review of the Party and the people. Meanwhile, thousands of miles away, soldiers at the battalion witnessed this supremely glorious moment on television, their hearts overflowing with pride. For 83 years, from the Taihang Mountains to the southeastern coast, despite shifting bases, upgrading weapons and equipment, and expanding missions, the officers and men of the Zuoquan Independent Battalion have

remained true to their values: wherever the battle flag points, they charge; the spirit of their predecessors fuels their progress!

Remembering History, Commemorating the Martyrs

★Integrated Media Report★

Creative Support: Liu Yihan, Liu Dewen

Video Source: Military Report

Headline Design: Fang Han, Yang Lei

Integrated Graphics: Zhang Zhao

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16409895.html

第 74 集团军某旅防空营实弹射击训练影像

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：石 伟 金 硕 李 彬 责任编辑：王韵 发布：2025-09-16

暗夜张弓

——第 74 集团军某旅防空营实弹射击训练影像

■石 伟 金 硕 解放军报特约通讯员 李 彬 摄影报道



高炮分队夜间对空抗击.



导弹出击，拦截来袭之“敌”.



官兵吊装导弹.



奔向战位.

南国海滨，浪急潮涌. 急促的防空警报骤然响起，第 74 集团军某旅防空营一场实弹射击训练拉开战幕.

“占领阵地，实施警戒侦察！”地导分队各作战单元雷达迅速进入对空值守状态. 夜幕降临，“敌”机快速接近阵地. 雷达操纵员紧盯屏幕，规避干扰，跟踪捕捉目标. 随着射击命令下达，导弹呼啸而出，直扑目标.

“‘敌’无人机抵近！”高炮分队接到“敌情”通报. 指挥员快速研判战场态势，合理分配火力. “长点射，放！”目标刚进入射程范围，数门高炮同时喷吐火舌，“敌”无人机被成功击落.

此时，防空雷达又捕捉到海面低空来袭目标. 指挥员迅速下达作战指令，部署在海岸的官兵随即投入战斗……

拂晓时分，训练结束. 野营帐篷内灯火通明，参训官兵趁热打铁复盘总结，针对训练中暴露的问题集智攻关，逐项研究破解.

Google Translation

Footage of a Live-Fire Training Exercise Conducted by the Air Defense Battalion of a 74th Group Army Brigade

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Shi Wei, Jin Shuo, Li Bin Editor: Wang Yun Published: 2025-09-16

Drawing the Bow in the Dark

—Video of a live-fire training exercise conducted by the Air Defense Battalion of a Brigade of the 74th Group Army

■Shi Wei, Jin Shuo, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Li Bin Photo Report

An anti-aircraft artillery unit conducts nighttime air defense operations.

Missiles launch, intercepting the incoming “enemy.”

Soldiers hoist missiles.

Rushing to their positions.

The waves surge along the southern coast. A sudden, shrill air defense alarm blares, signaling the start of a live-fire training exercise conducted by the Air Defense Battalion of a Brigade of the 74th Group Army.

“Occupy the position, conduct alert and reconnaissance!” Radars from all combat units of the ground-to-air missile unit quickly enter air defense mode. As night falls, “enemy” aircraft rapidly approach the position. Radar operators keep their eyes fixed on the screen, avoiding interference and tracking their targets. As the command to fire was given, missiles roared out, heading straight for the target.

“Enemy drone approaching!” The anti-aircraft artillery unit received the “enemy situation” report. The commander quickly assessed the battlefield situation and allocated firepower appropriately. “Long burst, fire!” As the target entered range, several anti-aircraft guns simultaneously unleashed flames, successfully shooting down the “enemy” drone.

At this moment, air defense radar detected a low-altitude target approaching over the sea. The commander quickly issued combat orders, and the officers and men deployed on the coast immediately engaged...

At dawn, the training concluded. The camping tents were brightly lit, and the participating officers and men took advantage of the opportunity to review and summarize the training, pooling their wisdom to address the problems exposed during the training, researching and solving them one by one.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16410810.html

陆军某旅依据新条令要求为地方院校选派军事教员

来源：解放军报 作者：尚明玺 马嘉隆 王璨然 等 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-20

陆军某旅依据新条令要求为地方院校选派军事教员——

“兵教官”人人都是“四会”教练员

■尚明玺　解放军报记者　马嘉隆　王璨然

国无防不立，善教得民心. 国防教育是建设和巩固国防的基础，是增强民族凝聚力、提高全民素质的重要途径. 新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》对国防教育相关事宜作出明确规定. 今年的 9 月 20 日是第 25 个全民国防教育日，部队各级应以“全民国防教育月”为契机，严格按照新条令有关要求，创新方法形式，丰富手段载体，为培养全民国防观念、增强全民国防意识贡献力量.

关于国防教育，新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》第八十九条明确规定：军队单位为有组织的国防教育活动选派军事教员，提供必要的军事训练场地、设施、器材和其他便利条件，应当按照军队有关规定组织实施.



军事教员吴仙（右）为参训学生纠正动作. 尚明玺 摄

镜　头

金秋九月，西南某地方大学操场上，一支由 500 名大一新生组成的匕首操方阵正在进行汇报演出. 刚步入高校的青年学子们英姿飒爽、朝气蓬勃. 操场一角，协助该校开展军训工作的陆军某旅军事教员们整齐列队，悄然登上返回营区的车.

记者了解到，一个多月来，该旅根据上级命令，为前期提报需求的多所驻地高校选派军事教员，协助开展新生军训. “过去，驻地高校也曾多次向旅队提出，希望我们为学生军训派遣军事教员，但由于流程复杂、涉及业务部门多，落实起来费时费力，牵扯了不少精力. ”该旅部队管理科阳科长告诉记者，如今，情况大不相同，新条令明确规定，军队单位为有组织的国防教育活动选派军事教员.

“新条令为军队单位与地方院校携手开展国防教育活动提供了依据，选派军事教员流程更规范、审批更高效. ”阳科长介绍，为高标准完成带训工作，机关按照优秀“四会”教练员标准，遴选 50 余名军政素质过硬的官兵担任地方院校军事教员，并组织为期半个月的强化集训，确保他们在军地交流期间展现军人良好形象和过硬作风.

“我们坚持逐个课目过关、逐人考核验收. 针对学生军训特点，我们还将带兵经验与教学法深度融合，总结提炼更有针对性的组训方法. ”强化集训负责人、二级上士杨洪鑫告诉记者，强化集训期间，军事教员们白天在训练场反复练习训练动作，晚上加班加点背记教学法要点.

“这张‘教官证’来之不易.”一级上士、军事教员吴仙介绍，尽管组训经验丰富，但他依然感到这次选拔难度很高：不仅要求擒拿格斗等课目全面过硬，还对军事理论、组训技能作出明确规定. 集训最终考核阶段，军事教员们不仅要熟练默写规范教学法，还要登台进行教学展示，由旅队抽组的考核组综合评定是否达标，确保军事教员队伍全面过硬.

“作为这次军训的教官，今后一段时间里，我将和大家并肩战斗……”记者在另一所地方高校军训现场看到，军事教员们与参训学生初次见面时的自我介绍经过统一规范. 该校军训总教官、某营赵副营长告诉记者，尽管参加今年带训工作的“兵教官”们人人都是“四会”教练员，但为高标准完成此次带训任务，他们在任务筹备阶段抽组专业骨干精心编撰了《学生军训工作手册》，从维护军人形象的军事教员“十个禁止”，到初次见面时的介绍词和平时交流注意事项，再到各课目组训时的原则方法，内容具体全面，操作性很强.

“转身刺出时，要注意腰部发力……”烈日下，杨洪鑫耐心为参训学生示范动作，短短几天就已经嗓音沙哑. “我们严格按照‘严肃活泼、紧张有序、耐心细致’原则开展带训工作，认真下达每一个口令、示范每一个动作.”杨洪鑫介绍，带训期间，他们始终以军人标准严格要求自己.

“教官的一言一行让我看到了中国军人的样子，他们就是我心中‘最可爱的人’.”大一新生小李说，他从小就有军旅梦. 在军事教员的影响下，他对军营更加向往，更加坚定了参军报国的信念.

“每次训练间隙，经常会有学生热情地询问军营生活. 我们会在遵守保密要求的前提下，与他们分享军营故事和装备知识，在他们心中种下关心国防、热爱国防的种子.”赵副营长介绍，对于大学生来说，军训是对意志品质的磨砺、对国防素养的锤炼，对于军事教员来说，也是一堂提升军人使命感荣誉感的现地教育课.



绘图：唐建平

亲　历

他们很棒，就像我带的兵

■武警重庆总队某支队一级上士　郭德智

9月，山城依旧闷热. 随着开学季到来，我又一次踏入大学校园，执行第6次带训任务. 看着眼前面庞青涩的“05后”新生，我心里不禁嘀咕：高温天气训练，他们能否坚持得下来？

这份担心是有原因的. 一方面，我总觉得“05后”年轻人体能基础偏弱；另一方面，今年训练内容升级，嵌入战术、擒敌等课目，对大学新生来说难度加大.

没想到，上了训练场，新生们的表现让我大吃一惊——即便被太阳晒得汗水直流，也没有人叫苦喊累；几次训练间隙，我让他们到树荫下休息，可没过多久，他们就跑回训练场自己加练.

军训期间，一名加练低姿匍匐的男生让我印象深刻. 因为动作不熟练，几趟下来，他的手肘、膝盖被磨破了皮，后背也被铁丝网划出一道口子. 我叫他去医务室包扎一下，他却摆手说不要紧，还问我：“教官，我的动作标准吗，像不像一名新兵？”我望向他，郑重地回答道：“像！你很棒！”

山城的天气说变就变，一次练习队列时，大雨突至. “有谁想去避雨，打报告！”我告诉他们，这种情况可以申请出列，但队列中没有一个人主动离开.

雨水从他们的脸庞滑落，一双双明亮的眼睛，透着坚定执着. 那一刻，我仿佛感到脚下的操场就是战场，而他们，就是我带的兵.

雨越下越大，水花在脚步间飞溅，他们呼号响亮、步履铿锵. 从这群年轻人身上，我看见了永不服输的劲头、感受到了蓬勃向上的朝气、读懂了深沉而炽热的爱国情怀. 他们的青春热情不仅点燃了他们自己，也深深感染了我.

带训任务结束后，我回到部队. 每次想起军训任务中的一幕幕画面，我都会勉励自己：一定要刻苦训练，努力建功军营.

（解放军报特约记者张永清整理）

点　睛

发挥优势作用 共筑国防长城

■梁　宇

武备之要务，当以强心为先. 全民国防教育，须臾不可轻视.

《中华人民共和国国防教育法》和《中国人民解放军内务条令》均对国防教育相关事宜作出明确规定. 军队单位应树牢条令意识、法规意识，主动担当作为、加强统筹协调，充分发挥军队在国防教育中的优势作用，积极支持参与全民国防教育，不断推动国防教育走深走实、国防观念深入人心.

国家的富强、民族的复兴，离不开全民国防教育的普及和全民国防意识的增强. 我们生活在一个没有战争的国家，但并非生活在一个没有战争的时代. “宜未雨而绸缪，勿临渴而掘井”. 战争可能千日不打，国防观念却不可一日松懈，必须紧跟时代步伐持续开展全民国防教育，增强全民爱国主义的深厚情感、居安思危的忧患意识、崇军尚武的思想观念.

军队作为国防建设的主体力量，在教育内容、师资力量、装备设施等方面拥有开展国防教育的显著优势，在新时代全民国防教育中理应走在前列、做好表率. 军队单位应充分发挥自身优势，用好红色资源、用好战史战例、用好军史场馆，通过选派优秀军事教员、开展军营开放日活动等形式，深化全民国防教育，增强全民国防观念，在全社会营造关心国防、热爱国防、建设国防、保卫国防的浓厚氛围.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Selects Military Instructors for Local Schools in Accordance with New Regulations.

Source: PLA Daily. Author: Shang Mingxi, Ma Jialong, Wang Canran, et al. Editor: Wang Can. 2025-09-20

An Army brigade selects military instructors for local schools in accordance with new regulations.

Every “soldier instructor” is a “four-skill” instructor.

■Shang Mingxi, PLA Daily reporters, Ma Jialong, Wang Canran

A country cannot survive without defense, and good education wins the hearts of the people. National defense education is the foundation for building and consolidating national defense and an important way to enhance national cohesion and improve the quality of the people. The newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the People’s Liberation Army of China” clearly stipulates matters related to national defense education. September 20th of this year marks the 25th National Defense Education Day. All levels of the military should take “National Defense Education Month” as an opportunity to strictly adhere to the requirements of the new regulations, innovate methods and forms, and enrich means and carriers to contribute to cultivating national defense concepts and enhancing national defense awareness. Regarding national defense education, Article 89 of the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the People’s Liberation Army of China” clearly stipulates: Military units shall select military instructors for organized national defense education activities and provide necessary military training venues, facilities, equipment, and other convenient conditions, and shall organize and implement such activities in accordance with relevant military regulations.

Military instructor Wu Xian (right) corrects the movements of participating students. Photo by Shang Mingxi

In the golden autumn of September, on the playground of a local university in southwest China, a dagger drill formation composed of 500 freshmen performed a rehearsal. The young students, newly enrolled in college, were heroic and full of vigor. In a corner of the playground, military instructors from an army brigade assisting the school with military training lined up neatly and quietly boarded a vehicle returning to the base.

Reporters learned that for over a month, following orders from superiors, the brigade has selected military instructors to assist with freshman military training for several local universities that had previously submitted requests. “In the past, local universities had repeatedly asked the brigade to send military instructors for student military training, but due to the complex process and the involvement of multiple departments, implementation was time-consuming and labor-intensive, consuming considerable energy,” Chief Yang of the brigade’s Force Management Section told reporters. Now, the situation is significantly different. The new regulations clearly stipulate that military units must select military instructors for organized national defense education activities.

“The new regulations provide a basis for military units to collaborate with local colleges and universities on national defense education activities. The selection process for military instructors is more standardized, and the approval process is more efficient.” Chief Yang explained that to ensure high-standard training, the headquarters selected over 50 officers and men with strong military and political qualities to serve as military instructors at local colleges and universities, following the standards of excellent “four skills” instructors. They also underwent a two-week intensive training program to ensure they demonstrate a positive image and strong military conduct during military-civilian exchanges. “We insist on passing each subject and assessing each individual individually. We also deeply integrate our leadership experience with teaching methods to refine more targeted training methods, tailored to the specific characteristics of student military training,” said Sergeant 2nd Class Yang Hongxin, head of the intensive training program. During the intensive training, military instructors repeatedly practiced drills on the training grounds during the day and worked overtime at night to memorize key teaching methods.

“This ‘instructor certificate’ was hard-earned,” said Sergeant 1st Class Wu Xian, a military instructor. Despite his extensive training experience, he still found the selection process challenging: not only did it require comprehensive mastery of subjects like grappling and combat, but it also included clear requirements for military theory and training skills. During the final assessment phase of the training program, military instructors not only had to master standardized teaching methods by heart but also had to demonstrate their teaching on stage. An assessment team, drawn from the brigade, comprehensively evaluated whether they met the standards, ensuring the comprehensive quality of the military instructor team. “As an instructor for this military training, I will fight shoulder to shoulder with you for some time to come...” At another local university’s military training ground, reporters observed standardized self-introductions by military instructors during their initial meetings with participating students. Zhao, the deputy battalion commander and chief instructor of military training at the university, told reporters that while all the “soldier instructors” participating in this year’s training were qualified instructors with the “four skills,” to

ensure the highest standards for this training, they carefully compiled a “Student Military Training Work Manual” during the preparatory phase, drawing on key professionals. The manual covers everything from the “Ten Prohibitions” for military instructors to maintain a military image, to introductions for initial meetings and precautions for daily communication, to the principles and methods for organizing training for each subject. The manual is comprehensive and highly practical.

“When turning and lunging, focus on using your waist...” Under the scorching sun, Yang Hongxin patiently demonstrated the movements for the trainees, his voice already hoarse after just a few days. “We strictly adhered to the principles of ‘seriousness and liveliness, intensive and orderly execution, and patience and meticulousness in conducting the training.’ We carefully gave every command and demonstrated every movement.” Yang Hongxin explained that during the training, they held themselves to the highest standards of military service. “The instructors’ words and actions showed me what Chinese soldiers are like. They are the ‘most lovable people’ in my heart,” said freshman Xiao Li, who has dreamed of military service since childhood. Under the influence of his military instructors, his yearning for the military camp has intensified, and his determination to join the army and serve his country has become even stronger.

“During breaks in training, students often enthusiastically ask about life in the barracks. While respecting confidentiality, we share stories about the barracks and equipment with them, planting the seeds of a concern and love for national defense in their hearts.” Deputy Battalion Commander Zhao explained that for college students, military training sharpens their resolve and refines their national defense literacy. For military instructors, it’s also a practical lesson that strengthens a soldier’s sense of mission and honor.

Illustration: Tang Jianping

Personal Experience

They are amazing, just like the soldiers I lead.

■Guo Dezhi, First Sergeant, Chongqing Armed Police Corps

September is still sweltering in the mountain city. With the start of the new school year, I once again step onto a university campus for my sixth training assignment. Looking at the fresh-faced “post-2005” freshmen before me, I couldn’t help but wonder: Can they hold up in this scorching heat?

There’s reason for this worry. On the one hand, I’ve always felt that post-2005s have a weaker physical foundation. On the other hand, this year’s training has been upgraded, incorporating tactics and enemy capture, making it more challenging for freshmen.

Unexpectedly, when we got to the training ground, the freshmen’s performance astounded me—even when sweating profusely from the sun, no one complained of fatigue. During several breaks,

I asked them to rest in the shade, but soon they would run back to the training ground for more practice.

During military training, I was particularly impressed by a boy who was practicing the low crawl. Because he wasn't very skilled, after several rounds, his elbows and knees were rubbed raw, and his back was scratched by the barbed wire. I told him to go to the infirmary for a bandage, but he waved his hand, saying it was nothing. He then asked, "Instructor, are my movements standard? Do I look like a new recruit?" I looked at him and replied solemnly, "Yes! You're great!"

The weather in the mountain city can be unpredictable. During one drill, a downpour suddenly arrived. "Anyone wanting to take shelter? Report!" I told them they could request to leave the formation, but no one volunteered.

Raindrops streamed down their faces, their bright eyes gleaming with determination and perseverance. At that moment, I felt as if the playground beneath my feet were a battlefield, and they were the soldiers I was leading.

The rain intensified, splashing water beneath their footsteps as they shouted and marched loudly. In these young people, I saw their unyielding spirit, felt their vibrant energy, and understood their deep and passionate patriotism. Their youthful enthusiasm not only ignited them but also deeply touched me.

After completing my training mission, I returned to the army. Whenever I recall the scenes from my military training, I encourage myself: I must train diligently and strive to achieve great things in the military camp.

(Compiled by Zhang Yongqing, special correspondent for the PLA Daily)

Key Points

Leveraging Advantages to Build a Great Wall of National Defense

■ Liang Yu

The primary task of military preparation should be to strengthen morale. National defense education for all must never be neglected.

The "National Defense Education Law of the People's Republic of China" and the "Regulations on Internal Affairs of the People's Liberation Army" both clearly stipulate matters related to national defense education. Military units should strengthen their awareness of regulations and rules, proactively shoulder their responsibilities, strengthen overall coordination, fully leverage the military's advantages in national defense education, actively support and participate in national defense education, and continuously promote its in-depth and practical implementation and the deep-rootedness of national defense concepts.

The prosperity of the country and the rejuvenation of the nation are inseparable from the popularization of national defense education and the strengthening of national defense awareness. We live in a country without war, but not in an era without war. “It is better to prepare for a rainy day than to dig a well when thirsty.” While war may not be fought for a thousand days, national defense awareness must never be relaxed. We must keep pace with the times and continuously carry out national defense education for all, strengthening the people’s deep patriotic feelings, a sense of vigilance in times of peace, and a respect for the military and martial spirit.

As the primary force in national defense construction, the military possesses significant advantages in educational content, faculty, equipment, and facilities. It should lead and set an example in national defense education for all in the new era. Military units should fully leverage their advantages, making good use of revolutionary resources, military history and case studies, and military history museums. By selecting outstanding military instructors and holding military camp open days, they can deepen national defense education, strengthen national defense awareness, and foster a strong atmosphere in society of caring about, loving, building, and defending national defense.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16410809.html

此次考核，排长当主角！陆军某旅强化排级指挥协同训练

来源：解放军报 作者：梁铎 铁彦男 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-20

第七十八集团军某旅强化排级指挥协同训练——

此次考核，排长当主角

■梁 铎 铁彦男

初秋时节，某野外训练场铁甲奔流，第 78 集团军某旅一场实战背景下的多目标、多弹种射击考核拉开战幕. 与以往不同的是，此次考核以排为基本单元，从战场临机决策、组织信息通联到火力协同，全程由排长独立完成.

“向集结地域机动，等待攻击指令！”考核一开始，某连排长张锦峰通过车载通信系统与各突击车建立通联，明确战斗序列、初始队形和行进路线. 接到指令，车长、驾驶员、炮手分工协作，迅速完成检查工作. 随后，各突击车编组向预定地域开进.

该旅领导介绍，以往组织协同训练，连长一般通过电台直接指挥单车，排级指挥员作用发挥有限. “此次考核模式的转变，让我有了组织指挥作战行动的机会. ”张锦峰回忆，一次多要素对抗训练中，“敌”释放强电磁干扰，导致与连指挥所失联. 战斗打响后，他不仅未能第一时间组织全排机动，排所在位置还被“敌”发现.

“现代战争中，作战单元小型化特征日益显现，对排级指挥员的指挥能力提出了更高要求. ”那次训练结束后，该旅领导意识到，必须下大力解决排级指挥员指挥技能偏弱、协同能力

不强的问题. 为此，他们专门组织基层排长集中展开专题理论学习，安排优秀营连指挥员传授经验方法和心得体会，常态化组织连排自主对抗训练，着力提升基层排长的理论素养和指挥能力.

“制胜未来战场，排级指挥员必须具备复杂环境下快速定下决心、有效组织协同、灵活分配火力的过硬本领. ”该旅领导介绍，此次考核，他们主动设置难局、险局、危局，倒逼排级指挥员把技能练到极致、把武器用到极限.

“前方发现‘敌’碉堡群，区分火力，依次摧毁！”考核现场，张锦峰沉着研判态势，果断下达火力打击指令. 各车立即占领有利射击阵位，排长指挥所在车组率先开火，首发便命中目标. 其他车组按照指令依次展开火力打击，接连摧毁“敌”碉堡.

“左前方‘敌’装甲车企图迂回，右前方发现‘敌’机枪阵地！”完成首轮目标清除后，导调指令接踵而至. 张锦峰判明目标性质、威胁等级，向各车组下达新指令：“1 车、2 车对左翼装甲车进行交叉火力歼灭，3 车压制右前方机枪点. ”

各车驾驶员闻令而动，炮手快速捕捉目标、测距瞄准、果断击发. 一枚枚炮弹呼啸而出，精准命中“敌”装甲目标和机枪阵地.

置身考场，张锦峰感触颇深：“从建立通联、确定攻击路线，到分配目标、火力支援，每个环节的协同效率都直接影响战斗成败. 排指挥员不仅要精通单车战术，更要具备全局视野和指挥多车协同的能力. ”

该旅领导介绍，此次射击考核，排级指挥员较好地完成了任务，但也暴露出实战意识不强、特情处置不灵活等问题. 下一步，他们将持续淬炼排指挥员在构建指挥链、临机决策、多车火力协同等方面能力，不断强化排级指挥员指挥能力.

Google Translation

Platoon Leaders Take Center Stage in This Assessment! An Army Brigade Strengthens Platoon-Level Command and Coordination Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liang Duo, Tie Yanan Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-20

A brigade of the 78th Group Army strengthens platoon-level command and coordination training.

Platoon leaders take center stage in this assessment.

■ Liang Duo, Tie Yanan

In early autumn, at a field training ground, armored vehicles churned as a brigade of the 78th Group Army launched a multi-target, multi-ammunition shooting assessment in a real-world combat setting. Unlike previous assessments, this one was organized around the platoon, with the

platoon leader independently responsible for the entire process, from improvisational battlefield decision-making, organizing information communications, to firepower coordination.

“Maneuver to the assembly area and await attack orders!” At the outset of the assessment, Platoon Leader Zhang Jinfeng of a certain company established communication with each assault vehicle via the vehicle-mounted communication system, clarifying the battle order, initial formation, and route. Upon receiving the order, the vehicle commander, driver, and gunner worked together to quickly complete the inspection. Subsequently, the assault vehicles formed into groups and moved toward the designated area. Brigade leaders explained that in previous coordinated training, company commanders typically directed individual vehicles directly via radio, limiting the role of platoon commanders. “This shift in assessment model has given me the opportunity to organize and direct combat operations,” Zhang Jinfeng recalled. During a multi-element confrontation training exercise, the “enemy” released strong electromagnetic interference, causing communication with the company command post to be lost. After the battle began, not only did he fail to immediately organize the entire platoon’s maneuver, but his position was also discovered by the “enemy.”

“In modern warfare, the increasingly miniaturized nature of combat units places higher demands on the command capabilities of platoon commanders.” After that training session, brigade leaders realized they needed to address the weak command skills and coordination capabilities of platoon commanders. To this end, they organized specialized theoretical study sessions for grassroots platoon leaders, arranged for outstanding battalion and company commanders to share their experiences and insights, and regularly organized company and platoon independent confrontation training to enhance the theoretical knowledge and command capabilities of grassroots platoon leaders. “To win on future battlefields, platoon commanders must possess the unmatched ability to quickly make decisions, effectively organize and coordinate, and flexibly allocate firepower in complex environments.” Brigade leaders explained that during this assessment, they proactively set up difficult, risky, and dangerous situations, forcing platoon commanders to hone their skills and use their weapons to the utmost.

“We’ve discovered a cluster of ‘enemy’ bunkers ahead. Distinguish your firepower and destroy them sequentially!” At the assessment site, Zhang Jinfeng calmly assessed the situation and decisively issued the order for a fire strike. Each vehicle immediately took up advantageous firing positions. The platoon leader directed his crew to open fire first, and their first shot hit the target. Following the order, the other crews launched fire strikes, destroying the ‘enemy’ bunkers one after another.

“‘Enemy armored vehicles are attempting a detour to the left ahead, and an ‘enemy’ machine gun position has been discovered to the right ahead!” After completing the initial round of target elimination, command and control instructions followed. Zhang Jinfeng determined the nature of the target and the threat level and issued new instructions to each crew: “Vehicle 1 and 2, conduct

crossfire to destroy the armored vehicles on the left wing; vehicle 3, suppress the machine gun position to the right front."

The drivers of each vehicle acted upon command, and the gunners quickly acquired the target, measured the range, and fired decisively. Shell after shell roared out, accurately hitting the "enemy" armored targets and machine gun positions.

In the examination room, Zhang Jinfeng was deeply impressed: "From establishing communications and determining the attack route to assigning targets and providing fire support, the efficiency of coordination at every stage directly affects the success of the battle. Platoon commanders must not only be proficient in individual vehicle tactics, but also possess a comprehensive perspective and the ability to coordinate multiple vehicles."

Brigade leaders explained that the platoon commanders performed well in the shooting assessment, but also exposed issues such as a lack of real-world combat awareness and inflexible handling of special situations. Moving forward, they will continue to hone the platoon commanders' abilities in establishing a chain of command, making impromptu decisions, and coordinating multiple vehicles' firepower, thereby continuously strengthening their command capabilities.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16410981.html

榜样力量点燃奋斗激情！陆军某部深化教育实践活动

来源：解放军报 作者：魏良熙 刘煜 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-21 07:47:36

陆军某部发挥榜样示范作用深化教育实践活动——

强化正向激励 点燃奋斗激情

■魏良熙 刘 煜

秋日，陆军某部礼堂内座无虚席，一场"奋斗者说"强军故事会热烈展开.

"困难再大也要上，这是修理兵的职责所在！"该部某分队分队长钱辉走上讲台，同战友分享自己执行任务的经历. 去年底，上级赋予该分队某型设备修复任务. 面对任务挑战，钱辉和战友白天铆在现场采集数据，晚上仔细推敲方案，最终圆满完成任务.

"我们要向钱班长学习，练就过硬本领、聚力攻坚克难，全面提升履行使命任务能力. "听完钱辉的奋斗故事，台下官兵深受触动，纷纷表示要发扬奋斗精神，在任务一线勇当先锋、敢打头阵.

"这些典型从官兵中来，他们的事迹可感可学，更有说服力和感染力. "该部领导介绍，在聚焦"铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战"深化教育实践活动中，他们注重发挥官兵身边典型榜样示范作用，遴选所属单位优秀班长、训练尖兵、技术能手等，分享奋斗故事，激励官兵

对标先进、创先争优；更新完善“典型故事库”，遴选理论骨干成立理论小分队，深入一线开展教育授课，进一步引导官兵坚定强军信念、提振奋斗精神.

前不久，针对新转岗战友专业基础较薄弱等问题，该部一级军士长顾海山主动申请承担驾驶专业集训教学任务. 他把车舱作为教学课堂，围绕装备原理、故障排除等进行详细讲解. 在顾海山手把手帮带下，新转岗战友快速成长，并顺利通过考核.

据了解，该部突出实践导向，坚持把深化教育实践活动融入战、建、备一体推进，在发挥榜样示范作用基础上，持续丰富教育形式；开展“学习英雄 建功立业”活动，引导官兵在聆听先辈事迹、感悟英雄精神中激发胜战之气；拓展联教联学平台，与友邻英模单位建立共建机制，在思想政治教育、军事训练等方面互学互鉴、共同进步. 各级领导干部还带头深入训练一线，将教育“准星”对准打仗“靶心”，聚力解决影响部队战斗力提升的重难点问题.

该部某连干部金狄坤带头冲锋、敢闯敢拼，在专业集训中取得个人第一的好成绩；教员董洋牵头组织某型装备训练，带领官兵集智破解训练难题……随着深化教育实践活动深入开展，该部官兵矢志打赢的信念更加坚定、奋斗热情持续高涨.

Google Translation

The Power of Role Models Ignites Passion for Striving! An Army Unit Deepens Its Educational and Practical Activities.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wei Liangxi, Liu Yu Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-21

An Army unit leverages role models to deepen its educational and practical activities –

Strengthening positive motivation and igniting passion for striving

■ Wei Liangxi, Liu Yu

On an autumn day, the auditorium of an Army unit was packed as a “Strugglers Speak” storytelling event focused on strengthening the military unfolded.

“No matter how difficult the situation, we must advance. This is the duty of a repairman!” Qian Hui, the leader of a detachment within the unit, took the podium and shared his mission experiences with his comrades. Late last year, the unit was tasked with repairing a certain type of equipment. Faced with the challenging task, Qian Hui and his comrades spent their days collecting data on-site and their nights meticulously refining plans, ultimately completing the mission successfully. “We must learn from Squad Leader Qian, cultivate strong skills, focus on overcoming challenges, and comprehensively enhance our ability to fulfill our mission.” After hearing Qian Hui’s story of struggle, the officers and men in the audience were deeply moved and expressed their determination to carry forward the spirit of struggle and bravely take the lead on the front lines.

“These role models come from among the soldiers themselves. Their deeds are tangible and learnable, making them more persuasive and inspiring.” Unit leaders explained that during the in-depth education and practice activities focused on “forging firm political loyalty and winning the battle against tough challenges,” they emphasized leveraging the exemplary role models within the ranks. They selected outstanding squad leaders, training pioneers, and technical experts from their units to share their stories of struggle, encouraging them to benchmark against advanced units and strive for excellence. They also updated and improved the “Exemplary Story Library,” selected key theoretical experts to form a theoretical team, and conducted on-site education and lectures, further guiding the soldiers’ resolve to strengthen the military and boost their fighting spirit.

Recently, to address the weak professional foundation of newly transferred comrades, Sergeant Second Class Gu Haishan of the unit volunteered to undertake intensive training in driving. He used the vehicle cabin as a classroom, providing detailed explanations on equipment principles and troubleshooting. Under Gu Haishan’s hands-on guidance, the newly transferred comrade quickly grew and successfully passed his assessment.

It is understood that the unit emphasizes a practical orientation, integrating in-depth educational practice activities into the integrated advancement of combat, construction, and preparation. Based on the exemplary role played by these units, the unit continuously enriches its educational offerings. It carries out the “Learn from Heroes, Make Contributions” campaign, guiding officers and men to inspire a spirit of victory by listening to the stories of their predecessors and embracing their heroic spirit. It also expands joint education platforms and establishes co-construction mechanisms with neighboring exemplary units, fostering mutual learning and progress in ideological and political education, military training, and other areas. Leading cadres at all levels also take the lead in engaging in on-the-ground training, focusing their education efforts on the “bull’s eye” of combat, and focusing on resolving key and difficult issues that hinder the unit’s combat effectiveness. Jin Dikun, a cadre of a company of the unit, took the lead in charging, daring to take risks and fight hard, and achieved the first place in the professional training; instructor Dong Yang took the lead in organizing training on a certain type of equipment, and led the officers and men to pool their wisdom to solve training problems... With the deepening of the education and practice activities, the officers and men of the unit are determined to win and their fighting spirit continues to rise.

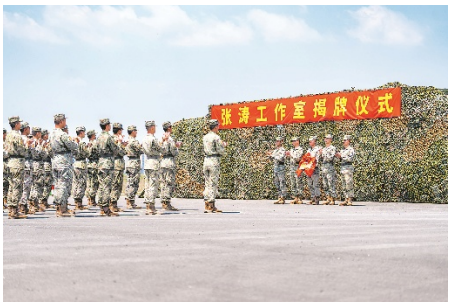
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陆军某旅为军士队伍搭建创新平台破解战训难题

来源：解放军报 作者：简立夫 廖晓彬 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-21 07:46:51

陆军某旅为军士队伍搭建创新平台破解战训难题

五个“士兵工作室”落户修理连



陆军某旅某营修理连组织“张涛工作室”揭牌仪式. 林江鹏 摄

编者按　习主席强调，要尊重官兵主体地位，发扬军事民主，鼓励创新创造，把广大官兵练兵热情激发出来、练兵智慧凝聚起来. 陆军某旅鼓励并支持基层连队创办“士兵工作室”，积极为专业技术过硬、演训经验丰富的军士搭建创新平台，以任务为牵引进行集智攻关，将训练难题变成研究课题，将战位需求化为创新动力，充分挖掘现有装备潜能、大胆革新创新，加速部队战斗力生成.

解放军报讯　简立夫、特约记者廖晓彬报道：“希望你们紧盯备战打仗，弘扬工匠精神，为破解战训难题提供更多‘金点子’……”前不久，陆军某旅某营修理连二级上士张涛接过教导员递来的“张涛工作室”牌匾，自豪之情溢于言表. 这是近年来该连成立的第 5 个以士兵名字命名的工作室.

“为专业技术过硬、演训经验丰富的军士搭建创新平台，是加速提升部队战斗力的迫切需要. ”谈及创办“士兵工作室”的初衷，该旅领导向记者讲起一件事. 一次训练任务中，某型装甲车因故障“趴窝”，技术骨干轮番上阵却束手无策，不得不求助厂家支援. 这件事让旅党委一班人意识到：必须扔掉厂家伴随保障这根“拐杖”，建强自己的技术保障团队.

命名，是搭台更是挖潜. 修理连一级军士长司升春，有 20 余年高炮维修经验，被官兵誉为“高炮神医”. 2022 年 3 月，以他的名字命名的“司升春工作室”在该连率先挂牌成立. 2024 年，该连二级上士王福康在全国“匠心杯”装备维修职业技能大赛中荣获金奖，该连随即成立“王福康工作室”. 在上级推动下，通过高级技师职业技能鉴定的二级军士长徐成杰、三级军士长裴玉宝，也相继拥有以各自名字命名的工作室. 前段时间，张涛在上级组织的“大师傅”专业集训中获总评第一，专业成果得到广泛认可. 经各级充分论证，以张涛名字命名的工作室成立.

该连王指导员告诉记者，“士兵工作室”的人员组成，按照专业分工不同，跨班排进行选拔，兄弟单位相关技术骨干也可申请加入. 工作室领衔的“兵专家”和成员平时在各自岗位上履职尽责，遇有专业领域内重难点课题时，以任务为牵引进行集智攻关，将训练难题变成研究课题，将战位需求化为创新动力，充分挖掘现有装备潜能，加速部队战斗力生成.

“士兵工作室”的高效稳定运行，离不开该旅各级多措并举营造创新环境条件：常态更新硬件设施，购买加工机床、3D 打印机等物资器材，鼓励技术骨干大胆革新创新；与修理工厂、军队院校、训练基地建立联培共育机制，通过“请进来”和“走出去”提升骨干专业能力；在评功评奖和留队晋衔上，按照有关政策给予倾斜，进一步立起了“有为者有位”的鲜明导向；建立容错机制，鼓励技术骨干大胆尝试，助力更多专业人才拔节成长……

前不久，由“徐成杰工作室”革新改进的“模块化野战抢修工具箱”在训练场上大放异彩. 那次训练中，部分装备在复杂地形长途机动时出现故障. 关键时刻，徐成杰带领工作室成员紧急前出抢修，利用自研工具使维修时间缩短近一半. 采访中记者发现，这款工具箱不仅模块分明、轻巧便携，还增加了防水功能，更适于野外抢修. 如今，它已被该旅推广使用.

工作室虽小，成果却不少. 谈起“士兵工作室”的创新成果，王指导员如数家珍：“司升春工作室”创新研制的“击发控制装置模拟器”，大幅提升教学指导和特情处置效率；“王福康工作室”发明的精密仪器便携式修理箱，能为野外修理精密仪器提供无尘、恒温、明亮的良好条件……截至目前，该连已有数十个小革新、小发明被全旅推广使用，还有多项创新成果在申请国家专利.

“士兵工作室”让创新激情在基层竞相迸发，助推人才加速成长. 一级上士刘帅是“徐成杰工作室”的一员，近年来跟随工作室多次参加重大保障任务. 下一步，他计划与徐成杰区分不同车型维修，展开专攻精研. 刘帅说：“命名，是光荣更是责任. 我一定努力提升本领，期待着有一天用自己的名字命名工作室！”

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Has Established an Innovation Platform for Its Sergeants to Address Combat Training Challenges.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Jian Lifu, Liao Xiaobin Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-21

An Army brigade has established an innovation platform for its sergeants to address combat training challenges.

Five “Soldier Studios” have been established in a repair company.

The repair company of a battalion in an Army brigade held an unveiling ceremony for the “Zhang Tao Studio.” Photo by Lin Jiangpeng.

Editor’s Note: President Xi Jinping emphasized the importance of respecting the leading role of officers and men, promoting military democracy, and encouraging innovation and creativity to unleash the enthusiasm and wisdom of officers and men in training. An Army brigade is encouraging and supporting grassroots companies to establish “Soldier Studios,” actively building an innovation platform for sergeants with strong professional skills and rich training experience. These studios, driven by missions, allow for collective research, transforming training challenges

into research topics and position requirements into driving innovation. They are fully tapping the potential of existing equipment, boldly innovating, and accelerating the development of the unit's combat effectiveness. PLA Daily, Jian Lifu, and special correspondent Liao Xiaobin report: "I hope you will focus on preparing for war, promote the spirit of craftsmanship, and provide more 'golden ideas' to solve combat training challenges..." Not long ago, Sergeant Second Class (二级上士) Zhang Tao of the Repair Company of a battalion in an Army brigade accepted the "Zhang Tao Studio" plaque from his instructor, his pride overflowing. This is the fifth studio named after a soldier established by the company in recent years.

"Establishing an innovation platform for soldiers with strong professional skills and rich training experience is an urgent need to accelerate the improvement of the unit's combat effectiveness." Speaking about the original intention of establishing the "Soldier Studio," a brigade leader recounted an incident to reporters. During a training mission, an armored vehicle broke down due to a malfunction. Technical backbones took turns to assist, but were unable to resolve the issue, forcing them to seek support from the manufacturer. This incident made the brigade Party Committee realize that they must abandon the "crutch" of manufacturer support and build a strong technical support team.

Naming is not only about setting the stage but also about tapping potential. Master Sergeant Class-1 (一级军士) Si Shengchun of the Repair Company has over 20 years of experience in anti-aircraft artillery maintenance and is known among officers and men as a "miracle doctor of anti-aircraft artillery." In March 2022, the company established its first "Si Shengchun Studio," named after him. In 2024, Sergeant Second Class (二级上士) Wang Fukang of the company won the gold medal in the National "Craftsmanship Cup" Equipment Maintenance Vocational Skills Competition, prompting the company to establish the "Wang Fukang Studio." Under the guidance of superiors, Master Sergeant Class-2 (二级军士长) Xu Chengjie and Master Sergeant Class-3 (三级军士长) Pei Yubao, who passed the senior technician professional skills assessment, also have their own studios named after them. Recently, Zhang Tao received first place overall in a "Master Chef" professional training intensive organized by superiors, earning wide recognition for his professional achievements. After thorough review at all levels, the studio named after Zhang Tao was established.

Political Instructor Wang of the company told reporters that personnel for the "Soldier Studio" will be selected across squads and platoons based on their specialized work, and relevant technical personnel from sister units can also apply to join. The "soldier experts" and members of the studio diligently perform their duties in their respective positions. When faced with challenging and critical issues in their specialized fields, they focus on the mission to collectively tackle them, transforming training challenges into research topics and position requirements into driving forces for innovation. They fully tap the potential of existing equipment and accelerate the unit's combat effectiveness.

The efficient and stable operation of the “Soldier Studio” is inseparable from the brigade’s multi-pronged approach to fostering an innovative environment: They regularly update hardware facilities, purchase equipment such as processing machines and 3D printers, and encourage key technical personnel to boldly innovate. They establish joint training and development mechanisms with repair shops, military academies, and training bases, enhancing the professional capabilities of key personnel through both “inviting in” and “going out.” They provide preferential treatment in commendations and awards, as well as retention and promotions, in accordance with relevant policies, further establishing a clear principle of “promoting positions for those who demonstrate ability.” They establish a tolerance mechanism to encourage key technical personnel to boldly experiment, helping more professionals to grow rapidly.

Recently, the “modular field repair toolbox” innovated and improved by the “Xu Chengjie Studio” proved a hit on the training ground. During that training exercise, some equipment malfunctioned during long-distance maneuvers in complex terrain. At this critical moment, Xu Chengjie led the studio members to urgently repair the equipment, using their own tools to cut repair time by nearly half. During the interview, reporters discovered that this toolbox is not only modular and lightweight, but also waterproof, making it even more suitable for field repairs. It is now being promoted by the brigade.

Despite its small size, the studio has achieved considerable success. Instructor Wang recounted the innovative achievements of the “Soldier Studio”: “The firing control device simulator developed by the Si Shengchun Studio has significantly improved the efficiency of instruction and emergency response; the portable precision instrument repair box invented by the Wang Fukang Studio provides dust-free, constant temperature, and bright conditions for field repairs of precision instruments... To date, dozens of small innovations and inventions have been adopted by the entire brigade, and several are currently in the process of applying for national patents.

The “Soldier Studio” fosters a passion for innovation at the grassroots level, accelerating the development of talent. Sergeant First Class Liu Shuai, a member of the “Xu Chengjie Studio,” has participated in numerous major support missions with the studio in recent years. Next, he and Xu Chengjie plan to focus on repairing different types of vehicles and specialize in them. Liu Shuai said, “Naming is an honor and a responsibility. I will strive to improve my skills and look forward to one day naming my studio after myself!”

Sergeant First Class (一级上士刘帅是); Sergeant Second Class (二级上士张涛接); Sergeant Second Class (二级上士王福康); Master Sergeant Class-1 (一级军士长司升春); Master Sergeant Class-2 (二级军士长徐成杰); and Master Sergeant Class-3 (三级军士长裴玉宝)

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16411423.html

从“来回跑”到“上门办”,“满天星”服务小分队为基层解难

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘芳芳 闫涛 责任编辑：徐占虎

2025-09-23

第 82 集团军某旅为基层官兵解决“办事难、跑路多”难题——

“满天星”服务小分队成立啦

■刘芳芳　闫涛

“‘满天星’服务小分队真是太周到了，省去了基层官兵跑机关的麻烦. ”秋日的一天，第 82 集团军某旅通信连文书董佳捧着刚审核完的报表，连连为机关点赞.

前段时间，该旅“满天星”服务小分队来到这个连解难帮困，带走了一批办理保障卡和差旅费报销的审核材料. 没过多久，他们就将审核好的材料送了回来. 这正是该旅机关为破解基层“办事难、跑路多”推出的全新举措.

该旅多个营区距机关较远，且点位分散，以往官兵往返办事需要耗费大量时间，容易影响到日常训练工作. 一次，为上报一份训练器材维修申请，某连下士叶润杰就因材料不全或办事人员临时有任务，往机关跑了好几趟. 此前，机关也曾推出一站式服务机制，但因业务流程等方面限制，并未得到很好落实.

不久后，该旅组织官兵恳谈会. 针对“基层办事难”这一问题，有官兵反映：“机关能不能定期派人员到基层现场办公？”

官兵的呼声很快得到旅党委的回应，他们表示，要以官兵需求为导向，切实把暖心服务送到基层一线，为基层解难帮困. “满天星”服务小分队应运而生，寓意机关服务像满天星一样，遍布基层各处.

“满天星”服务小分队成立后，每隔一段时间，机关各科室都会派出一名业务骨干组成小分队，通过上门服务帮助基层官兵办业务、解难题. 他们采取“批量处理+上门反馈”的工作模式，收集各营连待办事项，并分类整理后集中办理，再将办结材料送回各单位.

前不久，某连三级军士长杨锟家属在办理随军手续时，因对政策和流程不够熟悉，准备材料屡次出现问题，导致办理进度缓慢. 那几天，小分队恰巧来到该连，得知杨锟的情况后，人力资源科胡干事第一时间与他和家属对接，详细讲解所需材料和办理流程，协助整理各类证明文件，大大提高了办理效率.

很快，杨锟就拿到了随军手续文件. “小分队的到来，为我们连解决了很多问题，让官兵们可以把更多时间精力投入到练兵备战当中. ”该连干部王泽林说.

深入基层、服务一线，不仅要能解决问题，还要能主动发现问题. 一次，营房科王助理员到某连送完办结材料后，留意到该连学习室投影仪比较老旧、晾衣场在雨天出现了严重积

水，他便将这几条问题主动上报. 很快，机关派出专人深入各营连收集类似问题并统一汇总，列出整改清单，随后派出维修队、工程组陆续奔赴基层，解决了不少基层生活难题.

从基层“来回跑”到机关“上门办”，有效的服务举措就像一面镜子，让机关看到了基层的真实需求；更像一座桥梁，让上下级的沟通变得轻松顺畅. 某营王教导员感慨地说：“当机关主动走下来，我们感受到的不仅是办事效率的提升，更有一种真正被组织重视和关心的温暖. ”

笔者了解到，该旅还不断拓展机关服务范围，比如开设“政策微课堂”解读政策法规、邀请军医开展巡诊、组织机关干部与基层官兵结成互助对子等，力求更好更精准地为基层官兵服务、解决难题.

Google Translation

From “Running Back and Forth” to “On-Site Services,” the “Mantianxing” Service Detachment Solves Problems for Grassroots Officers and Men.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Liu Fangfang, Yan Tao Editor: Xu Zhanhu

2025-09-23

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army is solving the problem of “difficulty in getting things done and frequent trips” for grassroots officers and men.

The “Mantianxing” service detachment has been established.

■Liu Fangfang, Yan Tao

“The ‘Mantianxing’ service detachment is truly thoughtful. It saves grassroots officers and men the trouble of running back and forth to the headquarters.” One autumn day, Dong Jia, a clerk in the communications company of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army, held up a newly reviewed report and gave the headquarters a thumbs-up.

Some time ago, the brigade’s “Mantianxing” service detachment visited the company to help with a problem, taking away a batch of review materials for applying for insurance cards and travel expense reimbursements. Shortly thereafter, they returned the reviewed materials. This is a new initiative launched by the brigade headquarters to address the “difficulty in getting things done and frequent trips” faced by grassroots officers and men. Many of the brigade’s camps are far from headquarters and scattered across the city. Previously, soldiers had to travel back and forth for errands, which often disrupted daily training. On one occasion, Corporal Ye Runjie of a certain company had to make several trips to headquarters to submit a request for repairs for training equipment due to incomplete documents or staff being on temporary assignments. Previously, headquarters had introduced a one-stop service mechanism, but due to limitations in business processes and other factors, it wasn’t fully implemented.

Soon after, the brigade held a meeting for officers and men. Regarding the difficulty of handling affairs at the grassroots level, one soldier asked, “Can headquarters regularly send personnel to the grassroots level for on-site work?”

The brigade’s Party Committee quickly responded to the soldiers’ concerns, stating that they would prioritize the soldiers’ needs and provide heartwarming services to the grassroots level, addressing their challenges. The “Mantianxing” service detachment was established, symbolizing that headquarters services, like the stars in the sky, are spread throughout the grassroots. Since the establishment of the “Mantianxing” service detachment, each department has periodically dispatched a key staff member to form a team to provide on-site service and assist grassroots officers and men with their business and resolve issues. They employ a “batch processing + on-site feedback” approach, collecting pending tasks from each battalion and company, categorizing and organizing them for centralized processing, and then sending the completed materials back to their respective units.

Not long ago, the family of Third Sergeant Major Yang Kun of a certain company encountered repeated problems preparing documents while applying for accompanying them to the military due to a lack of familiarity with policies and procedures, resulting in slow processing. The team happened to visit the company during those days. Upon learning of Yang Kun’s situation, Human Resources Officer Hu immediately met with him and his family, explaining the required materials and procedures in detail and assisting with the organization of various supporting documents, significantly improving the efficiency of the process.

Yang Kun quickly received his accompanying documents. “The arrival of the team has resolved many issues for our company, allowing officers and men to devote more time and energy to training and preparation for combat,” said Wang Zelin, a cadre from the company. Serving the front lines at the grassroots level requires not only the ability to solve problems but also the ability to proactively identify them. Once, after delivering completed documents to a company, Assistant Wang from the Barracks Department noticed that the projector in the company’s study room was old and that the laundry area was flooded during rainy days. He proactively reported these issues. Headquarters quickly dispatched personnel to various battalions and companies to collect and compile similar issues, compiling a list of corrective measures. Maintenance and engineering teams were then dispatched to the grassroots level, resolving many of the grassroots’ daily challenges.

From “running back and forth” to “visiting” by the headquarters, effective service initiatives serve as a mirror, allowing headquarters to see the real needs of the grassroots; more importantly, they act as a bridge, facilitating smooth and easy communication between superiors and subordinates. Instructor Wang of a battalion said with emotion, “When headquarters proactively visit us, we feel not only improved efficiency but also a genuine sense of care and concern from the organization.”

The author learned that the brigade is also continuously expanding its headquarters services. For example, they offer “policy micro-classrooms” to explain policies and regulations, invite military

doctors to conduct medical rounds, and establish mutual assistance pairs between headquarters cadres and grassroots officers and men. These efforts aim to provide better and more targeted services to grassroots soldiers and resolve their challenges.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16411422.html

别轻易批评战士“小聪明”，用欣赏的眼光激发士兵潜能

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张伟杰 责任编辑：徐占虎

2025-09-23

别轻易批评战士“小聪明”

■陆军某旅某连二级上士　张伟杰

这几日，连队组织射击理论学习. 看着班里下士纪明聪站在讲台上，自信满满地与战友们分享自己总结出的射击方法，我由衷为他高兴. 此前，我曾由于存在惯性认知，打击了他的创新积极性.

那一次，旅里组织狙击手集训，我被指定为集训队教员. 考虑到纪明聪专业基础扎实、工作认真负责，我便推荐他加入了集训队.

有次理论学习结束后，我按惯例组织集训队员交流体会，大家都畅所欲言时，性格开朗乐观的纪明聪却一直沉默不语. 察觉到他的异样后，那天休息时我约纪明聪在操场散步.

在我循循善诱下，他慢慢道出了原因. 前段时间，集训队组织战术训练，纪明聪结合日常思考，提出了一套能够提升运动射击精度的方法，还以近几次射击成绩为佐证，没想到却遭到我的批评.

我一下回想起来. 当时临近集训结业考核，小纪成绩一向稳定，我希望他能够凭实力取得好成绩，便提醒他“要扎实训练，不要耍这些‘小聪明’”. 在我潜意识里，觉得入伍没几年的新同志琢磨不出什么有价值的东西，于是没怎么思考就否定了他的想法.

这次看到小纪脸上失落的表情，我猛然意识到，为了研究这一训练方法，他肯定投入了不少精力. 于是，我郑重向他道歉.

回到宿舍，我反复琢磨这件事：如今，越来越多的“00后”甚至“05后”战士进入军营，他们知识面广、思维活跃、自尊心强，渴望得到他人的赞赏和认同. 如果带兵人带着“人微言轻”“经验不足”等惯性认知去对待年轻战士，不仅容易挫伤他们的自尊心自信心，还会束缚他们的成长进步.

意识到这些问题，我立即改变带兵思路和方式. 借着实弹射击训练机会，我对纪明聪提出的创新射击方法进行了验证，发现确有可取之处，但在行进过程中存在一定不稳定性. 为此，我找到纪明聪，与他一起研究，对这一训法进行了改进完善.

不久后，在集训结业考核中，　纪明聪活用新训法，获得总评成绩第一名. 回到连队后，在我的鼓励下，他登上“强军故事会”讲台，分享了自己的集训心得和创新体会，赢得阵阵掌声.

从那以后，每当听到战士们的创新想法和意见建议，我的第一反应是先进行鼓励，再综合分析研判其可行性. 对于好的建议，我会虚心接受；对于一些不够成熟的想法，我会与他们一起探讨问题所在，研究改进办法.

在我的正向激励和引导下，战士们纷纷为战斗力提升和连队建设建言献策——某次侦察战术演练前，下士卢云祥提议利用无人机与穿越机相结合的方式，实现对“敌”阵地的立体侦察；连队荣誉墙的空白处，列兵王舒越制作毛毡地图，将战友们的生活照贴在对应家乡省份，不仅浓厚了连队文化氛围，还增进了大家彼此间的情谊……

如今，我深切感受到，带兵人必须打破惯性认知，用欣赏的眼光看待官兵，呵护他们的创新灵感，让他们的特长潜能得到充分发挥，更好实现自我价值，不断为战斗力提升和部队建设注入新动能.

（汪煜杨、本报特约记者廖晓彬整理）

Google Translation

Don’t Easily Criticize Soldiers for Being “Clever.” Use Appreciation to Inspire Their Potential.

Source: China Military Network - People’s Liberation Army Daily. Author: Zhang Weijie. Editor: Xu Zhanhu.

2025-09-23

Don’t easily criticize soldiers for being “clever.”

■ Sergeant Second Class Zhang Weijie, Company, Army Brigade

Recently, the company organized a shooting theory study session. Watching Corporal Ji Mingcong from the squad confidently share his own shooting techniques with his comrades, I was genuinely happy for him. Previously, my habitual thinking had discouraged his enthusiasm for innovation.

During that time, the brigade organized a sniper training session, and I was assigned as an instructor for the training team. Considering Ji Mingcong’s solid professional foundation and dedication to his work, I recommended him to join the team.

One day, after the theoretical study session, as usual, I led the training team to share their experiences. While everyone was speaking freely, the cheerful and optimistic Ji Mingcong remained silent. Noticing something was amiss, I invited Ji Mingcong to take a walk on the playground during a break that day. With my patient guidance, he slowly revealed the reason. Some time ago, during tactical training at the intensive training camp, Ji Mingcong, drawing on his daily reflections, proposed a method for improving shooting accuracy in sports, backed up by his recent shooting results. Unexpectedly, I criticized him.

I suddenly recalled that the final assessment for the intensive training was approaching, and Ji Mingcong's performance had been consistently stable. I hoped he could achieve strong results based on his own strength, so I reminded him to "focus on training, not on these 'clever tricks.'" Subconsciously, I assumed a new comrade, who had only been in the army for a few years, wouldn't be able to come up with anything valuable, so I dismissed his idea without much thought.

Seeing the frustrated look on Ji Mingcong's face, I suddenly realized how much effort he must have put into researching this training method. So, I offered him a sincere apology.

Back in the dormitory, I pondered this: Nowadays, more and more soldiers born in the 2000s and even the 2005s are entering the military. They possess a wide range of knowledge, active minds, strong self-esteem, and a thirst for recognition and approval. If leaders treat young soldiers with the inertia of "insignificant influence" and "lack of experience," it will not only undermine their self-esteem and confidence but also hinder their growth and progress.

Recognizing these issues, I immediately changed my leadership approach. During live-fire training, I tested Ji Mingcong's innovative shooting method. While it had merit, it was somewhat unstable during practice. Therefore, I approached Ji Mingcong and worked with him to refine and improve the training method.

Soon after, during the final assessment of the training camp, Ji Mingcong effectively applied the new training method and achieved first place overall. Upon returning to the company, with my encouragement, he shared his training experiences and innovative insights at the "Strengthening the Army Storytelling" event, earning rounds of applause.

Since then, whenever I hear innovative ideas and suggestions from soldiers, my first reaction is to encourage them first, then comprehensively analyze and assess their feasibility. I humbly accept good suggestions; for less mature ideas, I discuss the issues with them and explore solutions. Under my positive encouragement and guidance, soldiers offered suggestions for improving combat effectiveness and company development. Before a reconnaissance tactical drill, Corporal Lu Yunxiang proposed using a combination of drones and drones to conduct three-dimensional reconnaissance of "enemy" positions. On the blank spaces of the company's honor wall, Private Wang Shuyue created a felt map and pasted photos of his comrades' lives on the corresponding provinces. This not only enriched the company's cultural atmosphere but also strengthened camaraderie among all members.

Now, I deeply feel that leaders must break free from inertial cognition, view officers and men with appreciation, nurture their innovative ideas, enable them to fully develop their strengths and potential, better realize their self-worth, and continuously inject new momentum into combat effectiveness and unit development.

(Compiled by Wang Yuyang and special correspondent Liao Xiaobin)

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16411421.html

第 78 集团军某旅某营开展多项暖兵心、聚兵心活动

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张明岳 刘立鑫 责任编辑：徐占虎

2025-09-23

第 78 集团军某旅某营注重发挥亲情激励作用——

打造“亲情墙”　架起“连心桥”

■张明岳　刘立鑫

“这是我陪父母去海边游玩时拍的照片，每次看到，都会勾起美好回忆……”近日，第 78 集团军某旅某营驻训场生活区内，一面定格温馨记忆的“亲情墙”，成为官兵训练之余的热门“打卡地”.

“亲情墙”上既有官兵家属来队时的团圆照，也有休假探亲时与家人的温馨瞬间. 该营干部李峰告诉笔者，野外驻训任务重，官兵长期处于高强度、满负荷状态，为缓解紧张情绪，激发训练斗志，他们打造了这面“亲情墙”，让官兵在快节奏的驻训生活中，时刻感受到家人的支持与鼓励，有效发挥亲情的激励作用.

“每次看到和家人的合影，感觉训练再苦再累都值得！”该营某连一级上士盛金龙指着“亲情墙”上一张全家福，露出了笑意. 由于任务需要，作为连队骨干，盛金龙已经连续多年放弃过年回家的机会. 今年春节，盛金龙的家属带着孩子来队探亲，身边战友为他们拍了这张全家福. 这张照片背后，不仅记录了一次难得的团圆，更凝聚着组织对官兵家庭的关心关爱.

和盛金龙一样，新兵唐文升路过“亲情墙”时，总会把目光落在那张自己身穿崭新迷彩与父母的合影上，那是入伍当天战友为他拍摄的. 那天，母亲仔细为他整平衣领，父亲拍着他的肩膀叮嘱：“既然选择了部队，就要不怕吃苦，好好磨砺自己，努力收获成长. ”

今年 6 月，唐文升下连后直接来到了驻训场. 面对紧张忙碌、条件艰苦的驻训生活，他一度不适应. 每当夜深人静，思乡之情就会涌上心头. 前不久，营里设置了“亲情墙”，唐文升便将这张合影贴在墙上，还在照片下方工整地写下父亲那句叮嘱，时刻激励自己.

从那以后，每次 5 公里武装越野跑到筋疲力尽时、战术训练累得气喘吁吁时，唐文升总会想起照片里父亲期待的目光和母亲含泪的微笑，这好似一种无形的力量，激励他不断克服困难、勇毅前行.

一张张饱含深情的照片，一句句殷殷嘱托的话语. “亲情墙”承载着军营与家庭之间的温情互动，在火热的驻训场上架起一座“连心桥”. 结合打造“亲情墙”，该营还创新形式，组织开展“云端寄家书”“家属共享荣光”“最美军嫂说”等一系列暖兵心、聚兵心活动，不断增强官兵的幸福感、归属感，搭建起部队家庭联手共育模式，有效调动了大家的干事创业积极性. 前不久，该营参加上级战备拉动，官兵们快速响应、密切配合，高标准完成任务.

Google Translation

A 78th Group Army Brigade’s Battalion Has Conducted a Number of Activities to Warm and Unite the Troops.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Zhang Mingyue, Liu Lixin Editor: Xu Zhanhu

2025-09-23

A battalion of a brigade of the 78th Group Army is focusing on leveraging the motivating power of family ties –

Creating a “Family Wall” to Build a “Bridge of Connections”

■ Zhang Mingyue, Liu Lixin

“This is a photo I took when I accompanied my parents to the beach. Every time I see it, it brings back fond memories...” Recently, a “Family Wall” capturing heartwarming memories has become a popular check-in spot for soldiers after training in the living quarters of a battalion of a brigade of the 78th Group Army.

The “Family Wall” features photos of soldiers’ families reuniting with their troops as well as heartwarming moments with their families during leave visits. Li Feng, a battalion cadre, told me that field training is demanding, putting soldiers under intense and full-load conditions for extended periods. To ease tension and boost training enthusiasm, they created a “Family Wall” to ensure soldiers constantly feel the support and encouragement of their families amidst the fast-paced training, effectively leveraging the motivating power of family affection.

“Every time I see a photo with my family, it makes me feel that no matter how hard or tiring the training is, it’s all worth it!” First Sergeant Sheng Jinlong of a company in the battalion smiled, pointing to a family photo on the “Family Wall.” Due to mission requirements, as a key member of the company, Sheng Jinlong had forgo returning home for the Lunar New Year for years. This Spring Festival, Sheng Jinlong’s family and children visited the unit, and his comrades took this family photo for them. This photo not only captures a rare reunion but also embodies the

organization's care and concern for the families of its soldiers. Like Sheng Jinlong, new recruit Tang Wensheng, whenever he passes the "Family Wall," always finds his gaze drawn to the photo of himself in brand new camouflage with his parents. It was taken by his comrades on his enlistment day. That day, his mother carefully straightened his collar, and his father patted him on the shoulder, admonishing him, "Since you've chosen the army, you must not be afraid of hardship, hone yourself, and strive to grow."

In June of this year, Tang Wensheng arrived directly at the training camp after being assigned to his company. He initially struggled to adapt to the intense, busy, and challenging conditions of the training. In the quiet of the night, homesickness would overwhelm him. Not long ago, the camp installed a "Family Wall," and Tang Wensheng posted this photo on the wall. He also neatly wrote his father's words of advice beneath the photo to motivate him. Since then, whenever he's exhausted from a 5km armed cross-country run or breathless from tactical training, Tang Wensheng always thinks of his father's expectant gaze and his mother's tearful smile in the photos. These memories, like an invisible force, inspire him to overcome difficulties and forge ahead courageously.

Each heartfelt photo, each heartfelt exhortation. The "Family Wall" showcases the heartwarming interactions between the military camp and families, building a bridge of connection amidst the fervent training. In conjunction with the "Family Wall," the battalion has also innovated and organized a series of heartwarming and engaging activities, such as "Cloud Letters," "Family Sharing Glory," and "Most Beautiful Military Wives' Talk." These activities continuously enhance the officers' and men' sense of well-being and belonging, foster a model of collaborative development between the military and families, and effectively motivate everyone to work hard and be entrepreneurial. Not long ago, the battalion participated in a higher-level combat readiness drill. The officers and men responded quickly, worked closely together, and completed the task to a high standard.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16411420.html

陆军某旅探索夜战夜训新招法，锻造能打善战的"夜老虎"

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘 智 郑重语 廖晓彬 责任编辑：王韵

2025-09-23

陆军某旅探索夜战夜训新招法——

锻造能打善战的"夜老虎"

■刘 智 郑重语 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬

月朗星稀，一场夜间红蓝对抗训练在陆军某旅展开.

“战斗”打响后，该旅三营二级上士蔡世旺操控无人机飞抵蓝方前沿阵地上空. 借助装备的红外热成像功能和高清夜视镜头，他迅速收集蓝方兵力部署、工事构筑等情报信息，并实时传输至指挥所.

“发现蓝方前沿障碍薄弱点！”指挥所内，该营李参谋紧盯数据终端，判明战场态势后，果断下达指令. 随着数辆无人车组成的破障分队突破“敌”火力网，蓝方前沿障碍被撕开了一道缺口，排长巢伟隆带领突击分队直插“敌”防御要点.

“‘战斗’之所以进展顺利，得益于部队夜战能力的提升.”该营王营长告诉记者，今年以来，旅队深刻总结夜战特点规律，围绕提升夜战能力苦练精训，帮助大家熟练掌握新型夜战装备.

“信息化智能化战场，夜战的形式和内涵发生了深刻变化. 我们既要重视战术也要重视技术，深入研究掌握装备性能特点，锻造能打善战的‘夜老虎’. ”该旅领导介绍，此前组织的一场夜间实战化训练，暴露出官兵对智能探测、无人打击的理解仍停留在表面. 为此，他们指定三营担负夜战夜训试点任务，以点带面提升部队夜战能力.

受领任务后，王营长带头学习人工智能、视觉感知、信息网络等前沿技术，与官兵一起研究新型夜战装备，在夜训中熟悉掌握新装备操作方法. 为提升夜间训练质效，该营打破专业和建制壁垒，科学制订训练计划，集中统筹装备场地，并从各连遴选骨干轮流担任新装备教练员.

为有效解决夜间观察障碍难、运动接近协同难等问题，他们将夜间实弹射击、夜间车辆驾驶、夜间侦察定位等课目分解成若干训练模块，组织官兵逐环节突破、分阶段考核. 此外，他们还指定所属某连担任蓝方，常态组织夜间红蓝对抗训练，倒逼官兵练强夜间作战技能.

夜色渐深，对抗进入白热化. 官兵通过无人机发现，“敌”正向坚固据点收缩，巢伟隆立即下令：“一组左翼包抄，二组右侧突进，狙击组抢占制高点！”

无人车一马当先，突入“敌”阵地实施侦察打击；无人机实时回传战场态势信息，引导后方火力对“敌”打击……有人与无人作战力量协同配合，官兵成功夺占蓝方阵地.

训练结束，指挥帐篷里灯火通明. 各级指挥员围坐在一起，详细分析每个阶段、每个环节暴露的问题：假目标识别不够精准、隐蔽接敌战术不够熟练……经过热烈讨论，他们梳理出提升夜战能力清单，区分装备校准、战法优化、人员强化 3 个方面，制订针对性改进措施.

该旅领导介绍，下一步，他们将根据三营试点经验，继续推进战术战法研究运用，不断锤炼提升夜战夜训水平.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Explores New Night Combat and Night Training Methods to Forge Capable "Night Tigers"

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Liu Zhi, Zheng Zhongyu, Liao Xiaobin Editor: Wang Yun

2025-09-23

An Army Brigade Explores New Night Combat and Night Training Methods -

Forging Capable "Night Tigers"

■Liu Zhi, Zheng Zhongyu, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Liao Xiaobin

Under bright moonlight and sparse stars, a nighttime red-blue confrontation exercise unfolded within an Army brigade.

After the "battle" began, Sergeant Second Class Cai Shiwang of the brigade's Third Battalion piloted a drone over the blue front's positions. Using its infrared thermal imaging and high-definition night vision camera, he quickly gathered intelligence on the blue side's troop deployment and fortifications, transmitting it to the command post in real time.

"A weak point in the blue front's obstacles has been discovered!" Inside the command post, Staff Officer Li, staring intently at his data terminal, assessed the battlefield situation, and decisively issued a command. As an obstacle-clearing team composed of several unmanned vehicles broke through the enemy's firepower network, a gap was opened in the blue side's frontline obstacles. Platoon Leader Chao Weilong led the assault team directly into the enemy's key defensive points.

"The smooth progress of the 'battle' was due to the troops' improved night combat capabilities," Battalion Commander Wang told reporters. Since the beginning of this year, the brigade has thoroughly analyzed the characteristics and patterns of night combat, and has conducted intensive training focused on improving night combat capabilities, helping everyone master new night combat equipment.

"On the informationized and intelligent battlefield, the form and nature of night combat have undergone profound changes. We must attach equal importance to tactics and technology, thoroughly study and master the performance characteristics of equipment, and forge capable and effective 'night tigers.'" Brigade leaders explained that a previous night combat training exercise revealed that officers and men' understanding of intelligent detection and unmanned strike capabilities remained superficial. Therefore, they designated the Third Battalion to undertake a pilot night combat training program, aiming to improve the troops' night combat capabilities from a specific point of view. After receiving the mission, Battalion Commander Wang took the lead in studying cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence, visual perception, and information networks. He worked with officers and men to research new night combat equipment

and familiarize themselves with its operation during night training. To improve the quality and effectiveness of night training, the battalion broke down professional and organizational barriers, developed scientific training plans, centralized equipment and facilities, and selected key personnel from each company to take turns serving as instructors for the new equipment.

To effectively address challenges such as obstructed observation and difficulty coordinating movements at night, they broke down night live-fire exercises, night vehicle driving, and night reconnaissance and positioning into several training modules, organizing soldiers to overcome each step and conducting phased assessments. Furthermore, they designated a company as the blue team and regularly conducted nighttime red-blue confrontation training, forcing soldiers to strengthen their night combat skills.

As the night deepened, the confrontation intensified. Using drones, soldiers discovered the enemy was retreating toward a fortified stronghold. Chao Weilong immediately ordered: “One group will outflank the left flank, two groups will advance from the right, and the sniper group will seize the commanding heights!”

Unmanned vehicles took the lead, penetrating the enemy position for reconnaissance and strikes. The drones transmitted real-time battlefield situation information, guiding rear firepower against the enemy... Manned and unmanned combat forces coordinated effectively, and the soldiers successfully seized the blue position.

After the training session, the command tent was brightly lit. Commanders at all levels gathered together to analyze in detail the problems exposed at each stage and step: inaccurate false target identification, insufficient proficiency in covert engagement tactics... After a lively discussion, they compiled a checklist for improving night combat capabilities, focusing on three key areas: equipment calibration, tactics optimization, and personnel strengthening, and developing targeted improvement measures.

Brigade leaders explained that, building on the experience of the Third Battalion’s pilot program, they will continue to advance the research and application of tactics and strategies, continuously honing and improving night combat training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16411554.html

军营观察丨一个训练基地的“供需三问”

来源：解放军报 作者：吴　鹏 王雁翔 丁 雷 责任编辑：王韵 2025-09-24

教练员带回“能力需求清单”

■傅　琳　解放军报特约记者　丁　雷

结束为期一个月的跟学跟训，新疆军区某综合训练基地教练员、一级上士王剑带回了一份“能力需求清单”.

原来，某旅刚刚结束某新型装备试训任务，得知这一消息后，王剑在学兵承训的“空档期”赶赴该旅. 一个多月的时间里，王剑与部队训练骨干共同复盘总结、梳理练兵经验，不仅吸收了 10 多种创新训法，还明确了该专业学兵下一阶段培训的重难点.

返回基地后，王剑对照笔记本上的经验梳理，编写成一份份实战味浓郁、专业特色鲜明的教案，运用于组训任教.

王剑的经历并非个例. 为精准对接未来战场需要，缩短从课堂到战场的距离，该基地已有近百名教员赴送训单位跟学跟训，先后重塑 56 门专业课程结构，更新 50 余套专业教材，申报 6 项新域新质方面课题……

“以前，我们教什么，学兵学什么；现在，部队战斗力建设最需要什么，我们就努力教什么. ”该基地领导告诉记者，随着近年来各部队担负任务多元多样、武器装备迭代升级、战法训法不断灵活，增编不少新兴领域专业，必须以战场需求为牵引，改进组训任教方式. 在这一思路指导下，该基地党委紧紧围绕能力需求推出一系列举措：

他们常态化组织教练骨干参加重大演训活动，赴一线指挥部、部队跟学跟研跟训，编入指挥一线、战斗一线，收集装备作战实际案例，跟踪掌握练兵备战最新动态；

邀请部队一线骨干、院校专家线上执教，将演训情况、战训经验和装备性能特点等信息数据融入基地课堂、编入专业教案；

根据未来战场态势，选取多个高于学兵职业技能等级标准的课目作为拓展内容，拓宽学兵视野，前置掌握更多技能……

不到一年的时间，随着一批批教练骨干深入各送训部队，“能力需求清单”不断更新，10 多种创新训法被运用于练兵实践. 最新一批承训兵员军事训练成绩表中，优良率达 80%以上.

陆军某部上等兵马明超从基地培训结束返岗后，恰逢新装备列装，他凭借所学很快成为业务骨干. 去年底，因工作成绩突出，马明超荣立三等功. “培训内容精准对接岗位需求，让我学有所获、学有所成. ”马明超说.

一个训练基地的“供需三问”

■吴　鹏　解放军报记者　王雁翔　特约记者　丁　雷



新疆军区某综合训练基地展开实装训练，全面锤炼驾驶专业学兵远程机动能力. 宋石磊摄



新疆军区某综合训练基地教员指导学兵进行工程机械模拟操作训练. 庹建聪摄

重塑 56 门专业课程结构，更新 50 余套专业教材，申报 6 项新域新质方面课题……前不久，新疆军区某综合训练基地梳理去年以来的承训实践，沉甸甸的成果让人倍感欣慰. 成绩的背后，是该基地着眼部队用兵需求，不断提升承训质效迈出的坚实步伐.

“战场需求就是攻关方向，部队需要就是承训标准. ”该基地领导介绍，他们常年担负新疆军区多个兵种专业骨干升级培训和技能鉴定任务. 近年来，随着武器装备不断迭代升级、送训单位担负任务日渐多元，加强新兴领域专业人才培养和组训方式创新的需求愈加迫切.

“以前，我们教什么，学兵学什么；现在，部队战斗力建设最需要什么，我们就努力教什么. ”该基地领导告诉记者，为精准对接未来战场需要，缩短从课堂到战场的距离，他们经历过一番扎实的探索与努力.

学成归来一度遭遇尴尬——

是基地没教好，还是学兵没练好

当了 9 年班长，本该越干越顺手，新疆军区某师二级上士班长赵金鹏却一度感觉越干越吃力——

班里的上等兵张建军，在新疆军区某综合训练基地参加炮兵专业集训结业归队后，担任训练骨干. 一次训练中，炮阵地遭“敌”攻击，基准炮炮长“阵亡”. 按照预案，应由张建军接替

指挥. 可由于他对炮长指挥控制终端操作不够熟练，最终未能精准命中目标. 事后一问才得知，此前张建军在集训中，并未涉及炮长指挥内容.

还有一次，班里的下士李强赴该基地参加“四会”教练员集训，结业后捧着“优秀学兵”证书回到连队. 欣慰之余，赵金鹏打算让李强尝试代替班长组训. 没想到，李强虽然讲得头头是道，但组织班战术训练时，还是手忙脚乱、思路不清.

“此前，各单位通常是自己的兵自己带，或者由本单位的教导队统一组训. 根据担负的不同任务、环境进行针对性训练. ”赵金鹏告诉记者，他所在部队常年赴高原驻训，经过现实任务的锤炼，一茬茬老班长各项能力素质优秀.

当年赵金鹏下连后，在老班长的培养下进步很快，参加团里的教导队集训后晋升了军士，入了党，还立了功，入伍第三年就担任班长. 后来，赵金鹏成为连里的训练骨干.

“采取基地化集中承训模式后，各单位的兵，无论是新兵入伍新训阶段还是学兵专业训练阶段，都由训练基地统一承训，结业后再返回连队. ”赵金鹏说，新的承训模式，一度带来不少需要“磨合”的问题.

该师多位带兵人反映，新的承训模式施行之初，基地带出的学兵，虽然各项考核成绩都能达标，但能否完全适应岗位战位，还有待考察.

是基地没教好，还是学兵没练好？这些暴露出的问题，也同样在新疆军区某综合训练基地党委一班人脑海中萦绕，他们立即赴部队展开调研.

某师一名连长介绍，学兵结业一般正值单位演训期，他们从基地结业后，直接奔赴岗位战位，会一定程度出现能力与岗位不匹配的现象. 为了巩固兵员能力素质，此前师里又成立了类似于学兵营的“专业集训营”，进行岗位适应性锻炼，待强化培训后，学兵再返回各自连队.

“这样的做法也是无奈之举，培养一名合格的战斗员，课堂上的理论与战场上的经验缺一不可. ”新疆军区某师领导拿出一份战斗力评估数据说，虽然基地化集中承训模式，让基层部队有了更多的精力投入练兵备战，但如果基地的承训理念不能对接部队实战需求，战斗员的培养周期不仅没有缩短，还可能会延长.

学兵培训结业后，如何缩短适应周期？如何适应岗位战位？基地能不能带出部队需要的兵？随着调研深入，基地党委一班人逐渐感受到，这些问题需要基地和送训部队共同认真研究.

重点培养对象“再回炉”——

“基地训的兵部队用”，需要过几关

“破题的关键点，就在于基地和送训部队两家如何实现‘供需对等’.”该基地干部刘海峰解释，这几年，随着基地化集中承训模式全面铺开，基地在学兵的训练、管理、考核中，逐渐梳理出一套普遍适用的标准和规范. 但执行不同任务的送训部队，对所属兵员的军事素养，有各自的需求. 倘若基地的训练考核标准和部队用兵需求对接不上，会一定程度上制约部队战斗力生成.

几个月前，新疆军区兵种专业学兵集训在该基地拉开帷幕，作为防空兵专业的重点培养对象，新疆军区某团下士木乃曲堵与战友们从驻训一线来到基地参加集训.

两年前，木乃曲堵在该基地经过新训后，又参加了专业集训. 可当木乃曲堵下连走上岗位后才发现，他在基地学习的装备与本单位装备不同，培训中学到的知识与部队实际需求存在一定差异，导致他一度不适应连队训练节奏，屡屡碰壁.

为了帮助木乃曲堵尽快度过适应期，该连巩连长在连队里组建帮带小组，手把手教、面对面练，没多久木乃曲堵就跟上了连队的训练节奏，还当上了训练骨干.

“我们的战士由基地统一承训，他们的能力素质直接影响部队战斗力水平. 怎么练？练成什么样？练的重点是什么？需要基地和我们达成一致.”巩连长坦言，从以往的“部队训的兵部队用”到现在的“基地训的兵部队用”，不光要适应模式上的转变，还要有思维上的转变.

因此，此次集训出发前，木乃曲堵与连长和连队训练骨干一道，将此次集训中想着重学习和提高的内容列成“需求清单”，带到了集训队.

翻看这份“需求清单”，记者发现，官兵们的需求非常具体，与日常训练息息相关.

此前一次实弹射击训练中，连里一台装备突然出现故障，面对复杂的电路集成系统，木乃曲堵和好几名骨干不知从何下手，只能打电话求助专业修理工. 经过排查，最终发现是某部位上一个小小的电子元器件过载，导致短路，只需更换配件就能正常运转.

“这次集训，我最想强化的就是与新装备相关的理论知识和抢修能力，连队目前也需要这方面的人才.”木乃曲堵坦言，近几年连队配发的装备虽然操作更简单了，但电气集成化程度越来越高，一些看似简单的故障，如果没有扎实的理论功底，很难发现和排除.

接到木乃曲堵递交的“需求清单”，学兵班长张北京十分欢迎：“有了这样的清单，我们培训起来更有针对性.”在近几批学兵中，张北京发现不同送训部队、不同批次学兵的需求点都不一样.

有的学兵刚刚转岗，基础较薄弱，想学习理论和实操；有的学兵用装经验丰富，想完成职业技能鉴定；有的学兵所在连队即将配发新装备，想提前掌握用装本领；还有的学兵在演训场上遇到新问题新矛盾，想回炉升级……但有一点是一致的，他们都想学有所成，回到单位后跑步进入战位.

“如今，各型装备更新换代越来越快，操作更简单、打得更准，各方面要求也更高. ”张北京说，不怕学兵们需求多，就怕不知道学兵们真正需要什么，这是一个根本性问题——基地的承训理念与实践能否和部队的实战需求无缝对接.

“常态研需”重塑教学模式——

教战课堂如何教出“会打仗的高徒”

前不久，新疆军区各送训部队收到一封由该基地发来的回访函，内容包含送训部队对基地此次承训质效的满意度、需要改进的方面以及下批承训的意见建议等内容.

“近两年，每结束一次承训任务，我们就进行一次回访. 送训部队也很重视这项工作，提了一些宝贵的意见建议. 这样做有利于我们了解自己的不足在哪里，对方的需求在哪里. ”基地干部袁宝华告诉记者，这些意见建议就像一面“镜子”，照出基地教学组训能力的真实评价——是否教出了“会打仗的高徒”.

在袁宝华看来，基地和送训部队的关系，就像一个生产者和一群用户的关系，首先要随时了解不同用户的需求.

翻看该基地学兵训练计划，记者发现，多个新域新质作战力量类的专业是重头，由近 10 名资深专业教员授课，训练内容包括高于学兵职业技能等级标准的拓展课目. 这些都是该基地“常态研需”的成果.

原来，该基地在常态跟踪问效的基础上，着眼学兵成长急需、岗位所需、实战必需，同步重塑研战研教模式. 为切实把战场急需内容讲好教透，他们携手部队、院校、厂家等多方共同研究探讨，构建“平台共建、资源共享、人才共育、成果共用”模式，聚合各方在实践探索、理论研究、装备支撑等方面优势资源，对学兵专业方向、课程体系、教学方式等改造升级，不断提升课堂教学内容与部队需求的适配度.

同时，该基地教练骨干能力素质也在升级. 他们一方面精准制订教练骨干训练计划，以“实装+模拟”“自训+联训”方式，让教练骨干“精一门、通两门、会三门”. 另一方面，常态化组织教练骨干参加重大演训活动，赴一线指挥部、部队跟学跟研跟训，编入指挥一线、战斗一线，收集装备作战实际案例，掌握练兵备战最新动态；邀请部队一线骨干、院校专家线上执教，将演训情况、战训经验和装备性能特点等信息数据融入基地课堂、编入专业教案……

前不久，了解到部队无人作战领域专业骨干较为紧缺，该基地第一时间将此专业内容列为学兵拓展课程，与厂家、院校等多家单位成立联合教学攻关组，共同探索课程设置、承训模式. 同时，他们依托仿真建模技术，构设虚拟仿真战场环境，增设无人装备侦察、打击、评估、保障等训练内容. 首批试训学兵结业返回部队后，直接走上相关战位，岗位适配率大幅提升.

“作为新疆军区专业承训学兵的单位，我们担负着非常重要的教学组训任务，每年有大量兵员要走进基地参加训练，再走出基地回到岗位战位.”该基地领导表示，这些战士能力素质的高低，与部队战斗力的生成息息相关.

对接需求精准训，面向实战融合训，着眼未来预先训. 前段时间，该基地对近几年承训的兵员成长进行跟踪调查，其中 60%以上的学兵在 3 个月内顺利走上主要岗位，80%的学兵已参与执行过大项任务. 有的在重要岗位上成为军士参谋，有的转型成为新型作战力量的行家里手，还有的成为各级的标兵典型……

再过不久，该基地新一批学兵即将报到，迎接他们的，又将是一段淬火的历程.

锐视点

推动“战”“教”深度融合

■刘海峰

“不教而战是谓弃之，不学而教是谓害之.”在战争飞速演变的今天，就是要坚持仗怎么打兵就怎么练，部队最缺什么，承训单位就研究什么，缩短训练场与战场的距离，推动学训一体、教研同步、训战一致，实现基地组训任教与部队练兵备战的无缝衔接.

把准“战”的能力需求. 当前，新军事革命加速推进，新战术新战法不断涌现，信息主导、体系支撑、跨区作战、联合指挥的趋势越来越明显. 训练基地必须紧扣“打仗需要什么就教什么，部队需要什么就练什么”的理念，建立部队反馈和动态更新机制，围绕战场需求、能力诉求、岗位要求，将部队最新的用装经验、演练实案、新兴技术引入教学、融入训练，编入教案. 针对专业组训的难点、战斗力生成的堵点、新域新质作战力量专业岗位设置的特点等，开展深研细究，深入挖掘与部队装备相匹配的新训法、新教法、新研法，实现基地组训模式与送训部队战斗力建设需求有机衔接.

立起“教”的理念标准. 如果说掌握实战需求是解决“教什么”的问题，那么战教合一就是解决“怎么教”的问题. 训练基地要走开教学设计精准化、场地器材集约化、组训任教专业化、训练进度模块化的路子. 通过实案型教学、嵌入式教学、对抗性教学等方式，使课堂教学更加贴近部队、贴近实战、贴近未来战争要求. 同时，用好“网络+”“创新+”“智能+”等资源，让学兵把每一种装备练精、每一项环节练透、每一类特情练细. 同时，大兴研战之风，创造条件让教练骨干多参加重大演训活动，赴基层部队跟学跟研跟训，全方位摔打锻炼，实现自身转型升级，从而更好地传战争之道、授胜战之技、解打赢之惑.

“战”“教”融合并非一句简单的口号，而是一项事关部队战斗力建设的重大课题，必须下大力气推动各项工作落地落实，努力用新的理念、视野、方法、标准开创练兵备战新局面.

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Military Camp Observation | A Training Base's "Three Questions on Supply and Demand"

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Wu Peng, Wang Yanxiang, Ding Lei Editor: Wang Yun 2025-09-24

Coach Returns with a "Capability Requirements List"

■ Fu Lin, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Ding Lei

After completing a month of shadowing and training, Sergeant First Class Wang Jian, an instructor at a comprehensive training base under the Xinjiang Military Region, returned with a "capability requirements list."

A brigade had just completed a trial run for new equipment. Upon learning of this, Wang Jian rushed to the brigade during a lull in training for its trainees. For over a month, Wang Jian and key training personnel reviewed and summarized their training experiences, absorbing over ten innovative training methods and identifying key areas of difficulty for the next phase of training for these specialized trainees.

After returning to base, Wang Jian compiled these lessons from his notebook into a series of practical, professionally-focused lesson plans, which he then used in his training and instruction.

Wang Jian's experience is not unique. To precisely meet the needs of future battlefields and shorten the distance from the classroom to the battlefield, the base has sent nearly 100 instructors to study and train with the units sending them. They have restructured 56 professional courses, updated over 50 sets of professional textbooks, and applied for six new domain and quality research projects.

"Before, we taught soldiers what they learned. Now, we strive to teach what the troops need most to build their combat effectiveness," a base leader told reporters. With the diversification of missions, the continuous upgrading of weapons and equipment, and the continuous flexibility of tactics and training methods in recent years, the base has added many new fields and specialties. It is necessary to align with battlefield needs and improve training and teaching methods. Guided by this approach, the base's Party Committee has launched a series of initiatives focused on capability requirements:

They regularly organize core instructors to participate in major exercises and training events, visiting frontline headquarters and units for study, research, and training. They are assigned to the front lines of command and combat, collecting real-world operational examples of equipment and tracking the latest developments in training and combat readiness.

They invite frontline instructors and experts from universities and colleges to teach online, integrating data on exercise and training situations, combat training experiences, and equipment performance characteristics into base classrooms and incorporating them into professional lesson plans.

Based on future battlefield dynamics, they have selected several courses that exceed the professional skill level standards for trainees as enrichment content, broadening their horizons and enabling them to acquire more skills in advance.

In less than a year, as successive waves of core instructors have been deployed to various training units, the “Capability Requirements List” has been continuously updated, and over ten innovative training methods have been implemented in training practices. The military training performance reports of the latest batch of trainees show an excellent rate of over 80%.

Private First Class Ma Mingchao of an Army unit returned to duty after completing training at the base, coinciding with the deployment of new equipment. Leveraging his training, he quickly became a key member of the operational team. At the end of last year, Ma Mingchao was awarded the Third Class Merit for his outstanding work performance. “The training content is precisely aligned with job requirements, allowing me to learn and achieve meaningful results,” Ma Mingchao said.

A Training Base’s “Three Questions on Supply and Demand”

■ Wu Peng, PLA Daily Reporter; Wang Yanxiang, Special Correspondent; Ding Lei

A comprehensive training base under the Xinjiang Military Region conducted real-equipment training to comprehensively hone the long-range mobility capabilities of its pilot trainees. Photo by Song Shilei

Instructors at a comprehensive training base under the Xinjiang Military Region guide trainees in simulated engineering machinery operation training. Photo by Tuo Jiancong

Reshaping the structure of 56 professional courses, updating over 50 sets of professional textbooks, and applying for six new domain and quality research projects... A comprehensive training base under the Xinjiang Military Region recently reviewed its training practices since last year, and the impressive results are deeply gratifying. Behind these achievements lies the base’s solid progress in focusing on the troops’ operational needs and continuously improving the quality and effectiveness of its training. “Battlefield demands guide our research, and unit needs guide our training standards.” Leaders at the base explained that they regularly undertake the upgrading and skills assessment of key personnel from various branches of the Xinjiang Military Region. In recent years, with the continuous iteration and upgrading of weapons and equipment and the increasingly diverse missions of training units, the need to strengthen the development of specialized talent in emerging fields and innovate training methods has become increasingly urgent.

“In the past, we taught our trainees what they learned; now, we strive to teach what is most needed to build the unit’s combat effectiveness.” Base leaders told reporters that they have undergone a rigorous exploration and effort to precisely meet future battlefield needs and shorten the distance between the classroom and the battlefield.

After returning from training, they encountered an awkward situation—was it the base's poor teaching, or the trainees' poor training?

After nine years as a squad leader, Zhao Jinpeng, a sergeant second class squad leader in a division under the Xinjiang Military Region, should have been becoming increasingly adept at his duties. However, he felt increasingly overwhelmed.

Private First Class Zhang Jianjun, a member of the squad, became a key training officer after completing intensive artillery training at a comprehensive training base under the Xinjiang Military Region. During one training exercise, the artillery position came under enemy attack, and the base gun commander was killed. According to the plan, Zhang Jianjun was supposed to take over command. However, due to his lack of proficiency in operating the gunner's command and control terminal, he ultimately failed to accurately hit the target. Upon further inquiry, it was discovered that Zhang Jianjun had not previously covered the gunner's command structure during training.

On another occasion, Corporal Li Qiang from the squad participated in the "Four Skills" instructor training at the base. Upon completion, he returned to the company with a certificate of "Outstanding Cadet." Delighted, Zhao Jinpeng considered letting Li Qiang try to lead training in place of the squad leader. Unexpectedly, although Li Qiang presented coherent and logical explanations, he was still flustered and lacked clarity when organizing the squad's tactical training.

"Previously, each unit typically led its own soldiers, or had its own training team lead the training. Targeted training was conducted based on the specific mission and environment." Zhao Jinpeng told reporters that his unit frequently trained on the plateau, and through the realities of missions, each successive generation of squad leaders had developed excellent skills and qualities. After Zhao Jinpeng was assigned to his company, he made rapid progress under the guidance of his former squad leader. After participating in intensive training with the regiment's training team, he was promoted to sergeant, joined the Party, and earned meritorious service. He became a squad leader in his third year. Later, Zhao Jinpeng became a key training leader in his company.

"With the adoption of the centralized training model based on bases, soldiers from all units, whether they were recruits or trainees, were trained at the training base, returning to their companies upon completion." Zhao Jinpeng explained that the new training model initially presented numerous challenges that needed to be adjusted.

Several commanders within the division reported that, at the beginning of the new training model, while the trainees trained at the bases met all assessment standards, their ability to fully adapt to their positions remained uncertain.

Is it the base's poor teaching or the trainees' poor training? These issues also weighed on the minds of the Party Committee at a comprehensive training base in the Xinjiang Military Region, who immediately visited the troops to conduct an investigation. A company commander from a certain division explained that the graduation of cadets usually coincides with the unit's training period.

After graduating from the base, they are sent directly to their combat positions, which can lead to a certain degree of mismatch between their abilities and the positions they occupy. To strengthen the capabilities and quality of the troops, the division has previously established a “professional training camp,” similar to a cadet camp, to provide job adaptation training. After intensive training, the cadets return to their respective companies.

“This approach is also a necessary measure. To train a qualified combatant, both classroom theory and battlefield experience are essential.” A leader from a division in the Xinjiang Military Region presented combat effectiveness assessment data and stated that while the centralized training model based on bases has allowed grassroots units to devote more energy to training and preparation, if the base’s training philosophy doesn’t align with the troops’ actual combat needs, the training cycle for combatants will not only not be shortened, but may even be extended.

How can the cadets’ adaptation period be shortened after graduation? How can they adapt to their positions? Can the bases produce the soldiers the troops need? As their research deepened, the base’s Party Committee gradually realized that these issues required serious joint research between the base and the sending troops. Key training targets “retrain”—

“Soldiers trained at the base must pass several hurdles before they can be deployed to the troops.”

“The key to solving this problem lies in achieving ‘supply-demand parity’ between the base and the sending troops,” explained Liu Haifeng, a cadre at the base. In recent years, with the full implementation of the centralized training model at the base, the base has gradually developed a set of universally applicable standards and norms for the training, management, and assessment of trainees. However, the sending troops, each carrying out different missions, have their own requirements for the military proficiency of their troops. If the base’s training and assessment standards are not aligned with the troops’ needs, it will to some extent restrict the troops’ combat effectiveness.

A few months ago, the Xinjiang Military Region’s specialized training for cadets of the military branch kicked off at the base. As a key candidate for air defense training, Corporal Munai Qudu of a Xinjiang Military Region regiment and his comrades traveled from their frontline training base to participate in the training.

Two years ago, Munai Qudu completed his initial training at the base and then participated in specialized training. However, upon arriving at his company and taking up his post, Munai Qudu discovered that the equipment he had trained on at the base differed from that of his unit, and the knowledge he had learned during training differed somewhat from the actual needs of the troops. This caused him to struggle to adapt to the company’s training pace and repeatedly encounter obstacles.

To help Munai Qudu quickly adjust, Company Commander Gong established a mentoring group within the company to provide hands-on instruction and face-to-face training. Soon, Munai Qudu had caught up with the company’s training pace and even became a key training member.

“Our soldiers are trained centrally at the base, and their abilities and qualities directly impact the unit’s combat effectiveness. How should we train? What kind of training should we achieve? What are the key points of training? We need to reach a consensus with the base,” Company Commander Gong admitted. The shift from “training soldiers at the base, then using them at the base” required not only a paradigm shift but also a shift in mindset.

Thus, before departing for this training camp, Munai Qudu, along with the company commander and key training members, compiled a “requirements list” of areas they wanted to focus on learning and improving during the camp and brought it to the training camp. Reviewing this “needs list,” reporters discovered that the soldiers’ requests were very specific and closely related to their daily training.

During a previous live-fire exercise, a piece of company equipment suddenly malfunctioned. Faced with a complex integrated circuit system, Munai Qudu and several key personnel were unsure how to fix the problem and could only call a professional repairman. After investigation, they discovered that a small electronic component in a certain area was overloaded, causing a short circuit. Simply replacing the component restored normal operation.

“What I most want to strengthen during this training camp is the theoretical knowledge and repair capabilities associated with the new equipment. The company currently needs personnel in this area,” Munai Qudu admitted. While the equipment issued to the company has become simpler to operate in recent years, the level of electrical integration has increased. Without a solid theoretical foundation, seemingly simple faults can be difficult to detect and troubleshoot.

Upon receiving Munai Qudu’s “needs list,” cadet squad leader Zhang Beijing welcomed it: “With this list, our training is more targeted.” Zhang Beijing has observed that the needs of different training units and batches of cadets vary across recent batches. Some trainees have just transferred to new posts and have a weak foundation, hoping to learn both theory and practical skills. Some have extensive equipment experience and are eager to complete their professional skills assessments. Some are assigned to companies about to receive new equipment and are eager to master its handling skills in advance. Still others, facing new challenges and difficulties on the training ground, are eager to undergo further training. But one thing they all share: they all want to achieve success and quickly take up their combat positions upon returning to their units.

“Today, equipment is being updated at an ever-increasing pace, becoming easier to operate, more accurate, and demanding in all areas.” Zhang Beijing stated that while he’s not afraid of the trainees’ numerous needs, he’s more concerned about not knowing what they truly need. This is a fundamental issue: whether the base’s training philosophy and practices can seamlessly align with the troops’ actual combat requirements.

“Regular Needs Research” Reshapes the Teaching Model -

How the Training and Combat Classroom Can Produce “Adept Soldiers”

Not long ago, the Xinjiang Military Region's training units received a follow-up letter from the base, detailing the units' satisfaction with the quality and effectiveness of the training, areas for improvement, and suggestions for the next round of training. "For the past two years, we've conducted a follow-up visit after each training mission. The training troops also attach great importance to this work and have provided valuable feedback and suggestions. This helps us understand our own shortcomings and the needs of the other party," base cadre Yuan Baohua told reporters. These comments and suggestions are like a "mirror," reflecting a true assessment of the base's teaching and training capabilities—whether it has produced "skilled combatants."

Yuan Baohua believes that the relationship between the base and the training troops is like that between a producer and a group of users. The priority is to constantly understand the needs of different users.

Reviewing the base's cadet training plan, reporters discovered that several majors related to new domains and new types of combat forces are key areas of focus, taught by nearly 10 experienced professional instructors. The training content includes expanded courses that exceed the cadets' professional skill level standards. These are all the results of the base's "routine research and needs."

It turns out that, based on regular performance monitoring, the base is simultaneously reshaping its combat and training model, focusing on the urgent needs of cadets' growth, job requirements, and actual combat requirements. To ensure thorough instruction on critical battlefield needs, they collaborated with troops, academies, manufacturers, and other stakeholders to develop a collaborative platform model encompassing joint platform construction, resource sharing, talent development, and shared research. This model leverages the strengths of various parties in practical exploration, theoretical research, and equipment support, transforming and upgrading trainee training programs, curriculum systems, and teaching methods, continuously enhancing the adaptability of classroom content to troop needs.

At the same time, the base's core instructors are also undergoing a rigorous training program. Using a combination of real-world training and simulation, as well as independent and joint training, they aim to ensure that these instructors are proficient in one subject, proficient in two, and proficient in three. Furthermore, key instructors are regularly participating in major training and exercise activities, visiting frontline headquarters and units for study, research, and training. They are assigned to the front lines of command and combat, collecting real-world operational experience with equipment and keeping abreast of the latest developments in training and preparation. Key personnel from the front lines and experts from universities and colleges are invited to provide online instruction, integrating data on training and exercise situations, combat training experiences, and equipment performance characteristics into the base classroom and incorporating them into professional lesson plans.

Recently, upon learning that the military was short of specialized talent in unmanned combat, the base immediately included this subject in its curriculum for recruits. Joint teaching groups were established with manufacturers, universities, and other organizations to explore curriculum design

and training models. Simultaneously, they leveraged simulation modeling technology to create a virtual battlefield environment and expand training content for unmanned equipment reconnaissance, strike, assessment, and support. The first batch of trial trainees, upon returning to the military, were assigned directly to their respective combat positions, significantly improving their job fit. “As a specialized training unit for cadets in the Xinjiang Military Region, we shoulder the crucial task of teaching and organizing training. Every year, a large number of soldiers enter the base for training and then return to their combat positions.” A base leader stated that the ability and quality of these soldiers are closely linked to the unit’s combat effectiveness.

We provide targeted training tailored to specific needs, integrated training for actual combat, and proactive training with an eye toward the future. Recently, the base conducted a follow-up survey on the growth of cadets trained in recent years. Over 60% of the cadets successfully transitioned to key positions within three months, and 80% have participated in major missions. Some have become sergeants in key staff positions, some have transitioned to become experts in new combat forces, and still others have become role models at all levels...

Soon, a new batch of cadets will report to the base, and they will face another challenging journey.

Sharp Perspective

Promoting the Deep Integration of “Combat” and “Education”

Promote the integration of learning and training, synchronized teaching and research, and consistent training and combat operations, achieving seamless integration between base training and instruction and unit training and preparation.

Identify the capabilities required for combat. Currently, the new military revolution is accelerating, with new tactics and methods constantly emerging. The trend toward information-led, system-supported, cross-regional operations, and joint command is becoming increasingly evident. Training bases must adhere to the principle of “teaching what is needed for combat and training what the troops need.” They must establish a feedback and dynamic update mechanism for the troops. Focusing on battlefield needs, capability demands, and job requirements, they should incorporate the troops’ latest equipment experience, real-world exercises, and emerging technologies into teaching and training, incorporating them into lesson plans. In-depth research should be conducted to address the difficulties of specialized training, bottlenecks in generating combat effectiveness, and the characteristics of specialized positions in new domains and new types of combat forces. This will explore new training methods, teaching methods, and research methods that align with the troops’ equipment, ensuring a seamless integration between base training models and the combat effectiveness needs of the training units.

Establish standards for “teaching.” If grasping actual combat requirements addresses the question of “what to teach,” then integrating combat and instruction addresses the question of “how to teach.” Training bases should pursue precise instructional design, integrated facilities and equipment, specialized training and instruction, and modularized training schedules. Through case-based,

embedded, and adversarial teaching methods, classroom instruction should be more closely aligned with the troops, actual combat, and the requirements of future warfare. Simultaneously, effective use should be made of resources like "Network+," "Innovation+," and "Intelligence+" to ensure that trainees master every piece of equipment, thoroughly master every step, and meticulously master every specific situation. Furthermore, a strong focus on combat research should be fostered, with opportunities created for key instructors to participate more frequently in major exercises and training, visiting grassroots units to learn, research, and train, gaining comprehensive training and transformation, thereby better imparting the art of war, teaching the skills to win, and addressing the challenges of victory.

The integration of "combat" and "teaching" is not a simple slogan, but a major issue concerning the construction of the combat effectiveness of the troops. We must make great efforts to promote the implementation of various tasks and strive to create a new situation in training and preparation with new concepts, perspectives, methods and standards.

■Liu Haifeng

"To fight without training is to abandon; to teach without learning is to harm." In today's rapidly evolving world of warfare, we must insist on training soldiers the way the battle will be fought. Training units should research what the troops are most lacking, shortening the distance between the training ground and the battlefield. We must promote the integration of learning and training, the synchronization of teaching and research, and the consistency of training and combat, achieving seamless transitions between base training and unit training and preparation.

Identify the capability requirements for "combat." Currently, the new military revolution is accelerating, with new tactics and methods constantly emerging. The trends toward information-led, system-supported, cross-regional operations, and joint command are becoming increasingly evident. Training bases must adhere to the principle of "teaching what is needed for combat, and training what the troops need." They must establish a feedback and dynamic update mechanism for the troops. Based on battlefield needs, capability demands, and job requirements, they should incorporate the troops' latest equipment experience, real-world exercises, and emerging technologies into teaching and training, incorporating them into lesson plans. Focusing on the difficulties of specialized training, bottlenecks in generating combat effectiveness, and the characteristics of specialized positions in new-domain, new-type combat forces, we will conduct in-depth research and study, exploring new training methods, teaching methods, and research methods that align with the unit's equipment, ensuring a seamless integration between the base's training model and the combat effectiveness needs of the units sending them for training.

Establish a standard for "teaching." If understanding actual combat requirements addresses the question of "what to teach," then integrating combat and teaching addresses the question of "how to teach." Training bases should pursue precise instructional design, integrated facilities and equipment, specialized training and instruction, and modularized training schedules. Through case-based, embedded, and confrontational teaching methods, classroom instruction will be more

closely aligned with the troops, actual combat, and the requirements of future warfare. Furthermore, we will leverage resources such as “network+,” “innovation+,” and “intelligence+” to ensure that trainees master each piece of equipment, thoroughly master each step, and meticulously practice each type of special situation. At the same time, we should vigorously promote a culture of combat research and create conditions for core instructors to participate more frequently in major exercises and training. They should visit grassroots units to study, research, and train with them, gaining comprehensive training and development to achieve transformation and upgrading. This will better teach the ways of war, impart skills for victory, and address the challenges of winning.

The integration of “combat” and “teaching” is not just a simple slogan; it is a major issue crucial to the combat effectiveness of the troops. We must vigorously promote the implementation of all these measures and strive to create a new landscape for training and preparation using new concepts, perspectives, methods, and standards.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16412380.html

陆军某旅加快提升军士队伍能力素质

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陆军某旅加快提升军士队伍能力素质——

优秀班长执教新晋军士

■陈 辰 宋永帅

“动作要领记不清？看我画的流程图”“别慌，咱们再模拟训练一次”……随着军士选晋工作结束，为持续巩固选晋成果，加快提升军士队伍能力素质，陆军某旅近日组织了一次专项集训. 此次集训以营为单位组织，教官都是从基层一线遴选出来的优秀班长.

笔者来到四营集训点，只见班长们有的手绘图标拆解难点，有的俯身示范操作细节，有的传授带兵育人经验……营领导介绍，通过班长授课、手把手传帮带，新晋军士的能力素质有了明显提升，为下一步岗位履职打下坚实基础.

近年来，该旅探索建立院校培训、工厂跟训、教导队自训和军事职业教育“多位一体”培养模式，不断强化军士队伍能力素质. 然而，他们在调研中发现，基层仍然存在新晋军士人才培养周期长、送训指标有限等矛盾困难.

“基层有许多优秀班长经验丰富、技术过硬，让他们为新晋军士开展教学，更容易产生共鸣，达到事半功倍的效果. ”调研会上，这条建议受到旅领导的重视. 他们从各营连遴选出一批能力过硬、组训经验丰富的班长，成立教学小组，利用每年军士选晋的时机组织专项集训，让班长们走上讲台，分享经验，传授技能.

通信班班长李自强是营里有名的“电台通”. 集训期间，他没有照本宣科，而是把课堂设在器材库、训练场，甚至拉到山林河谷里. “什么样的地形信号衰减快”“雨天如何防干扰”……一个个问题从实践中来，再到实践中解决.

“装备故障排除，关键在于预判，耳朵要灵，眼睛要细. ”炮兵班班长兼火炮技师李仕忠传授检查保养火炮技能. 他边讲解边示范，身边围着数十名新晋军士.

“班长们讲的内容都是我们平时训练中经常遇到的问题，听了以后感到特别解渴，思路豁然开朗. ”刚选晋中士的大学生士兵杨雄斌深有感触地说.

“集训不仅是对新晋军士的传帮带，我们备课授课的过程也是对自身经验的一次复盘和提升. ”指挥班班长梁宗才刚结束“炸点修正”的备课准备. 这位已担任 11 年班长的老兵坦言，为了备好一节课，他需要梳理组训笔记，反复推敲教学步骤，“要把干货掏出来，自己先得把经验掰开揉碎再重新组合. ”许多参与培训的班长也发现，这种教学相长的模式让自己的能力素质也完成一次隐形升级.

前不久，该旅组织实战化演练，新晋军士活跃在演训一线，在各自岗位上大显身手.

“探索实践自主培养军士人才，是推动旅队高质量发展的重要举措. ”该旅领导表示，他们将继续完善“营连主建、旅统资源、官兵共育”的培养模式，不断规范集训教学流程、实战化考核机制和常态化激励政策，使自主培养成为托举军士成长成才的有益平台.

向内挖潜蹚新路

■赵丹锋

强军兴军，要在得人. 军士队伍是部队战备训练、教育管理的基础和骨干，其能力素质直接关系到部队的整体建设水平. 如何打破“能力成长天花板”，实现军士队伍素质的持续升级，是各级都在着力破解的现实课题.

陆军某旅向内挖潜走出军士人才自主培养新路，让这些“兵头将尾”从训练场的组织者变为讲台上的传授者，实现实践经验从个体拥有向集体共享的高效转化. 班长授课内容源于实践检验，是最接地气、最解渴的“实战攻略”，而由身边人讲身边事、身边事教身边人，让传授更具亲和力，更容易形成共鸣、引发思考. 同时，班长授课也促进了良性循环. 一方面，帮助新晋军士能力素质提升；另一方面，班长备课授课的过程，也是对其经验进行反思和提升的过程.

一枝独秀不是春，百花齐放春满园. 该旅的探索实践启示我们，抓基层打基础，关键是激发内生动力. 以老带新、以强带弱、教学相长的传帮带传统，是我军的独特优势，要结合新的形势任务不断创新形式、丰富内涵，聚力营造潜心育人、创先争优的浓厚氛围，为推动部队战斗力跃升奠定坚实的人才基石.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Accelerates Improvement of the Capabilities and Quality of Its NCOs

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Chen, Song Yongshuai Editor: Wang Yun 2025-09-27

An Army Brigade Accelerates Improvement of the Capabilities and Quality of its NCOs --

Outstanding Squad Leaders Coach Newly Promoted NCOs

■Chen Chen, Song Yongshuai

“Can’t remember the key movements? Look at my flowchart.” “Don’t worry, let’s run another simulation.” With the completion of the NCO selection and promotion process, an Army brigade recently organized a special training session to consolidate the results and accelerate the improvement of the NCOs’ capabilities and quality. This training session was organized at the battalion level, and the instructors were all outstanding squad leaders selected from the grassroots.

When I visited the training site of the Fourth Battalion, I saw squad leaders some using hand-drawn diagrams to explain difficult problems, some leaning over to demonstrate detailed operations, and some sharing their experience in leading and educating soldiers. Battalion leaders explained that through the squad leaders’ instruction and hands-on mentoring, the new NCOs’ capabilities and quality have significantly improved, laying a solid foundation for their future duties. In recent years, the brigade has explored a multi-faceted training model combining academy training, factory training, self-training by the training team, and military vocational education to continuously strengthen the capabilities and quality of its sergeants. However, their research revealed that at the grassroots level, challenges such as the long training cycle for new sergeants and limited training quotas persist.

“There are many excellent squad leaders at the grassroots level with extensive experience and strong skills. Having them teach new sergeants will help resonate more effectively and achieve twice the result with half the effort.” This suggestion was highly valued by brigade leadership at the research meeting. They selected a group of highly capable and experienced squad leaders from each battalion and company to form a teaching group. They then organized special training sessions during the annual sergeant promotion period, allowing the squad leaders to share their experiences and impart their skills.

Communications squad leader Li Ziqiang was a renowned “radio expert” in the battalion. During training, he didn’t just read from a textbook; instead, he held classes in equipment depots, training grounds, and even in mountainous valleys. He addressed questions such as “What kind of terrain causes rapid signal attenuation?” and “How to prevent interference in rainy weather?” These questions were addressed through practical experience and then solved through practical experience. “The key to troubleshooting equipment problems lies in anticipation, requiring sharp ears and a keen eye.” Li Shizhong, squad leader and artillery technician, taught artillery inspection

and maintenance techniques. He explained and demonstrated, surrounded by dozens of newly commissioned soldiers.

“The squad leaders discussed issues we frequently encounter in training. Listening to them was truly stimulating and opened my eyes to new perspectives,” said Yang Xiongbin, a college student soldier recently promoted to sergeant.

“The training camp is not only a mentoring opportunity for newly commissioned soldiers, but also a chance to review and improve our own experience during lesson preparation.” Liang Zongcai, squad leader of the command squad, had just finished preparing for the “explosion point correction” lesson. This veteran, who has served as squad leader for 11 years, admitted that to prepare for a lesson, he needs to review his training notes and repeatedly rehearse the teaching steps. “To extract the essential knowledge, I first have to break down and reassemble my own experience.” Many squad leaders who participated in the training also found that this mutually beneficial learning model has led to a subtle upgrade in their abilities and qualities. Not long ago, the brigade organized a combat-oriented exercise, with newly recruited sergeants actively participating in the exercises and demonstrating their prowess in their respective roles.

“Exploring and practicing independent training of sergeant talent is an important measure to promote the high-quality development of the brigade,” the brigade leadership stated. They will continue to improve the training model of “battalion and company-led development, brigade-managed resources, and co-education between officers and men,” constantly standardizing intensive training and teaching processes, practical assessment mechanisms, and regular incentive policies, making independent training a beneficial platform for the growth and development of sergeants.

Tapping Internal Potential and Forging New Paths

■ Zhao Danfeng

To strengthen and develop the military, we must secure talent. The sergeant corps is the foundation and backbone of the unit’s combat readiness training, education, and management, and its capabilities and quality are directly related to the overall level of the unit’s development. How to break the “capacity growth ceiling” and achieve the continuous improvement of the sergeant corps’ quality is a pressing issue at all levels.

An Army brigade is tapping internal potential and pioneering a new path for independent training of sergeant talent. This allows these “leading and subordinate officers” to move from organizers on the training ground to instructors on the podium, effectively transforming practical experience from individual ownership to collective sharing. The content of the squad leader’s lectures, grounded in practical experience, provides the most grounded and satisfying “real-world combat strategies.” Having people around them share their own experiences and teach them through their own experiences makes the teaching more accessible, more relatable, and more likely to resonate and spark reflection. Furthermore, the squad leader’s lectures foster a virtuous cycle. On the one

hand, they help new soldiers improve their abilities and qualities; on the other hand, the squad leader's preparation and teaching process also allows him to reflect on and improve his experience.

A single flower does not make a spring; a hundred flowers in full bloom fill the garden. The brigade's exploratory practices teach us that the key to building a strong foundation at the grassroots level is to stimulate internal motivation. The tradition of mentoring, where veterans mentor the new, the strong mentor the weak, and mutual learning is a unique advantage of our army. We must continuously innovate in form and enrich its content in light of new circumstances and tasks, focusing on fostering a strong atmosphere of dedicated training and striving for excellence, thereby laying a solid talent foundation for advancing the unit's combat effectiveness.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16412378.html

南部战区某调度中心协调开通新兵运输主题航班和列车

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：肖 兵 魏 星 赖瑜鸿 责任编辑：王韵 发布：2025-09-27

南部战区某调度中心协调开通新兵运输主题航班和列车——

“下一站，军营见”

■肖 兵 魏 星 解放军报记者 赖瑜鸿



新兵在广西南宁东站站台列队准备登车. 景飞飞摄



新兵在军代表引导下有序登机. 黄　财摄

“爸妈，等我下次回家时，你们将看到一名合格的戍边战士. ”

集中值机、专属休息区、绿色通道……9 月中旬，新兵周众航与家乡同批入伍战友一道，从贵州贵阳乘坐红色主题航班飞往新疆库尔勒，踏上卫国戍边征程. 飞机起飞前，周众航给家人发了一条信息，饱含了他对军旅生活的期待.

记者从南部战区某调度中心了解到，新疆库尔勒距离贵阳 3000 多公里，他们积极协调地方机场、航空公司开通进疆新兵主题航班，设置绿色通道、优化运输方案，最大限度缩短新兵在途时间.

随着飞机飞行高度不断攀升，舷窗外，赤水河如同一条玉带若隐若现.

“现在，飞机的下方就是赤水河. 抗日战争期间，无数贵州儿女怀着强烈的赤子情怀跨过赤水河，奔赴抗日一线，在战场上与敌人浴血奋战……”机舱内，乘务员邹金池为新兵们讲述战场故事，带领大家重温抗战历史、感悟伟大抗战精神.

今年是中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年，为帮助新兵坚定强军报国、建功军营的志向，该中心积极协调驻地红色场馆选派专业讲解员，指导新兵所乘航班的乘务员邹金池，以“云端共学抗战史”为主题精心准备讲解资料.

听着家乡红色故事，新兵濮煦堃思绪翻涌，不禁想起外公给自己讲过的战斗故事. 濮煦堃的外公是一名退伍军人，在外公影响下，濮煦堃从小便对军营产生强烈向往. 前不久，得知濮煦堃即将参军入伍，外公将自己在部队获得的奖章送给了他，勉励他在军营努力训练、争当尖兵. “入伍后，我一定好好奋斗，不辜负外公对我的期望. ”濮煦堃说.

与此同时，千里之外的广州南站人头攒动. 在铁路工作人员陈慧专的引导下，400 多名新兵有序登上开往北京的 G82 次“强军号”国防主题列车.

陈慧专是一名退伍老兵，在铁路部门工作的 20 多年时间里，他多次参与执行新兵运输保障任务. 今年，他还有一项特殊的任务：为乘坐这趟“强军号”列车的新兵开展一次随车国防主题教育.

“欢迎乘坐‘强军号’国防主题列车. 25 年前，我和大家一样，参军入伍的目的地也是首都北京. 当时，我和战友们坐了一天半的绿皮火车才抵达……”列车发出前，陈慧专结合自身经历，向大家讲述新兵运输方式的变化. “强大的祖国是我们最坚强的后盾. 希望大家扎根军营、精武强能，守护祖国大好河山！”陈慧专的讲述，赢得新兵热烈掌声.

“我一定不负青春、刻苦训练，争当一名合格的人民子弟兵. ”随着列车缓缓到达北京西站，新兵陈家杰背上行囊，与身边战友相约：“下一站，军营见！”

《启程！他们这样照亮新兵军旅第一程→》

Google Translation

A Dispatch Center in the Southern Theater Command Coordinated the Launch of Themed Flights and Trains to Transport New Recruits.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Xiao Bing, Wei Xing, Lai Yuhong Editor: Wang Yun Published: 2025-09-27 [A 3:06-minute video showing over 50 new conscripts in their uniforms at the train station and then leaving on a train. Their families are there to see them off.

A dispatch center in the Southern Theater Command coordinated the launch of themed flights and trains to transport new recruits.

“Next stop, see you at the barracks.”

■ Xiao Bing, Wei Xing, PLA Daily reporter Lai Yuhong

New recruits line up at the platform of Nanning East Railway Station in Guangxi, preparing to board the train. Photo by Jing Feifei

New recruits board the plane in an orderly manner under the guidance of military representatives. Photo by Huang Cai

“Mom and Dad, when I come home next time, you will see a qualified border guard.”

Centralized check-in, dedicated rest areas, and a green channel... In mid-September, new recruit Zhou Zhonghang, along with his fellow recruits from his hometown, boarded a red-themed flight from Guiyang, Guizhou, to Korla, Xinjiang, embarking on a journey to defend the country and defend the border. Before takeoff, Zhou Zhonghang sent a message to his family, expressing his anticipation for military life. A reporter learned from a dispatch center in the Southern Theater Command that Korla, Xinjiang, is over 3,000 kilometers from Guiyang. They are actively coordinating with local airports and airlines to launch special flights for new recruits entering Xinjiang, establishing green channels and optimizing transportation plans to minimize travel time.

As the plane climbed higher, the Chishui River loomed like a jade belt outside the window.

“The Chishui River is now beneath the plane. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, countless Guizhou sons and daughters crossed the Chishui River with a strong sense of patriotism, rushing to the front lines to fight the enemy, fighting bloody battles on the battlefield...” Inside the cabin, flight attendant Zou Jinchi recounted battlefield stories to the new recruits, leading them to revisit the history of the War of Resistance and appreciate its great spirit. This year marks the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. To help new recruits strengthen their resolve to serve the country and contribute to the military, the center actively coordinated with local revolutionary sites to select professional guides to guide Zou Jinchi, the flight attendant on the new recruits’ flight, in preparing materials themed “Learning the History of the War of Resistance Online.”

Listening to stories of the revolutionary past of his hometown, new recruit Pu Xukun's thoughts raced, and he couldn't help but recall the battle stories his grandfather had told him. His grandfather, a veteran, had instilled in Pu Xukun a strong yearning for the military since childhood. Not long ago, upon learning that Pu Xukun was about to enlist, his grandfather gave him a medal he had won in the army, encouraging him to train hard and strive to be a vanguard soldier. "After joining the army, I will strive hard and live up to my grandfather's expectations of me," Pu Xukun said.

Meanwhile, thousands of miles away, Guangzhou South Railway Station was bustling with people. Under the guidance of railway worker Chen Huizhuan, over 400 new recruits boarded the G82 "Strong Army" national defense-themed train bound for Beijing in an orderly manner.

Chen Huizhuan, a retired soldier, has participated in numerous recruit transportation support missions during his more than 20 years working for the railway department. This year, he had a special mission: to conduct onboard national defense-themed education for the new recruits aboard the "Strong Army" train.

"Welcome aboard the 'Strong Army' national defense-themed train. Twenty-five years ago, like all of you, I enlisted in the army and headed for the capital, Beijing. Back then, my comrades and I rode a green train for a day and a half to arrive..." Before the train departed, Chen Huizhuan, drawing on his own experience, recounted the changes in recruit transportation methods. "A strong motherland is our strongest support. I hope you will take root in the barracks, strengthen your martial arts skills, and protect our motherland!" Chen Huizhuan's account drew warm applause from the new recruits. "I will live up to my youth, train diligently, and strive to become a qualified soldier of the People's Liberation Army." As the train slowly arrived at Beijing West Railway Station, new recruit Chen Jiajie packed his bags and said to his comrades, "See you at the barracks, next stop!"

"Setting Off! How They Illuminate the New Recruits' First Journey"

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16413012.html

"尉"来可期：新排长的"淬火日记"

来源：中国军网 作者：刘理政 易鑫杨 贡江浩 责任编辑：李佳琦 发布：2025-09-30

脱下学士服，换上迷彩绿

告别象牙塔，奔赴第一线

从课堂上的"学霸"，到训练场上的"新锐"

从手握笔杆，到肩扛钢枪

身份的切换

带来全新的挑战与机遇

当激情融入战位

新排长们将如何交出第一份“强军答卷”？

别急

答案就在陆军 83 集团军新排长的“淬火日记”里

等你来看！



开训动员，吹响集训号角 [20 x 15 people] [Of note: In general, there are 4 platoons per company x 6 companies per battalion x 8 battalions per brigade x 12 brigades per GA = 1536 platoon grades officers, which does not include any platoon grade staff officers. Therefore, there is a turnover of about 1 in five platoon grades officers.]

“2025 年度新毕业学员岗前集中培训，开始！”

动员大会催人奋进

新排长们斗志昂扬

用响彻天际的口号

迎接“军旅第一课”



铸魂育人，固牢思想基础

集训队充分利用驻地红色资源

组织参观“红一师”军史馆

一幅幅泛黄的照片

一件件珍贵的文物

无声诉说着

革命先辈的战斗历程与奉献精神



开展重温入伍誓词仪式活动

他们高举右拳、字字铿锵

将“听党指挥、能打胜仗、作风优良”的誓言

融入血脉



组织“忠诚于党”讨论交流会系列教育活动

新排长们结合自身经历踊跃发言

在思想碰撞中进一步筑牢信仰之基

明确了作为新时代军人

必须始终坚守的政治方向

以战领训，磨砺打赢硬功

课堂上，新排长们认真学习业务技能

不断充实能力素质

将院校所学与部队所用结合

努力提升打赢本领



练兵场上，新排长们挥汗如雨、苦练本领

保持你追我赶的劲头

不断突破自我极限

在比学赶帮超的浓厚氛围中

找出自身短板

锤炼胜战铁拳



扎根兵心，淬炼带兵之道

知兵者，方能带兵

信兵者，方能强兵

带兵之道根基在兵心

集训队专门组织“带兵经验分享会”

邀请优秀基层军官

给新排长们传经送宝

课后，他们积极展开模拟带兵演练

锤炼沟通协调、应急处置能力

做到知行合一



向下扎根，才能向上生长

强能夯基，方可行稳致远

集训的号角已经吹响

青春的赛道就在脚下

愿你们

眼中有光、心中有火

肩上有责、不负戎装

“尉”来正青春，奋斗正当时

加油，新排长！

Google Translation

“Lieutenant” Ranks Ahead: A New Platoon Leader’s “Tempering Diary”

Source: China Military Network Authors: Liu Lizheng, Yi Xinyang, Gong Jianghao Editor: Li Jiaqi Published: September 30, 2025

Out of academic uniforms, in camouflage green

Leaving the ivory tower behind, heading to the front lines

From “scholarly master” in the classroom to “rising star” on the training ground

From holding a pen to shouldering a rifle

This shift in identity

Brings new challenges and opportunities

When passion blends with combat

How will the new platoon leaders deliver their first “results in strengthening the military”?

Don’t worry! The answers lie in the “Tempering Diary” of the new platoon leaders of the 83rd Group Army. Read it now!

The mobilization meeting kicked off with the clarion call for the start of training.

[Photo shows 300 people (20 x 15) in formation]

“Pre-job training for the 2025 new graduates begins!”

The mobilization meeting was inspiring.

The new platoon leaders were filled with high morale.

With resounding slogans, they welcomed their “first lesson in military service.”

Cultivating souls and strengthening ideological foundations.

The training corps fully utilized the revolutionary resources of the garrison.

A visit to the “Red 1st Division” Military History Museum was organized.

Yellowed photographs and precious artifacts silently told the story of the revolutionary forefathers’ battles and dedication.

A ceremony was held to renew the enlistment oath.

They raised their right fists, each word resonating with a clear voice.

The oath of “obeying the Party’s command, winning battles, and maintaining a good conduct” was ingrained in their blood.

A series of educational activities, including “loyalty to the Party,” were organized.

The new platoon leaders enthusiastically shared their experiences.

Through the exchange of ideas, they further strengthened their faith.

They clarified the political direction that soldiers in the new era must always adhere to.

Training through combat, they honed their skills and won battles.

In class, the new platoon leaders diligently studied their professional skills. Continuously improve your skills and abilities. Integrate what you’ve learned in academy with what you’ll use in the military. Strive to improve your ability to win. On the training ground, new platoon leaders sweat profusely as they hone their skills. Maintain a competitive spirit. Continuously push your limits. In a vibrant atmosphere of learning, competing, helping, and surpassing one another, identify your weaknesses and forge a winning fist. Root your troops’ hearts and hone your leadership skills.

Only those who understand the troops can lead them. Only those who trust the troops can strengthen them. The foundation of leadership lies in the soldiers' hearts. The training corps has organized a special training session on "Leading the Troops." Experience Sharing Session

Invited outstanding junior officers to share their experience and knowledge with the new platoon leaders. After the class, they actively participated in simulated troop command exercises to hone their communication, coordination, and emergency response skills. They achieved the unity of knowledge and action. Only by taking root can we grow upward. Only by strengthening our foundation can we move forward steadily. The horn of training has sounded. The track of youth lies before us. May you have light in your eyes and fire in your hearts, shoulder your responsibilities, and live up to your uniform. Your arrival as a lieutenant is a time of youth and striving. Go ahead, new platoon leaders!

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16412990.html

陆军某旅跨昼夜运输训练掠影

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：路前进 李松原 责任编辑：王韵 发布：2025-09-30

连续机动练保障

——陆军某旅跨昼夜运输训练掠影

■路前进 解放军报特约通讯员 李松原 摄影报道



向目标地域机动.



官兵快速登车.



开展油料补给.



夜间抢修车辆.

“进入‘敌’火力封锁区！”“敌情”传来，警戒组官兵迅速占领制高点，掩护运输车辆通过……近日，陆军某旅开展跨昼夜运输训练，锤炼官兵快速反应和应急应战能力.

“3 号车后轮爆胎，请求支援！”接到情况通报后，修理分队快速响应. 千斤顶顶起车身、更换备胎、补气检查……官兵动作娴熟、配合默契，短时间内完成抢修任务.

暮色四合，车队抵达临时休整点. 微光条件下，官兵为战车补给油料. 与此同时，野战炊事车开启，不久热腾腾的饭菜便分发至各车组. 休整期间，技术骨干逐车检查制动系统和防冻液，检查敲击声与设备检测声不时响起.

凌晨时分，新的行动指令传来. 官兵快速行动，继续向目标地域机动，运输车队宛如一条钢铁洪流向前奔涌.

实战必先实训. 此次训练从难从严设置危情险情，检验了数项复杂条件下的运输保障方案.

Google Translation

A Glimpse of an Army Brigade’s Cross-Day and Night Transport Training

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Lu Qianjin, Li Songyuan Editor: Wang Yun Published: 2025-09-30

Continuous Maneuver Training Support

—A Glimpse of an Army Brigade’s Cross-Day and Night Transport Training

■Lu Qianjin, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Li Songyuan, Photo Report

Maneuvering toward the target area.

Officers and men quickly boarded vehicles.

Refueling was underway.

Nighttime vehicle repairs were underway.

“Entering the ‘enemy’ fire blockade!” Upon receiving the “enemy situation,” the security team quickly occupied commanding heights and provided cover for the transport vehicles’ passage... Recently, an Army brigade conducted cross-day and night transport training to hone its officers’ and men’ rapid response and emergency response capabilities.

“Vehicle No. 3 has a rear tire blowout, requesting support!” Upon receiving the report, the repair team responded swiftly. Jacking the vehicle, replacing the spare tire, and refilling the tire for inspection... The officers and men skillfully and collaboratively completed the repair task in a short period of time.

As dusk fell, the convoy arrived at the temporary rest stop. In dim light, soldiers refueled the tanks. Simultaneously, the field kitchen vans were activated, and soon hot meals were distributed to each crew. During the rest period, technical personnel inspected the brake systems and antifreeze of each vehicle, the sounds of knocking and equipment testing echoing throughout.

In the wee hours of the morning, new operational orders arrived. Soldiers swiftly maneuvered toward the target area, the transport convoy surging forward like a torrent of steel.

Real combat requires real training. This training exercise involved challenging and rigorously designed dangerous situations, testing transportation support plans under several complex conditions.

October 2025

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16413673.html

祝福祖国 强军有我丨高原巡边写忠诚

来源：解放军报 作者：郑鹏涛 马嘉隆 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-05

高原巡边写忠诚

——新疆军区某团斯姆哈纳边防连官兵节日期间巡逻见闻

■郑鹏涛 解放军报记者 马嘉隆

10 月 3 日，阳光穿透云层，帕米尔高原泛起光亮.

一大早，“西陲第一哨”、新疆军区某团斯姆哈纳边防连巡逻官兵登车向目标点位进发. 当天，他们要沿着边防线巡逻，在战位上为祖国母亲庆生. “这里虽与首都北京远隔千山万水，但同处北纬 40 度附近，我们的心始终与首都人民的心同频共振. ”官兵说.

巡逻车行驶在崎岖山路上，记者看到，车窗外是崇山峻岭、深邃峡谷. 即将服役期满的一级上士张纪龙紧握方向盘，神情专注.

入伍 16 年，张纪龙安全行驶 10 余万公里，巡逻路上的一草一木，他都熟记于心. “有一次，我们开车前往巡逻点位，在这里遭遇暴雪，车辆陷进齐腰深的雪坑. ”途经一座大桥，张纪龙回忆说，当时气温低至零下 30 多摄氏度，大家冒着刺骨严寒挥锹刨雪，硬是刨出一条近 2 公里长的“生命通道”，成功脱险.

出发一小时后，山路愈发难行，巡逻官兵果断下车，背起装具，徒步向巡逻点位挺进. 缺氧环境下，记者感到胸口像压了一块无形巨石，每走一步都气喘吁吁.

“前方冰河，注意脚下！”负责探路的一级上士夏浩及时提醒大家. 刚入伍时，夏浩综合表现并不突出，直到参加第一次巡逻，第一次为界碑描红后，他开始慢慢转变.

白天趴在地上练瞄准，迷彩服被冻得硬邦邦；晚上裹着大衣，对照教材研究温度、湿度、风速对弹道的影响……“当兵就要当能打胜仗的兵”这句常挂在他嘴边的话，最终在比武场上得以验证——400 米距离射击，3 发子弹从一个弹孔穿过，赢得全场惊叹. 经过几年历练，夏浩已成长为连队训练骨干.

行进间，天气突变，雪花飘落在大学生新兵卓源志的头盔上. 初到高原时，卓源志一度很不适应，强烈的高原反应让他头痛欲裂、难以入眠，高强度的战术训练让他跟不上大家的节奏……

一次战术训练，卓源志因动作不标准拖了全班后腿，躲在角落偷偷抹眼泪. 夏浩找到他，没说一句批评的话，反倒讲起自己的“糗事”：“我第一次实弹射击，5 发子弹全脱靶. 记住，只要不抛弃、不放弃，你一定能成为好兵！”卓源志听后连连点头.

此后，在夏浩和其他战友的帮助下，卓源志针对自己的短板弱项展开强化训练，训练成绩很快追上了战友. 不仅如此，他还运用大学所学的专业知识，将连队的智慧化管边设备整合优化，助推执勤效率提升.

“前方发现‘异常踪迹’！”行至山腰，训练口令响起. 记者看到，夏浩迅速卧倒，依托岩石架起狙击枪警戒，卓源志放飞无人机前出侦察，其他官兵快速展开警戒队形……

经过几个小时的艰难跋涉，巡逻官兵抵达巡逻点位. 张纪龙第一个走上前，小心翼翼地为界碑描红. 站在一旁的夏浩指尖轻点屏幕，点位信息实时传回营区.

描红完毕，巡逻官兵展开五星红旗，在界碑前庄严宣誓……

Google Translation

Blessings to the Motherland, A Strong Army Dedicated to Us | Loyalty Demonstrated on the Plateau Border Patrol

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Pengtao, Ma Jialong Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-05

Loyalty Demonstrated on the Plateau Border Patrol

—Observations from Soldiers of the Smuhana Border Defense Company of a Regiment under the Xinjiang Military Command During a Holiday Patrol

■ Zheng Pengtao, PLA Daily Reporter, Ma Jialong

On October 3rd, sunlight pierced through the clouds, illuminating the Pamir Plateau.

Early in the morning, patrol officers and men of the Smuhana Border Defense Company of a regiment under the Xinjiang Military Command, known as the "First Outpost of the Western Frontier," boarded their vehicles and headed for their target point. That day, they would patrol along the border and celebrate the motherland's birthday from their positions. "Although this place is thousands of miles away from the capital, Beijing, we share a common latitude of approximately 40 degrees north, and our hearts always resonate with the hearts of the people of the capital," the soldiers said.

As the patrol car drove along the rugged mountain road, reporters could see towering peaks and deep canyons outside the windows. Sergeant First Class Zhang Jilong, nearing the end of his tour of duty, gripped the steering wheel tightly, his expression focused.

In his 16 years in the military, Zhang Jilong has safely driven over 100,000 kilometers, and he knows every blade of grass and tree along his patrol route by heart. "Once, we were driving to our patrol point when we encountered a snowstorm, and our vehicle got stuck in a waist-deep snow pit." Passing a bridge, Zhang Jilong recalled that the temperature dropped to over -30 degrees Celsius. Braving the biting cold, they shoveled the snow, forging a nearly 2-kilometer-long "life tunnel" and successfully escaped.

An hour after setting off, the mountain road became increasingly difficult, so the patrol officers and men decisively dismounted, shouldered their gear, and headed for their patrol point on foot. In the oxygen-deprived environment, the reporter felt as if an invisible boulder was pressing down on his chest, gasping for air with every step.

"There's a glacier ahead, watch your step!" Sergeant First Class Xia Hao, who was in charge of scouting, promptly warned everyone. When Xia Hao first joined the army, his overall performance wasn't outstanding. It wasn't until his first patrol, when he painted a boundary marker for the first time, that he began to slowly transform.

During the day, he practiced aiming on the ground, his camouflage uniform frozen stiff. At night, wrapped in a coat, he studied the effects of temperature, humidity, and wind speed on ballistics, referring to textbooks... “A soldier’s job is to be a soldier capable of winning battles,” his oft-repeated motto was finally proven true in a competition. During a 400-meter shooting exercise, he managed to pierce three bullet holes through a single hole, stunning the entire audience. After several years of experience, Xia Hao had become a key member of the company’s training team.

While marching, the weather suddenly changed, and snowflakes fell on the helmet of Zhuo Yuanzhi, a college student recruit. Upon arriving on the plateau, Zhuo Yuanzhi struggled to adapt. The intense altitude sickness gave him splitting headaches and made it difficult to sleep. The intense tactical training left him unable to keep up with the others...

During one tactical training exercise, Zhuo Yuanzhi lagged behind the entire class due to his poor form, and he hid in a corner, secretly wiping away his tears. Xia Hao approached him and, without a single word of criticism, recounted his own embarrassing experience: “My first live-fire shooting, all five shots missed the target. Remember, as long as you never give up, you will become a good soldier!” Zhuo Yuanzhi nodded repeatedly.

Since then, with the help of Xia Hao and his fellow soldiers, Zhuo Yuanzhi has focused on his weaknesses through intensive training, quickly catching up with his comrades. Furthermore, he has applied his university expertise to integrate and optimize the company’s intelligent border control equipment, boosting patrol efficiency.

“Unusual activity detected ahead!” The training call sounded as they reached the mountainside. Reporters watched as Xia Hao quickly lay down, propped up his sniper rifle against a rock, and Zhuo Yuanzhi launched a drone for reconnaissance. The other soldiers quickly deployed into a defensive formation...

After several hours of arduous trekking, the patrol officers and men arrived at their point. Zhang Jilong was the first to step forward, carefully marking the boundary marker in red. Xia Hao, standing nearby, tapped the screen, and the point information was transmitted back to the camp in real time. After the red marking was completed, the patrol officers and men unfurled the five-star red flag and solemnly swore an oath in front of the boundary marker...

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16413670.html

假日军营看新风丨谋打赢，征尘未洗研战忙

来源：解放军报 作者：王雁翔 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-05

记者走进陆军某旅二连，感受向战为战浓厚氛围——

谋打赢，征尘未洗研战忙

■解放军报记者 王雁翔

国庆假日，记者走进陆军某旅，感受到别样的节日氛围.

来到该旅某营二连，记者在创客室外听到一阵热烈的交谈声——该连肖连长正和几名干部骨干一起，讨论演训场上遭无人机袭击的破解之策.

原来前一天，他们刚刚参加完上级组织的实兵实装实弹演训任务、结束野外驻训，从上千公里外返回营区，征尘未洗便围绕驻训成果和演训任务进行检视复盘.

“为什么这么着急？”面对记者提问，肖连长说，“随着政治整训持续深化，今年的驻训、演训和往年有很多地方不一样，大家都感触很深. 所以我们趁热打铁，争取把暴露出的问题尽快梳理出来，一起研究对策招法，为下一步训练找准方向.”

创客室的桌子上，摆放着几架小型无人机，是中士胡川辉驻训前自己组装的. “可别小瞧这些小玩意儿，它们声音小、速度快、隐蔽性强，能干扰指挥链路、执行多种任务. 现在，最紧要的是多培养一些无人机操作手.”胡川辉言语间透着兴奋.

“执行任务时，我发现车舱内温度很高，驻车电源供电过程中还会额外产生热量. 我们几个骨干琢磨着，能不能给驻车电源加装一个防火装置，确保设备安全.”二级上士佟政璇指着面前一台驻车电源说.

看到大家研战热情高涨，肖连长面露欣慰. 这个连队此前是一支高炮分队，跨专业转型后新装备还未列装，少数官兵一度萌生“装备迟早要换，组训肯定要变”的想法，训练只求过得去.

“专业能力不会和新装备一起‘列装’，只能让人才等装备，不能让装备等人才.”连队及时纠偏正向、统一思想，组织官兵自主研发学习软件，联系厂家研制可视化模拟训练平台，引导大家练操作、研战法，确保新装备列装后能快速形成战斗力.

“以整风精神推进政治整训，训练场上变化明显.”肖连长告诉记者，“如今，大家的训练积极性主动性都上来了，但走上演训场，我们发现要走的路还很长.”

他给记者讲起几桩“糗事”——

日常训练中，官兵的成绩都在良好以上，但驻训期间与空军某部进行对抗训练时，他们发现连队战斗力仍存在不少短板.

演训场上，往年连队都是独立编组、集中指挥，今年第一次以混合编组形式融入火力单元，两型装备链路不兼容，导致情报信息无法第一时间传递到合成营指挥平台……

“这次演训，最深的感受是上级研得更深、抓训更实、要求更严.”去年夏天，肖连长参加全军某专业基础训练战训法比武考核，名列前茅，可走上今年的演训场，诸多变化让他感到本领恐慌.

“经过政治整训，大家越来越意识到，许多事看起来是训练问题，根子上是思想问题. ”该连所在营宋营长告诉记者，在深化政治整训中，全旅自上而下开展自我剖析检视，紧盯制约部队备战打仗能力生成的薄弱环节，深挖细查出 5 类 40 余项问题.

“靠经验主义抓训抓战的问题，对我来说可谓直击要害，照出了思想上的偏差、能力上的差距. ”宋营长介绍，该旅针对这些问题专门组织为期两周的干部集训班，大家认真研学训练大纲，参与相关技能培训，进一步明确抓训标准和方法.

创客室内，讨论还在继续. 面对复盘检视出的问题，肖连长一脸坦然：“我们不怕有短板弱项，发现问题有时比解决问题更重要，打赢本领就是在固强补弱的过程中不断提升的. ”

“不能嘴上喊着本领恐慌，实际安之若素”“不能用过去的老眼光、旧办法，准备未来的战争”……采访结束，记者看到肖连长在一张卡片上手写的这几句话，内心不由怦然一动，事关备战打仗的事等不得、慢不得、拖不得，这正是二连官兵征尘未洗就争分夺秒集智攻关的原因吧.

Google Translation

A New Look at the Military Camps During the Holidays | Striving for Victory, Still Dusting Off the Battle, Busy with Warfare Research

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Yanxiang Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-05

A reporter visited the Second Company of a certain army brigade and felt the intense atmosphere of a commitment to combat effectiveness.

Striving for Victory, Still Dusting Off the Battle, Busy with Warfare Research

■ PLA Daily Reporter Wang Yanxiang

During the National Day holiday, reporters visited a certain army brigade and experienced a unique festive atmosphere.

Arriving at the Second Company of a battalion within the brigade, reporters overheard a lively conversation outside the maker room. Company Commander Xiao was discussing countermeasures against drone attacks on the training ground with several key personnel.

The day before, they had just returned to the barracks from a thousand-kilometer-long, live-fire, and live-fire exercise organized by their superiors. Having returned to the camp, still dusty from their training, they were reviewing the results and mission of the exercise. “Why are you so anxious?” Captain Xiao responded to a reporter’s question. “With the continued deepening of political training, this year’s training and exercises are significantly different from previous years, and everyone’s been deeply impressed. So, we’re striking while the iron is hot, striving to quickly identify any issues that have emerged, and working together to develop countermeasures and strategies to identify the right direction for the next round of training.”

On the table in the maker room sat several small drones, which Sergeant Hu Chuanhui had assembled before the training. “Don’t underestimate these little gadgets! They’re quiet, fast, and highly concealed. They can disrupt command links and perform a variety of tasks. Right now, the most important thing is to train more drone operators,” Hu Chuanhui said with excitement.

“During the mission, I noticed the temperature inside the vehicle cabin was very high, and the parking power supply also generates additional heat. A few of us core members are considering adding a fire-proof device to the parking power supply to ensure its safety,” said Second Sergeant Tong Zhengxuan, pointing to a parking power supply in front of him.

Captain Xiao was pleased to see everyone’s enthusiasm for combat research. This company was previously an anti-aircraft artillery unit. After undergoing a cross-disciplinary transformation, the new equipment had not yet been deployed. Some officers and men, for a time, felt that “equipment will eventually need to be replaced, and training will certainly have to change,” and so they simply sought to get by.

“Professional competence won’t arrive with the new equipment. Talents can only wait for the equipment, not the equipment for them.” The company promptly corrected this error and unified its thinking. It organized officers and men to independently develop learning software and contacted manufacturers to develop a visual simulation training platform. This platform guided everyone in practicing operations and studying tactics, ensuring that the new equipment could quickly achieve combat effectiveness after deployment.

“Using the spirit of the Rectification Movement to promote political training, we’ve seen noticeable changes on the training ground,” Company Commander Xiao told reporters. “Now, everyone’s enthusiasm and initiative in training have increased, but when we step onto the training ground, we realize we still have a long way to go.”

He recounted several embarrassing anecdotes to reporters:

In daily training, officers and men consistently achieved good or above performance, but during their training period, during competitive training with an Air Force unit, they discovered that the company’s combat effectiveness still had many shortcomings. On the training grounds, in previous years, companies were organized independently and under centralized command. This year, for the first time, they were integrated into a firepower unit in a mixed formation. The incompatibility of the links between the two types of equipment prevented intelligence information from being transmitted to the combined battalion command platform in a timely manner.

“My deepest impression from this exercise was that our superiors conducted more in-depth research, implemented more rigorous training, and implemented stricter requirements.” Last summer, Company Commander Xiao ranked among the top in a military-wide basic training and combat training method competition. However, upon entering this year’s training grounds, the many changes left him feeling intimidated by his lack of skills.

“Through political training, we’ve become increasingly aware that many issues that appear to be training problems are actually rooted in ideological issues,” Captain Song, the battalion to which the company belongs, told reporters. During the in-depth political training, the entire brigade conducted a top-down self-analysis and review, focusing on weak links that hindered the unit’s combat readiness and combat capabilities. Over 40 issues across five categories were thoroughly investigated and identified. “The problem of relying on empiricism for training and combat operations hits home for me, revealing ideological deviations and gaps in capabilities.” Battalion Commander Song explained that the brigade organized a two-week cadre training course specifically to address these issues. Everyone carefully studied the training syllabus and participated in relevant skills training to further clarify training standards and methods.

In the maker room, the discussion continued. Faced with the issues revealed during the review, Company Commander Xiao remained calm: “We are not afraid of weaknesses. Identifying problems is sometimes more important than solving them. The ability to win battles is continuously improved by strengthening strengths and overcoming weaknesses.”

“We can’t claim to be in a state of complacency while actually being complacent.” “We can’t prepare for future wars with the old perspectives and methods of the past.” At the end of the interview, the reporter saw these words handwritten by Company Commander Xiao on a card, and his heart was moved. Matters related to war preparation cannot wait, cannot be slowed down, and cannot be delayed. This is precisely why the officers and men of the Second Company, still fresh from the battle, raced against time to pool their wisdom and tackle these challenges.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16413667.html

中国边关丨月满边关，守望团圆

来源：解放军报 作者：虞张帅 刘郑伊 刘明 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-05

编者按

边关明月升，清辉洒山河.

当千家万户围坐一堂，共话团圆之际，有这样一群人坚守在风雪边关、大漠戈壁、高山密林，用忠诚与担当守护国泰民安. 他们，就是边防军人. 每逢佳节，他们以坚守为笔，书写别样团圆.

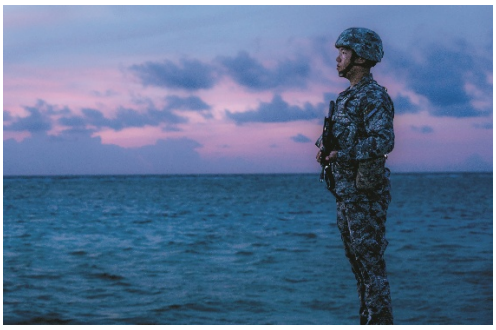
驻守边关，与家人聚少离多，边防军人也盼团圆. 然而，他们眼中的团圆，除了花前月下，还在战靴踏碎月光的坚定步伐里；除了膝前承欢，还在方寸屏幕两端跨越山河的深情凝望中. 对肩负戍边使命的军人而言，团圆早已超越地理的界限，升华为一种精神的相依、一份共同的守望.

中秋节前夕的哨位上，战士们凝望着远方的边防线，用质朴行动书写“一家不圆万家圆”的担当. 军人的团圆，常与思念相伴，与寂寞为邻，却更因奉献而闪耀、因使命而崇高.

千里边防线上，走下哨位，他们抬头望月，总是会心一笑. 这轮明月照耀着边关，也照耀着千里之外的家乡. 这一刻，就是他们“隔空团圆”的时刻.

明月出天山，苍茫云海间. 一轮明月，见证着军人忠诚戍边的铿锵誓言，诠释着戍边儿郎“此身许国，便是团圆”的家国情怀. 那轮明月，因此分外明亮；千家万户的团圆，因此更加美好.

明天就是中秋佳节，让我们向坚守在边海防一线的广大边关战友道一声“辛苦了”，向他们的家人送上诚挚的节日祝福. 值此佳节来临之际，让我们走近一群坚守一线的边防军人，品读他们的忠诚坚守，感悟他们的奉献担当.



南沙岛礁上的坚守.

月满边关，守望团圆

■虞张帅 解放军报特约通讯员 刘郑伊



新疆伊犁军分区某边防连战士在哨楼执勤.



国庆前夕，北部战区空军某雷达站进行战斗转进，官兵快速奔赴阵地.



南部战区陆军某边防连官兵在南陲深山巡逻.



新疆和田军分区某边防团官兵在高原巡逻.



某部官兵展示自己制作的月饼.



某雷达站雷达操纵员常健诚的妻子来队探亲.

圆月里的牵挂——

屏幕里的家常，蕴含着实在的暖

仲秋时节，天山北麓萨尔套山脉，寒意凛然. 随着中秋佳节一天天临近，官兵们心头思念更浓.

寂静的夜晚，星月辉映着新疆军区某边防团松拜边防连的营区. 一级上士吕卓靠在宿舍床边和妻子通电话. 手机那头的家中，妻子和女儿笑容灿烂.

客厅的墙上悬挂着全家福，女儿穿着粉色衣服正在搭积木. 镜头之外传来妻子的声音：“那天，咱闺女指着全家福喊爸爸呢……”

“女儿乖，等你长大了，跟妈妈一起到边防来看爸爸. ”吕卓凑近手机屏幕轻声说，心头早已溢满对妻女的牵挂. 今年休假期间，正在咿呀学语的女儿学会了叫爸爸，这是他一生中最幸福的时刻.

归队前一天，吕卓带着妻女去市里拍了一张全家福，挂在客厅最显眼的位置. 离别时刻，妻子抱着女儿和吕卓道别，他亲昵地牵着女儿的小手，心中满是不舍.

转眼已至中秋节前夕，连队庞指导员叮嘱官兵与家人视频通话时，转达连队党支部对家属们的节日问候.

这次通话中，看到女儿又长高了，吕卓的心中既欣慰又愧疚——妻子独自挑起家庭重担，作为丈夫与父亲，他为这个家做得实在太少了.

连队活动室一角，中士赵标正与妻子视频通话. 家乡陕西的石榴红了，妻子和家人刚刚在果园采摘完石榴，向丈夫表达着喜悦之情.

“咱们的日子啊，就像红石榴，越过越红火. ”妻子笑着告诉赵标，她打算把今年新采摘的石榴，寄一些给连队战友尝尝. 说话间，妻子将几颗石榴籽放进嘴里，笑着说：“真甜！”

赵标点点头，心里暖暖的. 视频通话十几分钟，妻子始终没有提及国庆中秋小长假. 妻子说的话，他听明白了，没说的话，也听明白了.

赵标主动对妻子说，等休假的战友归队，他就申请休假，早日回家，和家人“补过”一个团圆节.

庞指导员的办公桌上，摆放着一封妻子写来的家书. 打开信封，铺展开信纸，一股暖流在心间流淌：“你那边就快下雪了，记得提前把保暖的衣物准备好……”

每次和妻子通信、通话，获知儿子的成长消息，庞指导员都会欣喜不已. “小家伙半夜醒了，非要让我给他讲绘本……”这次视频通话，得知妻子前一晚为了照顾儿子，只睡了几个小时，庞指导员心疼得一句话也说不出口.

屏幕那头，妻子正在收拾行李准备出远门. 原来，妻子一直带着孩子与庞指导员的父母一起生活. 中秋节快到了，在两位老人的支持下，她准备带儿子一起回娘家探望.

庞指导员提醒妻子，出门前不要忘记携带证件；担心她带着儿子行动不便，提前安排在妻子老家工作的一位老同学接站.

11 个春秋，庞指导员从新兵成长为指导员，守护着万家灯火的团圆夜，却错过与家人团圆的节日.

“下了火车，别忘记买盒月饼带回家……”此刻，透过屏幕看着妻子温暖的笑容，身在边关的庞指导员，感受到了家的温暖.

舌尖上的团圆——

战友的温暖，带来家的味道

巡逻归来，下士刘钰池回到宿舍，从铁皮柜里拿出两盒月饼，让战友们品尝，甜美的味道，让战友们赞不绝口.

刘钰池笑着说，那是母亲从家乡广东寄来的正宗莲蓉月饼.

月是故乡明，月饼还是儿时味道更甜美. “这是镇上的老字号月饼，是我小时候的‘最爱’. ”刘钰池在一旁向战友们介绍.

中士侯向龙吃着月饼，对刘钰池大声说：“你的‘最爱’，也是我们大家伙的‘最爱’. 自从你到了连队，我们年年都吃上了可口的莲蓉月饼. ”

侯向龙还记得，去年中秋轮到他值班. 深夜哨位上，远处走来一个人影. 走近一瞧，竟是刘钰池专程来给他送月饼：“我替你站会儿岗，你吃个月饼补充能量. ”

风中夹着寒气，侯向龙看着刘钰池的笑容，心里暖暖的.

侯向龙的家乡在宁夏. 小时候，有一年在广东打工的父亲中秋节回家，给他和弟弟带回一盒莲蓉月饼. 他曾和同班战友说起这段往事. “月饼的味道，就是团圆的味道. ”没想到他的这句话，刘钰池记在了心头.

“吃一口月饼不想家. ”看着家乡寄来的月饼被战友们“一扫而光”，刘钰池心里别提多高兴了.

4 年前的秋天，新兵离家那天，前往边防的运兵列车上，胸戴大红花的刘钰池，看到站在月台上的母亲一直在挥手，心中满是不舍.

火车离站，刘钰池从背包中取出母亲提前准备的月饼，咬了一口感觉甜极了. 火车开了一天一夜，想起即将奔赴的军营，他的内心又充满向往.

这一刻与战友分享家乡的味道，刘钰池感到很满足——原来团圆的味道，早就从家乡带到了军营；传递温暖的人，可以是父母，还可以是战友.

上等兵刘景鹏站在灶台旁，手里拿着面团，跟着炊事班长张秀林一起做月饼坯——再过几天就是中秋佳节，他们正在提前做准备.

张秀林在一旁耐心指导. 刘景鹏捧着面团，一圈圈轻柔转动，他想把自己亲手制作的月饼拍照，发给远方的母亲，给她报个平安.

“去年中秋，我还在新兵连，一直心心念念母亲亲手制作的月饼. ”刘景鹏一边揉面一边说，到了部队，母亲专门把制作月饼的流程记下来、发给他.

“你按你的方法做，我按我的方法做，咱们来个月饼制作‘大比拼’. ”张秀林笑着说. 想到战友们能够吃上自己亲手做的月饼，每个人都干劲十足.

厨房的门被轻轻推开，蒙古族护边员草克图带着儿子阿音格，来到军营慰问.

“提前祝大家中秋节快乐！”说话间，草克图大叔将手中的布袋解开，里面是热腾腾、撒满芝麻的烤馕，还有几桶香气扑鼻的奶茶.

草克图的家就在连队旁边，家里几代人都是护边员，和一茬茬连队官兵协力巡边.

记得去年中秋，阿音格刚刚大学毕业，就追随父亲成为一名护边员. 那年，他第一次和官兵一起过中秋.

当时，阿音格看着桌上的月饼模具好奇地问：“我可以学做月饼吗？学会了，我回去也给阿妈做月饼. ”在张秀林指导下，两人互相配合，一个揉面，一个压模. 一会儿工夫，阿音格学着张秀林示范的动作，成功做出一枚月饼.

此刻，看到大家正在准备月饼食材，阿音格也挽起袖子，参与其中. “一家人”相互配合，把面揉好，很快就做出一盘月饼.

距离中秋节还有几天，但大家已经迫不及待想要吃月饼. 阿音格高兴地说：“在草原上，我们过节也是大家一起准备食物，大家齐心协力，这才是一家人！”

巡逻中的月光——

守着边防，就是守着家

深夜，庞指导员带领联合巡逻分队出发了，今夜巡逻，联合了驻地警务站、护边员共同进行. 这是中秋节前的最后一次联合巡边.

月光如水，中士邸鹏辉走在队伍中间，手里握着枪，脚步愈加稳健. 这条巡逻路他走了 7 年，早已熟稔于心.

一阵夜风袭来，邸鹏辉不由得紧了紧衣领. 邸鹏辉刚结婚不久，妻子时常给他留言，让他保重身体，照顾好自己. 每次收到妻子的“爱心留言”，邸鹏辉心里就如春风化雨. 这些年扎根边关，每次遇到艰难困苦，想起远方的妻子，他的内心就有了力量.

“前面那段路有深水坑，大家踩着我的脚印走. ”草克图突然开口，在此次参与联合执勤的人员中，他是护边员代表.

前段时间下过雨，灌木丛茂盛，很多路段都有暗坑. 草克图坚持和走在最前面的庞指导员并肩前行：“今晚虽然有月光，但是草长得太高了，地面上的水坑不易被发觉. ”

半小时后，联合巡逻分队来到 391 号界碑所在地. 月光照在界碑上，上面的“中国”二字更显庄严. 庞指导员停下脚步，从口袋里掏出一块干净的布，俯身擦拭界碑.

吕卓望着眼前的界碑，已经开始憧憬，女儿长大以后，要带女儿走一趟巡逻路，看一眼祖国的界碑. 他还想告诉女儿：“爸爸守护边关，也在守护着你和妈妈. ”

分队归营的路上，月亮在头顶一路相随. 刘景鹏走在队尾，抬头望着月亮，耳畔响起母亲的一句语音留言：“每次看着月亮，就想起你说，边关的月亮特别亮. ”

此刻，母亲可能也在望着月亮吧！想到这里，他脚下的步伐也变得轻快起来.

队伍回到营区，已接近凌晨 2 点. 厨房的灯还亮着，只要战友出任务，张秀林就会准备好热气腾腾的夜餐.

“趁热喝碗粥吧. ”张秀林给每人盛了一碗粥，小心翼翼递给大家. 西北边陲的仲秋，已是寒意深重，餐桌上的热粥让人暖身暖心. 不知谁笑着说了一句：“张班长，上次我感冒，你熬的姜汤比药还管用呢！”

张秀林也笑了，取出刚加热过的自制月饼说：“咱今天提前吃月饼，吃饱了不想家！”

这一刻，庞指导员走出门，站在瞭望塔下，抬头望月. 他会心一笑，再过几天就是中秋佳节，这轮月亮会更大更亮，照耀着边关，也照耀着千里之外的家乡. 举目望月的时刻，就是一家人团圆的时刻.

风还在吹，庞指导员不再觉得冷了.

他知道，这个中秋，和过去的每个中秋一样，连队官兵守着边，心里也装着家. 一家不圆万家圆，守着边，就是守着千万个家的团圆.

群山不语，见证忠诚

■刘 明

云淡风轻，秋凉如水，南部战区陆军某边防连驻地安静祥和.

“转眼又快到中秋，看来今年又要在手机屏幕里和家人‘团聚’了……”望着边关明月，正在哨位上执勤的一级上士张杰挺了挺腰杆. 如水般的月光倾泻而下，他刚毅的面容多了几分柔和.

夜色渐浓，远山如黛. 这一刻，张杰的思绪翻涌.

2012 年 12 月，张杰入伍来到西南边陲. 10 多年的时间里，跋涉密林中的小路、守护神圣的界碑，让张杰从懵懂青年成为一名边防老兵.

都说边防军人的心被两条线牢牢拴着，一条线连着边防，另一条线系着家，张杰也不例外. 如今中秋又至，他心里更加牵挂妻子和儿子.

“爸爸，说好了哦，今年中秋节你要教我做月饼，不然就不理你了……”前段时间，儿子小沐晨在电话里对张杰下了“命令”，张杰爽快地答应了.

与家人围在一起做月饼，是张杰家乡中秋节的“固定节目”，平淡的日子里充满幸福.

张杰还记得自己小时候，随着月饼烤熟，香甜的味道在屋子里四散开来，顾不上烫嘴，赶紧咬上一口，酥酥甜甜，那滋味别提多美妙了.

有了儿子后，张杰也想教孩子做月饼. 这几年，他都是在战位上度过中秋，今年他特意向连队申请，在中秋节时休假.

然而前不久，张杰得知连队战友的妻子预产期提前，即将生产. 他当即表示把休假名额让给战友，自己推迟休假.

“眼下，中秋将至，许给儿子的承诺肯定完不成了，该怎么挽回在儿子心中的形象呢？”张杰犯了难.

“班长，怎么不让嫂子带着你家小沐晨来队探亲呢？”下哨路上，上等兵简鹏程得知情况后为他“支招”.

看着张杰有些犹豫，他继续说道：“咱们连队刚刚修缮了家属来队住房，你就放心让嫂子来吧. ”

“好，我明天就打电话. ”在简鹏程的劝说下，张杰决定向妻儿发出邀请. 几天后，妻子李洪佼带着小沐晨踏上边关探亲路.

这天黄昏，早早等在连队路口处的张杰上前接过行李，心疼地看着妻子和她怀中睡得香甜的儿子. 因为要换乘多种交通工具，不足千里的路程，李洪佼和儿子用了近 10 个小时，风尘仆仆赶到连队.

“给你个惊喜！”张杰边走边伸手指向连队大门口. 李洪佼好奇地向前方望去——营区门前，战友们整齐列队欢迎她和儿子，氛围热烈.

原来，张杰向连队报告了让家属来队的想法后，指导员当即决定组织一个欢迎仪式. 大家一番商议，就有了刚刚的“惊喜”.

“嫂子好！”看着官兵们黝黑的面庞，听着一声声亲切的问候，李洪佼心里暖暖的，一路奔波之苦，因这一刻的温情烟消云散. 醒来的小沐晨，此刻将头靠在爸爸肩上，不时抬头和解放军叔叔们击掌，还咯咯地笑个不停.

进入营区，崭新的家属来队住房让李洪佼眼前一亮：宽敞明亮的客厅，整洁干净的卧室，电视、沙发、微波炉等生活设施应有尽有. 茶几上的花瓶中，插着张杰一大早上山采来的野花……

温馨的场景、思念的爱人，这一切就像是回到家一样. 李洪佼心中充满感动.

小沐晨兴奋地挣脱爸爸的怀抱冲进客厅. 看着儿子开心的样子，许久未见的夫妻二人相视一笑.

当天晚上，李洪佼一头钻进炊事班给官兵做家乡菜，为即将到来的国庆节和中秋节做准备. 边关的苦，军嫂最懂，她希望用自己的行动给官兵带来温暖.

在连队驻守的主峰阵地，有一段通往界碑的台阶，多年来，官兵们在这条 643 级台阶的路上执勤，守卫边境安宁. 经上级批准，张杰带着妻子参加巡逻.

爬到半山腰，山里下起小雨，湿滑的台阶让李洪佼不小心扭伤了脚，张杰背起妻子爬到山顶. 李洪佼动容地说：“600 多级台阶，是你的坚守，也是我的守望. 放心，我会照顾好咱们的家，让你安心守防. ”

群山不语，见证着军人的忠诚；流云渺渺，诉说着军嫂的付出. 小雨停歇，和煦的阳光照耀着夫妻二人，美好的画面定格成他们心中温暖的回忆.

界碑前，张杰把一条用红绳编织的手链戴到李洪佼手腕上. 那晚，李洪佼给红色手链拍了一张特写照片发在微信朋友圈，并配文：“所有的奔赴都有意义，这个遥远的地方，有我日夜思念的他. ”

第二天一早，张杰准备好面粉、白糖、食用油等食材，要兑现自己对儿子的承诺——教他做月饼.

一家三口在家属房内围坐一圈，第一次学做月饼，小沐晨学着爸爸的样子戴上手套，高兴地拍着小手.

当然，“露馅”对于小沐晨来说是难以避免的. 一旁的张杰取来一块面团，迅速补上缺口. 这块刚补上，那块又露了出来……面团越补越多，月饼就变成了圆嘟嘟的“胖娃娃”，惹得一旁的李洪佼忍俊不禁. 晚上，张杰一家与战友分享他们亲手做的月饼.

“爸爸，你尝尝. ”张杰从儿子手中接过印有五角星的“专属月饼”，轻轻咬了一口，香甜滋味润心田.

皓月当空，家属房中不时传出张杰与妻儿的笑声. 对于张杰一家人来说，这一晚，月在边关明，甜从心底来.

图为王学峰、方智坤、谭涵、吴启隆、魏小龙、杨满库摄.

Google Translation

China’s Borders | Full Moon at the Border, Longing for Reunion

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Editor’s Note

The bright moon rises over the border, its clear light illuminating the mountains and rivers.

While thousands of families gather to celebrate reunions, there stands a group of soldiers steadfastly at the snowy border, amidst the vast deserts and Gobi Desert, and amidst the dense forests of the mountains, safeguarding national peace and security with loyalty and commitment. They are the border defense soldiers. During every festive season, they use their perseverance as a pen to write a special kind of reunion.

Stationed at the border, separated from their families by time, border defense soldiers also yearn for reunion. However, their vision of reunion extends beyond the moonlit nights, to the determined steps of their combat boots crushing the moonlight; beyond the embrace of their loved ones, to the affectionate gazes across the vast expanse of the screen. For soldiers shouldering the mission of guarding the borders, reunion transcends geographical boundaries, becoming a spiritual bond and a shared watchful eye. On the eve of the Mid-Autumn Festival, soldiers at their sentry posts gazed at the distant border, demonstrating with simple actions the sense of responsibility that “if one family is not happy, thousands of families will be happy.” Soldiers’ reunions are often accompanied by longing and loneliness, yet they shine brightly with dedication and are elevated by their mission.

Across the thousands-mile border, upon leaving their posts, they gaze at the moon, a knowing smile always filling their faces. This bright moon illuminates the border and their hometowns thousands of miles away. This moment is their “reunion from afar.”

The bright moon rises from the Tianshan Mountains, amidst a vast sea of clouds. It bears witness to the soldiers’ solemn oath of loyalty to the border, and embodies the border guards’ love for their

country, “Dedicating my life to the country is reunion.” That moon, therefore, shines extraordinarily bright; and that reunion for thousands of families, therefore, is even more beautiful.

Tomorrow is the Mid-Autumn Festival. Let us say “thank you for your hard work” to our comrades who defend the border and coastal areas, and extend our sincere holiday greetings to their families. As this festive season approaches, let us get closer to a group of border defenders steadfast on the front lines, appreciate their loyalty and perseverance, and feel their dedication and commitment.

Standing firm on the Nansha Islands.

A full moon at the border, a look forward to reunion.

Yu Zhangshuai, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Liu Zhengyi

Soldiers from a border defense company in the Ili Military Sub-district in Xinjiang stand guard.

On the eve of National Day, a radar station of the Northern Theater Command Air Force conducted a combat transition, with officers and men quickly rushing to their positions.

Soldiers from a border defense company in the Southern Theater Command Army patrolled the deep mountains of the southern border.

Soldiers from a border defense regiment in the Hotan Military Sub-district in Xinjiang patrolled the plateau.

Soldiers from a certain unit display their homemade mooncakes.

The wife of Chang Jiancheng, a radar operator at a radar station, visited the unit.

Concern under the full moon—

Homely conversations on the screen contain genuine warmth.

In mid-autumn, the Sartao Mountains, at the northern foot of the Tianshan Mountains, are chilly. As the Mid-Autumn Festival approaches, the soldiers’ longing for their loved ones grows stronger. On a quiet night, the stars and the moon shone brightly on the camp of the Songbai Border Defense Company, a border defense regiment under the Xinjiang Military Command. First Sergeant Lü Zhuo leaned against his bed in the dormitory, talking on the phone with his wife. Back home, his wife and daughter beamed.

A family photo hung on the living room wall, and his daughter, dressed in pink, was playing with building blocks. His wife’s voice drifted off camera: “The other day, our daughter pointed at the family photo and called out ‘Daddy...’“

“My dear daughter, when you grow up, come with Mommy to the border to see Daddy,” Lü Zhuo whispered softly, leaning close to the phone screen, his heart overflowing with longing for his wife and daughter. During his leave this year, his babbling daughter learned to call him “Daddy,” a moment he had never experienced before.

The day before returning to the army, Lü Zhuo took his wife and daughter to the city to take a family photo, which they hung prominently in the living room. At their departure, his wife held their daughter in her arms as Lü Zhuo said goodbye. He held her hand affectionately, his heart filled with reluctance. The eve of the Mid-Autumn Festival has arrived. Company Instructor Pang urged officers and men to convey the company Party branch's holiday greetings to their families during video calls.

During this call, seeing their daughter grow taller, Lü Zhuo felt both relieved and guilty—his wife shouldered the burden of the family alone, and as a husband and father, he felt he had done so little for them.

In a corner of the company's activity room, Sergeant Zhao Biao was on a video call with his wife. The pomegranates in his hometown of Shaanxi had turned red, and his wife and family had just finished picking pomegranates in the orchard. She expressed her joy to her husband.

"Our lives are like red pomegranates, growing more prosperous with each passing year," his wife told Zhao Biao with a smile. She planned to send some of this year's newly picked pomegranates to his fellow soldiers in the company. As they spoke, his wife popped a few seeds into her mouth and said with a smile, "So sweet!"

Zhao Biao nodded, his heart warming. During the more than ten minutes of the video call, his wife never mentioned the National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival holidays. He understood everything his wife said, and even what she didn't say.

Zhao Biao took the initiative to tell his wife that he would apply for leave once his comrades on leave returned, so he could return home early and "make up" for the reunion with his family.

On Instructor Pang's desk sat a letter from his wife. As he opened the envelope and spread out the letter, a warm feeling washed over him: "It's going to snow soon over there, so remember to pack warm clothes..."

Each time he corresponded or spoke with his wife, receiving updates on their son's progress, Instructor Pang was overjoyed. "The little guy woke up in the middle of the night and insisted I read him a picture book..." During this video call, he learned that his wife had only slept a few hours the previous night to care for their son. His heart ached, and he was speechless.

On the other side of the screen, his wife was packing her belongings for a long trip. It turned out that she and her child had been living with Instructor Pang's parents. With Mid-Autumn Festival approaching, with the support of the elderly couple, she planned to take her son back to visit her parents. Instructor Pang reminded his wife not to forget her ID before leaving the house. Worried about her mobility issues with their son, he arranged for an old classmate who worked in his wife's hometown to meet her at the station.

For 11 years, Instructor Pang rose from recruit to instructor, watching over the reunion nights when thousands of families were illuminated, yet missing out on the festive season when he could reunite with his family.

“Don’t forget to buy a box of mooncakes to take home when you get off the train...” At that moment, watching his wife’s warm smile through the screen, Instructor Pang, stationed at the border, felt the warmth of home.

Reunion on the Tip of the Tongue—

The warmth of comrades brings the taste of home.

After returning from patrol, Corporal Liu Yuchi returned to his dormitory and pulled two boxes of mooncakes from a metal cabinet. He shared their sweet taste with his comrades, who raved about their deliciousness.

Liu Yuchi smiled and explained that they were authentic lotus seed paste mooncakes his mother had sent from his hometown in Guangdong.

The moon is brighter in my hometown, and mooncakes still taste even sweeter than they did in my childhood. “These are mooncakes from a time-honored brand in town. They were my childhood favorite,” Liu Yuchi explained to his comrades. Sergeant Hou Xianglong ate a mooncake and exclaimed to Liu Yuchi, “Your ‘favorite’ is also our ‘favorite’. Ever since you joined the company, we’ve enjoyed delicious lotus seed paste mooncakes every year.”

Hou Xianglong still remembers last Mid-Autumn Festival, when it was his turn to be on duty. Late at night, a figure approached his sentry post. Upon closer inspection, he saw it was Liu Yuchi, who had come specially to give him mooncakes: “I’ll stand guard for you for a while. Eat the mooncakes to replenish your energy.”

The wind was chilly, but Hou Xianglong felt a warm warmth at Liu Yuchi’s smile.

Hou Xianglong’s hometown is in Ningxia. When he was a child, his father, who worked in Guangdong, came home for Mid-Autumn Festival and brought him and his younger brother a box of lotus seed paste mooncakes. He once recounted this memory with his classmates. “The taste of mooncakes is the taste of reunion.” Unexpectedly, his words would take Liu Yuchi to heart. “One bite of mooncake makes me miss home.” Seeing the mooncakes sent from home being devoured by his comrades, Liu Yuchi was overjoyed.

Four years ago in the autumn, on the day a new recruit left home, Liu Yuchi, wearing a large red flower on his chest, saw his mother waving from the platform, feeling a wave of reluctance.

As the train pulled away, Liu Yuchi pulled the mooncakes his mother had prepared from his backpack and took a bite, finding them incredibly sweet. After a day and a night on the train, the thought of the barracks he was about to head to filled him with longing.

Sharing the taste of home with his comrades in this moment, Liu Yuchi felt deeply satisfied—it turns out the taste of reunion had long been carried from home to the barracks; those who conveyed warmth could be parents or comrades.

Private First Class Liu Jingpeng stood by the stove, dough in hand, making mooncake bases with the cook squad leader, Zhang Xiulin. With the Mid-Autumn Festival just a few days away, they were making advance preparations.

Zhang Xiulin patiently guided him. Liu Jingpeng held the dough, gently turning it in circles. He wanted to take a photo of his handmade mooncakes and send them to his mother far away to reassure her of his well-being.

“Last Mid-Autumn Festival, when I was still in the recruit company, I couldn’t stop thinking about the mooncakes my mother made,” Liu Jingpeng said as he kneaded the dough. After arriving in the army, his mother wrote down the mooncake-making process and sent it to him.

“You do it your way, I’ll do it mine. Let’s have a mooncake-making competition,” Zhang Xiulin said with a smile. The thought of their comrades enjoying their own mooncakes energized everyone.

The kitchen door gently opened, and Mongolian border guard Cao Ketu arrived at the barracks with his son, Ayinge, to offer their condolences.

“Happy Mid-Autumn Festival to everyone in advance!” As he spoke, Cao Ketu untied the cloth bag in his hand, revealing steaming hot, sesame-sprinkled naan and several buckets of fragrant milk tea. Cao Ketu’s family lives right next to the company. His family has been border guards for generations, patrolling the border alongside successive generations of company officers and men.

I remember last Mid-Autumn Festival, when Ayinge, fresh out of college, joined his father as a border guard. That year, he celebrated Mid-Autumn Festival with the soldiers for the first time.

Looking at the mooncake molds on the table, Ayinge curiously asked, “Can I learn how to make mooncakes? If I learn, I’ll go back and make mooncakes for my mother.” Under Zhang Xiulin’s guidance, the two worked together, one kneading the dough while the other pressed the mold. In a short while, Ayinge, following Zhang Xiulin’s instructions, successfully formed a mooncake.

Seeing everyone preparing the ingredients for the mooncakes, Ayinge rolled up her sleeves and joined in. The “family” worked together, kneading the dough and quickly creating a plate of mooncakes.

Mid-Autumn Festival was still a few days away, but everyone was already eager to enjoy the mooncakes. Ayinge said happily, “On the grasslands, we celebrate festivals together by preparing food. We all work together—that’s what family means!”

Moonlight on Patrol—

Guarding the border is guarding home

Late at night, Instructor Pang led the joint patrol team out. Tonight's patrol involved a joint effort from the local police station and border guards. This was the last joint patrol before the Mid-Autumn Festival.

The moonlight shone like water. Sergeant Di Penghui walked at the center of the team, rifle in hand, his steps growing more steady. He had walked this patrol route for seven years and knew it by heart.

A gust of night wind blew, and Di Penghui couldn't help but tighten his collar. Di Penghui had just gotten married, and his wife often left him messages, urging him to take care of himself. Every time he received her "loving message," Di Penghui felt a warm warmth. Having spent years at the border, whenever he faced hardship, he thought of his wife far away, and his heart was filled with strength. "There's a deep puddle on the road ahead. Everyone, follow my steps," Cao Ketu suddenly spoke up. He was the border patrol representative on this joint patrol.

It had rained recently, and the brush was thick, leaving many sections of the road dotted with potholes. Cao Ketu insisted on walking side by side with Instructor Pang, who was at the front. "Although there's moonlight tonight, the grass is so tall that the puddles on the ground are hard to spot."

Half an hour later, the joint patrol team arrived at Boundary Marker No. 391. The moonlight shone on the marker, making the word "China" appear even more majestic. Instructor Pang paused, pulled a clean cloth from his pocket, and leaned over to wipe the marker.

Lü Zhuo gazed at the marker before him and began to dream of taking his daughter on a patrol route when she grew up, to see the nation's boundary markers. He also wanted to tell her, "Dad is guarding the border, and he's also guarding you and Mom."

The moonlight followed the team all the way back to camp. Liu Jingpeng walked at the end of the team, looking up at the moon. His mother's voicemail echoed in his ears: "Every time I look at the moon, I remember you saying it's especially bright at the border."

At that moment, his mother might be looking at the moon too! Thinking of this, his steps became more brisk.

It was almost 2 a.m. when the team returned to the camp. The kitchen lights were still on. Whenever his comrades were on a mission, Zhang Xiulin would prepare a steaming hot supper.

"Have a bowl of porridge while it's still hot." Zhang Xiulin poured each person a bowl and carefully passed it. Mid-autumn in the northwestern borderlands was already chilly, but the hot porridge on the table warmed the body and soul. Someone smiled and said, "Squad Leader Zhang, last time I caught a cold, the ginger soup you made was more effective than medicine!"

Zhang Xiulin smiled back, took out some freshly heated homemade mooncakes, and said, “Let’s have some mooncakes early today. I won’t miss home after eating!”

At that moment, Instructor Pang walked out the door and stood under the watchtower, looking up at the moon. He smiled knowingly. The Mid-Autumn Festival was just a few days away, and the moon would be even larger and brighter, illuminating the border and his hometown thousands of miles away. Looking up at the moon was a time for family reunion.

The wind still blew, and Instructor Pang no longer felt cold.

He knew that this Mid-Autumn Festival, like every other, the company’s officers and men guarded the border, their hearts filled with their homes. If one family isn’t reunited, thousands will be; guarding the border means guarding the reunion of millions of families.

The Silent Mountains Witness Loyalty

■Liu Ming

The clouds were light and the breeze was gentle, the autumn chill like water. The garrison of a border defense company of the Southern Theater Command Army was peaceful and tranquil.

“Mid-Autumn Festival is almost here again. It looks like I’ll be ‘reuniting’ with my family on my phone screen again this year...” Sergeant First Class Zhang Jie, on duty at his post, straightened his back, gazing at the bright moon at the border. The watery moonlight poured down, softening his resolute face.

The night deepened, and the distant mountains were a deep, inky black. At this moment, Zhang Jie’s thoughts raced.

In December 2012, Zhang Jie enlisted in the army and arrived at the southwestern border. Over the past decade, trekking through dense forests and guarding sacred boundary markers has transformed Zhang Jie from a naive young man into a veteran border guard.

It’s said that the hearts of border guards are bound by two threads: one to the border, the other to home. Zhang Jie is no exception. Now that Mid-Autumn Festival is approaching, his thoughts are even more focused on his wife and son.

“Dad, we agreed. This Mid-Autumn Festival, you have to teach me how to make mooncakes. Otherwise, I won’t talk to you anymore...” His son, Xiao Muchen, recently gave Zhang Jie an “order” over the phone, and Zhang Jie readily agreed.

Making mooncakes with his family is a Mid-Autumn Festival tradition in Zhang Jie’s hometown, filling the ordinary days with happiness. Zhang Jie still remembers his childhood, when the sweet aroma of baked mooncakes filled the house. He’d bite into them, not caring if they were too hot, and the crispy, sweet taste was simply divine.

After having a son, Zhang Jie wanted to teach him how to make mooncakes. For the past few years, he'd spent the Mid-Autumn Festival at his post. This year, he specifically requested a permit from his company, , taking leave during the Mid-Autumn Festival.

However, not long ago, Zhang Jie learned that a company comrade's wife was about to give birth, her due date brought forward. He immediately offered his leave to his comrade and postponed his own.

"With the Mid-Autumn Festival approaching, I'm definitely not going to be able to fulfill the promise I made to my son. How can I restore my image in his eyes?" Zhang Jie was in a dilemma.

"Squad leader, why don't you let your sister-in-law bring your child, Muchen, to visit the company?" On the way to the post, Corporal First Class Jian Pengcheng, upon learning of the situation, offered him some advice.

Seeing Zhang Jie's hesitation, he continued, "Our company has just renovated the housing for families, so you can rest assured and let your sister-in-law come."

"Okay, I'll call tomorrow." With Jian Pengcheng's persuasion, Zhang Jie decided to invite his wife and child. A few days later, his wife, Li Hongjiao, brought their child, Muchen, to the border to visit their family.

That evening, Zhang Jie, who had been waiting at the company's intersection early, stepped forward to take the luggage, looking with heartache at his wife and their son, who slept soundly in her arms. Having to transfer multiple modes of transportation, the journey of less than a thousand miles took Li Hongjiao and his son nearly 10 hours to reach the company.

"I've got a surprise for you!" Zhang Jie pointed toward the company gate as he walked. Li Hongjiao looked ahead curiously—comrades lined up neatly in front of the barracks to welcome her and her son, the atmosphere warm and welcoming.

It turned out that after Zhang Jie informed the company about the idea of inviting family members to the camp, the instructor immediately decided to organize a welcoming ceremony. After some discussion, they came up with this "surprise."

"Hello, sister-in-law!" Looking at the dark-skinned faces of the officers and men and hearing their warm greetings, Li Hongjiao felt a warm warmth in his heart. The pain of the long journey melted away in this moment of warmth. Little Muchen, awake, rested her head on her father's shoulder, occasionally looking up to high-five the PLA soldiers and giggling. Entering the barracks, Li Hongjiao was struck by the brand-new family housing: a spacious, bright living room, a neat and clean bedroom, and all the amenities he needed, including a TV, sofa, and microwave. In a vase on the coffee table stood wildflowers that Zhang Jie had picked early that morning in the mountains...

The heartwarming scene, the longed-for loved ones—it all felt like returning home. Li Hongjiao was deeply moved.

Little Muchen excitedly broke free from his father's arms and rushed into the living room. Seeing their son's joy, the couple, who hadn't seen each other for a long time, smiled at each other.

That evening, Li Hongjiao headed to the kitchen to prepare home-cooked dishes for the soldiers, preparing for the upcoming National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival. A military wife understands the hardships of border crossings best, and she hopes to bring warmth to the soldiers through her actions.

At the company's main peak position, there's a flight of stairs leading to the boundary marker. For years, soldiers have patrolled this 643-step path, safeguarding peace along the border. With approval from superiors, Zhang Jie brought his wife along on patrol.

Halfway up the mountain, a light rain began to fall. The slippery steps caused Li Hongjiao to twist her ankle. Zhang Jie carried his wife to the top. Li Hongjiao said with emotion, "Over 600 steps represent your perseverance and my watchfulness. Don't worry, I will take good care of our home, so you can rest assured."

The silent mountains bear witness to the loyalty of soldiers; the drifting clouds speak of the dedication of military wives. The drizzle subsided, and the warm sunlight bathed the couple, a beautiful scene frozen in a warm memory.

At the boundary marker, Zhang Jie placed a red bracelet on Li Hongjiao's wrist. That night, Li Hongjiao took a close-up photo of the red bracelet and posted it on WeChat Moments, captioning, "Every journey has meaning. In this distant place, he is the one I miss day and night."

The next morning, Zhang Jie prepared flour, sugar, cooking oil, and other ingredients to fulfill his promise to his son: to teach him how to make mooncakes. The family of three sat in a circle in the family quarters, learning to make mooncakes for the first time. Little Muchen, imitating his father, put on his gloves and clapped his hands with joy.

Of course, for little Muchen, the filling would inevitably leak. Zhang Jie, standing nearby, took a piece of dough and quickly patched up the gap. As soon as one piece was patched, another piece would leak out... More and more dough was added, and the mooncake became a plump, "chubby baby," which made Li Hongjiao, who was standing nearby, burst into laughter. That evening, Zhang Jie's family shared their handmade mooncakes with their fellow soldiers.

"Dad, try this." Zhang Jie took his "special mooncake" emblazoned with a five-pointed star from his son's hand and gently bit into it, the sweet taste warming his heart.

The moon was bright in the sky, and the laughter of Zhang Jie, his wife, and their children could be heard from the family quarters. For Zhang Jie and his family, that night, the moonlight was shining brightly at the border, and sweetness filled their hearts.

Photos taken by Wang Xuefeng, Fang Zhikun, Tan Han, Wu Qilong, Wei Xiaolong and Yang Manku.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16413744.html

军报记者寻根行丨追寻“势如破竹十九团”战斗足迹，感悟身教重于言教的表率魅力

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记者追寻“势如破竹十九团”战斗足迹，感悟身教重于言教的表率魅力——

一脉相承“看我的”

■解放军报记者 张科进 卢东方



第 82 集团军某旅一营组织官兵面向战旗宣誓. 李天文 摄

请扫描二维码浏览更多内容

天安门广场，胜利日阅兵，80 面鲜红的战旗，引领钢铁洪流滚滚向前.

方阵中，有一面高高飘扬的“势如破竹十九团”战旗. 据战史记载，在抗战烽火中诞生的晋察冀军区第 2 分区 19 团，组建一年便参加百团大战，连战连捷、力克顽敌，被授予这面荣誉战旗.

猛将提锐旅，其势如破竹. 19 团传人告诉记者，建团 3 年，连续 3 任团长都牺牲在抗战前线.

如今，历经转隶、调整，19 团已成为第 82 集团军某旅一营，但战争期间党员领导干部“看我的”“跟我上”的优良作风，仍然在这支英雄部队的血脉中奔涌不息.

从“团长带头拼刺刀”到“指挥员留下排哑弹”

八百里太行巍峨逶迤，滹沱河环抱着山下的梁家寨，滚滚东流.

沿着蜿蜒的山道，记者一行攀上山西盂县和五台县交界的牛道岭山顶. 一营“铁血山英雄连”指导员孙义指着山脚下一片山峦说：“1940 年，1200 多名日伪军进犯五台县东南的柏兰镇，团长李和辉奉命率组建仅半年的 19 团在此阻击. ”

当地一位 90 岁高龄的老人告诉记者，他父亲曾给 19 团官兵担任过向导，多次向他讲起那场战斗的情景.

那场战斗异常激烈，从清晨打到黄昏. 眼看弹药即将打光，李和辉从警卫员手中抢过上了刺刀的“三八大盖”，从战壕里跳出来，带领官兵向敌人发起白刃战，不幸被一发机枪子弹打穿肚子，重伤倒地.

团长倒下后，副政委曾美接替指挥. 这场恶战，连长倒下排长补上，排长牺牲班长顶替，全团死死地与敌人缠斗在一起. 最终，日寇悉数被歼，伪军大部逃跑.

令人震撼的是，继李和辉牺牲后，该团第二任团长熊德臣、第三任团长刘桂云，在两年内也相继牺牲.

多年后，英国元帅蒙哥马利说出一句名言：“我要告诫我的同行，不要同中国军队在地面上交手，这要成为军事家的一条禁忌！”这句话，就是蒙哥马利访华时，在参观这支英雄部队操练后所说.

据不完全统计，19 团牺牲在抗日战场上的官兵有据可查者近千人.

清风拂过烈士陵园内的一座座墓碑，记者不禁思索：“当这些年轻官兵扑向敌人的时候，他们难道一点儿都不曾害怕吗？”

在陕西渭南拜访该营老前辈、90 多岁志愿军老兵刘纪民时，记者得到了答案——

“怕啊，当然怕. 可每当冲锋时，连长、排长、党员带头上，我们也就不怕了. ”忆及入朝后的首场战斗，刘纪民告诉记者，当年他才十几岁，是班里年龄最小的兵. 战斗中，总是干部骨干冲在前面，大家很快就变得勇敢了.

阳明堡奇袭战、平型关白刃战、兴道村歼灭战……一场场战斗让日军惊呼：“在共产党的军队里，领头的全冲在前面，这样的队伍非常难对付. ”

战时带头冲锋陷阵，平时带头严守纪律. 在冀中地区，至今还流传着“独臂将军赔碗钱”的故事. 当地群众告诉记者，120 师独立第三支队司令员贺炳炎带队紧急转移时，不慎碰碎房东王大娘家的粗瓷碗，当即留下“八路损坏，定当赔偿”的纸条，并塞入双倍赔偿的钱款，百姓赞叹此举“胜过官府万句言”.

“今天，‘看我的’仍然是最过硬的党性和作风！”野外驻训场上，该营火力连战士张盛斌动情地回忆起一件往事——

2018 年实弹演训任务中，一门车载迫击炮突发炮弹留膛故障. 现场指挥员宋昱霖第一时间将战士们疏散到安全位置，自己带领一名骨干排除故障. 退膛时，宋昱霖的手指被炮弹砸伤，但他一声不吭，直至故障排除.

一场秋雨过后，塞北草原秋风萧瑟、凉意袭来，官兵在野外刻苦训练，斗志昂扬. 战士们告诉记者，野外训练场上有一条不成文的规定："吃饭时战士不打满、干部不端碗，野营时战士睡里头、干部睡风口. "

众所周知，这样的规定在我军部队十分普遍.

从"战时抢主攻"到"平时争任务"

"八路军有个十九团，十九团有个刘团长. 刘团长英勇又善战，他是咱们的好首长……"在盂县上社镇里独头村，群众给记者唱起民谣，讲起 19 团第三任团长刘桂云的故事.

刘桂云牺牲后，乡亲们将他安葬在里独头烈士陵园，自发为他守陵.

"刘桂云有非常强烈的求战欲，经常主动创造战机消灭敌人. "当地党史专家告诉记者，1943 年 10 月，获悉日军要护送 40 多名所谓"立功"人员和大批武器途经附近，身体负伤、躺在担架上的刘桂云主动向分区请战："请组织把我放在战斗最激烈的地方！"

这一战，19 团大获全胜.

烽火硝烟中，舍命求战的我军指挥员，岂止刘桂云！

"我前进，你们跟着我；我停止，你们推动我；我后退，你们枪毙我. "百团大战纪念馆一号展厅墙上，铭刻着 3 行大字. 讲解员李洋告诉记者，这是八路军第 129 师新编 10 旅旅长范子侠生前常说的 3 句话.

在关家垴战斗中，范子侠率部冲锋，左手腕被子弹打穿. 上级命令他好好养伤，可几天后他就回到前线. 他说，左腕负伤"无害于执枪前线".

战斗中，范子侠带领官兵夜袭桑掌桥、智取测石火车站、攻克草帽山据点，次次都是迎着死神冲锋.

从柏兰镇阻击战到兴道村歼灭战，从太原"登城第一功"到天津城头第一旗，从首破三八线、血战阿里山到曲桥里、鸭谷里阻击战……在一营先辈参加的一场场大战、恶战中，各级干部骨干屡屡在战场上抢主攻、拔头筹.

领导带头，一脉相承，今昔同辉.

秋风秋雨中，一营官兵正在草原驻训场上忙碌，为某新型战车试验做准备. 记者了解到，今年，他们承担了多项重大任务，工作本已十分饱满，但得知有试验任务，营党委第一时间向旅党委请缨，硬是把任务“抢”到了自己手中.

“战斗力建设是一场竞速赛，一刻也歇不得！”该营营长告诉记者，“战时抢主攻，平时争任务，这是我们的光荣传统.”

不久后，一营将开赴某训练基地参加演训，临行前组织全体干部与梁家寨革命历史纪念馆视频连线. 面对老团长们的画像，教导员语气激昂地鼓劲动员：“越是环境险恶、任务艰巨，领导干部越要主动作为，全部心思向带兵打仗、练兵备战聚焦，圆满完成上级交给的任务.”

从“战场失联敢决断”到“演习失利勇担责”

高原戈壁，飞沙走石.

有一年，一营官兵一路风尘仆仆，驾驶某新型装备从平原挺进高原，准备展开一系列试验训练. 但戈壁滩上突发沙尘暴，能见度大大降低，给新装备极限试验增添了不小风险.

试验要不要继续？官兵的身体能不能承受？……有人觉得还是保守点好，让上级机关定夺，否则出了事只能自己承担后果.

“那么，我们的意见是什么？”党委会上，营党委书记、教导员这样问道，并拿营史上赫赫有名的阿里山（战后被当地改名为铁血山）战斗激励大家——

抗美援朝期间，机炮连在穿插奔袭途中与上级失去联系，却恰好与南朝鲜军精锐第 1 师的一个主力团遭遇. 狭路相逢勇者胜，连队指挥员果断出手，组织部队先敌开火、先敌攻击，打得南朝鲜军措手不及，仓皇逃跑.

“要不要追？”机炮连主要负责火力支援，追击战斗并不是他们的强项. 更何况，一个连追击一个团的大事，要不要上报？

战机稍纵即逝，连长岳忠义当机立断主动追击，硬是撵着敌人一个团，一路追到德里以南地区.

这一追，让南朝鲜军第 1 师本应“齐头并进”的几个团，被吓得不敢前进，就地转入防御. 战后，志愿军第 66 军先后授予该连“猛攻如猛虎、坚守如泰山”“铁血山英雄连”两面锦旗.

“如果身处一线的指挥员害怕担风险，坐等上级机关拿主意、作决断，大好战机就被贻误了.”教导员一席话，让大家豁然开朗，很快便统一了思想. 在对参训官兵能力素质进行详细摸底后，他们提出“借助恶劣天候，训出装备极限”的建议，被上级采纳.

“领导带头，就是要带头承担责任. ”重温老前辈的故事，“铁血山英雄连”指导员孙义想起了几年前的那件事——

2021 年，开赴某训练基地参加对抗性训练考核，没想到吃了败仗，官兵心情既低落又忐忑. 低落的是，作为旅里的“王牌”，败得这么难堪实难接受；忐忑的是，一次重要的考核搞砸了，评先评优会不会受影响？

考核结束后，营长主动将责任揽在自己身上，带动大家检讨反思、查漏补缺. 年底考核，一营一举夺得全旅第一名.

几年来，一营连续赴该训练基地参加对抗性训练考核，均取得优异成绩. 班长吴伟鹏说：“我们绝不能在同一个地方跌倒两次. ”

领导干部敢于担责，官兵必不负所望！

（采访得到陈成、王飞虎、姜帅、刘小云、李天文大力支持）

记者手记

带头冲在前、干在先

习主席强调指出，领导机关和领导干部带头冲在前、干在先，是我们党走向成功的关键. 一位开国将领曾回忆说，我军指挥员在战争中的伤亡率非常高，“因为大家冲锋时喊的都是‘跟我上’，而不是‘给我上’. ”

在第 82 集团军某旅一营，领导干部身先士卒的传统在新时代历久弥新，生动地告诉我们：身先士卒是领导干部最好的样子. 党员干部特别是领导干部，在上面要求人、在后面推动人，都不如在前面带动人管用. 只有从自己做起，以身作则、率先垂范，才能带动官兵奋进强军路、打好攻坚战.

Google Translation

PLA Daily Reporters’ Roots-Seeking Tour | Tracing the Battle Footsteps of the “Unstoppable 19th Regiment,” Experiencing the Charm of a Model Leader Whose Example Outweighs Precepts

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Kejin, Lu Dongfang Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-06

Reporters tracing the battle footsteps of the “Unstoppable 19th Regiment,” Experiencing the Charm of a Model Leader Whose Example Outweighs Precepts

A Consistent “Look at Me” Principle

■ PLA Daily Reporters Zhang Kejin, Lu Dongfang

The 1st Battalion of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized officers and men to take an oath facing the battle flag. Photo by Li Tianwen

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Tiananmen Square, Victory Day Parade: 80 bright red battle flags lead the rolling tide of steel.

Amidst the formations, the battle flag of the "Unstoppable 19th Regiment" flew high. According to military history, the 19th Regiment of the 2nd Division of the Jin-Cha-Ji Military Region, born in the flames of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, participated in the Hundred Regiments Campaign within a year of its formation, securing victory after victory and defeating stubborn enemies, earning it this honorary battle flag.

The fierce generals led the elite brigade, their momentum unstoppable. A descendant of the 19th Regiment told reporters that within three years of its founding, three consecutive commanders died on the front lines of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

Now, after undergoing transfers and adjustments, the 19th Regiment has become the first battalion of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army. However, the fine tradition of Party members and leading cadres during the war, "Follow me," continues to flow through the veins of this heroic unit.

From "the regimental commander leading the charge" to "the commander leaving behind duds to clear the platoon."

The 800-li Taihang Mountains stretch majestically, while the Hutuo River flows eastward, embracing Liangjiazhai below.

Following a winding mountain path, the reporters climbed to the summit of Niudaoling, on the border of Yun County and Wutai County in Shanxi Province. Sun Yi, instructor of the 1st Battalion's "Iron Blood Mountain Hero Company," pointed to a range of hills at the foot of the mountain and said, "In 1940, over 1,200 Japanese and puppet troops invaded Bolan Town, southeast of Wutai County. Regimental Commander Li Hehui was ordered to lead the 19th Regiment, formed only six months earlier, to stop them there."

A 90-year-old local man told reporters that his father, who had served as a guide for the 19th Regiment, had repeatedly recounted the battle to him.

The battle was incredibly fierce, lasting from dawn to dusk. Seeing his ammunition nearly exhausted, Li Hehui snatched a bayoneted Type 38 rifle from a guard, leaped from the trench, and led his men in hand-to-hand combat. Unfortunately, he was struck in the stomach by a machine gun bullet, falling gravely wounded.

After the regimental commander fell, Deputy Political Commissar Zeng Mei took command. In this fierce battle, when the company commander fell, the platoon leader took over, and when the platoon leader died, the squad leader took over. The entire regiment fought the enemy to the bitter end. Ultimately, the Japanese invaders were completely annihilated, and most of the puppet troops

fled. Shockingly, following Li Hehui's death, the regiment's second commander, Xiong Dechen, and third commander, Liu Guiyun, also died within two years.

Years later, British Field Marshal Montgomery famously uttered the words, "I would like to warn my colleagues not to engage in ground combat with the Chinese army. This should become a taboo for military strategists!" These words were uttered by Montgomery during his visit to China, after observing the training of this heroic unit.

According to incomplete statistics, nearly a thousand officers and men of the 19th Regiment have been documented to have died in the battles against the Japanese. As the breeze rustled past the tombstones in the Martyrs' Cemetery, the reporter couldn't help but wonder, "Were these young soldiers not afraid at all when they charged the enemy?"

In Weinan, Shaanxi, while visiting Liu Jimin, a veteran of the battalion and a volunteer soldier in his 90s, the reporter received the answer:

"Of course we were afraid. But whenever we charged, the company commander, platoon leader, and Party members took the lead, and we weren't afraid anymore." Recalling his first battle after entering North Korea, Liu Jimin told the reporter that he was only a teenager at the time and the youngest soldier in his squad. In battle, it was always the backbone of the troops who charged in, and everyone quickly became brave.

The Yangmingbao surprise attack, the Pingxingguan hand-to-hand combat, the Xingdao Village annihilation battle... Each battle left the Japanese army exclaiming, "In the Communist army, the leaders always charge in front. Such a team is extremely difficult to deal with."

He led the charge in wartime and in peacetime, he led the strict adherence to discipline. In central Hebei, the story of the "one-armed general paying for his bowl" still circulates. Local residents told reporters that when He Bingyan, commander of the 3rd Independent [battalion-level] Detachment of the 120th Division, led his troops for an emergency evacuation, he accidentally broke a coarse porcelain bowl in the home of his landlord, Auntie Wang. He immediately left a note stating, "The Eighth Route Army damaged this, and we will definitely compensate you," and slipped in double the amount of money. Locals praised his gesture as "worth more than a thousand words from the government."

"Today, 'Look at me,'" he said, "still represents the most unwavering Party spirit and style!" At a field training station, Zhang Shengbin, a soldier from the battalion's firepower company, emotionally recalled an incident.

During a 2018 live-fire exercise, a vehicle-mounted mortar experienced a shell retention malfunction. On-site commander Song Yulin immediately evacuated the soldiers to a safe location and personally led a key member to troubleshoot the issue. While ejecting the mortar, Song Yulin injured his finger with the shell, but remained silent until the problem was resolved.

After an autumn rain, the cool autumn breeze of the northern grasslands swept across the area. The soldiers trained diligently in the field, their morale high. Soldiers told reporters that there's an unwritten rule on the field training grounds: "At meals, soldiers don't fill their bowls, and cadres don't carry their bowls. When camping, soldiers sleep inside, and cadres sleep in the wind."

It's no secret that this rule is common in our military.

From "seizing the lead attack in wartime" to "competing for missions in peacetime"

"The Eighth Route Army had the 19th Regiment, and the 19th Regiment had a Commander, Liu. Commander Liu was brave and skilled in battle, and he was a good leader for us..." In Lidutou Village, Shangshe Town, Yun County, villagers sang folk songs for reporters, recounting the story of Liu Guiyun, the third commander of the 19th Regiment.

After Liu Guiyun's death, villagers buried him in the Lidutou Martyrs Cemetery and took it upon themselves to guard his tomb. "Liu Guiyun had an extremely strong desire to fight, often proactively creating opportunities to destroy the enemy." A local Party history expert told reporters that in October 1943, upon learning that the Japanese army was escorting over 40 so-called "meritorious" personnel and a large quantity of weapons through the vicinity, Liu Guiyun, wounded and lying on a stretcher, volunteered to the division headquarters: "Please, organization, place me where the fighting is most intense!"

In this battle, the 19th Regiment won a resounding victory.

Liu Guiyun was not the only commander who risked his life in the smoke of war!

"When I advance, you follow me; when I stop, you push me; when I retreat, you shoot me."

These three lines of inscription are engraved on the wall of Exhibition Hall 1 of the Hundred Regiments Offensive Memorial Hall. Tour guide Li Yang told reporters that these were three phrases often used by Fan Zixia, commander of the newly formed 10th Brigade of the 129th Division of the Eighth Route Army.

During the Battle of Guanjiazhai, Fan Zixia led his troops in a charge and was shot in the left wrist. His superiors ordered him to recuperate, but he returned to the front a few days later. He said the wound in his left wrist "would not harm him on the front lines."

During the battle, Fan Zixia led officers and men in a nighttime assault on Sangzhang Bridge, the strategic capture of Ceshi Railway Station, and the conquest of the Caomao Mountain stronghold, each time charging headlong into death.

From the Bailan Town blocking battle to the Xingdao Village annihilation campaign, from the "first merit of climbing the city wall in Taiyuan" to the first flag on the city wall of Tianjin, from the first breach of the 38th parallel, the bloody battle of Alishan, to the Quqiaoli and Yaguli blocking battles...in the fierce and fierce battles fought by the First Battalion's predecessors, cadres and backbones at all levels repeatedly took the lead and won the first battles on the battlefield.

Leaders take the lead, a common thread, shining today and in the past.

Amidst the autumn wind and rain, officers and men of the First Battalion were busy on the grassland training grounds, preparing for the testing of a new tank. Reporters learned that this year, they had undertaken many major tasks and were already very busy, but when they learned of the testing mission, the Battalion Party Committee immediately volunteered to the Brigade Party Committee, forcing the task into their own hands. “Building combat effectiveness is a race, and we can’t rest for a moment!” the battalion commander told reporters. “In wartime, we seize the main attack, and in peacetime, we compete for missions. This is our glorious tradition.”

Soon, the First Battalion will depart for a training base for exercises. Before departure, all officers will have a video conference with the Liangjiazhai Revolutionary History Memorial Hall. Facing portraits of veteran regimental commanders, the instructor spoke passionately, “The more dangerous the environment and the more arduous the task, the more proactive leading cadres must be, focusing their entire attention on leading troops in battle, training, and preparing for war, and successfully completing the tasks assigned by superiors.”

From “daring to make decisive decisions when contact is lost on the battlefield” to “bravely taking responsibility for exercise failures”

The highlands and Gobi Desert, with flying sand and boulders.

One year, the officers and men of the First Battalion, exhausted by the journey, drove a new piece of equipment from the plains to the plateau, preparing for a series of test exercises. However, a sudden sandstorm in the Gobi Desert significantly reduced visibility, adding considerable risk to the new equipment’s extreme testing.

Should the tests continue? Could the soldiers’ bodies withstand it? …Some felt it was better to remain conservative and let higher authorities make the final decision, otherwise they would be left to bear the consequences.

“So, what are our opinions?” the battalion Party Secretary and instructor asked at the Party Committee meeting, citing the infamous Battle of Alishan (renamed Tiexueshan by the locals after the war) as an inspiration to the group.

During the Korean War, a machine gun company lost contact with its superiors during a raid and happened to encounter a main force regiment from the South Korean Army’s elite 1st Division. The company commander acted decisively, organizing his troops to fire and attack first, catching the South Koreans off guard and forcing them to flee in panic.

“Should we pursue?” The machine gun company primarily provided fire support; pursuit engagements were not their forte. Furthermore, should a company pursuing an entire regiment be reported?

The opportunity was fleeting, but Company Commander Yue Zhongyi acted decisively and pursued the enemy, chasing an entire regiment all the way to the area south of Delhi. This pursuit frightened several regiments of the South Korean 1st Division, which were supposed to advance in unison, and instead retreated to the defensive. After the war, the 66th Army of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army awarded the company two banners, one for "Attack like a tiger, hold firm like a mountain" and the other for "Iron Blood Mountain Hero Company."

"If commanders on the front lines are afraid to take risks and wait for decisions from higher authorities, a golden opportunity will be missed." The instructor's words suddenly enlightened everyone and quickly unified their thinking. After a thorough assessment of the capabilities and qualities of the participating officers and men, they proposed "taking advantage of adverse weather conditions to train to the limits of the equipment," a suggestion adopted by their superiors.

"Leaders take the lead, meaning they must also take responsibility." Recalling the stories of their predecessors, Sun Yi, the instructor of the "Iron Blood Mountain Hero Company," recalled an incident several years ago.

In 2021, the officers and men arrived at a training base to participate in a confrontational training assessment. Unexpectedly, they suffered a defeat, leaving them feeling depressed and anxious. The downfall was that, as the brigade's "ace," such an embarrassing defeat was hard to accept. The concern was that a failure in such an important assessment would affect their evaluations and awards.

After the assessment, the battalion commander took the initiative to shoulder the responsibility, leading everyone to reflect and identify shortcomings. At the year-end assessment, the First Battalion took first place in the brigade.

For several years, the First Battalion has participated in confrontational training assessments at this training base, achieving excellent results each time. Squad Leader Wu Weipeng said, "We must never fail twice in the same place."

If leading cadres dare to take responsibility, the officers and men will surely live up to their expectations!

(Interview with strong support from Chen Cheng, Wang Feihu, Jiang Shuai, Liu Xiaoyun, and Li Tianwen)

Reporter's Notes

Leading the Way and Acting First

President Xi Jinping emphasized that leading organs and leading cadres taking the lead and acting first is the key to our Party's success. A founding general once recalled that our army's commanders

suffered a very high casualty rate during the war, “because everyone shouted ‘Follow me,’ not ‘Go,’“ during the charge.

In the First Battalion of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army, the tradition of leading by example endures in the new era, vividly demonstrating that leading by example is the best example for leading cadres. For Party members and cadres, especially leading cadres, directing others from above or pushing them from behind is less effective than leading them from the front. Only by starting with oneself, setting an example, and leading by example can one lead officers and men to forge ahead on the path to strengthening the military and winning decisive battles.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16413740.html

假日军营看新风丨明导向，激活人才“一池春水”

来源：解放军报 作者：朱柏妍 鲁渊博 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-06

记者走进第 83 集团军某旅，感受基层干部真抓实干、追求卓越——

明导向，激活人才“一池春水”

■解放军报记者 朱柏妍 特约通讯员 鲁渊博

国庆佳节，记者走进第 83 集团军某旅机关办公楼，看到节前刚调整到保卫干事岗位的干部张振宇，在一摞厚厚的资料上作标注. 留意观察，只见他写下一句批注：“此项法规条文的具体适用场景，需要结合旅里的实际再详细梳理. ”

整理完手头资料，他跟记者谈起自己节假日的安排：“岗位调整了，能力必须跟上，假期正是补短强能的好时机. ”

采访中，记者了解到，有着 12 年边防服役经历的张振宇军事素质过硬，去年底从边防一线交流来到该旅. 旅队按照人岗相适的选人用人原则，先安排他在部队管理科帮助工作，上个月正式任命其为保卫科干事.

“这是对张干事能力素质的认可，也是我们旅打破岗位壁垒、优化人才配置的具体实践. ”该旅领导表示，结合持续深入推进政治整训，他们着力匡正选人用人风气，严格对标对表军队好干部标准，选优配强各级干部骨干，立起凭过硬素质立身、靠突出实绩进步的鲜明导向，激发干部干事创业动力活力.

“您好，请出示证件、登记信息. ”营区大门哨位上，刚由排长调整为副连长的郭开宏正对进入营区的人员进行查验. 节前，他主动申请在假日期间承担哨位执勤任务，这不仅让战友获得了更多休息时间，自己也能更快熟悉情况.

郭开宏原是某合成营火力排排长. 旅党委根据培养晓战争、懂技术的专业化复合型人才原则，将具备专业优势的郭开宏调整至作战支援营某连担任副连长. 这是该旅优化人才结构、提升部队战斗力的生动一幕.

“组织把我放到现在这个岗位上，就是希望我能突破专业局限，成为一名全能型军官. ”郭开宏深知肩上责任重大，虽然这个假期忙于工作学习，但他没觉得辛苦，心中只有满满的紧迫感.

路过训练场，记者看到一名身着作训服的干部正拿着一张战备预案表，与几名战士展开讨论. 一问得知，这名干部是某营侦察连连长王汝军. 这个假期，他们连担负营里的防火应急值班任务，他正和几名骨干研究完善应急预案.

“紧急集合，防火分队出动！”一阵急促的警报声打断了记者的采访，值班员哨音与指令同步下达. 王汝军带领官兵肩扛水带、手提灭火器，快速奔向集合点……

目送官兵身影远去，同行的一名旅领导向记者介绍了王连长的成长经历. 1 年前，王汝军还是某连指导员，任职期间多次被评为旅“优秀政治教员”. 今年初，旅党委结合整顿用人，将“政治素质过硬、军政能力双优”作为干部培养重要标准，着眼部队人才梯队建设需求，将王汝军调整到连长岗位.

“这是我们旅培养军政兼优复合型干部的重要举措. ”这名旅领导说，“不管是指导员还是连长，职责都是带好队伍打胜仗. ”

训练结束，王汝军告诉记者，节日期间除了完成应急值班任务，他还和指导员一起，组织官兵开展棋牌大赛、趣味运动会等文体活动，丰富大家的假期生活.

夜幕降临，营区灯光亮起. 回想今天所见所闻，记者对“选什么人就是风向标，就有什么样的干部作风，乃至就有什么样的党风”有了更多感悟——这些在假日期间真抓实干、追求卓越的身影，正是对这句话的生动诠释.

Google Translation

A New Era in Military Camps During the Holidays | Clear Guidance Activates a Talented “Pond of Spring Water”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhu Baiyan, Lu Yuanbo Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-06

A reporter visited a brigade of the 83rd Group Army and witnessed the grassroots cadres’ dedication and pursuit of excellence.

Clear Guidance Activates a Talented “Pond of Spring Water”

■ PLA Daily Reporter Zhu Baiyan, Special Correspondent Lu Yuanbo

During the National Day holiday, a reporter visited the headquarters office building of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army and saw Zhang Zhenyu, a cadre who had just been transferred to the security officer position before the holiday, marking a thick stack of documents. Watching closely, I saw him write a single note: “The specific application scenarios of this regulation require further detailed analysis based on the brigade’s specific circumstances.”

After organizing his materials, he discussed his holiday plans with reporters: “With a new position, my skills must keep pace. Holidays are a great opportunity to improve my abilities and address shortcomings.”

During the interview, reporters learned that Zhang Zhenyu, a highly skilled military officer with 12 years of border defense experience, joined the brigade on a temporary basis late last year. Following the principle of matching personnel to specific positions, the brigade initially assigned him to assist in the Force Management Section, and then officially appointed him as an officer in the Security Section last month.

“This is recognition of Officer Zhang’s abilities and qualities, and a concrete example of our brigade breaking down job barriers and optimizing talent allocation.” Brigade leaders stated that, in conjunction with ongoing and in-depth political training, they are focusing on rectifying the culture of personnel selection and appointment, strictly adhering to the standards of exemplary military cadres, selecting and appointing the best cadres at all levels, and establishing a clear guiding principle of establishing oneself through strong qualities and achieving progress through outstanding performance, thereby stimulating the motivation and vitality of cadres and officers to work and start businesses. “Hello, please show me your ID and register your information.” At the sentry post at the camp gate, Guo Kaihong, newly promoted from platoon leader to deputy company commander, was checking in on those entering. Before the holiday, he volunteered to take on sentry duty during the holiday. This not only gave his comrades more time to rest, but also allowed him to familiarize himself with the situation more quickly.

Guo Kaihong was formerly the platoon leader of a firepower platoon in a combined arms battalion. In line with the principle of cultivating specialized, multidisciplinary personnel with a strong understanding of warfare and technical expertise, the brigade Party Committee transferred Guo Kaihong, who possesses a strong professional background, to a company in the Combat Support Battalion as deputy company commander. This marked a vivid example of the brigade’s efforts to optimize its talent structure and enhance its combat effectiveness.

“The organization placed me in this position in the hope that I could transcend my professional limitations and become a well-rounded officer.” Guo Kaihong is fully aware of the heavy responsibility he shoulders. Although busy with work and study during this holiday, he feels no fatigue, only a strong sense of urgency.

Passing by the training ground, a reporter saw an officer in combat uniform discussing a combat readiness plan with several soldiers. Upon inquiry, we learned that the officer in question was

Wang Rujun, the company commander of a battalion's reconnaissance company. This holiday, his company was on duty for the battalion's fire emergency response, and he was working with several key personnel to refine the emergency plan.

"Emergency assembly, fire prevention squad dispatched!" A rapid siren sounded, interrupting the reporter's interview. The officer's whistle echoed the command. Wang Rujun led the officers and men, shouldering hoses and carrying fire extinguishers, as they quickly rushed to the assembly point...

Watching the soldiers disappear, a brigade leader accompanying them shared Captain Wang's life story with the reporter. A year ago, Wang Rujun was the instructor of a company. During his tenure, he was repeatedly recognized as the brigade's "Outstanding Political Instructor." Earlier this year, the brigade Party Committee, in conjunction with a personnel restructuring, established "strong political qualities and excellent military and political abilities" as key criteria for cadre training. Focusing on the unit's talent development needs, Wang Rujun was transferred to the position of company commander. "This is a key measure for our brigade to cultivate highly skilled, multidisciplinary cadres with both military and political expertise," the brigade leader said. "Whether you're an instructor or a company commander, your responsibility is to lead the troops to victory."

After the training, Wang Rujun told reporters that during the holiday, in addition to completing emergency duty, he and his instructors also organized cultural and sports activities, such as chess and card competitions and fun games, to enrich everyone's holiday life.

As night fell, the lights in the camp came on. Reflecting on what I saw and heard today, I gained a deeper understanding of the saying, "The people we choose are a weather vane, determining the style of cadres and, ultimately, the style of the Party." These individuals, working diligently and striving for excellence during the holiday, vividly illustrate this saying.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16413950.html

调查问卷为何设计成白纸？"问兵心"背后有真心

来源：解放军报 作者：刘权达 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-08

"问兵心"背后有真心

■第八十三集团军某旅某营干部 刘权达

"战友们，利用地形地物一定要注意以下几个细节……"前些天，旁听班长杨旭光讲解战术动作，我发现，他以前常说的"口头禅"消失了.

一次饭后闲聊，有的新兵向我反映，他们的班长抓训练管理时，说话不太注意，经常语出伤人.

我有些诧异，因为前段时间刚组织过官兵关系问卷调查，大家并无此类反映.

带着疑问，我来到一个连队座谈，排长宋文博率先发言：“调查问卷设置的都是选择题，难免挂一漏万，有些问题想反映，却无处填写. ”一级上士丁兴接过话茬：“军人家属临时来队住房里的部分电器出现故障，可调查问卷没有涉及相关内容. ”后来，营连再组织问卷调查，他索性每个选项都勾选“十分满意”.

“看来，问题出在调查问卷的设计上. ”会上，我与党委一班人商定，每月组织“一张白纸问兵心”活动，官兵想写什么就写什么，有什么意见反映什么意见，是否实名由本人自行决定. 营里负责梳理问题清单，营党委分工负责协调解决.

那天，当一张张空白的 A4 纸摆放在官兵面前时，大家先是感到惊奇，了解营党委的用意后，便认真地写了起来. 半小时过后，“问卷”纷纷交了上来. 上等兵李泽旭写道：“驻训点远离市区，官兵前往体系医院看病很不方便，建议安排专车保障. ”有人“吐槽”夜间巡逻站哨体力消耗较大，下哨后只能自备零食和泡面充饥. 有人匿名反映个别班长骨干缺乏耐心，说话常带难听的“口头禅”，还专门点了“杨旭光”的名……看着一个个贴近实情、冒着“热气”的问题和建议，再对比之前组织的问卷调查效果，我觉得营里这一招用对了.

问题摸得准，措施才能定得实. 统计就医需求，协调机关安排专车集中送诊；指导军人委员会征集伙食意见，开设“深夜食堂”；举办“我心目中的好班长”交流分享会，帮助班长骨干文明带兵、科学带兵、用情带兵……接下来那段时间，我和其他营领导格外忙碌，内心无比充实. 在此期间，我专门和杨旭光谈心，指出他的问题所在.

就这样，“一张白纸问兵心”活动，我们坚持了半年多，官兵们反映的问题逐渐减少. 我明显感到，大家心气更顺了，对单位的感情更深了，今年全营明确表示想在部队长期干的战士较去年明显增多.

说实话，“一张白纸问兵心”的做法不算新鲜，但取得了实实在在的成效. 我想，真正起作用的，并不是那张白纸，而是一颗愿意听兵声、解兵忧的心.

（闫帅印、陈兴樑整理）

Google Translation

Why Is the Questionnaire Designed to Be Blank? There’s Sincerity Behind “Asking Soldiers’ Hearts”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Quanda Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-08

There’s sincerity behind “Asking Soldiers’ Hearts”

■ Liu Quanda, a cadre from a battalion in a brigade of the 83rd Group Army

“Comrades, when utilizing terrain and terrain features, you must pay attention to the following details...” A few days ago, while listening to squad leader Yang Xuguang explain tactical maneuvers, I noticed that his usual catchphrase had disappeared.

During a casual chat after dinner, some new recruits reported that their squad leader wasn’t careful with his words when managing training, often making hurtful remarks.

I was somewhat surprised, as I had just conducted a questionnaire survey on officer-soldier relations and hadn’t heard such comments. With questions in mind, I went to a company for a discussion. Platoon Leader Song Wenbo spoke first, saying, “The questionnaires are all multiple-choice, so they’re bound to miss some things. There are some issues we want to report, but there’s no place to fill them out.” Sergeant First Class Ding Xing then took over, saying, “Some electrical appliances in the temporary housing for military families staying at the company were malfunctioning, but the questionnaire didn’t cover that.” Later, when the battalion and company conducted another questionnaire survey, he simply checked “very satisfied” for every option.

“It seems the problem lies in the questionnaire design.” At the meeting, I agreed with the Party Branch to organize a monthly “A Blank Sheet to Ask Soldiers’ Questions” activity. Soldiers could write whatever they wanted and express any opinions they had, with the decision of whether to use their real names. The battalion would be responsible for compiling the list of issues, and the Battalion Party Branch would be responsible for coordinating and resolving them.

That day, when the blank A4 sheets of paper were placed before the soldiers, everyone was surprised at first. Then, once they understood the Party Branch’s intentions, they began filling in the blanks diligently. Half an hour later, the “questionnaires” were handed in one after another. Corporal Li Zexu wrote, “The training base is far from the city, making it inconvenient for soldiers to travel to the system hospital for medical treatment. I suggest arranging special transportation.” Someone complained that night patrols and standoffs were physically demanding, forcing them to bring their own snacks and instant noodles for sustenance after duty. Someone anonymously reported that some squad leaders lacked patience and often used harsh catchphrases, even singling out Yang Xuguang. Looking at the honest, heartfelt questions and suggestions, and comparing them to the results of the previous questionnaire survey, I feel the battalion’s strategy was a success.

Only by accurately identifying the problem can we formulate effective measures. We collected data on medical needs and coordinated with government agencies to arrange special transportation for centralized medical treatment. We directed the military committee to solicit feedback on food and established a “late-night cafeteria.” We held a “My Ideal Squad Leader” exchange and sharing session to help squad leaders lead soldiers in a civilized, scientific, and compassionate manner. During the following period, the battalion leaders and I were extremely busy and deeply fulfilled. During this time, I spoke with Yang Xuguang and pointed out his problems. We’ve been running the “A Blank Slate to Ask Soldiers’ Questions” campaign for over six months, and the issues we’ve reported have gradually decreased. I’ve noticeably felt a greater sense of camaraderie and a deeper attachment to the unit. This year, the number of soldiers across the battalion who have clearly

expressed their desire to remain in the army long-term has increased significantly compared to last year.

To be honest, the “A Blank Slate to Ask Soldiers’ Questions” approach isn’t new, but it’s yielding tangible results. I believe what truly matters isn’t the blank sheet of paper, but a willingness to listen to soldiers’ voices and address their concerns.

(Compiled by Yan Shuaiyin and Chen Xingliang)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16414088.html

陆军某旅跨昼夜实弹射击训练影像

来源：解放军报 作者：赵子玉 万智奇 张毛 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-10-09

大漠戈壁炮声隆

——陆军某旅跨昼夜实弹射击训练影像

■赵子玉 万智奇 解放军报特约通讯员 张毛 摄影报道



烈焰出膛.



夜幕降临，官兵投入新的战斗.



战车向目标地域机动.



官兵吊装导弹.



导弹升空拦截来袭“敌机”.

铁甲驰骋，战炮轰鸣. 秋日的西北大漠戈壁，陆军某旅火力分队展开一场跨昼夜实弹射击训练.

随着数枚信号弹呼啸升空，训练拉开帷幕. 战车编队向目标地域疾驰而去，一路卷起滚滚尘烟.

机动途中，多个特情接连袭来. 官兵灵活应对，成功化解险情危局. 抵达发射阵地后，侦察车组迅速架设雷达、放飞无人机实施抵近侦察，各型发射车也同步完成战斗编组，占领发射阵地，构建对空防御体系.

突然，屏幕上出现目标信号，数架“敌机”快速接近. 雷达操作手持续跟踪、锁定目标，并将空情信息第一时间传送至指挥所和各火力单元. “放！”指挥员一声令下，一发发炮弹呼啸着破膛而出，直扑苍穹. 霎时，密集火力在空中交织，目标应声而落.

“发现‘敌’装甲集群，按预定方案实施火力打击！”空中威胁刚解除，指挥所随即向炮兵分队下达作战命令. 官兵快速计算参数、装定诸元、装填弹药……“预备，放！”完成一轮集火射击后，火箭炮分队快速转移，榴炮分队则继续实施急促射击，补充打击残余目标.

夜幕降临，硝烟未散. 接到新的作战命令，官兵借助微光重新调整参数、修正诸元，向“敌”阵地发起新一轮火力打击……

Google Translation

Footage of an Army Brigade Conducting a Day-Night Live-Fire Exercise

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhao Ziyu, Wan Zhiqi, Zhang Mao Editor: Xu Zhanhu 2025-10-09

Artillery Roars in the Desert

—Videos of an Army Brigade Conducting a Day-Night Live-Fire Exercise

■ Zhao Ziyu, Wan Zhiqi, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Zhang Mao, Photo Report

Flames burst forth from the barrels.

As night falls, soldiers engage in a new battle.

Tanks maneuver toward the target area.

Soldiers hoist missiles.

Missiles launch into the air to intercept incoming “enemy aircraft.”

Armored vehicles gallop, artillery roars. In the autumn deserts of northwest China, a firepower unit of an Army brigade conducts a day-night live-fire exercise.

The training begins with the roar of several signal flares. The tank formation speeds toward the target area, stirring up clouds of dust.

During the maneuver, multiple unexpected situations arise. Soldiers respond flexibly, successfully defusing dangerous situations. Upon arriving at the launch site, the reconnaissance vehicle crew quickly set up radar and launched drones for close-in reconnaissance. The various launch vehicles simultaneously completed combat formation, occupied the launch site, and established an air defense system.

Suddenly, a target signal appeared on the screen, revealing several “enemy aircraft” rapidly approaching. Radar operators continuously tracked and locked onto the targets, immediately transmitting air situation information to the command post and various firepower units. “Fire!”

The commander shouted, and shell after shell roared out of the barrel, soaring into the sky. Instantly, intense air fire intertwined, and the target fell.

“Enemy armored cluster detected, fire attack according to the planned plan!” As soon as the air threat was eliminated, the command post immediately issued the combat order to the artillery unit. The officers and men quickly calculated parameters, set parameters, and loaded ammunition... “Ready, fire!” After completing a round of concentrated fire, the rocket artillery unit quickly moved, while the howitzer unit continued with rapid fire to replenish the remaining targets.

Night fell, and the smoke of gunfire lingered. After receiving the new combat order, the officers and men used the dim light to readjust the parameters and correct the various factors, launching a new round of firepower strikes on the “enemy” positions...

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16414077.html

陆军某团开展驾驶训练

来源：解放军报 作者：杨和平 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-10-09



近日，陆军某团开展驾驶训练. 杨和平摄

Google Translation

An Army Regiment Conducted Driving Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Heping Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-10-09

Recently, an Army regiment conducted driving training. Photo by Yang Heping.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16414254.html

第 72 集团军某旅运输连探索运用“三互”组训模式

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘华山 朱昊崟 张宸铭 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-10-09

第 72 集团军某旅运输连探索运用“三互”组训模式——

把集体锻造成“一块整钢”

■刘华山 朱昊崟 张宸铭

“全员及格”“优秀率大幅提升”……前不久，拿到最新一期驾驶专业考核成绩单，第 72 集团军某旅运输连朱指导员喜上眉梢. 这次考核，以往排名靠后的几个班进步幅度大，带动连队整体成绩提升.

“这充分证明，连队推出的‘三互’组训模式效果明显. ”朱指导员向笔者介绍，“三互”组训模式即“互点将、互示范、互讲评”，打破了以往集中资源组训的模式，实现训练资源共享，促进了集体进步.

此前有一次，旅队组织共同课目考评. 为取得好成绩，连队集中训练骨干组成“尖兵小组”，倾斜训练资源，试图打造样板、做好示范. 但一段时间下来，“尖兵小组”的示范带动效果非但不明显，还影响了整体成绩.

复盘剖析时，有班长坦言，骨干都抽走了，重难点课目组训人手根本不够，顾头顾不了尾；有战士反馈，骨干经常不在班里，大家的训练在低水平徘徊；也有新兵直言，高难度驾驶课目没有经验丰富的教练指导，心里有些犯怵……

“样板示范代替不了手把手指导，说到底还是没有发挥好训练尖子的辐射带动作用. ”认真听取官兵意见，朱指导员意识到了问题所在，“一花独放不是春，应该让训练尖子回到岗位发挥酵母作用，带动集体‘百花齐放’. ”

很快，该连党支部针对试点中暴露出的问题症结，研究决定探索“三互”组训模式：“互点将”，引导新驾驶员根据自身短板弱项在全连范围互相“点”师傅，让优质教学资源惠及各班；“互示范”，组织优秀驾驶员轮流到各班巡回示教，让先进经验集体共享；“互讲评”，训练中推行跨班排交叉观摩、集体会诊，在互评互学中发现问题、补短强能.

资源撒下去，“酵母”活起来. “三互”组训模式，激活了连队训练的“一池春水”.

训练场上，上等兵邱原正跟着“点”的师傅——高级驾驶员龙开峰，认真练习倒库移位. 龙开峰一边帮他校正方向盘，一边告诉他：“如今大家可以互相取长补短，你有不懂的随时问我. ”

沙盘旁，几个班的战士凑在一起，讨论优化“圆形错位障碍”通过流程. 看着这个新老混编的小组，中士雷叶鑫感慨：“这样练一遍，顶过去自己闷头练三遍. ”

学习室内，班长颜廷浩把用 VR 模拟器练习驾驶的窍门拆解成口诀，传授给全连教练员. “以前怕‘教会徒弟饿死师傅’，想藏着点绝活. 现在教案共享，反倒逼着自己不断琢磨新技术. ”颜廷浩笑着说.

在此基础上，连队还为每名官兵建立了“成长双档案”：一份是“个人训练成长档案”，详细记录官兵每个课目成绩的进步情况；另一份是“带教成效档案”，记录教练员所帮带学员的进步情况，以及推广的训练方法.

“这两份档案，把个人成长和集体进步紧紧捆绑在了一起. ”教练班长、二级上士杜宇说，“如今，教练班长的带教成果，所结对学员或班组的进步幅度，都会按权重计算，在评功评奖、军士选晋等时候体现. 干好干坏，大家伙儿都看着呢！”

近日，一次夜间对抗训练悄然打响. 收到“运输线遭电磁干扰”特情，该连骨干迅速前出对抗掩护，由新驾驶员组成的预备队灵活运用简易通信手段保持信息通畅，成功将物资送达指定地域.

复盘总结时，朱指导员告诉大家：“事实证明，一把钢刀能否锐不可当，不仅要看‘刀尖’是否锋利，也要看‘刀身’淬火质量. 战斗力建设也是如此，集体硬才是真过硬！”

Google Translation

The Transport Company of a 72nd Group Army Brigade Is Exploring the “Three Mutuals” Training Model.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Liu Huashan, Zhu Haoyin, Zhang Chenming Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-10-09

The transport company of a brigade of the 72nd Group Army is exploring the “Three Mutuals” training model—

Forging the collective into a “solid piece of steel”

■ Liu Huashan, Zhu Haoyin, Zhang Chenming

“All members passed,” “The excellence rate has significantly increased”... Instructor Zhu of the transport company of a brigade of the 72nd Group Army was overjoyed upon receiving the latest driver professional assessment results. Several classes that had previously ranked low in this assessment showed significant improvement, driving the company’s overall performance.

“This fully demonstrates the effectiveness of the company’s ‘Three Mutuals’ training model,” Instructor Zhu explained to the author. The “Three Mutuals” training model, which includes “mutual guidance, mutual demonstration, and mutual evaluation,” breaks with the previous model of centralized training resources, enabling the sharing of training resources and promoting collective progress. Previously, the brigade organized a joint training assessment. To achieve good results, the company concentrated its core training personnel into a “vanguard group,” allocating training resources in an attempt to create a model and set a good example. However, over time, the

vanguard group's demonstration and driving effect was not only ineffective, but also affected overall performance.

During a review and analysis, one squad leader admitted that with the core personnel withdrawn, there were insufficient personnel to conduct training on the key and difficult subjects, and they were unable to provide a comprehensive and comprehensive training plan. Some soldiers reported that the core personnel were often absent from the squad, leaving everyone's training at a low level. Some new recruits also expressed daunting fears in the difficult driving courses without experienced instructors.

"Model demonstrations cannot replace hands-on instruction. Ultimately, the leading role of top trainees in driving the troops' progress has not been fully utilized." After carefully listening to the opinions of the officers and men, Instructor Zhu realized the problem. "A single flower does not make spring. We should let the top trainees take charge." Returning to their posts, they will play the role of yeast, driving the collective to flourish.

Soon, the company's Party branch, addressing the key issues exposed during the pilot program, decided to explore a "three-way interaction" training model: "Mutual Appointment," guiding new drivers to "appoint" each other as mentors throughout the company based on their weaknesses, allowing all classes to benefit from high-quality teaching resources; "Mutual Demonstration," organizing outstanding drivers to rotate through various classes for demonstrations, allowing for the collective sharing of advanced experience; and "Mutual Review," promoting cross-class observation and collective consultation during training, identifying problems and strengthening weaknesses through mutual evaluation and learning.

The resources were spread, and the "yeast" came to life. The "three-way interaction" training model has revitalized the company's training.

On the training ground, Corporal First Class Qiu Yuan was diligently practicing reverse parking maneuvers with his mentor, Senior Driver Long Kaifeng. While helping him adjust the steering wheel, Long Kaifeng told him, "Now we can learn from each other. If you have any questions, feel free to ask me."

Beside the sand table, soldiers from several squads gathered to discuss optimizing the process for clearing the "circular misaligned obstacle." Looking at this mixed group of veterans and newcomers, Sergeant Lei Yexin sighed, "Practice this once, and then you'll have to practice it three times on your own."

In the study room, Squad Leader Yan Tinghao broke down the tips for practicing driving with a VR simulator into mantras and passed them on to all the company's instructors. "I used to be afraid of 'teaching the apprentice and starving the master,' so I wanted to keep my unique skills hidden. Now that I share my lesson plans, it forces me to constantly hone my skills," Yan Tinghao said with a smile.

Additionally, the company has established “dual development files” for each officer and soldier: one is a “personal training growth file,” which details the soldier’s progress in each subject; the other is a “teaching effectiveness file,” which records the progress of the trainees the instructor has helped guide and the training methods they have promoted. “These two files tightly link individual growth and collective progress,” said Sergeant 2nd Class Du Yu, a drill squad leader. “Now, the squad leader’s teaching achievements and the progress of their paired students or teams will be weighted and reflected in merit and award evaluations, sergeant promotions, and other evaluations. Everyone is watching!”

Recently, a nighttime confrontation training exercise quietly commenced. Upon receiving a warning of electromagnetic interference on the transport line, the company’s core members quickly advanced to provide cover. A reserve team composed of new pilots flexibly utilized simple communications to maintain smooth communication and successfully delivered supplies to the designated area.

During the debriefing, Instructor Zhu told everyone, “Facts have proven that the unstoppable sharpness of a steel knife depends not only on the sharpness of the ‘tip’ but also on the quality of the quenching of the ‘blade’. The same is true for combat effectiveness. True strength lies in collective strength!”

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16414253.html

第 78 集团军某旅探索推行年轻军官轮岗代职机制

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：孟璠玓 责任编辑：乌铭琪

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第 78 集团军某旅探索推行年轻军官轮岗代职机制——

岗前打基础 任职有底气

■解放军报特约通讯员 孟璠玓

“代理指导员工作筹划思路清、开展教育方法活，还积极帮助官兵解决实际困难，点赞！”日前，上任不久的第 78 集团军某旅警卫勤务连代理指导员蔡志丹，凭借过硬的综合素质，受到连队官兵好评.

“蔡志丹的成长进步，是旅队探索推行年轻军官轮岗代职机制，夯实任职能力基础取得的可喜成果.”该旅领导介绍，此前，他们在基层调研时发现，不少年轻排长、副连长、副指导员走上主官岗位后，虽工作热情高，但处理棘手问题时缺乏清晰思路和管用招法，既影响基层抓建质效，也容易挫伤个人工作积极性.

如何解决年轻干部适岗问题，为基层培养更多综合素质过硬的优秀带兵人？该旅党委结合单位特点和年轻干部任职需求研究决定，探索推行年轻干部轮岗代职机制，让工作能力强、发展潜力大的年轻干部经受更多岗位锻炼.

前期该旅部分连主官被推荐到院校参加晋升培训，不少主官岗位临时空缺. 该旅机关以此为契机，安排一批能力基础扎实、思想作风过硬的优秀排长、副连长、副指导员和机关干部到连主官岗位代职锻炼，并指定任职经验丰富的连主官、营主官跟进帮带，既丰富带兵经验、打牢任职基础，又通过轮岗代职检验年轻军官岗位适应能力，为下一步干部调整任用提供参考.

“感谢组织的信任和培养，让我经受了锻炼、收获了成长. ”该旅卫生连杨指导员任职前是战勤计划科的一名优秀参谋，机关经验丰富、业务素质过硬，一直渴望到连主官岗位锻炼. 年轻干部轮岗代职机制推开后，他第一时间报名并顺利通过选拔，成为卫生连代指导员.

代职之初，他面临兵情摸不准、融入官兵慢等难题，开展工作颇有压力. 但他没有气馁，主动向连长学习方法思路，深入班排开展谈心交心，能力素质稳步提升，很快打开了工作局面. 岗位代职没多久，他便被正式任命为卫生连指导员.

“基础不牢，地动山摇. 岗前打牢任职基础、夯实带兵能力，正式任职时才能得心应手、行稳致远. ”该旅领导介绍，他们在总结前期经验基础上，尝试将代职岗位从连主官向营主官延伸，取得可喜成效.

该旅保卫科张科长到一营代理教导员后，发挥自身业务知识丰富的优势，帮助官兵解决了不少涉法难题. 他还利用机关工作经验，努力破解基层面临的矛盾困难，采取针对性措施排除隐患苗头，提升了营队抓建水平.

“能力基础牢，任职底气足. ”该旅领导介绍，为确保年轻干部轮岗代职规范有序，他们探索制订了不少配套措施，既为代职干部依法履职划出“红线”，也为其发挥聪明才智提供舞台. 在该机制的激励鼓舞下，不少代职干部在新岗位上干得有声有色，带动基层官兵工作热情持续高涨.

Google Translation

A 78th Group Army Brigade Is Exploring the Implementation of a Rotational Mechanism for Young Officers.

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A brigade of the 78th Group Army is exploring the implementation of a rotational mechanism for young officers.

Pre-employment foundation builds confidence.

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Meng Fanyu

“The acting instructor has clear planning and dynamic educational methods, and actively helps officers and men resolve practical difficulties. Thumbs up!” Recently, Cai Zhidan, the newly appointed acting instructor of the Guard Service Company of a brigade of the 78th Group Army, has received praise from company officers and men for his excellent overall qualities. “Cai Zhidan’s growth and progress are a welcome achievement of the brigade’s exploration and implementation of a rotational mechanism for young officers to strengthen their professional competence.” Brigade leaders explained that during their previous field research, they discovered that many young platoon leaders, deputy company commanders, and deputy instructors, upon taking on command positions, despite high enthusiasm, lacked clear thinking and effective strategies for handling challenging issues. This not only impacted the effectiveness of grassroots work but also dampened their personal enthusiasm.

How can we address the issue of young cadres finding suitable positions and cultivate more outstanding, well-rounded leaders at the grassroots level? The brigade Party Committee, considering the unit’s characteristics and the needs of young cadres, has decided to explore and implement a rotational mechanism for young cadres, allowing them to gain more experience in their roles with strong work abilities and great potential.

Previously, some company commanders in the brigade were recommended to attend colleges for promotion training, leaving many command positions temporarily vacant. Taking this opportunity, the brigade headquarters arranged for a group of outstanding platoon leaders, deputy company commanders, deputy instructors, and other staff cadres with solid capabilities and strong ideological and moral character to serve as company commanders for training. Experienced company and battalion commanders were also designated to provide follow-up guidance. This not only enriched their leadership experience and laid a solid foundation for their future, but also tested the young officers’ adaptability to their positions through rotational service, providing a reference for future cadre adjustments and appointments.

“I am grateful for the organization’s trust and training, which has allowed me to undergo training and grow.” Instructor Yang of the brigade’s medical company, previously an outstanding staff officer in the Combat Support and Planning Department, had extensive staff experience and strong professional skills, and had long aspired to serve as a company commander. When the rotational service mechanism for young cadres was implemented, he immediately applied and successfully passed the selection process, becoming the acting instructor of the medical company.

Initially, he faced challenges such as a lack of understanding of the soldiers’ situation and slow integration with the officers and men, which put him under considerable pressure. However, he remained steadfast, actively learning from the company commander’s methods and strategies, engaging in heart-to-heart talks with squads and platoons. His abilities and skills steadily improved,

and he quickly made a breakthrough in his work. Shortly after taking up his temporary position, he was officially appointed as the instructor of the Medical Company.

“Without a solid foundation, the whole thing will shake. Laying a solid foundation and strengthening leadership skills before taking up a position will allow you to be proficient and achieve long-term success when you officially take up your position.” Brigade leaders explained that, based on previous experience, they have experimented with extending temporary positions from company commanders to battalion commanders, achieving promising results.

After serving as acting instructor of the First Battalion, Section Chief Zhang of the Brigade’s Security Department leveraged his extensive professional knowledge to help officers and men resolve numerous legal challenges. He also leveraged his experience working in the military to resolve conflicts and difficulties faced by grassroots units, implementing targeted measures to eliminate potential risks and enhance the battalion’s overall leadership.

“With a solid foundation of capabilities, you have the confidence to take on your new position.” Brigade leaders explained that to ensure the standardized and orderly rotation of young cadres, they have explored and implemented a number of supporting measures, setting a “red line” for temporary officers to perform their duties in accordance with the law while also providing a platform for them to fully demonstrate their talents. Inspired by this mechanism, many temporary officers have performed effectively in their new positions, boosting the enthusiasm of grassroots officers and men.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16414313.html

军报记者寻根行丨踏访抗战红色场馆，感悟我军政治工作服务打仗的优良传统

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记者踏访抗战红色场馆，感悟我军政治工作服务打仗的优良传统——

让“生命线”焕发蓬勃生机

■解放军报记者 钱晓虎 郭丰宽



“平型关大战突击连”正在进行战术训练. 戴胜丰摄

金秋的华北大地，层林尽染.

走进平型关大捷纪念馆，一份 1937 年 9 月 29 日的《新中华报》，一版头条格外醒目：《在抗日战争中——八路军开始第一个大胜利》.

一个巨大的问号，悬挂在太行山上：国民党军队丧师失地，接连失利，装备落后、补给匮乏的八路军为何能出师首战即告捷，打破日军“不可战胜”的神话？

答案，就藏在贯穿我军抗战历史的政治工作里——设立军政委员会统揽全局，恢复政委编制筑牢组织根基，到田间地头动员军民保家卫国，战壕里宣讲“打胜仗、救中国”……

1944 年，毛泽东同志在修改《关于军队政治工作问题的报告》时，写下一段重要论述，“共产党领导的革命的政治工作是革命军队的生命线”.

如今，踏访座座抗战红色场馆，我们更能看清：那些在血与火中沉淀的我军政治工作服务打仗的优良传统，正是这条“生命线”的蓬勃生机所在.

从“豆腐也要当铁打”，到“弯弓射日到江南”——

“一切政治工作，都是为了前线的胜利”

乔沟，平型关大战主战场，红叶映着残垣.

“就是在这里，八路军靠着‘豆腐也要当铁打’的信念，打垮了日军精锐.”平型关大捷纪念馆文史研究部主任毛春桃说.

“‘豆腐也要当铁打’，说的是我们八路军自知装备、保障条件远不如日军. 在这种情况下作战，取胜难度很大，既要集中优势兵力作战，更要有打败敌人的钢铁意志.”毛春桃介绍，大战前，有的官兵受国民党军队接连战败的影响，信心不足. 八路军各团政训处主任立即率领各级政治干部下沉一线，激励士气.

有个指导员叫杨俊生，战斗中左臂被刺刀刺穿、鲜血直流，但仍死死抱住一名日军军官. 战斗结束，他所在连队被授予“平型关大战突击连”荣誉称号.

“还有什么比保家卫国的事情，更能让一群热血青年为之奉献一切？”战后杨俊生回忆，看到敌人就想起战前动员时团长讲的“赶跑侵略者，为父老乡亲报仇”这句话，不把“豆腐当铁打”都不行！

为谁当兵？为谁打仗？为谁流血？为谁牺牲？这就是战火中的政治工作者首先要告诉战士的问题.

“抗战期间，国民政府停发了八路军的军饷，为什么缺衣少粮的八路军却始终没有像国民党军队那样拉夫征粮、盘剥百姓，铁打的军纪丝毫没有松懈？”寻访昔日战场，这个问号其实早有答案——

早在 1929 年 12 月，毛泽东同志在《关于纠正党内的错误思想》一文中，就专门点明：单纯军事观点的一个来源是“政治水平低”. 他说，红军和白军根本不同，就在于红军把党的政治工作放在极端重要的位置.

“弯弓射日到江南，终夜喧呼敌胆寒. ”这是陈毅元帅的诗句. 当太行山上烽火燃烧的时候，远在江淮的新四军里，也活跃着政治工作者的身影.

1939 年 1 月 18 日凌晨，新四军二支队三团在粟裕带领下，冒雨迂回行进 25 公里，对安徽芜湖官陡门的日伪军据点实施远程奔袭作战. 雨夜中，文艺战士、宣传队员一边踏着泥泞行军，一边鼓动战士们奋勇前进. 21 日凌晨 4 时，部队发起进攻，全程仅 20 分钟，就大获全胜.

我军的高昂士气和强大向心力、凝聚力来自哪里？美国军官卡尔逊在访问山西八路军驻地时认为，“政治工作是八路军军事行动获胜的最重要因素”.

同时，敌人也看到了这支中国军队的不同寻常. 日本战史记载，1940 年日军的肃正工作强调“方面军的讨伐重点，必须全面指向共军”. 由此可见，日军对八路军、新四军的重视与忌惮. 记者查阅资料发现，1941 年 3 月，日军至少有 75.4%的兵力用来与八路军、新四军作战. 我党领导的革命抗日武装力量，仅全面抗战期间，就歼灭日伪军 171.4 万余人.

“重回乔沟，寻访老家. ”今年夏天，陆军某旅“平型关大战突击连”在政治整训中，派出官兵代表来到平型关大捷纪念馆寻根.

与此同时，千里之外的大阅兵训练场上，连队的战旗正飘扬在受阅部队的战旗方阵中.

“一切政治工作，都是为了前线的胜利. 战争年代，我军政治工作在血与火的淬炼中积淀形成了‘围绕中心、服务大局’的优良传统. ”连队第 47 任指导员栗新朝告诉记者，和平时期，政治工作容易出现游离中心、脱离实际、远离战场的现象. 这面火红的战旗永远启示我们，我军政治工作因战而生、因战而兴，强军新征程上，一定要发挥“生命线”这个根本优势.

从“留田突围无声的战斗”，到“两个行家里手”——

“上马能杀敌、下马能做思想工作”

沂蒙山的秋天，飞瀑流泉，松柏苍翠.

在这里，记者听到一首当年流传在山东抗日根据地的歌谣：“展开游击战争，打到敌人后方，拆桥破路，攻城夺粮……”

这首歌谣，形象描述了抗战期间 115 师政委罗荣桓指挥的“留田突围”战术特点.

“1941 年 11 月初，日军对沂蒙山区留田村抗日根据地展开‘大扫荡’，罗荣桓以独创的‘翻边战术’，率领 3000 多人跳出 30000 多敌人的包围圈，一举粉碎日军的‘清乡’‘蚕食’行动. ”沂蒙革命纪念馆讲解员刘国栋介绍说，“留田突围”展现了罗荣桓作为一名政治干部出色的军事才能.

随军记者、德国人汉斯·希伯也在当年的突围队伍中. 后来，他在《无声的战斗》一文中写道：“这次突围，未费一枪一弹，未损一兵一卒，便安全跳出敌人的重重包围. 八路军罗荣桓政委指挥的这场无声的战斗，必将成为抗战史上的典型范例，名扬天下……”

“上马能杀敌、下马能做思想工作. ”这是战争年代我军政治干部的共同特点.

1933 年，萧华担任“少共国际师”政委，带领部队反“围剿”. 1938 年，萧华任八路军东进抗日挺进纵队司令员兼政委，带领部队反“扫荡”. 毛泽东曾风趣地对萧华说：“你一时司令，一时政委，一时山东，一时东北，出息好大呦！”

这句赞扬萧华的话，在毛泽东心中沉淀成一条规律. 1964 年 5 月，毛泽东在向外宾介绍中国革命战争胜利经验时说：“只有会做政治工作的人才会打仗，不懂政治的人就不会打仗. ”

“提前送水到阵地. ”平型关大捷纪念馆，一张 115 师作战地图上写着这样 7 个字. “这是聂荣臻同志的笔迹，当时他是副师长，同时负责政治工作. ”讲解员介绍，平型关大战从清晨持续到下午，聂荣臻因为懂作战，才能想到水在战斗中的重要性，他提出的一系列建议为胜利提供了有力支撑.

“抗战中，我军政治干部贡献的不仅仅是智慧和才华，还有鲜血和生命. ”讲解员的话将记者的思绪再次引向江南烽火——

1939 年 3 月 7 日，新四军第一支队二团 22 岁的政治处主任萧国生，亲率一个连掩护主力突围，光荣牺牲. 时任第一支队司令员陈毅在《追悼模范政工人员萧国生》一文中指出：“萧国生不愧为抗战中政工人员的模范. ”

“我军从小到大、从弱到强，政治工作与军事行动始终深度融合，军政分工不分家. ”国防大学政治学院教授刘轶告诉记者，“新修订的《军队政治工作条例》，对政治干部实施组织指挥、提高军事素质、成为政治工作和军事工作‘两个行家里手’提出明确要求. ”

“习主席强调指出，政治干部要努力学军事、学指挥、学科技，全面提高综合素质和实际能力，政治工作要成为行家里手，军事工作也要成为行家里手，这样才能把政治工作做好. ”刘轶说，今天，我们持续深化政治整训，强调政治工作不要偏离中心，就是恢复和弘扬我军的光荣传统，使政治工作的准星聚焦战斗力靶心，永葆政治工作“为战生威”的强大优势.

从“战地识字牌”到“战地政工 APP”——

“越聚焦中心研究打仗，政治工作的招法越多”

前不久，某部官兵到八路军太行纪念馆参观. 官兵的平板电脑上，有一个“战地政工 APP”. 一名班长向记者介绍：“‘战地政工 APP’可以在线学习、交流思想. ”

看着官兵手里的平板电脑，记者不禁想起八路军战士使用的“战地识字牌”.

“当时，官兵天天行军打仗，学习时间少，加上大多数人没接受过教育，政治干部讲的很多道理，他们听不明白. ”八路军太行纪念馆讲解员连小敏介绍说，针对这种情况，政治干部们想出了一个好主意——行军时让每个战士背一块“识字牌”，上面写着“打倒日本帝国主义”“万众一心灭日寇”等字样. 后面的战友一边走路，一边学习，“既扫了盲，又宣传了思想”.

从“战地识字牌”到“战地政工 APP”，两块“板”跨越时空，但政治工作“向战而行”的初心没有变. 连小敏感慨地说，我军的政治工作从不“死板僵化”，总是充满新意——

“政治工作跟着游击战走”. 沂蒙山区，面对日军“清乡”“蚕食”行动，罗荣桓组织“武装宣传队”深入敌占区，用群众听得懂的方言快板宣传抗日，动员了 20 万群众参军. 为瓦解争取伪军，采用点“红黑点”、记“善恶录”的办法和“唤子索夫”运动，开展“身在曹营心在汉”宣传，仅在 1943 年就瓦解伪军 7000 余人.

“囚笼锁不住捷报”. 百团大战期间，八路军政治部为粉碎日军“铁路为柱、公路为链、碉堡为锁”的“囚笼政策”，创新推出“战地快报”，通过前线记者实时传回的战报，在阵地上办起“流动宣传栏”，将一线战况实时告诉全体官兵，极大提振了士气.

“保证每一颗子弹都瞄准敌人”. 时任八路军第 120 师政治部主任甘泗淇回忆，八路军创新总结出“运动战中的政治动员”“游击战中的群众工作”“攻坚战中的党员突击队”等差异化方法. 面对文化水平低的战士，他们把战术要领编进山歌，让战士们耳熟能详，一听就懂.

“老前辈的做法告诉我们，越聚焦中心研究打仗，政治工作的招法越多. ”记者来到“平型关大战突击连”采访，栗新朝带领记者体验连队开发的“平型关精神 VR 体验系统”：戴上眼镜，就能“穿越”到 1937 年的乔沟战场，感受当年战士们“猛打猛攻”的英勇作战场景.

“新兵上课，先体验 VR，比课堂讲授更有感染力. ”栗新朝介绍说，为保证政治工作跟着任务走、贴着实战做，连队还开发了“打赢微课堂”小程序，战士们可利用训练间隙学习战术技巧、交流心得，深受大家欢迎.

前不久，第 73 集团军某旅“强军精武红四连”官兵来到信阳市商城县伏山乡七里山村，开展“红色寻根”活动. 这里，是八路军第 129 师 769 团三营营长赵崇德烈士的故乡.

这个连的前身，就是英名赫赫的“夜袭阳明堡战斗模范连”. 连队干部党伟滔告诉记者，这些年，营区训练时，他们把教育课堂设在荣誉室内，引导官兵重温先辈战斗故事；奔赴演训场前，他们隆重举行誓师动员仪式，开展挑应战、表决心等活动；演训任务间隙，他们组织训法辩论赛、强军故事会……连队出色完成一次次大项任务.

党伟滔说：“老营长一直没有离开我们，‘攻必克、战必胜，不畏难、不畏险’的战斗精神，在连队代代传承！”

（采访得到苗鹏、王立军、李建国、梁鑫、刘泽宏大力支持）

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记者手记

为战而生 向战而行

枪炮声在哪里响起，政治工作就要到哪里去. 翻开我军战史，政治工作者的脚步始终向着战火硝烟奔跑，“为战而生、向战而行”的初心在每一场胜仗中熠熠生辉.

前辈们用鲜血和生命创造的优良传统启示我们，政治工作决不能陷入“自我循环”怪圈，绝不能脱离备战打仗的中心任务搞“自我设计”，决不能远离官兵火热的战斗生活做“表面文章”. 必须切实把政治工作贯穿战斗力建设各个环节，融入军事斗争准备全过程，进一步提升政治工作服务备战打赢效能. 只有这样，我军的“生命线”才能真正焕发生命力，政治工作的威力才能充分发挥出来.

Google Translation

PLA Daily Reporters’ Roots-Seeking Tour | Visiting Red Sites from the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and Reflecting on the Fine Tradition of Our Army’s Political Work Serving the War

Source: PLA Daily Author: Qian Xiaohu, Guo Fengkuan Editor: Xu Zhanhu 2025-10-10

Reporters Visit Red Sites from the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and Reflect on the Fine Tradition of Our Army’s Political Work Serving the War --

By Revitalizing the “Lifeline”

■ PLA Daily Reporters Qian Xiaohu and Guo Fengkuan

The “Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company” conducts tactical training. Photo by Dai Shengfeng

The autumn in North China is ablaze with vibrant colors.

Entering the Pingxingguan Victory Memorial Hall, a copy of the New China Daily from September 29, 1937, features a striking headline on the front page: “In the War of Resistance Against Japanese

Aggression—The Eighth Route Army Achieves Its First Great Victory." A huge question hangs over the Taihang Mountains: How could the Eighth Route Army, suffering losses of troops and territory, and suffering a series of defeats, despite its poor equipment and lack of supplies, achieve victory in its first battle, shattering the Japanese army's myth of "invincibility"?

The answer lies in the political work carried out throughout our army's history during the War of Resistance—the establishment of military-political committees to oversee overall operations, the restoration of the political commissar system to strengthen the organizational foundation, the mobilization of soldiers and civilians in the fields to defend the country, and the preaching of "Win the battle, save China" in the trenches...

In 1944, while revising his "Report on the Political Work of the Army," Comrade Mao Zedong wrote a crucial statement: "Revolutionary political work led by the Communist Party is the lifeline of the revolutionary army."

Today, visiting memorials dedicated to the War of Resistance, we can see more clearly that the fine tradition of our army's political work, forged in blood and fire, that serves the war effort, is the source of the vitality of this "lifeline." From "Tofu must be treated as iron" to "Bend the bow and shoot the sun to the south of the Yangtze River"—

"All political work is for victory on the front lines."

Qiaogou, the main battlefield of the Battle of Pingxingguan, where crimson leaves reflect the ruins of the ruins.

"It was here that the Eighth Route Army, relying on the conviction that 'tofu must be treated as iron,' defeated the elite Japanese forces," said Mao Chuntao, Director of the Cultural and Historical Research Department of the Pingxingguan Victory Memorial Hall.

"'Tofu must be treated as iron'' refers to the fact that the Eighth Route Army knew that its equipment and support were far inferior to those of the Japanese. Fighting under such circumstances was extremely difficult. We had to concentrate superior forces and possess an iron will to defeat the enemy." Mao Chuntao explained that before the battle, some officers and men, affected by the Kuomintang army's successive defeats, lacked confidence. The directors of the political training departments of each regiment of the Eighth Route Army immediately led political cadres at all levels to the front lines to boost morale.

A political instructor named Yang Junsheng, whose left arm was pierced by a bayonet during the battle, bled profusely, yet he remained clinging to a Japanese officer. After the battle, his company was awarded the honorary title of "Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company."

"What could be more inspiring than defending our country, inspiring a group of passionate young men to dedicate their lives?" After the battle, Yang Junsheng recalled that seeing the enemy reminded him of the pre-battle mobilization sermon delivered by his regimental commander:

“Drive out the invaders and avenge our fellow countrymen!” He couldn’t resist treating even tofu as iron!

For whom do we serve? For whom do we fight? For whom do we bleed? For whom do we sacrifice? These are the first questions political workers in the heat of war must address.

“During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the Nationalist government stopped paying the Eighth Route Army’s salaries. Why, despite being short of food and clothing, did the Eighth Route Army never, like the Kuomintang army, resorted to forced labor and levied grain, exploiting the people, and maintaining unwavering military discipline?” Visiting the battlefields of yesteryear reveals the answer to this question long ago.

As early as December 1929, Comrade Mao Zedong, in his article “On Correcting Mistaken Ideas Within the Party,” specifically pointed out that one source of a purely military perspective was “low political standards.” He said the fundamental difference between the Red Army and the White Army was that the Red Army placed extremely high priority on the Party’s political work.

“Bending the bow, I shoot at the sun as far south as the Yangtze River, shouting all night long, terrifying the enemy.” These are lines from a poem by Marshal Chen Yi. While beacons burned in the Taihang Mountains, political workers were also active in the New Fourth Army, far away in the Yangtze and Huaihe River regions.

In the early morning of January 18, 1939, the Third Regiment of the Second Detachment of the New Fourth Army, led by Su Yu, braved the rain and marched 25 kilometers in a circuitous route, launching a long-range assault on the Japanese and puppet army stronghold at Guandoumen in Wuhu, Anhui. During the rainy night, artists and propaganda team members marched through the mud, encouraging the soldiers to advance bravely. At 4 a.m. on the 21st, the troops launched their attack, which took only 20 minutes and resulted in a resounding victory.

Where did our army’s high morale, strong centripetal force, and cohesion come from? During a visit to the Eighth Route Army’s headquarters in Shanxi, American officer Carlson believed that “political work was the most important factor in the Eighth Route Army’s success in military operations.” At the same time, the enemy also saw the extraordinary nature of this Chinese army. Japanese military history records that the Japanese military’s rectification efforts in 1940 emphasized that “the focus of the front army’s attack must be fully directed against the Communist army.” This demonstrates the Japanese army’s importance and fear of the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. A reporter’s research revealed that in March 1941, at least 75.4% of the Japanese army was deployed in combat against the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression alone, the revolutionary anti-Japanese armed forces led by our Party annihilated over 1.714 million Japanese and puppet troops.

“Returning to Qiaogou, revisiting my hometown.” This summer, during political training, representatives of the “Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company” of an Army brigade visited the Pingxingguan Victory Memorial Hall to trace their roots.

Meanwhile, thousands of miles away, at the parade training ground, the company's battle flag flew amidst the flag formations of the participating troops. "All political work is for victory on the front lines. During the war years, our army's political work, tempered by blood and fire, forged the fine tradition of 'focusing on the central task and serving the overall situation.'" Li Xinchao, the 47th company political instructor, told reporters. In peacetime, political work can easily drift from the central task, become divorced from reality, and distance itself from the battlefield. This fiery red battle flag serves as a constant reminder that our army's political work was born and thrived in war. On the new journey to strengthen the army, we must leverage this fundamental advantage of our "lifeline."

From the "silent battle of the Liutian breakout" to the "two experts"—

"killing the enemy on horseback, engaging in ideological work on foot."

Autumn in the Yimeng Mountains is awash with waterfalls and springs, and lush pines and cypresses.

Here, reporters heard a folk song popular in the Shandong Anti-Japanese Base Area: "Wage guerrilla warfare, strike behind enemy lines, demolish bridges and roads, attack cities and seize food..."

This folk song vividly depicts the tactical characteristics of the "Liutian breakout" commanded by Luo Ronghuan, Political Commissar of the 115th Division during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. "In early November 1941, the Japanese army launched a 'mass mopping-up' operation against the anti-Japanese base area of Liutian Village in the Yimeng Mountains. Luo Ronghuan, using his unique 'flipping tactics,' led over 3,000 men to break out of the encirclement of over 30,000 enemies, crushing the Japanese army's 'cleansing the countryside' and 'encroachment' campaign in one fell swoop." Liu Guodong, a tour guide at the Yimeng Revolutionary Memorial Hall, explained that the "Liutian Breakout" demonstrated Luo Ronghuan's outstanding military talent as a political cadre.

Hans Schieber, a German military correspondent, was also part of the breakout. He later wrote in his article "Silent Battle": "This breakout, without firing a single shot or losing a single soldier, safely escaped the enemy's encirclement. This silent battle, commanded by Eighth Route Army Political Commissar Luo Ronghuan, will surely become a classic example in the history of the War of Resistance, renowned throughout the world..."

"Capable of killing the enemy on horseback and engaging in ideological work on foot." This was a common trait among our army's political cadres during the war years. In 1933, Xiao Hua served as the political commissar of the Young Communist International Division, leading troops in their fight against the "encirclement and suppression" campaign. In 1938, Xiao Hua served as commander and political commissar of the Eighth Route Army's Eastward Anti-Japanese Advance Column, leading troops in their fight against the "mopping-up" campaign. Mao Zedong once

jokingly said to Xiao Hua, “You’ve been commander, political commissar, Shandong, Northeast China. You have a bright future!”

This praise for Xiao Hua became a principle in Mao Zedong’s mind. In May 1964, while sharing the victory experience of the Chinese Revolutionary War with foreign guests, Mao Zedong said, “Only those who know how to do political work can fight; those who don’t understand politics can’t fight.”

“Deliver water to the battlefield in advance.” These seven words are inscribed on a battle map of the 115th Division at the Pingxingguan Victory Memorial Hall. “These are the handwriting of Comrade Nie Rongzhen, who was deputy division commander at the time and also in charge of political work.” The tour guide explained that the Battle of Pingxingguan lasted from early morning to afternoon. Nie Rongzhen, because of his understanding of combat, recognized the importance of water in combat, and his series of suggestions provided strong support for victory. “During the War of Resistance, our army’s political cadres contributed not only their wisdom and talent, but also their blood and lives.” The guide’s words brought the reporter’s thoughts back to the flames of war in Jiangnan.

On March 7, 1939, Xiao Guosheng, the 22-year-old political commissar of the Second Regiment of the First Detachment of the New Fourth Army, personally led a company to cover the main force’s breakout and died gloriously. In his article “In Memory of Model Political Worker Xiao Guosheng,” Chen Yi, then commander of the First Detachment, noted: “Xiao Guosheng is worthy of being a model political worker during the War of Resistance.”

“From its humble beginnings to its current size, from its weakness to its current strength, our army has always deeply integrated political work with military operations, and the division of labor between the military and the government has remained inseparable.” Liu Yi, a professor at the Political Academy of the National Defense University, told reporters, “The newly revised ‘Regulations on Political Work in the Military’ sets clear requirements for political cadres to implement organizational command, improve their military qualities, and become experts in both political and military work.”

“President Xi Jinping emphasized that political cadres must diligently study military affairs, command, and science and technology, comprehensively improving their overall quality and practical capabilities. They must become experts in both political and military work. Only in this way can they do a good job in political work.” Liu Yi said that today, we continue to deepen political training and emphasize that political work must not deviate from its core purpose. This is to restore and carry forward the glorious traditions of our army, keep the crosshairs of political work focused on the bull’s-eye of combat effectiveness, and forever maintain the powerful advantage of political work in “creating power for war.” From “Battlefield Literacy Cards” to “Battlefield Political Work Apps”—

“The more focused we are on studying warfare, the more strategies we have for political work.”

Not long ago, soldiers from a certain unit visited the Eighth Route Army Taihang Memorial Hall. Each soldier's tablet computer contained a "Battlefield Political Work App." A squad leader explained to reporters, "The 'Battlefield Political Work App' allows for online learning and exchange of ideas."

Looking at the tablet computers in the soldiers' hands, the reporter couldn't help but think of the "Battlefield Literacy Cards" used by Eighth Route Army soldiers.

"At the time, soldiers were on the march and fighting every day, leaving little time for study. Furthermore, most were uneducated, so they couldn't understand many of the principles explained by the political cadres." Lian Xiaomin, a tour guide at the Eighth Route Army Taihang Memorial Hall, explained that to address this situation, the political cadres came up with a brilliant idea: to have each soldier carry a "literacy card" during the march, inscribed with slogans like "Down with Japanese Imperialism" and "Unite as One to Destroy the Japanese Invaders." The soldiers behind them would study as they marched, "both improving their literacy and promoting their ideology." From "Battlefield Literacy Cards" to the "Battlefield Political Work App," these two "boards" have transcended time and space, but the original aspiration of political work—"to march toward war"—remains unchanged. Lian Xiaomin remarked with emotion that our army's political work has never been "rigid and inflexible," always full of innovation—"political work follows guerrilla warfare." In the Yimeng Mountains, facing the Japanese army's "cleansing the countryside" and "encroachment" campaigns, Luo Ronghuan organized "armed propaganda teams" deep into enemy-occupied areas, using dialectal rap to promote anti-Japanese resistance and mobilized 200,000 people to join the army. To disintegrate and win over the puppet troops, they employed methods like "red and black dots," "records of good and evil," and the "calling sons and asking husbands" campaign, promoting the "body in Cao's camp, heart in Han" propaganda. In 1943 alone, they disintegrated over 7,000 puppet troops.

"A cage cannot contain victory news." During the Hundred Regiments Campaign, the Eighth Route Army's Political Department, in an effort to shatter the Japanese "cage policy" of "railways as pillars, roads as chains, and blockhouses as locks," innovatively launched the "Battlefield Express." Using real-time battle reports from frontline reporters, they set up "mobile bulletin boards" on the battlefields, providing real-time updates on the battle situation to all officers and men, greatly boosting morale.

"Ensure every bullet is aimed at the enemy." Gan Siqi, then Director of the Political Department of the 120th Division of the Eighth Route Army, recalled that the Eighth Route Army innovatively developed differentiated methods such as "political mobilization in mobile warfare," "mass work in guerrilla warfare," and "Party member assault teams in key offensives." To address the less educated soldiers, they incorporated tactical essentials into folk songs, making them familiar and readily understood. "The practices of our predecessors tell us that the more we focus on the core of warfare, the more strategies we will have for political work." Reporters visited the "Pingxingguan Battle Assault Company," where Li Xinchao led them through the company's

“Pingxingguan Spirit VR Experience System.” By donning the glasses, they can “travel back” to the Qiaogou battlefield of 1937 and experience the heroic battles of the soldiers.

“New recruits are encouraged to experience VR first before class; it’s more engaging than classroom lectures.” Li Xinchao explained that to ensure political work aligns with missions and actual combat, the company has developed a “Winning Micro-Classroom” app, allowing soldiers to learn tactical skills and exchange experiences during breaks in training. This app has been very popular.

Not long ago, soldiers from the “Strengthening the Army and Improving Military Skills Red Fourth Company” of a brigade of the 73rd Group Army visited Qilishan Village, Fushan Township, Shangcheng County, Xinyang City, to conduct a “Red Roots-Seeking” activity. This is the hometown of martyr Zhao Chongde, commander of the 3rd Battalion, 769th Regiment, 129th Division of the Eighth Route Army. This company’s predecessor is the renowned “Model Company for the Night Raid on Yangmingbao.” Company officer Dang Weitao told reporters that over the years, during training at the barracks, they have held educational sessions in the Honor Room, guiding officers and men to recall the battle stories of their predecessors. Before heading to the training grounds, they hold solemn mobilization ceremonies and conduct activities such as challenging and expressing determination. Between training missions, they organize debates on training methods and storytelling sessions on strengthening the military. The company has successfully completed major tasks one after another.

Dang Weitao said, “The old battalion commander has never left us. His fighting spirit of ‘attack and conquer, fight and win, fear no difficulty or danger’ has been passed down from generation to generation in the company!”

(Interview with the generous support of Miao Peng, Wang Lijun, Li Jianguo, Liang Xin, and Liu Zehong)

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Reporter’s Notes

Born for war, marching towards war

Wherever the sound of gunfire is heard, there political work must be carried out. Looking back at our military’s history, political workers have always marched toward the flames of war. Their original aspiration, “Born for war, marching toward war,” shines brightly in every victory.

The fine traditions forged by our predecessors with their blood and lives remind us that political work must never fall into a vicious cycle of self-inflicted failure, must not engage in self-design divorced from the central task of preparing for war, and must not engage in superficial work detached from the intense combat life of officers and men. Political work must be truly integrated into every aspect of combat effectiveness building and the entire process of military combat preparation, further enhancing its effectiveness in supporting combat readiness and victory. Only

in this way can our military's "lifeline" truly be revitalized and the full power of political work be fully unleashed.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16414606.html

第七十四集团军某旅改进评比表彰机制强化荣誉激励作用

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵泽伦 邓联军 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-10-11

第七十四集团军某旅改进评比表彰机制强化荣誉激励作用——

平时奋勇争先 评时底气充足

■赵泽伦 解放军报特约记者 邓联军

日前，第 74 集团军某旅组织第三季度评比表彰大会，一批任务完成出色、工作实绩突出的官兵和先进单位受到表彰.

"没想到，我们长期隐居幕后，也有机会登上领奖台，得到大家的认可. "谈及近期取得的成绩，受到表彰的二级上士詹浩难掩激动.

"大力开展评比表彰活动，旨在发挥'以评促建'导向作用，更好激励官兵立足岗位、建功军营. "该旅领导介绍，他们结合单位工作实际和官兵思想特点，探索优化评比表彰实施办法，通过"奖当其人、奖当其绩、奖当其时"的一系列务实举措，牢固立起"干在平时、比在平时、争在平时"鲜明导向.

谈及优化评比表彰实施办法的初衷，该旅组织科干事钟锐给记者展示了一份季度评比表彰材料清单.

此前，每到阶段性评比表彰展开前，钟锐就得对照清单与各业务部门人员一起核对数据、汇总材料. 因涉及项目多、准备周期长，一定程度上影响了其他工作进度.

有同感的，还有该旅某连文书张嘉源. 每次准备评比材料，张嘉源总是忙得团团转，既怕准备不到位影响单位成绩，又怕占用过多时间耽误其他工作.

原本旨在激发官兵创先争优动力、促进基层全面建设的评比表彰活动，为何导致"基层忙、机关累"？该旅机关针对这一问题深入展开调研，有的官兵表示，评比表彰材料清单涉及的项目事无巨细、面面俱到，统计汇总费时费力；一些官兵认为，机关工作组搜集评比材料时，习惯把工作重点放在查找问题上，导致基层单位只愿"保底"不愿"出彩"……

深入分析官兵意见建议，该旅领导经过反复研讨达成共识，确定了改进方向：探索优化评比表彰实施办法，改进评比表彰工作机制，充分发挥表彰奖励的正向激励作用.

此后，该旅探索建立“营连自评—机关分评—党委审定”工作流程，给予基层单位“自我评价权”，自下而上梳理经验、盘点成绩，鼓励基层官兵广泛参与，推动评比表彰工作与基层全面建设有机结合、互促共进.

“这次评比，我们营能排名靠前，得益于评比表彰实施办法的优化改进. ”该旅某营程教导员说，作为调整组建时间不长的新单位，他们与其他“家底厚实”的单位同台比拼并不占优势. 在营连自评环节，营党委一班人经过综合权衡，在自评一栏填了“中等”. 没想到，表彰大会上，该营思想政治教育、机要密码管理等方面工作受到表扬.

“机关既横向比建设水平，也纵向看进步幅度，评比时综合衡量我们这一阶段取得的进步，为我们争取到不少加分项. ”谈及评比结果，程教导员感慨地说，机关的表扬肯定让全营官兵深受鼓舞，大家憋足一股劲，争取下次评比达到“优秀”等级.

该旅领导介绍，新的评比表彰办法施行以来，他们坚持聚焦主责主业、突出向战务战，大力表彰在各类比武考核中取得突出成绩的官兵，及时召开评比表彰大会，引导全体官兵对标先进学、紧盯差距改，进一步找准奋斗目标、明确努力方向.

此外，他们还规定，机关每季度不再单独组织阶段性评比检查，而是把日常检查、训练考核、教育检查结果作为评判依据，并用好容错机制，为敢闯敢干的官兵卸下思想包袱，有效激发官兵干事创业的热情动力.

走进该旅训练场，某营修理连一级军士长潘小升正趴在车底“把脉问诊”，确保外训机动车辆“零故障”. 潘小升说，装备故障率是评比表彰的一项重要内容，对维修骨干来说，“零故障”是最过硬的加分项.

该营程副营长告诉记者，新的评比表彰办法明确将工作成效与评比结果挂钩，只有扎扎实实拿下每个加分项，才能在评比中稳操胜券.

专业考核成绩突出、保障任务完成出色……细数近期的工作成绩，程副营长满心欢喜地说：“新的评比表彰办法，立起向战为战、有为有位鲜明导向，大家创先争优的劲头更足了. ”

Google Translation

A 74th Group Army Brigade Has Improved Its Evaluation and Commendation Mechanism to Strengthen the Role of Honor in Incentivizing Personnel.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Zhao Zelun, Deng Lianjun Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-10-11

A brigade of the 74th Group Army has improved its evaluation and commendation mechanism to strengthen the role of honor in incentivizing personnel.

Striving for excellence in peacetime, confident in evaluations

■ Zhao Zelun, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Deng Lianjun

Recently, a brigade of the 74th Group Army held its third-quarter evaluation and commendation conference, honoring a number of officers, soldiers, and advanced units for outstanding mission performance and outstanding work achievements.

“I never thought that after so long in the background, we would have the opportunity to step onto the podium and receive recognition.” Second Sergeant Zhan Hao, who received the honor, could not contain his excitement as he spoke of his recent achievements. “Vigorously carrying out evaluation and commendation activities aims to leverage the guiding role of ‘evaluation to promote development’ and better motivate officers and men to stay focused on their posts and contribute to the military.” Brigade leaders explained that they have explored and optimized the implementation methods for evaluation and commendation, taking into account the unit’s actual work and the ideological characteristics of the officers and men. Through a series of practical measures to “reward the right people, reward the right performance, and reward the right time,” they have firmly established the clear direction of “working in peacetime, competing in peacetime, and striving in peacetime.”

Discussing the original intention of optimizing the evaluation and commendation implementation methods, Zhong Rui, an officer in the brigade’s Organization Department, showed reporters a list of materials for quarterly evaluation and commendation.

Previously, before each period of evaluation and commendation, Zhong Rui had to check data and compile materials with personnel from various departments using the list. Due to the large number of projects involved and the long preparation period, this had a certain impact on the progress of other work.

Zhang Jiayuan, a clerk in a company within the brigade, shared this sentiment. Every time Zhang Jiayuan prepared evaluation materials, he was always busy, worried that inadequate preparation would affect the unit’s performance and that it would take up too much time and delay other work. Why, originally intended to inspire soldiers to strive for excellence and promote comprehensive grassroots development, has the appraisal and commendation program resulted in “busy grassroots units and tiring headquarters”? The brigade’s headquarters conducted in-depth research into this issue. Some soldiers expressed concern that the list of items for appraisal and commendation materials was extremely detailed and comprehensive, making compilation time-consuming and laborious. Others felt that the headquarters working group, when collecting appraisal materials, tended to focus on identifying problems, leading grassroots units to only seek to “get by” and not “excel.”

After thoroughly analyzing the opinions and suggestions of soldiers, the brigade leadership, after repeated discussions, reached a consensus and identified a direction for improvement: exploring ways to optimize the implementation of appraisal and commendation, improving the appraisal and

commendation mechanism, and fully leveraging the positive incentive effect of commendation and rewards.

Since then, the brigade has explored establishing a “battalion and company self-evaluation - headquarters sub-evaluation - Party Committee review” process, granting grassroots units the right to self-evaluate. This process allows for a bottom-up review of experiences and achievements, encouraging broad participation from grassroots soldiers, and promoting the organic integration of appraisal and commendation work with comprehensive grassroots development, fostering mutual advancement. “Our battalion’s high ranking in this evaluation is thanks to the optimization and improvement of the evaluation and commendation implementation methods,” said Instructor Cheng of a battalion in the brigade. As a relatively new unit, they were not at an advantage compared to other units with stronger foundations. During the self-evaluation process for the battalion and company, the battalion Party Committee, after comprehensive consideration, entered “average” in the self-evaluation column. Unexpectedly, at the commendation meeting, the battalion’s ideological and political education, confidential code management, and other aspects were praised.

“The headquarters not only compared the level of development horizontally, but also the extent of progress vertically. The comprehensive assessment of our progress during this period earned us a number of bonus points.” Speaking of the evaluation results, Instructor Cheng expressed his deep inspiration for the battalion’s officers and men, who are determined to achieve “excellent” status in the next evaluation. Brigade leaders explained that since implementing the new evaluation and commendation system, they have consistently focused on their core responsibilities and prioritized combat operations. They have vigorously commended officers and men who have achieved outstanding results in various competitions and assessments, and have held timely evaluation and commendation conferences to guide all officers and men to learn from advanced performance, focus on gaps, and address shortcomings, further clarifying their goals and the direction of their efforts.

In addition, they have also stipulated that headquarters will no longer organize separate quarterly evaluations and inspections. Instead, they will use the results of daily inspections, training assessments, and educational inspections as the basis for evaluation. They will also effectively utilize a fault-tolerant mechanism to relieve the burdens of daring officers and men, effectively stimulating their enthusiasm and motivation for entrepreneurship.

Entering the brigade’s training ground, Sergeant Major Pan Xiaosheng of a battalion’s maintenance company was crouching under a vehicle, “taking its pulse” and ensuring zero failures for its motor vehicles during field training. Pan Xiaosheng explained that equipment failure rate is a key component of evaluation and commendation, and for key maintenance personnel, “zero failures” is a crucial bonus. Deputy Battalion Commander Cheng told reporters that the new evaluation and commendation system clearly links work performance to evaluation results. Only by earning every bonus point can one secure victory in the evaluation.

Outstanding professional assessment results, excellent completion of support missions... Recounting recent work achievements, Deputy Battalion Commander Cheng said with joy, “The new evaluation and commendation system sets a clear direction for combat-oriented work and for achieving outstanding performance. This has intensified our enthusiasm for innovation and excellence.”

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16414526.html

陆军某旅开展实弹射击训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：黄伟博 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-11



近日，陆军某旅开展实弹射击训练. 黄伟博摄

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducted Live-fire Training.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Author: Huang Weibo. Editor: Xu Zhanhu. Published: 2025-10-11.

Recently, an Army brigade conducted live-fire training. Photo by Huang Weibo. [The photo is a PZH-10 Chinese 122mm MLRS].[3]

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16414676.html

第 75 集团军某旅开展飞行训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：谭阳林 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-12

[3] The PZH-10 Chinese 122mm Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS)is a new China artillery rocket system. It was developed to supplement and replace the older PZH-89, also known as the Type 89. https://odin.tradoc.army.mil/WEG/List/ORIGIN_china--people-s-republic-of-d6ee02&DOM_artillery-088a0b.



近日，第 75 集团军某旅开展飞行训练. 谭阳林摄

Google Translation

A 75th Group Army Brigade Conducted Flight Training

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Tan Yanglin Editor: Xu Zhanhu Published: 2025-10-12

Recently, a brigade of the 75th Group Army conducted flight training. Photo by Tan Yanglin

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16414782.html

陆军某旅某支援保障连凝聚兵心士气破解转型难题

来源：解放军报 作者：李力迪 景元玺 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-13

陆军某旅某支援保障连凝聚兵心士气破解转型难题——

把连队锻造成“一块整钢”

■解放军报记者 李力迪 景元玺



该连工兵分队组织实爆作业. 胡庆峰 摄

“三等功连”、旅军体运动会建制连第一名、“四铁”先进单位……

日前，记者来到陆军某旅采访. 站在该旅某支援保障连荣誉墙前，面对眼前整齐排列的一面面锦旗、奖状，记者不禁有些好奇：一个在部队调整改革中新组建的连队，为何能在短时间内获得这么多耀眼的成绩？

“调整组建之初，连队官兵来自不同单位，从事侦察、通信等多个专业，除基础训练阶段为整建制训练外，官兵大部分时间都是在各自训练场地‘单打独斗’. ”该连指导员尹志朋告诉记者，当时，官兵训练时点位分散、休息时分区分块，大家既不合心也不合力，荣誉感、归属感不强. 尽管连里尝试采取多种方法凝心聚力，但效果并不理想.

更让连队干部头疼的是，不少班长骨干个人能力很强，所带班排总体成绩却在低位徘徊. 一次连务会上，剖析这一现象时，有的班长骨干认为，年轻战士个性强、思想活、不服管，带兵人只好“顺其自然”；而一些新兵吐槽，感到有的老兵拿资历“压人”，不好相处.

面对老兵新兵之间的思想冲突，如何将连队拧成一股绳、让大家心往一处想、劲往一处使，成为摆在连队党支部面前的一道考题. 支部一班人经过深入思考，提炼出“把连队当家，把战友当兄弟，把岗位当事业”的“三把”精神，从党员骨干抓起，从作风养成抓起，聚力增强官兵上下同心干事创业的积极性、主动性.

他们利用新兵下连、老兵退伍等时机，安排来自不同单位的班长骨干交叉任职，将训练成绩突出、综合素质过硬的骨干安排到各班，通过人员调整逐步扭转连队“一盘散沙”的局面.

调整组建不久，连队唯一一名装甲底盘技师转业，当过两年驾驶员的一级上士王瑞成为公认的最佳接替人选. 面对新的岗位，王瑞二话不说扛起重担.

一次，该连接到两个月后参加重大演训任务的命令. 然而，连队那时刚刚更换了主战装备，维修保障还处于起步探索阶段. 为确保顺利完成演训任务，备战期间，王瑞每天带领班里战士钻进车库，一干就是 10 多个小时.

“我们承担着全营战车的修理保障任务，不尽快熟练掌握新装备修理技能，睡觉都不踏实. ”凭着这股钻劲、狠劲、韧劲，王瑞很快将新装备的性能特点摸清，为圆满完成重大演训任务奠定了基础. 担任装甲底盘技师以来，王瑞累计处理各类故障百余起、培养出多名骨干人才，是连队响当当的技术尖子，用行动树立了榜样，成为战士们学习追赶的目标.

为进一步凝聚军心士气，该连常态组织“先进典型故事会”活动，让来自不同单位的官兵登台讲述老连队光荣传统，结合个人成长经历分享感悟体会，让大家在互学互鉴中增进了解和认同. 他们还积极搜集整理连队先进典型事迹，以微讲堂的方式教育激励官兵向榜样学习、向典型看齐.

战士小蓝平时训练刻苦，但理论学习有些吃力. 了解情况后，连队理论骨干钟登杰主动靠上去，与小蓝结成学习对子. 为把理论知识尽可能讲得深入浅出，钟登杰结合党史军史故事，把宏大的理论掰开揉碎，转换成小蓝一听就懂的“兵言兵语”. 经过半年的努力，小蓝的理论基础日益扎实，逐渐成长为连队的理论骨干.

在干部骨干的示范带动下，该连官兵关系越来越融洽，支部一班人趁热打铁，大力引导班长骨干为年轻战士当标杆、作表率，进一步提升连队的凝聚力.

那年 7 月，驻地遭遇洪水袭击，该连官兵闻令而动、迅速驰援，党员骨干纷纷递交请战书，主动申请到抗洪一线去、到最危险的地方去. 在他们感召下，全连官兵昼夜鏖战、化身为堤，筑起一道护佑群众生命财产安全的铜墙铁壁.

人心越来越齐，斗志越燃越旺. 在“三把”精神的激励下，该连官兵见任务就上. 支部一班人秉持“让有为者有位，让能干者优先”的理念，按照“支委带骨干，骨干带群众”的思路，一级做给一级看，一级带着一级干，在官兵中立起以上率下的鲜明导向，大家干事创业劲头更足，连队全面建设基础越来越牢，逐渐从原来的“一盘散沙”变成“一块整钢”.

一级上士周洋备战上级比武，舍弃与来队家属团聚时间主动参训，所在团队取得陆军第一名的优异成绩；二级上士刘通综合素质过硬，在旅军体运动会上取得个人项目三个第一、两个第二的好成绩，所带班组荣立集体二等功；中士王和彬主动申请转岗到无人机专业，成长为旅无人机教练员……谈及连队的发展变化，尹志朋感慨地说：“骨干冲在前，战士跟得上，连队就没有建不强的道理. ”

短 评

当好部队建设的“顶梁柱”

■杨 猛

习主席指出，坚持以身作则、以上率下，这是一种有效的领导方法和工作方法. 干部骨干身先士卒、率先垂范，勇当练兵备战的“刀尖子”、抓建基层的“领头雁”，就能产生强大的示范效应，带动官兵共同进步、共同提高，推动部队全面发展、全面过硬.

部队改革调整过程中，一大批适应打仗需求、聚焦未来战场的新调整组建连队应运而生. 新的使命任务、新的武器装备、新的编制体制，对部队深化全面建设、提升核心战斗力提出了新的更高要求. 面对调整组建后工作千头万绪、任务繁重艰巨的挑战，陆军某旅某支援保障连充分发挥干部骨干带头作用，激励感召官兵不断争创荣誉，交出一份优异的强军答卷.

言传不如身教，表态不如表率. 无论时代如何发展、环境如何变化，干部骨干作为部队建设的“顶梁柱”，以身作则的优良传统不能丢、以上率下的示范作用不能弱. 攻坚建军百年，建设一流军队，各级带兵人更要模范带头，在大项任务中培塑“啃骨头”的魄力，在日常训练中厚植“站排头”的勇气，用实际行动感召官兵、激励官兵、带动官兵，为强军兴军凝聚强大正能量.

Google Translation

A Support and Maintenance Company of an Army Brigade Unit Strengthens Morale and Overcomes Transformation Challenges.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Lidi, Jing Yuanxi Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-13

A support and maintenance company of an Army brigade unit strengthens morale and overcomes transformation challenges—

Forging the company into a “solid piece of steel”

■ PLA Daily reporters Li Lidi and Jing Yuanxi

The company’s engineering unit organized live blasting operations. Photo by Hu Qingfeng

“Third Class Merit Company,” first place among established companies in the brigade’s military sports meet, and an advanced “Four Irons” unit...

Recently, a reporter visited an Army brigade for an interview. Standing before the honor wall of a support and maintenance company, faced with the neatly arranged banners and certificates, the reporter couldn’t help but wonder: How could a company newly formed during the military restructuring and reform achieve so many impressive achievements in such a short period of time? “At the beginning of the company’s restructuring, the officers and men came from different units and specialized in various disciplines, such as reconnaissance and communications. Aside from basic training, which involved full-unit training, the soldiers spent most of their time working independently at their respective training grounds,” company political instructor Yin Zhipeng told reporters. At the time, the soldiers trained in scattered locations and rested in separate areas. They were neither focused nor motivated, and their sense of honor and belonging was weak. Although the company tried various methods to unite the soldiers, the results were unsatisfactory.

Adding to the company’s concerns, many squad leaders were highly capable, yet the overall performance of their squads and platoons remained low. During a company meeting, analyzing this phenomenon, some squad leaders suggested that young soldiers were strong-willed, active thinkers, and unruly, so leaders simply let things take their course. Some new recruits, however, complained that some veteran soldiers used their seniority to bully others and were difficult to get along with. Faced with ideological conflicts between veterans and new recruits, the company’s Party branch faced a challenge: how to unite the company and ensure everyone’s unity of purpose and shared focus. After thorough reflection, the branch team devised the “Three Masteries” principle: “Treat the company as your home, treat your comrades as your brothers, and treat your post as your career.” Starting with key Party members and cultivating good work practices, they focused on strengthening the enthusiasm and initiative of officers and men to work together.

They capitalized on opportunities like the arrival of new recruits and the retirement of veterans to cross-post squad leaders from different units, assigning key personnel with outstanding training performance and strong overall qualities to various squads. Through personnel adjustments, they gradually reversed the company’s fragmented situation.

Shortly after the reorganization, the company’s only armored chassis technician retired. First Sergeant Wang Rui, who had served as a driver for two years, became the recognized top candidate

to replace him. Faced with the new position, Wang Rui took on the heavy responsibility without hesitation.

Once, the company received orders to participate in a major training exercise two months later. However, the company had just replaced its main combat equipment, and maintenance support was still in its infancy. To ensure the smooth completion of training and exercise missions, Wang Rui led his squad into the garage every day during preparations, working for over 10 hours straight.

“We are responsible for the maintenance and support of the entire battalion’s tanks. If we don’t quickly master the repair techniques for this new equipment, we won’t be able to sleep soundly.” With this perseverance, determination, and tenacity, Wang Rui quickly mastered the performance characteristics of the new equipment, laying the foundation for the successful completion of this major training and exercise mission. Since assuming the position of armored chassis technician, Wang Rui has handled over a hundred various malfunctions and trained numerous key personnel. He is a renowned technical expert in the company, setting an example through his actions and becoming a role model for the soldiers to emulate.

To further strengthen morale, the company regularly organizes “Advanced Model Storytelling Sessions,” where officers and men from various units share the glorious traditions of their former company and their personal experiences, fostering mutual understanding and recognition. They also actively collected and compiled stories of exemplary company figures, using micro-lectures to educate and encourage officers and men to learn from and emulate role models.

Soldier Xiao Lan trained diligently, but struggled with theoretical study. After understanding his situation, Zhong Dengjie, a key theoretical cadre in the company, approached him and formed a study pair with Xiao Lan. To make theoretical knowledge as accessible as possible, Zhong Dengjie incorporated stories from Party and military history, breaking down the vast theoretical concepts into soldier-speak that Xiao Lan could readily grasp. After six months of hard work, Xiao Lan’s theoretical foundation became increasingly solid, and he gradually became a key theoretical cadre in the company.

Led by the exemplary leadership of these key cadres, the relationship between officers and men in the company grew increasingly harmonious. Seizing the opportunity, the branch team actively encouraged squad leaders and key personnel to serve as role models for younger soldiers, further strengthening the company’s cohesion.

That July, the base was hit by a flood. Upon receiving the order, the company’s officers and men rushed to the scene. Key Party members submitted petitions to join the front lines of flood control, volunteering to be deployed to the most dangerous areas. Inspired by them, the entire company fought day and night, transforming themselves into a dam, building an iron wall to protect the lives and property of the people.

With growing unity, their fighting spirit grew stronger. Inspired by the “Three Masters” spirit, the company’s officers and men leapt at the task. The branch committee adhered to the principle of

“giving positions to those who are capable and prioritizing those who are competent.” Following the principle of “branch committee members leading key personnel, and key personnel leading the masses,” they set an example for the next level and guided the next level. This established a clear guiding principle of leading by example among the officers and men, intensifying their drive for progress and entrepreneurship. The company’s overall development foundation has become increasingly solid, gradually transforming from a “scattered group” into a “solid unit.” First Sergeant Zhou Yang, preparing for a competition with his superiors, sacrificed time to reunite with his family members and actively participated in training, resulting in his team achieving first place in the Army. Second Sergeant Liu Tong, demonstrating exceptional overall competence, achieved three first places and two second places in individual events at the brigade’s military sports meet, earning his team a Second Class Merit. Sergeant Wang Hebin voluntarily applied for a transfer to the drone field and became the brigade’s drone instructor. Discussing the company’s development and changes, Yin Zhipeng said with emotion, “With backbone cadres leading the charge and men keeping up, there’s no reason the company can’t grow strong.”

Short Comment

Be the “Pillar” of Unit Building

■ Yang Meng

President Xi Jinping pointed out that leading by example and leading from above is an effective leadership and work method. When backbone cadres take the lead, acting as the “sharp edge” of training and preparation, and the “leading goose” of grassroots development, they can create a powerful demonstration effect, driving the common progress and improvement of officers and men, and promoting the all-round development and excellence of the unit. During the process of military reform and adjustment, a large number of newly reorganized companies adapted to combat needs and focused on future battlefields have emerged. New missions, new weapons and equipment, and a new organizational structure have placed new and higher demands on the deepening of comprehensive military development and the enhancement of core combat capabilities. Faced with the complex and arduous tasks posed by the reorganization, a support and assurance company within a certain Army brigade has fully leveraged the leading role of its core cadres, inspiring and motivating officers and men to continuously strive for honors and deliver an outstanding performance in strengthening the military.

Words speak louder than words, and statements speak louder than example. Regardless of how the times develop and the environment changes, core cadres, as the “pillars” of military development, must not abandon the fine tradition of leading by example and their exemplary role from above. To achieve the centennial goal of the founding of the People’s Liberation Army and build a world-class military, leaders at all levels must set an example, cultivate the courage to tackle tough challenges in major tasks, and strengthen the courage to take the lead in daily training. They must inspire, motivate, and lead officers and men through concrete actions, gathering strong positive energy for a strong and resilient military.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16414771.html

陆军某旅探索分层施教模式：同一堂课有了不同“打开方式”

来源：解放军报 作者：侯典垚 张亚坤 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-13

第 82 集团军某旅探索分层施教模式——

同一堂课有了不同“打开方式”

■侯典垚 张亚坤

前段时间，第 82 集团军某旅某营野外驻训地，一场关于“军人婚恋观”的教育课在 3 个不同点位同步展开. 全营官兵被分成“单身”“未婚”“已婚”3 个群体，某连中士鲁亚勋、刘书磊和二级上士杨远智作为对应的授课教员，分别进行授课.

这种场景，让笔者眼前一亮，该营教导员梁超介绍，这是他们探索分层施教模式的一次尝试.

此前，该旅机关对经常性思想教育情况进行了一次调研. 不少官兵反映，一些教育课程设置与自己关系不大，很难入脑入心.

“不是官兵不愿听，而是他们的思想脉搏，我们没把准. ”梁超告诉笔者，经过反思总结，他们发现以往的经常性思想教育特别是官兵自主教育，虽然内容丰富、形式多样，但不够聚焦，“要讲的”和“想听的”并不在一个频道上.

为此，该旅决定改变“一锅煮”的教育模式，探索以营为单位，区分不同岗位、不同层次的官兵，差异化设置经常性思想教育内容，灵活开展“精准滴灌”式的分层施教，既保证了全员覆盖，又做到了有的放矢.

笔者跟随梁超先后来到此次“军人婚恋观”教育的授课地点，3 个平行课堂各有侧重、各具特色：已婚官兵聚集在营部帐篷前，杨远智结合自身经历，与战友们探讨什么是婚姻中的“包容与理解”；未婚官兵围坐在 400 米障碍训练场一旁，刘书磊围绕恋爱中的“认识与磨合”，组织大家讨论；而大多数单身官兵，则在连队学习室里，在鲁亚勋的引导下，对“人生伴侣应具备的优秀品质”展开辨析. 一位刚结婚不久的排长说：“这样的专题讨论很有针对性，大家都能敞开心扉，相互交流经验. ”

“是不是所有的教育都适合采用这种模式呢？”面对笔者的疑问，梁超没有直接给出答案，而是举了两个例子——

一次战斗精神教育，旅机关尝试区分两个层次组织实施：梁超本人为军官和高级军士授课，他结合历史战例和现代战争特点，深入探讨战斗精神的时代内涵；各连指导员为年轻战士

授课，注重用身边人身边事，激发官兵的血性胆气. 授课结束后，两个课堂的官兵还会聚在一起，进行讨论交流.

一次理想信念教育，军官、军士、义务兵先分组听课，然后再集中交流，不同身份不同年龄带来的不同感受，让官兵对什么是理想信念、如何坚定理想信念，有了更立体更深入的认识.

不难看出，这两次教育，都是从“分”到“合”、先“分”后“合”. 梁超说，官兵们反映，通过这种实践，大家反而有了更多新鲜感，迫切想知道另外一个课堂讲了什么，另外一群战友说了什么.

然而，新的问题随之产生. “分层施教模式，对政治教员提出了更高要求. ”某连指导员说，他现在不仅要准备通用教案，还要针对不同群体设计专门内容，虽然工作量增加了，但看到教育效果显著提升，再苦再累也是值得的.

这个问题，旅党委一班人也看在眼里. 他们坦言，分层施教应该具体问题具体分析，不能一概而论，更不能僵化执行，从一个极端走向另一个极端. 更为科学务实的做法是，区分主题教育、基础教育和经常性思想教育，结合各单位人员和任务实际，按照教育计划和内容，进行通盘考虑和整体设计.

“同一堂课有了不同的‘打开方式’，比千篇一律、一副面孔效果要好. ”该旅领导介绍，随着调整改革的深入，部队动散成为常态，再像以往那样“拉开架势上大课”变得越来越不现实. 开展分层施教，使教育有了更大的灵活性和适用性，有利于抓好教育落实.

一级上士刘鹭是分层施教模式的坚定拥护者. 在他看来，官兵年龄不同、经历各异、认知能力也存在差别，让他们在同一个课堂“齐步走”，显然有人“吃不饱”，有人“吃不消”. “平时，大家都诟病教育‘一刀切’‘大呼隆’，如今，这个问题有了破解之法，我们要做的就是如何进一步完善它. ”

据了解，该旅党委正在广泛征求官兵意见，研究制订分层施教模式的“2.0 版”.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Explores a Differentiated Teaching Model: The Same Lesson Offered in Different Ways

Source: PLA Daily Author: Hou Dianyao, Zhang Yakun Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-13

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Explores a Differentiated Teaching Model –

The Same Lesson Offered in Different Ways

■Hou Dianyao, Zhang Yakun

Recently, a battalion of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army held a simultaneous education session on “Military Personnel’s Views on Love and Marriage” at three different locations during a field training camp. The battalion’s officers and men were divided into three groups: “single,” “unmarried,” and “married.” Company Sergeants Lu Yaxun, Liu Shulei, and Sergeant 2nd Class Yang Yuanzhi served as instructors, each teaching the corresponding classes.

This scene was truly eye-opening. The battalion’s instructor, Liang Chao, explained that this was an attempt to explore a differentiated teaching model.

Previously, the brigade’s headquarters conducted a survey on regular ideological education. Many officers and men reported that some of the curriculum was not relevant to them and was difficult to internalize. “It’s not that the soldiers were unwilling to listen, but rather that we didn’t grasp their ideological pulse,” Liang Chao told the author. After reflection, they found that their previous regular ideological education, especially the soldiers’ self-directed education, while rich in content and diverse in form, lacked focus. What they wanted to say and what they wanted to hear were not on the same page.

To this end, the brigade decided to change its “one-size-fits-all” education model and explore ways to differentiate regular ideological education content for soldiers at different positions and levels within the battalion. This approach allows for a flexible, “precision drip irrigation” approach to tiered instruction, ensuring full coverage while also ensuring targeted delivery. The author followed Liang Chao to the teaching location of the “Military Personnel’s View on Marriage and Love” education. The three parallel classes had their own focus and characteristics: married officers and men gathered in front of the battalion tent, and Yang Yuanzhi combined his own experience to discuss with his comrades what is “tolerance and understanding” in marriage; unmarried officers and men sat around the 400-meter obstacle training ground, and Liu Shulei organized a discussion on “getting to know and getting used to each other” in love; and most of the single officers and men, under the guidance of Lu Yaxun, in the company study room, analyzed the “excellent qualities that a life partner should possess.” A recently married platoon leader said, “These thematic discussions are very targeted, allowing everyone to open up and share experiences.”

“Is this model suitable for all types of education?” Liang Chao didn’t directly answer my question, but instead gave two examples.

During a combat spirit training session, brigade headquarters experimented with two different levels of organization and implementation: Liang Chao himself lectured officers and senior NCOs, incorporating historical examples and the characteristics of modern warfare to delve into the contemporary meaning of combat spirit; while company instructors lectured young soldiers, focusing on inspiring their courage and bravery through examples from their own lives. After the sessions, soldiers from both classes gathered for discussions.

During a training session on ideals and beliefs, officers, NCOs, and conscripts first attended the lecture in groups, then gathered for a discussion. The diverse experiences brought by their different identities and ages gave soldiers a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding of ideals and beliefs and how to strengthen them.

It's easy to see that both sessions progressed from "division" to "integration," first "division" and then "integration." Liang Chao said that soldiers reported that this practice actually gave them a greater sense of freshness, eager to learn what was being taught in another class or what another group of comrades had to say.

However, this also led to new problems. "The differentiated teaching model places higher demands on political instructors," said a company instructor. He now not only has to prepare general lesson plans but also design specialized content for different groups. While the workload has increased, the significant improvement in educational effectiveness makes the hard work worthwhile.

The brigade Party Committee has also recognized this problem. They frankly acknowledge that differentiated teaching should be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, not generalized, and certainly not rigidly implemented, going from one extreme to another. A more scientific and pragmatic approach is to differentiate between thematic education, basic education, and regular ideological education, and to comprehensively consider and design the education plan and content based on the specific personnel and tasks of each unit. "Different ways of presenting the same lesson are more effective than a cookie-cutter, one-size-fits-all approach." Brigade leaders explained that with the deepening of adjustments and reforms, troop mobility has become the norm, making the traditional "large, grand lectures" increasingly unrealistic. Implementing differentiated instruction allows for greater flexibility and adaptability in education, facilitating effective implementation.

Sergeant First Class Liu Lu is a staunch supporter of the differentiated instruction model. He believes that soldiers have varying ages, experiences, and cognitive abilities; putting them all in the same classroom will clearly underwhelm some and overwhelm others. "Usually, everyone criticized the 'one-size-fits-all' and 'broad-brush' approach to education. Now, we have a solution to this problem. Our focus is on further improving it."

It is understood that the brigade's Party Committee is consulting with soldiers and developing a "2.0" version of the differentiated instruction model.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16414770.html

连长的一句话打醒了他："差不多"里永远练不出战斗力！

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告别"差不多"，练就"神枪手"

■第 83 集团军某旅二级上士 岳 鹏

“班长，我评上一级‘神枪手’了！”不久前，我们旅“神枪手”考核评定结果公布，下士江月林兴冲冲跑到我面前，激动地向我报告这个喜讯. 看着他神采飞扬的样子，我眼前不禁浮现出一年前那个在树荫下垂头丧气的上等兵.

那是一次野外驻训期间举行的狙击专业考核. 在决定胜负的 500 米距离上，江月林射出的子弹擦着靶子边缘飞过，成绩被判无效. 考核结束后，我找到独自坐在训练场角落的他. “刚才是怎么回事？风速计算对了吗？”我问道. 江月林低着头，声音里满是懊悔：“没来得及细算，我觉得差不多，没想到……”

“差不多？”这 3 个字像一根针，瞬间刺痛了我的神经. 因为，这让我想起了曾经的自己，也是一名被“差不多”耽误的狙击手.

刚入伍时，凭借首次实弹射击就打出满环成绩，我入选了狙击班. 这让我产生了错觉，以为靠着所谓的“天赋”就能在岗位上立足. 训练中，我开始满足于“过得去就行”，比武得了第四名，竟安慰自己“比上不足，比下有余”.

一次实兵对抗训练，我在汇报目标距离时，由于时间紧迫，心里想的是“差不多”，嘴上却给出肯定的答案. 结果，弹道发生偏差，让整个狙击小组功亏一篑. 事后，连长严肃地对我说：“战场不会给你第二次机会，‘差不多’里永远练不出战斗力！”这句话如同当头一棒，顿时把我打醒了.

从那以后，我像换了一个人. 烈日下、大雨中、黑夜里，只要参加训练，我就高标准要求自己，把每一个技术细节都努力练到极致.

后来，陆军举办狙击比武，连续 52 小时、11 个课目的连贯作业，将我的体能逼到极限：筋疲力尽、双腿抽筋、眼冒金星……每当想要放弃时，那次因“差不多”导致的失败经历就会闯入我的脑海. 我咬牙提醒自己，这一次，决不能有任何侥幸和懈怠，必须坚持到底. 最终，我取得了第三名的好成绩，登上领奖台.

我把这段刻骨铭心的经历，讲给江月林听. 沉默许久后，他眼中的迷茫渐渐消散，取而代之的是坚毅和果敢.

第二天，江月林主动找到我，要求结成训练对子. 从此，训练场上多了一个跟自己死磕的兵——练据枪，他趴在地上一动不动，眼睛死死盯着准星，枪管上的弹壳，从 1 枚加到 3 枚；判风速，他对着风速仪一遍遍背记不同风向角的弹道偏差表，直到“一口清、一算准”. 同时，他开始加练体能，强化心理素质，整个人由内而外透着一股不服输的劲儿.

短短一年，江月林成长为连队公认的狙击能手. 在最近这次条件严苛的“神枪手”考核评定中，他凭借过硬的实力和稳定的发挥，将一级“神枪手”的殊荣收入囊中.

战场不会同情“差不多先生”，胜利永远眷顾能打胜仗的兵. 庆幸的是，我没有让发生在自己身上的那一幕，在战友身上重演.

（张翔龙、曹东智整理）

Google Translation

The Company Commander’s Words Woke Him Up: “Almost” Will Never Cultivate Combat Effectiveness!

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Say Goodbye to “Almost,” Become a “Sharpshooter”

■ Yue Peng, Second Sergeant, 83rd Group Army Brigade

“Squad Leader, I’ve been promoted to First-Class ‘Sharpshooter’!” Not long ago, the results of our brigade’s “Sharpshooter” assessment were announced. Corporal Jiang Yuelin excitedly ran up to me and shared the good news. Seeing his beaming expression, I couldn’t help but picture the dejected Corporal, sitting under the shade of a tree a year ago.

It was a sniper assessment during field training. At the decisive 500-meter range, Jiang Yuelin’s bullet grazed the edge of the target, and his score was disqualified. After the assessment, I found him sitting alone in a corner of the training ground. “What happened just now? Did you calculate the wind speed correctly?” I asked. Jiang Yuelin lowered his head, his voice filled with regret: “I didn’t have time to calculate it carefully. I thought it was about right. I didn’t expect...”

“About right?” Those three words were like a needle, instantly piercing my nerves. It reminded me of myself, a sniper who was once held back by “about right.”

When I first joined the army, I scored a perfect score on my first live-fire exercise and was selected for the sniper squad. This gave me the illusion that I could succeed in my position simply by relying on so-called “talent.” During training, I began to settle for “just getting by.” When I finished fourth in a competition, I consoled myself with the thought, “Not as good as the best, but better than the worst.”

During a live-fire exercise, when reporting the target distance, due to time constraints, I mentally thought, “About right,” but verbally gave a positive answer. As a result, the trajectory of the bullet deviated, and the entire sniper team failed. Afterwards, the company commander sternly told me, “The battlefield won’t give you a second chance. You’ll never develop combat effectiveness by being ‘about right’!” That statement was like a wake-up call, instantly waking me up. From then on, I felt like a completely different person. Under scorching sun, in pouring rain, in the darkness of night, whenever I participated in training, I held myself to high standards, striving to perfect every technical detail.

Later, the Army held a sniper competition. The 52-hour, 11-part series pushed my physical limits: exhaustion, leg cramps, and dizziness. Every time I felt like giving up, the memory of that failure, caused by “almost,” would come flooding back to me. I gritted my teeth and reminded myself that this time, I wouldn’t take any chances or slack off; I had to persevere to the end. Ultimately, I took third place and stood on the podium.

I recounted this unforgettable experience to Jiang Yuelin. After a long silence, the confusion in his eyes gradually dissipated, replaced by a resolute determination and courage.

The next day, Jiang Yuelin approached me and asked to be a training partner. From then on, the training ground had a dedicated soldier. When practicing rifle handling, he lay motionless on the ground, his eyes fixed on the crosshairs, the shells in the barrel increasing from one to three. He repeatedly memorized the trajectory deviation tables for different wind angles in front of the anemometer until his readings were clear and his calculations accurate. At the same time, he began to work on his physical fitness and mental fortitude, his entire being radiating a relentless spirit.

In just one year, Jiang Yuelin had become the company’s recognized sniper expert. In the recent rigorous “Sharpshooter” assessment, he earned the distinction of First-Class “Sharpshooter” for his exceptional skill and consistent performance.

he battlefield has no sympathy for “Mr. Almost”; victory always favors the soldier who can win. Fortunately, I didn’t let the same experience that happened to me happen to my comrades.

(Compiled by Zhang Xianglong and Cao Dongzhi)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16414765.html

踏访新时代边关丨走进东风泉哨所，聆听流淌在官兵心间的守哨泉音

来源：解放军报 作者：梁成鑫 王雁翔 王梦缘 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-10-13

东风泉哨所：一泓清泉润兵心

■梁成鑫 解放军报记者 王雁翔 特约通讯员 王梦缘



“先有泉水后有哨”，图为连队驻地附近的东风泉. 开吾赛尔摄

这是一个坐落在北疆戈壁荒原之上，因一泓清泉而得名的哨所.

苍茫的戈壁深处，巴丹吉林沙漠腹地，新疆军区某团“忠诚戍边模范连”——东风泉哨所驻守于此.

这里飞沙走石、烈日暴晒、方圆百里无人烟. 官兵外出巡逻，走出营门便是无人区，手机难有信号、展眼不见绿色、耳边只闻风声. 荒凉的戈壁滩上，泉水从何而来？

进驻戈壁，水是头等大事. 几十年前，时任连队副连长主动请缨，带领一队人马骑骆驼找水源. 他们跋涉 7 天 7 夜，终于在一个遥远的地方找到几簇红柳，当即抡起铁锹镐头凿开砂石，直至石缝之中涌出清泉.

泉水奔涌，犹如心头拂过一缕东风. 后来，连队整建制搬迁到涌泉之地驻扎. 连队也因泉得名：东风泉哨所. 几十年岁月更迭，在一泓泉水边，官兵建哨守哨，从第一代营房到第五代营房，守防环境显著变化，戍边卫国的初心在清泉滋润下从未改变.

如今的东风泉哨所，营门前栽种一片新绿，一如官兵脸上自信而耀眼的笑容. 营区后院的沙枣树上，一串串熟透的沙枣仿佛晶莹的红宝石，那是清泉滋润兵心的见证.

不久前，解放军报记者驱车探哨，采撷戍边故事. 请跟随记者，走进哨所官兵的心灵世界，聆听流淌在他们心间的守哨泉音.

——编 者

“不管在哪里坚守，知道为何而奋斗，就没人会觉得苦”

东风泉边防连，驻守戈壁滩半个多世纪. 营区坐落在一条狭长的山谷之中，走进营院，可见第三至第五代营房，从谷底向山坡依山势而建.

第五代营房坐落在坡顶的空地上：红砖白瓦，玻璃阳光棚，让人眼前一亮. 远处的山坡上是第四代营房，至今仍作连队库室使用.

一级上士岳明明带领记者向戈壁深处走去. 这里是上世纪 70 年代修建的连队第二代营房遗址，土坯结构的房屋已经坍塌. 狂风卷着砂砾，打在脸上如针扎一般，老营区的一块石壁上，“扎根黑戈壁，忠诚守边防”10 个大字艳红如初.

37 岁的岳明明是连队兵龄最长的兵. 在他眼中，“像红柳把根扎，像骆驼抗风沙”的连队精神，连同镌刻在石壁上的这几个大字，早已化作流淌在身体中的血脉，滋养着一茬茬官兵扎根荒漠、卫国守边的情怀.

扎根戈壁，首先要有水源. 曾几何时，连队吃水要去几百公里外拉，滴水贵如油.

为缓解吃水难题，时任副连长王治顺主动请缨外出找水. 头天晚上他和战友伴着油灯写下遗书，第二天一早就骑着骆驼出发了.

走了 7 天 7 夜，在行将绝望之际，他们在遥远的戈壁深处，找到几簇红柳. 已经断水断粮的王治顺与战友一起抡铁锹，在沙石下挖坑，终于挖出一泓清泉.

如今，那簇象征生命与希望的红柳更加茂盛，像搬迁到这里的连队官兵一样，顽强地在荒漠中扎根.

当年官兵们挖出的泉眼虽已在 10 多年前干涸，但上级在附近重新勘探出两口深井. 岳明明对记者说：“汩汩的清泉，保障着官兵们的生活用水，也传承着连队的‘魂’. ”

他说话时头往前伸，梗着脖子，记者以为他睡觉时落枕了. 他笑说，巡逻时没注意，脖颈晒脱了皮.

夏天，这里气温高达 45℃，地表温度超过 70℃，官兵们在戈壁巡逻，全程在烈日下暴晒，稍不留神就会被晒伤.

但在岳明明眼里，这些伤痛早已不算什么. “柏油路、长明电，通网络、空调房，巡逻乘车与徒步相结合……”他向记者历数连队近年来的新变化，在他看来，连队守防环境一天比一天好，坚守的日子越过越甜，作为戈壁守哨人，更要为祖国站好岗、放好哨.



向国旗宣誓.

在连队荣誉室，记者还了解到更多“先苦后甜、苦中有甜”的坚守故事.

那年连队建设新营房，需要开凿陡峭山体，连续招标几次，都因施工条件艰苦无人接标.

“别人不愿干，咱自己干. ”时任连长带领党员干部身先士卒，背着沉重的空压机钻棒，吊在半山腰作业，安全绳在腰部和腿部勒出道道血痕……一年后，一座多功能营房建成了.

岳明明入伍之初，赶上连队安装新光缆. 他和战友早出晚归，在坚硬的戈壁滩上挖光缆沟，奋战多日，裸露的皮肤被晒脱了皮. 最难啃的“硬骨头”地段，他们握着镐头和铁锤钢钎使劲抡，双手虎口被“震麻”，吃饭时手都握不住筷子.

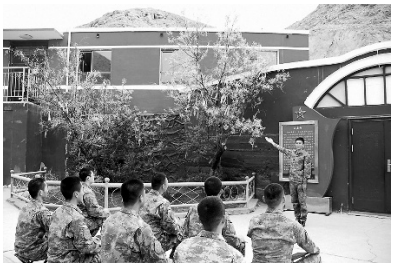
还有一次，上级组织考核. 5 公里武装越野展开期间，沙尘暴来了，5 米之外看不清人影，考核结束时，几个连队难分胜负. “再来！咱们再比一次. ”时任连长不服输、提出倡议，全连战友跃跃欲试、纷纷响应.

新一轮比赛开启，他们以绝对优势摘下桂冠. 兄弟单位纷纷为他们的顽强与团结竖起大拇指. 那一刻，全连战友喜极而泣.

“不管在哪里坚守，知道为何而奋斗，就没人会觉得苦. ”岳明明说，带领战友们夺冠的连长入伍就在东风泉哨所，考学提干后主动申请回到这里. 尽管驻守戈壁条件艰苦，许多守哨官兵却把根扎在了这里，因为在这里，大家守得问心无愧，守出了军人本色.

“人跟树一样，把根扎深扎实，才能向上生长”

连队后院有几棵沙枣树. 从记者的房间向窗外望去，有两棵树并排而立，都有碗口粗，红艳艳的沙枣挂在枝叶间.



一位排长在“夫妻树”前讲述连队光荣传统故事. 开吾赛尔摄

这是一对“夫妻树”. 过去连队没通信信号，也没长明电和柏油路，官兵探亲休假归队从酒泉倒三趟车，连队再派车去上百公里外接站，在茫茫戈壁辗转两三天才能抵达连队.

因为偏远艰苦，连队官兵不愿让妻子来队探亲. 那年春天，老兵惠伟平的妻子瞒着他来到东风泉. 站在丈夫亲手栽种的沙枣树下，她流着泪表示，也要种下一棵树. 要让两棵树相依相伴，一起卫国守防.

在这个连队，这样的坚守故事不胜枚举. 一级上士罗劼曾有一位同乡战友，刚入伍来到戈壁滩便伤心流泪：“这一眼望不到边的戈壁荒滩怎么过？”

罗劼劝慰他，再咬牙坚持两年，时间很快就过去了. 谁知服役期满，那一茬同年兵中有三分之二想留队，因为选晋军士名额有限，最终留下的人不多. 那位同乡不得已离队，那天，他哭得像个孩子.

在罗劼看来，这位同乡的两次流泪，代表了两种不同的心境，也见证着一名战士内心的成长.

“晚上站哨，四周漆黑，连队的灯光就是戈壁滩上唯一的光亮. ”刚到连队时，罗劼也曾失落迷茫. 当过兵的父亲在电话里开导他：“人跟树一样，把根扎深扎实，才能向上生长. ”

种树，对于连队来说是件大事. 全连平均每年种下一两百棵树，来年却只有十几棵存活. 怀着对绿色的渴望，官兵想尽一切办法把树种活.

连队门前栽种一排树，官兵告诉记者，每棵树下都有一个石槽，石槽底部连着树坑. 他们定期将石槽灌满水，如同地漏一般，不间断向树根供水.

罗劼当兵 14 年，到现在只种活几棵榆树. “我们不气馁，只要有一线希望，就会年年种. ”罗劼的眼神闪亮，似乎在告诉记者，种树就是种希望.

“这棵沙枣树是我种的，我呵护它就像呵护我的眼睛. ”战士任壮修告诉记者，这棵树是他的扎根树，凝结着他的辛勤汗水.

任壮修来自山东青岛，家境殷实，入伍前花钱大手大脚. 父母特意让他参军入伍，到部队接受锻炼.

初到连队，任壮修心里“别”着一股劲儿，找各种理由逃避训练，一心盼着退伍那一天.

跟着战友走上巡逻路，任壮修渐渐被战友的奉献担当精神所感染. 就像戈壁滩上的红柳在“经霜吐红”之后茁壮成长，半年后的他，样样工作冲在前面，也渐渐找到自信，开始思考怎样的青春才有价值.

那天给树浇完水后，任壮修前去换哨. 一路走，他一路和记者回忆：去年 3 月，自己顺利选晋下士，给母亲打电话报告喜讯，母亲一听却哭了，她不放心儿子继续戍边.

任壮修在电话中对母亲说，好多战友想留队，却因名额有限未能如愿，几个同年兵离队时反复叮嘱他替自己守防，他还说：“我不是一个人在战斗，只有继续坚守，才能不负身后一双双热切的目光. ”

“坚持你所热爱的，热爱你所坚持的，就是最好的青春”

营院门外的“巴掌田”中，一簇簇枸杞长势喜人.

连队张连长说，枸杞种子是宁夏籍战士马飞虎带回来的.

那年军校毕业，张连长主动申请到艰苦地区工作，分配到某连任排长. 几年后调任连队主官，他又主动申请到东风泉哨所任连长.



官兵巡守边防线. 开吾赛尔摄

巡逻路烈日如火，经常狂风骤起，官兵在戈壁荒山无处藏身，张连长同官兵们商议后，决定在巡逻路上重要点位建几个掩体，既可做潜伏观察点，巡逻途中突遇恶劣天气也可暂时躲避.

于是，他和战士们巡逻时，沉重的装具和背囊上，又多了钢钎、铁锹、锤子和十字镐. 4个多月时间，他们在坚硬的山头凿出 6 个掩体，仅十字镐就挖坏 25 把. 为了让掩体更坚固耐用，他们特意把盖掩体顶棚的粗木用沥青泡过，以增强防腐性.

“也许在别人眼里，这里是荒凉的，但我们不觉得，因为这里是我们守卫的家. 是家，就要主动开展建设，营造拴心留人的环境. ”张连长说.

营区对面山脚下，有一片辽阔斜坡. 张连长思忖了很久，向营里汇报想法：将斜坡铲平，为连队建设一个多功能综合训练场.

营里派出施工机械支持，但山坡铲平后，大量工作需要人工完成.

在两年多的时间里，全连官兵顶着烈日风沙，平场地、建障碍场，一点点完成了所有建设.

“你把官兵当家人，官兵就把连队当家建. ”在东风泉哨所，每一名老兵都怀有对连队质朴而真挚的情感.



妻儿来队探亲，岳明明一家三口来到界碑前. 开吾赛尔摄

几年前，岳明明的父亲在整修老家房屋时不慎摔伤，他的弟弟在外地求学，家人都希望他脱下军装，回乡挑起家庭重担.

当时岳明明即将服役期满，面对进退走留，他爬上一座入伍之初就喜欢独处的山头，坐在山石上反复思量.

一个声音对他说：“连队人才青黄不接，我这个老兵怎能离得开？”

另一个声音也在耳边回响：“在边防扎根 12 年，我曾摘金夺银，也曾立功受奖，还当上了班长，青春没有虚度，是该回亲人身边尽孝了……”

然而，还没等他向连队吐露心声，连长的一句“连队需要你，请你留下来”，马上让他改变了主意，坚持初心，留在连队.

几年后，岳明明一级上士服役期满，当他再次征求家人的意见时，竟意外得到家人的支持：“既然离不开，全家一起支持你！”

岳明明悬着的心放下了. 他在写给党支部的思想汇报中真诚地说道：“只要连队需要，我愿一直守着边防线！”



杜坤坐在山坡上眺望远方. 开吾赛尔摄

“如果不来这里，我这辈子都体会不到界碑在军人心中的分量. ”中士杜坤说.

杜坤是昆明医学院临床口腔专业的本科生. 他参军的想法很单纯，先圆了军旅梦，回去再续当口腔医生的梦.

学完报务专业来到东风泉，第一次接水刷牙，水里一股咸涩味，他以为自己杯子没洗干净. 班长看着他呵呵笑：“这水已经净化过了. ”

流鼻血、拉肚子，在身体因水土不服饱受折磨时，战友的关怀与温暖，为他的心灵打开另一扇窗：“我从 3000 多公里之外的昆明来这里，不是来被人照顾的，战友能做到的事，我也能做到. 我要和大家一样，努力成为一名合格的边防军人. ”

“坚持你所热爱的，热爱你所坚持的，就是最好的青春. ”明白了这个道理，杜坤每天精神抖擞，他笑着对记者说：“如果天气晴好，这里的蓝天白云、璀璨星空，跟我的家乡一样美. ”

前年义务兵服役期满，家人和同学担心他荒废了专业学习，打电话劝他退伍. 杜坤还是选择留队选晋中士.

Google Translation

Visiting the Border in the New Era | Entering the Dongfengquan Outpost and Listening to the Sound of the Spring, a Guard's Voice, Flowing Through the Hearts of Soldiers

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Dongfengquan Outpost: A Clear Spring Soothes Soldiers' Hearts

■ Liang Chengxin, PLA Daily Reporter, Wang Yanxiang, Special Correspondent, Wang Mengyuan

"First there was the spring, then there was the outpost." Photo by Kai Wusail

This is an outpost nestled in the Gobi Desert of northern Xinjiang, named after a clear spring.

Deep in the vast Gobi Desert, in the heart of the Badain Jaran Desert, stands the Dongfengquan Outpost, a "Model Company of Loyal Border Guards" of a regiment under the Xinjiang Military Command.

Here, amidst whirring sand and boulders, scorching sun, and a hundred-mile radius of uninhabited land. When soldiers go out on patrol, they find themselves in uninhabited territory, with barely any cell phone signal, no greenery to be seen, and only the sound of the wind. Where does spring water come from in the desolate Gobi Desert?

When stationed in the Gobi Desert, water is paramount. Decades ago, the then-deputy company commander volunteered to lead a team on camels in search of a water source. After seven days and nights of trekking, they finally found a few clusters of red willows in a remote area. They immediately wielded shovels and pickaxes to chip away at the gravel until a clear spring gushed out from the cracks.

The rushing spring water was like a gentle breeze blowing through my heart. Later, the entire company relocated to the site of the spring. The spring gave it its name: Dongfengquan Outpost. Over the decades, soldiers have established and maintained their outposts by the spring. From the first generation of barracks to the fifth, the defense environment has undergone significant changes, but the original aspiration of defending the border and the nation, nourished by the clear spring, has remained unchanged.

Today, the Dongfengquan Outpost boasts a vibrant greenery planted in front of the barracks gate, just like the confident and dazzling smiles on the soldiers' faces. In the saxaul trees in the backyard of the barracks, clusters of ripe saxaul fruits resemble shimmering rubies, a testament to the clear spring water that nourishes the soldiers' spirits.

Not long ago, a PLA Daily reporter visited the outposts to collect stories of border defense. Please follow the reporter as we journey into the spiritual worlds of the soldiers and listen to the sound of the spring water flowing through their hearts.

—Editor

“No matter where we stand, as long as we know why we are fighting, no one will feel hardship.”

The Dongfengquan Border Defense Company has been stationed in the Gobi Desert for over half a century. The barracks are nestled in a narrow valley. Entering the compound, you can see the third to fifth generation of barracks, built along the hillside from the valley floor.

The fifth generation barracks are located on the open space at the top of the slope: their red brick, white tile, and glass sunroof are a striking sight. Farther up the hillside are the fourth generation barracks, still used as company storage.

First Sergeant Yue Mingming led the reporters deeper into the Gobi Desert. Here are the remains of the company’s second-generation barracks, built in the 1970s. The adobe structures have collapsed. The strong wind whips up gravel, prickling my face like needles. On a stone wall in the old barracks, the ten characters “Rooted in the Black Gobi Desert, Loyally Guarding the Border” remain as bright red as ever.

37-year-old Yue Mingming is the company’s longest-serving soldier. In his eyes, the company spirit of “rooting like red willows, resisting the wind and sand like camels”—along with those words engraved on the stone wall—has long since become like blood flowing through his veins, nourishing the passion of successive generations of soldiers to take root in the desert and defend the country and the border.

To take root in the Gobi Desert, water is first necessary. Once upon a time, the company had to travel hundreds of kilometers to fetch water, and every drop was as precious as oil.

To alleviate the water shortage, then-Deputy Company Commander Wang Zhishun volunteered to go out and find water. The night before, he and his comrades wrote their will by the light of an oil lamp, and set off early the next morning on camels. After seven days and seven nights of walking, on the verge of despair, they found a few clusters of red willows deep in the remote Gobi Desert. Wang Zhishun, who had run out of water and food, joined his comrades in shoveling, digging beneath the sand and rocks, and finally unearthed a clear spring.

Today, the red willows, a symbol of life and hope, are even more lush, tenaciously taking root in the desert, just like the soldiers who relocated there.

Although the spring the soldiers dug dried up over a decade ago, their superiors reconstructed two deep wells nearby. Yue Mingming told reporters, “The gurgling springs ensure the soldiers’ daily water needs and carry on the company’s ‘soul.’“

He craned his head forward and stiffened his neck as he spoke, leading reporters to believe he had a stiff neck from sleeping. He laughed and said he hadn't noticed during patrols, and his neck had peeled from the sun. In summer, temperatures here can reach as high as 45°C, with the surface temperature exceeding 70°C. Soldiers patrolling the Gobi Desert constantly under the scorching sun can easily suffer sunburns.

But in Yue Mingming's eyes, these injuries are no longer a big deal. "Asphalt roads, constant electricity, internet access, air-conditioned rooms, and a combination of patrols by car and on foot..." He recounted the company's recent changes to the environment. He believes the company's defense environment is improving day by day, and the days of perseverance are becoming more fulfilling. As sentinels in the Gobi Desert, they must stand guard and maintain vigil for the motherland.

Pledge to the national flag.

In the company's honor room, reporters learned more stories of perseverance, "hardships before sweetness, bitterness within sweetness."

That year, the company built new barracks, requiring excavation into the steep mountainside. Several bids were issued, but no one accepted due to the challenging construction conditions.

"If others don't want to do it, we'll do it ourselves." The then-company commander led Party members and cadres, leading by example. They carried heavy air compressor drill rods and worked suspended mid-mountain, their safety ropes leaving bloody marks on their waists and legs... A year later, a multi-purpose barracks was built.

When Yue Mingming first joined the army, he happened to be working on the company's new fiber optic cable installation. He and his comrades toiled day and night, digging trenches for the cables in the hard Gobi Desert. Their exposed skin was sunburned and peeling. In the toughest sections, they wielded pickaxes, hammers, and chisels with such force that their knuckles went numb, and they couldn't even hold chopsticks while eating.

Another time, during a 5-kilometer armed cross-country run, a sandstorm arrived, making it impossible to see beyond five meters. By the end of the test, the companies were neck and neck. "Come again! Let's compete again!" Unwilling to admit defeat, the then-company commander proposed, and the entire company responded eagerly. A new round of competition began, and they won the championship with a commanding advantage. Their fellow units gave them a thumbs-up for their tenacity and unity. At that moment, the entire company wept with joy.

"No matter where we stand, as long as we know why we're fighting, no one will feel the hardship," said Yue Mingming. The company commander who led his comrades to victory enlisted at the Dongfengquan outpost and, after passing the entrance exam and being promoted, applied to return there. Despite the harsh conditions of the Gobi Desert, many soldiers on duty have planted their

roots here, because here, they stand guard with a clear conscience and embody their true military spirit.

“People, like trees, must have deep and solid roots in order to grow upwards.”

There are several saxaul trees in the company’s backyard. Looking out the window from my room, I see two trees standing side by side, both as thick as bowls, their branches adorned with vibrant red saxaul fruits.

A platoon leader recounts the company’s glorious traditions in front of the “husband and wife trees.” Photo by Kai Wusaier.

These are a pair of “husband and wife trees.” In the past, the company had no communication signal, no constant electricity, and no paved roads. Soldiers returning from family leave had to take three buses from Jiuquan, and the company would then send another bus to meet them at a station hundreds of kilometers away. It would take two or three days of traveling through the vast Gobi Desert to reach the company.

Because of the remote and difficult conditions, the company’s officers and men were reluctant to allow their wives to visit. That spring, veteran Hui Weiping’s wife came to Dongfengquan without telling him. Standing beneath the saxaul tree her husband had planted, she tearfully expressed her desire to plant one, too. She wanted the two trees to stand together and defend the country.

Such stories of perseverance are countless in this company. First Sergeant Luo Jie once had a comrade from his hometown who, upon enlisting, burst into tears when he arrived in the Gobi Desert, asking, “How can we survive this endless wasteland?”

Luo Jie comforted him, urging him to persevere for another two years, and time flew by. However, upon completion of their service, two-thirds of his fellow enlisted soldiers wanted to remain in the company, but due to limited vacancies for promotion to sergeant, only a few remained. That fellow villager had no choice but to leave the company, and that day, he cried like a child.

In Luo Jie’s view, his fellow villager’s two tears represented two different states of mind, and also witnessed a soldier’s inner growth.

“Standing sentry at night, it was pitch black, and the company lights were the only illumination in the Gobi Desert.” When he first arrived at the company, Luo Jie felt lost and confused. His father, a former soldier, counseled him over the phone: “People, like trees, must have deep, solid roots in order to grow upward.”

Tree planting is a major undertaking for the company. The company plants an average of 100 to 200 trees each year, but only a dozen survive the following year. Driven by a desire for greenery, the soldiers do everything they can to keep the trees alive.

A row of trees was planted in front of the company gate. Soldiers told reporters that beneath each tree was a stone trough, connected to a tree pit. They regularly filled the troughs with water, acting

like floor drains, continuously supplying water to the tree roots. Luo Jie has been a soldier for 14 years, and to date, he's only managed to plant a few elm trees. "We won't give up. As long as there's a glimmer of hope, we'll plant trees every year," Luo Jie's eyes sparkled, as if telling the reporter that planting trees is planting hope.

"I planted this saxaul tree. I care for it like I care for my own eyes," soldier Ren Zhuangxiu told the reporter. This tree is his root, embodying his hard work and sweat.

Ren Zhuangxiu, from Qingdao, Shandong, comes from a well-off family. Before joining the army, he spent lavishly. His parents specifically wanted him to join the army and receive training.

When he first arrived at the company, Ren Zhuangxiu was filled with a sense of urgency, finding all sorts of excuses to avoid training, eagerly anticipating the day he'd be discharged.

As he followed his comrades on patrol, Ren Zhuangxiu gradually became inspired by their dedication and commitment. Just like the red willows in the Gobi Desert, thriving after frost, six months later, he was at the forefront of every task, gradually regaining his confidence and beginning to reflect on what constitutes a meaningful youth. After watering the trees that day, Ren Zhuangxiu went to change his post. As he walked, he reminisced with reporters: Last March, he was successfully promoted to corporal. He called his mother to share the good news, but she burst into tears, worried about him continuing to guard the border.

Ren Zhuangxiu told his mother on the phone that many of his comrades wanted to stay but were unable to due to limited vacancies. Several of his fellow soldiers, when leaving, repeatedly urged him to stand guard for them. He added, "I'm not fighting alone. Only by continuing to persevere can I live up to the eager eyes behind me."

"Persisting in what you love and loving what you persist in is the best form of youth."

In the palm-sized fields outside the camp, clusters of wolfberries are growing luxuriantly.

Company Commander Zhang said the wolfberry seeds were brought back by Ma Feihu, a soldier from Ningxia.

After graduating from the military academy that year, Company Commander Zhang applied for work in a difficult area and was assigned to a company as a platoon leader. A few years later, he was transferred to become a company commander and then applied to be company commander at the Dongfengquan outpost. Soldiers patrol the border. Photo by Kaiwusail.

The patrol route was scorching hot and often gusty, leaving soldiers with nowhere to hide in the barren Gobi mountains. Company Commander Zhang, after consulting with his soldiers, decided to build several shelters at strategic points along the patrol route. These shelters would serve as both ambush observation points and temporary refuge in the event of inclement weather during patrol.

So, he and his fellow soldiers added steel chisels, shovels, hammers, and pickaxes to their heavy gear and backpacks while on patrol. Over four months, they carved six shelters out of the hard mountaintop, breaking 25 pickaxes alone. To make the shelters more durable, they soaked the rough timbers that made up their roofs in asphalt to enhance their corrosion resistance.

“Maybe others see this place as desolate, but we don’t, because this is our home. As home, we must proactively develop it and create an environment that keeps our hearts and minds connected,” Company Commander Zhang said.

At the foot of the mountain opposite the camp lies a vast, sloping expanse. Company Commander Zhang pondered for a long time before presenting his idea to the battalion: flatten the slope to create a multi-purpose training ground for the company.

The battalion dispatched construction machinery for support, but after the slope was flattened, much of the work required manual labor.

For over two years, the company’s officers and men braved the scorching sun and sandstorms, leveling the ground and building the obstacle course, gradually completing all the construction work.

“If you treat the officers and men as family, the officers and men will treat the company as their home.” At the Dongfengquan outpost, every veteran holds a simple and sincere affection for the company.

With his wife and children visiting the company, Yue Mingming and his family of three approach the boundary marker. Photo by Kaiwusaier

A few years ago, Yue Mingming’s father was injured in a fall while renovating their home. His younger brother was studying in another province, and his family hoped he would retire from the military and return home to shoulder the burden of the family.

At the time, Yue Mingming was nearing the end of his military service. Faced with the choice of whether to stay or go, he climbed a hilltop, a place he had loved to be alone since his early military service, and sat on a rock, pondering his options. One voice told him, “The company is short of talent. How can a veteran like me leave?”

Another voice echoed in his ears: “I’ve been stationed on the border for 12 years. I’ve won gold and silver medals, received awards for meritorious service, and even become a squad leader. My youth has not been wasted. It’s time to return to my family and fulfill my filial duties...”

However, before he could express his feelings to the company, the company commander’s words, “The company needs you. Please stay,” immediately changed his mind. He remained true to his original aspiration and remained with the company.

A few years later, when First Sergeant Yue Mingming completed his service, he again sought his family's opinion and unexpectedly received their support: "Since you can't leave, the whole family supports you!"

Yue Mingming's heart was finally at ease. In his ideological report to the Party branch, he sincerely stated, "As long as the company needs me, I am willing to guard the border!"

Du Kun sat on a hillside, gazing into the distance. Photo by Kaiwusaier

"If I hadn't come here, I would never have understood the significance of boundary markers in the hearts of soldiers," said Sergeant Du Kun. Du Kun was an undergraduate student majoring in clinical dentistry at Kunming Medical College. His reason for joining the army was simple: to fulfill his military dream first and then pursue his dream of becoming a dentist.

After completing his radio operator program, he arrived at Dongfeng Spring. The first time he brushed his teeth with water, it tasted salty and astringent. He thought he hadn't rinsed the cup properly. The squad leader looked at him and chuckled, "This water has been purified."

Suffering from nosebleeds and diarrhea, and suffering from acclimatization, the care and warmth of his comrades opened another window to his heart: "I came here from Kunming, over 3,000 kilometers away, not to be taken care of. What my comrades can do, I can do too. I will strive to become a qualified border defense soldier, just like everyone else."

"Persisting in what you love, and loving what you persist in, is the best form of youth." Understanding this truth, Du Kun is full of energy every day. He smiled and told reporters, "If the weather is fine, the blue sky, white clouds, and brilliant stars here are as beautiful as those in my hometown."

Two years ago, when his conscription service ended, his family and classmates, worried that he would neglect his professional studies, called to persuade him to leave the army. However, Du Kun chose to stay and was promoted to sergeant.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16414745.html

攻坚"十四五"非凡这五年丨陆战雄师面向战场加速转型

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：钱晓虎 李佳豪 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-13

以科技赋能重塑战场维度

陆战雄师面向战场加速转型



陆军某旅开展无人机侦察训练（资料照片）. 黄鹤明摄

解放军报讯 记者钱晓虎、特约记者李佳豪报道：“以前怎么也没想到，我们装甲兵有朝一日也能利用光学、红外和雷达传感器，远距离、无死角感知战场态势. ”近日，一场合成营战术演练结束后，陆军某旅车长孙永明感慨地说. 他告诉记者，以往他们习惯了利用驾驶潜望镜窥视战场，如今随着新一代主战坦克列装部队，作战模式已从过去的近距离“拼刺刀”转变为超视距作战，装甲兵的战位坐标系也完成了由地面二维，向空地、网电一体的更高维度转变.

沙场，标定着一名士兵坐标系的“维度”之变；碧波，则承载着一支新质作战力量坐标系的“广度”之变——深秋滨海，某陆航旅飞行员杜潞正驾机进行海上训练.

从世界屋脊到大漠戈壁，从贺兰山麓到万里海疆……走出座舱，杜潞指着机场内“机动作战、立体攻防”的标语说，这些年，他和战友们的练兵航迹延伸得越来越远.

与杜潞一样，陆军某旅某合成营袁营长也深切感受到陆军的转型变化. 在刚刚结束的一场实战化演训中，他不仅能调遣自己营里的“车马炮”，还能呼叫其他军兵种配属力量提供支援、联袂歼“敌”.

谈及这幅“战车共战鹰一色，炮弹与导弹齐飞”的练兵新图景，袁营长自豪地说：“今天的作战模式已超越了传统陆战尺度，成为我军联合作战的一个缩影. ”

以科技赋能重塑战场维度. 从东海之滨到西部高原，从南国密林到北国雪原……踏访陆军部队座座营盘，“变化”成为官兵口中的高频词.

且看“跨度”之变——越来越多的新型装备列装部队，编制岗位更加细化，一批新兵种、新专业相继诞生. 前不久，某新型火箭炮威武列阵通过天安门广场，光荣接受党和人民检阅. 在其完美亮相的背后，是某旅数百名“神炮手”跨界转岗、能力转型，昼夜奋战苦学新专业的全力托举.

且看“速度”之变——金秋塞北，某演训场，枪炮声还未响起，一场无声对决已在电磁空间上演. 激烈对抗中，某旅电子对抗分队率先致“敌”指挥通信链路瘫痪，抢占制胜先机.

且看“高度”之变——作为一名步兵，某旅下士田思政对航空器在不同高度气动性能、雷达探测高度等飞行数据熟稔于心. 他告诉记者，这些年，随着无人化、智能化武器装备相继列装部队，他也成为一名兼职无人机飞手，从地面一跃“飞”上了天空，“高度”是他战位坐标系中的关键参数.

广度、尺度、跨度、速度、高度……一个个新“参数”，构成了陆军部队全新战位坐标系；孙永明、杜潞、田思政……奋进“十四五”，一名名官兵的精彩亮相，塑造出陆战雄师的崭新形象.

近日，刚刚结束跨区驻训的某旅官兵顾不上休整，立即投入到某项新战法试训任务中. “启新又一程，未到下鞍时. ”谈及此事，该旅官兵话语铿锵，“这就是我们这代革命军人的如山使命——向着如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标奋力冲锋，跑出强军加速度！”

Google Translation

Overcoming the Extraordinary Five Years of the 14th Five-Year Plan | The Land Force Accelerates Its Battlefield Transformation

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Qian Xiaohu, Li Jiahao Editor: Xu Zhanhu Published: October 13, 2025

Empowering the Army with Technology to Reshape the Battlefield

The Land Force Accelerates Its Battlefield Transformation

An Army brigade conducts drone reconnaissance training (file photo). Photo by Huang Heming

PLA Daily Reporter Qian Xiaohu and Special Correspondent Li Jiahao report: “I never imagined that our armored troops would one day be able to utilize optical, infrared, and radar sensors to perceive the battlefield situation from a long distance and with no blind spots.” Sun Yongming, a vehicle commander of an Army brigade, said with emotion after a recent combined battalion tactical exercise. He told reporters that they used to peer into the battlefield through driver’s periscopes. Now, with the deployment of the new generation of main battle tanks, the combat mode has shifted from close-range bayonet combat to beyond-visual-range combat. The armored troops’ combat position coordinate system has also evolved from a two-dimensional ground-based system to a higher-dimensional system integrating air, ground, network, and electronic warfare. The battlefield marks the shifting dimensions of a soldier’s coordinate system; the emerald waters carry the shifting breadth of a new combat force’s coordinate system. In late autumn, on the coast, pilot Du Lu of an Army Aviation Brigade is conducting maritime training.

From the roof of the world to the vast desert, from the foothills of the Helan Mountains to the vast sea... Stepping out of the cockpit, Du Lu points to the airport’s sign that reads “Mobile Operations, Three-Dimensional Offense and Defense” and explains that over the years, he and his comrades have expanded their training routes further and further.

Like Du Lu, Captain Yuan of a combined arms battalion in an Army brigade has also deeply felt the Army's transformation. In a recently concluded live-fire exercise, he was able to not only mobilize his own battalion's artillery, but also call on forces from other services for support and jointly defeat the enemy. Speaking of this new training landscape of "tanks and eagles alike, artillery shells and missiles flying in unison," Battalion Commander Yuan proudly stated, "Today's combat model has transcended the traditional scale of land warfare and has become a microcosm of our military's joint operations."

Technology empowers and reshapes the battlefield. From the shores of the East China Sea to the western plateaus, from the dense forests of the south to the snowy plains of the north... visiting army camps, "change" becomes a frequent word on the lips of officers and men.

Observe the shift in "span"—an increasing number of new equipment is being deployed, organizational positions are becoming more refined, and a host of new military branches and specialties are emerging. Not long ago, a new type of rocket launcher marched majestically through Tiananmen Square, proudly receiving the review of the Party and the people. Behind its flawless appearance lies the dedicated support of hundreds of "master gunners" from a certain brigade, who have transitioned across fields, transformed their capabilities, and diligently studied new specialties day and night.

Observe the shift in "speed"—in the golden autumn of the northern frontier, at a training ground, before the sound of gunfire rang out, a silent confrontation was already unfolding in electromagnetic space. During a fierce confrontation, a brigade's electronic warfare unit was the first to paralyze the enemy's command and communications links, seizing the initiative for victory.

Observe the transformation of "altitude"—As an infantryman, Corporal Tian Sizheng of a certain brigade is intimately familiar with aircraft aerodynamic performance at different altitudes, radar detection altitudes, and other flight data. He told reporters that in recent years, with the induction of unmanned and intelligent weapons and equipment, he has become a part-time drone pilot, leaping from the ground into the sky. "Altitude" is a key parameter in his combat position coordinate system.

Breadth, scale, span, speed, altitude... these new "parameters" constitute the Army's new combat position coordinate system. Sun Yongming, Du Lu, Tian Sizheng... As we forge ahead into the 14th Five-Year Plan, the brilliant appearances of each officer and soldier are shaping the new image of the Land Force.

Recently, officers and men of a certain brigade, having just concluded cross-regional training, skipped time for rest and immediately plunged into a new tactical training mission. "We are embarking on a new journey, and it's not time to dismount yet." Speaking of this, the officers and men of the brigade spoke with a strong voice, "This is the unshakable mission of our generation of revolutionary soldiers - to charge forward towards the goal of achieving the centenary of the

founding of the People's Liberation Army as scheduled, and to accelerate the pace of building a strong army!"

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16415032.html

敢打必胜 勇当尖刀——陆军某旅"强军精武红四连"传承红色基因影像

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郑佳峻 徐晓龙 刘志勇 责任编辑：王粲 发布：2025-10-14

敢打必胜 勇当尖刀

——陆军某旅"强军精武红四连"传承红色基因影像

■郑佳峻 徐晓龙 解放军报特约通讯员 刘志勇 摄影报道



执行任务前举行宣誓活动.



借助智能设备开展模拟训练.



官兵参加战备拉动.



战术训练中，官兵驾驶战车快速机动.

初秋，华东某训练场，一场综合战术训练激战正酣. 面对劲敌，陆军某旅“强军精武红四连”创新运用战法，精准锁定摧毁“敌”指挥所.

该连诞生于 1927 年黄麻起义，98 载峥嵘岁月，历经数百次战役战斗洗礼，屡建奇功. 2015 年，习主席签署命令，授予该连“强军精武红四连”荣誉称号.

抗战烽火中，连队官兵勇往直前，奋力杀敌. 1937 年 10 月 19 日，连队夜袭阳明堡日军机场，烧毁日军飞机 24 架、毙敌百余人，创造了步兵打飞机的经典战例. 战后，八路军 129 师授予该连“夜袭阳明堡战斗模范连”荣誉称号. 今年 9 月 3 日，纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年大会隆重举行，由 80 面抗战英模部队荣誉旗帜组成的战旗方队气势如虹通过天安门广场. “夜袭阳明堡战斗模范连”战旗在其中随风飘扬，光荣接受了党和人民的检阅.

赓续血脉，矢志强军. 新征程上，连队官兵牢记统帅嘱托，以冲锋姿态投身强军实践. 某型新装备列装不到百天，战斗射击全员达标；参加上级各类比武考核，刷新 7 项纪录，夺得 57 个名次；探索“无人+”“智能+”战法训法，打造“强军精武智能专修室”……近年来，该连多次参加重大演训任务并取得优异成绩，被陆军表彰为“践行强军目标标兵单位”.

Google Translation

Dare to Fight and Win, Bravely Serve as the spearhead—Images of the “Strengthening Army and Elite Military Red Fourth Company” of an Army Brigade Carrying Forward the Red Gene

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Zheng Jiajun, Xu Xiaolong, Liu Zhiyong Editor: Wang Can Published: 2025-10-14

Dare to fight and win, bravely serve as the spearhead

—Images of the “Strengthening Army and Elite Military Red Fourth Company” of an Army Brigade Carrying Forward the Red Gene

■ Zheng Jiajun, Xu Xiaolong, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liu Zhiyong Photo Report

A swearing-in ceremony was held before the mission.

Simulation training was conducted using smart devices.

Officers and men participated in combat readiness drills.

During tactical training, soldiers maneuvered rapidly in combat vehicles.

In early autumn, at a training ground in East China, a comprehensive tactical exercise was in full swing. Facing a formidable enemy, the “Strengthening Army and Elite Military Red Fourth Company” of an Army Brigade employed innovative tactics to precisely target and destroy the “enemy” command post.

The company was founded during the Huangma Uprising in 1927. Over its 98 years of vicissitudes, it has weathered hundreds of battles and achieved remarkable feats. In 2015, President Xi Jinping signed an order awarding the company the honorary title of “Strengthening the Army and Improving Military Power Red Fourth Company.”

During the flames of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the company’s officers and men bravely advanced and fought tirelessly. On October 19, 1937, the company launched a night attack on the Japanese airfield at Yangmingbao, destroying 24 Japanese aircraft and killing over 100 enemy soldiers, creating a classic example of infantry engaging aircraft. After the war, the 129th Division of the Eighth Route Army awarded the company the honorary title of “Model Company for the Night Attack on Yangmingbao.” On September 3rd of this year, a grand ceremony commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War was held. A battle flag formation, composed of 80 honorary flags of heroic and exemplary units of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, marched majestically through Tiananmen Square. The battle flag of the “Model Company for the Night Attack on Yangmingbao” fluttered in the wind, proudly receiving the review of the Party and the people. Continuing the bloodline, we are determined to strengthen the military. On this new journey, the company’s officers and men, mindful of the commander’s instructions, are charging forward to strengthen the military. Within 100 days of a new piece of equipment being deployed, all personnel met the combat shooting standards. They participated in various competitions and assessments conducted by superiors, breaking seven records and securing 57 places. They explored “unmanned plus” and “intelligent plus” tactics and training methods, establishing a “Strong Army, Sharp Military, Intelligent Training Room.” In recent years, the company has participated in numerous major training and exercise missions, achieving outstanding results and being recognized by the Army as a “Model Unit for Implementing the Goal of Strengthening the Military.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16415532.html

从“82”到“6679”，“刘老庄连”擎旗自有后来人

来源：中国军网 作者：魏薇 张存伟 屈凯明 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-10-15

从“82”到“6679”，“刘老庄连”擎旗自有后来人

■中国军网记者 魏薇 通讯员 张存伟 屈凯明

“向右——看！”

2025 年 9 月 3 日，北京天安门广场，一声铿锵的口令划破长空.

陆军第 82 集团军某旅“刘老庄连”副连长、擎旗手王宸一目光如炬，执旗挺立. 一股滚烫的热流从他心底奔涌而上，直冲眼眶.

他手中紧握的，是“刘老庄连”的战旗——一面曾在战火纷飞中浸透英雄鲜血的旗帜.

如今，它沐浴着新时代的荣光，作为纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年阅兵式中 80 面抗战英模部队荣誉旗帜之一，接受党和人民检阅.



2025 年 9 月 3 日，“刘老庄连”战旗作为 80 面抗战英模部队荣誉战旗之一，在北京天安门广场接受党和人民检阅. 新华社记者刘勇贞 摄

燃旺精神熔炉：在历史回响中铸就忠诚担当

时间回到 1943 年 3 月 18 日，淮北平原，硝烟弥漫.

为掩护淮海区党政机关和人民群众安全转移，新四军第三师七旅十九团四连 82 名官兵，在刘老庄与千余名日伪军从拂晓血战至黄昏，最终全部壮烈牺牲.

乡亲们含泪掩埋烈士，又送 82 名青年参军，新四军第三师七旅重新组建连队并命名“刘老庄连”——这支为了人民全员牺牲、又依靠人民涅槃新生的英雄连队，旗帜再次高高飘扬.

80 多年过去，钢铁信念从未褪色.

在“刘老庄连”的荣誉室内，几件文物默默诉说着一段感天动地的历史：一杆在白刃战中捅弯的步枪枪管，几段烧焦的护木和砸断的枪托.

对于连史讲解员、中士张宇航而言，它们不仅是陈列的展品，更是每次讲述都会让他和战友们为之振奋的精神火种.

2021 年，刚入伍的张宇航就听说旅里有个英模单位“刘老庄连”. “先进连队标准高、要求严. ”下连之初，他心里满是忐忑.

然而，义务兵服役期满时，这个曾经想着“熬两年就退伍”的兵，第一个递交留队申请. 而今，张宇航已经成长为连队的训练尖子和理论骨干，被旅表彰为“四有”优秀士兵.

是什么让他发生如此转变？

“进了‘刘老庄连’，就像踏进了一条奔涌的河！”张宇航坦言，一开始是被连队那股劲儿推着走，后来慢慢自己发力，现在带着战友一起冲.

这股劲儿从何而来？连队官兵你一言我一语地道出缘由——



新兵聆听战旗的故事. 解放军报记者栾铖 摄

新兵下连第一件事是走进连队荣誉室，参观红色文物；第一堂课是聆听“八十二勇士”血战刘老庄的故事；学的第一首歌是连歌，看的第一部影片是《刘老庄八十二壮士》.

每天晚点名齐唱连歌、高喊连魂；每季度动态更新荣誉簿；每年评选“新时代刘老庄八十二勇士”.

训练场上，干部骨干第一个上、第一个投、第一个考；公差勤务、站哨帮厨，干部战士一个标准；遇到脏活累活，党员站前排、骨干带头干.

连队政治指导员戴天骄常说：“我们‘刘老庄连’就像一个大熔炉，进门一块铁，出炉硬如钢. ”

这座熔炉的能量，不仅锻造了个体，更凝聚了集体.

2023 年夏天，华北多地遭遇洪涝灾害. 当时，“刘老庄连”大部分官兵正在南苏丹执行维和任务，留守的 26 人中，大多是入伍不久的新兵.

得知上级因“任务险重”没有将他们列入首批救援队伍，官兵们仍连夜准备救援器材，打好背囊，写下请战书，按上 26 枚红手印：“我们‘刘老庄连’全体官兵誓死要上抗洪一线. ”

获准驰援后，这群年轻战士立刻奔赴灾区投入抢险，搬运沙袋、填堵决口、涉水打桩，不分昼夜高强度作业，脖颈晒脱了皮，迷彩服结成泥壳，脚底磨出血泡，却始终没有一人退后半步. 连续奋战多天，圆满完成任务.

临行前，他们将借宿学校打扫干净，桌椅摆放整齐，在教室黑板上，为同学们深情写下：“你们只管好好学习，我们负责保家卫国. ”

远在万里之外的维和营地，连长朱明朝接到过两次连队打来的电话：一次是战士们奔赴灾区的集体请战，一次是从抗洪大堤传回的捷报. “电话那头，那帮小子七嘴八舌地说‘任务完成了’，虽然嗓子都累哑了，但那个兴奋劲儿，隔着万里都能感受到. ”朱明朝说着，眼圈红了，“虽然他们来连队时间不长，但已经长出了‘刘老庄连’的骨头. ”

这份印着 26 个红手印的请战书，如今就珍藏在连队荣誉室，与先烈的遗物并肩陈列. 它们跨越时空，共同诠释着“全心全意为人民服务”的不变宗旨.

续写英雄荣光：在加钢淬火中磨砺胜战刀锋

在“刘老庄连”的花名册上，每个名字前都有一个特殊的数字. 它不是冰冷的序号，而是融入军人生命的精神代码，是英雄传人的身份印记，更是一份需要终身践行的荣光承诺.

“我是‘刘老庄连’英雄传人，我的战斗编号是 6679. 我将发扬连魂精神，生命不息、战斗不止……”今年 7 月，在连队战斗编号授予仪式上，新兵董洪运面向战旗，庄严宣誓.

他明白，这组数字承载着历史的重量——1943 年刘老庄战斗结束后，连队重建，官兵们决定从“第 83 号”起续写花名册，让英雄血脉永不断绝.

“只有为连旗增光的义务，没有给连旗抹黑的权利. ”这句话从入连第一天起就刻在了连队每名官兵心里. 董洪运更是憋着一股劲，“我的战斗编号是全连最大的数字，说明我是最新的兵，但新绝不等于弱. ”

为了真正撑起这个编号，董洪运把自己“钉”在训练场. 体能训练，他穿上沙背心负重练习，瞄着连队“龙虎榜”上的纪录咬牙逼近；装备操作，他对照规程不断磨合，摸索出提升效率的实用技巧.

在汗水浇灌的日子里，董洪运的训练成绩稳步提升，首次考核就拿下总评“优秀”——而这，仅仅是他迈出“6679”的第一步. 作为荣誉集体的一员，董洪运明白，全面过硬才称得上是“刘老庄连”的兵.

训练争第一、比武夺红旗，在“刘老庄连”，人人都在为荣誉传承而战.

2022 年，连队班长洪何亮参加旅狙击集训. 步兵专业出身的他，面对清一色的侦察专业尖子，第一次摸底考核成绩垫底. 想在短短三周内实现逆袭，几乎是不可能完成的任务.

这个倔强的老兵和自己较上了劲. 练据枪，他一趴就是几个小时，汗水顺着脸往下滴，枪管上的弹壳从一个垒到三个，完成一天训练，胳膊抖得握不住筷子；练专注，他蒙上眼睛，凭感觉用针尖穿米粒，手指头扎破了就缠上胶布接着练，吃饭排队嘴里还背着参数；练稳定，他专挑冲完四百米、心率最快的那一刻出枪瞄准. 最终，他硬是靠实力拿下集训第一，被连队评为“新时代刘老庄八十二勇士”.

今年 4 月，“刘老庄连”又迎来了洪班长的另一桩喜事——一对双胞胎儿子平安出生. 他第一时间把照片发在朋友圈，战友们纷纷留言：“好好培养俩‘小勇士’，将来咱连队的编号，等着他们来接续！”

“每年评选‘新时代刘老庄八十二勇士’，就是要让英雄血脉可见、可感、可传承.”戴天骄说，只有成为尖刀上的刀尖，才有资格将自己的战斗编号与“八十二勇士”传人画上等号.

作为土生土长的刘老庄人，二级上士杨永杰更加珍视这份荣誉. 每次休假回家，乡亲们问得最多的就是：“在英雄连队干得咋样？没给咱老家丢人吧？”

入伍以来，他屡次登上军事训练“龙虎榜”，但一次比武失利，却让他彻夜难眠. “刘老庄籍的兵输了”这个念头如同夜色一样沉重. 他独自走进荣誉室，借着微光，看着老连旗良久未动：“先烈们用生命换来的荣誉，是肩上沉甸甸的责任，更是我们闯关夺隘的底气.”

很快，战友们就发现杨永杰有了新变化. 训练场上，他不再单纯追求碾压式的胜利，而是专注于“战场生存”和“极限反杀”. 他苦练单手构筑掩体，每次筋疲力尽时，心里就铆着一股劲，“如果实战中我一只手受伤，难道就坐以待毙吗？”最近，他又在琢磨怎么在极端环境下提高出枪速度. 驱使他前进的不再是对失败的恐惧，而是“绝境也要杀出血路”的必胜信念.

“从刘老庄走来，更要为刘老庄争光！”杨永杰说，82 年来，共有 170 名刘老庄籍战士在这支英雄连队服役，大多数人都成长为训练骨干，他们的名字，永远铭刻在连队的荣誉史册里.



“刘老庄连”开展仪式教育，激励官兵奋斗强军. 解放军报记者栾铖 摄

瞄准未来战场：在转型攻坚中锻造合成精兵

“距离下一场战争打响还有 0 日.”

在“刘老庄连”营房门前的电子显示屏上，一条标语格外醒目.

和全军许多英模连队一样，他们也曾经历转型之痛. 如何续写英模连队荣光，打赢下一场战争？是官兵亟须作答的时代考题.

几年前的一场实兵演习，上级为连队配属了侦察、电抗、工兵等多支力量. 然而，这场预期中的“强强联合”却“痛点”频现，因协同不畅，转型不久的“刘老庄连”险尝败绩.

“体系练兵的时代来了，我们准备好了吗？”复盘会上，时任连长邢光超的发问刺痛了所有人. 官兵们深刻反思：单兵再强，若无法融入体系，终将成为未来战场上的“孤岛”.

连队党支部率先达成共识：在合成营的“大棋盘”上，不仅要当好“棋子”，还要具备“棋手”思维.

“换脑”成为第一步. 邢光超的突击背包里，多了一份不断更新的“火力计划”. 他带着连队干部骨干走进炮兵分队拜师学艺，从最基础的口令、射表开始学起.

连队官兵也到工兵、电抗等兄弟单位跟训见学，一步一动夯实协同基础. 通过反复演练，他们摸索出一套适合步兵分队的火力呼叫规范，在后续演习中发挥了关键作用.



训练间隙，官兵进行复盘总结. 解放军报记者栾铖 摄

2022 年，现任连长朱明朝接过了转型的接力棒. 他带领连队利用体系演习、合成训练的机会，接续蹚开“开门练兵、跨界协同”的新路子.

“过去觉得步兵能冲能打就是王道，现在一个班要能协同炮兵火力、能呼叫空中支援，必须成为一个精干多能的作战节点.”朱明朝感慨道.

转型成果在近期演习中经受住了检验. 面对蓝军电磁干扰、无人机袭扰、道路被毁等多重特情，连队官兵见招拆招，迅速实施反制，调集道路抢修分队顺利脱困，采取有人无人协同进攻破除一道道障碍. 硝烟散去，一条开阔的通路被成功打开.

然而置身合成转型浪潮，官兵们还要应对更多未知的挑战. “一招鲜”再也无法“吃遍天”，战场呼唤的是“一专多能、多专多能”的复合型人才.

为此，连队为每名官兵量身定制成长“路线图”，建立个性化“数据库”，将训练成绩曲线图挂在“研战角”精细分析，动态调整训练计划. 自那时起，和其他专业力量绑在一起训，和友邻分队捆在一起练，成为这支老牌英模连队的新传统.

一次战术演练，班长洪何亮在两名战友“阵亡”后，一人顶替两个战位继续战斗，成功端掉“敌”多个火力点. 连长朱明朝介绍，这得益于他经历过 4 个不同专业岗位的锤炼.

如今，连队干部人人精通驾驶、通信、射击，超七成的军士都像洪何亮一样，不断拓宽能力边界，成长为适应战场环境的“多面手”.

今年上半年，连队主动请缨担任某试点建设任务，全连官兵全身心投入有人无人协同战法的研练中.

跨界，需要敢于清零的勇气. 面对全新的无人平台武器装备，从军 15 年、换过 5 次岗位的一级上士朱二帅，再一次从零开始！

为尽快掌握无人平台武器装备操作，他将说明书、示范规程和装备进行“三线对照”，逐一验证关键环节；追着厂家工程师分解组装，对每个元器件的工作原理都刨根问底，从“门外汉”一步步练成了“专业通”.

集训归来，朱二帅作为训练尖子被纳入教练员队伍. 白天，他扎在训练场，手把手示范、面对面讲解，带领队员摸透装备“脾性”；晚上，他和大家围坐在学习室复盘实战案例，抠细节、解难题，推动训练成果向实战能力转化. 在像他一样的教练员带动下，连队官兵基本掌握无人平台武器装备操作方法，载员全部顺利通过考核.



“刘老庄连”官兵进行协同作战演练. 张飞 摄

当好转型攻坚的“破风者”，才能成为未来战场的“驭风者”. 前不久，一场有人无人协同作战演练有序展开：“刘老庄连”指挥控制无人平台武器装备快速穿插，装甲步兵战车协同推进，融合编队立体突击，开辟通路、冲击突破、搜剿夺控，一系列行动干净利落. 这支从历史烽火中走来的英雄连队，正在新质力量的加持下，焕发出新的制胜锋芒.

Google Translation

From “82” to “6679,” the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” Has Its Successors Carrying the Flag.

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From “82” to “6679,” the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” has its successors carrying the flag.

■China Military Net Reporter Wei Wei, Correspondents Zhang Cunwei, Qu Kaiming

“Look right!”

On September 3, 2025, a resounding command pierced the sky in Beijing’s Tiananmen Square.

Wang Chenyi, deputy company commander and flag bearer of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army, stood with a piercing gaze, holding the flag. A surge of warmth surged from the depths of his heart, rushing straight to his eyes.

He clutched the battle flag of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company”—a flag once soaked in the blood of heroes in the flames of war. Today, basking in the glory of the new era, it was reviewed by the Party and the people as one of the 80 honorary flags of heroic and model units during the military parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War.

On September 3, 2025, the battle flag of the “Liulaozhuang Company,” as one of the 80 honorary flags of heroic and model units, was reviewed by the Party and the people in Tiananmen Square, Beijing. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Liu Yongzhen.

Igniting the Spiritual Crucible: Forging Loyalty and Responsibility Amidst the Echoes of History

Back to March 18, 1943, the Huaibei Plain was shrouded in smoke.

To protect the safe evacuation of Party and government organs and the people of the Huaihai District, 82 officers and men of the 4th Company, 19th Regiment, 7th Brigade, 3rd Division of the New Fourth Army, fought bloody battles with over a thousand Japanese and puppet troops in Liulaozhuang from dawn to dusk, ultimately sacrificing their lives heroically. The villagers buried the martyrs with tears and sent 82 young men to join the army. The 7th Brigade of the 3rd Division of the New Fourth Army reorganized the company and named it the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company”—a heroic company that sacrificed its entire force for the people and, relying on the people, was reborn. The flag once again flies high.

Over 80 years have passed, but the iron will has never faded.

In the honor room of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company,” several artifacts silently tell a moving story: a rifle barrel bent in hand-to-hand combat, several charred handguards, and a broken stock.

For Sergeant Zhang Yuhang, the company history interpreter, these artifacts are more than just exhibits; they are a spiritual spark that inspires him and his comrades with every retelling.

In 2021, Zhang Yuhang, newly enlisted, heard about the brigade's model unit, the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company." "Advanced companies have high standards and strict requirements." Upon joining the company, he was filled with trepidation. However, when his conscription term expired, this soldier, who had once considered "just hustling for two years and then leaving," was the first to apply to stay in the army. Today, Zhang Yuhang has become the company's top trainer and theoretical leader, recognized by the brigade as an outstanding soldier with "four qualities."

What made him undergo this transformation?

"Joining the 'Liu Lao Zhuang Company' was like stepping into a surging river!" Zhang Yuhang admitted. Initially, he was propelled by the company's energy, then gradually exerted his own strength, and now he leads his comrades in the charge.

Where does this energy come from? Company officers and men shared their reasons—

New recruits listen to the story of the battle flag. (Photo by PLA Daily reporter Luan Cheng)

The first thing new recruits do upon joining the company is visit the company's honor room and view revolutionary relics; their first lesson is to listen to the story of the bloody battle of Liu Lao Zhuang by the "Eighty-Two Heroes"; their first song is the company song, and their first film is "The Eighty-Two Heroes of Liu Lao Zhuang." Every evening, roll call is called, and the company song and company spirit are chanted in unison. The honor roll is updated quarterly, and the "Eighty-Two Heroes of Liu Lao Zhuang in the New Era" are selected annually.

On the training ground, cadres and backbone members are the first to go, the first to submit, and the first to take the test. Cadres and men are held to the same standards for errands, stand guard, or help in the kitchen. When it comes to the dirty and arduous work, Party members take the front rank, and backbone members take the lead.

Company Political Instructor Dai Tianjiao often says, "Our 'Liu Lao Zhuang Company' is like a melting pot. We enter as a piece of iron, and emerge as hard as steel."

The energy of this melting pot not only forges individuals but also unites the group.

In the summer of 2023, floods struck many areas of North China. At the time, most officers and men of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" were on peacekeeping missions in South Sudan. Of the 26 who remained behind, most were recent recruits. Despite learning that their superiors had not included them in the first rescue team due to the "difficult and dangerous mission," the soldiers worked tirelessly overnight, packed their backpacks, and signed a letter of request, affixing 26 red fingerprints: "All officers and men of the 'Liu Lao Zhuang Company' swear to fight on the front lines of flood control."

After receiving approval to provide assistance, these young soldiers immediately rushed to the disaster area to engage in rescue work, carrying sandbags, filling breaches, and wading through the water to drive piles. They worked tirelessly day and night, their necks sunburned, their camouflage uniforms crusted with mud, and their feet blistered with blood. Yet, not a single one retreated. After days of continuous hard work, they successfully completed their mission.

Before leaving, they cleaned the school where they were staying, neatly arranged the desks and chairs, and wrote affectionately on the classroom blackboard for their classmates: “Just study hard, we will defend our country.”

Thousands of miles away at the peacekeeping camp, Company Commander Zhu Mingchao received two calls from his company: one from the soldiers’ collective request to join the rescue efforts in the disaster area, and the other from the victory report from the flood control levee. “On the other end of the phone, those guys kept saying ‘Mission Accomplished!’ Even though their voices were hoarse from exhaustion, their excitement was palpable even thousands of miles away,” Zhu Mingchao said, his eyes welling up. “Although they haven’t been with the company long, they’ve already developed the bones of the ‘Liu Lao Zhuang Company.’“

This letter of request, stamped with 26 red handprints, is now treasured in the company’s honor room, displayed alongside the relics of the martyrs. Transcending time and space, they together embody the unchanging purpose of “serving the people wholeheartedly.”

Continuing the Glory of Heroes: Sharpening the Blade of Victory through Tempering

On the roster of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company,” each name is preceded by a special number. It’s not just a cold serial number, but a spiritual code woven into the very fabric of a soldier’s life, a seal of identity for the descendants of heroes, and a glorious promise to be fulfilled throughout one’s life. “I am a descendant of the heroes of the ‘Liu Lao Zhuang Company,’ and my combat number is 6679. I will carry forward the spirit of the company, and I will fight as long as I live...” At the company’s combat number awarding ceremony in July of this year, new recruit Dong Hongyun faced the battle flag and solemnly swore an oath.

He understood that these numbers carried the weight of history—after the Liu Lao Zhuang battle in 1943, the company was rebuilt, and the officers and men decided to continue the roster from “No. 83” onward, ensuring the continuation of the heroic bloodline.

“We have the obligation to bring honor to the company flag, not the right to bring discredit upon it.” This statement was etched in the hearts of every soldier in the company from day one. Dong Hongyun was filled with determination. “My combat number is the highest in the company, which means I’m the newest, but new doesn’t mean weak.”

To truly uphold this number, Dong Hongyun “pinned” himself to the training ground. During physical training, he donned a sand vest and practiced with weights, gritting his teeth to close in

on the company's record on the "Dragon and Tiger List." When operating equipment, he constantly reviewed procedures and developed practical techniques to improve efficiency.

Through these days of hard work, Dong Hongyun's training results steadily improved, earning an overall rating of "Excellent" on his first assessment—and this was just the first step toward achieving "6679." As a member of an honored collective, Dong Hongyun understood that only a well-rounded individual could be called a member of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company."

Striving for first place in training and winning red flags in competitions, everyone in the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" fought to pass on their honor.

In 2022, Company Squad Leader Hong Heliang participated in the brigade's sniper training intensive. A veteran of infantry, he faced an all-star class of reconnaissance specialists and placed last on his first assessment. Achieving a comeback in just three weeks seemed a near-impossible task.

This stubborn veteran challenged himself. To practice holding a rifle, he would lie prone for hours, sweat dripping down his face, the barrel piled high with bullet casings, then piled three at a time. By the end of a day's training, his arms were shaking so much he couldn't even hold chopsticks. To practice concentration, he blindfolded himself and used the tip of a needle to pierce a grain of rice by feel. When he pricked his finger, he bandaged it and continued practicing, memorizing the parameters while waiting in line for meals. To practice stability, he chose the moment after finishing the 400-meter sprint and when his heart rate was at its highest to draw his rifle and aim. Ultimately, he won first place in the training camp through sheer strength and was recognized by the company as one of the "Eighty-Two Heroes of Liulaozhuang in the New Era."

In April of this year, the "Liulaozhuang Company" welcomed another happy event for Squad Leader Hong: the safe birth of twin sons. He immediately posted the photo on his WeChat Moments, and his comrades commented, "Raise these two 'little warriors' well! We'll have them inherit our company's number in the future!"

"The annual selection of the 'Eighty-Two Heroes of Liulaozhuang in the New Era' is to make the heroic legacy visible, tangible, and passed down." Dai Tianjiao said that only those who are at the forefront of the spearhead are worthy of having their combat number equated with the heirs of the "Eighty-Two Heroes."

As a native of Liulaozhuang, Second Sergeant Yang Yongjie cherishes this honor even more. Every time he returns home on leave, the most common question from his fellow villagers is, "How are you doing in the heroic company? Have you brought shame to our hometown?"

Since joining the army, he has repeatedly made the "Dragon and Tiger List" of military training, but a defeat in a competition left him sleepless. The thought, "The soldiers from Liulaozhuang have lost," weighed heavy as the night. He walked alone into the Hall of Honor, and in the dim light, he gazed at the old company flag for a long time without moving. "The honor earned by the

martyrs with their lives is a heavy responsibility on our shoulders, and it is also the confidence we need to overcome obstacles and conquer new paths."

Soon, his comrades noticed a change in Yang Yongjie. On the training ground, he no longer simply pursued crushing victories, but instead focused on "battlefield survival" and "extreme counterattacks." He diligently practiced building cover with one hand, and whenever he felt exhausted, a surge of determination built within him: "If I injure one hand in actual combat, will I just sit there and wait for death?" Recently, he's been figuring out how to increase his rifle draw speed in extreme conditions. What drives him forward is no longer the fear of failure, but the unwavering conviction to fight his way through even the most desperate situations.

"Coming from Liulaozhuang, I must bring honor to Liulaozhuang!" Yang Yongjie said. Over the past 82 years, 170 soldiers from Liulaozhuang have served in this heroic company, most of whom have become key training personnel, their names forever etched in the company's annals of honor. The "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" held a ceremonial education session to inspire officers and men to strive for a stronger military. (Photo by PLA Daily reporter Luan Cheng)

Targeting the Future Battlefield: Forging Elite Combined Forces Through Transformation

"There are 0 days left until the next war begins."

A slogan stands out prominently on the electronic display screen in front of the barracks of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company."

Like many exemplary companies across the military, they too have experienced the pain of transformation. How to continue the legacy of exemplary companies and win the next war is a pressing challenge facing officers and men.

A few years ago, during a live-fire exercise, superiors assigned the company several units, including reconnaissance, electrical reactors, and engineers. However, this anticipated "strong alliance" encountered numerous "pain points." Due to poor coordination, the newly transformed "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" narrowly avoided defeat.

"The era of systematic training has arrived. Are we ready?" At the review meeting, then-Company Commander Xing Guangchao's question stung everyone. The officers and men reflected deeply: No matter how strong an individual soldier is, if he or she cannot integrate into the system, he or she will eventually become an "island" on the future battlefield.

The company's Party branch was the first to reach a consensus: On the "big chessboard" of the combined battalion, they must not only be good "chess pieces" but also possess the mindset of "chess players."

"Brain transformation" became the first step. Xing Guangchao's assault backpack now contained a constantly updated "fire plan." He led key company cadres to the artillery unit to learn from their masters, starting with the most basic commands and firing charts.

Company officers and men also visited other units such as the engineering and reactor corps for training, strengthening the foundation of coordination step by step. Through repeated drills, they developed a set of fire call protocols suitable for infantry units, which played a key role in subsequent exercises.

During training breaks, officers and men conducted debriefings. (Photo by PLA Daily reporter Luan Cheng)

In 2022, the current company commander, Zhu Mingchao, took over the baton of transformation. He led the company, leveraging opportunities offered by system exercises and combined training, to continue forging a new path of "open training and cross-disciplinary coordination."

"In the past, we thought infantrymen were the best at charging and fighting. Now, a squad must be able to coordinate artillery firepower and call for air support; it must become a highly capable and versatile combat node," Zhu Mingchao said with emotion.

The results of this transformation were put to the test in recent exercises. Faced with multiple challenges, including electromagnetic interference from the blue force, drone harassment, and road destruction, the company's officers and men quickly countered each challenge, mobilizing a road repair team to successfully escape the predicament and employing coordinated manned and unmanned offensives to overcome one obstacle after another. When the smoke cleared, a wide-open path was successfully opened.

However, amidst the wave of combined transformation, officers and men must face many more unknown challenges. "One trick" is no longer enough to suffice. The battlefield calls for multi-talented individuals with both specialized and multi-skilled skills.

To this end, the company tailored a growth "roadmap" for each officer and soldier, established a personalized "database," and displayed training performance curves in the "Research and Combat Corner" for detailed analysis, allowing for dynamic adjustments to training plans. Since then, training alongside other specialized units and neighboring squads has become a new tradition for this veteran and exemplary company.

During a tactical exercise, squad leader Hong Heliang, after two of his comrades were killed, single-handedly filled in for both positions and continued fighting, successfully eliminating multiple enemy fire points. Company Commander Zhu Mingchao attributed this success to his experience in four different specialized positions.

Today, every officer in the company is proficient in driving, communications, and shooting, and over 70% of the sergeants, like Hong Heliang, are constantly expanding their capabilities and becoming versatile individuals adaptable to battlefield conditions.

In the first half of this year, the company volunteered to undertake a pilot project, with all officers and men fully committed to the research and practice of manned and unmanned coordinated combat tactics.

Crossing boundaries requires the courage to start from scratch. Faced with brand-new unmanned platform weapons and equipment, Sergeant First Class Zhu Ershuai, a veteran of 15 years and five rotations, once again started from scratch!

To quickly master the operation of unmanned platform weapons and equipment, he conducted a "three-way comparison" of the manual, demonstration procedures, and equipment, verifying each key step one by one. He also accompanied the manufacturer's engineers as they disassembled and assembled the equipment, thoroughly understanding the working principles of every component, gradually transforming himself from a "novice" to a "professional expert."

After returning from training camp, Zhu Ershuai, recognized as a top performer, was recruited to the coaching team. During the day, he spent time on the training ground, providing hands-on demonstrations and face-to-face explanations, helping the team thoroughly understand the equipment's characteristics. At night, he gathered with the team in the study room to review real-world combat cases, delving into details and solving problems, ultimately translating training results into operational capabilities. Led by coaches like him, the company's officers and men have mastered the basic operation of unmanned platform weapons and equipment, and all crew members have successfully passed the assessment.

Officers and men of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" conduct coordinated combat exercises. Photo by Zhang Fei.

Only by being the "windbreakers" of transformation and breakthrough can we become the "windriders" of the future battlefield. Not long ago, a manned-unmanned coordinated combat exercise was carried out in an orderly manner. The "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" commanded and controlled the rapid interspersal of unmanned platform weapons and equipment, coordinated the advance of armored infantry fighting vehicles, and integrated formations to carry out three-dimensional assaults. They opened up pathways, launched breakthroughs, searched and seized control, and performed a series of operations with clean and efficient execution. This heroic company, emerging from the flames of history, is now radiating a new edge of victory with the blessing of new strength.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16415661.html

陆军某防空旅实弹射击训练掠影

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘志升 张杰 卢陆 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-16

烈焰腾空铸坚盾

——陆军某防空旅实弹射击训练掠影

■刘志升 张杰 卢陆 摄影报道



夜幕下，高炮分队打击”敌”目标.



战车机动转移阵地.



吊装导弹.



导弹呼啸出膛.

9 月下旬，陆军某防空旅组织官兵远程机动至某训练场，开展跨昼夜实弹射击训练，锤炼精确打击和持续作战能力.

进入预备阵地不久，雷达捕获”敌”空中来袭目标. 接到”敌情”通报，地空导弹营官兵闻令而动，快速奔向各自战位. 雷达飞旋、导弹起竖，官兵很快做好战斗准备.

“‘敌’机释放电磁干扰！”雷达操纵员见招拆招，操作设备紧紧”咬”住目标. 指挥员神色凝重紧盯雷达屏幕，等待最佳射击时机. 关键时刻，指挥员果断下达开火指令，导弹呼啸着扑向目标. 霎时，阵地烟尘滚滚，空中目标应声”开花”.

完成首轮抗击任务后，为防备”敌”火力反击，指挥员迅速下达指令，组织官兵转移阵地.

借着夜幕掩护，多架”敌”机悄然临近，企图发起低空突袭. 便携式导弹分队官兵在”敌”来袭方向布下埋伏，待目标进入射程后，发射导弹实施拦截.

与此同时，部署在阵地前沿的高炮分队严阵以待. “发射！”指挥员话音刚落，一枚枚炮弹破膛而出，在天地间织出一张火力覆盖网，成功摧毁目标.

Google Translation

A Glimpse of Live-Fire Training with an Army Air Defense Brigade

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Flames Soar to the Sky, Forging a Strong Shield

—A Glimpse of Live-Fire Training with an Army Air Defense Brigade

■Photo Report by Liu Zhisheng, Zhang Jie, and Lu Lu

Under the cover of night, an anti-aircraft artillery unit strikes “enemy” targets.

Tanks maneuver and relocate.

Missiles are hoisted.

Missiles roar out of their barrels.

In late September, an Army air defense brigade mobilized officers and men to a training ground over a long distance to conduct live-fire training across day and night, honing their precision strike and sustained combat capabilities.

Shortly after entering their reserve positions, radar detected an incoming “enemy” aerial target. Upon receiving the “enemy situation” alert, officers and men of the surface-to-air missile battalion responded to the call and quickly rushed to their respective positions. With radars swirling and missiles erected, the soldiers quickly prepared for battle.

“The ‘enemy’ aircraft is releasing electromagnetic interference!” The radar operator countered the attack, manipulating the equipment to lock onto the target. The commander stared intently at the radar screen, awaiting the perfect moment to fire. At the crucial moment, the commander decisively gave the command to fire, and missiles roared towards the target. Instantly, smoke and dust billowed from the position, and the aerial target exploded.

After completing the initial round of defense, the commander quickly issued orders to relocate the troops to prevent a counterattack from the “enemy.”

Under cover of darkness, several “enemy” aircraft quietly approached, attempting a low-altitude surprise attack. The portable missile unit set up an ambush in the direction of the “enemy” attack, and once the target came within range, they launched missiles to intercept it.

Meanwhile, the anti-aircraft artillery unit, deployed at the front of the position, stood ready. “Fire!” As soon as the commander uttered the word, shell after shell burst forth, weaving a web of fire between heaven and earth, successfully destroying the target.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16415656.html

“八十二勇士”今犹在——来自第 82 集团军某旅”刘老庄连”的报告（上）

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：梁蓬飞 钱晓虎 张良 张圣涛 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-16

●视角：一群英雄的壮举与一个番号的荣光

“八十二勇士”今犹在

——来自第 82 集团军某旅”刘老庄连”的报告（上）

■解放军报记者 梁蓬飞 钱晓虎 张良 特约记者 张圣涛



“刘老庄连”组织进攻战斗演练. 解放军报记者 栾 铖摄

向前，向前——

2025 年 9 月 3 日，纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年阅兵式. 80 面鲜红的战旗引领钢铁洪流隆隆驶来，人们的目光饱含深情与敬意.

当电视转播镜头对准第 82 集团军某旅副连长王宸一擎握的”刘老庄连”战旗时，画面里出现了一个长达 20 秒的特写.

1943 年 3 月 18 日，为掩护淮海区党政机关和人民群众安全转移，该连前身新四军第三师七旅十九团四连，在江苏淮阴刘老庄奋勇抗击日伪军，82 名官兵全部壮烈牺牲. 战后，当地群众选送 82 名优秀青年参军，新四军第三师七旅重新组建四连，并命名为”刘老庄连”.

82年来，”刘老庄连”历经多次调整改革、转隶移防，官兵换了一茬又一茬，但他们始终赓续弘扬革命先辈忠勇无畏、血战到底的传统和作风，在强军兴军征程上，不断续写新的荣光.

“八十二勇士”今犹在，英雄笑慰有传人.

培塑英雄魂：”生命不息、战斗不止！”

中原腹地，一场实兵对抗演练激战正酣. 担任开路先锋的”刘老庄连”官兵，被一条 10 多米宽的河流挡住去路.

“掩护工兵架桥！”一班刚刚前出，就遭”敌”炮火覆盖，全班无一”生还”. 此时，后续部队正在疾速开进，如果道路受阻，必然迟滞作战进程.

紧急关头，二班及时赶到，决定从另外一个方向开辟通路. 然而，隐藏在密林中的”敌”暗堡吐出”火舌”，不断有人中弹”倒下”.

“牺牲再大，也要坚决完成任务！”班长伍林急红了眼，接连甩出 2 枚手榴弹，利用浓烟的掩护匍匐跃进. 待他把”敌”火力点拔除，将铁丝网撕开一道口子时，全班仅剩他一人.

这一幕，与 82 年前的那场战斗何其相似.

面对千余名敌人，四连官兵从拂晓鏖战至黄昏，直到全部牺牲……自那时起，一茬茬连队官兵血脉里注入了”生命不息、战斗不止”的英雄魂. 从辽沈、平津战场到解放海南岛，从边境追击残敌到自卫反击作战，”刘老庄连”一直是令敌闻风丧胆的尖刀利刃.

进入新时代，面对新使命、新任务、新要求，”刘老庄连”打牢官兵听党指挥的思想根基，把能打胜仗作为最高追求，向着一个个”新战场”发起冲锋.

“英雄那么近，鲜血这么热……”政治整训课堂上，炮手曹宝刚的思绪穿越时空. 他把学习党的创新理论与争做”八十二勇士”传人结合起来，深刻检视自己在铸魂精武等方面存在的不足，与战友们分享心得感悟，”在‘刘老庄连’，对党忠诚从来不是抽象的概念、嘴上的口号，而是内心的信念、脚下的行动……”

七月的贺兰山，热浪蒸腾，黄沙滚滚，中部战区陆军 5 支装甲劲旅展开激烈角逐.

过障碍、穿雷区，完成多兵器多目标射击……比拼开始，”刘老庄连”403 车组一马当先.

突然，令人揪心的一幕发生了：驾驶员张飞在协助曹宝刚装填作业时，右手食指不慎被装弹机刮掉一块肉，指甲掉了一半.

刹那间，张飞额头渗出豆大的汗珠. 他只是简单包扎了一下，就立即返回驾驶舱，驾驶战车狂飙突进. 飞溅在座椅和仪表盘上的血滴，让曹宝刚仿佛看到了当年”八十二勇士”浴血奋战的身影.

最终，403 车组以驾驶第一名、射击第二名的成绩，勇夺”双车赛”项目冠军. 受此激励，其他战友在后续比赛中越战越勇，包揽步战车组 4 枚金牌.

“喝彩，不要在战争来临之前！”曹宝刚说，”刘老庄连”官兵有自己的荣誉观，他们的目光始终锚定制胜未来战场.

不满足大纲要求、不满足常规练兵、不满足单个过硬，是”刘老庄连”官兵给自己立下的”铁规矩”. 连队开展训练、培养人才，有很多标准更高、要求更严的”附加条件”——

战术基础训练，先冲刺 400 米再匍匐通过低桩铁丝网；轻武器分解结合，蒙眼模拟夜暗环境操作；应急战备拉动，将全过程各环节拆解为 40 个要点，严抠分秒之差；打造”一专多能”车组，车长、驾驶员、炮手能够互换岗位，载员必须精通多型武器……

“自找苦吃”“自加难度”的千锤百炼，换来的是连队不断上扬的战斗力曲线——

那一年，战斗力检验评估，他们改变以往编组模式，创新装甲步兵战法，射击命中率提高 15%、射击准备时间缩短 40%，实现一个班就能协同炮兵火力打击、直接呼叫空中掩护.

那一天，红蓝对抗实兵演练，他们扮演”红军”取胜后，立即向导演部申请当”蓝军”，从对手视角”出难题”，锤炼提升应急应战本领.

那一次，担负作战力量创新试点任务，他们深研科技之变、战争之变、对手之变，探索”有人+无人”等组训方法，为全旅基层连队战斗力建设蹚出一条新路.

在”刘老庄连”门口，有一块警示牌，上面的标语格外醒目：”距离下一场战争打响还有 0 日. “正是怀着这样强烈的忧患和打仗意识，连队官兵在今天的演兵场，点燃未来战场的烽火.

传承英雄志：”有我在，连旗不倒！”

又是一年”退伍季”，”刘老庄连”即将送别几名老兵.

这天，下士樊张毅和往常一样，早早起床，加练体能.

“马上就要退伍了，为啥还这么拼？”一名新战友不解地问.

“过两天，连队和兄弟单位比武，我可不能拖后腿. “樊张毅语气坚定，说出了大家常挂在嘴边的那句话：”有我在，连旗不倒！”

“有我在，连旗不倒”，是”八十二勇士”的英雄遗志，也是”刘老庄连”官兵的铿锵誓言.

战士邓江林参加旅预提指挥军士集训，起初教练班长见他文弱，打趣他不像”刘老庄连”的兵. 没想到，邓江林练起来就像”拼命三郎”，每天早上 5 点背着 10 公斤重的沙袋跑 10 公里，回来后继续跟着队伍出操. 几天过去，他的脚后跟被作战靴磨出血泡.

教练班长看着心疼，劝他休养. 邓江林听了直摇头：”虽然我来‘刘老庄连’时间不长，但已经长出了英雄的骨头. “他用创可贴封住伤口，又冲向训练场.

中士崔帅宇的背囊里，装着一张 4 年前拍摄的合影，照片上连队官兵全副武装，在连旗下挺立，唯独没有他自己.

那年 3 月 18 日，连队组织战斗体能训练，官兵背着 10 多公斤重的背囊，全副武装行军 42 公里. 在最后 5 公里冲刺阶段，入伍刚半年的崔帅宇体力不支，逐渐掉队.

“加油，帅宇！想想今天是什么日子，一定要坚持住！”班长吕康存见状，一把接过崔帅宇的背囊，大声鼓励道.

崔帅宇心里清楚，这一天意味着什么. 但当时，他的身体像电量耗尽的蓄电池，每走一步都异常吃力.

到达终点，连队组织拍摄”全家福”，崔帅宇主动离开队列，羞愧地说：”我虽然走完了全程，但没有达到要求，不配出现在‘刘老庄连’的合影里. “

知耻后勇. 当天晚上，崔帅宇给自己制订了”强能计划”，立志成为体能尖兵、专业骨干.

“作为英雄传人，就要有英雄的样子. “经过一段时间的努力，崔帅宇成长为一名优秀的装甲射手，并在上级组织的射击考核中打出了”全部命中”的战绩. 前段时间，崔帅宇被连队评为”新时代刘老庄八十二勇士”.

走进连队荣誉室，记者见到了”新时代刘老庄八十二勇士”榜单. 在这份榜单里，现任连长朱明朝名列其中.

2022 年 6 月，朱明朝被任命为”刘老庄连”连长. 报到那天，他从前任连长邢光超手里，接过一份正在修改的训练方案.

邢光超忘不了，那场实兵对抗，”刘老庄连”这个无坚不摧的”铁拳头”，却发挥失常：兵种协同脱节、火力运用僵化，被”蓝军”压制得一时无法动弹.

这一仗彻底打醒了邢光超. 复盘检讨会上，他说得最多的两个字就是：”转型！”

原来，新体制下，连队一些官兵的思维观念、战法训法还停留在”合成”的大门外. 曾经所向披靡的”刘老庄连”，急需作出改变.

时不我待，说干就干. 邢光超抱着炮兵教材，走进火力连拜师取经，连队班长骨干纷纷到兄弟单位”跨界”学习. 合成作战的兵力协同、恶劣天候的无人侦察、强干扰条件下的通信组网……随着官兵对体系作战的认识不断深入，一套实用高效的装甲步兵班引导火力打击方法新鲜出炉.

实战检验的时刻很快到来. 面对”蓝军”的犀利攻势，邢光超将此方法运用于各个战位，精准引导友军火力，成功摧毁”敌”目标.

“‘刘老庄连’变得更强了！”上级考核组的肯定，并没有让邢光超停下脚步. 交接工作时，他反复叮嘱朱明朝，一定接着把”开门练兵”深入开展下去.

这些年，在朱明朝带领下，”刘老庄连”官兵利用实兵演习、合成训练等时机，探索深化专业协同训练，那份训练方案不断更新扩容，形成 2.0 版、3.0 版……

砥砺英雄气：”我有勇气成为连队下一名烈士！”

“刘老庄连”，一个番号，将一座村庄和一支连队紧紧相连.

82 年前，为了保护刘老庄百姓，四连官兵抛头颅、洒热血，战死沙场. 82 年来，”刘老庄连”官兵始终牢记人民军队宗旨，将全心全意为人民服务的赤子情怀融入骨子里、体现在行动中.

革命战争年代生死与共，和平建设时期守望相助. 走进”刘老庄连”就会发现，英雄从未远去，英雄就在身边.

2023 年夏天，京津冀地区连续出现强降雨天气，引发洪涝灾害，严重危及人民群众生命财产安全.

灾情就是命令！根据上级统一部署，”刘老庄连”所在旅紧急驰援.

然而，救灾车辆一辆接着一辆驶出营区，早早就在车场等候的”刘老庄连”官兵，却迟迟没有接到命令.

原来，当时”刘老庄连”大部分官兵正在南苏丹执行维和任务，营区仅剩 26 人留守. 旅党委考虑到任务重、风险高，就没有将他们列入其中.

暴雨预警！汛情告急！得知缘由的 26 名官兵再也坐不住了，合写了一份请战书，按上红手印，递交党组织——

请战书简短有力：”我们‘刘老庄连’誓死要上抗洪一线！誓死要上抗洪一线！誓死要上抗洪一线！”

26 个手印力透纸背，26 颗红心似火燃烧. 旅领导深受感动，批准他们连夜出动，与大部队会合.

次日拂晓，26 名官兵刚抵达任务区，就迅速展开构筑堤坝工作，与旅队其他战友一道搬运沙袋、封堵决口、涉水打桩……21 个小时后，上级通报传来：”洪峰安全过境！”他们马上转战附近村镇，帮助受灾群众恢复生产生活秩序.

这一切，被天津市静海区青年孙铭朝看在眼里. 他发现，这些满身泥泞的战士和自己一样年轻，却在干着保护人民的大事，一颗从军报国的种子就此萌芽. 2024 年 3 月，孙铭朝如愿入伍，恰好分到”刘老庄连”.

下连第一课学连史，孙铭朝在荣誉室见到了那份按着 26 个红手印的请战书，了解了”刘老庄连”的主要事迹. 最令他震撼的，是视频资料里官兵高喊的一句誓词：”我有勇气成为连队下一名烈士！”

这是何等的气魄！这是何等的决绝！那一刻，他突然明白了，为什么指导员说，人民子弟兵除了人民利益一无所求，为了人民利益一无所惜.

如今，孙铭朝在”刘老庄连”不断成长，连史就像一部英雄传记，在他眼前徐徐展开——

1998 年夏天，长江流域发生特大洪涝灾害，”刘老庄连”官兵紧急前往抗洪前线. 当他们赶到武汉段洪湖大堤时，水位已远超警戒线，堤坝内侧出现了一个漩涡，随时可能决堤.

时任连长杨伟标带领官兵跳入湍急的水中，组成”人墙”截流，对堤坝进行加固. 当地群众心疼不已，含着热泪说：”这哪里是干活，简直在拼命！”

险情刚排除，新的洪峰汹涌而来，堤面很快被撕开一道缺口. 全连官兵叫响”誓与大堤共存亡”，投入新一轮鏖战，用血肉之躯筑起了一道钢铁防线.

2008 年 5 月 12 日，汶川发生特大地震，废墟之上，挺立起一面鲜红的战旗. “铁军来了！”当时，”刘老庄连”隶属于素有”铁军”之称的某红军师，官兵冒着频发的余震，徒步进入”生命孤岛”，展开生死营救，用满腔赤诚为受灾群众撑起一片天.

进入一栋随时可能坍塌的楼房搜救前，一名师领导向官兵喊道：”是独生子女的，请举手！”现场没有一人举手. 这名领导又喊：”是党员的，请举手！”大家齐刷刷地把手举了起来.

2025 年 3 月 11 日，在家休假的”刘老庄连”一级上士吕康存带着 3 岁的儿子，到云龙湖风景区游玩，耳边突然传来急促的呼救声：”快来人啊！救命啊！”

循声望去，只见 20 多米之外的湖面上，一个小男孩正在扑腾挣扎.

没有丝毫迟疑，吕康存把儿子往身边游客怀里一塞，转身冲过去，一头扎进冰冷的湖水，奋力将落水男孩救起……

报国何止在沙场？遍地盛开英雄花. “刘老庄连”连史上，类似的壮举还有不少. 从”打仗的英雄”到”爱民的英雄”，只要党和人民需要，无论何时何地遇到何种危险，他们都会奋不顾身、勇往直前.

因为，这是 82 条生命换来的不朽番号，这是 82 年奋斗铸就的英雄连队.

赓续红色血脉 当好英雄传人

■解放军报评论员

有一面荣誉旗帜，高高飘扬，激励强军胜战；有一种红色血脉，传承赓续，书写英雄荣光.

今年是中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年. 当前，全军正持续深化政治整训，大力宣传第 82 集团军某旅”刘老庄连”的先进事迹，对于传承弘扬伟大抗战精神，巩固拓展政治整训成效，引领广大官兵统一思想、锚定目标、担当作为，在党的旗帜下奋斗建军百年、奋进强军一流具有重要现实意义. “刘老庄连”历经红色血脉浸润、革命战争洗礼、时代熔炉淬炼，是以铮铮铁骨战强敌、以血肉之躯筑长城的英雄传人，是新时代坚决听党指挥、永葆性质宗旨的先进典型，是矢志奋斗强军、忠实履行使命的时代先锋. 他们的先进事迹必将激励全军官兵踔厉奋发、勇毅前行，为如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标贡献智慧和力量.

“刘老庄连”是诞生于抗日烽火的英雄连队. 1943 年 3 月，该连为掩护淮海区党政机关和人民群众安全转移，在江苏淮阴刘老庄与千余名日伪军殊死搏斗，连队 82 名勇士全部壮烈牺牲，被朱德同志赞誉为”我军指战员的英雄主义的最高表现”. 战后，当地群众选送 82 名优秀青年参军，新四军第三师七旅重新组建连队并命名为”刘老庄连”. 82 年来，”刘老庄连”官兵赓续红色血脉，当好英雄传人，坚决听党话、铁心跟党走. 进入新时代，连队坚持用习近平强军思想建连育人，传承发扬先辈”把生命献给党和人民”的热血忠诚，不断巩固纯洁光荣，努力在备战打仗中当先锋立新功，出色完成跨区演训、国际维和、抗洪抢险等重大任务.

凡树有根，方能生发；凡水有源，方能奔涌. 习主席深刻指出，在长期实践中，人民军队在党的旗帜下前进，形成了一整套建军治军原则，发展了人民战争的战略战术，培育了特有的光荣传统和优良作风. 这是人民军队从胜利走向胜利的传家法宝，是人民军队必须永志不忘的红色血脉. “刘老庄连”82 年战旗高扬、凯歌高奏、英雄辈出，根本在于他们赓续红色血脉，把红色基因一代代传下去. 这个连队铸就了”生命不息、战斗不止”的连魂精神，立起了”珍惜荣誉当传人、全面过硬树标杆”的连训，坚持开展”学传统、话传承”活动. 事

实证明，红色血脉及其铸就的英雄基因，不但是人民军队从小到大、屡克强敌的制胜法宝，更是走好强军新征程、建设世界一流军队的重要保证. 我军之所以成为党和人民完全可以信赖的英雄部队，很重要的一个原因就在于有无数个像”刘老庄连”这样的英雄连队，大力传承红色基因，确保血脉永续、根基永固、优势永存.

战旗永飘扬，强军谱新篇. 当前，实现建军一百年奋斗目标到了爬坡过坎、收官冲刺最吃劲的时候. 越是接近目标，越是任务艰巨，越需要广大官兵弘扬我党我军优良传统，争当英雄传人、时代新人，凝聚起推进强军事业的坚定意志和强大力量. 全军要像”刘老庄连”那样，坚持不懈用习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想凝心铸魂，深入贯彻习近平强军思想，赤诚纯粹、听令景从；深化政治整训，加强政治锻造、思想改造，把信仰信念融入血脉，把革命先辈用鲜血和生命铸就的光荣传统和优良作风传承下去、弘扬开来；聚力练兵备战，苦练打赢本领，培育战斗精神，用胜战追求硬骨强能，靠英雄气概砥胆激气，勠力同心、铁骨担当，全力以赴打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战，在强军新征程上砥砺奋进、再立新功.

Google Translation

The “Eighty-Two Heroes” Still Live Today—A Report from the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army (Part 1)

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● Perspective: The Heroic Deeds of a Group of Heroes and the Glory of a Unit

“The Eighty-Two Heroes Still Live Today”—A Report from the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army (Part 1)

■ PLA Daily Reporters Liang Pengfei, Qian Xiaohu, Zhang Liang, Special Correspondent Zhang Shengtao

“Liu Lao Zhuang Company” Conducts Offensive Combat Drills. Photo by PLA Daily Reporter Luan Cheng

Forward, Forward—

On September 3, 2025, a military parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War took place. Eighty bright red battle flags led the rumbling torrent of steel, and the people’s gazes were filled with deep affection and respect. When the television camera focused on the battle flag of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” held by Wang Chenyi, deputy company commander of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army, a 20-second close-up appeared.

On March 18, 1943, to protect the safe relocation of Party and government organs and civilians in the Huaihai region, the company, formerly the 4th Company of the 19th Regiment of the 7th Brigade of the 3rd Division of the New Fourth Army, bravely fought against the Japanese and puppet troops in Liu Lao Zhuang, Huaiyin, Jiangsu. All 82 officers and men died heroically. After the war, local residents selected 82 outstanding young men to join the army. The 4th Company of the 7th Brigade of the 3rd Division of the New Fourth Army was reorganized and named the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company."

Over the past 82 years, the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" has undergone numerous adjustments and reforms, transfers and relocations, and a succession of officers and men. However, they have always upheld the traditions and style of their revolutionary predecessors, known for their loyalty, bravery, and fighting to the death, and have continuously written new chapters of glory on the journey to strengthen the military.

The "82 Heroes" still exist today, their heroic smiles comforting their descendants. Cultivating Heroic Spirits: "Life never ends, the fight never ends!"

In the heart of the Central Plains, a live-fire confrontation exercise raged. The soldiers of the Liulaozhuang Company, spearheading the path, were blocked by a river over 10 meters wide.

"Protect the engineers as they build the bridge!" Squad One had barely advanced when they came under enemy fire, leaving no one alive. At this critical juncture, the following troops were advancing rapidly; a blocked path would inevitably delay the battle.

At this critical juncture, Squad Two arrived and decided to open a passage from another direction. However, the enemy bunker hidden in the dense forest erupted in flames, and men were repeatedly struck and killed.

"No matter how great the sacrifice, we must resolutely complete the mission!" Squad Leader Wu Lin, his eyes red with anxiety, threw two grenades in quick succession, using the thick smoke as cover to creep forward. By the time he had eliminated the enemy's firing point and torn a hole in the barbed wire, he was the only one left in the squad. This scene bears a striking resemblance to the battle 82 years ago.

Facing over a thousand enemies, the soldiers of the Fourth Company fought fiercely from dawn to dusk, until they all perished... Since then, successive generations of company officers and men have been imbued with the heroic spirit of "never rest, never cease fighting." From the Liaoshen and Pingjin battlefields to the liberation of Hainan Island, from pursuing remaining enemies along the border to self-defense counterattacks, the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" has always been a fearsome force that intimidated the enemy.

Entering a new era, facing new missions, new tasks, and new requirements, the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" has firmly established the ideological foundation of obedience to the Party's command, making victory its highest pursuit and charging forward on each "new battlefield."

“The heroes are so close, their blood so hot...” During a political training class, gunner Cao Baogang’s thoughts journeyed through time and space. He combined studying the Party’s innovative theories with striving to become a successor to the “Eighty-Two Warriors,” deeply examining his shortcomings in cultivating his spirit and refining his martial arts skills, and shared his insights with his comrades. “In the ‘Liu Lao Zhuang Company,’ loyalty to the Party has never been an abstract concept or a slogan, but a deep conviction and action...”

In July, amidst the sweltering heat and billowing yellow sand in the Helan Mountains, five armored brigades of the Central Theater Command Army engaged in a fierce competition.

Negotiating obstacles, navigating minefields, and completing multi-weapon, multi-target shooting... The competition began, and the 403rd tank crew of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” took the lead.

Suddenly, a heartbreaking scene unfolded: while assisting Cao Baogang with loading, driver Zhang Fei accidentally scraped a piece of flesh off his right index finger on the loader, losing half his nail.

Instantly, beads of sweat broke out on Zhang Fei’s forehead. He simply bandaged the wound and immediately returned to the cockpit, driving his tank at full speed. The blood splattering on the seats and dashboard reminded Cao Baogang of the “Eighty-Two Warriors” fighting bravely.

Ultimately, the 403rd crew won the “Dual Vehicle Competition” with first place in driving and second place in shooting. Inspired by this, the other comrades fought with increasing courage in subsequent competitions, winning all four gold medals in the infantry fighting vehicle group.

“Cheers, but not before the war!” Cao Baogang said. The officers and men of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” have their own concept of honor, their sights fixed on victory on future battlefields.

Not meeting the requirements of the syllabus, not settling for routine training, and not settling for individual excellence are the “iron rules” the officers and men of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” have set for themselves. The company’s training and talent development required many “additional conditions” with higher standards and stricter requirements.

Basic tactical training involved a 400-meter sprint followed by a crawl through low-pile wire mesh; light weapons disassembly and assembly, with blindfolds simulating nighttime operations; emergency combat readiness drills, breaking down each step of the process into 40 key points, meticulously scrutinizing every second; and the development of a “multi-talented” vehicle crew, with commanders, drivers, and gunners able to interchange roles, requiring crew members to be proficient in multiple weapon types.

This relentless tempering of self-imposed hardship and increased difficulty resulted in the company’s steadily rising combat effectiveness.

That year, during combat effectiveness assessments, they changed their previous organizational structure and innovated armored infantry tactics, increasing their accuracy by 15% and reducing firing preparation time by 40%. This enabled a single squad to coordinate artillery fire and directly call for air cover. That day, during a live-fire exercise between Red and Blue forces, after their victory as the "Red Army," they immediately applied to the command center to become the "Blue Army," posing challenges from the enemy's perspective and honing their emergency response and combat capabilities.

On that occasion, tasked with piloting combat force innovation, they deeply studied changes in technology, warfare, and the enemy, exploring training methods such as "manned + unmanned," blazing a new trail for combat effectiveness building for the brigade's grassroots companies.

At the entrance of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company," a warning sign stands out with the slogan: "0 days until the next war begins." It is with this intense sense of crisis and combat awareness that the company's officers and men ignite the flames of future battlefields on today's training ground.

Carrying on the heroic spirit: "As long as I am here, the company flag will not fall!"

It's "retirement season" again, and the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" is about to bid farewell to several veterans.

That day, Corporal Fan Zhangyi, as usual, rose early and expended his physical training. "You're about to be discharged, why are you still fighting so hard?" a new comrade asked, puzzled.

"In two days, our company will be competing against other units, and I can't be a drag." Fan Zhangyi spoke with a firm voice, uttering the words everyone often said: "As long as I'm here, the company flag won't fall!"

"As long as I'm here, the company flag won't fall" is the heroic will of the "82 warriors" and the solemn oath of the officers and men of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company."

Soldier Deng Jianglin participated in the brigade's pre-promotion training for command sergeants. Initially, the instructor, seeing him frail, joked that he didn't look like a soldier from the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company." Unexpectedly, Deng Jianglin trained like a workaholic. Every morning at 5 a.m., he'd run 10 kilometers carrying a 10-kilogram sandbag, and then continue to train with the team after returning. After a few days, his heels were rubbed with blisters from his combat boots.

The instructor, feeling sorry for him, advised him to rest. Deng Jianglin shook his head upon hearing this. "Although I haven't been with the Liulaozhuang Company long, I've already grown into a hero." He sealed his wound with a Band-Aid and rushed back to the training ground.

In Sergeant Cui Shuaiyu's backpack was a group photo taken four years earlier. In the photo, the company's officers and men, fully armed, stood tall under the company flag, but he was the only one missing.

On March 18th of that year, the company organized combat physical training. The soldiers, fully armed, carried backpacks weighing over 10 kilograms and marched 42 kilometers. During the final 5-kilometer sprint, Cui Shuaiyu, who had been in the army for only six months, began to lose strength and gradually fell behind.

“Come on, Shuaiyu! Think about the day. You must persevere!” Squad Leader Lü Kangcun saw this, grabbed Cui Shuaiyu’s backpack, and shouted encouragement.

Cui Shuaiyu knew the significance of this day. But at the time, his body felt like a depleted battery; every step was an effort. Upon reaching the finish line, the company organized a “family photo.” Cui Shuaiyu took the initiative to leave the formation, saying shamefully, “Although I completed the entire course, I didn’t meet the requirements and don’t deserve to be in the ‘Liu Lao Zhuang Company’ photo.”

Knowing shame, Cui Shuaiyu became stronger. That evening, he created a “strengthening plan” for himself, determined to become a physical leader and a professional backbone.

“As the heir of a hero, I must act like a hero.” After a period of hard work, Cui Shuaiyu developed into an excellent armored shooter and achieved a “perfect hit” record in a shooting assessment organized by higher authorities. Recently, Cui Shuaiyu was named one of the “82 Heroes of Liu Lao Zhuang in the New Era” by the company.

Entering the company’s honor room, reporters saw a list of the “82 Heroes of Liu Lao Zhuang in the New Era.” Among them was the current company commander, Zhu Mingchao.

In June 2022, Zhu Mingchao was appointed company commander of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company.” On the day he reported for duty, he received a training plan that was being revised from his predecessor, Xing Guangchao. Xing Guangchao will never forget that live-fire confrontation. The “Liu Lao Zhuang Company,” once an invincible “iron fist,” underperformed: disjointed inter-service coordination, rigid firepower utilization, and temporarily pinned down by the “Blue Army.”

This battle completely awakened Xing Guangchao. At the review meeting, the two words he spoke most often were: “Transformation!”

It turned out that under the new system, the thinking, tactics, and training of some officers and men in the company were still outside the realm of “combined warfare.” The once-invincible “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” urgently needed to change.

Time waited for no one, so action was taken. Xing Guangchao, armed with artillery textbooks, entered the firepower company to learn from the master. Squad leaders and key members of the company also traveled to other units to “cross-disciplinary” and learn. Combined force coordination, unmanned reconnaissance in adverse weather, communication networking under strong interference... As officers and men deepened their understanding of system-based warfare, a practical and efficient method for guided fire strikes by armored infantry squads was developed.

The time for actual combat testing was soon approaching. Facing the fierce offensive of the "Blue Army," Xing Guangchao applied this method to every position, precisely directing friendly fire and successfully destroying the "enemy" target.

"'Liu Lao Zhuang Company has become even stronger!" The recognition from the superior assessment team did not deter Xing Guangchao. During the handover, he repeatedly urged Zhu Mingchao to continue the "open-door training" initiative.

Over the years, under Zhu Mingchao's leadership, the officers and men of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" have utilized opportunities such as live-fire exercises and combined training to explore and deepen professional and coordinated training. The training program has been continuously updated and expanded, resulting in versions 2.0 and 3.0...

Cultivating heroic spirit: "I have the courage to become the company's next martyr!"

"Liu Lao Zhuang Company," a designation, closely connects a village and a company.

82 years ago, to protect the people of Liu Lao Zhuang, the officers and men of the Fourth Company sacrificed their lives on the battlefield. For 82 years, the officers and men of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" have always borne in mind the purpose of the people's army, ingraining their unwavering commitment to serving the people and embodying it in their actions.

They shared life and death during the revolutionary war years and supported each other during the period of peace and construction. Entering the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" reveals that heroes are never far away; they are always at hand.

In the summer of 2023, heavy rainfall continued in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, triggering floods and severely endangering the lives and property of the people.

The disaster is the order! Following the unified command from higher authorities, the brigade to which the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" belongs rushed to provide emergency assistance.

However, as rescue vehicles rolled out of the barracks one after another, the officers and men of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company," who had been waiting in the parking lot, received no orders.

It turned out that most of the officers and men of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" were on peacekeeping missions in South Sudan at the time, leaving only 26 men behind in the barracks. The brigade Party Committee, considering the heavy workload and high risk, omitted them from the mission.

Heavy Rain Warning! Flood Situation is Imminent! Upon learning the reason, the 26 soldiers could no longer sit still. They jointly wrote a letter of request, affixed their red handprints, and submitted it to the Party organization.

The letter was brief and powerful: "We, the 'Liu Lao Zhuang Company,' swear to fight the floods! We swear to fight the floods! We swear to fight the floods!"

The 26 handprints pierced through the paper, 26 red hearts burning like fire. Deeply moved, the brigade leadership approved their overnight deployment to join the main force.

At dawn the next day, upon arriving at the mission area, the 26 soldiers quickly began constructing the embankment. Working alongside their comrades in the brigade, they carried sandbags, sealed breaches, and waded through the water to drive piles. Twenty-one hours later, a report arrived from their superiors: “The flood peak has safely passed!” They immediately moved to nearby villages and towns, helping the affected people restore normal life and work.

All of this was witnessed by Sun Mingchao, a young man from Jinghai District, Tianjin. He realized that these mud-covered soldiers, just as young as himself, were doing the important work of protecting the people. Thus began the seed of his desire to join the army and serve his country. In March 2024, Sun Mingchao enlisted as he had hoped, and was assigned to the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company.”

In his first lesson, he learned about the company’s history. In the honors room, Sun Mingchao saw the letter of request for battle, stamped with 26 red handprints, and learned about the key achievements of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company.” What struck him most was the oath chanted by the officers and men in the video: “I have the courage to become the company’s next martyr!”

What courage! What determination! In that moment, he suddenly understood why the instructor said, “The people’s soldiers seek nothing but the interests of the people and will sacrifice nothing for their benefit.”

Now, as Sun Mingchao continues to grow in the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company,” the company’s history unfolds before him like a heroic biography.

In the summer of 1998, devastating floods struck the Yangtze River basin, and officers and men from the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” rushed to the front lines. When they arrived at the Honghu Dam in Wuhan, the water level had far exceeded the warning line, and a vortex had formed inside the dam, threatening to burst at any moment. Then-Company Commander Yang Weibiao led his men into the turbulent water, forming a “human wall” to divert the flow and reinforce the levee. The local residents, heartbroken, tearfully exclaimed, “This isn’t just work; it’s risking their lives!”

Just as the danger was averted, a new flood surged in, quickly tearing a breach through the levee. The entire company, pledging to “live and die with the levee,” engaged in a new round of fierce battle, building an iron line of defense with their flesh and blood.

On May 12, 2008, a devastating earthquake struck Wenchuan. Amidst the ruins, a bright red battle flag rose. “The Iron Army is here!” The “Liu Lao Zhuang Company,” then affiliated with a Red Army division known as the “Iron Army,” shouted. Braving frequent aftershocks, the soldiers trekked into the “island of life,” carrying out life-or-death rescue operations and providing a safe haven for the affected people with their wholehearted dedication. Before entering a building threatened with collapse, a division leader called out to the soldiers, “Only children, please raise

your hands!" No one raised their hands. The leader then shouted, "Party members, please raise your hands!" Everyone raised their hands in unison.

On March 11, 2025, Sergeant First Class Lü Kangcun of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company," on leave, was visiting the Yunlong Lake Scenic Area with his three-year-old son when he heard a sudden, urgent cry for help: "Help! Help!"

Looking for the sound, he saw a little boy struggling on the lake surface over 20 meters away.

Without hesitation, Lü Kangcun shoved his son into the arms of a nearby tourist and turned to They rushed forward, plunged headfirst into the icy waters, and struggled to rescue the drowning boy...

Serving the country extends beyond the battlefield. Heroes bloom everywhere. The history of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" is filled with similar feats. From "heroes of war" to "heroes of loving the people," they bravely forge ahead regardless of danger, whenever and wherever the Party and the people need them.

For this is an immortal designation earned at the cost of 82 lives, a heroic company forged through 82 years of struggle.

Carrying on the Red Bloodline, Becoming a Good Heroic Successor

■ PLA Daily Commentator

There is a flag of honor flying high, inspiring a strong army to victory; there is a red bloodline, passed down through generations, writing the glory of heroes.

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. The entire military is currently deepening its political training and vigorously promoting the exemplary deeds of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army. This is of great practical significance for carrying forward the great spirit of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, consolidating and expanding the achievements of this training, and guiding officers and men to unify their thinking, focus on their goals, and shoulder their responsibilities, striving under the banner of the Party to celebrate the centennial of the founding of the PLA and build a first-class military. The "Liu Lao Zhuang Company," steeped in revolutionary blood, tempered by revolutionary war, and forged in the crucible of the times, represents a legacy of heroes who fought powerful enemies with unwavering resolve and built a Great Wall with their flesh and blood. They are exemplary models of resolutely following the Party's command and upholding its nature and purpose in the new era, and they are pioneers of the times committed to strengthening the PLA and faithfully fulfilling its mission. Their exemplary deeds will surely inspire all officers and men to forge ahead with courage and determination, contributing their wisdom and strength to achieving the goals of the PLA's centennial on schedule.

The “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” is a heroic company born in the flames of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. In March 1943, to protect the safe evacuation of Party and government organs and civilians in the Huaihai region, the company engaged in a desperate battle against over a thousand Japanese and puppet troops in Liulaozhuang, Huaiyin, Jiangsu. All 82 brave soldiers died heroically, a feat hailed by Comrade Zhu De as “the highest expression of heroism among our army’s officers and men.” After the war, local residents selected 82 outstanding young men to join the army, and the 7th Brigade of the 3rd Division of the New Fourth Army reorganized the company and named it the “Liulaozhuang Company.” For 82 years, the officers and men of the “Liulaozhuang Company” have carried on the revolutionary legacy, serving as heroic heirs, resolutely obeying the Party’s instructions and following its lead. Entering the new era, the company persists in cultivating and educating its members based on Xi Jinping Thought on Strengthening the Military, inheriting and carrying forward the passionate loyalty of its predecessors who “dedicated their lives to the Party and the people,” continuously consolidating its pure and glorious legacy, striving to be pioneers and achieve new feats in combat preparations, and successfully completing major missions such as cross-regional exercises and training, international peacekeeping, and flood relief.

A tree can only grow if it has roots; a river can only flow if it has a source. President Xi Jinping profoundly pointed out that, through long-term practice, the People’s Army has advanced under the banner of the Party, developing a comprehensive set of principles for building and managing the army, developing the strategies and tactics of people’s war, and cultivating unique, glorious traditions and fine work styles. This is the heirloom that has enabled the People’s Army to advance from victory to victory, and it is the red bloodline that the People’s Army must never forget. The “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” has flown high its battle flag, sung its triumphant songs, and produced countless heroes for 82 years, fundamentally due to its continued red bloodline and the transmission of its red gene from generation to generation. This company has forged the company spirit of “Life never ends, fighting never ends,” established the company training of “cherishing honor as successors, comprehensively improving and setting an example,” and consistently carried out activities to “learn from tradition and discuss inheritance.” Facts have proven that this red bloodline and the heroic genes it has forged are not only the magic weapon that has enabled the People’s Army to grow from humble beginnings to repeatedly defeat powerful enemies, but also a crucial guarantee for successfully embarking on the new journey of strengthening the military and building a world-class force. A crucial reason why our army has become a heroic force that the Party and the people can fully trust is that it has countless heroic companies like the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company,” diligently carrying forward the revolutionary gene, ensuring the continuity of its bloodline, the solidification of its foundation, and the enduring strength of its advantages.

The battle flag will always fly high, and a new chapter will be written for a strong army. Currently, the struggle to achieve the goals of the PLA’s centenary has reached the most challenging stage of climbing the hills and overcoming obstacles, and the final sprint. The closer we get to the goal, the more arduous the task becomes, and the more we need our officers and men to uphold the fine

traditions of our Party and Army, strive to be the heirs of heroes and the new generation of men, and unite the unwavering will and powerful strength to advance the cause of a strong military. The entire army should, like the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company”, persist in using Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era to unite hearts and build souls, thoroughly implement Xi Jinping Thought on Strengthening the Military, be sincere and pure, and obey orders; deepen political training, strengthen political forging and ideological transformation, integrate faith and belief into the blood, and pass on and promote the glorious traditions and fine style forged by revolutionary predecessors with their blood and lives; focus on training and preparation for war, work hard to practice winning skills, cultivate a fighting spirit, use victories to pursue hard bones and strong capabilities, rely on heroism to inspire courage and spirit, work together, take on responsibilities, and go all out to fight the tough battle to achieve the goal of the centenary of the founding of the army, forge ahead on the new journey of strengthening the army, and make new contributions.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16415657.html

军营观察丨舟桥兵：跨越天堑铺通途

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舟桥兵：跨越天堑铺通途

■倪鑫磊 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬 喻润东



第 73 集团军某旅舟桥分队正在进行舟桥泛水. 袁德坤摄

“如果非要说有什么遗憾，那就是没有亲眼见过战车在自己架设的舟桥上通行. “

前不久，第 73 集团军某旅马上服役期满的一级上士李光浩变得异常忙碌. 他加班加点整理自己在专业领域的心得体会，汇编成册交接给连队的新任骨干. 当被指导员问及军旅生涯是否留有遗憾时，他说出了这样一句话.

作为一名多年从事舟桥专业的老兵，舟桥架设的过程有多么艰难，他再清楚不过. 然而，每当舟桥架好，他和战友们就要迅速随队疏散隐蔽. 参与架设那么多座舟桥，他从未有机会亲眼见过”钢铁洪流”驶过舟桥的情形.

遗憾中见光荣. 李光浩深知，这就是舟桥兵的使命：力挽天堑化通途，甘为胜战作基石.

读不懂架桥的意义，就当不好一名舟桥兵



第 73 集团军某旅舟桥分队开展渡河保障训练. 袁德坤摄

烈日当空，热浪袭人. 宽阔湍急的江面上，一座浮桥正争分夺秒地向对岸延伸.

列兵尚万钦稳稳地站在门桥上，手中的锚机灵活转动，脚下的桥身岿然不动. 此刻，他动作干净利落、协同精准到位. 或许你想象不到，就在几个月前，他还对架桥训练有畏难情绪.

一次架桥训练中，尚万钦的左脚被铁锚意外撞到，钻心的疼痛令他数夜难眠. 自那以后，他对训练产生了难以言说的抵触. 曾经的冲劲不见了，取而代之的是犹豫和迟疑.

转机，发生在一个车炮场日. 一级上士曾毅强一边保养装备，一边和身旁搭手帮忙的尚万钦聊着天.

“刚当兵那会儿，总觉得舟桥兵太苦太累，整天不是扛桥板就是打地桩，风吹日晒，还净是幕后工作. “曾毅强一边捣弄着手上的工具，一边羡慕地望向远方，”看人家装甲兵驰骋沙场、特种兵上天入海，多威风！”

“既然又苦又累，那您为啥一干就是 14 年？”尚万钦的一句反问，将这位舟桥老兵的思绪拉回到那一年的演训场上——

那天，舟桥分队收到导调组通报：”蓝军”炸毁我主要渡河通道，命令你们立即开辟新渡场.

当时，天空淅淅沥沥下着小雨. 作为门桥连接手，曾毅强在摇晃的甲板上艰难作业，全凭经验和手感一寸寸校准孔位，用尽全身力气将钢销砸入.

门桥合龙后，官兵们浑身湿透，甚至有几名官兵累得直不起腰.

演训结束当天，装甲分队的战友专程来致谢：”你们架的桥真稳！没有你们，我们根本完不成任务！”

回忆起那段经历，曾毅强满脸自豪：”从那时起，我才真正明白‘干惊天动地事，做隐姓埋名人’这句话的含义. “

他语重心长地对尚万钦说：”你看，没有我们，再强的部队也只能望河兴叹！我们每拧紧一个螺栓，每固定一节门桥，都是在为胜利铺路. “

14 年来，曾毅强从普通舟桥作业手成长为门桥长，带出的骨干遍布全连. 他就像一颗拧紧的螺丝钉，牢牢铆在战位上.

舟桥兵的价值，不在于被看见，而在于被需要. “当大部队需要过江时，我们就是那座桥！”一场新兵和老兵之间的对话，让尚万钦开始重新思考岗位的价值和意义.

前方道路更加清晰，脚下步伐愈发坚定. 从此，训练场上多了个”拼命三郎”. 尚万钦比以往训练更加刻苦认真，立志要像曾毅强一样，成为一名出色的舟桥兵.

前不久，上级组织战术演练，尚万钦因综合表现突出，受到分队领导的点名表扬. 他在个人笔记上写下一句话：”读不懂架桥的意义，就当不好一名舟桥兵. “连队马上要迎来一批新兵，他想把这句话分享给更多新战友.

看到钢铁长龙在脚下合龙，那种自豪感无法用语言形容

在舟桥兵中，有这么一句行话：判断兵龄长短无需看军衔，只要看脸——肤色黢黑的肯定是老兵.

事实的确如此. 三级军士长汪猛，是全连肤色最黑的那个，同样也是兵龄最长的那个.

“如果身上的肤色不够黑、手上的老茧不够厚，只能说明你练得还不到位，离一名合格的舟桥兵还有差距. “这是汪猛常对新战友们说的一句话. 话粗理不粗，在他看来，一名合格的舟桥兵就得经历千锤百炼.

中士宋明炜时常想起自己刚下连时的情形，汪猛的那双手深深震撼了他——掌心堆叠着厚厚的老茧，纹路深陷.

宋明炜首次参加舟桥专业训练时，正值盛夏，分队在野外驻训. 作为舟桥作业手，他每天都要推动沉重的桥板，反复练习相同的动作.

高温炙烤下，桥板温度超过 50 摄氏度. 每次洗澡时，他身上被太阳晒脱皮的地方，都火辣辣地疼.

每每看到身边战友训练一天后累得精疲力尽的样子，汪猛都会为他们加油鼓劲. 作为一名舟桥老兵，汪猛的身上同样伤痕累累……

令年轻战友不解的是，这个身上经常贴着膏药的老兵，一上训练场就生龙活虎起来，精气神十足.

“打不倒我的，只会使我更强大.“汪猛乐观向上的心态感染着身边的战友.

当舟桥兵，是体力与技术的双重考验.汽艇驾驶员肖旭宏对此有着更为深刻的理解.

湍急的江面上，汽艇驾驶员必须精准操纵汽艇，将牵引门桥送达预定位置.风速、水流速度、门桥重量，每一个因素都要纳入计算，操作的精准度极其严苛.

这样的训练不仅考验驾驶员的方向感，更对油门、操纵手柄与方向盘等操作提出了严格要求.

在湍急江流中保持较高航速时，肖旭宏需时刻双手紧握、全力稳舵.在与方向盘的长期”较量”中，他的大拇指落下伤病，隐隐作痛.

经过数千小时苦练，肖旭宏掌握了”铁掌驭轻舟”的绝技，实现了保障门桥牵引操作”零失误”.

在舟桥分队有”铁掌”之称的，何止肖旭宏一人.老兵们摊开手掌，大都可见一圈叠一圈的老茧.它们记录着门桥下水时钢缆摩擦的灼热、浪涛中竭力稳住桩基的震颤，以及无数个日夜中青春与使命一次次攥紧的坚定.

“舟桥兵的训练很苦很累，要求也很高，但不少人来了就不想走.“每到退伍季，某连郭指导员就挠头不已.连队服役期满主动申请留队的战士人数远超其他连队，而留队指标有限，他不得不逐一做思想工作.

面对战士们递来的一份份留队申请书，郭指导员说：”这恰恰说明，大家对舟桥兵岗位的认同，这也算是幸福的烦恼吧！”

这种认同，源于一种深刻的价值体验.正如汪猛接受记者采访时说的那样：”看到钢铁长龙在脚下合龙，那种自豪感无法用语言形容.所有的苦累，在那一刻都值了.“

环环相扣，共同托举起承载千军万马的钢铁通途

“一个人强不算强，百人同舟才能跨越江海.“在上等兵王怀霈的笔记本上，记录着这么一句话.

王怀霈是一名二次入伍的战士.下连以来，他留意到一个现象：文体活动时间，无论是球场竞赛、棋牌博弈，还是休息间隙的闲谈笑语，老班长和刚下连的新兵总能毫无隔阂地打成一片，玩在一起、乐在一起.

在他原先服役的部队，战友们相处得也很和谐，但舟桥兵这种亲密无间的感觉，似乎更进一步. 不过，这一步是”进”在哪里，他一时还没有琢磨透.

经过近 2 年的淬炼，王怀霈找到了答案——舟桥架设之时，没有军衔高低，只有战位不同，每一个人都是庞大体系中不可或缺的一个”齿轮”，彼此必须严丝合缝，才能精准咬合. 正是这种并肩作战、命运相系的关联，催生出舟桥兵之间分外浓厚的战友情谊.

那年 8 月，台风刚刚过境，河水一夜暴涨. 演练中，上级要求他们迎难而上，挑战极限条件下架桥作业：真正的战场无法选择天候时机，胜战须从险中求.

彼时，王怀霈刚下连不久，被分配到门桥连接组. 浊浪翻滚，门桥在浪涌中剧烈颠簸. 他和战友们一起在摇晃的门桥甲板上并肩作战，奋力打捞连接构件.

他们半跪在湿滑的门桥边缘，合力将沉重的锚机楔入孔位. 浑厚的口号声在他们喉咙里滚动：”一、二，拉！”

此刻，没有谁是孤胆英雄，只有互为支撑的臂膀、彼此呼应的呐喊、心照不宣的默契. 当最后一节门桥在官兵协同推拉下轰然合龙，一条钢铁巨龙终于横跨于汹涌的江面之上.

回到临时码头，每个人从头到脚裹满了泥浆，大家打量着彼此的”狼狈”模样，不约而同地发出了爽朗的笑声. 那一刻，王怀霈真切体会到什么叫同舟共济.

精密如齿轮的协同体系也意味着，任何一个战位的失误都可能被放大、牵动全局.

一次综合演练中的合龙阶段，一名舟桥作业手凭个人经验擅自操作，未按门桥长指令执行，最终导致锚机卡滞. 几分钟的延误，在实战中足以让整座浮桥失稳溃散. 这次教训，如重锤般敲在每个人心上：协同不是口号，而是铁律.

为提升团队默契，近年来，舟桥分队多措并举，组织岗位轮换训练，让官兵切身体会不同战位的协同需求；打破班排建制，实现专业混编，促进日常沟通协作；常态开展团体辅导活动，营造团结氛围，深化战友情谊……这些举措进一步夯实了”千人一座桥、千人一条心”的深厚基础.

新时代的舟桥兵，早已突破单一战位的传统界限. 就像他们亲手架设的浮桥一样，每个节点紧密咬合，环环相扣，共同托举起承载千军万马的钢铁通途.

平时与战时之间，隔着一条必须跨越的鸿沟

“快！快！再快点！”走进舟桥分队各连，这样的催促声无处不在.

舟桥分队向队长告诉记者，他们常年担负上级应急出动任务，出动速度的标准较高. 在他看来，速度是检验舟桥兵战斗力的核心标尺.

改革转隶后的一场实战化演训任务，成为向队长刻骨铭心的记忆——

那次，分队受命在规定时间内完成浮桥架设，突然狂风大作，下起暴雨，任务进展受到影响，浮桥最终未能按时合龙.

那次失利，像一根刺深深扎进向队长心里，也让他更加清醒地意识到：平时与战时之间，隔着一条必须跨越的鸿沟.

带着这样的紧迫感，向队长带领舟桥分队不断突破极限、向战而行：他们常态组织恶劣天候下的舟桥架设训练，锤炼官兵复杂条件下应变能力；开展夜间架桥训练，提升官兵全天候作战能力；组织实战背景下的应急架桥演练，强化官兵在敌情威胁下的快速反应与协同作战水平……

对第一次夜间架桥训练，汽艇驾驶员肖旭宏记忆犹新. 那天，月光被乌云遮蔽，江面漆黑如墨，他负责拖曳门桥至精确坐标.

“向左偏行，减速行进！”指挥员急促的指令从电台传来. 黑暗中，肖旭宏感受到每一次油门控制、每一次舵角修正都如履薄冰. 他屏息凝神，凭借经验和手感完成一次次”盲投”. 当渡场开设完毕，他才发觉手心已被汗水浸湿.

“要想向速度要战斗力，依靠传统的架桥方式远远不够. “近年来，随着科技成果在练兵备战中的运用越来越广泛，向队长敏锐地意识到，传统的作业方式难以满足未来战场对舟桥架设的需求.

分队定期召开”诸葛亮会”，从指挥员到战斗员，围绕装备改装、技术革新、无人智能装备运用等话题畅所欲言；开设”舟桥小课堂”，邀请厂家专家前来授课，鼓励连队的”兵专家”走上讲台，分享经验……

走进演训场，科技赋能给舟桥架设带来诸多新场景——

二级上士苗泽天操控的无人机升空，如鹰隼俯视江面. 红外镜头扫过湍急的水面，将水文数据实时回传终端.

不远处，一级上士李向阳操控无人艇破浪探路，在江面划出精准航迹，完成复杂的水文勘测.

最亮眼的，当属舟桥技师汪猛所操作的门桥. 只见装备电动舷外机的门桥灵巧调姿、稳驭激流，严丝合缝地嵌入到钢铁巨龙中……

在一次演训复盘中，汪猛发现，门桥在恶劣环境下操控精度不足，分解转移效率偏低. 反复琢磨后，他意识到动力控制的缺陷是症结所在.

“必须给门桥装上更强劲的‘心脏’和‘大脑’！”经过无数次的计算和模拟试验，一个大胆的方案应运而生：为门桥加装大功率电动舷外机，配备无线电遥控系统，让门桥在江水中实现精准敏捷的机动.

改装的方案在演训中不断打磨，架桥与分解浮桥的时间被一次次压缩，实测数据有力证明：浮桥的架设效率和战场生存能力显著提高. 此刻，舟桥兵真切感受到创新带来的战斗力跃升.

“既要追求速度上的提升，也要确保战场上的可行性. “ 前不久，二级上士张明友把目光投向了战场隐蔽防护.

受民用降尘设备启发，张明友巧妙构思出”门桥作业水雾遮障系统”，利用高压水泵和特制喷头，在门桥作业区域周围形成一道浓厚、流动的水雾幕墙. 此举可以有效干扰敌光学侦察设备的探测，显著提升作业分队在敌威胁下的生存能力. 这个看似简单的创新，解决了战场防护的实际难题.

一切创新探索，只为胜战. 一场舟桥架设训练刚结束，舟桥分队迅速组织复盘研讨.

“增加无人智能装备的投入使用，减少人员暴露风险的同时提高作业效率”“要着力培养新作业手的‘一专多能’能力，确保战斗减员时每个战位能照常快速运转”……指挥所内，一次次”头脑风暴”为胜战寻觅新路.

记者手记

与钢铁为伍，与江河为伴

■解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬

舟桥，常被赋予壮美的意象. 钢铁长龙横卧天堑，在江河波涛上铺就通途，令人叹为观止. 然而，对常年征战在大江大河上的舟桥兵而言，舟桥架设远非想象中那般诗情画意.

湍急的江水中，脚下是摇晃不稳的门桥甲板，耳边是引擎的轰鸣与浪涛的嘶吼. 目之所及，只有冰冷的钢铁构件和官兵争分夺秒的身影. 颠簸、高压……这些词或许更能贴切地描述舟桥兵们日常的战斗状态.

第 73 集团军某旅舟桥分队，在改革强军的浪潮中淬炼成长，肩负着保障千军万马跨越江河的重任. 为了跨越天堑铺就通途，即使面对再恶劣的环境、再险峻的条件，他们都勇于冲锋、永不言弃.

从白天作业到夜间突袭，从炎炎烈日到狂风骤雨，舟桥兵不断挑战极限、超越自我. 在一场场实战化训练中，他们将保障力的链条锻造得更加坚韧牢靠.

如何高效嵌入协同保障的新链路、如何最大限度挖掘现有装备的潜能、如何创新适应更多陌生水域的新战法……作为一支机械化分队，他们瞄准未来战场，思考战斗力升级的新路径. 他们征服的不仅是自然天堑，更是战场险阻.

日复一日地与钢铁为伍、与江河为伴，舟桥兵将青春熔铸进一座座通往胜利的桥梁. 他们或许很少出现在聚光灯下，但每一次铁流滚滚的通途跨越，每一次实战化训练的有力保障，都是他们对使命最好的诠释.

舟桥兵的故事，就像那横跨江河的钢铁长龙，沉默而坚实. 浪花会记得，江河会记得，在天堑与通途之间，舟桥兵为胜利铺就的每一段征程.

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | Pontoon Bridge Soldiers: Overcoming Natural Chasms and Paving a Path

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Pontoon Bridge Soldiers: Overcoming Natural Chasms and Paving a Path

■Ni Xinlei, PLA Daily Special Correspondents, Liao Xiaobin, Yu Rundong

A pontoon bridge unit from a brigade of the 73rd Group Army is carrying out a pontoon bridge operation. Photo by Yuan Dekun

“If I had to say anything, it would be that I never saw tanks plying the pontoon bridge I built.”

Not long ago, Sergeant First Class Li Guanghao, who was about to complete his service in a brigade of the 73rd Group Army, became extremely busy. He worked overtime to compile his professional insights and experiences, compiling them into a book to hand over to the company’s new core members. When asked by his instructor if he had any regrets about his military career, he uttered this:

As a veteran of the pontoon bridge industry for many years, he knew only too well the arduous process of building a pontoon bridge. However, whenever a pontoon bridge was completed, he and his comrades would quickly evacuate and take cover with the team. Despite participating in the construction of so many pontoon bridges, he had never had the opportunity to witness the “steel torrent” passing over them.

Amidst regret, there is glory. Li Guanghao knows full well that this is the mission of a pontoon bridge soldier: to transform natural barriers into a thoroughfare, and to lay the foundation for victory.

If one does not understand the significance of bridge construction, one cannot be a good pontoon bridge soldier.

A pontoon bridge detachment from a brigade of the 73rd Group Army conducts river crossing support training. Photo by Yuan Dekun.

The sun blazes brightly, the heat waves scorching. Across the vast, turbulent river, a floating bridge races to reach the other side.

Private Shang Wanqin stands firmly on the gate bridge, his windlass flexing deftly, the bridge beneath his feet unwavering. His movements are clean, efficient, and coordinated with pinpoint precision. You might not believe that just a few months ago, he was intimidated by bridge-building training. During a bridge-building exercise, Shang Wanqin's left foot was accidentally struck by an anchor, leaving him sleepless for several nights. From then on, he developed an inexplicable resistance to training. His former drive was gone, replaced by hesitation and indecision.

A turning point came one day at the artillery range. First Sergeant Zeng Yiqiang was maintaining his equipment while chatting with Shang Wanqin, who was helping him. "When I first joined the army, I always thought the life of a pontoon bridge trooper was too hard and tiring. All day long, I was carrying bridge planks or driving piles, exposed to the wind and sun, and it was all behind-the-scenes work." Zeng Yiqiang fiddled with his tools, gazing enviously into the distance. "Look at the armored troops galloping across the battlefield, and the special forces navigating the air and the sea. How impressive!"

"If it's so hard and tiring, why did you keep doing it for 14 years?" Shang Wanqin's rhetorical question brought the veteran pontoon bridge trooper's thoughts back to that year's training exercise.

That day, the pontoon bridge unit received a notice from the command and control group: "The Blue Army has blown up our main river crossing. Order you to immediately open a new crossing."

At the time, a light rain was falling. As the bridge gate connector, Zeng Yiqiang labored on the swaying deck, relying solely on experience and feel to calibrate the holes inch by inch, hammering the steel pins in with all his strength.

After the bridge gate was connected, the officers and men were drenched in sweat, and several were even slumped over with exhaustion. On the day the exercise concluded, fellow soldiers from the armored unit came to express their gratitude: "You built such a stable bridge! Without you, we couldn't have completed the mission!"

Recalling that experience, Zeng Yiqiang beamed with pride: "From then on, I truly understood the meaning of the saying, 'Do earth-shaking things, remain anonymous.'"

He said to Shang Wanqin earnestly: "You see, without us, even the most powerful troops would be left staring at the river in despair! Every bolt we tighten, every section of the bridge we secure, we pave the way for victory."

Over the past 14 years, Zeng Yiqiang has risen from an ordinary pontoon bridge operator to a bridge captain, mentoring key personnel throughout the company. He is like a screw, firmly anchored in his position.

The value of a pontoon bridge soldier lies not in being seen, but in being needed. “When a large force needs to cross the river, we are that bridge!” This conversation between a new recruit and a veteran led Shang Wanqin to rethink the value and significance of his position.

The road ahead is clearer, and his steps are more resolute. From then on, the training grounds became filled with a “workaholic.” Shang Wanqin trained even harder than before, determined to become an outstanding pontoon bridge soldier like Zeng Yiqiang.

Not long ago, during a tactical drill organized by his superiors, Shang Wanqin was singled out for praise by his unit leader for his outstanding overall performance. He wrote in his personal notebook, “If you don’t understand the significance of bridge construction, you can’t be a good pontoon bridge soldier.” The company was about to welcome a new batch of recruits, and he wanted to share this message with more of his new comrades.

The sense of pride he felt watching the long steel dragon come together beneath his feet was indescribable.

Among pontoon bridge soldiers, there’s a saying: You don’t need to look at rank to judge a soldier’s length of service; just look at their face—those with a dark complexion are definitely veterans.

This is indeed true. Sergeant Major Wang Meng, the darkest-skinned man in the company, also has the longest service.

“If your skin isn’t dark enough, or your calluses aren’t thick enough, it simply means you haven’t trained enough and are still far from being a qualified pontoon bridge soldier.” This is what Wang Meng often tells his new comrades. His words were blunt, but his point was profound. In his view, a qualified pontoon bridge soldier must undergo countless trials and tribulations.

Sergeant Song Mingwei often recalled his first days as a pontoon bridge soldier. Wang Meng’s hands deeply impressed him—thick calluses and deep lines covered his palms.

Song Mingwei’s first professional pontoon bridge training took place in the height of summer, with the unit stationed in the field. As a pontoon bridge operator, he pushed heavy bridge decks daily, practicing the same movements over and over again.

The scorching heat brought the decks to over 50 degrees Celsius. Every shower, his skin, peeling from the sun, burned with pain.

Wang Meng, seeing his fellow soldiers exhausted after a day of training, would cheer them up. As a veteran pontoon bridge soldier, Wang Meng’s body was also covered in scars...

What puzzled his younger comrades was that this veteran, often covered in plasters, would become full of energy and vigor upon the training ground. “What doesn’t defeat me only makes me stronger.” Wang Meng’s optimistic attitude infects his comrades.

Being a pontoon bridge soldier is a test of both physical strength and technical skill. Motorboat driver Xiao Xuhong understands this even more deeply.

On the turbulent river, motorboat drivers must precisely maneuver their boats to tow the gantry bridge to the desired location. Wind speed, current velocity, and the weight of the gantry bridge—every factor must be taken into account, requiring extremely precise operation.

This training not only tests the driver’s sense of direction but also places strict demands on the throttle, joystick, and steering wheel.

To maintain high speeds in the turbulent river, Xiao Xuhong must constantly maintain a firm grip and use all his strength to steer the rudder. The constant struggle with the steering wheel left him with a thumb injury that aches and aches.

After thousands of hours of diligent training, Xiao Xuhong has mastered the unique skill of “steer a light boat with an iron palm,” ensuring “zero mistakes” in gantry bridge towing operations.

Xiao Xuhong is not the only one in the pontoon bridge unit known as the “Iron Palm.” Veterans spread their palms, often covered in layers of calluses. They bear witness to the searing heat of the steel cables rubbing against the water as the bridge launched, the trembling of struggling to hold the foundation steady amidst the waves, and the unwavering determination of youth and mission, clenched repeatedly over countless days and nights.

“Boat bridge training is tough and demanding, yet many men don’t want to leave once they arrive.” Every time demobilization season arrives, Instructor Guo of a certain company finds himself scratching his head. The number of soldiers who have completed their service in his company and voluntarily apply to remain with the unit far exceeds that of other companies, and with limited quotas for those who do, he has to work with each individual on their concerns.

Facing the applications for leave to remain, Instructor Guo said, “This demonstrates a deep appreciation for the role of pontoon bridge soldiers. It can be considered a happy anguish!”

This recognition stems from a profound sense of value. As Wang Meng said in an interview with reporters, “Seeing the long steel dragon come together beneath my feet, the pride I felt was indescribable. All the hard work felt worth it in that moment.”

Linked together, they jointly support the steel road that carries thousands of troops.

“One person’s strength alone is not enough; only a hundred people working together can cross rivers and seas.” These words are recorded in the notebook of Private First Class Wang Huaipei.

Wang Huaipei is a second-time enlisted soldier. Since joining the company, he has noticed a phenomenon: during recreational activities, whether it's playing on the court, playing chess, or chatting and joking during breaks, the veteran squad leaders and the new recruits always get along seamlessly, playing and having fun together.

In his previous unit, his comrades got along well, but the close-knit relationship among the pontoon bridge soldiers seems to have taken it a step further. However, he hasn't yet figured out where this "advancement" lies. After nearly two years of hard work, Wang Huaipei found the answer—when constructing a pontoon bridge, there's no distinction between ranks, only between positions. Each individual is an indispensable "gear" in a vast system, and each must fit together seamlessly for a precise meshing. It's this shared struggle, a shared destiny, that fosters an exceptionally strong camaraderie among the pontoon bridge soldiers.

That August, a typhoon had just passed, and the river surged overnight. During a drill, their superiors tasked them with rising to the challenge of building a bridge under extreme conditions: On a real battlefield, weather and timing are not optional; victory must be won amidst danger.

At the time, Wang Huaipei had just been assigned to his company and was assigned to the gate bridge connection team. The turbulent waves rolled, and the gate bridge rocked violently in the surge. He and his comrades fought side by side on the swaying gate bridge deck, struggling to salvage the connecting components.

They knelt on the slippery edge of the gate bridge, working together to wedge the heavy anchor winch into the hole. A resonant chant echoed through their throats: "One, two, pull!"

At this moment, no one was a lone hero; only arms supporting each other, shouts echoing, and an unspoken understanding. When the last section of the gantry bridge clattered together under the coordinated push and pull of the officers and men, a giant steel dragon finally spanned the surging river.

Back at the temporary dock, everyone was covered head to toe in mud. They looked at each other's "disgraceful" appearances and burst into hearty laughter. At that moment, Wang Huaipei truly experienced what it meant to be in the same boat.

The precise, gear-like coordination system also meant that mistakes at any position could be magnified, impacting the entire system.

During the closing phase of a comprehensive drill, a pontoon bridge operator, relying on personal experience, acted without following the gantry bridge commander's instructions, ultimately causing the anchor winch to jam. In actual combat, a few minutes' delay would be enough to destabilize and collapse the entire pontoon bridge. This lesson struck everyone like a hammer: coordination isn't just a slogan, it's an ironclad principle.

To enhance team chemistry, the pontoon bridge detachment has implemented a variety of measures in recent years. These include organizing rotation training to allow officers and men to firsthand

experience the coordination requirements of different combat positions; breaking down squad and platoon structures to integrate specialized expertise and promote daily communication and collaboration; and regularly conducting group counseling sessions to foster a spirit of unity and deepen camaraderie. These initiatives have further solidified the foundation of "One Thousand men, One Bridge, One Heart."

The pontoon bridge troops of the new era have long transcended the traditional limitations of a single combat position. Just like the pontoon bridge they built with their own hands, each node meshes tightly, interlocking with each other, collectively supporting the iron road that carries thousands of troops.

Between peacetime and wartime lies a chasm that must be bridged.

"Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!" Walking through the various companies of the pontoon bridge detachment, this urging cry is ubiquitous.

The pontoon bridge detachment told reporters to their captain that they frequently undertake emergency deployment missions from superiors, and their standards for deployment speed are high. In his view, speed is the core criterion for testing the combat effectiveness of the pontoon bridge troops.

A combat-oriented training mission after the reform and transfer of command has become a deeply etched memory for Captain Xiang.

On that occasion, the unit was ordered to complete the construction of a pontoon bridge within the specified timeframe. Suddenly, strong winds and heavy rains blew, hampering the mission's progress and ultimately preventing the bridge from being completed on schedule.

That failure, like a thorn in Captain Xiang's heart, made him more acutely aware of the chasm that must be bridged between peacetime and wartime.

With this sense of urgency, Captain Xiang led the pontoon bridge unit to continuously push boundaries and forge ahead into combat. They regularly conducted pontoon bridge construction training in inclement weather to hone the soldiers' ability to respond to complex conditions; conducted nighttime bridge-building training to enhance the soldiers' all-weather combat capabilities; and conducted emergency bridge-building drills in real-world combat settings to strengthen the soldiers' ability to react quickly and coordinate operations under enemy threats.

Motorboat driver Xiao Xuhong vividly remembers his first nighttime bridge-building training session. That day, the moonlight was obscured by dark clouds, and the river was as black as ink. He was responsible for towing the pontoon bridge to the precise coordinates.

"Sideways to the left, slow down!" The commander's urgent instructions came over the radio. In the darkness, Xiao Xuhong felt every throttle control and every rudder angle adjustment as if

walking on thin ice. He held his breath, relying on experience and feel to complete each “blind throw.” Only when the crossing was completed did he realize his palms were soaked with sweat.

“If we want to achieve combat effectiveness through speed, relying on traditional bridge-building methods is far from enough.” In recent years, with the increasing application of scientific and technological achievements in training and preparation, Captain Xiang has keenly realized that traditional methods cannot meet the demands of future battlefield pontoon bridge construction. The detachment regularly holds “Zhuge Liang meetings,” where commanders and men alike can freely discuss topics such as equipment modification, technological innovation, and the use of unmanned intelligent equipment. They also hold “pontoon bridge mini-classrooms,” inviting manufacturer experts to give lectures and encouraging the company’s “soldier experts” to share their experiences.

On the training grounds, technology empowers many new scenarios for pontoon bridge construction.

Sergeant 2nd Class Miao Zetian pilots a drone, hawk-like, surveying the river. Its infrared camera scans the turbulent waters, transmitting real-time hydrological data back to the terminal.

Nearby, Sergeant 1st Class Li Xiangyang pilots an unmanned boat, blazing through the waves and carving a precise path across the river, completing complex hydrological surveys.

The most eye-catching feature is the portal bridge operated by pontoon bridge technician Wang Meng. Equipped with an electric outboard motor, the portal bridge deftly adjusts its position, steadfastly controls the turbulent current, and seamlessly integrates into the steel dragon.

During a training review, Wang Meng discovered that the portal bridge’s control precision was insufficient in harsh conditions, resulting in low efficiency in decomposition and transfer. After repeated consideration, he realized that the flaws in power control were the crux of the problem.

“We must equip the portal bridge with a more powerful ‘heart’ and ‘brain’!” After countless calculations and simulations, a bold plan emerged: add a high-power electric outboard motor to the portal bridge and equip it with a radio remote control system, enabling precise and agile maneuvers in the river.

The modification plan was continuously refined during exercises and training, and the time required to erect and dismantle the pontoon bridge was repeatedly shortened. Field data strongly demonstrated that the pontoon bridge’s erection efficiency and battlefield survivability were significantly improved. At this moment, the pontoon bridge troops truly felt the leap in combat effectiveness brought about by innovation.

“We must pursue both speed improvements and battlefield feasibility.” Recently, Second Sergeant Zhang Mingyou turned his attention to battlefield concealment and protection.

Inspired by civilian dust suppression equipment, Zhang Mingyou ingeniously conceived the “Gate Bridge Operation Water Mist Barrier System,” which utilizes a high-pressure water pump and specialized nozzles to create a thick, flowing water mist curtain around the portal bridge operating area. This move can effectively interfere with enemy optical reconnaissance equipment, significantly improving the survivability of the operation team under enemy threat. This seemingly simple innovation solves a practical challenge in battlefield defense.

All innovation and exploration are driven by the pursuit of victory. As soon as a pontoon bridge construction training exercise concluded, the pontoon bridge unit quickly organized a review and discussion.

“Increase the use of unmanned intelligent equipment to reduce personnel exposure risks while improving operational efficiency.” “We must focus on cultivating new operators’ ‘specialization and multi-skills’ to ensure combat casualties are minimized.”

“Every combat position can operate normally and rapidly.” Within the command post, repeated brainstorming sessions sought new paths to victory.

Reporter’s Notes

Working with Steel, Accompanying Rivers

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin

Boat bridges are often associated with majestic imagery. Long steel dragons stretch across natural moats, paving a path across the surging waves, a breathtaking sight. However, for the pontoon bridge soldiers, who have been engaged on the vast rivers for years, constructing pontoon bridges is far from the poetic and picturesque experience they often imagine.

Amidst the turbulent river, the unstable bridge deck trembles beneath their feet, the roar of engines and the roar of waves fill their ears. All they see is the cold steel and the figures of soldiers racing against time. The bumpy, high-speed journey is a constant reminder of the importance of pontoon bridges. Pressure... these words perhaps better describe the daily combat conditions of the pontoon bridge troops.

The pontoon bridge detachment of a brigade of the 73rd Group Army has been tempered and grown amidst the wave of military reform and strengthening, shouldering the heavy responsibility of ensuring the passage of thousands of troops across rivers and streams. To bridge the gaps and pave the way, they bravely charge forward, never giving up, even in the most hostile environments and treacherous conditions.

From daytime operations to nighttime raids, from scorching sun to torrential rain, the pontoon bridge troops constantly push their limits. , surpassing themselves. Through each combat-based training exercise, they forge a more resilient and reliable chain of support capabilities.

How to efficiently integrate new links of coordinated support, how to maximize the potential of existing equipment, how to innovate new tactics adapted to more unfamiliar waters... As a mechanized unit, they focus on future battlefields and consider new paths to enhance combat effectiveness. They conquer not only natural barriers but also the treacherous obstacles of the battlefield.

Day after day, working alongside steel and rivers, the pontoon bridge troops forge their youth into building bridges to victory. They may rarely appear in the spotlight, but every crossing of a surging iron stream, every powerful support provided by combat-based training, is the best expression of their mission.

The story of the pontoon bridge troops is like the long steel dragon spanning the rivers, silent yet steadfast. The waves will remember, the rivers will remember, every journey paved for victory between natural barriers and thoroughfares by the pontoon bridge troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16415912.html

陆军某部组织机动训练

来源：解放军报 作者：曾存军 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-10-17



深秋，陆军某部组织机动训练. 曾存军摄

Google Translation

An Army Unit Conducts Mobile Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zeng Cunjun Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-10-17

In late autumn, an Army unit conducted mobile training. Photo by Zeng Cunjun.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16415898.html

第 75 集团军某旅组织空地协同训练

来源：解放军报 作者：曹一庆 谭阳林 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-10-17

第 75 集团军某旅组织空地协同训练——

立体夺控高原山谷

■曹一庆 谭阳林

晨曦初露，铁翼飞旋. 秋日，云贵高原某综合训练场上，第 75 集团军某旅一场高强度空地协同训练拉开战幕.

该旅领导介绍，此次训练，他们突出空地作战力量融合指挥与协同行动，全程嵌入复杂特情，在近似实战环境中全面锤炼部队指挥协调、战术配合、综合保障等能力.

“编队注意，沿山谷轴线隐蔽突防！”训练现场，部队闻令而动，直升机编队依地形起伏穿行于山谷之中，充分利用地形，规避“敌”雷达侦测.

突然，一架僚机驾驶舱内响起告警声. 飞行员立即实施机动规避，释放干扰弹，掩护长机实施打击.

攻防双方斗智斗勇，山谷战场硝烟四起. 在武装直升机的火力掩护下，一架运输直升机直扑“敌”纵深，快速实施机降行动.

成功降落地面后，突击队员放飞无人机进行临空侦察，精准掌握“敌”防御部署，并实时回传情报信息. 很快，目标数据分发至空中火力单元，多架武装直升机组成的打击编队立即对“敌”展开精确打击，为后续运输直升机分队成功开辟“安全走廊”.

随后，运输直升机分队迅即沿通道突进，精准投送后续兵力和装备. 完成机降和打击任务的各单元依预案交替掩护撤回，采取低空、多路、分散方式撤离战场，有效规避“敌”残余火力威胁.

“此次训练有效检验了部队在复杂电磁环境下突防、打击与回撤的全流程作战能力，彰显了部队在体系攻防、精准协同方面的实战化训练成果. ”该旅领导介绍，此次训练中，他们注重构建信息共享体系，使各火力单元能够实时全面掌握战场动态. 空中火力模块依据作战任务和实时态势，及时对“敌”关键节点实施压制打击.

“平时训在一起，战时才能联成一体. ”该旅一名飞行参谋介绍，此次训练，空中编队和地面突击力量同步实施指挥决策，有效缩短决策流程、提高打击效率，为后续组训施教积累了经验.

夕阳西下，硝烟渐散. 参训官兵齐聚一堂，围绕训练中暴露出的问题展开复盘总结. 大屏幕上，密密麻麻的数字和图表，清晰记录了训练中的火力精度、协同用时、毁伤效果等关键指标，为下一步改进训练方式提供了坚实的数据支撑.

Google Translation

A 75th Group Army Brigade Conducted Air-Ground Coordination Training.

Source: PLA Daily. Author: Cao Yiqing, Tan Yanglin. Editor: Xu Zhanhu. 2025-10-17.

A brigade of the 75th Group Army conducted air-ground coordination training—

Three-dimensional Conquest of the Plateau Valley

■Cao Yiqing, Tan Yanglin

Dawn breaks, and wings soar. On an autumn day, at a comprehensive training ground on the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, a brigade of the 75th Group Army commenced a high-intensity air-ground coordination training exercise.

Brigade leaders explained that this training emphasized the integrated command and coordinated operations of air-ground combat forces, fully engaging with complex special situations, and honing the troops' command and coordination, tactical coordination, and comprehensive support capabilities in a near-real-combat environment.

"Attention formation, conduct a covert penetration along the valley axis!" At the training site, the troops responded to the command. The helicopter formation navigated the valley, adapting to the undulating terrain and making full use of it to avoid "enemy" radar detection.

Suddenly, an alarm sounded from the cockpit of a wingman. The pilot immediately executed an evasive maneuver and released jamming flares to cover the lead aircraft's strike.

The attacking and defending sides engaged in a battle of wits and courage, and the valley was thick with smoke. Under the cover of attack helicopter fire, a transport helicopter plunged deep into enemy territory and quickly landed.

After successfully landing on the ground, the commandos launched a drone for aerial reconnaissance, accurately assessing the enemy's defensive deployment and transmitting intelligence back in real time. Target data was quickly distributed to the airborne firepower unit, and a strike formation consisting of multiple attack helicopters immediately launched a precision strike against the enemy, successfully creating a "safe corridor" for the following transport helicopter unit.

The transport helicopter unit then quickly advanced along the corridor, precisely deploying follow-up troops and equipment. After completing their landing and strike missions, the units alternated in providing cover for their withdrawal according to the pre-planned plan, employing a low-altitude, multi-route, and dispersed withdrawal from the battlefield to effectively evacuate the remaining enemy firepower. "This training effectively tested the troops' full-process operational capabilities for penetration, strikes, and withdrawal in a complex electromagnetic environment, demonstrating the troops' practical training achievements in systemic offense and defense, as well as precise coordination." Brigade leaders explained that during this training, they focused on building an information-sharing system, enabling each firepower unit to fully and comprehensively grasp battlefield dynamics in real time. The aerial firepower module, based on the combat mission and real-time situation, promptly implemented suppressive strikes against key enemy nodes.

“Training together in peacetime allows us to function as a unified force in wartime,” explained a brigade flight staff officer. During this training, the air formation and ground assault forces implemented simultaneous command and decision-making, effectively shortening the decision-making process and improving strike efficiency, accumulating experience for subsequent training and instruction.

As the sun set and the smoke gradually dissipated, the participating officers and men gathered to review and summarize the issues exposed during the training. On the large screen, densely packed numbers and charts clearly recorded key indicators such as firepower accuracy, coordination time, and damage effectiveness during the training, providing solid data support for further improvements to training methods.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16416237.html

走向未来战场的士兵——来自第八十二集团军某旅“刘老庄连”的报告（下）

来源：解放军报 作者：梁蓬飞 钱晓虎 张良 韩成 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-10-19

●视角：一个连队的今天与一支军队的明天

走向未来战场的士兵

——来自第八十二集团军某旅“刘老庄连”的报告（下）

■解放军报记者 梁蓬飞 钱晓虎 张良 韩成



“刘老庄连”组织进攻战斗训练. 解放军报特约记者 张永进摄

朱日和联合训练基地，像一位时光见证者，目睹了多少雄师劲旅上演的战争活剧.

今年 8 月，一场实兵对抗演练进入胶着状态，导调组突然宣布：“红方排长以上指挥员全部被定点‘清除’！”

这是一次超出作战预案的特情设置，用意十分明显：他们想看看，红方突击分队的班长骨干到底是啥水平. “刘老庄连”迅即拿出对策，由一班班长、四班班长分别接替连长、指导员，排指挥岗位由副班长递补，继续组织战斗，最终将连旗插上了蓝方固守的高地.

载誉归营途中，战车驶过高高的铁塔，只见塔身赫然写着 7 个鲜红的大字：从这里走向战场.

走向战场，需要有灵魂、有本事、有血性、有品德的勇士尖兵. 进入新时代，一茬茬“刘老庄连”战士厚植家国情怀，淬火铸魂强能，砥砺胜战本领. 如今的他们，时刻等待党和人民的一声号令.

一名士兵的追求有多高？

在军营里寻找最有意义的青春

这是“刘老庄连”两名战士之间的一次对话——

“提干失败，有没有想过退伍？”

“没有！”

“为什么？”

“因为在部队很幸福，我想干一辈子……”

提干失败的战士叫王熙炜，是一名大学生士兵. 早在读高中时，他就规划好了今后的人生——参军.

“好男儿就要去当兵！”分到“刘老庄连”后，王熙炜更加坚定了自己的选择，并深深爱上了火热的军营生活. 战友们说，他像一个移动的“活力源”，无论在哪里，不管干多苦多累的活，都阳光开朗、激情四射.

接受记者采访时，王熙炜道出了内心的秘密：“在英雄连队当兵，我渴望荣立真正的战功！”

在天津大学读书时，王熙炜学的是物流工程专业，虽然入伍不到两年，他已经在思考如何将自己掌握的知识，运用到标准化作业和军事交通领域.

与王熙炜一样怀着相似想法的，还有大学生士兵朱肖杰. 两人的不同之处在于，朱肖杰是追随同学的脚步参军的.

朱肖杰和下士严鹏飞是高中同学，朱肖杰考入大学读书，严鹏飞选择当兵，比朱肖杰早 3 年来到“刘老庄连”. 3 年里，两人一直保持着联系，严鹏飞跟朱肖杰说得最多的一句话就是，“在部队可以找到最有意义的青春”.

什么是“最有意义的青春”？严鹏飞没有明说. 来到连队后，朱肖杰渐渐找到了答案.

2008 年 5 月 12 日，薛芝武的家乡汶川发生大地震. 他从学校跑回家时，房屋已成一片废墟. 没过多久，一群穿着迷彩服的解放军官兵，高举“铁军来了”的旗帜，给灾区人民带来生的希望，也在他心里埋下了从军报国的种子.

两年后，薛芝武参军入伍，来到“刘老庄连”. 他惊喜地发现，连队所在旅正是当年的那支“铁军”.

在英雄连队这片沃土的滋养下，薛芝武不断成长进步，还担任五班班长、入了党. 五班在他的带领下，多次参加大项演训任务，荣立集体二等功.

“一个人，只有将自己的前途命运与国家和民族的前途命运结合起来，才能绽放最有意义的青春. ”从战友口中得知薛芝武的故事后，朱肖杰深深感到，作为新时代的青年人，最应该拥有的品质就是家国情怀.

家国情怀的动人之处，极致地体现在忠孝难以两全之时.

炮手曹宝刚，有个双胞胎哥哥曹刚. 当年，兄弟俩携手入伍来到“刘老庄连”的故事，经媒体报道后一时成为美谈. 然而，两年后的“退伍季”，两人面临一次艰难选择.

当时，兄弟俩军事训练成绩不分伯仲，留队都没有问题，可是命运弄人，他们的父亲得了重病，急需照顾.

“走还是留？到底谁走？”得知消息那晚，兄弟俩辗转难眠.

“咱俩比一下吧，胜出留下尽忠，输了回家尽孝！”第二天，弟弟向哥哥“下了战书”. 比武场上，兄弟俩互不相让，最终曹刚惜败.

脱下军装那天，曹刚眼含热泪鼓励弟弟：“留下来就好好干，当好‘刘老庄连’的兵！”“哥，你照顾好家，军旅路我替你接着走！”说完，两人紧紧拥抱在一起.

肩负梦想冲锋，曹宝刚越战越勇：2014 年勇夺“谁是终极英雄”比赛第一名，2015 年取得射击比武第一名，2016 年斩获“中部铁拳-坦克·铁骑”比武第一名……

“刘老庄连”的战士，都读过这样一封信，那是 1941 年，时任连队指导员李云鹏写给父母的家书——

“自儿离家已经年余，记得曾在本年四月间，于泗县郑集寄家信一封，不知大人收到否？回音否？如家音回报，可惜我也不能等收了……待风息波静，凯然而归，全家团聚，以报此恩. ”

这封信寄出不到两年，李云鹏就在刘老庄战斗中壮烈牺牲.

作为刘老庄人，朱肖杰对这封家书耳熟能详，但来到“刘老庄连”一年后，得知很多战友的入伍动机，他才真正读懂了它——

2024 年 3 月，家在天津市静海区的孙铭朝，被前来抗洪救灾的“刘老庄连”26 名官兵感动，毅然选择参军，成为“刘老庄连”的一员；

2024年7月，硕士研究生王麟虎从河南大学毕业，专程前往侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆参观，已经25岁的他当即决定参军；

2025年秋天，又一批刘老庄籍新兵慕名而来，他们从小听着“八十二勇士”的故事长大，立志成为英雄的传人……

这些年轻人，昨天还是家里的孩子、学校的学生，今天就成为共和国的士兵. 英雄的连队永远后继有人，英雄的军队始终英雄辈出！

一名士兵的眼光有多远？

无穷的“远方”，都与他们有关

今年 7 月，刚走出校门的学员张杭来到“刘老庄连”实习，参加的第一堂形势战备教育课，令他印象深刻.

连长朱明朝讲完周边局势后，进入讨论环节. 在校读书时就对国际地缘政治颇有研究的张杭正想举手发言，就被几个义务兵抢了先.

令他惊讶的是，这几名战士不仅摆事实、讲观点，还结合自己的判断给出应对之策. 其间，两名战士因看法不同，竟当场辩论起来.

“无穷的远方，无数的人们，都和我有关. ”张杭发现，“刘老庄连”的士兵对鲁迅先生的这句话有着自己的解读，他们的视野如此开阔，异国上空的战火硝烟、最新研发的武器装备、兄弟单位的创新做法，都会频频出现在连队的教育课堂或训练场上.

去年 3 月 18 日，上等兵许苏广作为连队代表，前往刘老庄参加祭奠英烈活动时，顺道赴某单位参观见学. 满眼的高技术和新装备，让他既心生羡慕又深受触动. 回到连队后，听说旅里要组织无人机操控手集训，身为炮手的许苏广第一时间报名参加.

“以前大家都认为，武装直升机是装甲兵的天敌，但从近期的武装冲突看，无人机俨然成为坦克和步战车的克星. ”许苏广入伍时间不长，但对最新军事动态的关注，让他产生了强烈的“本领恐慌”.

功夫不负有心人. 经过一个多月的强化学习训练，许苏广力压侦察营专业无人机操控手，在结业考核中取得优异成绩.

近年来，“刘老庄连”所在旅加快战斗力建设转型，一个装甲步兵班不再是“一台战车打天下”，还有多型单兵武器. 官兵强烈感到，要成为一名过硬的“合成步兵”，必须树立战场思维，掌握更多打仗本领.

那年，手工兵棋配发连队，三班副班长赵嘉鑫爱不释手. 只要有空，他就翻开兵棋使用说明书和交战规则，对着不同色块的方格和棋子摆练. 他渐渐发现，这块两米见方的“棋盘”，既蕴含着运筹帷幄的无穷奥妙，也无情击碎了一个个看似合理的现实.

譬如，以往规划前进路线时，途经的山头、桥梁甚至一个乡镇，在个别指挥员眼里就是地图上的黑点，“一脚油门就过去了”，很少考虑真实情况如何. 如今，经过手工兵棋推演，那些“拍脑门的谋略”“凭感觉的指挥”“差不多的行动”都被一一揭穿.

“都说未来战争是‘班长的战争’，在讲求精兵制胜的未来战场，班长虽身居指控末端，却关系全局，不仅要会带兵，更要会用兵！”赵嘉鑫介绍，一次班战术对抗训练，他运用手工兵棋制订出最佳进攻方案，带领全班以压倒性优势力克对手.

一石激起千层浪. 在“刘老庄连”，越来越多的战士“兵为将谋”，琢磨更多有关打仗的问题.

不久前的一次“被俘”经历，让八班副班长徐旭对夜战夜训有了新的思考.

那不过是连队组织的夜间对抗训练，一排、二排扮演“红军”，三排扮演“蓝军”. 刚进入侦察环节，自以为隐蔽巧妙的徐旭，就被“红军”一名战士通过单兵夜视仪发现了行踪.

“随着夜视装备的大量配发，夜色的掩护形同虚设，那么夜训到底应该训什么？”当徐旭把自己的想法上报后，连队随即将此列入课题，组织官兵集智攻关.

谈及此事，其所在营主官不禁感慨：“现在，在营连当主官压力很大，因为官兵之间几乎只有岗位之别了，很多战士的思维、眼光和解决问题的能力，已经不亚于干部了！”

一名士兵的肩膀有多硬？

“为了胜利，不惜牺牲自己的一切”

“真的假的？”

读到“刘老庄连”九班副班长熊江鑫“手撕铁丝网”的故事，兄弟连队的一名战士感到不可思议，专门前来求证.

今年初，旅里把“刘老庄连”的事迹结集成册，发给各连学习. 这里面还有另外一层考量：让其他连的官兵给“刘老庄连”挑挑刺.

2022 年初夏，一场实兵演练激战正酣. 熊江鑫所在的九班向“敌”纵深突进途中，被一道布满尖刺的铁丝网拦住了——这是向前攻击的唯一通道，两边皆是深沟，无法绕行.

时间分秒流逝，若不及时开辟通路，全排乃至全连的进攻将被打乱. 此时，九班仅剩 3 名载员，且爆破器材早已耗尽.

熊江鑫注意到，铁丝网两端固定在大树上，没有专门的工具很难破开. 情急之下，他快速匍匐到铁丝网前，徒手用力撕扯. 尖刺扎破手掌，鲜血直流，熊江鑫强忍疼痛，硬是将铁丝网的一端从树上拽了下来.

“‘刘老庄连’的战友真有血性！”得知真相，这名战士向熊江鑫竖起大拇指. 熊江鑫连连摆手：“我这事不算什么，谭森的表现才够‘硬核’！”

2023 年 4 月，联南苏团对中国维和步兵营进行战备能力评估. 不同以往，此次考核组刻意增加难度，在考核临近尾声时制造了一场“意外”——一名由外军扮演的“武装分子”突然蹿出，向维和营区核心点位冲去.

这名“武装分子”着实不简单. 为检验中国维和官兵的应急处突水平，考核组专门从别国维和部队里挑了一名体能高手.

作为中国维和步兵营快速反应班成员，谭森同样不简单. 别看他身材瘦小，却在旅里的比武中创造多项纪录.

“STOP！”来不及多想，谭森本能地带领快反班猛追上去.

当天气温高达 40 多摄氏度，这名“武装分子”有备而来，穿着短裤、短袖、跑鞋. 而谭森这边，个个全副武装，身上的负重有 10 多公斤. 在途经碎石路段时，谭森一脚踩滑，摔倒在地，右膝被划开一道口子.

就当大家以为这场考核就此结束时，谭森撑地而起，继续追击. 终于在一个拐弯处，谭森瞅准时机，一个箭步上前，使用抓捕器锁住那名“武装分子”的小腿，成功将其制伏.

有人说，一名士兵怎样，一个连队便怎样；一个连队怎样，一支军队就怎样. “刘老庄连”战士的“硬肩膀”，源自人民军队历史深处. 朱德同志在《八路军新四军的英雄主义》一文中，把刘老庄战斗与平型关大捷、阳明堡火烧敌机、百团大战、狼牙山五勇士壮烈跳崖等并列，称它们是“我军指战员的英雄主义的最高表现”.

“为了胜利，不惜牺牲自己的一切. ”那年 2 月，在一次作战中，时任副营长黄权国带领“刘老庄连”指战员，向盘踞在山上的敌人发起还击. 行至东侧山腰时，他们被敌人的雷区挡住了去路. 由于没有专业的排雷设备，黄权国找来一根 5 米多长的竹竿，匍匐在地连续捅爆 16 颗雷，荣立一等功，被誉为“排雷英雄”.

如今，这根只剩半米长的竹竿，被放置在“刘老庄连”的荣誉室里. 它的旁边，摆放着“八十二勇士”在战斗中遗留的物品——一根捅弯的步枪枪管、两段烧焦的护木、一个被砸断的枪托.

一名士兵的肩膀有多硬？过去和现在，“刘老庄连”已无数次作出回答. 我们有理由相信，在未来战场上，为了胜利，他们同样会像革命先辈那样，与敌人血战到底.

记者手记

一个连队的“历史感”与“未来感”

在“刘老庄连”采访，一个个年轻的士兵令人着迷——

说起军魂、宗旨、使命，他们好像从历史课本里走来，眼神纯洁而坚定；

谈及装备、战术、对手，他们又好像从未来图景中走来，目光凌厉而深邃.

同一名士兵，其双脚好似牢牢扎在优良传统的土壤，脑袋却勇敢地探向明天的战场.

可以说，过去 82 年间，无论走得多远，“刘老庄连”从未走出过刘老庄；无论走得多久，“刘老庄连”也没有离开“3 月 18 日”. 正是这种“时时回望”和“永远不忘”，让“刘老庄连”官兵步履铿锵、奋勇向前. 他们的信仰与初心奠基于此，他们的梦想与力量亦发源于此.

当一支军队把历史和未来融为一体，它必将把胜利与荣光收入囊中.

Google Translation

Soldiers Heading for the Future Battlefield—A Report from the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army (Part 2)

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Liang Pengfei, Qian Xiaohu, Zhang Liang, Han Cheng Editor: Xu Zhanhu 2025-10-19

● Perspective: A Company Today and an Army Tomorrow

Soldiers Heading for the Future Battlefield

—A Report from the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army (Part 2)

■ PLA Daily Reporters Liang Pengfei, Qian Xiaohu, Zhang Liang, and Han Cheng

The “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” conducts offensive combat training. Photo by PLA Daily Special Correspondent Zhang Yongjin

The Zhurihe Joint Training Base, like a witness to time, has witnessed countless war dramas unfolding in powerful armies and brigades.

In August of this year, a live-fire confrontation exercise reached a stalemate when the command and control team suddenly announced: “All Red Army commanders above the rank of platoon leader have been targeted and ‘eliminated’!”

This was a special scenario beyond the operational plan, and the intention was clear: they wanted to test the caliber of the Red Army’s assault squad leaders. The “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” quickly devised a countermeasure. The squad leaders of the first and fourth squads replaced the company commander and instructor, respectively. The deputy squad leader took over the platoon

command position. They continued to organize the battle and ultimately hoisted the company flag on the high ground held by the blue side.

On their triumphant return to camp, the tanks passed a tall iron tower, upon which were prominently inscribed seven bright red characters: “From Here to the Battlefield.”

To march onto the battlefield, we need pioneering warriors with soul, ability, courage, and integrity. Entering the new era, successive generations of “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” soldiers have cultivated a deep sense of patriotism, tempered their souls and strengthened their abilities, honing their skills for victory. Today, they constantly await the call of the Party and the people.

How high can a soldier’s aspirations be?

Finding the Most Meaningful Youth in the Barracks

This is a conversation between two soldiers from the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company”—

“Having failed to get promoted, have you ever considered retiring?”

“No!”

“Why?”

“Because I’m so happy in the army, I want to serve forever...”

The soldier who failed to get promoted is Wang Xiwei, a college student soldier. Even in high school, he had his life planned: joining the army.

“A good man should join the army!” After being assigned to the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company,” Wang Xiwei became more resolute in his decision and fell deeply in love with the vibrant life of the barracks. His comrades say he’s like a mobile “energy source,” always cheerful and enthusiastic, no matter where he is or how hard or tiring the work.

In an interview with a reporter, Wang Xiwei revealed his inner secret: “Serving in a heroic company, I long to achieve real military honors!”

While studying logistics engineering at Tianjin University, Wang Xiwei has been enlisting for less than two years, but he’s already thinking about how to apply his knowledge to standardized operations and military transportation. Wang Xiwei shared similar aspirations with university student soldier Zhu Xiaojie. The difference between the two was that Zhu Xiaojie followed in his classmate’s footsteps and joined the army.

Zhu Xiaojie and Corporal Yan Pengfei were high school classmates. While Zhu Xiaojie entered university, Yan Pengfei chose to join the army, arriving at the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” three years before Zhu Xiaojie. During those three years, the two kept in touch, and the phrase Yan Pengfei often told Zhu Xiaojie was, “You can find the most meaningful youth in the army.”

What did “the most meaningful youth” mean? Yan Pengfei didn’t articulate it. After joining the company, Zhu Xiaojie gradually found the answer.

On May 12, 2008, a devastating earthquake struck Xue Zhiwu’s hometown of Wenchuan. When he ran home from school, his house was in ruins. Not long after, a group of PLA soldiers in camouflage uniforms, holding high the banner “The Iron Army is Coming,” brought hope of life to the people in the disaster area and planted the seed of his desire to join the army and serve his country. Two years later, Xue Zhiwu enlisted in the Liulaozhuang Company. He was pleasantly surprised to discover that the brigade his company served in was the very same “Iron Army” of those days.

Nurtured in the fertile soil of the heroic company, Xue Zhiwu continued to grow and progress, becoming squad leader of the Fifth Squad and joining the Party. Under his leadership, the Fifth Squad participated in numerous major exercises and training missions, earning them a second-class collective merit.

“Only when a person aligns his own future and destiny with that of the country and nation can he blossom into the most meaningful youth.” After hearing Xue Zhiwu’s story from his comrades, Zhu Xiaojie deeply felt that the most important quality young people of the new era should possess is a sense of patriotism.

The profound power of this sense of patriotism is most evident when loyalty and filial piety are at odds.

Gunner Cao Baogang had a twin brother, Cao Gang. The story of the two brothers enlisting together in the Liulaozhuang Company became a popular story after being reported in the media. However, two years later, during the “retirement season,” they faced a difficult choice. At the time, the two brothers were equally matched in military training, and staying in the army was a no-brainer. However, fate twisted their ways, and their father fell seriously ill and needed urgent care.

“Leave or stay? Who’s going?” The night they heard the news, the brothers tossed and turned sleeplessly.

“Let’s have a duel. Winner, stay and be loyal. Loser, go home and be filial!” The next day, the younger brother challenged his older brother. In the duel, the two brothers fought tooth and nail, and Cao Gang narrowly lost.

The day he took off his uniform, Cao Gang, with tears in his eyes, encouraged his younger brother: “If you stay, do your best and be a good soldier in the ‘Liu Lao Zhuang Company!’“ “Brother, take care of the family. I’ll continue your military journey!” With that, the two embraced tightly. Carrying his dream, Cao Baogang fought bravely, winning first place in the “Who is the Ultimate Hero” competition in 2014, first place in the shooting competition in 2015, and first place in the “Central Iron Fist - Tank and Cavalry” competition in 2016...

The soldiers of the “Liulaozhuang Company” have all read a letter like this: it was written in 1941 by then-company instructor Li Yunpeng to his parents:

“It has been over a year since I left home. I remember sending a letter home from Zhengji, Si County, in April of this year. I wonder if you received it and replied. If you do, I regret that I can no longer wait... When the storm subsides and the waves calm, I will return triumphantly and reunite with my family to repay your kindness.”

Less than two years after sending this letter, Li Yunpeng died heroically in the battle of Liulaozhuang. As a native of Liulaozhuang, Zhu Xiaojie was familiar with this family letter. But it wasn’t until a year after joining the “Liulaozhuang Company” and learning about the motivations behind many of his comrades’ enlistment that he truly understood it.

In March 2024, Sun Mingchao, from Jinghai District, Tianjin, was so moved by the 26 officers and men of the “Liulaozhuang Company” who came to fight floods and disaster relief that he resolutely chose to join the army and become a member of the “Liulaozhuang Company.”

In July 2024, Wang Linhu, a master’s graduate student, graduated from Henan University and made a special trip to visit the Memorial Hall of the Victims of the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders. At the age of 25, he immediately decided to join the army.

In the fall of 2025, another group of new recruits from Liulaozhuang arrived. They had grown up hearing about the stories of the “Eighty-Two Heroes” and were determined to become descendants of heroes...

These young people, yesterday children and students, are now soldiers of the Republic. The heroic company will always have successors, and the heroic army will always produce heroes!

How far-sighted can a soldier be?

The infinite “distant horizon” is all about them.

In July of this year, freshly graduated student Zhang Hang arrived at the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” for internship. His first combat readiness training class left a deep impression on him.

After Company Commander Zhu Mingchao explained the surrounding situation, the discussion began. Zhang Hang, already well-versed in international geopolitics during his time at school, was about to raise his hand to speak when several conscripts preempted him.

To his surprise, these soldiers not only presented facts and opinions but also offered countermeasures based on their own judgment. During this discussion, two soldiers, due to differing opinions, engaged in a debate on the spot.

“The infinite distance, countless people, are all about me.” Zhang Hang discovered that the soldiers of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” had their own interpretation of Mr. Lu Xun’s words. Their perspectives were so broad that the smoke of war over foreign lands, the latest weaponry, and the

innovative practices of sister units frequently appeared in the company's classrooms and training grounds. On March 18th of last year, Corporal First Class Xu Suguang, while representing his company, traveled to Liulaozhuang to participate in the memorial service for the martyrs, he also visited a certain unit. The sight of all the advanced technology and new equipment filled him with both envy and profound inspiration. Upon returning to his company, upon hearing that the brigade was organizing training for drone operators, Xu, a gunner, immediately signed up.

"Everyone used to think that attack helicopters were the natural enemy of armored forces, but recent armed conflicts have shown that drones have become the nemesis of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles." Xu Suguang's service life was short, but his constant focus on the latest military developments has given him a strong sense of "competitiveness anxiety."

Hard work pays off. After over a month of intensive training, Xu Suguang surpassed the professional drone operators in the reconnaissance battalion and achieved excellent results in the final assessment.

In recent years, the brigade to which the "Liulaozhuang Company" belongs has accelerated the transformation of its combat effectiveness. An armored infantry squad is no longer solely focused on one vehicle; it now employs a variety of individual weapons. Soldiers felt strongly that to become a competent "combined infantryman," they must cultivate a battlefield mindset and master a wide range of combat skills.

That year, handmade wargames were distributed to the company, and Zhao Jiaxin, deputy squad leader of the third squad, became obsessed with them. Whenever he had free time, he would open the game's instruction manual and rules of engagement, practicing with the different-colored squares and pieces. He gradually discovered that this two-meter-square "chessboard" not only contained the infinite mysteries of strategic planning, but also ruthlessly shattered seemingly reasonable realities.

For example, in the past, when planning routes, some commanders would simply view hilltops, bridges, and even towns as black dots on a map, "simply stepping on the accelerator" to pass through, with little regard for the actual situation. Now, through handmade wargame simulations, those impulsive strategies, intuitive commands, and quasi-actions have been exposed one by one. "It's said that future wars will be 'squad leaders' battles.' In the future battlefield, where victory depends on elite troops, squad leaders, though at the end of the command line, are crucial to the overall situation. They must not only lead their troops, but also master their use!" Zhao Jiaxin explained. During a squad tactical confrontation training exercise, he used a hand-made war game to develop the optimal attack plan, leading the squad to an overwhelming victory over the enemy.

A single stone stirs up a thousand ripples. In the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company," more and more soldiers are "serving as advisors," pondering more complex issues related to combat.

A recent experience of being "captured" gave Xu Xu, the deputy squad leader of Squad 8, new insights into night combat and night training.

It was simply a night confrontation exercise organized by the company. The first and second platoons played the "Red Army," while the third platoon played the "Blue Army." Just as Xu Xu entered the reconnaissance phase, despite his self-proclaimed stealth, he was spotted by a "Red Army" soldier using his night vision goggles. "With the widespread distribution of night vision equipment, the cover of darkness has become virtually useless. So, what exactly should night training cover?" After Xu Xu presented his idea, the company immediately made it a research topic and organized officers and men to pool their wisdom to solve the problem.

Talking about this, the commander of his battalion lamented, "Being a commander in a battalion or company is incredibly stressful these days. The only difference between officers and men is their position. Many soldiers' thinking, vision, and problem-solving abilities are now on par with those of the officers!"

How strong are a soldier's shoulders?

"For victory, I'm willing to sacrifice everything."

"Is it true?"

After reading the story of Xiong Jiangxin, deputy squad leader of the 9th squad of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company," tearing barbed wire with his bare hands, a soldier from a fellow company was amazed and came to verify it.

Earlier this year, the brigade compiled the stories of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" into a book and distributed it to all companies for study. There was another consideration: to allow officers and men from other companies to criticize the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company."

In the early summer of 2022, a live-fire exercise was in full swing. While advancing deep into the "enemy," Xiong Jiangxin's squad, the Ninth Squad, was blocked by a barbed wire fence studded with spikes. This was the only route forward, flanked by deep trenches, making a detour impossible.

Time was running out. If a path wasn't opened up in time, the entire platoon's, and even the entire company's, advance would be disrupted. At this point, the squad had only three men remaining, and their explosives were long gone.

Xiong Jiangxin noticed that the ends of the barbed wire were fixed to trees, making it difficult to break without specialized tools. Desperate, he quickly crawled to the wire and tore at it with his bare hands. The spikes pierced his palm, drawing blood. Despite the pain, Xiong Jiangxin managed to pull one end of the wire from the tree.

"The comrades of the 'Liu Lao Zhuang Company' are truly courageous!" Upon learning the truth, the soldier gave Xiong Jiangxin a thumbs-up. Xiong Jiangxin waved his hands repeatedly, "My incident is nothing. Tan Sen's performance is truly 'hardcore'!"

In April 2023, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) conducted a combat readiness assessment of the Chinese peacekeeping infantry battalion. Unlike previous assessments,

this time the assessment team deliberately increased the difficulty, creating an "accident" near the end of the assessment: a "militant" played by a foreign military suddenly appeared and rushed towards a key point in the peacekeeping camp.

This "militant" was truly remarkable. To test the emergency response capabilities of the Chinese peacekeepers, the assessment team specially selected a physically skilled individual from a foreign peacekeeping force.

As a member of the rapid reaction squad of the Chinese peacekeeping infantry battalion, Tan Sen was no less remarkable. Despite his small stature, he had set numerous records in brigade competitions.

"STOP!" Without a second thought, Tan Sen instinctively led the rapid reaction squad in pursuit.

The temperature that day soared over 40 degrees Celsius, and the "militant" came prepared, wearing shorts, a short-sleeved shirt, and running shoes. On Tan Sen's side, everyone was fully armed and carrying over 10 kilograms of gear. While passing a gravel section, Tan Sen slipped and fell, gashing his right knee.

Just when everyone thought the assessment was over, Tan Sen pulled himself up and continued his pursuit. Finally, at a bend, Tan Sen seized his opportunity, leaped forward, and used his grab device to lock onto the "militant's" calf, successfully subduing him.

Some say that the strength of a company is reflected in the character of a soldier, and the strength of an army is reflected in the character of a company. The "strong shoulders" of the soldiers of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" stemmed from the deep history of the People's Army. In his article "The Heroism of the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army," Comrade Zhu De placed the Liu Lao Zhuang battle alongside the Pingxingguan victory, the burning of enemy aircraft at Yangmingbao, the Hundred Regiments Campaign, and the heroic leap of the five brave men from Langya Mountain, calling them "the highest manifestations of the heroism of our army's commanders and fighters." "For victory, we will sacrifice everything." In February of that year, during a battle, then-Deputy Battalion Commander Huang Quanguo led the officers and men of the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" in a counterattack against the enemy entrenched in the mountains. Reaching the eastern slope, they were blocked by an enemy minefield. Lacking professional demining equipment, Huang Quanguo found a bamboo pole over five meters long and, crawling on the ground, detonated 16 mines in succession, earning first-class merit and being hailed as a "Mine Clearance Hero."

Today, the bamboo pole, now only half a meter long, rests in the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" honor room. Next to it are the remains of the "Eighty-Two Warriors" left in battle—a bent rifle barrel, two charred handguards, and a broken stock.

How strong is a soldier's shoulder? The "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" has answered this question countless times, both in the past and present. We have reason to believe that on future battlefields,

like their revolutionary predecessors, they will fight the enemy to the bitter end for victory. Reporter's Notes

A Company's "Sense of History" and "Sense of the Future"

Interviewing the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company," each young soldier was captivating.

When discussing the military's spirit, purpose, and mission, they seemed to have stepped out of a history textbook, their eyes pure and resolute.

When discussing equipment, tactics, and opponents, they seemed to have stepped out of a vision of the future, their gazes sharp and penetrating.

The same soldier, with both feet firmly rooted in fine traditions.

The soldiers of the Liulaozhuang Company march forward courageously, their faith firmly planted in the soil, their heads bravely poised to face tomorrow's battlefield.

It can be said that over the past 82 years, no matter how far they have marched, the Liulaozhuang Company has never left Liulaozhuang; no matter how long they have traveled, the Liulaozhuang Company has never left March 18th. It is this constant recollection and unwavering commitment that enables the officers and men of the Liulaozhuang Company to march forward with unwavering determination. Their faith and original aspirations are rooted in this, and their dreams and strength stem from this.

When an army integrates history and the future, it will surely secure victory and glory.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16416232.html

第 74 集团军结合深化政治整训学习领会习近平强军思想

来源：解放军报 作者：陈奕 陈典宏 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-10-19

第 74 集团军结合深化政治整训学习领会习近平强军思想——

学思践悟强根基 向战为战谋打赢

■陈奕 解放军报记者 陈典宏

"要着力纠治战斗精神弱化、敌情观念不强等问题……"近日，第 74 集团军组织党委理论学习中心组学习，一班人紧密结合深化政治整训，围绕《习近平论强军兴军（四）》进行深入思考讨论，在深学深悟中加强政治锻造、思想改造，自觉用学习成果凝聚意志、破解难题、推动发展.

"经常性思想工作，是在人的头脑里搞建设，离不开强有力的思想引领. "该集团军党委领导介绍，他们把学习《习近平论强军兴军（四）》作为党委理论学习中心组学习、干部理论轮训、部队思想政治教育重要内容，并与学习《习近平论强军兴军》、《习近平论强军兴

军（二）》、《习近平论强军兴军（三）》、《习近平强军思想学习纲要（2023 年版）》等结合起来，以多种形式原原本本学、全面系统学、联系实际学，深入领会习近平强军思想的深刻内涵，努力在学懂弄通做实上下功夫，加强政治锻造，培塑对党忠诚.

党委带头是最有力的引领. 实践中，该集团军党委常委坚持以上率下，结合深化政治整训，深学深悟《习近平论强军兴军（四）》中关于理想信念、党性修养、官德人品等方面重要论述，带头搞好自省式反思、常态化辨析，以自身清、自身正、自身硬树立好样子，带动形成上下同欲、团结奋进的良好局面.

“政治整训‘整’的是顽瘴痼疾、歪风邪气，‘训’的是政治立场、政治能力，解决的都是带全局性、根本性的深层次问题. ”围绕深入学习贯彻《习近平论强军兴军（四）》，该集团军领导表示，他们坚持抓政治整改与抓政治训练相统一，既查纠表象问题，更彻改深层次问题，着力淬炼政治品格，注重提高政治能力，持续优化政治生态.

为推动学习往深里走、往实里落，该集团军党委以政治整训为牵引，坚持用战斗力这个唯一的根本的标准检验学习成效，通过以整促改、以整促治，努力把学习和整改成果转化为推动部队全面建设高质量发展的实际成效.

“进入新时代，习主席围绕为什么要建设过硬基层、建设什么样的过硬基层、怎样建设过硬基层，提出一系列新思想新观点新论断. ”学习讨论中，该集团军一名党委常委说，基层兴则军队兴，基层强则军队强. 全面锻造过硬基层，是《习近平论强军兴军（四）》的重要内容. 他深刻认识到，实现建军一百年奋斗目标已经到了吃劲紧要的关键时期，越是接近目标越要重视基层，越是任务艰巨越要强基固本. 只有原原本本学、逐字逐句悟，更好掌握蕴含其中的道理学理哲理，才能真正以科学的思想方法和工作方法，推动基层建设内涵式、深层次、高质量发展，为奋斗建军百年、奋进强军一流提供有力支撑.

学思践悟强根基，向战为战谋打赢. 该集团军领导告诉记者，他们不断把学习贯彻习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想引向深入，突出学好习近平强军思想，努力把学习成效转化为奋力攻坚、奋斗强军的实际行动，大家练兵备战热情持续提升. 前不久一次训练中，面对“敌”依托工事顽抗久攻不下的局面，该集团军某旅参训党委常委迅速靠前指挥、科学研判态势，带领党员骨干带头冲锋在前，最终以果敢行动撕开“敌”防御缺口，圆满完成任务.

Google Translation

The 74th Group Army Is Studying and Understanding Xi Jinping’s Thought on Strengthening the Military in Conjunction with Deepening Political Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Yi, Chen Dianhong Editor: Xu Zhanhu 2025-10-19

The 74th Group Army is studying and understanding Xi Jinping’s Thought on Strengthening the Military in conjunction with deepening political training.

Study, Think, Practice, and Strengthen the Foundation; Prepare for War and Strive for Victory

■ Chen Yi, PLA Daily Reporter Chen Dianhong

“We must focus on correcting problems such as weakened fighting spirit and a weak understanding of the enemy...” Recently, the 74th Group Army organized a study session with its Party Committee’s Theoretical Study Center Group. Closely integrating this with deepening political training, the group engaged in in-depth reflection and discussion on “Xi Jinping On Strengthening and Rejuvenating the Military (IV).” Through in-depth study and understanding, they strengthened their political forging and ideological transformation, consciously using the findings of their study to rally their resolve, resolve challenges, and promote development. “Regular ideological work is about cultivating people’s minds and requires strong ideological guidance.” Leaders of the group army’s Party committee explained that they have made the study of “Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Army (IV)” a key component of the Party committee’s theoretical study group, cadre theoretical training, and ideological and political education for the troops. They have also integrated this with the study of “Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Army,” “Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Army (II),” “Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Army (III),” and the Outline for Studying Xi Jinping Thought on Strengthening the Army (2023 Edition). Through various means, they study the texts thoroughly, comprehensively, and systematically, connecting them to practical situations. They aim to deeply grasp the profound implications of Xi Jinping Thought on Strengthening the Army, strive to understand, grasp, and implement it, strengthen political forging, and cultivate loyalty to the Party.

The Party committee’s leadership is the most powerful guide. In practice, the group army’s Party Committee Standing Committee has consistently led by example, integrating in-depth political training with a thorough study and understanding of the important expositions in “Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Army (IV)” on ideals and beliefs, Party spirit cultivation, and official ethics and character. They have taken the lead in self-reflection and regular analysis, setting a good example through self-cleanliness, integrity, and perseverance, fostering a positive environment of unity and progress from top to bottom.

“Political training ‘rectifies’ stubborn ills and unhealthy tendencies, while ‘training’ political stance and political ability. It addresses deep-seated, overarching, and fundamental issues.” Regarding the in-depth study and implementation of “Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Army (IV),” the group army’s leadership stated that they adhere to the integration of political rectification and political training, addressing both superficial issues and deeper, deeply rooted problems, focusing on tempering political character, improving political ability, and continuously optimizing the political environment. To promote in-depth and practical learning, the group army’s Party Committee has focused on political training and adhered to the sole fundamental criterion of combat effectiveness as a test of learning outcomes. By promoting reform and governance through rectification, the Party strives to transform the results of learning and rectification into tangible results that drive the comprehensive and high-quality development of the military.

“Entering the new era, President Xi has put forward a series of new ideas, new viewpoints, and new conclusions on why we need to build strong grassroots organizations, what kind of strong grassroots organizations we should build, and how to build them.” During a study and discussion, a member of the group army’s Party Committee Standing Committee stated that a prosperous grassroots organization leads to a prosperous military, and a strong grassroots organization leads to a strong military. Comprehensively forging a strong grassroots organization is a key component of “Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Military (IV).” He deeply understands that achieving the goal of the PLA’s centenary has reached a critical and crucial stage. The closer we get to the goal, the more we must prioritize the grassroots, and the more arduous the task, the more we must strengthen our foundation. Only by thoroughly studying and comprehending the text word for word, and better grasping the underlying principles, theories, and philosophies, can we truly promote the enriched, in-depth, and high-quality development of grassroots development through scientific thinking and working methods, providing strong support for the centennial of the founding of the People’s Liberation Army and the development of a world-class military.

Study, think, and practice to strengthen the foundation, and strive for victory in battle. The group army’s leadership told reporters that they have continuously deepened their study and implementation of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, prioritizing the study of Xi Jinping’s Thought on Strengthening the Military. They have worked hard to translate the results of their study into concrete actions to overcome difficulties and strengthen the military, and their enthusiasm for training and preparation has continued to rise. During a recent training exercise, faced with the enemy relying on fortifications to resist for a long time, the Standing Committee of the Party Committee of a participating brigade of the group army quickly took command, scientifically assessed the situation, and led key Party members to take the lead in the charge. Ultimately, with decisive action, they tore through a gap in the enemy’s defenses and successfully completed the mission.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16416239.html

攻坚“十四五”非凡这五年丨科技赋能筑牢万里边关钢铁长城

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：钱晓虎 陈小菁 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-19

从传统守防向智能管控加速转型

科技赋能筑牢万里边关钢铁长城



近日，陆军某边防连官兵搭乘全地形巡逻车执行巡逻任务. 清 川摄

解放军报讯 记者钱晓虎、陈小菁报道：清晨，康苏沟哨所，值班班长郑亚奇轻点鼠标，通过电子监控系统发现几名可疑人员进入警戒区，无人机随即升空核实情况，整个处置过程不过几分钟. 这一幕是“十四五”期间我军边防部队现代化建设成就的缩影.

5 年来，我军边防部队强化科技赋能，在智能管控、装备转型、综合保障等领域迈上新台阶，万里边关正从传统守防向智能管控加速转型.

不断密织的网络信息体系，让边防管控实现从“信息孤岛”到“一网尽收”新跨越——

林海雪原，北部战区陆军某旅三角山边防连巡逻分队利用某信息系统，将一线情况实时传回连队指挥室；雨林深处，南部战区陆军某边防分队借助某型卫星系统与上级保持信息畅通……“十四五”期间，各级统筹推进信息系统一体化建设，构建起集指挥控制、综合保障于一体的平台. 今日边关，信息主导、科技赋能的管控体系初步形成.

某巡逻车内，北部战区陆军某边防连连长轻触电子屏幕即可掌握防区整体情况. “通过整合卫星通信等功能，指挥中心和一线哨所实现了信息无缝链接. 可视化管控让巡逻‘无死角’.”该连长介绍，智能影像系统遍布防区，连队实现指挥实时化、监控可视化、处置高效化，边情处置由“被动应对”转向“主动发现”，边防管控质效显著提高.

不断升级的武器装备，让边防执勤从“脚板丈量”迈向“科技助勤”新阶段——

深秋，西藏军区某边防团无人机群升空侦察，巡逻车快速机动. “过去靠‘铁脚板’和望远镜，现在靠‘数据链’和‘千里眼’，执勤巡逻质效明显提升.”该团一位老班长说.

近年来，一批适合复杂地形的新型巡逻车、全地形车、装甲车等装备陆续配发执勤一线，成为官兵的“巡逻助手”；从高空无人机到地面遥感传感器，从雷达预警体系到光学观察设备，“空天地一体、多维度覆盖”的立体网络全面覆盖；新一代单兵综合作战系统集成了防护、观测等多个模块，边防官兵手持智能终端，可实时接收指令、上报情况，单兵执勤能力成倍提升.

不断完善的保障手段，让边防官兵生活从满足“基本生存”提升到“绿色健康”新水平——

“雪海孤岛”某哨所，四级军士长刚鹏飞向记者介绍哨所新变化：新型营房配备供氧、制氧设备，手机信号全覆盖，智能菜窖保障新鲜蔬菜供给……数据显示，近年来，数百个边防哨所完成营房改造，接入国家大电网，高原哨所实现供氧、供水、供电、供暖、供网全覆盖.

如今，现代化训练场馆、学习室、医疗室等已成一线边防连队的标配. 依托国家交通物流网络，形成以后方基地为依托、沿线兵站为支撑的补给链条，无人机送货、冷链运输确保

极端环境下给养充足. 借助远程医疗系统，边防官兵可与千里之外的体系医院专家“面对面”就医……

前沿科技的加持、执勤装备的迭代、生活条件的跃升，为戍边官兵忠诚履职注入更多底气. “决不把领土守小了，决不把主权守丢了！”铿锵有力的誓言，成为新时代边防官兵刻在骨子里的坚定信念.

Google Translation

Overcoming difficulties in the 14th Five-Year Plan: An Extraordinary Five Years | Technology Empowers a Stronger Border, Strengthening the Great Wall of Steel

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Qian Xiaohu, Chen Xiaojing Editor: Xu Zhanhu Published: 2025-10-19

Accelerating the Transformation from Traditional Defense to Intelligent Management and Control

Technology Empowers a Stronger Border, Strengthening the Great Wall of Steel

Recently, soldiers of an Army border defense company carried out patrol duties in all-terrain patrol vehicles. Photo by Qing Chuan

PLA Daily, reporters Qian Xiaohu and Chen Xiaojing report: Early in the morning at the Kangsugou outpost, duty leader Zheng Yaqi, with a simple click of the mouse, detected several suspicious individuals entering the security zone through the electronic surveillance system. A drone was immediately launched to verify the situation. The entire response took only minutes. This scene epitomizes the modernization achievements of our military’s border defense forces during the 14th Five-Year Plan period.

Over the past five years, our military’s border defense forces have strengthened their technological capabilities, reaching new heights in intelligent management and control, equipment transformation, and comprehensive support. The vast border is undergoing an accelerated transformation from traditional defense to intelligent management and control. The increasingly dense network information system is enabling border control to achieve a new leap from “information silos” to “comprehensive coverage.”

Amidst the snowy forests, a patrol unit of the Sanjiaoshan Border Defense Company of a Northern Theater Command Army brigade utilizes an information system to transmit real-time frontline information back to the company command center. Deep in the rainforest, a border defense unit of the Southern Theater Command Army relies on a satellite system to maintain smooth communication with superiors. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, all levels of government coordinated the development of integrated information systems, building a platform integrating command, control, and comprehensive support. Today, an information-driven, technology-enabled control system has taken shape at the border.

Inside a patrol vehicle, the commander of a border defense company of the Northern Theater Command Army can easily grasp the overall situation of their defense zone with a simple touch of a digital screen. “By integrating satellite communications and other functions, we have achieved seamless information links between the command center and frontline outposts. Visualized control ensures ‘no blind spots’ in patrols.” The company commander explained that with intelligent imaging systems throughout the defense zone, the company has achieved real-time command, visualized monitoring, and efficient response. Border situation management has shifted from “passive response” to “active discovery,” significantly improving the quality and effectiveness of border control. Continuously upgraded weaponry and equipment are enabling border patrols to move from “foot-to-foot” to “technology-assisted” patrols.

In late autumn, a swarm of drones from a border defense regiment under the Tibet Military Command launched reconnaissance missions, while patrol vehicles maneuvered swiftly. “We used to rely on ‘iron feet’ and binoculars, but now we rely on ‘data links’ and ‘clairvoyance,’ and the quality and efficiency of patrols have significantly improved,” said a veteran squad leader from the regiment.

In recent years, a number of new patrol vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, and armored vehicles, suited to complex terrain, have been deployed to the front lines, serving as “patrol assistants” for officers and men. From high-altitude drones to ground-based remote sensing sensors, from radar warning systems to optical observation equipment, a comprehensive, multi-dimensional network encompassing “air, space, and ground integration” is now in place. A new generation of individual soldier integrated combat systems integrates multiple modules, including protection and observation. Border patrol officers and men use handheld smart terminals to receive commands and report situations in real time, exponentially enhancing their patrol capabilities. Continuously improving support measures have elevated the lives of border defense personnel from “basic survival” to a new level of “green and healthy.”

At a post on a remote island in the “Snow Sea,” Sergeant Major Gang Pengfei briefed reporters on the latest developments: new barracks equipped with oxygen supply and production equipment, full mobile phone coverage, and smart vegetable cellars ensuring a fresh supply of vegetables. Data shows that in recent years, hundreds of border defense posts have completed barracks renovations and connected to the national power grid, enabling these high-altitude posts to achieve full coverage of oxygen, water, electricity, heating, and network supply.

Modern training venues, study rooms, and medical rooms are now standard features for frontline border defense companies. Leveraging the national transportation and logistics network, a supply chain has been established, centered on rear bases and supported by military depots along the route. Drone delivery and cold chain transportation ensure adequate supplies in extreme environments. Thanks to telemedicine systems, border defense personnel can receive face-to-face medical treatment from experts at affiliated hospitals thousands of miles away.

The support of cutting-edge technology, the evolution of on-duty equipment, and the leap forward in living conditions have given border defense personnel greater confidence in their loyal service. “We will never shrink our territory, and we will never lose our sovereignty!” This sonorous and powerful oath has become a firm belief engraved in the bones of border guards in the new era.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16416365.html

陆军某旅：“电子侦察员”显威训练一线

来源：解放军报 作者：朱强 向黎鸣 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-10-20

陆军某旅

“电子侦察员”显威训练一线

解放军报讯 朱强、记者向黎鸣报道：地面，战车编队快速机动；空中，无人机临空侦察……仲秋时节，陆军某旅一场实兵对抗训练进入白热化阶段.

“前方发现小股‘敌特’！”训练现场，依据无人机回传的画面信息，某发射站站长方杰果断调整作战方案并下达指令：“保持跟踪！”

夜色如墨，无人机持续回传现场画面. 方杰根据“敌特”行进轨迹，快速判明“敌”方位部署并锁定“敌”指挥所位置. 随后，方杰果断调整战术，下达“迂回包抄、突袭敌后”指令. 夜色中，官兵在侦察小队配合下，对“敌”实施精准打击.

“无人机升空后，就像一名‘电子侦察员’，能够让我们看得更远，战术战法运用也更加灵活. ”方杰说，无人机功能作用在训练中得到充分发挥，得益于旅队推行的有人无人协同训练模式.

近年来，该旅党委将无人机应用作为提升战斗力的重要手段，在全旅范围内遴选培养无人机操作手，集中力量打造了一支结构合理、素质优良的无人机专业人才队伍. 平时训练中，他们利用模拟设备开展无人机操作训练，夯实官兵操作技能基础；构设不同实战背景，将无人机训练作为重要组成部分嵌入实战化训练全程；组织官兵围绕临空侦察、信号判别、目标识别等重难点内容开展专攻精练，引导大家在危局难局险局中练强“有人+无人”协同制胜本领.

“未来战场瞬息万变，只有平时练好、练精、练过硬，战时才能拉得出、上得去、打得赢. ”该旅领导介绍，他们将持续以战训需求为牵引，组织官兵紧盯短板弱项、加强实践历练，按照“课目更多元、要素更完善、场景更丰富”的原则，不断提升有人无人作战力量协同训练质量，从而实现优势互补、效能叠加.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade’s “Electronic Scouts” Demonstrate Prowess on the Front Lines of Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhu Qiang, Xiang Liming Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-10-20

An Army Brigade

“Electronic Scouts” Demonstrate Prowess on the Front Lines of Training

PLA Daily News Zhu Qiang and reporter Xiang Liming report: On the ground, tank formations maneuver rapidly; in the air, drones conduct overhead reconnaissance... In mid-autumn, a live-fire confrontation training exercise for an Army brigade entered its intense phase.

“A small group of ‘enemy spies’ spotted ahead!” Based on the footage transmitted back by the drones, Fang Jie, the station commander of a certain transmitter station, decisively adjusted his combat plan and issued the order: “Keep tracking!”

The night was as dark as ink, and the drones continuously transmitted footage from the scene. Based on the enemy spies’ movements, Fang Jie quickly determined the enemy’s position and deployment and located the enemy’s command post. Subsequently, Fang Jie decisively adjusted his tactics, issuing the order to “outflank and raid behind enemy lines.” In the darkness of the night, the soldiers, working with the reconnaissance team, launched a precise strike against the enemy. “Once launched, the drone acts like an ‘electronic scout,’ allowing us to see farther and employ tactics and strategies more flexibly.” Fang Jie explained that the drone’s capabilities were fully utilized during training, thanks to the brigade’s implementation of a manned-unmanned collaborative training model.

In recent years, the brigade’s Party Committee has prioritized drone use as a key means of enhancing combat effectiveness. It has selected and trained drone operators across the brigade, focusing its efforts on building a well-structured and highly qualified team of drone professionals. During routine training, they utilize simulated equipment to strengthen the soldiers’ operational skills. They also create diverse combat scenarios and integrate drone training as a key component throughout their actual combat training. They organize soldiers to focus on key and challenging areas such as aerial reconnaissance, signal discrimination, and target identification, guiding them to strengthen their “manned-unmanned” collaborative skills for victory in challenging and challenging situations. “The battlefield of the future is changing rapidly. Only by training well, practicing meticulously and practicing hard in peacetime can we be deployed, go up and win in wartime.” The brigade leaders introduced that they will continue to be guided by combat training needs, organize officers and men to focus on shortcomings and weaknesses, strengthen practical experience, and in accordance with the principle of “more diverse subjects, more complete elements, and richer scenarios”, continuously improve the quality of coordinated training of manned and unmanned combat forces, so as to achieve complementary advantages and superimposed efficiency.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16416558.html

攻坚“十四五”非凡这五年丨我军基层科研创新活力竞相迸发

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李玥 贾启龙 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-21

从“零散化改进”向“体系化突破”转变

我军基层科研创新活力竞相迸发



第73集团军某旅官兵在“强军精武智能专修室”交流. 解放军报特约通讯员 刘志勇摄

解放军报讯 李玥、记者贾启龙报道：近日，全军首届小革新、小发明、小创造评选活动落下帷幕. 一批紧贴实战需求、破解训练难题、提升作战效能的创新成果集中亮相，其中科技创新类项目占比达90%. 这一数据表明，我军基层科研创新正从“零散化改进”向“体系化突破”转变，基层官兵的创新活力竞相迸发.

近年来，我军各级加大对基层科研一线的投入，建成“配套实验室、训练基地、创新工作室”三位一体的科研保障体系，依托云平台实现技术资源全域共享. 某边防旅研发的“智能边境管控系统”，融合传感、通信、数据分析等模块，研发过程中通过上级配发的仿真系统和专用测试设备，完成了复杂环境下的全流程验证. 基层科研骨干表示：“过去受条件限制，很多想法难以付诸实践. 现在有了体系化支撑，我们能够攻关更复杂的难题.”

记者发现，目前，基层科研骨干呈现“指技融合”的鲜明特点，既有精通作战指挥的一线指挥员，也有擅长人工智能等前沿技术的年轻军官、军士和文职人员. 参加此次评选活动的“联合作战模拟训练系统”研发团队，就由具有院校深造经历的营连级指挥员和专业技术军官组成，他们将实战经验与前沿技术深度融合，解决了多个训练难题. 近年来，各级通过拓宽人才引进渠道、完善联合培养机制，培养了一大批懂作战、精技术的复合型人才，为科技创新提供了坚实人才支撑.

全军各级积极为基层科研一线搭建创新平台，广泛开展技术比武、创新竞赛等活动，并设立专项奖励基金，激发官兵创新热情. 某部军士在研发“装备智能检测系统”过程中屡遭挫折，单位主官持续给予支持. 最终，这名军士攻克了技术难关. 这种“鼓励创新、宽容失败”

的浓厚氛围，让官兵敢于瞄准前沿领域开展攻关. 同时，跨部门、跨专业的联合攻关模式日益成熟，共享协作成为新风尚.

军事科学院系统工程研究院某所林副研究员表示：“目前，全军科研创新从过去侧重单一装备性能提升，转向更加注重体系融合、信息主导和整体效能倍增. ”据悉，基层科研一线官兵牢固树立科研创新服务备战打仗导向，将成果能否解决实战难题、融入作战体系、具备推广价值作为核心标准，创新领域涵盖指挥控制、情报处理、模拟训练、综合保障等方面，研究课题紧紧围绕提升联合作战能力，着力打通信息壁垒、优化作战流程.

专家认为，这种面向未来战场、面向体系能力的科研观念重塑，引导官兵自觉将创新活动提升到“系统解决方案”层面，推动了基层科研创新由零散化、小型化向集成化、平台化演进.

筑梦强军，创新驱动. 近年来，全军大力改善科研条件、优化人才队伍、营造创新氛围，激发了基层科研一线官兵的创造潜力. 大量科研成果在更广范围推广应用，为部队提升打赢能力注入新动能.

Google Translation

Overcoming the Challenges of the 14th Five-Year Plan: An Extraordinary Five Years | Our Army’s Grassroots Scientific Research and Innovation Vitality Is Bursting Away

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Li Yue, Jia Qilong Editor: Xu Zhanhu Published: October 21, 2025

Shifting from “Scattered Improvements” to “Systematic Breakthroughs”

Our Army’s Grassroots Scientific Research and Innovation Vitality is Bursting Away

Officers and men from a brigade of the 73rd Group Army exchange ideas in the “Strengthening the Army and Improving Weapons Intelligent Training Room.” Photo by PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liu Zhiyong

PLA Daily: Li Yue and reporter Jia Qilong report: The PLA’s first Small Innovation, Small Invention, and Small Creation selection campaign recently concluded. A number of innovative achievements closely aligned with actual combat needs, addressing training challenges, and enhancing combat effectiveness were showcased, with 90% of these achievements categorized as scientific and technological innovation. This data demonstrates that our Army’s grassroots scientific research and innovation are shifting from “sporadic improvements” to “systematic breakthroughs,” and the innovative vitality of grassroots officers and men is bursting forth. In recent years, all levels of the military have increased their investment in grassroots scientific research, establishing a three-in-one scientific research support system consisting of supporting laboratories, training bases, and innovation studios. This system leverages cloud platforms to achieve full-scale sharing of technical resources. A border defense brigade developed an

“intelligent border control system” that integrates sensing, communications, and data analysis modules. During the development process, simulation systems and specialized testing equipment provided by superiors enabled full-process verification in complex environments. A key grassroots scientific researcher stated, “In the past, limited resources made it difficult to implement many ideas. Now, with systematic support, we can tackle more complex challenges.”

Reporters have observed that grassroots scientific researchers currently demonstrate a distinct “integration of command and technology.” This includes both frontline commanders proficient in combat command and young officers, NCOs, and civilian personnel skilled in cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence. The development team for the “Joint Combat Simulation Training System,” which participated in this competition, is composed of battalion and company-level commanders and specialized technical officers with academic experience. They have deeply integrated practical combat experience with cutting-edge technology to address numerous training challenges. In recent years, by broadening talent recruitment channels and improving joint training mechanisms, all levels of the military have cultivated a large number of interdisciplinary talents with both operational and technical expertise, providing solid talent support for scientific and technological innovation.

All levels of the military have actively built innovation platforms for grassroots scientific research, widely held technical competitions and innovation contests, and established special reward funds to stimulate officers and men’ enthusiasm for innovation. A sergeant in a certain unit encountered repeated setbacks while developing an “intelligent equipment detection system,” but the unit’s chief officer provided continuous support. Ultimately, the sergeant overcame the technical difficulties. This strong atmosphere of “encouraging innovation and tolerating failure” has encouraged officers and men to boldly tackle cutting-edge research. At the same time, cross-departmental and cross-disciplinary joint research models are becoming increasingly mature, and shared collaboration has become a new trend.

Associate Researcher Lin from the Systems Engineering Institute of the Academy of Military Science stated, “Currently, the military’s scientific research and innovation have shifted from a focus on improving the performance of individual equipment to a greater emphasis on system integration, information dominance, and overall efficiency.” It is reported that grassroots scientific research personnel firmly adhere to the principle of scientific research and innovation serving combat readiness, focusing on whether the research results can solve practical problems, be integrated into the combat system, and possess dissemination value as core criteria. Innovation areas cover command and control, intelligence processing, simulation training, and comprehensive support. Research topics are closely focused on improving joint combat capabilities, breaking down information barriers, and optimizing combat processes.

Experts believe that this reshaping of scientific research concepts, oriented towards future battlefields and system capabilities, has guided personnel to consciously elevate innovation activities to the level of “system solutions,” promoting the evolution of grassroots scientific

research and innovation from fragmented and small-scale development to integrated and platform-based development.

Building a strong military is driven by innovation. In recent years, the military has vigorously improved scientific research conditions, optimized its talent pool, and fostered an innovative atmosphere, stimulating the creative potential of grassroots scientific research personnel. A large number of scientific research results have been widely disseminated and applied, injecting new momentum into the troops' ability to win battles.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16416657.html

一次完整的飞行表演都没看过却从不缺席，他们的战位在表演场之外！

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：于海洋

2025-10-21

从第一届天津国际直升机博览会，到今年的第七届，贾小兵一届都没落下. 然而让记者没有想到的是，整整七届，他连一次完整的飞行表演都没看过.（中国军号·军事纪实）

Google Translation

They've never seen a full flight show, yet they never miss one. Their combat positions are outside the arena!

Source: China Military Bugle Editor: Yu Haiyang

October 21, 2025

From the first Tianjin International Helicopter Expo to this year's seventh, Jia Xiaobing has attended every one. However, what this reporter didn't expect was that in all seven, he hadn't even seen a single full flight show. (China Military Bugle - Military Documentary)

[This article has a 2:00-minute video showing helicopters on the ground and in the air during the air show.]

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16416578.html

"刘老庄连"官兵传承红色基因奋楫强军征程影像

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：戴成晨 栾铖 刘丹 张永进 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-21

转型攻坚，英雄战旗别样红

——"刘老庄连"官兵传承红色基因奋楫强军征程影像

■戴成晨 解放军报记者 栾铖 刘丹 特约记者 张永进 摄影报道



官兵快速登车展开训练. 张飞 摄



人车协同开展战术训练. 张飞 摄

秋日塞北，战车奔流. 第 82 集团军某旅演训场上，一场合成营战术训练如火如荼展开. 担负尖刀任务的“刘老庄连”官兵，一举突破“敌”防御前沿，向纵深发起攻击……

“刘老庄连”诞生于抗日烽火，是为了人民全员牺牲、依靠人民涅槃重生的连队. 一代代“刘老庄连”官兵，肩负人民的重托，御敌江淮、挺进东北、血战辽沈、南渡琼崖、西出剿匪……高擎战旗转战中华大地，从胜利走向胜利.



官兵在训练场研究战术战法. 张飞 摄



制作专题板报激发练兵热情. 张飞 摄

进入新时代，“刘老庄连”官兵赓续光荣传统，紧跟改革强军步伐，积极探索制胜未来战场新战法.

2021 年，“刘老庄连”实现了从“单兵作战”到“体系融合”的能力跃升. 2024 年，连队官兵参加上级组织的实弹射击演习时，面对复杂“敌情”灵活处置，先“敌”开火，赢得胜机. 2025 年，连队主动请缨担负旅无人智能试点建设任务，深入钻研无人平台武器装备，展开有人无人作战协同战法研练.



纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年阅兵式上，战旗方队气势如虹. “刘老庄连”战旗在其中迎风飘扬，接受党和人民检阅. 解放军报记者　张雷 摄



2025 年 3 月 18 日，连队官兵代表前往刘老庄八十二烈士陵园参加纪念活动. 图为官兵代表在烈士纪念碑前向战旗宣誓. 杨仕伟 摄



连队在驻训场举行仪式，欢迎受阅官兵载誉归来. 张飞 摄



连队干部为战士讲述连队光辉历史. 张飞 摄

转型攻坚，英雄战旗别样红. 近年来，“刘老庄连”先后荣立集体二等功 1 次、三等功 4 次，被陆军表彰为“四铁”先进单位，60 余人次在各级组织的比武中摘金夺银. 今年 9 月 3 日，在纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年阅兵式上，连队战旗迎风飘扬，11 名官兵入选受阅方队，在天安门广场光荣接受党和人民的检阅. 从刘老庄到天安门，时空变换，变化的是一支连队的样貌，不变的是人民军队的本色，是忠勇无畏、勇往直前的精神风貌.

Google Translation

Images of the Officers and Men of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” Carrying on the Revolutionary Gene and Striving to Strengthen the Military.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Authors: Dai Chengchen, Luan Cheng, Liu Dan, Zhang Yongjin. Editor: Xu Zhanhu. Published: October 21, 2025.

Transformation and breakthrough, the heroic battle flag is distinctively red.

—Images of the officers and men of the “Liu Lao Zhuang Company” carrying on the revolutionary gene and striving to strengthen the military.

■Photo report by Dai Chengchen, PLA Daily reporters, Luan Cheng, Liu Dan, and special correspondent Zhang Yongjin.

Officers and men quickly boarded vehicles to begin training. Photo by Zhang Fei.

Tactical training is conducted in coordination between personnel and vehicles. Photo by Zhang Fei.

In the autumn days of the northern frontier, tanks raced forward. A combined battalion tactical training exercise was in full swing at the training grounds of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army.

The soldiers of the Liu Lao Zhuang Company, tasked with spearheading the attack, broke through the enemy's front lines and launched a deep offensive...

The Liu Lao Zhuang Company, born in the flames of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, is a company dedicated to the sacrifice of all its members for the people and reborn through the people. Generations of soldiers of the Liu Lao Zhuang Company, shouldering the people's trust, have defended the Yangtze and Huaihe Rivers, advanced into the Northeast, engaged in bloody battles in the Liaoshen region, crossed the Qiongya River to the south, and marched westward to suppress bandits... Carrying the battle flag high, they fought across China, advancing from victory to victory.

Soldiers study tactics and strategies on the training ground. Photo by Zhang Fei.

Producing a special bulletin board stimulates enthusiasm for training. Photo by Zhang Fei.

Entering the new era, the soldiers of the Liu Lao Zhuang Company continue their glorious traditions, closely follow the pace of military reform and strengthening, and actively explore new tactics to win on future battlefields.

In 2021, the Liu Lao Zhuang Company achieved a leap in capabilities from "individual combat" to "system integration." In 2024, during a live-fire exercise organized by superiors, company officers and men flexibly responded to a complex "enemy situation," firing first and securing victory. In 2025, the company volunteered to undertake the brigade's unmanned intelligent pilot program, delving deeply into unmanned platform weaponry and equipment, and conducting research and training on coordinated manned-unmanned combat tactics.

At the military parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, the battle flag formation was awe-inspiring. The battle flag of the "Liulaozhuang Company" fluttered in the wind, receiving the review of the Party and the people. (Photo by Zhang Lei, PLA Daily)

On March 18, 2025, company officers and men participated in a commemorative ceremony at the Liulaozhuang 82 Martyrs Cemetery. The photo shows officers and men taking an oath to the battle flag in front of the Martyrs' Monument. (Photo by Yang Shiwei)

The company held a ceremony at the training ground to welcome the officers and men back from the parade. (Photo by Zhang Fei)

Company cadres shared the company's glorious history with the soldiers. Photo by Zhang Fei

Amidst the transformation and breakthrough, the heroic battle flag bears a distinctive red. In recent years, the "Liu Lao Zhuang Company" has been awarded the Second Class Collective Merit once and the Third Class Merit four times, and has been recognized by the Army as an advanced "Four Iron" unit. Over 60 personnel have won gold and silver medals in competitions organized at all levels. On September 3rd of this year, at the military parade commemorating the 80th anniversary

of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, the company's battle flag fluttered in the wind, and 11 officers and men were selected to participate in the parade, proudly accepting the inspection of the Party and the people in Tiananmen Square. From Liu Lao Zhuang to Tiananmen Square, time and space have transformed, but what has changed is the company's appearance. What remains unchanged is the true character of the people's army: its spirit of loyalty, bravery, and courage.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16416788.html

陆军某旅强化官兵科学训练意识：训练热身不再“千篇一律”

来源：解放军报 作者：龚正 马剑铮 付君臣 等 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-22

第 80 集团军某旅强化官兵科学训练意识——

训练热身不再“千篇一律”

■龚 正 马剑铮 解放军报特约记者 付君臣



通用 400 米障碍训练前，该旅官兵正在进行热身训练. 张仲彪 摄

施训看点

为有效控制训练伤发生，维护官兵身心健康，支撑部队战斗力建设，新版《军事体育训练大纲》针对存在的训练理念和技术落后，训练科学性、规范性不高等问题，明确规范“热身—训练—放松”闭合训练流程，创新技术方法，培养良好运动习惯.

转臂摇摆、伏地登山、转髋跳……10 月上旬，第 80 集团军某旅某连通用 400 米障碍训练前，先组织官兵进行热身训练. 记者注意到，热身时，他们不再简单地从头到脚“动”一遍，而是针对该课目特点，有针对性地活动身体.

训练现场，中士陈小林带领官兵进行“弓步走转体”训练.“这是专门针对 400 米障碍中‘三步桩’和‘壕沟’两个障碍设计的热身训练——弓步走可以激发大腿肌肉力量，转体能有效‘唤醒’核心力量，避免跨越障碍时由于发力不均导致腰胯受伤. ”陈小林一边纠正动作一边说.

陈小林介绍，以往“全身‘动’一遍”的训练方法，虽然能起到热身效果，但对一些专项课目而言作用并不明显. 比如说，3000 米跑等有氧训练课目，需要重点激活髋关节与心肺功能；引体向上等力量训练课目，则需要通过激活肩关节与肩胸肌肉韧带，以防造成训练伤.

“新版《军事体育训练大纲》遵循运动规律，高度关注基层官兵体能训练‘以跑练跑’‘以杠练杠’等问题，引入现代运动学理念，使组训施教更加科学规范，也更有针对性. ”该旅作训科庞参谋告诉记者，新大纲施行后，他们第一时间组织单位训练骨干学习大纲改点，引导官兵充分认识训练前热身的重要性和必要性. 为帮助组训人员进一步掌握科学热身方法，该旅还邀请院校军事体育专家来队授课，为官兵讲授不同课目的热身重点和注意事项.

翻开该连的周训练计划，记者看到，每个课目都备注了热身训练内容. “结合教学内容，我们针对不同课目设计了专项热身动作，帮助官兵快速激活肌肉的同时调动好身体机能. ”庞参谋介绍，如今他们采用“10 分钟热身+40 分钟训练+10 分钟放松”的模式组织训练，总时长没有增加，官兵的训练成绩却明显提升.

离训练结束大约还有 10 分钟，训练场上传来一声哨响. “所有人进行放松训练！”随着陈小林下达口令，参训官兵利用辅助器材展开放松训练.

“如今，10 分钟的放松训练已被正式列入基层连队周训练计划. ”庞参谋告诉记者，以单杠训练为例，如果训练后不进行充分放松，官兵很容易因肌肉酸痛影响后续训练.

新大纲施行后，该旅结合卫生员集训等时机，邀请部队医院专家开展专题讲座，为基层骨干和连队卫生员传授训练放松技巧. 他们还依托各营医务室打造集针灸、理疗等功能于一体的康复室，帮助官兵在高强度训练后缓解肌肉疲劳、加速体能恢复.

“自从热身放松成为训练‘必修课’，训练伤病率明显下降. ”该连韩连长表示，“热身—训练—放松”闭合训练流程帮助大家养成科学训练习惯. 如今，利用课余时间研究科学训练方法的场景处处可见，官兵“科学训练、高效训练”的意识显著增强.

观训小议

磨刀不误砍柴工

■杨 悦

军事体育是战斗力生成的基础，我军自诞生以来就一直高度重视军事体育训练.

近年来，随着科学训练理念不断深入人心，军事体育训练在内容、方法和理念方面都呈现出新气象. 新版《军事体育训练大纲》将基础知识单独成章，不仅系统普及了体育训练常识、运动人体科学和训练伤预防等方面的知识，还明确规范了“热身—训练—放松”闭合训练流程，使一些与科学训练理念不符的“土办法”“老套路”逐步退出训练场.

科学训练，理念先行. 理念是行动的“指挥棒”，直接影响军事体育训练效果. 第 80 集团军某旅摒弃“从头到脚‘动’一遍”的热身方法告诉我们，军事体育训练必须讲求科学，打“疲劳战”未必能取得预期效果. 只有遵循运动规律，合理负荷、循序渐进、分类施训、均衡发展，才能科学有效地提升官兵的体能素质.

磨刀不误砍柴工，体现的是科学训练与刻苦训练的有机统一. 各级带兵人既要从严组训，激发官兵精武强能动力，还要坚持科学训练理念，找准科学组训方法，在提升官兵训练成绩的同时帮助大家养成科学训练习惯，让每一滴汗水都为战斗力而流.

参训笔记

成绩提高了，伤病减少了

■第 80 集团军某旅某连干部 周 杰

新版《军事体育训练大纲》明确规范“热身—训练—放松”闭合训练流程，旅里按照新大纲规定，制订了新的训练方案. 方案公布后，却一度让连队训练骨干心存疑虑.

“操课只有一个小时，拿出 20 分钟来热身放松，到底值不值？”不少训练骨干认为，训练成绩是靠时间累积练出来的. 过去，为了把时间用在“刀刃”上，有的训练骨干压缩了训练前的热身时间，提高了部分课目训练成绩. 但久而久之，这种“唯强度论”的训练方式也给官兵身体健康埋下隐患，一些官兵因热身放松不到位，导致训练后肌肉酸痛甚至出现训练伤.

新的训练模式“行不行”，归根结底要靠事实说话. 试行一段时间后，“热身—训练—放松”闭合训练的效果逐渐显现：几名单杠成绩落后的官兵打了“翻身仗”，连队总体训练成绩水涨船高，训练伤的发生率也较往年明显下降. 前不久召开的一次训练形势分析会上，一名原本对新训练方案持怀疑态度的训练骨干由衷感慨：“热身放松不是训练的‘附加选项’，而是提升成绩、预防伤病的‘重要一环’. ”

平时训练中，我们区分不同课目制订针对性热身放松计划，真正实现了“练什么课目就做什么热身”，推动“热身—训练—放松”的闭合训练流程越来越规范.

如今，热身放松已成为连队训练的“必修课”，20 分钟的热身放松时间雷打不动. 更可喜的是，连队训练骨干不再依赖经验粗放式组训，而是通过聆听专家授课、学习运动学知识等方式，掌握了不少科学热身放松的方法.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Strengthens Scientific Training Awareness among Officers and Men: Warm-Ups Are No Longer the “Same”

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Gong Zheng, Ma Jianzheng, Fu Junchen, et al. Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-22

A Brigade of the 80th Group Army Strengthens Scientific Training Awareness among Officers and Men - Warm-Ups Are No Longer the “Same”

■ Gong Zheng, Ma Jianzheng, PLA Daily Special Correspondents, Fu Junchen

Brigade soldiers conduct warm-up exercises before the general 400-meter obstacle course. Photo by Zhang Zhongbiao

Training Highlights

To effectively control training injuries, maintain the physical and mental health of officers and men, and support the development of unit combat effectiveness, the new edition of the “Military Physical Training Outline” addresses existing issues such as outdated training concepts and techniques, and the lack of scientific and standardized training. It clarifies and standardizes the closed training process of “warm-up-training-cool-down,” innovates technical methods, and cultivates good exercise habits. Arm swings, prone mountain climbers, hip-spin jumps... In early October, a company in a brigade of the 80th Group Army conducted warm-up exercises before a 400-meter obstacle course. Reporters noticed that during the warm-up, they no longer simply “moved” from head to toe, but instead employed targeted exercises tailored to the specific characteristics of the event.

At the training site, Sergeant Chen Xiaolin led the soldiers in a “lunge-walking and body-turning” exercise. “This is a warm-up specifically designed for the ‘three-step piles’ and ‘trench’ obstacles in the 400-meter obstacle course. The lunge-walking exercises stimulate thigh muscle strength, and the body-turning exercises effectively ‘awaken’ core strength, preventing hip and waist injuries caused by uneven force when crossing the obstacles,” Chen Xiaolin explained as he corrected the movements.

Chen Xiaolin explained that while the traditional “full-body-moving” training method provided a warm-up, it wasn’t as effective for some specific events. For example, aerobic exercises like the 3,000-meter run focus on activating the hip joints and cardiopulmonary function; strength exercises like pull-ups focus on activating the shoulder joints and shoulder-thoracic muscles and ligaments to prevent training injuries.

“The new edition of the Military Physical Training Outline adheres to the laws of movement and pays close attention to issues like ‘running to train running’ and ‘baring to train baring’ in grassroots physical training. It incorporates modern kinesiology concepts, making training and instruction more scientific, standardized, and targeted.” Staff Officer Pang from the brigade’s Operations Department told reporters that after the new syllabus went into effect, they immediately organized training personnel to review the revised syllabus and ensured that soldiers fully understood the importance and necessity of warming up before training. To help trainers further

master scientific warm-up techniques, the brigade also invited military sports experts from universities to teach soldiers the key points and precautions for warming up for different subjects.

Opening the company's weekly training plan, reporters saw that warm-up training content was noted for each subject. "Based on the teaching content, we've designed specific warm-up exercises for different subjects to help soldiers quickly activate their muscles and mobilize their body functions." Staff Officer Pang explained that they now use a "10-minute warm-up + 40-minute training + 10-minute cool-down" training model. While the total training time hasn't increased, the soldiers' training results have significantly improved.

With about 10 minutes left before the end of training, a whistle blew on the training ground. "Everyone, cool-down training!" Chen Xiaolin gave the order, and the participating soldiers began using assistive devices.

"Now, 10 minutes of cool-down training has been officially included in the weekly training plan for grassroots companies," Staff Officer Pang told reporters. For example, if soldiers don't fully cool down after horizontal bar training, muscle soreness can easily affect subsequent training.

Since the implementation of the new syllabus, the brigade has invited experts from the military hospital to conduct special lectures, including during medical training sessions, to teach grassroots personnel and company medical staff about relaxation techniques. They also built rehabilitation rooms integrating acupuncture, moxibustion, and physical therapy, leveraging each battalion's infirmary, to help soldiers relieve muscle fatigue and accelerate recovery after intense training.

"Since warm-up and relaxation became mandatory training, the training injury rate has dropped significantly," said Company Commander Han. This closed-loop training process of "warm-up-training-cool-down" has helped everyone develop scientific training habits. These days, using extracurricular time to study scientific training methods is commonplace, and men' awareness of "scientific and efficient training" has significantly increased.

Training Observation

Sharpening the Knife Doesn't Delay the Chopping of Wood

■ Yang Yue

Military physical education is the foundation of combat effectiveness, and our army has always attached great importance to it since its inception.

In recent years, as the concept of scientific training has become increasingly popular, military physical education has seen new developments in content, methods, and concepts. The new edition of the "Military Physical Training Outline" dedicates basic knowledge to a separate chapter. This not only systematically promotes knowledge about physical training, the science of the human body in motion, and training injury prevention, but also clearly standardizes a closed-loop training

process of “warm-up-training-cool-down,” gradually eliminating some “homegrown” and “old-fashioned” methods that contradict scientific training philosophies.

Scientific training begins with a philosophy. Philosophy guides action and directly impacts the effectiveness of military physical training. The fact that a brigade of the 80th Group Army abandoned the “head-to-toe” warm-up method demonstrates that military physical training must be scientifically grounded; a “fight to exhaustion” approach may not necessarily achieve the desired results. Only by adhering to the laws of motion, applying appropriate loads, proceeding step by step, implementing differentiated training, and achieving balanced development can we scientifically and effectively improve the physical fitness of officers and men.

“Sharpening the knife does not delay the chopping of wood” embodies the organic unity of scientific and diligent training. Leaders at all levels must not only rigorously organize training to inspire soldiers to excel in their martial arts, but also adhere to scientific training concepts and identify effective training methods. This will improve soldiers’ training performance while helping them develop scientific training habits, ensuring that every drop of sweat contributes to combat effectiveness.

Training Notes

Performance Improved, Injuries Reduced

■ Zhou Jie, Company Cadre, 80th Group Army Brigade

The new edition of the “Military Physical Training Outline” clearly defines the closed-loop training process of “warm-up-training-cool-down.” The brigade developed a new training plan in accordance with the new outline. However, after the plan was announced, it initially raised concerns among the company’s core training staff.

“Drills only last an hour. Is it really worth spending 20 minutes warming up and cooling down?” Many core training staff believe that training performance is built on accumulated practice. In the past, to maximize time, some core training staff reduced pre-training warm-up time, improving performance in some subjects. However, over time, this intensity-focused training approach has also posed health risks to soldiers. Some soldiers, due to inadequate warm-up and cool-down, have suffered post-training muscle soreness and even training injuries.

Ultimately, the effectiveness of the new training model will be determined by empirical evidence. After a period of pilot testing, the effectiveness of the closed-loop “warm-up-training-cool-down” training system has gradually become apparent: several soldiers who had lagged behind on the horizontal bar have made a comeback, the company’s overall training performance has improved, and the incidence of training injuries has significantly decreased compared to previous years. At a recent training situation analysis meeting, a key training member who was initially skeptical of the new training plan expressed heartfelt gratitude: “Warm-up and cool-down aren’t just an add-on to training; they’re a crucial part of improving performance and preventing injuries.”

During regular training, we develop targeted warm-up and cool-down plans for each subject, truly implementing the principle of "warm-up for the subject," and promoting the increasingly standardized closed-loop "warm-up-training-cool-down" training process. Warming up and relaxing have become a mandatory part of company training, with a 20-minute warm-up and relaxation period unwavering. Even more encouraging, the company's core training staff no longer rely on extensive, empirical training. Instead, they have mastered a number of scientific warm-up and relaxation techniques through expert lectures and kinesiology training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16416775.html

第 73 集团军某旅机关持续改进工作作风增强主动服务意识

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第 73 集团军某旅机关持续改进工作作风增强主动服务意识——

从"有求必应"到"未呼先行"

■皇甫少阳 张仁浩

"女儿在新学校适应得很好，放心吧. "结束驻训即将返营，第 73 集团军某旅某连二级军士长、机械技师江龙刚完成物资装载后，抽空给妻子打了一个电话，妻子高兴地给他讲起这段时间家里的情况.

今年，在旅机关积极协调帮助下，江龙刚的妻子办理了随军手续，他的女儿也在 9 月顺利转入部队驻地小学就读. 说起这件事，他难掩内心激动："以往是等我们有事找机关，现在经常是我们还未开口提出请求，机关就主动靠前服务解难了. "

此前，江龙刚与妻子长期两地分居，妻子带着女儿在江西老家生活. 今年初，他萌生了让妻女随军的念头，不仅想早日实现一家团圆，还想在兼顾工作训练的同时，更多参与孩子的成长过程.

虽然心里有了想法，但家属随军应满足什么条件，需要准备哪些材料，办理流程如何，家属工作调动、孩子上学怎么解决等问题，江龙刚还未来得及了解相关政策规定，只和连队潘指导员提了一下.

正在这时，该旅组织的第二季度机关业务科室下基层现场办公来到该连，收集官兵实际困难，提供上门服务. 在办公现场，该旅人力资源科孙干事从潘指导员口中了解到江龙刚有关情况，第一时间主动联系江龙刚，告知其家属随军政策、办理流程及所需材料.

机关的"未呼先行"，让江龙刚感到欣喜. 他按照孙干事的提示，上交了相关材料. 不到一个月时间，人力资源科就为其办完了随军手续.

今年 5 月，机关深入连队，摸底统计子女想转学到部队驻地就读的人员，江龙刚第一时间上报了信息. 最终，经过旅机关相关科室的积极协调，他的女儿顺利转到驻地一所重点小学就读.

彼时，江龙刚正在野外驻训，接到人力资源科打来的电话，他非常感动：“一家人终于团聚了，感谢组织的关心！”没有了后顾之忧，江龙刚全身心投入训练，先后完成多项保障任务，受到各级好评.

“以前，机关更多等着基层官兵上门提要求，现在机关转变为兵服务工作作风和方式，主动靠前、解难帮困.”孙干事介绍.

改变，源自基层的呼声. 今年初，该旅组织了一次机关基层双向恳谈会，有官兵反映：虽然到机关办事，门好进了、脸好看了，机关工作人员能做到“有求必应”了，但在主动服务上还有所欠缺.

此前，一个连队编制调整后，人员有所增加，但机关相关部门没有及时增发防毒面具、单兵帐篷等物资，导致个别训练课目受到影响.

“‘有求必应’只是第一步，机关还要努力做到‘未呼先行’.”旅党委一班人得知情况后，要求机关提高服务基层工作的主动性和针对性，预判基层需求、解决潜在问题，变“基层找上门”为“服务送上门”，用主动作为打通服务基层的“最后一公里”，让基层官兵感受到机关的担当与工作的温度.

该旅机关秉持“登门问、主动办”的理念，结合机关日常工作成立“服务基层小分队”，深入营连“流动办公”，同时建立“上门服务、受理建档、限时办结、跟踪问效”服务机制，要求机关干部走出办公室，深入一线解难帮困，持续提升机关服务基层质效.

前不久，机关督查组在基层检查时发现，卫生连外场营区车库数量不足，部分车辆只能停在道路上. 他们主动协调附近连队匀出几个车库，解决了卫生连的停车难题.

“以前是‘人找服务’，现在是‘服务找人’，让我们感到关心备至.”对此，某连中士邵飞颇有感触.

今年 6 月，邵飞家乡发生洪水并引发泥石流. 机关第一时间响应，根据登记的籍贯信息，主动找到他了解家庭受灾情况. 得知他家受灾严重，相关科室立即指导他申请家庭困难救济金，帮助他家渡过难关.

邵飞介绍，不仅如此，诸如官兵晋职晋衔时间、子女出生年月等基本信息，在机关都有备案，每当临近相关工作时间节点，机关各业务科室会打好提前量，及时提醒当事人做好准备.

机关工作作风更加务实，官兵们看在眼里、暖在心里. 前段时间，某连文书看到司务长吴梦阳在微信朋友圈分享女儿出生的喜悦，便将信息上报机关人力资源科. 随后，该科梳理了申领子女保教补助费相关要求，主动联系吴梦阳，提醒他准备好资料，返营后及时上交申请，享受应有的福利待遇. 放下电话，深受感动的吴梦阳在心里给机关同志点了一个大大的赞！

短 评

服务基层贵在主动靠前

■谢孝明

习主席强调，各级要把官兵冷暖放在心上，主动靠上去解决实际困难，把各方面保障做到位. 第 73 集团军某旅机关从“有求必应”到“未呼先行”，进一步改进工作作风，提升为兵服务工作的主动性，正是落实这一要求的务实行动.

必须承认，在实际工作中，仍有个别机关工作人员，在服务基层时存在“温差”与“落差”：有的“脚不沾土”，对基层建设中存在的一些问题，既不主动问也不实地看，问题“冒泡”了才匆忙处置；有的“眼不向下”，对家属随军安置、子女入学等官兵关心关注但有时难开口的事，总想着“官兵不说就不用管”；还有的“劲不用足”，为基层解难帮困成了“半截子工程”，既不主动协调，也不及时跟进……凡此种种表现，都是没有真正把基层官兵的冷暖放在心上，没有用心用情用力解决官兵的急难愁盼问题.

服务基层贵在主动靠前. 缺乏主动靠前的意识和行动，往往会让服务基层工作浮在表面、难见实效. 机关干部具体应该如何做？一是要多到训练场、班排宿舍等练兵备战一线，与官兵打成一片，面对面摸清基层“真情况”、心贴心掌握官兵“活思想”. 二是对于基层常见的困难、官兵普遍的诉求，要提前梳理、科学谋划、积极解难，建立问题清单、责任清单、时限清单，并及时推进解决，用“提前一步”避免“滞后应付”. 三是解决官兵的困难问题不推不拖，解决后还要跟踪问效，让主动靠前真正转化为问题彻底解决的实效.

Google Translation

The Headquarters Departments of a Brigade of the 73rd Group Army Continues to Improve Its Work Style and Enhance Its Proactive Service Awareness.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Huangfu Shaoyang, Zhang Renhao Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-22

The headquarters of a brigade of the 73rd Group Army continues to improve its work style and enhance its proactive service awareness.

From “responding to every request” to “acting before being called”

■ Huangfu Shaoyang, Zhang Renhao

“Don’t worry, my daughter is adapting well to her new school.” As he was about to return to camp after completing his on-site training, Sergeant Major and mechanical technician of a company in a brigade of the 73rd Group Army took time to call his wife after loading supplies. She happily told him about their family’s recent situation.

This year, with the active coordination and assistance of the brigade headquarters departments, Jiang Longgang’s wife completed the procedures to accompany the troops, and his daughter successfully transferred to the primary school at the military base in September. Talking about this, he couldn’t conceal his excitement: “In the past, we’d wait until we needed to contact the authorities. Now, they often proactively step forward to provide services and resolve issues before we even ask.”

Previously, Jiang Longgang and his wife had been separated for a long time, with his wife living with their daughter in their hometown in Jiangxi. Earlier this year, he entertained the idea of having his wife and daughter accompany the troops. He wanted not only to reunite as a family but also to be more involved in their children’s upbringing while balancing work and training.

Although he had the idea, Jiang Longgang hadn’t yet understood the relevant policies and regulations regarding the requirements for accompanying family members, the required documents, the application process, and how to handle family members’ job transfers and their children’s schooling. He only briefly mentioned it to his company instructor, Pan.

Just then, the brigade’s second-quarter headquarters department visited the company to gather information on the practical challenges faced by officers and men and provide on-site services. During the meeting, Sun, an officer from the brigade’s Human Resources Office, learned about Jiang Longgang’s situation from Political Instructor Pan and immediately contacted him to inform him of the policy, process, and required documents for accompanying family members. Jiang Longgang was delighted by the headquarters’ proactive response. Following Officer Sun’s instructions, he submitted the relevant documents. Within a month, the Human Resources Office had completed the accompanying procedures for him.

In May of this year, headquarters personnel visited the company to survey those whose children wished to transfer to a military school at the base. Jiang Longgang immediately reported this information. Ultimately, through the active coordination of relevant departments within the brigade headquarters departments, his daughter was successfully transferred to a key primary school at the base.

At the time, Jiang Longgang was stationed in the field when he received a call from the Human Resources Office. He was deeply moved: “My family is finally reunited! Thank you for the organization’s concern!” Freed from any worries, Jiang Longgang devoted himself to training, completing numerous support tasks and receiving praise from all levels.

“Previously, headquarters departments would wait for grassroots officers and men to come forward with requests. Now, headquarters departments have shifted their work style and approach to

serving soldiers, proactively stepping up to address challenges and difficulties," explained Officer Sun.

The change stems from the calls from the grassroots. Earlier this year, the brigade held a two-way consultation meeting between headquarters departments and grassroots organizations. Some officers and men reported that while access to headquarters departments has become easier and more welcoming, and staff are now responsive to every request, proactive service is still lacking.

Previously, a company's organizational structure was adjusted, resulting in an increase in personnel. However, the relevant headquarters departments failed to promptly issue additional supplies, such as gas masks and individual tents, impacting some training sessions.

"'Responding to every request' is only the first step; headquarters departments must also strive to 'act before it's needed.'" Upon learning of this situation, the brigade Party Committee urged headquarters departments to improve the proactive and targeted nature of its grassroots service efforts, anticipating grassroots needs and resolving potential problems. This shift from "grassroots seeking services" to "services delivered to the door," proactively bridging the "last mile" of grassroots service and ensuring that grassroots officers and men feel the headquarters departments' commitment and warmth. Adhering to the principle of "visiting and proactively addressing issues," the brigade headquarters departments established a "grassroots service team" in conjunction with its daily work. This team conducts mobile office work in battalions and companies. At the same time, a service mechanism featuring "on-site service, filing applications, timely completion, and follow-up performance evaluation" has been established. This requires headquarters departments cadres to step out of their offices and engage in on-the-ground assistance, resolving challenges and providing assistance, thereby continuously improving the quality and effectiveness of their grassroots services.

Not long ago, during a grassroots inspection, the headquarters departments inspection team discovered that the medical company's outfield camp was short of parking garages, forcing some vehicles to park on the road. They proactively coordinated with nearby companies to allocate several garages, resolving the company's parking challenges.

"Before, it was 'people looking for services,' but now 'services looking for people.' We feel deeply cared for," said Sergeant Shao Fei of a certain company.

In June of this year, floods and mudslides struck Shao Fei's hometown. The headquarters departments responded immediately, using his registered place of origin to contact him and learn about his family's disaster situation. Upon learning of the severity of his family's damage, the relevant department immediately guided him in applying for family hardship relief to help him overcome the difficult times. Shao Fei explained that, in addition to this, basic information such as the dates of officers and men' promotions and their children's births is also recorded within the headquarters departments. Whenever relevant deadlines approach, the various departments within

the headquarters departments will plan ahead and promptly remind the relevant personnel to prepare.

The headquarters departments' work style has become more pragmatic, and the officers and men see this with their own eyes and feel deeply. Some time ago, a company clerk saw Chief of Staff Wu Mengyang sharing his joy at the birth of his daughter on WeChat Moments and reported the information to the headquarters' Human Resources Office. The department then reviewed the requirements for applying for childcare subsidies and proactively contacted Wu Mengyang, reminding him to prepare his documents and submit his application promptly upon returning to camp so that he could receive the benefits he deserved. After hanging up the phone, Wu Mengyang, deeply moved, mentally gave his colleagues at the headquarters departments a big thumbs-up!

Short Comment

Serving the grassroots requires proactive engagement

■ Xie Xiaoming

President Xi Jinping emphasized that all levels of government must care deeply about the well-being of officers and men, proactively address practical challenges, and ensure comprehensive support. The headquarters departments of a brigade of the 73rd Group Army has gone from "responding to every request" to "acting before it's needed," further improving its work style and enhancing its proactive service to soldiers. This is a practical step towards implementing this requirement.

It must be acknowledged that, in practice, some staff members still exhibit a "gap" in their service to the grassroots. Some are "out of touch," neither proactively inquiring about nor investigating issues arising in grassroots development, and only hastily address them once they surface. Some are "down-to-earth," always thinking, "If soldiers don't ask, then don't bother." Still others are "lacking energy," leaving grassroots assistance a half-hearted project, neither proactively coordinating nor following up promptly. All of these manifestations demonstrate a lack of genuine concern for the well-being of grassroots soldiers, and a failure to apply their heart, soul, and energy to addressing their pressing needs.

Serving the grassroots requires proactive engagement. A lack of proactive awareness and action often results in superficial grassroots service efforts that lack real results. What should cadres do specifically? First, they should go to training grounds, squad dormitories, and other frontline training and preparation areas more often to mingle with officers and men, get to know the "real situation" at the grassroots level face to face, and get to know the "active thoughts" of officers and men from the heart. Second, they should sort out common difficulties at the grassroots level and the common demands of officers and men in advance, make scientific plans, and actively solve them. They should establish a list of problems, a list of responsibilities, and a list of deadlines, and promptly promote solutions, using "being one step ahead" to avoid "delayed coping." Third, they should not delay solving the difficulties of officers and men, and after solving them, they should

follow up and ask for results, so that proactive efforts can truly be transformed into the effective resolution of problems.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16416774.html

带兵有啥秘诀？他从“三把椅子”感悟带兵之道

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从“三把椅子”感悟带兵之道

■新疆军区某连指导员　吴　新

那天，一个兄弟连队的指导员来到我宿舍，问了一个问题：“你带兵有啥秘诀？为啥大家都爱找你谈心？”

如果问我担任指导员以来，最有心得、最有成就感的事，我觉得是通过 3 把椅子，悟到了带兵道理.

我刚到连队任职时，宿舍内只有一把椅子. 现在屋内增加到 3 把椅子，两把放在办公桌旁，一把放在了门边.

一天，一级上士老李走进我宿舍，一屁股就坐在靠门的椅子上，双手抱胸，脸涨得通红.

老李是连队的修理能手，为人处事向来稳重. 平日里，他常常板着脸，话也不多. 看到他这么生气，我知道肯定是出了什么事. 我拉过一把椅子，坐到他身边.

过了好一会儿，情绪平复下来的老李终于开口：“现在的新兵真是不好带！今天有个新兵在维修时，操作不当把设备弄坏了. 这设备可是咱们连的‘金疙瘩’啊！”说着，他又激动起来，重重拍了一下椅子扶手.

我看着老李，并没有直接回应他的抱怨：“李班长，我知道你心疼设备，也理解你对新兵寄予厚望. ”我边说边拍了拍他的肩膀.

“我刚到连队时，心里很着急，想尽快拉近和大家的距离，可事与愿违. ”我指了指我们坐着的椅子，分享自己的经历，“一开始，战士们来找我谈心都是站在门口，没说几句话就走了. ”

这样的“站聊”持续了半个月，谈心的效果始终没有达到我的预期，我心里更着急了. 直到一天回宿舍，我站在门口看着自己常坐的那把椅子，终于发现了问题所在：“我坐你站”产生那么大的压迫感和距离感，战士们怎么愿意亲近我？

于是，我从储藏室搬来了一把椅子，最初位置放得比较远. 一天，某班王班长找我说事. 他一来就把椅子拽到我身边，膝盖几乎碰到我的椅子腿：“指导员，怎么坐这么远？咱们得挨着聊才热乎！”

王班长的话点醒了我. 然而等我把椅子挪到办公桌旁，情况并没有好转. 一些战士不愿坐得这么近，有的会把椅子拉远一点，有的还是站在门口. 这一度让我十分困扰.

“后来，我想明白了，椅子放几把、放在哪里都不重要. 我初来乍到，还是个陌生人，走进官兵内心需要时间. ”我接着说，“我又在门口放了一把椅子，只要大家愿意来找我谈心，想坐哪儿就坐哪儿. ”

在这之后，我将关注的重点放在提高每一次谈心的质量上，用真诚打动大家. 经过一段时间的努力，我能明显感到，自己和大家的心理距离拉近了，愿意和我说心里话的官兵增多了.

老李听着我的分享，陷入了沉思. 我继续说：“李班长，新兵刚接触新专业、新工作，难免会犯错. 咱们得给他们时间和空间去成长. 你想想，你刚入伍时，难道就没犯过错误吗？”

老李抬起头，看着我，脸上的怒气消了不少：“指导员，你说得对. 我入伍不久，也因为不懂操作把工具弄坏了，当时心里别提多害怕了，就怕被班长批评. ”

我笑了笑：“所以啊，咱们作为过来人，既然自己淋过雨，就给年轻人撑把伞. 换位思考一下，你总是这么严肃，新兵可能会因为害怕而不敢向你请教问题，这样反而不利于他们成长进步. ”

老李若有所思地点了点头：“指导员，我明白了. 我回去之后，会好好和那名新兵谈谈，教他正确的操作方法. ”

这次谈心过后，老李对待新兵的态度有了很大的转变. 他脸上有了笑容，经常主动和新兵们交流，手把手教他们维修技术. 战士们都说，李班长像变了一个人，大家都愿意跟他亲近了.

带兵是一个需要细心和耐心的工作，最重要的是用真心换真心. 这也是我透过 3 把椅子悟到的带兵之道.

（魏旭凯整理）

Google Translation

What’s the Secret to Leading Troops? He Learned About Leadership from “Three Chairs”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Xin Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-22

Learning about leadership from “three chairs”

■ Wu Xin, Instructor of a Company in the Xinjiang Military Command

One day, a political instructor from a fellow company came to my dormitory and asked, “What’s your secret to leading troops? Why do so many people want to talk to you?”

If I were to ask what has been the most insightful and fulfilling experience since I became a political instructor, I would say it was learning about leadership from three chairs.

When I first arrived at the company, there was only one chair in the dormitory. Now there are three: two by the desk and one by the door.

One day, Sergeant First Class Lao Li walked into my dormitory and plopped down on a chair by the door, his arms folded across his chest, his face flushed.

Lao Li was the company’s expert repairman and had always been a steady and composed person. On weekdays, he often had a stern face and spoke little. Seeing him so angry, I knew something must have happened. I pulled over a chair and sat down next to him.

After a while, Old Li, having calmed down, finally spoke: “New recruits these days are so hard to manage! Today, a new recruit accidentally broke a piece of equipment while repairing it. This piece of equipment is our company’s golden nugget!” As he spoke, he became excited again and slammed the armrest of his chair.

I looked at Old Li, but didn’t directly address his complaint. “Squad Leader Li, I know you care about the equipment, and I understand your high expectations for the new recruits,” I said, patting him on the shoulder.

“When I first arrived at the company, I was so anxious and wanted to quickly connect with everyone, but it didn’t go my way.” I gestured to the chairs we were sitting on and shared my own experience. “At first, the soldiers who came to talk with me would just stand at the door and leave after a few words.”

This “standing chat” went on for half a month, but the results never met my expectations, and I became even more anxious. One day, back at the dormitory, I stood at the doorway, looking at the chair I usually sat on. I finally realized the problem: “I sit, you stand” created such a sense of oppression and distance. How could the soldiers want to be close to me?

So, I brought a chair from the storage room, initially placing it quite far away. One day, Squad Leader Wang from a certain squad came to talk to me. As soon as he arrived, he pulled his chair close to me, his knees almost touching the legs of my chair. “Instructor, why are you sitting so far away? We need to be close together to chat!”

Squad Leader Wang’s words enlightened me. However, even after I moved the chair to the desk, the situation didn’t improve. Some soldiers refused to sit so close. Some would pull their chairs further away, while others would still stand at the doorway. This troubled me for a while. “Later, I realized it didn’t matter how many chairs we had or where we placed them. I was new here, a

stranger, and it would take time to get into the hearts of the soldiers." I continued, "I put another chair by the door. As long as anyone wanted to come and talk with me, they could sit wherever they wanted."

After that, I focused on improving the quality of each conversation, impressing everyone with my sincerity. After a period of effort, I could clearly feel the psychological distance between me and everyone shortened, and more soldiers were willing to share their true feelings with me.

Old Li listened to my sharing and fell into deep thought. I continued, "Squad Leader Li, new recruits are new to their profession and new jobs, so they're bound to make mistakes. We need to give them time and space to grow. Think about it, didn't you make mistakes when you first joined the army?"

Old Li looked up at me, his anger diminishing considerably. "Instructor, you're right. Shortly after joining, I also broke a tool because I didn't know how to operate it. I was so scared at the time, afraid of being criticized by the squad leader."

I smiled. "So, as veterans, since we've been through it ourselves, let's hold an umbrella for the young ones. Put yourself in their shoes. If you're always so serious, the new recruits might be afraid to ask you questions, which is actually detrimental to their growth and progress."

Old Li nodded thoughtfully. "Instructor, I understand. When I get back, I'll have a good talk with that new recruit and teach him the correct method."

After this talk, Old Li's attitude towards the new recruits changed significantly. He smiled and often took the initiative to communicate with the new recruits, teaching them maintenance techniques step by step. The soldiers all said that Squad Leader Li had become a completely different person, and everyone wanted to be close to him.

Leading troops requires meticulousness and patience, and most importantly, sincerity in exchange for sincerity. This is also the principle of leadership I learned through the three chairs.

(Compiled by Wei Xukai)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16416946.html

第 78 集团军某旅引导官兵以实事求是的态度投入各项工作

来源：解放军报 作者：铁彦男 张光轩 等 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-23

第 78 集团军某旅引导官兵以实事求是的态度投入各项工作——

上级改作风 基层见新风

■铁彦男　解放军报特约记者　张光轩



该旅任务分队官兵训练间隙开展战术研讨. 刘成祥 摄

“迎检不遮不掩、实事求是，让我们精准掌握了部队建设的真实底数. ”日前，上级工作组到第 78 集团军某旅检查工作，该旅求真务实迎接检查的做法，受到上级工作组好评.

起初，得知上级工作组即将到旅里检查工作的消息，该旅作训科韩参谋的第一反应是：抓紧查找工作漏洞，尽量让上级工作组“看亮点”.

令韩参谋没想到的是，工作协调会上，他和机关其他同志提出的“机关借用基层分队战备包迎检”“重点安排先进连队接受检查”等建议，当场遭到旅领导否决. 参会旅领导态度鲜明：平时什么样，迎检时就什么样. 上级工作组检查的初衷是指导工作、纠偏正向，以真实状态迎检有利于部队长远发展.

上级工作组如期来队. 面对检查，该旅无论机关还是分队“日常干啥就干啥”，训练和工作节奏丝毫不乱；工作组听取意见时，官兵发言实事求是、有一说一……

“部队发展建设是一项体系工程，必须遵循客观规律，把实事求是贯穿全过程. ”该旅一位领导坦言，实事求是一定程度上意味着要“亮丑”，但直面问题、解决问题，比回避问题、掩盖问题更能促进部队全面建设.

谈及这一理念的转变，这位领导讲起此前的一段经历.

一次迎检，该旅机关部门精心设置路线，提前发出迎检通知，在卫生、内务等方面对基层分队提出不少与检查内容无关的要求. 检查当天一大早，“迎检路线”上的连队组织官兵提前半小时起床打扫卫生、整理内务，基层正常战备秩序受到干扰. 上级工作组发现这一现象后，提出了严肃批评.

无独有偶. 该旅一名干部到一个先进连队任主官后，得知机关调研组计划到连队蹲点，便提前精心设计“迎检方案”，结果迎检内容光鲜亮丽，日常工作却接连“掉链子”.

该旅党委一班人就这类现象深入讨论感到，问题根源是少数官兵政绩观错位，人为掩盖问题，工作看似“卖力”，实质却是弄虚作假，丢掉了实事求是的好传统.

为此，该旅刀口向内，制订推行“抓建基层 36 条措施”，设置“基层建议奖”. 旅领导在全旅交班会上郑重强调：凡是向机关提出合理意见、为连队建设提出“金点子”的官兵，优先列为年度表彰对象；发现文过饰非、凌空蹈虚者，严肃问责.

“领导愿听真话，官兵才能放下包袱讲真话.”该旅组织科高科长告诉记者，“抓建基层36条措施”实行后，基层连队主动上报各类问题百余条，其中 30 余条意见建议经过研究论证，成为连队抓建新举措，10 余名官兵因提出“金点子”受到表扬.

同时，该旅深入开展“实事求是、解放思想”群众性大讨论，组织官兵学习我党我军坚持实事求是的光荣传统，教育引导官兵按客观规律办事，进一步树立求真务实的导向.

前段时间，该旅作训科张参谋在某连调研时发现，新上任的周连长训练抓得很紧，但官兵训练积极性不高、成绩提升不明显.

张参谋深入摸排后发现，周连长在军事训练上有些急于求成，将其在原单位推行的训练方法“照搬”到该连队. 然而，因两个连队官兵基础各异，拔苗助长式的组训思路导致官兵训练积极性受挫.

“既要尽力而为，又要量力而行、方法科学，才是坚持实事求是的工作态度. ”党支部会上，张参谋一针见血指出问题，周连长诚恳认账领账. 此后，他针对性调整组训模式.

一段时间后，该连官兵训练成绩逐步提升，连队整体成绩在季度训练考核中排名全营第一. 谈起这段经历，周连长深有体会地说：“实事求是的前提是把情况摸准、把措施定实. 只有摸清了实情，改进工作才能找准方向. ”

“闻过则改”是实事求是，“敢于创新”也是实事求是.

今年初，该旅组织一场训练观摩会，演示内容涵盖部分无人作战力量，需要一名专业负责人牵头组训. 然而，旅里缺少专业骨干人才. 经过细致摸排，从相关专业毕业的大学生新兵梁爽进入旅领导视野. 这名新兵不仅理论基础扎实，专业训练成绩也很过硬.

然而，一次任务碰头会上，有官兵提出质疑：观摩会是单位重点工作，选一名新兵当“教头”没有先例，出了问题怎么办？

“有没有先例跟能不能办成事是两码事，专业的事就应交给专业的人干. ”该旅一位领导指出，专业上的短板无法用资历弥补，忽视客观规律，就是违背实事求是. 果然，训练观摩会上，梁爽凭借出色的专业能力，受到各级领导的高度认可.

如今，该旅在部队建设各项工作中大兴求真务实之风：提拔使用干部注重听取群众意见，再进行考核；改变过去凭经验评估演训成果的做法，利用科技手段进行数字化评估，挤掉人情“水分”；大项工程决策前进行专业评估，从源头上避免盲目决策. 上级改作风，基层见实效. 一系列实打实的举措，助力官兵把全部精力向打仗聚焦、全部工作向打仗用劲，推动部队全面建设迈上新台阶.

《寻乌调查》与实事求是



1929 年 1 月，红四军主力向赣南闽西进军. 经过一年多时间，巩固扩大了红色区域，发展壮大了革命力量. 但在这一时期，党内出现了漠视调查研究、不愿了解实际情况，而把共产国际决议和苏联革命经验教条化的严重现象，因此造成不应有的损失. 这使毛泽东同志深感忧虑.

1930 年上半年，红军取得攻占大余、南雄、信丰、安远等县城的胜利. 5 月 4 日，毛泽东同志率红四军二纵队来到寻乌县城，在中共寻乌县委书记古柏的陪同下，徒步对县城进行详细考察，并一连召开了 10 多天的调查会，掌握了大量第一手材料. 诸如该县各类物产的产量、价格，县城各业人员数量、比例，各商铺经营品种、收入，各地农民分了多少土地、收入怎样，各类人群的政治态度等，他都了解得一清二楚. 同月，他根据这次调查和以往实际调查的切身体会，写下了《反对本本主义》（原名《调查工作》），鲜明提出“没有调查，没有发言权”“反对本本主义”等著名论断.

寻乌调查，对于毛泽东同志关于调查研究思想的系统形成和发展，对于他开创马克思主义中国化、确立中国共产党实事求是的思想路线，具有非常重要的意义和作用. 根据这次调查情况写成的 8 万多字的《寻乌调查》，是毛泽东同志写的篇幅最长的一篇调查报告. 1950 年，为指导土地改革运动，他又将《寻乌调查》细读了一番，亲笔将其中的《寻乌的土地斗争》部分内容作了修改.

（陈笑农整理、王瑞泓作图）

知道更应知“道”

■刘含钰

实事求是是我们党认识世界和改造世界的根本要求，是党的思想路线，党的基本思想方法、工作方法、领导方法. 恢复和弘扬政治工作优良传统，关键是要坚持实事求是.

实事求是的重要性毋庸置疑. 然而，知道更应知“道”. 现实中，个别单位的政治整训持续深化不够，就在于没能坚持实事求是，一些违背实事求是的做法，有的是因为“不想”实事求是，有的是因为“不会”实事求是. 因此，“求”实事求是之“道”，至关重要.

厚实的马克思主义理论功底，是实事求是的理论基础. 历史启示我们，没有科学理论的指引，工作就容易陷入盲目性、片面性、被动性，就很难做到实事求是. 有马克思主义理论基础、有实际调查经验，有助于增强工作的原则性、系统性、预见性和创造性.

过硬的党性修养，是实事求是的思想基础. 从当前干部队伍实际看，坚持实事求是最需要解决的是党性问题. 做到实事求是，不仅需要正确的思想方法和工作方法，还需要公而忘私和不计个人得失的优秀品格. 党性强，就会坚持真理、修正错误，自觉为党分忧、为国尽责、为民奉献，实事求是就有了坚强的党性保证.

坚持求真务实，是实事求是的作风保证. 做到求真务实，“求真”是目标，“务实”是基础. “大人不华，君子务实. ”广大官兵尤其是领导干部时时处处坚持讲实情、出实招、办实事、求实效，实事求是的要求就能在各个部门、各个单位变成实实在在的行动.

不断解放思想，是实事求是的内在要求. 解放思想与实事求是是辩证统一的. 实践充分证明，只有解放思想，才能真正做到实事求是；只有实事求是，才是真正解放思想. 面对前进中各种可以预见和难以预见的矛盾问题，继续解放思想、坚持实事求是，勇于变革、勇于创新，永不僵化、永不停滞，有助于在深入研究新情况、不断解决新问题的实践中开创强军事业新局面.

Google Translation

A 78th Group Army Brigade Guides Officers and Men to Approach All Tasks with a Pragmatic Attitude.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tie Yanan, Zhang Guangxuan, et al. Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-23

A brigade of the 78th Group Army guides officers and men to approach all tasks with a pragmatic attitude.

Superiors’ reforms have resonated with grassroots units.

■ Tie Yanan, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Zhang Guangxuan

Officers and men of the brigade’s task force conducted tactical discussions during training breaks. Photo by Liu Chengxiang

“Being forthcoming with inspections without reservation and seeking truth from facts has allowed us to accurately grasp the true state of our military development.” Recently, a higher-level working group visited a brigade of the 78th Group Army for an inspection. The brigade’s pragmatic approach to the inspection was well-received by the working group.

Upon hearing the news that the higher-level working group was about to visit the brigade, Staff Officer Han of the brigade’s Operations and Training Office reacted with the urgency of identifying gaps and ensuring the higher-level working group “spotted the bright spots.” To Staff Officer Han’s surprise, at the work coordination meeting, suggestions he and other staff members put forward,

such as “the headquarters should borrow the combat readiness packages of grassroots units to prepare for the inspection” and “focus on arranging inspections for advanced companies,” were immediately rejected by brigade leadership. The brigade leaders present at the meeting were clear: “Whatever we do normally, we will behave the same way during the inspection.” The higher-level working group’s inspection is intended to guide work and correct errors, and preparing for the inspection with a realistic outlook is beneficial to the long-term development of the unit.

The higher-level working group arrived as scheduled. In the face of the inspection, the brigade, both headquarters and units, continued to “carry out their usual routines,” maintaining a consistent training and work rhythm. When the working group heard their opinions, officers and men spoke truthfully and honestly.

“The development of the military is a systematic project that must adhere to objective laws and adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts throughout the entire process.” A brigade leader admitted that seeking truth from facts, while to some extent, means “exposing flaws,” directly confronting and resolving problems is more conducive to the overall development of the unit than avoiding or glossing over them.

Discussing this shift in perspective, the leader recounted a previous experience. During one inspection, the brigade’s headquarters meticulously planned a route, issued a pre-announcement, and imposed numerous requirements on grassroots units regarding hygiene and housekeeping that were irrelevant to the inspection. Early that morning, the companies along the “inspection route” had their officers and men wake up half an hour early to clean and maintain their rooms, disrupting the normal combat readiness of the grassroots units. Upon discovering this, the higher-level working group issued a severe reprimand.

Coincidentally, a cadre from the brigade, after being assigned as the commander of a leading company, learned that a headquarters research team planned to visit the company. He meticulously designed an “inspection plan” in advance. The result was a slick inspection plan, but daily work repeatedly failed to deliver.

The brigade’s Party Committee, after conducting an in-depth discussion of this phenomenon, concluded that the root cause was a misaligned view of performance among a few officers and men, who deliberately concealed issues. While seemingly diligent in their work, they engaged in deception and abandoned the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts.

To this end, the brigade focused its efforts internally, formulating and implementing “36 Measures for Strengthening Grassroots Units” and establishing a “Grassroots Suggestion Award.” At the brigade-wide handover meeting, brigade leadership solemnly emphasized that officers and men who provide reasonable suggestions to the headquarters and offer “golden ideas” for company development will be prioritized for annual commendations; those found whitewashing or making empty promises will be held accountable.

“Only when leaders are willing to listen to the truth can officers and men let go of their burdens and speak the truth,” the brigade’s Organization Department Chief told reporters. After the implementation of the “36 Measures for Grassroots Development,” grassroots companies have proactively reported over a hundred issues of various types. Over 30 of these suggestions have been researched and validated and incorporated into new company development initiatives. More than ten officers and men have been commended for their “golden ideas.”

At the same time, the brigade has conducted in-depth mass discussions on “seeking truth from facts and emancipating the mind,” organizing officers and men to study the glorious tradition of our Party and Army adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts, educating and guiding officers and men to act in accordance with objective laws and further fostering a truth-seeking and pragmatic orientation. Some time ago, while conducting research at a certain company, Staff Officer Zhang from the brigade’s Operations and Training Department discovered that while the newly appointed Captain Zhou maintained rigorous training, the soldiers’ enthusiasm for training was low, and their performance hadn’t improved significantly.

After further investigation, Staff Officer Zhang discovered that Captain Zhou was somewhat overly eager for quick results in military training, copying the training methods implemented in his previous unit to this company. However, due to the different backgrounds of the soldiers in the two companies, this overly aggressive training approach dampened their enthusiasm.

“We must strive to do our best, act within our capabilities, and employ scientific methods—that is, to uphold a pragmatic approach to work.” At a Party branch meeting, Staff Officer Zhang pointedly pointed out the problem, to which Captain Zhou sincerely acknowledged the mistake. He subsequently adjusted his training approach accordingly.

Over time, the company’s training performance gradually improved, and the company’s overall performance ranked first in the battalion in the quarterly training assessment. Reflecting on this experience, Captain Zhou said with deep understanding: “Seeking truth from facts presupposes an accurate understanding of the situation and effective measures. Only by understanding the real situation can we find the right direction for improving our work.”

“Adjusting when we hear of mistakes is seeking truth from facts, as is “daring to innovate.”

Earlier this year, the brigade organized a training observation meeting. The demonstration covered some unmanned combat capabilities and required a professional leader to lead the training. However, the brigade lacked core professional talent. After careful investigation, Liang Shuang, a college graduate from a relevant major, came to the attention of brigade leaders. This recruit not only had a solid theoretical foundation but also demonstrated impressive professional training results.

However, during a mission meeting, an officer raised concerns: Observation meetings are a key unit task, and there’s no precedent for selecting a new recruit as a “coach.” What if something goes wrong?

“Whether there’s a precedent is different from whether the task can be completed. Professional matters should be left to professionals.” A brigade leader pointed out that professional shortcomings cannot be compensated by qualifications, and ignoring objective laws is a violation of seeking truth from facts. As expected, at the training observation meeting, Liang Shuang’s outstanding professional skills were highly recognized by leaders at all levels.

Today, the brigade is promoting a spirit of truth-seeking and pragmatism in all aspects of its military development. The promotion and appointment of cadres emphasizes public opinion before assessment. The brigade has shifted from the previous practice of evaluating training and exercise results based on experience to a digital evaluation using technology, eliminating the “water” of personal connections. Major project decisions are preceded by professional evaluations to prevent blind decisions at the source. When superiors improve their work style, the grassroots will see tangible results. This series of practical measures has helped officers and men focus their full attention and efforts on combat, propelling the comprehensive development of the military to a new level.

“Xunwu Investigation” and Seeking Truth from Facts

In January 1929, the main force of the Red Fourth Army advanced towards southern Jiangxi and western Fujian. Over a year, they consolidated and expanded the Red territory, growing and strengthening revolutionary forces. However, during this period, a serious phenomenon emerged within the Party: a disregard for investigation and research, an unwillingness to understand the actual situation, and a dogmatic adherence to Comintern resolutions and Soviet revolutionary experience, resulting in unnecessary losses. This deeply concerned Comrade Mao Zedong. In the first half of 1930, the Red Army successfully captured the county towns of Dayu, Nanxiong, Xinfeng, and Anyuan. On May 4th, Comrade Mao Zedong led the Second Column of the Red Fourth Army to Xunwu County. Accompanied by Gu Bo, Secretary of the Xunwu County Party Committee of the Communist Party of China, he conducted a detailed on-foot inspection of the county and held investigative meetings for over ten days, gathering a wealth of firsthand information. He gained a thorough understanding of the county’s production and prices of various products, the number and proportion of employees in various industries, the types of goods sold and their incomes in various shops, the amount of land distributed to farmers in various regions and their incomes, and the political attitudes of various groups of people. That same month, based on his personal experience with this and previous field investigations, he wrote “Oppose Book Worship” (originally titled “Investigation Work”), which prominently articulated the following statements: “No investigation, no right to speak” and “Oppose book worship.”

The Xunwu investigation played a crucial role in the systematic formation and development of Comrade Mao Zedong’s ideas on investigation and research, in his pioneering work on the Sinicization of Marxism, and in establishing the Chinese Communist Party’s ideological line of seeking truth from facts. The over 80,000-word “Xunwu Investigation,” based on this investigation, is Comrade Mao Zedong’s longest investigative report. In 1950, to guide the land reform

movement, he reread the “Xunwu Investigation” and personally revised the section titled “The Land Struggle in Xunwu.”

(Compiled by Chen Xiaonong, illustrations by Wang Ruihong)

Beyond knowing, we must also know the “Dao” (the Way).

■ Liu Hanyu

Seeking truth from facts is the fundamental requirement of our Party for understanding and transforming the world. It is the Party’s ideological line and its basic method of thinking, working, and leadership. The key to restoring and promoting the fine traditions of political work is to adhere to seeking truth from facts.

The importance of seeking truth from facts is undeniable. However, beyond knowing, we must also know the “Dao” (the Way). In reality, the lack of sustained and in-depth political training in some units stems from a failure to adhere to seeking truth from facts. Some practices that violate this principle stem from a lack of willingness or inability to do so. Therefore, pursuing the “Dao” (the Way) of seeking truth from facts is crucial. A solid foundation in Marxist theory is the theoretical basis for seeking truth from facts. History teaches us that without the guidance of scientific theory, work can easily fall into blindness, one-sidedness, and passivity, making it difficult to achieve truth from facts. A solid foundation in Marxist theory and practical investigation experience can help strengthen the principled, systematic, foresighted, and creative nature of work.

Strong Party character cultivation is the ideological foundation for seeking truth from facts. Judging from the current cadre landscape, adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts primarily involves addressing Party character. Achieving truth from facts requires not only correct thinking and working methods but also the exceptional character of selfless dedication and disregard for personal gain and loss. Strong Party character leads to upholding truth, correcting errors, and conscientiously sharing the Party's concerns, fulfilling responsibilities for the country, and dedicating oneself to the people. This provides a strong guarantee for seeking truth from facts.

Adhering to seeking truth from facts and being pragmatic is the guarantee for a pragmatic approach. To achieve truth from facts, “seeking truth from facts” is the goal, while “being pragmatic” is the foundation. “A great man is not ostentatious; a gentleman is pragmatic.” If officers and men, especially leading cadres, always and everywhere insist on speaking the truth, taking practical measures, doing practical things, and seeking practical results, the principle of seeking truth from facts will be translated into tangible action in all departments and units.

Continuously emancipating the mind is an inherent requirement of seeking truth from facts. Emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts are dialectically unified. Practice has fully demonstrated that only by emancipating the mind can we truly seek truth from facts; and only by seeking truth from facts can we truly emancipate the mind. Facing various foreseeable and

unforeseen contradictions and problems in our progress, we must continue to emancipate our minds, adhere to seeking truth from facts, be brave in reform and innovation, and never become rigid or stagnant. This will help us create a new situation in strengthening the military through in-depth study of new situations and the continuous resolution of new problems.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16416939.html

第 81 集团军某旅瞄准实战培养素质过硬的导调员队伍

来源：解放军报 作者：孙亚东 姜正旺 章志扬 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-23

第 81 集团军某旅瞄准实战培养素质过硬的导调员队伍——

训练场有群“铁面判官”

■孙亚东 姜正旺 章志扬

秋高气爽，第 81 集团军某旅一场建制连战术训练拉开战幕.

风沙中，一架无人机盘旋侦察，红方侦察分队操纵手陈文杰紧盯电子屏幕，发现并锁定关键目标，立即向指挥员汇报坐标.

不料，导调员随即指出：“锁定目标为假目标，立即退出战斗序列！”原来，屏幕上的目标是蓝方布设的诱饵，这一误判导致红方关键位置暴露，遭到蓝方模拟火力覆盖.

笔者看到，这次训练不仅判罚严格，现场还特情险情频出. “通信节点遭电磁压制，处置不及时”“备用方案启动较慢，延误战机”……导调员下达的一道道指令，让官兵压力倍增、暴露不足.

“导调员必须是演训场规则的守护者，倒逼官兵练出能打胜仗的本领！”该旅领导告诉笔者，这群官兵眼中的“铁面判官”专挑软肋、专设难关，是推动从严从难训练的一支重要力量.

此前，该旅导调员数量有限、水平参差不齐，致使训练考评标准不一，难以全面评估战斗力水平. 新大纲进一步突出实战对抗，建设一支能力素质过硬、敢于较真碰硬的导调员队伍成为当务之急.

要当考场“判官”，须先成为训练高手. 经过调研，该旅系统梳理了导调工作的几类突出问题：职责不清、介入时机不准、特情设置僵化、评判标准模糊、数据支撑薄弱.

着眼问题，他们探索构建“培养+认证”机制，定期组织骨干集训与考核，要求持证才能上岗.

首批集训成员从各连懂指挥、善组训的骨干中遴选而出. 培训中，学员需轮流担任指挥员和导调员——前者设法突破险难，后者钻研如何精准“出题”、公正“判卷”. 角色互换，能让学员既掌握导调尺度，又深研对手战法，在接连不断的实战对抗中淬炼本领.

曾在比武中多次夺冠的某连二级上士麻雪威，初入导调集训队时，一时摸不到入门路径，设置的特情往往与实战需求脱节. 但他并未气馁，白天随教员剖析经典作战案例，晚上就和战友反复推演红蓝对抗导调方案.

一次实兵演习，麻雪威担任导调员时，灵活运用所学，设置通信遭到干扰等特情. 红方官兵在他设置的重重特情中临机应变，快速调整战术，经过艰苦奋战才突破困局完成任务. “只有自己先懂指挥、研透战法，才能导调出战场真情况，逼出战友过硬本领！”麻雪威感慨.

结合导调人才培养，该旅收集汇总各类战场新特情，建立起“特情库”，摒弃以往简单的“电台损坏”“道路被毁”等简单特情，加入电磁对抗等复杂情况，为“铁面判官”们提供了丰富考题素材.

刚结束一场高强度对抗训练，某连苏连长摘下头盔，汗珠顺着脸颊滑落. 训练过程中，导调员接连布设危局：电磁干扰骤然切断通信，小股“敌人”突袭侧翼，“敌”宣传品纷至沓来……特情接踵而至，战场态势瞬息万变，苏连长神经紧绷，凭借在以往战术训练中淬炼出的应变能力，迅速研判果断决策，紧前做好思想动员，随后带领一个排的兵力声东击西奇袭“敌”指挥所，最终全连惊险突围，完成战术目标. 他由衷感慨：“这些‘逼到绝境’的特情，是名副其实的‘磨刀石’！”

如今，一批批经过严格考核、持证上岗的新晋导调员，正活跃在该旅战术训练一线，倒逼官兵突破思维窠臼，在难局险局中谋对策、出奇招.

前不久一次集训中，一级上士胡跃斌与自己带教的导调员合力攻关，自制靶机代替传统信号，有效还原“敌机突袭”的场景. 受训部队在近似实战条件下接招应战，官兵们斗志昂扬灵活处置，锤炼了打仗本领.

Google Translation

An 81st Group Army Brigade Is Training a Highly Qualified Team of Commanders and Coordinators for Actual Combat.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Sun Yadong, Jiang Zhengwang, Zhang Zhiyang Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-23

A brigade of the 81st Group Army is training a highly qualified team of commanders and coordinators for actual combat.

A group of “iron-faced judges” stands at the training ground.

■Sun Yadong, Jiang Zhengwang, Zhang Zhiyang

A crisp autumn day marked the start of a tactical training exercise for a company within a brigade of the 81st Group Army.

Amidst the gusty sandstorm, a drone circled for reconnaissance. Chen Wenjie, the operator of the Red Army's reconnaissance unit, stared intently at the electronic screen. He spotted and locked onto a key target and immediately reported the coordinates to the commander.

Unexpectedly, the commander immediately pointed out, "The target you've locked onto is a decoy! Immediately withdraw from the battle sequence!" It turned out that the target on the screen was a decoy set by the Blue Army. This misjudgment exposed a key Red Army position, exposing it to simulated fire from the Blue Army.

This author observed that not only were the referees strictly disciplined during this training exercise, but there were also frequent and dangerous situations on the scene. "Communication nodes were electromagnetically suppressed, and timely action was not taken," "The backup plan was slow to activate, delaying the combat opportunity"... Each command issued by the commanders increased the pressure on the soldiers and exposed their shortcomings.

"Commanders must be the guardians of the training ground rules, forcing soldiers to develop the skills to win!" The brigade leader told the author. These "iron-faced judges," as the soldiers saw them, specifically targeted weaknesses and created challenges, making them a vital force in promoting rigorous and challenging training.

Previously, the brigade's limited number of commanders and their varying skills led to inconsistent training and assessment standards, making it difficult to comprehensively assess combat effectiveness. The new syllabus further emphasizes actual combat confrontation, making it imperative to build a team of commanders with strong capabilities and the courage to take tough measures.

To be a "judge" on the training ground, one must first be a master of training. After investigation, the brigade systematically identified several prominent issues in command and dispatch work: unclear responsibilities, inaccurate timing for intervention, rigid special situation settings, vague evaluation criteria, and weak data support. Focusing on these issues, they explored establishing a "training + certification" mechanism, organizing regular training and assessments for key personnel, requiring certification before taking up their posts.

The first batch of trainees was selected from key personnel from each company who were skilled in command and training. During the training, trainees took turns serving as commanders and coordinators—the former managing challenges while the latter delving into precise "setting" and impartial "grading." This role-swapping allowed trainees to master the principles of command and control while also deeply studying the tactics of their opponents, honing their skills through continuous real-world combat.

Ma Xuewei, a Second Sergeant from a certain company who had won numerous competitions, initially struggled to find his footing when he first joined the command and control training unit. The special situations he set up were often out of sync with actual combat requirements.

Undeterred, he spent his days analyzing classic combat cases with instructors and his nights repeatedly rehearsing red-blue confrontation command and control plans with his comrades.

During a live-fire exercise, Ma Xuewei, acting as coordinator, flexibly applied his training to create special situations such as communications jamming. The Red Army soldiers improvised and quickly adjusted their tactics in the face of numerous special situations he set up. After a grueling battle, they overcame the difficulties and completed the mission. “Only by understanding command and thoroughly studying tactics can one command and direct the true battlefield situation and force the best out of one’s comrades!” Ma Xuewei lamented.

In conjunction with the training of command and directing personnel, the brigade collected and compiled various new special battlefield situations, establishing a “special situation database.” This database, discarding simple special situations like “radio failure” and “road destruction,” now incorporates complex scenarios like electromagnetic countermeasures, providing a wealth of test material for the “iron-faced judges.”

Following a high-intensity confrontation training exercise, Captain Su of a certain company removed his helmet, beads of sweat streaming down his cheeks. During training, the commanders set up one dangerous situation after another: electromagnetic interference suddenly cut off communications, a small group of “enemy” raided the flank, and “enemy” propaganda was poured in... Special situations came one after another, and the battlefield situation was changing rapidly. Company Commander Su was on edge. Relying on the adaptability honed in previous tactical training, he quickly assessed and made decisive decisions, carried out ideological mobilization, and then led a platoon of troops to launch a surprise attack on the “enemy” command post from the east and west. Ultimately, the entire company broke through the encirclement and achieved its tactical objective. He said with heartfelt emotion: “These ‘extremely desperate’ special situations are truly ‘sharpening stones’!” Today, a group of new commanders who have passed rigorous assessments and obtained certificates are actively participating in the brigade’s tactical training. They force officers and men to think outside the box and devise countermeasures and unexpected strategies in difficult and dangerous situations.

During a recent training session, Sergeant First Class Hu Yuebin and the commanders he mentored worked together to solve a problem by using a custom-made target drone instead of traditional signals, effectively recreating the scene of an “enemy aircraft raid.” The trained troops responded to challenges under conditions close to actual combat. The officers and men were full of fighting spirit and handled the situation flexibly, which honed their combat skills.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16416927.html

劲舞蓝天！第七届中国天津国际直升机博览会现场直击

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铁翼飞旋 劲舞蓝天

——第七届中国天津国际直升机博览会现场直击

■解放军报记者 栾 铖 程安琪 朱恩举 摄影报道



陆军“风雷”飞行表演队表演“四机开花”特技飞行动作.



直-20T 直升机在飞行表演中释放干扰弹.



陆军“风雷”飞行表演队以“钻石”图案通场.



观众驻足室内展馆参观.



开展搜索营救课目演示.

10 月 16 日至 19 日，以“开放创新，融合发展，培育新质生产力”为主题的第七届中国天津国际直升机博览会，在天津空港经济区举行.

本届直博会吸引了全球 30 余个国家和地区的近 400 家企业参展，首次设置“低空经济馆”，综合展现我国在新质生产力发展和低空经济领域取得的成绩.

陆军以静态展示、飞行表演和室内展览的形式参展，推出 14 型装备，包括陆航空突部队直升机、无人机及机载武器等现役主战装备. 同时，通过图文、视频等场景布设，展现了新时代陆军转型建设风采和陆航空突部队装备建设成果.

飞行表演作为直博会的标志性环节，由陆军“风雷”飞行表演队领衔. 高难度编队动作、单机特技飞行动作以及搜索营救、绕点回转等实战应用课目演示，为观众呈现了一场融合技术、艺术与力量的视觉盛宴. 此外，广受关注的直-20T 直升机飞行表演亮点纷呈，尽显优越动力性能和灵活操纵性能，给观众留下深刻印象.

Google Translation

Dancing in the Blue Sky! Live Coverage from the 7th China Tianjin International Helicopter Expo

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Luan Cheng, Cheng Anqi, Zhu Enju

Editor: Liu Shangjing

Published: 2025-10-23

Iron wings whirl, dancing in the blue sky

—Live coverage from the 7th China Tianjin International Helicopter Expo

■ PLA Daily reporters Luan Cheng, Cheng Anqi, and Zhu Enju, photo report

The Army’s “Fenglei” flight demonstration team performed the “Four-Aircraft Blossom” aerobatic maneuver.

The Z-20T helicopter released jamming flares during the flight display.

The Army’s “Fenglei” flight demonstration team flew a “diamond” pattern.

Audience members stopped to explore the indoor exhibition hall.

A search and rescue demonstration was conducted.

From October 16th to 19th, the 7th China Tianjin International Helicopter Expo, themed “Open Innovation, Integrated Development, and Cultivating New Productivity,” was held in the Tianjin Airport Economic Zone. This year’s Helicopter Expo attracted nearly 400 exhibitors from over 30 countries and regions. The expo featured a “Low-Altitude Economy Pavilion” for the first time, showcasing my country’s achievements in developing new productivity and the low-altitude economy.

The Army showcased 14 types of equipment, including helicopters, drones, and airborne weapons from the Army’s air assault force, through static displays, flight demonstrations, and indoor exhibitions. The exhibits showcased the Army’s transformation and development in the new era, as well as the achievements of the Army’s air assault force equipment development, through graphic, text, and video presentations.

The flight demonstrations, a hallmark of the Helicopter Expo, were led by the Army's "Fenglei" flight demonstration team. Demonstrations of challenging formation maneuvers, individual aerobatic maneuvers, and practical application exercises such as search and rescue and point-to-point turns presented the audience with a visual feast that blended technology, artistry, and power. Furthermore, the highly anticipated Z-20T helicopter's flight demonstrations were a dazzling display, showcasing its superior power performance and agile maneuverability, leaving a deep impression on the audience.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16417173.html

第七届中国天津国际直升机博览会：中国"智造"托举铁翼飞旋

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李岩 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-24

旋翼轰鸣中的时代回响

■解放军报记者 李 岩

10 月 20 日下午，伴随着最后一场飞行表演结束，停机坪渐归平静，第七届中国天津国际直升机博览会落下帷幕.

这场以"开放创新，融合发展，培育新质生产力"为主题的盛会，不仅为人们献上了一场场精彩的空中飞行特技表演，更是交出了一份我国直升机产业从"跟跑"到"领跑"的时代答卷.

直升机拉出的一缕缕彩烟还未散尽，观众们挥舞五星红旗的情景还清晰地刻在脑海中. 此时此刻回味本届天津直博会，记者发现，在现场听到最多的词语就是"震撼"与"自豪".

尽管深秋的津门大地已有些许寒意，但丝毫没能影响人们的观展热情. 据主办方介绍，每天 2 万张的参观票开售即被一抢而空，很多观众尤其是一些军迷以及摄影爱好者，早早就来到现场. 他们带着专业设备在前排蹲守，只为近距离一睹战鹰的雄姿.

在人群中，79 岁的马松林抑制不住内心喜悦，端着相机的手竟有些颤抖.

"57 年前我曾参军入伍，几十年来见证了部队发展壮大的坚实脚步，我为人民军队的今天感到自豪. "当直-20T 凌空释放出干扰弹，弹焰映照下，马松林的双眼微润.

在现场，记者看到许多父母带着孩子前来观展. 铁翼飞旋，承载着的不仅是老一辈人的希望与梦想，也为下一代埋下了强国强军的种子.

担负飞行表演解说工作的李欣然是陆军培养的首批女飞行员之一. 她告诉记者："看到许多小朋友、大朋友向我们招手，我感到很荣幸. 这是一种激励，更让我感到了一种责任. "

作为国家级直升机专业展会，天津直博会自 2011 年首届举办以来，始终是中国航空工业发展的"晴雨表". 从首届展会上国产直升机的首次集中亮相，到 2019 年直-20 国际航展首

秀的“惊艳登场”，再到如今直-20T、旋戈-600 等新装备的“集群现身”；从最初依赖进口发动机的“卡脖子”困境，到如今多领域核心技术的自主突破，十几年间的 7 届展会，恰似一部浓缩的中国直升机产业发展史，每一页都有着“自主创新”的印记.

据组委会统计，为期 4 天的展会吸引了约 7 万人次观展，来自 30 余个国家的近 400 家企业参展，聚焦低空经济、无人协同等前沿领域，举办了近 20 场国际合作论坛. 这届拥有 16 万平方米展区的展会，已然成为国际社会观察我国航空实力的重要窗口.

这是一次强军成果的震撼亮相，也是一次航空制造的自主宣言，还是一次低空产业的未来畅想. 旋翼的轰鸣声虽已远去，但它留下的启示愈发明晰：中国航空的自强，从来不是“单点突破”的偶然，而是“理念引领、制造支撑、创新赋能”的必然；天津直博会的舞台，也不仅仅是“装备秀场”，而是中国航空与世界对话、与未来牵手的桥梁. 相信这份“自强答卷”能催生出更强动力，托举着国防安全与经济发展之双翼，飞向更加高远的天空.

解放军报记者带您走进第七届中国天津国际直升机博览会——

中国“智造”托举铁翼飞旋

■解放军报记者 李岩



陆军“风雷”飞行表演队进行飞行表演.



陆军“风雷”飞行表演队进行飞行表演.



陆军“风雷”飞行表演队进行飞行表演.



大型水陆两栖飞机 AG600 飞行表演.

10 月 16 日清晨，中国航空工业集团天津民用直升机产业基地内人头攒动. 随着武装直升机的旋翼搅动气流，陆军“风雷”飞行表演队的 7 机编队拖着彩烟掠过天际，第七届中国天津国际直升机博览会的大幕正式拉开.

这场以“开放创新，融合发展，培育新质生产力”为主题的盛会，在 16 万平方米的展区里，汇聚了 30 余个国家近 400 家企业研制的 52 架航空器，也描绘出中国直升机产业蓬勃发展的喜人图景.

从战鹰列阵的震撼表演到核心部件的自主突破，从军用直升机的实战化展示到低空经济的产业化落地，中国“智造”正在更加广阔的天地中，书写着航空强国的新篇章.

新老战鹰列阵：展现体系作战进阶之路

在飞行观摩区人们的欢呼声中，展示垂直爬升动作的直-20T 快速上升，稳健灵动. 突然，直-20T 释放出一排排干扰弹，弹焰和弹迹瞬时在蓝天上绘出醒目的弧线. 这是直-20T 首次亮相中国天津国际直升机博览会（以下简称“天津直博会”），一系列特技飞行动作，充分展示出它的飞行稳定性与机动能力.

“直-20T 的研制成功，填补了我国直升机谱系‘攻运结合’能力上的空白. ”航空工业直升机所副总师朱敏峰介绍说.

据悉，与直-20 相比，直-20T 变得更加多能. 其机身两侧增加了一对短翼，短翼上有 4 个挂点，除了可以用来挂载各型空地导弹、火箭发射巢，携带霹雳 90 这样的空空导弹外，还可以加挂电子战干扰吊舱，提升战场生存能力，或者携带副油箱增加航程. 直-20T 机身前

侧配备了大型光电瞄准设备，可支持更多模式的搜索和制导，应对更为复杂多变的战场环境.

“表演队的飞行特技不是单纯的‘炫技’. ”“风雷”飞行表演队的相关负责人介绍，“专业化的飞行表演是探索技战术的有效途径，可为陆航部队提高实战化训练水平和作战能力提供思路. ”

“这套空中动作每个细节都源自实战需求. ”刚结束直-20T 飞行表演的飞行员张骞向记者介绍说. 拥有 4000 多小时安全飞行记录的他，当天完成了悬停回转、跃升倒转等多个高难度课目. “刚才的跃升倒转，就是国际上所说的‘莱维斯曼机动’，在实战中能让直升机快速转换攻击方向，对目标实施连续打击. ”

“随着直升机越来越先进，我们将挑战更多具有实战意义的高难度动作. ”张骞自豪地说.

除了初次亮相的“新面孔”，记者在展会现场还遇到了不少“老朋友”，从中国自主研制的第一架直升机——直-5，到自主研制的直-9 系列直升机，再到以直-9 为基础研制的武装直升机——直-19，以及直-20 战术通用直升机、直-8L 运输直升机等. 这些新老机型的集中呈现，展现着我国直升机的进阶发展之路.

连续参加 5 届天津直博会，飞行员牛超对我军陆航部队这 10 年间的装备发展进程深有感触. 他表示，中国“智造”为部队提供了更多新型先进装备，推动了陆航部队战斗力大幅提升.

本届天津直博会，航空工业馆在布展时突出了体系作战概念. 在直-10ME 前，航空工业集团的展台讲解员林子钰向记者介绍说：“它可以与直-9、直-11、直-20 等多种机型构成纵深打击梯队，协同旋戈系列无人机形成精准打击、攻防兼备的作战体系. ”

发动机“扎堆”：动力装置研发实现新跨越

“双机对冲”飞行表演中，2 架直-10 从跑道两端上空 10 余米的高度快速相向机动飞行，以每小时 180 公里的时速擦肩而过. 精彩的表演，引发阵阵叫好声.

驾驶直-10 的飞行员刘波表示，能驾驶这型性能强大的直升机，他十分自豪. 而该机强大性能的背后，是其内部装配着我国自主研制的先进发动机.

走进室内展区，记者看到，中国航空发动机集团（以下简称“中国航发”）的展区前围满了参观者. 据了解，本届天津直博会上，中国航发携 1100 千瓦级发动机、涡轴-16 发动机、AES20发动机、氢燃料发动机、混电推进系统等多型先进直升机动力装置参展，多角度、全方位展示中国航发在直升机领域的创新突破与硬核实力.

作为飞机的“心脏”，航空发动机被誉为现代工业“皇冠上的明珠”，是国家科技实力和创新能力的重要体现.

1100 千瓦级发动机是中国航发自主研制的先进涡轴发动机，采用组合压气机、回流燃烧室、附件传动单元体等设计，结构紧凑轻巧、性能优越，拥有振动监测、寿命管理等功能，适用于 6 吨级的直升机.

民用直升机动力领域的突破同样亮眼. 涡轴-16 发动机的展台前，一同展示着由中国民用航空局颁发的型号合格证与生产许可证. 这款发动机功重比高、油耗低，已批量交付 AC352 中型民用直升机使用，打破了 7～8 吨级双发直升机动力装置依赖进口的局面. 旁边的 AES20 发动机，400 千瓦级的功率可适配 700～1200 公斤级轻型直升机，油耗比国外一些同类产品更低，具有较强的国际市场竞争力.

面向未来的绿色动力展区，兆瓦级氢燃料发动机散发着蓝色光晕. “这是国内首款实现 100%燃料掺氢的航空发动机. ”中国航发专家李韬介绍，本次展出的兆瓦级航空混合动力系统输出能量形式为电能，可用于 3 至 8 吨级电动垂直起降飞行器（eVTOL）和 10 至 20 吨级分布式电推进通航飞机，具有功率密度高、安全性好、低排放等特点，可为发展低空经济提供零排放的动力解决方案.

作为发动机与旋翼之间的“动力桥梁”，传动系统同样在迈向全面自主化. AC352 中型民用直升机的尾传动系统模型展示着内部精密结构，中间减速器、尾部减速器和传动轴组件形成高效的动力传输链，功重比达到国际先进水平. 据了解，AC313A、AC332 直升机尾传动轴的研制生产采用了精密铝合金管轴加工、管材无损检测、尾轴精密动平衡等关键技术，产品技术成熟可靠，目前已批量装机交付.

此外，中国航发还展出了多种精密零部件，集中展示了新技术、新材料以及高性能、高可靠性产品在航空动力领域的应用.

“从发动机到传动系统，从核心部件到材料工艺，我们已构建起全链条自主研制能力. ”中国航发相关负责人透露，目前国产动力系统已覆盖国内全部军民用直升机型号，且批量出口国际市场.

多型飞行器“首秀”：新质生产力助力低空经济腾飞

在本届天津直博会首次设立的低空经济馆内，多架造型别致的无人飞行器引人注目，参观者纷纷坐进一些“未来飞行器”内感受科技的魅力.

此次展会中，包括航空工业集团 HH100、亿航智能 EH-216S、零重力 RX1E 在内的多型低空飞行器首次展出. 这些科技感、未来感兼具的新型航空器，展现出发展低空经济的无限可能.

低空经济，这种新的经济形式，伴随着飞行器的形态革新而生，关乎未来生活方式的巨大改变. 航空救援、无人机配送、工业巡检、观光旅游……低空经济当前正步入快速发展期，开始释放科技发展的红利.

2024 年，低空经济首次写进我国政府工作报告. 据中国民航局预测，2025 年我国低空经济市场规模将达 1.5 万亿元，2035 年有望突破 3.5 万亿元.

随着低空经济的蓬勃发展，电动垂直起降飞行器热度持续走高. 在 10 月 16 日举办的民机销售集中签约活动中，由中国航空工业集团带来的国产首款重载电动垂直起降飞行器 AR-E800 斩获 20 架确认订单、140 架意向订单，成为备受关注的“签约冠军”.

“AR-E800 是集团公司第一款以商业销售为目标打造的 eVTOL 产品. ”AR-E800 项目负责人苗德建介绍道. 该项目团队在市场调研时发现，山区电网铁塔建设、基建工程材料吊装、农产品运输以及景区常态化物资补给等场景，对高载重、强适应性运输平台的需求十分迫切.

“eVTOL 一定会在低空经济中占据重要地位. ”苗德建表示，“我们也将持续根据市场需求与技术发展水平对产品进行升级，让更多产品飞进市场，服务民生. ”

近年来，航空工业集团贯彻落实国家发展低空经济的战略部署，发挥技术优势，加快布局 eVTOL 产业新赛道，推出多型产品. 本届展会开幕首日，航空工业集团就与各方签订了 193 架此类机型的意向及确认合同，涵盖有人直升机、无人装备等多个品类，同时发布了 AR-600、AR-2000 两款无人直升机新产品.

这不仅仅是订单的增长，更是产业信心的体现. 最新发布的《民用直升机中国市场预测年报（2025—2034）》预计，到 2029 年，我国民用直升机机队规模将突破 1700 架，飞行量将超过 30 万小时.

除了各类飞行器的展出，记者特别注意到首次亮相天津直博会的全国首个省级低空飞行服务平台. 据相关负责人郭炜介绍，该平台将对天津市低空飞行进行统筹管理，助推该市低空经济高效发展.

本届天津直博会上，国际化合作同样亮点纷呈，专业交流活动成果丰硕. “2025 中国直升机发展论坛”“京津冀低空经济协同发展研讨会”等高端论坛，汇聚国内外行业专家，把脉产业前沿. 一位参加天津直博会的外方代表感慨：“今年的展会规模更大、技术更前沿，中国企业在自主创新上的突破令人震撼. ”

从直-5 的艰难起步，到直-20T 的现身蓝天；从依赖进口发动机，到氢燃料动力尖端技术领域的自主突破；从单一机型的展示，到低空经济的发展及展现出的宏大图景，本届天津直博会不仅是一次装备迭代的展示，更是中国“智造”书写的时代答卷.

在旋翼的轰鸣声中，我国航空工业正以自强创新为笔，描绘着国防安全与经济发展协同推进的壮丽图景.



观众观看飞行表演.



装备静态展示.



孩子们体验直升机模拟飞行.

（本文照片由杜鹏辉、解放军报记者栾铖、朱恩举、特约记者张永进、新华社记者刘芳拍摄）

Google Translation

The 7th China Tianjin International Helicopter Expo: China's "Smart Manufacturing" Lifts Helicopters to Soar

Source: China Military Network - People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Yan Editor: Xu Zhanhu Published: 2025-10-24

Echoes of the Era in the Roar of Rotors

■ People's Liberation Army Daily Reporter Li Yan

On the afternoon of October 20th, with the conclusion of the final flight show and the gradual return of calm to the tarmac, the 7th China Tianjin International Helicopter Expo came to a close.

This grand event, themed "Open Innovation, Integrated Development, and Cultivating New Productivity," not only presented a series of spectacular aerial stunts but also demonstrated the transformation of my country's helicopter industry from a "follower" to a "leader."

The plumes of colorful smoke from the helicopters have yet to dissipate, and the image of the audience waving the five-star red flag is still vividly etched in our minds. Reflecting on the Tianjin Helicopter Expo, this reporter notes that the words most frequently heard at the event were "shocking" and "proud." Despite the chill of late autumn in Tianjin, it didn't dampen the crowds' enthusiasm for the exhibition. According to organizers, the 20,000 daily tickets sold out as soon as they went on sale. Many visitors, especially military enthusiasts and photography enthusiasts, arrived early. They staked out their seats in the front rows, armed with their professional equipment, just to get a close-up glimpse of the warplanes' majestic majesty.

Among the crowd, 79-year-old Ma Songlin couldn't contain his joy; his hands trembled as he held his camera.

"I joined the army 57 years ago. Over the past few decades, I've witnessed the army's steady growth and development. I'm proud of the People's Army today." As the Z-20T aircraft released jamming flares, Ma Songlin's eyes moistened slightly in the shimmering flames.

At the scene, reporters saw many parents and their children visiting the exhibition. The soaring wings carried not only the hopes and dreams of the older generation but also sowed the seeds for a strong nation and a strong military for the next generation.

Li Xinran, who was responsible for the flight performance commentary, was one of the first female pilots trained by the Army. She told reporters, "I feel honored to see so many children and adults waving to us. It's inspiring, but also gives me a sense of responsibility."

As a national-level professional helicopter exhibition, the Tianjin Helicopter Expo has served as a barometer of China's aviation industry development since its inaugural event in 2011. From the first concentrated display of domestically produced helicopters at the inaugural expo, to the

stunning debut of the Z-20 at the 2019 International Airshow, to the current clustered appearance of new aircraft like the Z-20T and the Xuan Ge-600; from the initial bottleneck of relying on imported engines to the current breakthroughs in core technologies across multiple fields, the seven expos over the past decade or more are like a condensed history of China's helicopter industry development, each page bearing the mark of independent innovation.

According to the organizing committee, the four-day expo attracted approximately 70,000 visitors, with nearly 400 companies from over 30 countries participating. The expo focused on cutting-edge fields such as the low-altitude economy and unmanned collaborative aircraft, and hosted nearly 20 international cooperation forums. This exhibition, with a 160,000-square-meter exhibition area, has become a crucial window for the international community to observe my country's aviation prowess.

It was a stunning showcase of the achievements of a strong military, a declaration of independence in aviation manufacturing, and a vision of the future of the low-altitude industry. Although the roar of the rotors has faded, the lessons it left behind are becoming increasingly clear: China's aviation self-reliance has never been the result of a single breakthrough, but rather the inevitable result of "ideological guidance, manufacturing support, and innovation empowerment." The Tianjin Helicopter Expo is more than just an equipment showcase; it is a bridge for China's aviation industry to engage with the world and embrace the future. I believe this "self-reliance" will generate even greater momentum, carrying the wings of national defense, security, and economic development to soar even higher.

A PLA Daily reporter takes you on a journey through the 7th China Tianjin International Helicopter Expo—

China's "Intelligent Manufacturing" Lifts Iron Wings to Soar

■ PLA Daily reporter Li Yan

The Army's "Fenglei" aerobatic team performs a flight demonstration.

The Army's "Fenglei" aerobatic team performs a flight demonstration.

The Army's "Fenglei" aerobatic team performs a flight demonstration.

A large amphibious aircraft, the AG600, performed a flight demonstration.

On the morning of October 16th, the Tianjin Civilian Helicopter Industrial Base of the Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC) was bustling with activity. As the rotors of armed helicopters stirred the air, a seven-plane formation from the Army's "Wind and Thunder" aerobatic team streaked across the sky, trailing a trail of colored smoke. The curtains officially opened on the 7th China Tianjin International Helicopter Expo.

This grand event, themed "Open Innovation, Integrated Development, and Cultivating New Productivity," showcased 52 aircraft developed by nearly 400 companies from over 30 countries

across its 160,000 square meter exhibition area, painting a rosy picture of the booming development of China's helicopter industry.

From the stunning display of warplanes to the domestically developed breakthroughs in core components, from the combat-ready demonstrations of military helicopters to the industrialization of the low-altitude economy, China's "intelligent manufacturing" is writing a new chapter in its journey to becoming an aviation powerhouse in an ever-expanding landscape. A lineup of new and veteran fighter jets showcases the advancement of systemic combat.

Amid cheers from the crowd in the flight observation area, the Z-20T, demonstrating a vertical climb, soared swiftly and gracefully. Suddenly, the Z-20T released rows of jamming flares, their flames and trails drawing striking arcs across the blue sky. This marked the Z-20T's debut at the China Tianjin International Helicopter Expo (hereinafter referred to as the "Tianjin Helicopter Expo"), where a series of aerobatic maneuvers fully demonstrated its flight stability and maneuverability.

"The successful development of the Z-20T fills a gap in my country's helicopter portfolio in terms of 'combined attack and transport' capabilities," said Zhu Minfeng, deputy chief engineer of the Aviation Industry Corporation of China Helicopter Research Institute.

It is reported that compared to the Z-20, the Z-20T has become more versatile. A pair of stub wings have been added to its fuselage, each with four hardpoints. In addition to being able to mount various air-to-ground missiles, rocket launchers, and air-to-air missiles like the PL-90, it can also carry electronic warfare jamming pods to enhance battlefield survivability and auxiliary fuel tanks to extend its range. The front of the Z-20T fuselage is equipped with a large electro-optical aiming device, which supports a wider range of search and guidance modes, enabling it to cope with more complex and changing battlefield environments.

"The team's acrobatic performances are more than just a show of skill," said a representative of the "Fenglei" flight demonstration team. "Professional flight demonstrations are an effective way to explore technical and tactical techniques, and can provide insights for improving the Army Aviation Corps' combat training and operational capabilities."

"Every detail of this aerial maneuver is based on actual combat requirements," pilot Zhang Qian, who had just completed a Z-20T flight demonstration, told reporters. With over 4,000 hours of safe flight experience, he completed several challenging maneuvers that day, including hovering turns and a jump and inversion. "The jump and inversion I just did is what's known internationally as the 'Levi'sman maneuver,' which, in actual combat, allows the helicopter to quickly change attack direction and deliver continuous strikes on targets."

"As helicopters become increasingly advanced, we will challenge ourselves to perform more challenging maneuvers with real combat significance," Zhang Qian said proudly. In addition to the "new faces" making their debut, reporters also encountered many "old friends" at the exhibition, from China's first independently developed helicopter, the Z-5, to the independently developed Z-

9 series helicopters, the Z-19 armed helicopter developed based on the Z-9, as well as the Z-20 tactical general-purpose helicopter and the Z-8L transport helicopter. The concentrated display of these new and old models showcases the progressive development of my country's helicopter industry.

Having participated in five consecutive Tianjin Helicopter Expos, pilot Niu Chao was deeply impressed by the equipment development progress of the PLA Army Aviation Corps over the past decade. He stated that China's "intelligent manufacturing" has provided the troops with more new and advanced equipment, significantly boosting the combat effectiveness of the Army Aviation Corps.

At this year's Tianjin Helicopter Expo, the Aviation Industry Pavilion highlighted the concept of system warfare in its exhibition layout. In front of the Z-10ME, Lin Ziyu, an exhibitor at the Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC), explained to reporters, "It can form a deep strike echelon with various aircraft models, including the Z-9, Z-11, and Z-20, and coordinate with the Xuan Ge series of unmanned aerial vehicles to form a precision strike, offensive, and defensive combat system."

Engine Clusters: Power Plant R&D Achieves a New Leap Forward

During the "Dual-Aircraft Counterattack" flight demonstration, two Z-10s rapidly maneuvered toward each other from an altitude of over 10 meters above either end of the runway, passing each other at a speed of 180 kilometers per hour. The spectacular performance drew rounds of applause.

Z-10 pilot Liu Bo expressed his pride in flying this powerful helicopter. Behind its powerful performance lies the advanced engine independently developed by my country.

Entering the indoor exhibition area, reporters saw the Aero Engine Corporation of China (AECC) booth crowded with visitors. At this year's Tianjin Helicopter Expo, AECC exhibited a variety of advanced helicopter propulsion systems, including 1100 kW engines, the WS-16 engine, the AES20 engine, hydrogen fuel cells, and hybrid-electric propulsion systems. These exhibits showcased AECC's innovative breakthroughs and core strength in the helicopter sector from multiple perspectives and in all aspects.

As the "heart" of an aircraft, aircraft engines are hailed as the "crown jewel" of modern industry and a crucial reflection of a nation's scientific and technological strength and innovation capabilities.

The 1100 kW engine, an advanced turboshaft engine independently developed by AECC, features a combined compressor, a recirculating combustion chamber, and an accessory transmission unit. It boasts a compact and lightweight structure, superior performance, and features vibration monitoring and lifecycle management capabilities, making it suitable for helicopters in the 6-ton class.

Breakthroughs in the civil helicopter propulsion sector were equally impressive. The WS-16 engine's type certificate and production license, issued by the Civil Aviation Administration of China, were displayed alongside the WS-16 engine's booth. This engine boasts a high power-to-weight ratio and low fuel consumption. It has been mass-delivered to the AC352 medium-sized civil helicopter, breaking the reliance on imported power units for twin-engine helicopters in the 7-8 ton class. The adjacent AES20 engine, with its 400-kilowatt power rating, is suitable for light helicopters weighing 700-1200 kilograms. Its fuel consumption is lower than similar foreign products, making it highly competitive in the international market.

In the future-oriented green power exhibition area, a megawatt-class hydrogen fuel cell engine emanated a blue halo. "This is China's first aircraft engine to achieve 100% hydrogen blending," explained Li Tao, a Chinese aerospace expert. The megawatt-class aviation hybrid power system on display outputs electricity and can be used in electric vertical take-off and landing vehicles (eVTOLs) in the 3-8 ton class and distributed electric propulsion general aviation aircraft in the 10-20 ton class. It boasts high power density, excellent safety, and low emissions, providing a zero-emission power solution for the development of the low-altitude economy.

Serving as the "power bridge" between the engine and the rotor, the transmission system is also moving towards full autonomy. A model of the tail drive system of the AC352 medium-sized civilian helicopter showcases its sophisticated internal structure. The intermediate reducer, tail reducer, and drive shaft assembly form an efficient power transmission chain, achieving an internationally advanced power-to-weight ratio. The development and production of the AC313A and AC332 helicopter tail drive shafts utilize key technologies such as precision aluminum alloy tube machining, non-destructive testing of tubes, and precision dynamic balancing of tail shafts. The products are technically mature and reliable, and have already been installed and delivered in batches.

In addition, AECC exhibited a variety of precision components, showcasing the application of new technologies, new materials, and high-performance, high-reliability products in the aviation power sector.

"From engines to transmission systems, from core components to material processing, we have established comprehensive independent R&D capabilities," an AECC representative revealed. Domestically produced power systems now cover all domestic military and civilian helicopter models and are exported in batches to the international market. Multiple Aircraft Debut: New Productivity Fuels the Low-Altitude Economy's Takeoff

In the Low-Altitude Economy Pavilion, established for the first time at this year's Tianjin Helicopter Expo, several uniquely designed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) attracted attention, and visitors flocked to experience the charm of technology aboard some of these "future aircraft."

At the expo, a variety of low-altitude aircraft, including the Aviation Industry Corporation of China's HH100, the EHang Intelligent EH-216S, and the Zero Gravity RX1E, made their debut.

These new aircraft, embodying both technological and futuristic qualities, demonstrate the boundless potential of developing the low-altitude economy.

The low-altitude economy, a new economic form, has emerged alongside innovative aircraft designs and is poised to significantly transform future lifestyles. Applications include air rescue, drone delivery, industrial inspections, and tourism... The low-altitude economy is currently entering a period of rapid development, beginning to reap the dividends of technological advancement.

In 2024, the low-altitude economy was included in my country's Government Work Report for the first time. According to the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), the market size of my country's low-altitude economy will reach 1.5 trillion yuan in 2025 and is expected to exceed 3.5 trillion yuan by 2035.

With the booming low-altitude economy, interest in electric vertical take-off and landing (EVTL) aircraft continues to grow. At a civil aircraft sales signing event held on October 16th, the AR-E800, China's first domestically produced heavy-load EVTL aircraft, brought by the Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC), secured 20 confirmed orders and 140 intention orders, becoming the highly anticipated "Signing Champion."

"The AR-E800 is the group's first eVTOL product designed for commercial sales," said Miao Dejian, AR-E800 project leader. Market research by the project team revealed an urgent need for high-load, highly adaptable transport platforms in applications such as power grid tower construction in mountainous areas, lifting materials for infrastructure projects, transporting agricultural products, and routinely supplying scenic areas.

"eVTOL will undoubtedly occupy a significant position in the low-altitude economy," said Miao Dejian. "We will also continue to upgrade our products based on market demand and technological advancements, bringing more products to market and serving the people."

In recent years, the Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC) has implemented the national strategic plan for developing the low-altitude economy, leveraging its technological advantages to accelerate its expansion into the new eVTOL industry and launch a wide range of products. On the first day of this year's expo, the AVIC signed letters of intent and confirmation contracts for 193 eVTOL aircraft, covering a range of categories, including manned helicopters and unmanned systems. The company also released two new unmanned helicopters, the AR-600 and AR-2000.

This represents not only an increase in orders but also a reflection of industry confidence. The recently released "China Civil Helicopter Market Forecast Annual Report (2025-2034)" predicts that by 2029, my country's civil helicopter fleet will exceed 1,700 units, with flight hours exceeding 300,000.

In addition to the various aircraft on display, reporters particularly noted the debut of the nation's first provincial-level low-altitude flight service platform at the Tianjin Helicopter Expo. According

to Guo Wei, the relevant person in charge, the platform will coordinate the management of low-altitude flights in Tianjin and promote the efficient development of the city's low-altitude economy.

This year's Tianjin Helicopter Expo also featured numerous highlights of international cooperation, with fruitful professional exchange activities. High-level forums such as the "2025 China Helicopter Development Forum" and the "Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Low-altitude Economy Coordinated Development Seminar" brought together domestic and international industry experts to discuss the industry's cutting-edge trends. A foreign representative attending the Tianjin Helicopter Expo remarked, "This year's exhibition is larger in scale, with more cutting-edge technology. The breakthroughs made by Chinese companies in independent innovation are astounding."

From the difficult beginnings of the Z-5 to the debut of the Z-20T; from reliance on imported engines to independent breakthroughs in cutting-edge hydrogen fuel cell technology; from the display of a single aircraft model to the development of the low-altitude economy and the grand vision it presents, this Tianjin Helicopter Expo is truly remarkable.

The event was not only a showcase of equipment evolution, but also a testament to China's "intelligent manufacturing" approach to the times.

Amid the roar of rotorcraft, my country's aviation industry, driven by self-reliance and innovation, is painting a magnificent picture of the coordinated advancement of national defense, security, and economic development.

Audience members watched a flight demonstration.

Equipment on static display.

Children experienced a simulated helicopter flight.

(Photos in this article were taken by Du Penghui, PLA Daily reporters Luan Cheng and Zhu Enju, special correspondent Zhang Yongjin, and Xinhua News Agency reporter Liu Fang)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16418092.html

西藏军区某旅组织编队飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：胡其武 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-28



秋日，西藏军区某旅组织编队飞行训练. 解放军报特约通讯员 胡其武 摄

Google Translation

A Brigade of the Tibet Military Command Conducted Formation Flight Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Hu Qiwu Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-28

In autumn, a brigade of the Tibet Military Command conducted helicopter formation flight training. Photo by PLA Daily special correspondent Hu Qiwu.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16418087.html

第 78 集团军某旅开展实弹射击考核

来源：解放军报 作者：高金豪 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-28



近日，第 78 集团军某旅开展实弹射击考核. 高金豪 摄

Google Translation

A 78th Group Army Brigade Conducted a Live-fire Shooting Assessment.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Gao Jinhao Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-28

Recently, a brigade of the 78rh Group Army conducted a live-fire shooting assessment. [A photo of four PZH-11 122mm tracked multiple launch rockets systems (MLRSs), of which two are launching rockets.] Photo by Gao Jinhao

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16418077.html

军营观察丨一支功勋连队的“荣誉之战”

来源：解放军报 作者：郎子聪 李琳 等 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-28 06:41:47

走进第 80 集团军某旅“红五连”，这里似乎和其他连队没有区别：整齐划一的内务，铿锵有力的呼号……

然而，走进荣誉室，满目的红色让记者精神为之一振. 整整 11 面荣誉战旗静静悬挂：“精忠排”“清江英雄部队”“战斗勇敢”“进军千里”“突破临津江英雄班”……每面战旗都是浴血战斗的铭记，都是先辈用生命锻造的荣光.

连长李金泽介绍，“红五连”前身为中国工农红军第 2 师机炮连，1933 年 6 月组建于江西省吉安市永丰县，历经土地革命战争、抗日战争、解放战争、抗美援朝战争百余场战斗洗礼，铸就了“闻战则喜，所向披靡”的不朽连魂.

连队历史绵延，至今已 92 载. 而如今，连队官兵平均年龄仅 24 岁. 和官兵聊起连队历史，记者强烈感受到年轻官兵对连队厚重荣誉的珍视，也看到了他们的压力与思考——

一边是战旗上赫赫威名带来的自豪感，一边是新装备迭代带来的本领恐慌；一边是连史中精神土壤的滋养，一边是现代信息流对老传统老经验的冲击.

英雄连队的官兵，如何赓续荣光，在属于自己的历史篇章中创造不凡业绩？于是，一场新时代的“荣誉之战”，在压力与思考中展开.

一支功勋连队的“荣誉之战”

■郎子聪 解放军报记者 李 琳



第 80 集团军某旅“红五连”官兵进行训练. 张仲彪 摄



第 80 集团军某旅“红五连”组织党员重温入党誓词. 张龙 摄

一场比武遇冷暴露的思想包袱——

不能让荣誉成了官兵“不可承受之重”

指导员崔健记得，一年前他从机关接到任职命令，第一次走进“红五连”，就遇到了一件匪夷所思的事情.

全旅进行群众性练兵比武竞赛，五连竟然没人报名.

一番了解过后，崔健听到了战士们的心里话：“指导员，我怕上场万一失误了，给‘红五连’抹黑……”

“沉甸甸的荣誉，竟然成了沉甸甸的负担. ”崔健深感意外，“连队 2 次荣立集体一等功、7 次荣立集体二等功、18 次荣立集体三等功. 没想到因为格外珍惜荣誉，部分官兵竟背上了思想包袱. ”

不能让荣誉成了官兵“不可承受之重”. 怎么办？连队干部们寻找着破解方法.

很快迎来一个契机，旅、营、连三级联动开展专业大比武. 连队组织选拔，下士程扬以较大优势脱颖而出. 可没想到，他找到连长和指导员：“大比武高手如云，我能行吗？”

连长、指导员没有简单地给他打气，而是借机把连队当月的战斗精神教育课安排到了荣誉室.

“程扬，你说说‘精忠排’这面战旗的由来. ”

“1943 年初，日军对盐阜地区进行大扫荡. 我连在‘反扫荡’战斗中英勇顽强，3 排战士在指导员王恩祥带领下，面对强敌毫不畏惧，战至弹尽粮绝后，与敌展开肉搏战，击毙击伤 70 余名敌人，全排壮烈牺牲. 战斗结束后，3 排被授予‘精忠排’荣誉称号. ”

作为“红五连”一员，下连第一站到连队荣誉室，第一课讲连队光荣传统，第一首歌唱的是连歌，每月还坚持战史战例学习，程扬和战友们对这段辉煌历史如数家珍.

“那时的连队先辈，为了完成任务，战斗到全部牺牲，他们有退缩的吗？如今，面对比武，我们有退缩的余地吗？”

那堂课，大家围绕“荣誉是拼出来的，还是保出来的”畅所欲言. “一个荣誉等身的连队，就像体育场上曾经的冠军. 如果抱着‘守’的心态，比赛必然畏手畏脚、患得患失. 只有放开手脚、奋力拼搏，才有再次登顶的可能. ”

不少战士若有所思，程扬更是被深深触动. 他没再说什么，自己主动加练. 后来，在比武中，他一举夺得全营第一的好成绩，荣立三等功.

载誉归来，程扬的照片被悬挂在连队一楼门厅旁的墙上. 以此为例，连队党支部在全连展开“荣誉观”大讨论，激励官兵争创新的荣誉.

记者注意到，这面墙上，“铸红军魂、建精锐连”8 个大字下，不仅有官兵立功受奖的照片，还有“龙虎榜”“攻关榜”等内容.

对此，崔健说，让大家放下思想包袱，并不是靠一堂课、一次比武、一名战士的示范作用就能解决，但程扬比武的经历确实给连队带来了一股劲儿.

“我们要做的，就是把这股劲儿全方位激发出来. ”

前不久，连队远程机动至某野外训练场，接受上级军事训练检查考核. 中士张世龙成为炮长不足一个月，就被抽入实弹射击考核组，代表连队出战.

“过去，我一直以连队为骄傲. 今天，要让连队以我为骄傲. ”这一次，“冲”成了官兵的共同选择. 考核当天，遭遇战车瞄准数据跳变特情，张世龙果断切换手动校射模式，凭借自己牢记的弹道修正口诀，连续3发炮弹命中移动靶标，所在车组取得考核总评第一的好成绩.

如今，官兵观念的变化，给连队带来了累累硕果. 一张红榜，记录了近一年来连队“突围”的足迹：一级上士李茗霖蝉联旅军械员集训比武冠军；排长张梓轩研发训练考核器材在全旅推广；排长孙大禄利用 3D 感知模型助力营指挥编组作业考核取得优异成绩；排长刘亚林在新排长强训考核中取得综合成绩第二名……

前不久，连队荣誉室又添两块新奖牌：连队被旅评为“全员达标连”，被集团军表彰为“践行强军目标标兵单位”.

一轮班长大换位背后的担当意识——

我们看得最重的评价是能打胜仗

和“红五连”官兵一起摸爬滚打，记者发现了一个有意思的现象：连队班长大多是初级军士.

为什么不由经验丰富的老同志担任班长骨干呢？连长李金泽告诉记者，过去，管理骨干确实以中级以上军士为主. 变化，源于一次“危机”.

近年来，“红五连”迎来主战装备的全面换代. 看着威武的新战车，全连上下摩拳擦掌. 但首次实装机动训练，就有两辆新战车接连“趴窝”. 全连上上下下，心急如焚.

当晚，荣誉室灯火通明. 李金泽站在“进军千里”的锦旗前说：“同志们，看看这面旗！1949 年我连官兵奉命追歼逃敌，靠着铁脚板，连续行军 47 天，行程 1000 多公里. 如今，我们驾驭着可以日行千里新型战车，能力怎么能停留在过去？”

转型的阵痛，远比想象的强烈. 面对新型仪表盘和复杂的火控系统，一场全员参与的“能力升级”开始了. 连队骨干带头，成立装甲底盘、通信链路、火力打击 3 个攻关小组.

但矛盾随之凸显出来，参与攻关的都是班排骨干，他们还要担负繁杂的日常管理工作，时间紧迫、任务艰巨，如何实现效率最大化？

有人提出，能否让部分年轻同志担任管理骨干，从而将一些研战经验丰富的中高级军士从日常事务性工作中解脱出来，更专注地投入新装备训练中.

这一提议得到了连队党支部的支持. 部分老班长却有些抵触：“班长班长，兵头将尾”，这是一份“牌面”啊.

“装备转型任务、训法战法研究是当前第一要务，战斗力生成考核马上进行，这个时候顶得上去，才是真正的‘牌面’！”连长一番话，点醒了在场的人.

一场攻坚战打响了. 白天，官兵钻车底、摸管线、练协同；夜晚，啃原理、研手册、画图纸. 老班长单磊转岗装甲输送车驾驶员，将训练经验梳理归纳成 40 余条实用操作技巧，使驾驶员培养周期大幅缩短；老班长罗奎转岗为火炮技师，探索交叉滚动升级训法，有效提升训练质效……

在旅战斗力生成考核中，五连驾驶、通信、射击三大专业成绩全部优秀. 更令人振奋的是，作为全旅首个进行新装备实弹射击的连队，五连上第一车、打第一炮，首发命中，最终在旅战斗力生成检验考核中名列前茅.

“作为一支荣誉连队，我们看得最重的评价是能打胜仗. ”崔健发现，形成了共识，许多不好协调的关系舒畅了，看似难解的矛盾也化解了.

在不久前的一场红蓝对抗训练中，担负夺控清剿任务的五连官兵，在火力分队掩护下向“敌”发起冲锋. 平时作为主攻突击队的二排，在进攻受阻后，主动担负起支援任务，全力掩护其他排对“敌”重要目标发起夺控. 最终，三排率先夺占“敌”指挥所，为进攻打开了通道.

一次对抗失利唤醒的发展定力——

只能打顺风局，何谈进取精神

并非所有的叙事，如同电影里的“超级英雄”，能够“一路开挂”般讲下去.

五连也是如此.

仲夏时节，渤海湾畔，一场实战化对抗训练落下帷幕. 令人意外的是，已将新装备操作要领烂熟于心的五连官兵，在战斗打响后，因对情况判断失误、战术不贴合实际，导致封控行动被“敌”突破……

训练失利像块巨石，压在连队每个人心头.

排长徐申平时喜欢军史研究. 他提议，把对抗训练的复盘先放一放，大家先一起找一找，战功赫赫的五连历史上面临过哪些不利局面.

“1934 年，连队参加第五次‘反围剿’战斗，失败后参加长征. ”

“高扬战役中，连长牺牲，弹药打光，和日寇、伪军拼起了刺刀……”

一支 92 岁的连队，就是一部鲜活的历史教科书. “身经百战的五连，一路遇到的都是顺风局吗？只能打顺风局，何谈进取精神？”

徐申提出的问题，既是激励，也是思考：一支历史厚重的连队，既要有冲击胜利的勇气，也要有面对挫折和失利的发展定力.

复盘、总结、反思，连队党支部带领大家寻找失利的原因. 经过激烈讨论，大家认识到，这次训练，连队输在了战法打法滞后上. 尤其是侦察的“眼睛”不亮，再勇猛的拳头也打不准.

“五连需要插上‘信息之翼’，把无人机、无人车等新质装备的战法搞活. ”然而，无人机操作难度大，缺少专业教练员；日常训练任务重，缺少专研精练的时间；真实战场环境复杂，缺少模拟作战场地……进阶之路并非一帆风顺，五连官兵在磕磕绊绊的探索中坚定前行.

“荣誉连队有时也需要一点‘钝感力’. ”前来蹲点调研的一位机关干事坦言，带领“心气儿高”的年轻官兵面对失利甚至是失败的局面，需要的不仅是激励，更要有信任和宽容. “我们旅有 13 个历史厚重的荣誉连队，如何让荣誉连队一直‘红’下去，我们正探索建立一套科学的评优评先与动态管理机制，树立长期发展、全面进步的工作导向. ”

离开连队时，指导员崔健正在为集团军组织的新毕业排长集训做准备，记者在他发言稿上看到这样一段话：五连成长的过程，就是不断突破，又不断自我重塑的过程. 我们会有流泪的时刻，会有低头走路的时刻. 但只要走过去，这些时刻会化作光，照亮更远的征程.

亲历者说

接过先辈的旗 带好连队的兵

■崔 健

一年前，我调任“红五连”担任政治指导员. 到了连队，映入眼帘便是连队门前“战斗勇敢”4 个金光闪闪的大字.

尽管在机关工作时已对连队的历史和荣誉有所了解，但当真正面对这样一支历经战火洗礼、功勋战绩卓著、使命任务光荣的红军连队时，一份沉甸甸的责任和压力瞬间涌上心头.

上任后第一件事，我就来到连队荣誉室，一面面斑驳泛黄的荣誉战旗震撼着我的心灵：1948年1月，闻家台歼灭战，连队冲进敌阵地，俘敌1000余人，被授予“战斗勇敢”锦旗；1949 年 4 月，官兵徒步行军 1000 多公里追歼逃敌，被授予“进军千里”锦旗；抗美援朝战场上，全连冒着严寒直插临津江，六班被评为“突破临津江英雄班”……

回望连队过往的荣誉，一个个问号不断浮现在我的脑海中：我能胜任红军连队的主官吗？我能传承好先辈们的战旗吗？

在这一过程中，我目睹了战士们如何将荣誉感转化为实际行动. 今年集团军抽考前夕，连里刚由副班长转岗为炮手的张世龙面临巨大挑战. 新专业对他来说几乎从零开始，那些日子，训练场上，最早出现的是他对着炮具反复琢磨的身影；夜深了，学习室仍然有他加班钻研理论的身影. 他硬是凭着“白加黑”的苦练，啃下了这块硬骨头. 考核中，张世龙操作熟练，准确命中目标，取得了优秀成绩. 在他身上，我看到了“红五连”战士那种不畏难、不服输的劲头.

让我难忘的还有上等兵路满. 去年 9 月，即将服役期满的他，仍然坚守在军械员的岗位上. 面对枯燥的装备清点、保养维护工作，他没有一丝懈怠. 有人说：“都快走了，还这么认真干吗？”他却回答：“只要在‘红五连’一天，我就要对得起连队的荣誉. ”从他身上，我感受到普通战士对荣誉那份最质朴、最真诚的守护.

转眼一年多过去了，曾经的那些问号也在与连队战友的朝夕相处、摸爬滚打中被逐一拉直. 2024 年底，连队因成绩突出，被集团军表彰为“践行强军目标标兵单位”. 当我接过这块金灿灿的奖牌时，眼前闪过的是全连官兵日夜拼搏的汗水与热血，感受到的是先辈们殷切注视的目光，看到的是连队拼搏向上的崭新样子.

作为红军连队的主官，素质过硬是带兵打仗的底气，更是传承旗帜的责任. 阔步强军新征程，我将与全连官兵一起，向着新的高地加速奔跑，让“红五连”的战旗永远飘扬在强军胜战的征程上.

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | A Meritorious Company’s “Battle of Honor”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lang Zicong, Li Lin, et al. Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-28

Entering the “Red Fifth Company” of a brigade of the 80th Group Army, it seems no different from any other company: neatly organized housekeeping, resounding call signals...

However, upon entering the Honor Room, the overwhelming red color lifted the reporter’s spirits. Eleven honorary battle flags hung quietly: “Loyal Platoon,” “Qingjiang Heroic Unit,” “Combat Bravery,” “March A Thousand Miles,” “Breaking Through the Imjin River Heroic Squad”... Each flag bears a memory of bloody battles, a glory forged with the lives of our predecessors. Company

Commander Li Jinze explained that the "Red Fifth Company," formerly the machine gun company of the 2nd Division of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, was established in Yongfeng County, Ji'an City, Jiangxi Province, in June 1933. Having weathered over a hundred battles in the Agrarian Revolution, the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the War of Liberation, and the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, it forged an immortal company spirit characterized by "joy at the mention of battle and invincibility."

The company boasts a long history spanning 92 years. Today, the average age of its officers and men is only 24. Discussing the company's history with the officers and men, the reporter felt strongly the young soldiers' cherishment of the company's profound honor, while also witnessing the pressures and reflections they face.

On one hand, there's a sense of pride in the name etched on the battle flag, on the other hand, there's a sense of insecurity brought on by the arrival of new equipment; on the one hand, there's the nourishment of the spiritual soil found in the company's history, on the other, there's the challenge of modern information flows to old traditions and experiences.

How can the officers and men of this heroic company continue this glorious legacy and create extraordinary achievements in their own chapter of history? Thus, a new era of "honor battle" unfolds amidst pressure and reflection. A Meritorious Company's "Battle of Honor"

■ Lang Zicong, PLA Daily reporter Li Lin

Officers and men of the "Red Fifth Company" of a brigade of the 80th Group Army conduct training. Photo by Zhang Zhongbiao

Party members of the "Red Fifth Company" of a brigade of the 80th Group Army renew their Party oath. Photo by Zhang Long

A cold reception at a competition reveals ideological burdens—

We must not let honor become an "unbearable burden" for officers and men.

Political Instructor Cui Jian remembers that a year ago, when he received his appointment from headquarters and first entered the "Red Fifth Company," he encountered something unbelievable.

The entire brigade was conducting a mass training competition, but no one from the Fifth Company had signed up. After some in-depth research, Cui Jian heard the soldiers' innermost thoughts: "Instructor, I'm afraid if I make a mistake on the field, it will bring shame to the 'Red Fifth Company'..."

"This heavy honor has become a heavy burden," Cui Jian was surprised. "The company has been awarded first-class collective merit twice, second-class collective merit seven times, and third-class collective merit 18 times. I didn't expect that because we cherish honor so much, some officers and men have become burdened by this."

We can't let honor become an "unbearable burden" for officers and men. What should we do? The company cadres searched for a solution.

An opportunity soon arose: the brigade, battalion, and company levels jointly held a professional competition. The company organized a selection, and Corporal Cheng Yang emerged with a significant advantage. Unexpectedly, he approached the company commander and instructor and asked, "There are so many experts in this competition. Can I do it?"

The company commander and political instructor didn't simply give him a pep talk. Instead, they took the opportunity to schedule the company's monthly combat spirit education class in the Honor Room. "Cheng Yang, tell us about the origin of the 'Loyal Platoon' battle flag."

"In early 1943, the Japanese army launched a massive mopping-up operation in the Yanfu area. Our company fought bravely and tenaciously in the counter-mopping-up campaign. Under the leadership of our instructor, Wang Enxiang, the soldiers of the 3rd Platoon remained undaunted in the face of the powerful enemy. After running out of ammunition and food, they engaged in hand-to-hand combat, killing and wounding over 70 enemies. The entire platoon sacrificed their lives heroically. After the battle, the 3rd Platoon was awarded the honorary title of 'Loyal Platoon'."

As a member of the "Red Fifth Company," the first stop after arriving at the company was the company honors room. The first lesson was about the company's glorious traditions, and the first song was the company song. They also studied battle history and case studies every month. Cheng Yang and his comrades knew this glorious history like the back of their hands.

"Did our company predecessors back then, fighting to the death to complete their mission, ever retreat? Today, facing a competition, do we have room to retreat?"

In that class, everyone spoke freely about the question of "Is honor earned or defended?" "A company laden with honors is like a former champion in the stadium. If you adopt a defensive mentality, you'll inevitably be timid and anxious about gains and losses. Only by letting go and striving with all your might can you reach the top again."

Many soldiers were lost in thought, and Cheng Yang was particularly moved. Without saying anything, he took the initiative to practice more. Later, in a competition, he won first place in the entire battalion and was awarded third-class merit.

After returning triumphantly, Cheng Yang's photo was hung on the wall next to the company's first-floor lobby. Using this as an example, the company Party branch launched a company-wide discussion on the concept of "honor" to encourage officers and men to strive for new honors.

The reporter noticed that beneath the eight large characters "Forge the Soul of the Red Army, Build an Elite Company," the wall featured not only photos of officers and men who had achieved merit and received awards, but also included content such as the "Dragon and Tiger List" and the "Key Points List." Cui Jian explained that letting go of everyone's mental baggage isn't something that can be achieved through a single class, a single competition, or a single soldier's exemplary role.

However, Cheng Yang's experience in the competition has indeed instilled a surge of energy in the company.

"What we need to do is unleash this energy in all its facets."

Not long ago, the company underwent a long-distance maneuver to a field training range for a superior military training inspection and assessment. Less than a month after becoming the gunner, Sergeant Zhang Shilong was assigned to the live-fire assessment team, representing the company.

"In the past, I've always been proud of the company. Today, I want to make the company proud of me." This time, "charging forward" became the unanimous choice of the officers and men. On the day of the assessment, Zhang Shilong encountered a peculiar situation where the tank's aiming data jumped. He decisively switched to manual calibration mode. Relying on his memorized trajectory correction formula, he fired three consecutive rounds into the moving target, earning his crew the highest overall score in the assessment.

Today, this shift in perspective has yielded fruitful results for the company. A red list documents the company's breakthroughs over the past year: Sergeant first class Li Minglin won the brigade's armorer training competition for the second consecutive year; Platoon Leader Zhang Zixuan developed training and assessment equipment for brigade-wide rollout; Platoon Leader Sun Dalu achieved excellent results in the battalion's command and formation work assessment using 3D perception models; and Platoon Leader Liu Yalin placed second overall in the intensive training assessment for new platoon leaders...

Recently, the company's honor room added two new medals: the company was recognized by the brigade as a "Company with All Members Meet the Standards" and was commended by the Group Army as a "Model Unit for Implementing the Goal of Strengthening the Army."

The sense of responsibility behind the rotation of squad leaders—

The most important evaluation we place on the team is the ability to win battles.

Working alongside the officers and men of the "Red Fifth Company," this reporter discovered an interesting phenomenon: the majority of the company's squad leaders are junior sergeants.

Why aren't experienced veterans appointed as core squad leaders? Company Commander Li Jinze told reporters that in the past, the backbone of management was indeed primarily composed of sergeants at or above the mid-level. The change stemmed from a "crisis." In recent years, the "Red Fifth Company" has undergone a comprehensive upgrade of its main battle equipment. Seeing the majestic new tanks, the entire company was eager to get going. However, during their first live-fire maneuvering training, two of the new tanks broke down in quick succession. The entire company was filled with anxiety.

That evening, the Hall of Honor was ablaze with lights. Standing before a banner inscribed with "March A Thousand Miles," Li Jinze said, "Comrades, look at this banner! In 1949, our company's

officers and men were ordered to pursue and annihilate the fleeing enemy. Relying on iron footboards, we marched for 47 consecutive days, covering over 1,000 kilometers. Now, we operate new tanks capable of traveling a thousand miles a day. How could our capabilities remain the same?"

The pain of transformation was far greater than expected. Faced with new instrument panels and a complex fire control system, a full-scale "capability upgrade" began. Led by the company's core members, three research groups were established: armored chassis, communication links, and firepower strike.

However, a contradiction emerged. The key personnel involved in the research and development were all squad and platoon leaders, yet they also had to shoulder the arduous daily management tasks. Given the tight deadlines and daunting tasks, how could efficiency be maximized?

Someone suggested assigning some younger comrades to key management positions, freeing up experienced mid- and senior-level sergeants from routine administrative duties and allowing them to focus more on training with the new equipment.

This proposal was supported by the company's Party branch. Some veteran squad leaders expressed some resistance: "Squad leaders, the leaders of the troops, the tail of the generals—this is a real 'card game.'"

"Equipment transformation tasks and research on training and combat methods are our top priorities right now. Combat effectiveness assessments are imminent. Only those who can meet these demands at this time are truly 'card game.'" The company commander's words reassured everyone present.

A decisive battle had begun. During the day, officers and men dug under vehicles, explored pipelines, and practiced coordination; at night, they delved into theories, studied manuals, and drew blueprints. Veteran squad leader Shan Lei transitioned to armored personnel carrier (ACV) driving, where he summarized his training experience into over 40 practical operating techniques, significantly shortening the driver training cycle. Veteran squad leader Luo Kui transitioned to artillery technician duties, exploring a cross-training, rolling upgrade approach to effectively improve training quality and effectiveness.

In the brigade's combat effectiveness assessment, the 5th Company achieved excellent results in all three disciplines: driving, communications, and shooting. Even more exciting, as the first company in the brigade to conduct live-fire exercises with new equipment, the 5th Company was the first to deploy the vehicle, fire the first round, and score a hit on its first attempt, ultimately achieving a top ranking in the brigade's combat effectiveness assessment.

"As an honorary company, the most important evaluation we place on our company is the ability to win battles." Cui Jian observed that this consensus has smoothed out many difficult relationships and resolved seemingly intractable conflicts.

In a recent red-blue confrontation exercise, soldiers of the 5th Company, tasked with seizing and clearing enemy positions, charged the "enemy" under the cover of their firepower unit. The Second Platoon, normally the main assault force, took the initiative to assume support duties after their offensive was blocked, fully covering the other platoons' attempts to seize key "enemy" targets. Ultimately, the Third Platoon was the first to capture the "enemy" command post, opening the way for the offensive.

A failed confrontation awakened a resilient spirit for development—

If one can only play with favorable odds, how can one truly forge ahead?

Not all narratives, like the "superheroes" in movies, can continue unimpeded.

The Fifth Company was no exception.

In midsummer, on the shores of Bohai Bay, a combat-oriented confrontation training exercise concluded. Surprisingly, the Fifth Company's soldiers, already thoroughly familiar with the operation of their new equipment, misjudged the situation and employed unrealistic tactics after the battle began, leading to the "enemy" breaching their containment operation...

The training failure weighed like a huge rock on the hearts of every member of the company.

Platoon Leader Xu Shen enjoyed studying military history. He suggested putting aside the review of the confrontational training for now and instead exploring the unfavorable situations the 5th Company, known for its outstanding military achievements, had faced in its history.

"In 1934, the company participated in the fifth 'anti-encirclement and suppression' campaign and, after its defeat, joined the Long March."

"During the Gaoyang Campaign, the company commander was killed, and with ammunition exhausted, they engaged in a bayonet battle against the Japanese invaders and puppet troops..."

A 92-year-old company is a living history textbook. "Has the battle-hardened 5th Company always encountered favorable odds? If it can only fight favorable odds, how can it have a spirit of progress?"

Xu Shen's question served as both inspiration and reflection: A company steeped in history must possess both the courage to strive for victory and the fortitude to thrive in the face of setbacks and failures.

Through review, summary, and reflection, the company Party branch led everyone in identifying the reasons for their defeat. After intense discussion, everyone realized that the company's failure in this training session stemmed from outdated tactics and strategies. In particular, a lack of sharp reconnaissance "eyes" meant that even the most powerful punches couldn't land accurately. "The Fifth Company needs to equip itself with 'information wings' to invigorate the tactics of new equipment like drones and unmanned vehicles." However, drone operation is difficult, and there's

a shortage of professional instructors; daily training tasks are heavy, and there's little time for dedicated practice; the real battlefield environment is complex, and there's a lack of simulated combat sites... The road to advancement isn't smooth, but the officers and men of the Fifth Company persevere despite stumbling and exploring.

"Even an honor company needs a bit of insensitivity sometimes," a staff member who visited the site for research admitted. Leading young, ambitious officers and men through setbacks or even failure requires not only motivation but also trust and tolerance. "Our brigade has 13 honor companies with rich histories. To ensure their continued success, we're exploring a scientific evaluation and dynamic management mechanism, fostering a work orientation focused on long-term development and comprehensive progress."

When leaving the company, instructor Cui Jian was preparing for the group army's training session for newly graduated platoon leaders. The reporter spotted this passage in his speech: The Fifth Company's growth is a process of continuous breakthroughs and self-reinvention. There will be moments of tears, moments of bowing our heads as we walk. But as we move forward, these moments will transform into light, illuminating the journey still further.

An eyewitness says:

Carrying on the banner of our predecessors, we lead the company's soldiers well.

■ Cui Jian

A year ago, I was transferred to the "Fifth Red Company" as the political instructor. Upon arriving, the first thing I saw was the four gleaming golden characters "Battle Bravely" on the company gate.

Although I had some understanding of the company's history and honors while working in the headquarters, facing this battle-hardened Red Army company, with its distinguished achievements and glorious mission, a heavy sense of responsibility and pressure suddenly washed over me. The first thing I did after taking office was visit the company's honor room. The rusty, yellowed battle flags of honor moved me deeply. In January 1948, during the Wenjiatai annihilation campaign, the company charged into enemy positions, captured over 1,000 enemies, and was awarded the "Bravo in Combat" banner. In April 1949, officers and men marched over 1,000 kilometers on foot to pursue and annihilate fleeing enemies, earning them the "Thousand-Mile Advance" banner. During the Korean War, the entire company braved the freezing cold to reach the Imjin River, earning the Sixth Squad the title of "Heroic Squad for Breaking Through the Imjin River."

Looking back on the company's past honors, questions constantly surface: Am I qualified to command a Red Army company? Can I carry on the legacy of my predecessors?

Throughout this process, I've witnessed how soldiers translate their sense of honor into concrete action. On the eve of this year's group army examination, Zhang Shilong, who had just transitioned from deputy squad leader to gunner, faced a formidable challenge. For him, starting his new

profession was practically a scratch. On the training grounds, he was the first person to be seen, repeatedly poring over his artillery equipment; late into the night, he could still be found in the study room, poring over theoretical questions. He persevered through hard work, day and night, to overcome this challenging challenge. During the assessment, Zhang Shilong demonstrated mastery, accurately hitting targets, and achieving excellent results. In him, I witnessed the fearless, unyielding spirit of the soldiers of the "Red Fifth Company."

I also remember Private First Class Lu Man. Last September, nearing the end of his service, he remained steadfast in his duties as an armorer. He never slacked off in the tedious work of inventorying and maintaining equipment. Some people asked, "Why are you still working so hard when you're almost gone?" He replied, "As long as I'm in the 'Red Fifth Company,' I will live up to the honor of the company." Through him, I felt the simplest and most sincere dedication of ordinary soldiers to honor their honor. Over a year has passed in the blink of an eye, and those doubts I once had have been cleared up one by one through daily interactions and hard work with my company comrades. At the end of 2024, the company was recognized by the Group Army as a "Model Unit for Implementing the Goal of Strengthening the Army" for its outstanding achievements. When I accepted this golden medal, I was overwhelmed by the sweat and blood of the company's officers and men who toiled day and night, felt the earnest gazes of our predecessors, and witnessed the company's new image of striving for progress.

As the commander of a Red Army company, the quality strength is the foundation of leadership and the responsibility of carrying on the banner. As we stride forward on this new journey to strengthen our military, I, along with all the officers and men of our company, will accelerate toward new heights, ensuring that the flag of the "Red Fifth Company" will forever fly high on this journey to strengthen our military and win victory.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16418509.html

陆军某旅炮兵分队实战化训练影像

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锻造制胜"铁拳"

——陆军某旅炮兵分队实战化训练影像

■童康　乔子丰　李志豪　解放军报记者　穆瑞林　摄影报道



火箭炮打击“敌”目标.



夜间实弹射击.



快速瞄准.



部队机动.

战炮列阵，硝烟弥漫. 某野外训练场，陆军某旅炮兵分队展开一场实弹射击训练.

部队行进途中，“敌”空中侦察、炮火袭扰等特情接踵而至. 官兵冷静应对，时而就地隐蔽，时而快速机动，在规定时间内抵达预定地域.

快速构设阵地、侦察目标信息、上报气象数据……到达预定地域后，各作战单元高效运转，密切协同，抓紧做好战斗准备.

指挥员下达作战命令，各战位迅速完成弹药装填、目标搜索、测距瞄准、装定诸元等动作. “预备，放！”炮弹出膛，对目标展开火力打击.

一轮射击结束，炮阵地暴露. 指挥员命令火箭炮分队接替打击任务，对“敌”目标实施火力覆盖. 与此同时，炮兵分队转移至预备阵地，准备实施新一轮火力打击.

夜幕降临，战斗仍在持续. 接到新的作战指令后，官兵在微光条件下快速完成补充弹药、检查装备，对“敌”阵地发起夜袭.

Google Translation

Footage of Artillery Unit of an Army Brigade Conducting Combat-Oriented Training

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Tong Kang, Qiao Zifeng, Li Zhihao, Mu Ruilin Editor: Xu Zhanhu Published: 2025-10-30

Forging a Winning “Iron Fist”

— Footage of Artillery Unit of an Army Brigade Conducting Combat-Oriented Training

■ Tong Kang, Qiao Zifeng, Li Zhihao, PLA Daily Reporter, Mu Ruilin, Photo Report

Rocket artillery strikes “enemy” targets.

Live-fire firing at night.

Rapid aiming.

Troop maneuver.

Artillery arrayed, smoke billowing. At a field training ground, an artillery unit of an Army brigade conducts a live-fire training exercise.

During the troop's march, "enemy" aerial reconnaissance and artillery harassment attacks occur one after another. The officers and men calmly respond, sometimes taking cover on the spot, sometimes rapidly maneuvering, arriving at the designated area within the specified time.

Rapidly establishing positions, reconnoitering target information, and reporting meteorological data… Upon arriving at the designated area, each combat unit operated efficiently and in close coordination, quickly preparing for combat.

The commander issued combat orders, and each position swiftly completed actions such as ammunition loading, target search, rangefinding and aiming, and setting firing parameters. "Ready, fire!" The shells were fired, unleashing a barrage of fire on the target.

After one round of firing, the artillery positions were exposed. The commander ordered the rocket artillery unit to take over the strike mission, providing fire coverage on the "enemy" targets. Simultaneously, the artillery units moved to reserve positions, preparing for a new round of fire strikes.

Night fell, but the battle continued. Upon receiving new combat orders, the troops quickly replenished ammunition and checked equipment under low-light conditions, launching a night raid on the "enemy" positions.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16418517.html

陆军某团组织多要素融合战术训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张亚楠　曾存军 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-10-30

陆军某团组织多要素融合战术训练——

复杂特情淬砺防化尖兵

■张亚楠　曾存军

仲秋时节，陆军某团在高原腹地组织一场多要素融合战术训练，全面检验防化分队高原复杂环境下的协同作战能力.

"某区域遭'化学袭击'，迅速前出处置！"训练现场，该团防化分队闻令而动，按照预案快速集结，侦察、洗消、化验等专业车辆向目标地域机动.

抵达任务区域，观测组立即开设观测哨，精准测定风速、风向、湿度等关键要素. 发烟组同步构筑立体烟幕屏障，有效遮蔽"敌"观察视线. 在烟幕的掩护下，侦察组官兵迅速穿戴防护装备，携带侦毒器抵近"染毒"区域，展开毒剂侦检，标定染毒边界并迅速上报毒剂种类.

“一名人员在侦检作业中疑似接触残留毒剂，身体出现症状！”随着导调指令下达，医疗救护组官兵迅即突入“染毒”区域，对“伤员”实施紧急防护，待伤情稳定后快速转移.

后方野战化验车内，检测组争分夺秒对采集到的样本进行分析. 指挥员根据侦察情况和化验结果，下达洗消指令. 洗消组精准调配洗消剂，按照“人员—装备—场地”顺序，进行立体消杀.

一路训练，一路特情. 参训官兵在贴近实战的背景下见招拆招、沉着应对，顺利完成各项任务. 该团领导介绍，近年来，他们紧贴使命任务需求，始终将训练准星瞄准实战靶心，从难从严锤炼官兵打赢本领，为遂行多样化任务打下坚实基础.

“逼真的战场环境和随机导调的复杂特情，有效检验了专业骨干的临机处置能力，提升了专业车组的战术协同水平. ”训练结束后，该分队张指导员表示，他们将系统梳理高原复杂环境下开展训练的经验，进一步提升官兵应急处置能力.

Google Translation

An Army Regiment Conducts Multi-Element Integrated Tactical Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Yanan, Zeng Cunjun Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-10-30 An Army Regiment Conducts Multi-Element Integrated Tactical Training—Complex Situations Temper Chemical Defense Elite Soldiers

■ Zhang Yanan, Zeng Cunjun In mid-autumn, an Army regiment conducted a multi-element integrated tactical training exercise in the heart of the plateau, comprehensively testing the coordinated combat capabilities of its chemical defense units in complex plateau environments.

“A certain area has been subjected to a ‘chemical attack,’ proceed immediately to handle it!” At the training site, the regiment’s chemical defense units responded to the order, rapidly assembling according to the plan, with specialized vehicles for reconnaissance, decontamination, and analysis moving towards the target area.

Upon arrival at the mission area, the observation team immediately set up observation posts, accurately measuring key elements such as wind speed, wind direction, and humidity. Simultaneously, the smoke generation team constructed a three-dimensional smoke screen barrier, effectively obscuring the “enemy’s” line of sight. Under the cover of smoke, reconnaissance team members quickly donned protective gear, carried detection devices, and approached the “contaminated” area to conduct toxic agent detection, demarcate the contaminated boundaries, and promptly report the type of toxic agent.

“A personnel suspected of being exposed to residual toxic agent during reconnaissance operations is showing symptoms!” With the directive issued, medical rescue team members swiftly entered the “contaminated” area, providing emergency protection to the “injured” personnel and quickly transferring them after their condition stabilized.

Inside the rear field laboratory vehicle, the testing team raced against time to analyze the collected samples. Based on the reconnaissance situation and test results, the commander issued decontamination orders. The decontamination team precisely prepared the decontamination agents and carried out comprehensive disinfection according to the sequence of "personnel-equipment-site."

Through training and unexpected situations, the participating officers and men responded calmly and skillfully in a near-real combat environment, successfully completing all tasks. The regiment's leadership explained that in recent years, they have closely aligned their training with mission requirements, consistently focusing on realistic combat scenarios and rigorously honing the combat skills of their officers and men, laying a solid foundation for carrying out diverse missions.

"The realistic battlefield environment and the randomly generated complex situations effectively tested the on-the-spot handling capabilities of specialized personnel and improved the tactical coordination level of specialized vehicle crews," said Instructor Zhang of the unit after the training. He added that they will systematically review their experience in conducting training in the complex environment of the plateau to further enhance the emergency response capabilities of their officers and men.

http://www.81.cn/yw_208727/16418649.html

第 12 届陆军国际学员周将在陆军工程大学举办

来源：国防部网 责任编辑：王一亘 发布：2025-10-30

第 12 届陆军国际学员周将在陆军工程大学举办

The 12th International Army Cadets Week Will be Held in PLA Army Engineering University

10 月 30 日下午，国防部举行例行记者会，国防部新闻发言人张晓刚大校发布消息。

张晓刚：11 月 2 日至 9 日，第 12 届陆军国际学员周将在陆军工程大学举办，来自巴基斯坦、塞尔维亚、巴西等 13 个国家军事院校的 30 余名生长军官学员代表，与陆军兵种大学、陆军步兵学院等院校学员共同参加.本届学员周以"新域新质力量对未来战争影响"为主题，主要围绕无人装备发展对未来战争影响、打赢对抗环境下现代战争进行专题研讨交流，进一步深化中外军事院校间务实合作.

Zhang Xiaogang: The PLA Army Engineering University will host the 12th International Army Cadets Week (IACW) from November 2 to 9. Over 30 cadets from military academies of 13 countries including Pakistan, Serbia and Brazil will join their counterparts from the PLA Army Arms University and the PLA Army Infantry Academy to take part in the event. Under the theme of the Impact of New-domain and New-quality Forces to Future Warfare, this year's IACW will have discussions on such topics as the impact of unmanned equipment development to future

warfare and winning the modern warfare in contested environments. The IACW is a platform for Chinese and foreign military academies to deepen practical cooperation with each other.

November 2025

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16419282.html

第 72 集团军某旅特情设置紧贴战场

来源：解放军报 作者：向黎鸣 王林声 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-02

第 72 集团军某旅——

特情设置紧贴战场

■解放军报记者 向黎鸣　特约通讯员　王林声



第 72 集团军某旅火力分队快速机动. 李晨曦 摄

“报告，多架小型无人机正向我炮阵地逼近！”深秋，野外驻训场上，第 72 集团军某旅炮兵分队一场贴近实战的建制营考核紧张进行. 记者发现，这场考核没有出现以往常见的“通过染毒地带”“无千斤顶更换轮胎”等常规特情，取而代之的是“指挥节点毁瘫”“遭‘敌’无人机群突袭”等新特情，让官兵应接不暇.

“在严格落实大纲要求基础上，此次考核取消了多个针对性不强、官兵驾轻就熟的常规特情课目. ”谈及考核改变的初衷，该旅作训科李参谋向记者讲起了他担任炮兵连连长时经历的一次考核.

当时，他带领全连按作战流程接受考核，连续处置多个特情，一路过关斩将. 就在他们完成炮火打击准备转移时，空中传来刺耳的呼啸声，多架携带“炸弹”的穿越机向阵地袭来. 因前期对空中威胁预想不足，缺乏有效应对手段，该连多个火力单元“受损”，考核最终被判定失败.

“面对新特情，大家虽心有不甘，但更加清醒地意识到，未来战场，敌人可能从任何方向、以任何手段发起攻击，防范敌无人机与穿越机，是未来作战中必须解决的难题. ”李参谋回忆，旅队在复盘中发现，随着火力打击距离不断延伸，作战形态和作战样式不断推陈出新，基于近距离战斗设置的传统特情已无法满足不同课目的练兵需求.

为此，该旅围绕战场变化、作战需求和装备运用特点充分预想，梳理“指挥节点毁瘫”“电磁干扰压制”“无人机突袭”等 6 类 10 余项新特情的处置方法，据此建立特情库并制订动态更新的特情处置手册. 他们将这些新特情融入考核全程，不断提升考核难度，全面锤炼官兵的应急处置能力.

记者在考核现场看到，考核组聚焦实战需求构设难局、危局、险局，轮番展开“反无人机阵地防卫”“指挥链路中断后火力单元自主协同”等综合特情课目考核，帮助官兵强化实战意识，推动部队新质作战能力不断提升.

火力打击一队指挥车遭“敌”远程火力打击，失去指挥能力；侦察分队侦获“敌”火力打击单元信息……考核现场，指挥员刘磊迅速判明态势，果断下达指令：“一队剩余火力单元由二队接替指挥，二队值班火炮立即与侦察分队直接通联，自主展开快反打击. ”官兵闻令而动、密切协同，按作战方案完成战力重构，迅速对“敌”实施反击.

Google Translation

Special Situation Setup of a Brigade of the 72nd Group Army Closely Resembles Battlefield Situations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xiang Liming, Wang Linsheng Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-02

A Brigade of the 72nd Group Army— Special Situation Setup Closely Resembles Battlefield Situations

■PLA Daily Reporter Xiang Liming, Special Correspondent Wang Linsheng

A fire support unit of a brigade of the 72nd Group Army rapidly maneuvers. Photo by Li Chenxi

“Report! Multiple small drones are approaching our artillery position!” In late autumn, at a field training ground, a battalion-level assessment of artillery units of a brigade of the 72nd Group Army, closely resembling actual combat, was underway. The reporter observed that this assessment did not feature the usual special situations such as “passing through contaminated areas” or “changing tires without a jack.” Instead, it presented new special situations such as “command node destroyed and paralyzed” and “ambushed by an enemy drone swarm,” leaving the officers and men overwhelmed.

“Based on strict adherence to the syllabus requirements, this assessment eliminated several routine emergency response exercises that were not particularly targeted and were already familiar to the soldiers.” Speaking about the rationale behind the assessment changes, Staff Officer Li from the brigade’s training section recounted an assessment he experienced when he was an artillery company commander.

t that time, he led his entire company through the assessment according to operational procedures, handling multiple emergencies one after another, successfully passing each test. Just as they were completing their artillery strike and preparing to move, a piercing whistling sound came from the

sky, and several flying aircraft carrying “bombs” attacked the position. Due to insufficient prior anticipation of the aerial threat and a lack of effective countermeasures, several of the company’s firepower units were “damaged,” and the assessment was ultimately deemed a failure.

“Faced with new contingencies, while everyone felt reluctant, they were more acutely aware that in the future battlefield, the enemy could launch attacks from any direction and using any means. Preventing enemy drones and drones from flying over enemy targets is a crucial challenge that must be addressed in future combat,” Staff Officer Li recalled. During debriefing, the brigade discovered that as the range of firepower continued to extend and combat forms and styles constantly evolved, traditional contingency scenarios based on close-range combat were no longer sufficient to meet the training needs of different training subjects.

Therefore, the brigade fully anticipated changes in the battlefield, operational requirements, and the characteristics of equipment use, and compiled methods for handling more than 10 new contingencies in 6 categories, including “command node destruction and paralysis,” “electromagnetic interference suppression,” and “drone attacks.” Based on this, they established a contingency database and developed a dynamically updated contingency handling manual. They integrated these new contingencies into the entire assessment process, continuously increasing the difficulty of the assessments and comprehensively honing the emergency response capabilities of officers and men.

Reporters at the assessment site witnessed the assessment team creating challenging, critical, and dangerous situations based on real combat needs. They conducted a series of comprehensive special situation assessments, including “anti-drone position defense” and “autonomous coordination of fire units after command link disruption,” helping officers and men strengthen their combat awareness and continuously improve the unit’s new-type combat capabilities.

The command vehicle of the first fire strike team was attacked by “enemy” long-range fire, losing its command capability; the reconnaissance unit detected information about the “enemy” fire strike unit… At the assessment site, Commander Liu Lei quickly assessed the situation and decisively issued the order: “The remaining fire units of the first team will be taken over by the second team. The second team’s on-duty artillery will immediately establish direct communication with the reconnaissance unit and autonomously launch a rapid counterattack.” Officers and men acted swiftly upon receiving the order, closely coordinating their efforts, completing the force reconstruction according to the operational plan, and rapidly launching a counterattack against the “enemy.”

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16419414.html

陆军某旅引导党支部用好“左膀右臂”提升联建联创质效

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王梦圆 责任编辑：王粲

2025-11-03

陆军某旅引导党支部用好“左膀右臂”提升联建联创质效——

党建带群建 基层添活力

■王梦圆

编者按 加强基层建设，很重要的一条就是坚持党建引领、以党建带群建，把“三大组织”打造成一块整钢. 相关法规对党支部、团支部、军人委员会“三大组织”的权责、职能、制度已有明确，但个别基层单位在运行过程中还存在联建联创理念不清、功能作用发挥不足等问题. 陆军某旅坚持加强新时代党建带群建工作，由党支部做好引领指导，两个群众组织当好参谋助手，坚持问题导向、创新招法，以党支部过硬带动两个群众组织过硬，推动基层建设全面进步. 他们的做法有一定借鉴意义.

探索① 完善群众组织成员能力生成链路

激活组织“细胞” 淬火练强筋骨

“这次月考我进步了 30 多名！”前不久，看到正在上级参加参谋业务集训的陆军某旅新排长李梓烨发来消息，连队党支部王书记颇感欣慰. 王书记感到，李梓烨这次能被推荐参加集训，与他担任连队团支部书记的历练有很大关系.

李排长履职之初，两个群众组织的纽带作用发挥并不明显，在实际工作中，往往是党支部在唱“独角戏”.

深入调研剖析，王书记发现，两个组织负责人虽然担任干部时间长，对连队情况比较清楚，但参加各类学习集训、带队执行任务多，在位时间断断续续. 有时少了负责人牵头，本该两个组织负责的工作就难以推进落实，最终形成支部大包大揽的局面.

党支部研究后，决定秉持“组织强则军队强”的原则，结合换届为两个组织选准配强负责人，以更好发挥作用. 比如，连队支委、一级上士王威模范作用好、群众威信高、管理经验丰富，由他担任军人委员会主任一职比较合适.

但在团支部书记人选上，党支部有些犯难. 在研究符合条件的几名新排长人选时，有支委认为“虽然新排长在位时间长，但毕竟对部队不够熟悉”，对他们能否胜任岗位提出疑问.

“既要看到新排长的局限，更要看到新排长的优势. ”王书记讨论时感到，新排长年轻有活力，和战士走得近，符合团支部定位，至于工作经验不足等短板，完全可以通过加强培养帮带快速补齐. 他的一番话，为大家消除了疑虑. 最终，李梓烨顺利走上连队团支部书记岗位.

两个组织换届后，他们广泛开展“书记带书记、委员带委员、党员带团员”活动，通过结对帮带、轮岗锻炼等方式，帮助两个组织成员快速提升履职本领. 在党支部指导下，李梓烨

带领团支部先后组织“新兵下连暨老兵表彰仪式”“野外读书会”等活动，在充分发挥团支部作用过程中，也快速融入部队，提升了个人能力素质.

实践中，连队进一步结合旅队“抓建能力培训”活动，完善“会前帮带—会上列席—会后指导”能力生成链路. 同时，由党员带团员青年结成“三互”小组，落实群众组织成员培养备份，每逢老兵复退、新兵入营等时机，及时择优补缺，确保组织工作不断线、队伍建设不断层.

群众性组织提供的平台，激发了连队人才成长活力. 下士毛梓清因实绩突出被增补进军人委员会，支部希望他辐射带动更多战友. 一开始小毛只会做不会教，党小组组长邓威就主动与他结对，手把手带他提高组训施教能力. 后来，毛梓清因发挥作用明显，被任命为班长，还被评为旅优秀“四会”教练员，两次荣立三等功，前不久被保送入军校深造.

毛班长离队前，与小组里素质比较过硬的团员、下士宋浪浪进行了交接. 如今小宋顺利补位，开展各项工作也是有声有色.

探索② 推动形成群众组织自转运行机制

督导主动作为 实现同频共进

一个周末，某连团支部组织的足球、排球比赛火热开展，官兵们尽情挥洒汗水；周日晚上的行政例会结束后，由军人委员会宣布本周“训练之星”“进步之星”等并组织颁奖，现场掌声热烈.

“只有更好嵌入日常工作，才能彰显两个组织的作用. ”该旅领导介绍，虽然相关法规对职责进行了明确，但以往两个组织对啥时干、干什么、怎么干等缺乏经验，往往要靠党支部督促，积极主动开展工作的意识能力有所欠缺.

着眼问题，旅党委决定依据相关制度规定，以基层经常性基础性工作为载体，进一步完善两个组织自转运行的机制：每年年初，各连党支部指导群众组织制订年度工作计划，理清党团员发展、组织生活落实等工作主线；每季度组织党支部带群众组织研究工作形势，及时纠偏正向；每月结合按纲建连形势分析部署当月重点任务；通过《周工作安排表》指导督促两个组织推进落实，将支部的决议、筹划拆解成具体任务目标，帮助群众组织增强组织自建、活动自谋、难题自解的能力.

“常态运行的机制有了，磨合的时间长了，工作自主性就提高了. ”某连党支部曾书记打开一张周表说，这几年官兵网上交友、婚恋问题值得关注，他一直想上一堂婚恋观教育课，但由于自己尚且单身，备课总感觉缺少一定说服力. 后来，两个组织积极建言献策，曾书记决定先由自己讲清军人的正确婚恋观，然后安排两个组织的已婚同志结合分层教育谈交友婚恋经历体会，最终取得了良好效果.

机制运行过程中，某连还梳理出一份群众性组织“周、月、季、年工作清单”. 打开这份电子清单，笔者看到，除了每个时间段的“规定动作”，还有两个组织根据群众反馈和工作实际向支部提出的“自选动作”. 在已完成工作之下，清单还附有流程步骤、经验总结、要点提示，以便积累经验更好开展今后工作.

“这份清单照着就能做. ”该连团支部陈副书记说，现在由团支部组织的每月集体生日，由军人委员会每半月组织的“吐槽会”，都已成为受连队官兵欢迎的特色活动.

举行授枪仪式、授予专属荣誉编号、面向军旗宣誓……前些日子，该旅新兵结束第二适应期集中训练，正式回到连队. 各连群众组织依据工作计划早早筹划，配合党支部组织了形式多样的下连仪式，引领新兵开启新的征程.

探索③ 每个岗位、班组编入“三大组织”成员

突出任务牵引 聚力攻坚克难

首发命中！发发命中！

前不久，某连三排列装某新型装备后，首次参加实弹检验. 带队支委、排长褚红潇最先上阵，两发导弹命中靶心，提振了全排士气信心. 最终三排取得了同类型单位的最好成绩.

“现在执行任务，每个班组都有三大组织成员，每个重要岗位都有党员、委员带着干，任务思路更清晰了，斗志也更旺盛了. ”褚排长说，他们排经常要单独执行任务，有时连队几项任务同时展开，连长、指导员分身乏术，可能兼顾不到他们. “时间短还好，但任务周期一长，没有组织运行，单靠排里几名骨干推动工作，任务效果难免会受到影响. ”

类似三排的情况，在该旅不是个例. 由于练兵备战任务较重，有些连、排甚至班一级经常要单独遂行任务，仅靠党支部班子、三五个干部，往往力量有限，有时很难做到面面俱到.

“大项任务关口成立‘党员突击队’，叫响‘我是党员跟我上’的传统做法仍然有效，但并不能完全满足形势任务的发展需要. ”该旅领导介绍，提高动散条件下任务攻坚能力，各级党组织还要充分调动群众组织积极性，发挥群众组织成员多、覆盖面广的优势.

针对大项任务个别群众组织“失声”“隐身”，从“助手”变成“下手”的情况，他们根据任务人数，科学安排“三大组织”成员参加编组，每个编组指定一名党员任组长，除党员突击队外，还视情成立团员先锋队. 官兵们普遍感到，将任务线和组织线铆合后，更加便于党群骨干互联、新老搭配互帮，做到党支部有号召部署，群众组织有响应跟进，形成合力攻坚的局面.

一次多军兵种联训，某连要抽组一支涵盖多个专业的小队参加. 出发前，党支部进行专题研究部署：组织教育动员，一体编配“三大组织”成员，把组织触角延伸到每个车组；任务

过程中团支部委员带领团员持续开展宣传鼓动，跟进宣扬好人好事；军人委员会委员及时发动参训官兵建言献策，动态收集思想反映和意见建议.

执行任务时，“三大组织”凝聚合力，先后配合舰艇官兵处置特情、采集装备数据、完成联训行动，多种训法战法得到检验.

“在任务编组内，大家既能感受到组织关怀，也能密切战友关系. ”某连装甲技师、党员王华杰说. 前期，上级组织装甲专业新乘员集训，支部确定王华杰担任参训组长，中士王钦炫、下士何明既是专业教练员也是两个组织成员. 执行任务时，三人密切协同，抓好人员思想、管理监督、生活保障等工作. 结业时，连队成绩过硬，1 人获得驾驶专业第一，1 人获得通信专业第三.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Guides Party Branches to Effectively Utilize “Left and Right Arms” to Enhance the Quality and Efficiency of Joint Construction and Creation

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Mengyuan Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-03

An Army Brigade Guides Party Branches to Effectively Utilize “Left and Right Arms” to Enhance the Quality and Efficiency of Joint Construction and Creation—

Party Building Leads Mass Organization Building, Adding Vitality to Grassroots Levels

■Wang Mengyuan

Editor’s Note: A crucial aspect of strengthening grassroots construction is adhering to Party building leadership and using Party building to drive mass organization building, forging the “three major organizations” into a unified whole. Relevant regulations have clearly defined the powers, responsibilities, functions, and systems of the “three major organizations”—Party branches, Youth League branches, and men’ committees—but some grassroots units still face problems such as unclear concepts of joint construction and creation and insufficient functional role. An Army brigade insists on strengthening Party building leading mass organization building in the new era, with Party branches providing guidance and the two mass organizations acting as advisors and assistants. Adhering to a problem-oriented approach and innovative methods, the brigade aims to use the strength of the Party branches to drive the strength of the two mass organizations, promoting comprehensive progress in grassroots construction. Their approach has certain reference value.

Exploring ① Improving the Capacity Building Link of Mass Organization Members

Activating Organizational “Cells” and Strengthening Their Mechanisms

“I improved by more than 30 places in this monthly exam!” Not long ago, Secretary Wang of the company’s Party branch was quite pleased to see a message from Li Ziye, a newly appointed platoon leader in an army brigade who was attending a staff officer training session at a higher level. Secretary Wang felt that Li Ziye’s recommendation for the training was largely due to his experience as the company’s Youth League branch secretary.

At the beginning of Platoon Leader Li’s tenure, the bridging role of the two mass organizations was not obvious; in practice, the Party branch often played a “solo role.”

Through in-depth research and analysis, Secretary Wang discovered that although the leaders of the two organizations had served as cadres for a long time and were relatively familiar with the company’s situation, their time in office was intermittent due to numerous training sessions and missions. Sometimes, without the leadership of the leaders, the work that should have been the responsibility of the two organizations was difficult to promote and implement, ultimately leading to a situation where the branch took on everything.

After deliberation, the Party branch decided to uphold the principle that “a strong organization makes a strong army,” and, in conjunction with the leadership reshuffle, select and appoint capable leaders for the two organizations to better fulfill their roles. For example, Wang Wei, a senior sergeant on the company’s Party branch committee, was deemed suitable for the position of director of the soldiers’ committee due to his exemplary conduct, high public prestige, and rich management experience.

However, the Party branch faced some difficulties in selecting the secretary of the Youth League branch. When discussing several qualified new platoon leaders, some committee members questioned their suitability, stating that “although the new platoon leaders have been in office for a long time, they are not yet familiar enough with the troops.”

“We must recognize both the limitations and strengths of the new platoon leaders,” Secretary Wang remarked during the discussion. He felt that the new platoon leaders were young and energetic, close to the soldiers, and aligned with the Youth League branch’s positioning. As for shortcomings such as insufficient work experience, these could be quickly overcome through training and mentorship. His words dispelled everyone’s doubts. Ultimately, Li Ziye successfully assumed the position of secretary of the company’s Youth League branch.

Following the leadership transitions of both organizations, they extensively implemented a “secretary mentoring secretaries, committee members mentoring committee members, and party members mentoring youth league members” program. Through pairing assistance and job rotation, they helped members of both organizations quickly improve their ability to perform their duties. Under the guidance of the Party branch, Li Ziye led the Youth League branch in organizing activities such as “New Recruits Joining the Company and Veteran Commendation Ceremony” and “Field Reading Club.” While fully leveraging the role of the Youth League branch, members also quickly integrated into the unit, enhancing their individual abilities and qualities.

In practice, the company further integrated with the brigade's "Capacity Building Training" activities, refining the capacity-building chain from "pre-meeting mentoring—attending the meeting—post-meeting guidance." Simultaneously, Party members formed "three-way mutual assistance" groups with Youth League members to ensure the cultivation and backup of members in mass organizations. Whenever veterans retired or new recruits joined, timely selection of outstanding individuals filled vacancies, ensuring uninterrupted organizational work and continuous team building.

The platform provided by mass organizations stimulated the vitality of talent development within the company. Corporal Mao Ziqing was added to the Soldiers' Committee due to his outstanding performance, and the branch hoped he would inspire and motivate more comrades. Initially, Xiao Mao only knew how to do things but not how to teach. Deng Wei, the Party group leader, proactively paired him with Mao, providing hands-on guidance to improve his training and instruction abilities. Later, due to his significant contributions, Mao Ziqing was appointed squad leader and was also recognized as an outstanding "Four Abilities" instructor in the brigade, receiving two third-class merit awards. He was recently recommended for further studies at a military academy.

Before leaving the team, Squad Leader Mao handed over his duties to Song Langlang, a highly capable member of the Youth League and a corporal. Now, Song has successfully filled the vacancy and is carrying out various tasks effectively.

Exploration ② Promoting the Formation of a Self-Operating Mechanism for Mass Organizations

Supervision and Proactive Action Achieve Synergistic Progress

One weekend, a football and volleyball competition organized by a company's Youth League branch was in full swing, with soldiers giving their all. After the administrative meeting on Sunday evening, the Military Committee announced the week's "Training Stars" and "Most Improved Stars" and presented awards, receiving enthusiastic applause.

"Only by better integrating into daily work can the roles of the two organizations be truly demonstrated," the brigade leadership explained. Although relevant regulations clearly define responsibilities, the two organizations previously lacked experience in determining when, what, and how to do these tasks, often relying on the Party branch for supervision, and their proactive awareness and ability to carry out work were somewhat lacking.

Focusing on these issues, the brigade Party committee decided to further improve the self-operation mechanism of the two organizations, based on relevant regulations and using routine, fundamental work at the grassroots level as a vehicle: At the beginning of each year, each company's Party branch guides the mass organizations in formulating annual work plans, clarifying the main lines of work such as Party and Youth League member development and the implementation of organizational life; each quarter, the Party branch organizes the mass organizations to study the work situation and promptly correct deviations; each month, based on

the situation of building companies according to regulations, the key tasks for the month are analyzed and deployed; and a "Weekly Work Schedule" guides and supervises the implementation of the two organizations, breaking down the branch's resolutions and plans into specific tasks and goals, helping the mass organizations enhance their ability to build themselves, plan their own activities, and solve problems independently.

"With a well-established mechanism in place and sufficient time for adjustment, the initiative in our work has increased," said Secretary Zeng of a certain company's Party branch, opening a weekly schedule. He explained that the online dating and marriage issues among soldiers in recent years have warranted attention, and he had long wanted to give a lecture on marriage and relationships. However, being single himself, he felt his prepared lecture lacked persuasiveness. Later, with suggestions from two organizations, Secretary Zeng decided to first explain the correct views on marriage and relationships for soldiers, and then arrange for married comrades from both organizations to share their experiences and insights on dating and marriage in a tiered manner. This approach ultimately yielded positive results.

During the operation of the mechanism, the company also compiled a "weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual work list" for its mass organizations. Opening this electronic list, one can see that in addition to the "required actions" for each time period, there are also "optional actions" proposed by the two organizations based on feedback from the masses and their actual work situation. Below the completed tasks, the list also includes process steps, experience summaries, and key points to help accumulate experience and better conduct future work.

"This checklist is easy to follow," said Deputy Secretary Chen of the company's Youth League branch. The monthly collective birthday celebrations organized by the Youth League branch and the bi-weekly "complaint sessions" organized by the soldiers' committee have become popular activities among the company's officers and men.

Holding rifle presentation ceremonies, awarding exclusive honorary numbers, and swearing oaths facing the military flag... A few days ago, the new recruits of the brigade completed their second period of intensive training and officially returned to their companies. The mass organizations of each company planned ahead according to the work plan, cooperating with the Party branch to organize various forms of welcoming ceremonies, guiding the new recruits on their new journey.

Exploration ③ Each position and squad is assigned members of the "Three Major Organizations"

Highlighting Task-Driven Efforts to Overcome Difficulties

First Shot Hit! Hit Every Time!

Not long ago, the third platoon of a certain company participated in its first live-fire test after being equipped with a new type of equipment. The platoon leader, Chu Hongxiao, was the first to go, hitting the bullseye with two missiles, boosting the morale and confidence of the entire platoon. Ultimately, the third platoon achieved the best results among units of its type.

“Now, when carrying out missions, each squad has three main organizational members, and each important position is led by a Party member or committee member. The mission strategy is clearer, and morale is higher,” said Platoon Leader Chu. He explained that their platoon often has to carry out missions independently, and sometimes several tasks are being carried out simultaneously within the company. The company commander and political instructor are often overwhelmed and may not be able to oversee them all. “Short-term missions are manageable, but with longer mission cycles, without organized operation, relying solely on a few key members in the platoon to drive the work inevitably affects the mission’s effectiveness.” The situation in the third platoon is not unique to this brigade. Due to the heavy workload of training and combat readiness, some companies, platoons, and even squads often have to carry out missions independently. Relying solely on the Party branch leadership and a few cadres is often insufficient, and it’s sometimes difficult to cover everything.

“Establishing ‘Party member assault teams’ at critical junctures of major missions and promoting the traditional approach of ‘I’m a Party member, follow me!’ remains effective, but it cannot fully meet the evolving needs of the situation,” the brigade leadership explained. To improve the ability to tackle missions under dispersed conditions, Party organizations at all levels must fully mobilize the enthusiasm of mass organizations and leverage their advantages of large membership and wide coverage.

In response to the situation where some mass organizations were “silent” or “hidden” during major tasks, transforming from “assistants” to “underlings,” they scientifically arranged members of the “three major organizations” into groups based on the number of personnel involved. Each group was led by a Party member, and in addition to Party member assault teams, Youth League member vanguard teams were also established as needed. The officers and men generally felt that aligning the task line with the organizational line facilitated communication between Party and mass leaders, and the pairing of new and experienced personnel for mutual assistance. This ensured that when the Party branch issued a call to action, the mass organizations responded and followed up, forming a united front to overcome challenges.

In one joint training exercise involving multiple services and branches, a company needed to assemble a small team encompassing multiple specialties. Before departure, the Party branch conducted a special study and deployment: organizing education and mobilization, and comprehensively assigning members of the “three major organizations,” extending organizational reach to every vehicle crew; during the mission, Youth League branch committee members led Youth League members in continuous propaganda and mobilization, following up on good deeds; and members of the soldiers’ committee promptly mobilized participating officers and men to offer suggestions and dynamically collect their thoughts, feedback, and opinions.

During the mission, the three organizations worked together seamlessly, assisting naval personnel in handling emergencies, collecting equipment data, and completing joint training operations, testing various training methods and tactics.

“Within the mission group, everyone felt the organization’s care and also developed strong camaraderie,” said Wang Huajie, an armored vehicle technician and Party member from a certain company. Prior to the mission, the higher command organized training for new armored vehicle crew members, and the branch appointed Wang Huajie as the training group leader. Sergeant Wang Qinxuan and Corporal He Ming served as both professional instructors and members of the two organizations. During the mission, the three worked closely together, ensuring personnel morale, management and supervision, and logistical support. At the end of the mission, the company achieved excellent results, with one member ranking first in driving and another ranking third in communications.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16419411.html

第七十七集团军某旅教育引导官兵扎牢对党忠诚的思想根子

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：毛彦苇 刘卓 责任编辑：王粲

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第七十七集团军某旅教育引导官兵扎牢对党忠诚的思想根子——

考验淬炼见真金

■毛彦苇 解放军报特约通讯员 刘 卓

雪域高原的严寒来得格外早，漫天风雪并没有影响火热的练兵热情.

这天，第 77 集团军某旅用一场实弹射击迎来上级的抽考. 多个波次、多型弹药火力打击过后，预设靶标被全部摧毁. 与这份亮眼的成绩单相比，官兵们不畏艰难困苦、一心只为打赢的那股拼劲，更令考核组欣慰：“经过政治整训洗礼，大家的精神面貌果然不一样！”

走进旅史馆，一幅标注着各种箭头的中国地图尤为醒目. 转战华北、逐鹿中原、进入两广、解放云南……一条不断延伸的转战路线，无声诉说着这支在抗日烽火中诞生的劲旅，在党的指挥下南征北战的光荣历史.

这条路线的最后一段，有两处格外明显的“转折”——2017 年初夏，该旅依令北上，从云南移防至重庆. 当年年底，部队奉命再度启程，一路向西，整建制驻防雪域高原.

“党叫干啥就干啥，打起背包就出发. ”一年两次移防，难度可想而知. 全旅官兵以党性应考、用忠诚作答，始终听令而动，雷厉风行.

这段经历，成为该旅开展政治整训的生动教材. 官兵们温故知新、常讲常新，通过专题授课、对照检查、讨论辨析、思想清理，不断扎牢永远听党话、跟党走的思想根子.

某营司务长谢武有 3 个孩子. 那年，一家人刚在云南团聚，结束 10 年的两地分居生活，他却要再一次告别妻儿.

一家之难，折射众家之难. “面对改革大考，没有思想斗争是不可能的，关键要看他最后作出了什么选择. ”该旅领导说，个人的进退走留、单位的撤并降改，都是现实考验，但在如山的军令面前，官兵没有一个人打退堂鼓.

“对党忠诚，从来不是抽象的概念、嘴上的口号，而是内心的信仰、脚下的行动. ”旅党委一班人头脑清醒：锻造忠诚品格，绝非朝夕之功，一定要经受反复淬炼.

整训中，他们把强根固本、纠正政治偏差作为重点，帮助官兵廓清思想认识和行为上的误区. 为了让党员干部有针对性地展开反躬自省，旅政委列举了几种现象——

执行上级的决策部署，有的单位打折扣、搞变通，嘴上说“结合自身实际”，实则是畏难推诿，不愿担当；

面对正常的岗位调整，有的干部挑挑拣拣，跟组织谈条件、讲价钱，把党性原则和组织纪律忘在了脑后；

有的领导干部逢会必讲忠诚，私下里却妄评妄议……

“大家身在基层，千万不要觉得这些问题离自己很远. 深究起来，其实每个人身上都或多或少存在，只是表现方式和程度不同而已. ”一名旅领导一针见血地说.

反思辨析时，一则往事被反复提及——

1950 年初，党中央指示 18 军进藏. 邓小平急令已被任命为川南行署主任的军长张国华速赴重庆受领最新任务. 1 月 10 日，接见 18 军领导时，邓小平开门见山：“今天谈话凭党性. ”张国华立即回答：“一切听从党安排. ”随后，他迅速返回部队准备有关事宜，并把不满 3 岁的女儿背在身上，挥师西进.

“今天谈话凭党性”“一切听从党安排”. 一问一答间，尽显对党的无限忠诚. 大家说，不同年代有不同的考验，但需要擦亮的是同一种政治本色.

现在，该旅移防西藏已满 5 年. 官兵们忘不了，当初步入新营区时看到的景象：窄小的院落、低矮的营房、斑驳的墙壁……

考验面前见忠诚. “再难，能有 18 军进藏难？”关键时刻，该旅党员干部站了出来，他们不等不靠，主动挑最重的担子、接最烫的山芋、啃最硬的骨头，发起新的冲锋. 如今，一座崭新的现代化军营拔地而起，官兵生活和训练条件得到极大改善.

驻守雪域高原，恶劣的自然环境，是检验官兵思想纯度的“试金石”，也是提升部队战斗力的“磨刀石”.

“战场打不赢，一切等于零，党需要的是一支能打胜仗的‘枪’. ”政治整训中，该旅官兵深刻认识到，作为新时代革命军人，既要有忠诚于党的政治自觉，也要有对党忠诚的实际能力.

前段时间，享有“无坚不摧”美誉的该旅某连，机动至某陌生地域驻训，连长徐靖翔主动请缨，受领高原作战重点课题研究任务. 在接下来的时间里，全连官兵把参加政治整训焕发的政治热情，转化为集智攻关的动力，根据高原气候和地形特点，构设 10 多种战术背景，在一个个难局危局险局中，采集作战数据，挖掘装备极限性能，研练检验创新战法，初步形成多项成果.

驻训归来，该连官兵没有陶醉在成绩里，而是展开检讨反思，透过任务中暴露的问题深挖思想根子：个别同志产生畏难情绪，说到底是“躺着就是奉献”思想在作祟；一些军士习惯“吃老本”，不愿走出“舒适区”，是缺乏担当作为精神的表现……指导员孙嘉琦告诫大家：“这些思想倾向如果任其发酵蔓延，就会滋生不良风气，动摇理想信念. ”

“没有信仰上的坚如磐石，就没有战场上的无坚不摧. ”这不仅是该连官兵的感悟，也是该旅上下的共识.

Google Translation

A 77th Group Army Brigade Educates and Guides Its Officers and Men to Firmly Establish Their Loyalty to the Party.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Mao Yanwei, Liu Zhuo Editor: Wang Can

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A brigade of the 77th Group Army educates and guides its officers and men to firmly establish their loyalty to the Party—Testing and tempering reveals true gold

■ Mao Yanwei, Special Correspondent of PLA Daily, Liu Zhuo

The harsh winter of the snowy plateau arrives exceptionally early, but the blizzard did not dampen the fervent enthusiasm for training.

On this day, a brigade of the 77th Group Army welcomed a random test from higher authorities with a live-fire exercise. After multiple waves of fire using various types of ammunition, all the pre-set targets were destroyed. Compared to this impressive result, the officers and men’ unwavering spirit and single-minded determination to win, despite the hardships, pleased the assessment team even more: “After the baptism of political rectification, everyone’s spirit is indeed different!” Entering the brigade’s history museum, a map of China marked with various arrows is particularly eye-catching. Moving through North China, vying for control of the Central Plains, entering Guangdong and Guangxi, liberating Yunnan… a constantly extending route silently recounts the glorious history of this elite force, born in the flames of the War of Resistance Against Japan, fighting north and south under the command of the Party.

The final section of this route has two particularly striking turning points—in the early summer of 2017, the brigade was ordered to move north, transferring from Yunnan to Chongqing. At the end

of that year, the troops were ordered to set off again, heading west to be stationed in their entirety on the snowy plateau.

“Whatever the Party tells us to do, we do; we pack our bags and set off.” The difficulty of two transfers in one year is unimaginable. All officers and men of the brigade faced the test of Party spirit and answered with loyalty, always obeying orders and acting swiftly and decisively.

This experience became a vivid teaching material for the brigade’s political rectification training. Officers and men reviewed and learned new lessons, constantly revisiting the material, and through special lectures, self-examination, discussion and analysis, and ideological cleansing, continuously strengthening the ideological foundation of always listening to the Party and following the Party.

Xie Wu, the quartermaster of a certain battalion, has three children. That year, his family had just reunited in Yunnan, ending ten years of separation, but he had to say goodbye to his wife and children once again.

The hardship of one family reflects the hardship of many. “Faced with the major test of reform, it’s impossible not to have ideological struggles; the key is what choice they ultimately make,” said the brigade leadership. “Personal advancement or retreat, unit mergers or downsizing—these are all real tests, but faced with the mountain of military orders, not a single officer or soldier backed down.”

“Loyalty to the Party is never an abstract concept or a slogan, but an inner belief and concrete actions.” The brigade’s Party committee was clear-headed: forging loyalty is not something that can be achieved overnight; it requires repeated tempering.

During the rectification training, they focused on strengthening the foundation and correcting political deviations, helping officers and men clarify misconceptions in their thinking and behavior. To encourage Party members and cadres to engage in targeted self-reflection, the brigade political commissar listed several phenomena: In implementing decisions and plans from higher authorities, some units discounted or circumvented them, claiming it was “based on their own realities,” but in reality, it was a matter of shirking responsibility and avoiding challenges;

Faced with normal job adjustments, some cadres were picky, negotiating and bargaining with the organization, forgetting Party principles and organizational discipline;

Some leading cadres spoke of loyalty at every meeting, but privately made unwarranted criticisms…

“As you are at the grassroots level, don’t think these problems are far removed from yourselves. Upon closer examination, everyone has them to some extent, only the ways and degrees they manifest differ,” a brigade leader pointed out incisively.

During the reflection and analysis, a past event was repeatedly mentioned:

In early 1950, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China instructed the 18th Army to enter Tibet. Deng Xiaoping urgently ordered Zhang Guohua, the army commander who had already been appointed director of the Southern Sichuan Administrative Office, to go to Chongqing to receive the latest mission. On January 10th, during a meeting with the leaders of the 18th Army, Deng Xiaoping stated bluntly, "Today's conversation is based on Party spirit." Zhang Guohua immediately replied, "I will follow the Party's arrangements." He then quickly returned to his unit to prepare for the necessary arrangements, carrying his daughter, not yet three years old, on his back, and led his troops westward.

"Today's conversation is based on Party spirit," "I will follow the Party's arrangements." This question and answer revealed their boundless loyalty to the Party. Everyone said that different eras present different tests, but what needs to be upheld is the same political integrity.

Now, the brigade has been stationed in Tibet for five years. The officers and men will never forget the scene they saw when they first entered the new camp: narrow courtyards, low barracks, and mottled walls… Loyalty is revealed in the face of trials. "No matter how difficult, could it be more difficult than the 18th Army's entry into Tibet?" At this critical moment, the brigade's Party members and cadres stepped forward. They did not wait or rely on others, but proactively took on the heaviest burdens, accepted the most difficult tasks, and tackled the toughest challenges, launching a new offensive. Today, a brand-new, modern military camp has risen from the ground, and the living and training conditions of the officers and men have been greatly improved. Stationed on the snowy plateau, the harsh natural environment serves as a touchstone for testing the ideological purity of officers and men, and a whetstone for enhancing the combat effectiveness of the troops.

"If we can't win on the battlefield, everything is for naught. What the Party needs is a 'gun' that can win battles." During political training, the officers and men of this brigade deeply realized that as revolutionary soldiers of the new era, they must not only have the political consciousness of loyalty to the Party, but also the practical ability to be loyal to the Party.

Recently, a company of this brigade, renowned for its "invincible" strength, was deployed to an unfamiliar area for training. Company Commander Xu Jingxiang volunteered to take on the task of researching key topics related to plateau warfare. In the following period, the entire company transformed the political enthusiasm generated during the political training into the driving force for collective problem-solving. Based on the characteristics of the plateau climate and terrain, they constructed more than 10 tactical scenarios, collecting combat data, exploring the limits of equipment performance, and refining and testing innovative tactics in various difficult, dangerous, and perilous situations, initially achieving several results.

Upon returning from their training exercise, the company's officers and men did not bask in their achievements. Instead, they conducted a self-examination and reflection, delving into the root causes of the problems exposed during the mission: some comrades developed a fear of difficulty, ultimately stemming from the mentality that "lying down is contributing"; some soldiers were

accustomed to “resting on their laurels,” unwilling to step out of their “comfort zones,” demonstrating a lack of responsibility and initiative… Political Instructor Sun Jiaqi warned everyone: “If these tendencies are allowed to fester and spread, they will breed unhealthy practices and shake our ideals and beliefs.”

“Without unwavering faith, there can be no invincibility on the battlefield.” This is not only the company’s insight but also the consensus of the entire brigade.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16419427.html

南部战区某部“模范红一连”坚持用党的创新理论建连育人

来源：解放军报 作者：孙志强 陈典宏 陈晓杰 等 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-03

聚 焦

南部战区某部“模范红一连”坚持用党的创新理论建连育人——

深研“最近的学问” 锻造“钢铁的集体”

■孙志强　解放军报记者　陈典宏　陈晓杰



该连官兵在连队荣誉室开展教育. 彭瀚贤 摄

“杀！杀！杀！”

深秋，记者一走进南部战区某部“模范红一连”，就被训练场上的火热场景所吸引. 战士们士气高昂展开刺杀训练，动作干净利落、整齐划一.

“马步击肋，上步砍劈……”一名年轻的中士一边下达口令，一边帮助战士纠正动作.

“这是刺杀操训练负责人李章，不仅军事素质过硬，还在上级组织的‘三会一好’政治教员比武中拿过第二名.”该连周指导员告诉记者.

入伍前，李章上过 3 年武校，体能基础扎实. 下连后，李章很快在军事训练中崭露头角，但理论学习就有些“挠头”.

在“模范红一连”，军政兼优是基本要求. 那次“三会一好”政治教员比武，周指导员特意将任务交给李章，鼓励他“大胆试、勇敢闯”.

备战比武期间，李章一有时间就查阅资料、修改讲稿，准备了大半个月.

“解放战争时期，我连前身部队一名战士在战斗中不幸中弹. 生命的最后一刻，他紧紧抓住班长的手问：‘班长，我这个表现够不够入党条件？’”比武那天，李章声情并茂的授课，深深打动了台下评委，取得第二名的好成绩，是参赛选手中唯一获奖的军士.

作为一名警卫战士，该怎么把“听党话、跟党走”落实到行动中？这次政治教员比武，让李章有了深刻的体会和认识.

如今，综合素质过硬的李章不仅入了党，还成为连队骨干，多次在比武竞赛中获奖.

人人学理论、人人用理论. 建连 95 年来，“模范红一连”的这个优良传统，一直延续到今天.

该连前身是中国工农红军中央警卫团第一连，是毛泽东同志指派警卫排长龙开富在井冈山创建的. 连队参加了娄山关、直罗镇、平型关等战役战斗 450 余次，以敢打硬拼、不辱使命的英勇表现，出色完成一系列安全警卫任务，被原广州军区授予“模范红一连”荣誉称号.

走进该连荣誉室，陈列柜里摆放着当年战士们用过的学习用品. 一本《中国共产党红军第四军第九次代表大会决议案》，已经泛黄起皱. 旁边摆放的一本册子上，写着“警卫战士条件”，其中一条是：“学习军事政治，熟练警卫任务，增加文化知识，开展自我批评，努力提高自己. ”

荣誉室墙上，一张张老照片，无声地诉说着连队走过的辉煌历程. 其中一张老照片，引起记者的注意. 照片中，几名战士利用行军间隙，抓紧时间学习马列著作. 周指导员告诉记者：“当年周恩来同志在国外求学期间，阅读了大量介绍社会主义和马克思主义基本原理的进步书籍. 他在日记中写道：想要想比现在还新的思想，做要做现在最新的事情，学要学离现在最近的学问. 对官兵来说，党的创新理论就是‘最近的学问’. 学习理论是连队一直传承的优良传统，一代代官兵在理论滋养下茁壮成长，不断夯实连队建设基础. ”

指着另一张两名战士的合影，周指导员介绍，这是连队战士李恒和金芝权参加上级军士警卫员集训时的照片. 那次集训考核，两人获得 3 个第一、1 个第二、1 个第三的好成绩，受到上级领导表扬. 他们两人，都是在“模范红一连”沃土里成长起来的.

李恒入伍前只有中专学历. 入伍之初，他一心想着服役期满就退伍. 后来，受连队浓厚的学习氛围熏陶，他渐渐养成了学习研究、读书思考的习惯.

长期的理论学习，转变了李恒的价值追求. 从一开始得过且过“熬日子”到后来一门心思“争一流”，李恒的训练成绩节节攀升，连续两年荣立三等功. 2022 年，李恒作为该部唯一一名保送入学的优秀士兵，进入陆军步兵学院学习.

00 后战士金芝权下连后，抓住一切机会，如饥似渴地学习理论知识、练强军事技能. 尽管入伍时间不长，但军事素质、理论素养全面过硬的他，已有多次执行重大任务的经历.

不久前，连队组织“读书分享会”，金芝权登上讲台，为战友们分享读书心得，鼓励大家“在不断进取中成为更好的自己”.

在“模范红一连”，官兵“日记一题、周学一文、月读一书”已成行为自觉. 连队注重利用各种学习资源，与驻地图书馆建立“图书流动机制”，定期更新学习室的图书；定期组织“读书分享会”、评选“理论学习之星”，大力营造浓厚学习氛围.

连队注重利用碎片化时间开展微教育，每次吃饭集合前，都组织官兵轮流分享红色经典、学习收获、成长故事，“3 分钟不嫌少、5 分钟不嫌多”.

新兵杨俊告诉记者，班长孙宇培每天休息前都会抽时间看会儿书，抽屉里的几本理论书籍被他翻得卷了边. 在连队官兵眼中，孙宇培是一个“传奇”：入伍第一年，军事体育训练成绩达标“特三级”，当上副班长；选晋军士前，他在训练中韧带受伤，出院没多久便走上考场，取得了良好成绩.

翻开孙宇培的读书笔记，里面密密麻麻记满了每一次理论学习的心得体会. 这种扎扎实实的学习精神，不仅加速了自己的成长，也深刻影响着身边战友.

杨俊入伍前，一直以为到部队就是操枪弄炮，来到连队才知道，自己主要的工作是站岗执勤. “征战沙场”的愿望落空，让他一度感到困惑.

“一艘航母想要发挥战斗力，少一颗螺丝钉都不行. 我们的岗位虽然平凡，责任却很重大. ”班长孙宇培的一番话，让杨俊深受触动，思想也发生了很大转变.

如今，杨俊成了连队国旗班的一员. 每当亲手升起国旗，他的心底都会涌起无比的自豪. 杨俊说连队的战斗口号“忠诚警卫事业，甘当无名英雄”，是官兵共同的座右铭.

每个人的一小步加起来，就是连队的一大步. 近年来，“模范红一连”所获荣誉铺满荣誉室整整一面墙，有 2000 多人次立功受奖.

“奋进强军路，打好攻坚战，每个人都是参与者、贡献者. 在平凡岗位上履行好普通一兵的职责，就是为如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标贡献力量. ”周指导员说，将继续坚持用党的创新理论建连育人，把官兵凝聚成“钢铁的集体”，推动连队建设全面进步、全面过硬.

探 源

理论创新每前进一步、理论武装就跟进一步



坚持用科学理论武装官兵，从思想上政治上建设和掌握军队，是我军政治工作优良传统，也是人民军队从胜利走向胜利的根本保证.

1929 年，红四军两次由赣南进入闽西，开辟了闽西革命斗争的崭新局面，但也面临着诸如单纯军事观点、主观主义、流寇思想等非无产阶级思想蔓延的严峻考验. 当年 12 月召开的古田会议，在高度重视党的组织建设的同时，着重强调加强党的思想建设，强调通过有计划地对党员进行马克思主义和党的正确路线教育，不断开展同党内错误思想的斗争，以保证党和红军内“无产阶级的思想领导”，并具体规定了开展思想教育的方法和途径.

1941 年，毛泽东同志在延安高级干部会议上作了《改造我们的学习》的报告，拉开了延安整风运动的序幕. 全党普遍整风从 1942 年春开始，主要任务是党的各级干部学习中央规定的文件，以整顿思想方法和思想作风为主，反对主观主义以整顿学风，反对宗派主义以整顿党风，反对党八股以整顿文风，使党的领导机关和干部进一步掌握了马克思列宁主义的普遍真理同中国革命实践相结合的原则，树立了联系群众、调查研究、实事求是的优良作风. 延安整风运动是一场以科学理论武装为重点的马克思主义思想教育运动，实现了全党思想上的统一、政治上的团结和行动上的一致，为夺取革命的胜利奠定了坚实思想政治基础.

新中国成立后，我们党始终坚持理论创新每前进一步、理论武装就跟进一步，保证了全党有效应对“赶考”路上的一切艰难险阻. 在古田全军政治工作会议上，习主席将我军在长期实践中形成的政治工作优良传统创造性地概括为“十一个坚持”，其中一条就是“坚持用科学理论武装官兵”. 从古田会议奠基到延安整风深化，再到新时代的赓续创新，“用科学理论武装官兵”已融入人民军队的精神血脉，成为确保军魂永固、战斗力不竭的根本所在.

（杨泽南整理、王瑞泓作图）

视 点

品出理论的“甘甜味”

■张 迪

古田会议召开前夕，毛泽东同志在给中央的信中写道：“惟党员理论常识太低，须赶急进行教育. 除请中央将党内出版物（布报，《红旗》，《列宁主义概论》，《俄国革命运动史》等，我们一点都未得到）寄来外，另请购书一批……我们望得书报如饥如渴，务请勿以事小弃置. ”在起草古田会议决议时，他又深刻指出：“为了红军的健全与扩大，为了斗争任务之能够负荷，都要从党内教育做起. ”

指导思想先进、理论武装先行，是我们党的特有优势，也是我军的重要法宝. 坚持用科学理论武装官兵，是我军政治工作的优良传统. 我军的历史和实践充分证明，没有革命的理论，就不会有革命的行动. 理论一经掌握群众，就会变成强大的物质力量.

理论武装贵在“求本”. 理论武装，不是教条式的死记硬背，而是要掌握马克思主义的立场、观点、方法. 应摒弃可以用专业学习替代理论学习的观点，纠治认为学不学无所谓、不学照样干工作的看法，杜绝做表面文章、不求实效的做法. 说到底，理论武装学的是一种根本性的认识论、方法论、价值论，是一种打根基、利长远的学习，不可或缺、至关重要.

理论武装重在“结合”. 一名基层教导员在分享工作体会时说，官兵看到身边的实践转化，就能品出理论的“甘甜味”. 政治干部结合官兵实际，结合工作实际，多形式多渠道展现党的创新理论的真理力量、精神力量、实践力量，帮助官兵搞清楚、弄明白理论的源泉是什么、实践基础是什么、战略考量是什么，就能引导官兵更加自觉地以学铸魂、以学增智、以学正风、以学促干.

学习越深入，行动越自觉. 党的创新理论是离我们“最近的学问”，习近平强军思想是党的军事指导理论最新成果. 坚持不懈用习近平强军思想武装头脑，掌握推动强军事业发展的锐利思想武器，我们就能战胜前进道路上的一切艰难险阻，赢得更大胜利.

Google Translation

A Model Red First Company of a Unit in the Southern Theater Command Adheres to Building and Educating the Company with the Party’s Innovative Theories

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Sun Zhiqiang, Chen Dianhong, Chen Xiaojie, et al. Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-03

Focus

A Model Red First Company of a Unit in the Southern Theater Command Adheres to Building and Educating the Company with the Party’s Innovative Theories—Deeply Studying “The Latest Knowledge” and Forging a “Steel Collective”

■Sun Zhiqiang, PLA Daily Reporter; Chen Dianhong, Chen Xiaojie

Soldiers of the company conduct education in the company’s honor room. Photo by Peng Hanxian

“Kill! Kill! Kill!”

In late autumn, as soon as the reporter entered the Model Red First Company of a unit in the Southern Theater Command, he was attracted by the intense scene on the training ground. The soldiers were in high spirits, conducting bayonet training with clean, neat, and uniform movements.

“Horse stance, strike the ribs; step forward and slash...” A young sergeant gave commands while helping the soldiers correct their movements.

“This is Li Zhang, the person in charge of bayonet drill training. He not only has excellent military skills, but also won second place in the ‘Three Skills and One Excellence’ political instructor competition organized by higher authorities,” the company’s political instructor, Zhou, told reporters.

Before enlisting, Li Zhang attended a martial arts school for three years, giving him a solid foundation in physical fitness. After joining the company, Li Zhang quickly distinguished himself in military training, but he struggled with theoretical studies.

In the “Model Red First Company,” excellence in both military and political skills is a basic requirement. For that “Three Skills and One Excellence” political instructor competition, Political Instructor Zhou specifically assigned the task to Li Zhang, encouraging him to “try boldly and forge ahead.”

During the preparation for the competition, Li Zhang spent every spare moment researching and revising his speech, preparing for over half a month.

“During the Liberation War, a soldier from the predecessor unit of my company was unfortunately shot in battle. In his last moments, he tightly grasped his squad leader’s hand and asked, ‘Squad leader, is my performance sufficient for Party membership?’” On the day of the competition, Li Zhang’s passionate lecture deeply moved the judges, earning him second place and making him the only sergeant among the participants to receive an award.

As a guard soldier, how should one put “listening to the Party and following the Party” into action? This political instructor competition gave Li Zhang a profound understanding and insight.

Now, with his outstanding overall qualities, Li Zhang has not only joined the Party but has also become a backbone member of the company, winning numerous awards in competitions.

Everyone studies theory, everyone applies theory. This fine tradition of the “Model Red First Company,” established 95 years ago, continues to this day.

The company’s predecessor was the First Company of the Central Guard Regiment of the Chinese Workers’ and Peasants’ Red Army, founded in Jinggangshan by Long Kaifu, a guard platoon leader appointed by Comrade Mao Zedong. The company participated in over 450 battles, including those at Loushan Pass, Zhiluo Town, and Pingxing Pass. With its courageous and resolute fighting spirit, it successfully completed a series of security and guard missions, earning the title of “Model Red First Company” from the former Guangzhou Military Region.

Entering the company's honor room, display cases showcase the learning supplies used by the soldiers in the past. A copy of the "Resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Fourth Army of the Chinese Communist Party" is yellowed and wrinkled. Next to it, a booklet lists the "Requirements for Guard Soldiers," one of which states: "Study military and political affairs, master guard duties, increase cultural knowledge, conduct self-criticism, and strive to improve oneself." On the walls of the honor room, old photographs silently recount the company's glorious history. One photograph in particular caught the reporter's attention: several soldiers are seen using breaks in marching to study Marxist-Leninist works. Instructor Zhou told reporters, "When Comrade Zhou Enlai was studying abroad, he read a large number of progressive books introducing the basic principles of socialism and Marxism. He wrote in his diary: 'We should think of ideas newer than those of today, do the newest things of today, and learn the knowledge closest to the present.' For officers and men, the Party's innovative theories are 'the closest knowledge.' Studying theory is a fine tradition that has been passed down in the company. Generations of officers and men have grown strong under the nourishment of theory, constantly consolidating the foundation of the company's development." Pointing to another photo of two soldiers, Instructor Zhou explained that it was taken when soldiers Li Heng and Jin Zhiquan participated in a training session for senior sergeant guards. During that training, the two achieved excellent results, winning three first places, one second place, and one third place, and were praised by their superiors. Both of them grew up in the fertile soil of the "Model Red First Company."

Before enlisting, Li Heng only had a vocational school diploma. At the beginning of his service, he was determined to retire after his term. Later, influenced by the company's strong learning atmosphere, he gradually developed a habit of studying, researching, reading, and reflecting.

Long-term theoretical study transformed Li Heng's values. From initially just getting by and "passing the days" to later wholeheartedly striving for excellence, Li Heng's training results steadily improved, earning him a third-class merit for two consecutive years. In 2022, Li Heng, as the only outstanding soldier in his unit to be recommended for admission to the Army Infantry Academy, entered the academy.

Jin Zhiquan, a soldier born in the 2000s, seized every opportunity after joining his unit to eagerly study theoretical knowledge and hone his military skills. Despite his short service, his comprehensive military qualities and theoretical understanding are already outstanding, and he has already participated in several important missions.

Not long ago, the company organized a "book sharing session," where Jin Zhiquan took to the stage to share his reading experiences with his comrades, encouraging everyone to "become a better version of themselves through continuous progress."

In the "Model Red First Company," soldiers have made "one question in their diary, one article a week, and one book a month" a conscious practice. The company emphasizes utilizing various learning resources, establishing a "book circulation mechanism" with the local library to regularly

update the books in the study room; it also regularly organizes “book sharing sessions” and selects “theoretical learning stars,” creating a strong learning atmosphere.

The company focuses on utilizing fragmented time for micro-education. Before each meal assembly, soldiers take turns sharing classic revolutionary texts, learning gains, and growth stories—”three minutes is never too little, five minutes is never too much.”

New recruit Yang Jun told reporters that his squad leader, Sun Yupei, always takes time to read before resting each day; the several theoretical books in his drawer are worn out from frequent use. In the eyes of the company’s soldiers, Sun Yupei is a “legend”: in his first year of service, he achieved the “Special Grade 3” standard in military physical training and became a deputy squad leader; before being selected for promotion to sergeant, he injured his ligaments during training, but shortly after being discharged from the hospital, he took the exam and achieved excellent results.

Flipping through Sun Yupei’s reading notes, one finds them densely filled with reflections on each theoretical study session. This solid learning spirit has not only accelerated his own growth but also profoundly influenced his comrades.

Before enlisting, Yang Jun always thought military service meant handling guns and artillery. Upon arriving at his unit, he discovered his main job was guard duty. His dream of “fighting on the battlefield” was dashed, leaving him confused.

“An aircraft carrier can’t function effectively without even a single screw. Our posts may seem ordinary, but the responsibility is immense,” said Squad Leader Sun Yupei. These words deeply moved Yang Jun, leading to a significant shift in his thinking.

Now, Yang Jun is a member of the company’s flag-raising team. Every time he raises the national flag, he feels an immense sense of pride. Yang Jun says the company’s motto, “Loyalty to the cause of guarding, willingness to be unsung heroes,” is the shared motto of the officers and men.

Every small step taken by each individual adds up to a giant leap for the company. In recent years, the “Model Red First Company” has received so many honors that they fill an entire wall of the honor room, with over 2,000 individuals receiving awards and commendations.

“Striving for a strong military and winning crucial battles, everyone is a participant and contributor. Fulfilling the duties of an ordinary soldier in an ordinary post is contributing to the timely achievement of the centenary goal of the People’s Liberation Army,” said Instructor Zhou. He added that they will continue to uphold the Party’s innovative theories in building and educating the company, uniting officers and men into a “steel collective,” and promoting comprehensive progress and excellence in company building.

Tracing the Origins: Every step forward in theoretical innovation is accompanied by a step forward in theoretical armament. Adhering to the principle of arming officers and men with scientific theories, and building and controlling the army ideologically and politically, is a fine tradition of

our army's political work and a fundamental guarantee for the People's Army's continuous victories.

In 1929, the Fourth Red Army twice entered western Fujian from southern Jiangxi, opening a new chapter in the revolutionary struggle in western Fujian. However, it also faced severe challenges from the spread of non-proletarian ideologies such as purely military viewpoints, subjectivism, and bandit mentality. The Gutian Conference, held in December of that year, while attaching great importance to the Party's organizational development, also emphasized strengthening the Party's ideological development. It stressed the need for planned education of Party members in Marxism and the Party's correct line, and for continuous struggle against erroneous ideas within the Party to ensure "proletarian ideological leadership" within the Party and the Red Army. Specific methods and approaches for conducting ideological education were also stipulated.

In 1941, Comrade Mao Zedong delivered the report "Reform Our Study" at the Yan'an Senior Cadre Conference, thus initiating the Yan'an Rectification Movement. The Party-wide rectification movement began in the spring of 1942. Its main task was for cadres at all levels to study the documents prescribed by the Central Committee, focusing on rectifying thought methods and work styles. It opposed subjectivism to rectify the style of study, opposed sectarianism to rectify the Party's style, and opposed stereotyped Party writing to rectify the style of writing. This enabled the Party's leading organs and cadres to further grasp the principle of combining the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution, and to establish a fine style of connecting with the masses, conducting investigations and research, and seeking truth from facts. The Yan'an Rectification Movement was a Marxist ideological education movement focusing on arming soldiers with scientific theory. It achieved ideological unity, political solidarity, and consistency in action throughout the Party, laying a solid ideological and political foundation for the victory of the revolution.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, our Party consistently adhered to the principle that theoretical innovation must be accompanied by a corresponding advancement in theoretical arming, ensuring the Party's effective response to all difficulties and obstacles on the "journey to the test." At the Gutian All-Army Political Work Conference, President Xi Jinping creatively summarized the fine traditions of political work formed by our army in its long-term practice into "eleven insistences," one of which is "insisting on arming officers and men with scientific theory." From the foundation laid by the Gutian Conference to the deepening of the Yan'an Rectification Movement, and to its continued innovation in the new era, "arming officers and men with scientific theory" has been integrated into the spiritual bloodline of the People's Army, becoming the fundamental guarantee for the enduring strength of the military spirit and the inexhaustible combat effectiveness.

(Compiled by Yang Zenan, illustrated by Wang Ruihong)

Viewpoint: Savoring the "Sweetness" of Theory

■ Zhang Di On the eve of the Gutian Conference, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote in a letter to the Central Committee: “Only the theoretical knowledge of Party members is too low, and education must be carried out urgently. In addition to requesting the Central Committee to send us Party publications (such as *Bubao*, *Red Flag*, *An Outline of Leninism*, and *History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement*, which we have not received at all), please also purchase a batch of books… We are eagerly awaiting books and newspapers; please do not neglect this matter because it seems insignificant.” When drafting the Gutian Conference resolution, he further pointed out: “For the sake of the Red Army’s improvement and expansion, and for the ability to bear the tasks of struggle, we must start with education within the Party.” Advanced guiding ideology and prioritizing theoretical armament are unique advantages of our Party and important magic weapons for our army. Adhering to arming officers and men with scientific theory is a fine tradition of our army’s political work. The history and practice of our army fully prove that without revolutionary theory, there will be no revolutionary action. Once theory is grasped by the masses, it becomes a powerful material force.

The essence of theoretical armament lies in “seeking the root.” Theoretical training is not about dogmatic rote memorization, but about mastering the Marxist stance, viewpoints, and methods. We must abandon the view that professional learning can substitute for theoretical study, correct the notion that learning is unimportant or that work can be done without it, and eliminate superficial and ineffective practices. Ultimately, theoretical training involves learning a fundamental epistemology, methodology, and axiology; it is a foundational and long-term endeavor, indispensable and crucial.

Theoretical training emphasizes “integration.” A grassroots political instructor, sharing his work experience, said that soldiers can taste the “sweetness” of theory by witnessing its practical transformation around them. Political cadres, combining the realities of soldiers and their work, should showcase the truth, spirit, and practical power of the Party’s innovative theories through various forms and channels, helping soldiers understand the source, practical foundation, and strategic considerations of the theory. This will guide soldiers to more consciously use learning to strengthen their souls, enhance their wisdom, rectify their conduct, and promote action.

The deeper the learning, the more conscious the action. The Party’s innovative theories are the “closest to us,” and Xi Jinping’s thought on strengthening the military is the latest achievement of the Party’s military guiding theory. By persistently arming our minds with Xi Jinping’s thought on strengthening the military and mastering this sharp ideological weapon to promote the development of a strong military, we can overcome all difficulties and obstacles on our path forward and win even greater victories.

http://www.81.cn/kj_208559/16419679.html

陆军、空军国际学员周分别在南京和西安开幕

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：尉寅础 肖力铭 杨正中 许怡真 责任编辑：林诗清

2025-11-04

陆军、空军国际学员周分别在南京和西安开幕

解放军报南京 11 月 3 日电 记者尉寅础、特约记者肖力铭报道：3 日上午，由陆军工程大学承办的第 12 届陆军国际学员周在南京开幕. 来自巴基斯坦、塞尔维亚、巴西等 13 国外军院校与我国 8 所陆军院校的学员混合编组，共同参加为期一周的训练和交流活动.

本届陆军国际学员周以“新域新质力量对未来战争影响”为主题，主要围绕无人装备发展对未来战争影响、打赢对抗环境下现代战争进行专题交流，进一步深化中外军事院校间务实合作. 活动期间，学员们将参与模拟联合国会议、专题研讨、领导（能）力挑战赛、装备参观和文化体验等活动.

据介绍，模拟联合国会议是本届陆军国际学员周的亮点之一，中外学员还将围绕人工智能在军事训练与未来战争中的伦理规范与应用边界展开对话，交流军事科技发展前沿动向.

自 2005 年以来，陆军国际学员周活动已成功举办 11 届，成为各国陆军院校交流思想、互学互鉴的重要平台，为推动国际军事教育合作、促进中外军队友好往来发挥了积极作用.

解放军报西安 11 月 3 日电 杨正中、记者许怡真报道：3 日上午，由空军工程大学承办的空军第 6 届国际学员周在西安开幕. 来自印度尼西亚、埃及、秘鲁等十余个国家的 33 名学员，与国防科技大学、空军航空大学等 12 所中方军事院校的学员混合编组，共同开展为期一周的学习训练、研讨交流和文化互动等活动.

本届空军国际学员周以“交流互鉴、厚植友谊、携手未来”为主题，旨在提升中外生长军官学员军事素养和跨文化交流能力，增进中外军队友好交流. 活动期间，中外学员将编成一个国际学员营，通过参观部队和观摩训练、参加军事科技研讨会、举行模拟联合国会议、体验中国传统文化等近 20 项丰富多彩的活动，进行深入的学习交流.

空军国际学员周活动自 2012 年开始，已成功举办 5 届. 活动为展示我军院校办学育人成果，深化国际军事教育交流合作，发展与各国空军友好关系发挥了积极作用.

Google Translation

The International Army and Air Force Cadet Weeks Open in Nanjing and Xi’an, respectively.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wei Yinchu, Xiao Liming, Yang Zhengzhong, Xu Yizhen Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-11-04

The International Army and Air Force Cadet Weeks Open in Nanjing and Xi’an, respectively.

PLA Daily, Nanjing, November 3 (Reporter Wei Yinchu, Special Correspondent Xiao Liming): The 12th International Army Cadet Week, hosted by the Army Engineering University, opened in

Nanjing on the morning of November 3. Cadet students from 13 foreign military academies, including those from Pakistan, Serbia, and Brazil, are mixed with students from 8 Chinese army academies to participate in a week-long training and exchange program.

This year's International Army Cadet Week focuses on the theme "The Impact of New Domain and New Quality Forces on Future Warfare," primarily discussing the impact of unmanned equipment development on future warfare and winning modern warfare in a confrontational environment, further deepening practical cooperation between Chinese and foreign military academies. During the event, cadets will participate in Model United Nations conferences, thematic seminars, leadership (capability) challenges, equipment visits, and cultural experiences.

According to reports, the Model United Nations conference is one of the highlights of this year's International Army Cadet Week. Chinese and foreign cadets will also engage in dialogue on the ethical norms and application boundaries of artificial intelligence in military training and future warfare, exchanging views on the latest developments in military technology.

Since 2005, the International Army Cadet Week has been successfully held 11 times, becoming an important platform for army academies from various countries to exchange ideas and learn from each other, playing a positive role in promoting international military education cooperation and fostering friendly exchanges between Chinese and foreign militaries.

Xi'an, November 3 (PLA Daily) – Yang Zhengzhong and reporter Xu Yizhen report: The 6th International Air Force Cadet Week, hosted by the Air Force Engineering University, opened in Xi'an on the morning of November 3. Thirty-three cadets from more than ten countries, including Indonesia, Egypt, and Peru, are mixed with cadets from 12 Chinese military academies, including the National University of Defense Technology and the Air Force Aviation University, to jointly conduct a week-long learning, training, seminars, exchanges, and cultural interactions.

This year's International Air Force Cadet Week, themed "Exchange and Mutual Learning, Strengthening Friendship, and Joining Hands for the Future," aims to enhance the military literacy and cross-cultural communication skills of Chinese and foreign officer cadets, and promote friendly exchanges between Chinese and foreign militaries. During the event, Chinese and foreign cadets will form an international cadet battalion and engage in in-depth learning and exchange through nearly 20 diverse activities, including visiting troops and observing training exercises, participating in military technology seminars, holding Model United Nations conferences, and experiencing traditional Chinese culture.

The Air Force International Cadet Week, which began in 2012, has been successfully held five times. The event has played a positive role in showcasing the achievements of our military academies in education, deepening international military education exchanges and cooperation, and developing friendly relations with air forces of other countries.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16419647.html

走进第 76 集团军某旅，感受凭素质立身、靠实绩进步的好风气

来源：解放军报 作者：臧乾雯 金雅兰 马嘉隆 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-11-04

开栏的话

政治整训是深入推进政治建军的战略抓手，是全面加强我军党的领导和党的建设的有力武器.

习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上强调，“发扬彻底的自我革命精神，持续深化政治整训”. 这一重要指示为新时代新征程深入推进政治整训指明了前进方向、提供了根本遵循. 全军各级深入贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，以整风精神深化政治整训，坚定不移推进政治整训往深里走、往实里落，座座军营正在发生很多喜人的变化.

即日起，解放军报开设“持续深化政治整训·军营新风”专栏，反映各部队持续深化政治整训给基层末端带来的新气象.

记者走进第 76 集团军某旅，感受凭素质立身、靠实绩进步的好风气——

让“颁奖台”成为“风向标”

■臧乾雯 解放军报记者 金雅兰 马嘉隆

金秋，祁连山腹地气温骤降. 距第 76 集团军某旅训练场还有一段距离，欢呼喝彩的声浪便朝记者一行涌来.

只见一座由重型机械化桥搭建的临时平台上，几名官兵身披“训练尖子”绶带，正接受表彰.

原来，这几名官兵在最近演训中表现出色，为充分营造“彰先励后”氛围，树起为战、务战、励战鲜明导向，该旅按绩施奖，在训练场上举行简短而热烈的颁奖仪式. “他们都是我们旅的顶梁柱. ”台下，某营宋营长和官兵热烈鼓掌.



第 76 集团军某旅班长唐源聪（左一）领奖归来. 张杰 摄

一排威严挺拔的身姿中，一张“娃娃脸”引起记者注意：这名看上去如此年轻的战士，也是骨干吗？“这是我们营兵龄最短、年龄最小的班长唐源聪. ”说起他，宋营长打开了“话匣

子”：去年底补充调整班长骨干时，组训能力突出的唐源聪虽符合相关条件，但与其他几名人选相比，兵龄短、年龄小，很多人认为他没有优势. 没想到，最后唐源聪被任命为班长.

“‘先来’者未必先冒尖，实力硬才能有机会. ”宋营长对记者说道，“别看他年纪小，技术非常过硬. ”

“嘟嘟嘟……”一阵哨音传来. 训练场上，一场骨干带头开展的技能小比武开始.

只见唐源聪驾驶挖掘机出发，又快又稳通过双轨桥、S 形弯道、起伏路等难行路段，并操作挖掘机铲斗从地上勾起 T 型钩，稳稳插入指定位置. 随后，他跳下车完成运电瓶、翻轮胎、滚油桶等一系列动作. 比武规模不大，但几个环节的设置很有讲究，不仅考验驾驶员操作机械的精准度，也磨炼他们的体能素质. 最终，唐源聪以用时最短、失误最少、总评分最高的成绩夺得冠军.

“选人用人风气好不好，官兵就看评功评奖、职级晋升、执行任务时，组织到底选谁、用谁. ”宋营长告诉记者，如今，唐源聪不仅是所在连队重难点课目教练员，还是旅里知名的“创客”. 他研发的“方向线辅助尺”“夜间作业折叠板”等训练辅助器材，已经通过检验，在旅里推广使用.

“持续深化政治整训，就要匡正选人用人风气，摒弃论资排辈、平衡照顾的旧观念. ”该旅领导说，“如今，论资排辈没市场了，平衡照顾被打破了，一些官兵在‘功劳簿’上躺不住了. ”

在该旅领导带领下，记者一行前往“老山筑城英雄连”，经过该旅车场，只见一排排工程机械装备排列整齐，一名干部正带领官兵检修车辆.

“沉下心来强本领、干业绩，心态才不会‘飘’. ”谈起自己的成长经历，这名干部直言“有些惭愧”. 今年第一季度旅里调整干部时，他本以为自己资历老、立过功，提升职务是“板上钉钉”的事. 结果，一些资历不如他，但工作能力更强、成绩更突出的干部得到提拔，他错失了机会. 如今，在这名干部心里，排辈分、熬年头的想法没了，他一心只想补齐短板、再立新功.

有人徒留遗憾、扼腕不已，也有人乘势而上、脱颖而出.

荣立三等功、被增补为连队党支部委员、成为负责旅队机具作业手职业技能鉴定考核的考官之一……去年底以来，一连串“好事”落在“老山筑城英雄连”二级上士李发光身上.

“会不会有人质疑，‘好事’怎么总‘轮’到他？”记者问道. 李发光的战友、上等兵郑绍亮摆摆手，语气坚定地说：“是金子就会发光. 这些‘好事’可不是‘轮’到他的，是他实打实干出来、拼出来的！”

听着郑绍亮细数李发光的实绩，记者心生佩服——5 公里武装越野，李发光扛着连旗跑在连队最前面；年度军事训练考核，他以总评优秀的成绩稳居连队榜首；连队参加整建制战斗力检验评估，他主动担任教练员，加班加点帮助战友提升战斗技能；执行大项任务，他挑最硬的骨头啃，选最难的工作干；今年 4 月，营里评选“金牌教练员”，他在考核中一举夺得轻武器射击和机具专业第一名……

边城暮秋，祁连晓寒. 天气虽冷，但该旅官兵干事创业劲头昂扬、热情高涨. 当“颁奖台”成为立身做人、干事创业的“风向标”，官兵就会自觉形成凭素质立身、靠实绩进步的共识，并在工作中做到坚定相信组织、自觉依靠组织. 就像采访结束时郑绍亮说的那样：“看到作风正、能力强的战友获得荣誉，大家心里得劲、训练更有劲. ”

Google Translation

Stepping into a Brigade of the 76th Group Army, Experiencing the Positive Atmosphere of Establishing Oneself Through Competence and Advancing Through Achievements

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zang Qianwen, Jin Yalan, Ma Jialong Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-11-04

Opening Remarks: Political rectification is a strategic tool for deepening the political building of the military and a powerful weapon for comprehensively strengthening the Party’s leadership and Party building within the PLA.

President Xi Jinping emphasized at the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, “Carry forward the spirit of thorough self-revolution and continuously deepen political rectification.” This important instruction has pointed the way forward and provided fundamental guidance for deepening political rectification in the new era and on the new journey. All levels of the PLA are thoroughly implementing the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, deepening political rectification with the spirit of rectification, and resolutely pushing political rectification to go deeper and more practically. Many gratifying changes are taking place in military camps.

Starting today, the PLA Daily launches the column “Continuously Deepening Political Rectification: New Spirit in Military Camps,” reflecting the new atmosphere brought to the grassroots level by the continuous deepening of political rectification in various units.

Reporters visited a brigade of the 76th Group Army to experience the positive atmosphere of standing on merit and advancing through achievements—Making the “Award Platform” a “Weathervane”

■ Zang Qianwen, PLA Daily Reporter Jin Yalan, Ma Jialong

In the golden autumn, the temperature plummeted in the heart of the Qilian Mountains. Even some distance from the training ground of a brigade of the 76th Group Army, cheers and applause surged towards the reporters.

On a temporary platform built from a heavy mechanized bridge, several soldiers, adorned with "Training Elite" sashes, were receiving awards.

These soldiers had performed exceptionally well in recent exercises. To fully foster an atmosphere of "recognizing the advanced and encouraging the less fortunate," and to establish a clear orientation towards combat readiness, the brigade awarded prizes based on performance, holding a brief but enthusiastic award ceremony on the training ground. "They are all pillars of our brigade," said Battalion Commander Song, along with his soldiers, applauding enthusiastically.

Tang Yuancong (first from left), a squad leader from a brigade of the 76th Group Army, returns from receiving his award. (Photo by Zhang Jie) Among a row of imposing and upright figures, a baby face caught the reporter's attention: was this seemingly young soldier also a key member of the team? "This is Tang Yuancong, the squad leader with the shortest service record and the youngest age in our battalion," said Battalion Commander Song, opening up about him. He explained that during the replenishment and reshuffling of squad leaders at the end of last year, Tang Yuancong, despite meeting the relevant requirements for outstanding training abilities, was considered less competitive than the other candidates due to his shorter service record and younger age. Unexpectedly, Tang Yuancong was ultimately appointed squad leader.

"Those who arrive first aren't necessarily the first to stand out; only those with strong skills have a chance," Battalion Commander Song told the reporter. "Don't underestimate him because of his young age; his skills are exceptional."

"Toot toot toot..." A whistle blew. On the training ground, a skills competition led by key personnel began.

Tang Yuancong drove an excavator, quickly and steadily navigating difficult sections such as a double-track bridge, S-shaped bends, and undulating roads. He then manipulated the excavator bucket to hook a T-shaped hook from the ground and steadily insert it into the designated position. He then jumped off the vehicle and completed a series of actions, including transporting batteries, flipping tires, and rolling oil drums. The competition was small in scale, but the design of each stage was meticulous, testing not only the drivers' precision in operating machinery but also their physical fitness. Ultimately, Tang Yuancong won the championship with the shortest time, fewest mistakes, and highest overall score.

"Whether the personnel selection and appointment system is good or not is judged by who the organization chooses and uses when evaluating merits, awards, promotions, and carrying out missions," Battalion Commander Song told reporters. Now, Tang Yuancong is not only an instructor for key and difficult subjects in his company but also a well-known "innovator" in the brigade. His developed training aids, such as the "direction line auxiliary ruler" and the "night operation folding board," have passed testing and are being promoted for use throughout the brigade.

“To further deepen political rectification, we must correct the prevailing atmosphere in personnel selection and appointment, and abandon the old concepts of seniority-based promotion and preferential treatment,” said a leader of the brigade. “Now, seniority-based promotion has no place, preferential treatment has been broken, and some officers and men are no longer content to rest on their laurels.”

Led by the brigade leadership, a group of reporters visited the “Heroic Company of Laoshan Fortification Construction.” Passing through the brigade’s vehicle yard, rows of engineering machinery were neatly arranged, and an officer was leading soldiers in vehicle maintenance.

“Only by focusing on improving skills and achieving results can one avoid becoming complacent,” the officer said, frankly admitting some shame when discussing his career path. During the brigade’s cadre reshuffle in the first quarter of this year, he assumed that his seniority and past achievements made promotion a certainty. However, some officers with less seniority but stronger work abilities and more outstanding achievements were promoted, and he missed the opportunity. Now, this officer has abandoned the idea of seniority-based promotion and focusing solely on improving his weaknesses and achieving new successes.

Some were left with regrets and deep remorse, while others seized the opportunity and rose to prominence.

Awarded a third-class merit, added to the company’s Party branch committee, and became one of the examiners responsible for the brigade’s machinery operator skills assessment… Since the end of last year, a series of “good things” have fallen upon Sergeant Li Faguang of the “Laoshan Fortress Construction Hero Company.”

“Won’t some people question why these ‘good things’ always seem to ‘come’ to him?” a reporter asked. Li Faguang’s comrade-in-arms, Private Zheng Shaoliang, waved his hand and said firmly, “Gold will always shine. These ‘good things’ didn’t just fall into his lap; he earned them through hard work and dedication!” Listening to Zheng Shaoliang recount Li Faguang’s achievements, the reporter felt admiration—in the 5-kilometer armed cross-country run, Li Faguang carried the company flag and ran at the front of the company; in the annual military training assessment, he consistently ranked first in the company with an excellent overall score; when the company participated in the overall combat effectiveness evaluation, he volunteered to serve as an instructor, working overtime to help his comrades improve their combat skills; when carrying out major tasks, he chose the toughest challenges and the most difficult jobs; in April of this year, in the battalion’s “Gold Medal Instructor” selection, he won first place in both light weapons shooting and machine tool specialties… Late autumn in the border town, a chill in the Qilian Mountains. Although the weather was cold, the officers and men of the brigade were full of enthusiasm and high spirits in their work. When the “award platform” becomes a “weathervane” for personal conduct and career advancement, officers and men will consciously form a consensus that they should establish themselves based on their qualities and advance through their achievements, and in their work, they will firmly believe in and consciously rely on the organization. Just as Zheng Shaoliang said

at the end of the interview: “Seeing comrades with good conduct and strong abilities receive honors makes everyone feel good and more motivated to train.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420031.html

新疆军区某团组织实弹射击考核

来源：解放军报 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-06



近日，新疆军区某团组织实弹射击考核. 毛小云 摄

Google Translation

A Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command Organized a Live-fire Shooting Assessment.

Source: PLA Daily Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-06

Recently, a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command organized a live-fire shooting assessment. (Photo by Mao Xiaoyun)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420024.html

战场上，有规范动作还要灵活运用

来源：解放军报 作者：柴文静 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-06

有规范，还要灵活运用

■柴文静

天色渐暗，戈壁滩风沙滚滚. 借着一簇簇骆驼刺丛掩护，几名战士悄然穿行.

“东南方向疑似有小股‘敌人’出没！”在第 83 集团军某旅组织的这场红蓝对抗中，收到上等兵、潜伏哨小齐上报的情况，红方指挥员、某连周连长立即派侦察组前出处置.

行进中，侦察组组长、某班左班长低声提醒战友：“动作要标准规范，给对手来个出其不意……”组员们结合平时训练要求，压低身形、警惕观察、掩护前进.

不多时，小组一行人抵近至目标区域，可百般搜索不见“敌”踪. 疑惑之际，蓝方突然从四面八方包围过来，侦察组直接被“包了饺子”.

“我们行进规范合理，是怎么被发现的？”行动失败，左班长既憋屈又茫然.

这时，蓝方指挥员、作训科高科长拿起军用望远镜递给左班长，让他望向远处一处骆驼刺丛.

只见骆驼刺丛中，一只作战靴若隐若现. 这正是红方潜伏哨小齐所在位置. 尽管他潜伏全程悄无声息，但露出的作战靴已暴露了自己. 蓝方发现后并未轻举妄动，而是在周围设伏，守株待兔.

“潜伏哨动作符合平时训练规范，但若是根据现场隐蔽地域实际双脚稍微并拢，就能被吉利服和沙丘遮挡，我们也很难发现. ”高科长指出问题所在.

放下望远镜，看着身边“被俘”的战友们，左班长满脸通红：“小齐的潜伏动作是我给他规范的. 连长一直说要根据战场情况灵活应变，我今天终于理解了. ”

原来，以往日常训练中，左班长对全班战友要求比较严格，把每个训练动作规范得一清二楚，从持枪姿势到跃进路线，都要求保持统一，还经常组织正误对比来纠正班内人员的战术动作. 周连长曾提醒他，动作规范只是基础，“上了战场要灵活运用”.

“练兵备战固然需要高标准、严要求，标准战术动作也确实能够最大化提升作战效率，但若不考虑战场实际环境，固守教条、动作僵化，就会与实战要求背道而驰. ”复盘检讨时，周连长告诉大家.

他回忆，此前一次连战术考核，一名上等兵紧急接到“伤员左大腿骨折”特情. 这名战士冒着“炮火”前出检查伤情后，又转身跑回几十米外的装备车，翻找拿出夹板、急救包、止血带等急救用品. 整个过程规范有序，却足足持续了十多分钟. 当时他并未考虑到，伤员腰间的内腰带就可以被用作止血带，旁边散落的粗树枝也可当作简易夹板. 如果就便取材利用，伤员急救时间能大幅缩短，战场风险也会大大降低.

“标准动作有助于练好基本功，但要在此基础上活学活用”“打得赢才是硬标准”……见官兵纷纷点头，连长随即引导大家检视反思训练中存在的问题现象：潜伏伪装，地形因素考虑不周；掩体构筑，不按身形测量按固定标尺；装备运用，战术单一墨守成规，等等. 官兵你一言我一语，许多“病根”被一一挖出.

“战场上，只有规范动作还不够. ”厘清认识后，左班长改变了以往训练思路，日常训练更注重引导大家紧贴任务实际，因时因势灵活应对各类复杂情况.

后来一次跨昼夜对抗，左班长带领班组向“敌”指挥所侧翼迂回. 按原定路线，需穿越一片开阔地，但当晚月光皎洁，强行通过容易暴露. 左班长研判形势后，果断改变计划，选择从一条干涸沟渠中绕过，不仅成功避开“敌”夜视器材侦察，还比预定时间提前抵达，为后续行动赢得了主动.

Google Translation

On the Battlefield, Standardized Movements Must Be Applied Flexibly.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chai Wenjing Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-06 Standardized movements must be applied flexibly.

■Chai Wenjing As dusk fell, the Gobi Desert was filled with rolling sandstorms. Under the cover of clumps of camel thorn bushes, several soldiers moved stealthily.

“There seems to be a small group of ‘enemy’ in the southeast!” During a red-blue force-on-force exercise organized by a brigade of the 83rd Group Army, upon receiving a report from Private First Class Xiao Qi, the Red Army commander, Company Commander Zhou, immediately dispatched a reconnaissance team to handle the situation.

On the march, the reconnaissance team leader, Squad Leader Zuo, whispered to his comrades: “The movements must be standard and standardized, to catch the enemy off guard…” The team members, adhering to their usual training requirements, kept a low profile, observed vigilantly, and advanced under cover.

Shortly afterward, the team approached the target area, but after a thorough search, they found no trace of the “enemy.” Just then, the Blue Force suddenly surrounded them from all sides, completely encircling the reconnaissance team.

“Our movement was perfectly planned and orderly, how were we discovered?” The failed operation left Squad Leader Zuo feeling frustrated and bewildered.

At that moment, the Blue Force commander, Section Chief Gao from the training department, handed Squad Leader Zuo a pair of military binoculars, pointing him towards a camel thorn thicket in the distance.

A combat boot was faintly visible in the camel thorn thicket. This was the location of Xiao Qi, the Red Force’s ambush sentry. Although he had remained silent throughout his infiltration, the exposed combat boot had given him away. The Blue Force, upon discovering him, did not act rashly but instead set up an ambush nearby, waiting for him to fall into their trap.

“The ambush sentry’s movements were in accordance with standard training, but if, based on the actual concealment area, his feet were slightly together, he could be concealed by the ghillie suit and sand dunes, making him difficult to spot,” Section Chief Gao pointed out the problem.

Putting down his binoculars and looking at his “captured” comrades, Squad Leader Zuo’s face flushed red: “I standardized Xiao Qi’s ambush maneuvers for him. The company commander always said to be flexible and adaptable to the battlefield situation, and today I finally understand.”

It turned out that in daily training, Squad Leader Zuo had been quite strict with his comrades, standardizing every training movement meticulously, from rifle holding posture to advance routes,

demanding uniformity. He also frequently organized correct-and-incorrect comparisons to correct the tactical movements of his squad members. Company Commander Zhou had reminded him that standardized movements were only the foundation; “on the battlefield, you must be flexible.”

“Training and preparing for war certainly require high standards and strict requirements, and standardized tactical movements can indeed maximize combat efficiency. However, if we don’t consider the actual battlefield environment and rigidly adhere to dogma and inflexible movements, we will run counter to the requirements of actual combat,” Company Commander Zhou told everyone during the debriefing.

He recalled that during a previous company tactical assessment, a private first class received an emergency report of a “wounded soldier with a fractured left femur.” After braving artillery fire to check on the wounded, the soldier ran back to the equipment vehicle a few dozen meters away, rummaging for splints, first-aid kits, tourniquets, and other first-aid supplies. The entire process was standardized and orderly, yet it lasted over ten minutes. At the time, he hadn’t considered that the wounded soldier’s inner waistband could be used as a tourniquet, and that scattered branches nearby could serve as makeshift splints. Using readily available materials could significantly shorten first-aid time and greatly reduce battlefield risks.

“Standardized movements help hone basic skills, but we must apply them flexibly,” “Winning is the ultimate standard”... Seeing the soldiers nodding in agreement, the company commander then guided them to examine and reflect on problems in training: inadequate consideration of terrain factors in camouflage and concealment; using fixed measuring tapes instead of body measurements in bunker construction; and rigid, formulaic tactics in equipment use, etc. The soldiers chimed in, and many root causes were unearthed.

“On the battlefield, standardized movements alone are not enough.” Having clarified this understanding, Squad Leader Zuo changed his previous training approach, focusing more on guiding his team to closely align with the actual mission requirements and flexibly respond to various complex situations.

Later, during a day-and-night combat exercise, Squad Leader Zuo led his squad to flank the “enemy” command post. The original route required crossing an open area, but the bright moonlight that night made forcing their way through risky and easily expose them. After assessing the situation, Squad Leader Zuo decisively changed the plan, choosing to bypass the “enemy” through a dry ditch. This not only successfully evaded detection by the “enemy’s” night vision equipment but also allowed them to arrive ahead of schedule, gaining the initiative for subsequent operations.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420016.html

第 72 集团军某旅某营强化提升自主抓建能力

来源：解放军报 作者：张智泉 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-06

第 72 集团军某旅某营强化提升自主抓建能力——

晾衣场落户驻训地

■张智泉

深秋时节，寒意渐浓. 第 72 集团军某旅营区，由某营官兵自主设计施工完成的晒衣场及时投入使用，引来官兵围观.

“以前秋冬季节濒海驻训，大家晾衣服要‘抢地盘’. 现在不仅位置多，衣服干得快，还区分了各连队的区域，再也不用担心没位置了. ”某连二级上士王志国坦言，长期在濒海地区驻训，衣物容易发霉，需要经常晾晒，营队原有的晒衣区域设施陈旧、空间较小，官兵周末洗衣后集中晾晒，常会“抢位置”“看天气”，十分不便.

今年第三季度，旅机关在基层开展“致党委的一封信”调研活动中，了解到这一实际困难，将其纳入为基层办实事项目清单，计划由机关业务科室牵头组织招标，实施帮建.

“机关提出帮建，我们心怀感激. 但一味等靠要，容易弱化营连自主建设能力. ”接到机关通知后，营党委并未照单全收. 在营军人大会上，虞教导员提出一个建议，“晒衣场不大，却是一次锤炼基层自主抓建能力的好机会. 咱们许多战士入伍前具备图纸设计、钢管焊接等专业技能，何不利用这个机会发挥特长，由我们自主建设这个晒衣场？”

“这里海风大，自己建能建好吗？”听到有战士提出疑虑，虞教导员告诉大家：“基层官兵是战斗力生成的基石，更是基层建设的主体. 咱们不能只做‘问题提出者’，更要努力成为‘问题解决者’. ”统一官兵思想后，营队向机关提出，这个晒衣场由营队自行设计、自主施工，机关只需进行必要指导和帮助即可.

机关同意后，营队广泛征求官兵意见建议，形成了“安全实用、节约高效、战备兼容”的建设原则.

没有专业施工队，官兵就利用课余时间自己动手. 党员骨干、三级军士长杨洪亮和二级上士王志国主动请缨担任“技术总工”，带领战士利用训练间隙进行焊接、安装；司务长李艳坤精打细算，比价采购材料，将预算大为缩减.

那段时间，官兵们合理统筹时间精力，白天完成训练任务，晚上加班搬运建材、平整地面、安装支架……“军营是咱们的家，为自己家干活有劲！”上等兵小王和战友们虽有些累，却觉得踏实快乐.

为确保质量，机关派出营房助理员现场指导，及时对结构承重、防风设计等关键环节进行安全评估. 很快，一座可容纳全营衣物、具备防风防雨、夜间声控照明、结实可靠的晒衣场顺利落成，完全能满足官兵日常需要.

“小工程”带来了“大效应”. 以这段经历为契机，该营先后收集关于棚顶漏雨、食堂卷帘门电线裸露等问题的处置意见 20 余条，鼓励官兵自主维修，大家以连为家的主人翁意识普遍明显增强.

这天，晒衣场上阳光明媚，迷彩服随风轻扬. 一名在基层开展调研的机关干事感慨：“有些工作我们总担心营连干不了，习惯性包办. 这次大家不等不靠、主动作为，用实际行动证明：只要机关服务不越位，基层主动不缺位，基层建设就能越来越好！”

Google Translation

A Battalion of a Brigade under the 72nd Group Army Enhances Its Independent Construction Capabilities

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Zhiquan Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-06

A Battalion of a Brigade under the 72nd Group Army Enhances its Independent Construction Capabilities—A Clothes Drying Area Set Up at the Training Site

■ Zhang Zhiquan In late autumn, the chill deepens. At the barracks of a brigade under the 72nd Group Army, a clothes drying area designed and constructed independently by the soldiers of a certain battalion was promptly put into use, attracting onlookers.

“In the past, during autumn and winter training near the coast, everyone had to ‘fight for space’ to dry their clothes. Now, not only are there more spots, but the clothes dry faster, and there are also designated areas for each company, so we no longer have to worry about not having a place,” said Wang Zhiguo, a second-class sergeant from a certain company. He frankly stated that during long-term training in the coastal area, clothes are prone to mold and need frequent drying. The original drying area in the battalion was outdated and small, and men often had to “fight for spots” and “depend on the weather” when drying their laundry on weekends, which was very inconvenient.

In the third quarter of this year, the brigade headquarters learned of this practical difficulty during a survey activity titled “A Letter to the Party Committee” conducted at the grassroots level. They included it in the list of practical projects for grassroots implementation, planning to have the headquarters’ relevant departments lead the bidding process and implement assistance.

“We are grateful for the assistance offered by the headquarters. However, simply waiting and relying on others can weaken the battalion and company’s ability to develop independently.” After receiving the notification from the headquarters, the battalion party committee did not accept the offer without question. At a battalion-level meeting, Political Instructor Yu suggested, “The clothes-drying area isn’t large, but it’s a great opportunity to hone the grassroots’ ability to independently build such a facility. Many of our soldiers possess professional skills such as blueprint design and steel pipe welding before enlisting. Why not take this opportunity to utilize our expertise and build this clothes-drying area ourselves?”

“The sea breeze is strong here; can we build it well ourselves?” Hearing a soldier’s doubt, Political Instructor Yu told everyone, “Grassroots officers and men are the cornerstone of combat effectiveness and the main force in grassroots construction. We can’t just be ‘problem raisers,’ we must strive to become ‘problem solvers.’” After unifying the officers’ and men’ thinking, the battalion proposed to the headquarters that the clothes-drying area would be designed and constructed by the battalion itself, with the headquarters only providing necessary guidance and assistance.

After the headquarters agreed, the battalion widely solicited opinions and suggestions from officers and men, forming the construction principles of “safety and practicality, cost-effectiveness and efficiency, and combat readiness compatibility.”

Without a professional construction team, the officers and men used their spare time to do it themselves. Party member and key personnel, Sergeant First Class Yang Hongliang and Sergeant Second Class Wang Zhiguo, volunteered to serve as “chief engineers,” leading soldiers to weld and install materials during training breaks. Quartermaster Li Yankun meticulously calculated costs, comparing prices to procure materials and significantly reducing the budget.

During that period, the officers and men rationally allocated their time and energy, completing training tasks during the day and working overtime at night to move building materials, level the ground, and install supports… “The barracks is our home, and working for our own home gives us energy!” Private First Class Wang and his comrades, though somewhat tired, felt fulfilled and happy.

To ensure quality, the headquarters sent barracks assistants to provide on-site guidance and promptly conducted safety assessments on key aspects such as structural load-bearing capacity and windproof design. Soon, a sturdy and reliable clothes-drying area, capable of accommodating the entire battalion’s clothing, with wind and rain protection, sound-activated nighttime lighting, and other features, was successfully completed, fully meeting the daily needs of the officers and men.

This “small project” brought about a “big effect.” Taking this experience as an opportunity, the battalion collected more than 20 suggestions for addressing issues such as leaky roofs and exposed wiring in the canteen’s roller shutter door. Encouraging soldiers to undertake repairs themselves, their sense of ownership and responsibility towards the company has significantly increased.

That day, the sun shone brightly on the clothes-drying area, and camouflage uniforms fluttered in the breeze. An officer from the headquarters conducting research at the grassroots level remarked, “We always worry that the battalions and companies can’t handle certain tasks, so we habitually take over. This time, everyone acted proactively without waiting for instructions, proving with their actions that as long as the headquarters doesn’t overstep its bounds and the grassroots don’t fail to take initiative, grassroots development will only get better and better!”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420015.html

榜样为镜映初心！陆军某旅开展“我与标兵面对面”教育活动

来源：解放军报 作者：黄晓林 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-06

第七十五集团军某旅开展“我与标兵面对面”教育活动

学榜样事迹 当精武标兵

解放军报讯　黄晓林报道：“当时，我们奉命配合海军力量开辟空中通道，同时为陆军兄弟部队提供空中掩护……”深秋时节，第 75 集团军某旅野外驻训场帐篷内座无虚席. 正在执行野外驻训任务的陆军某旅利用训练间隙，组织了一场“我与标兵面对面”教育活动. 该旅邀请空军航空兵某旅飞行员来队，讲述他和战友们传承英雄血脉、苦练打赢本领的经历，现场官兵不时报以热烈掌声.

“邀请兄弟单位的精武标兵、先进典型来队分享奋斗故事，是我们破解教育资源不足、教育形式创新乏力等现实难题的有效举措. ”该旅领导介绍，他们结合野外驻训、重大节日、新兵入伍等时机，探索推出“我与标兵面对面”教育活动，通过组织联合授课、事迹报告、战例研讨等形式，邀请友邻军兵种单位的优秀官兵来队，同忆红色传统、共学奋斗故事，推动思想政治教育走深走实.

笔者翻看该旅年度教育计划发现，今年以来，旅队先后邀请“硬骨头六连”官兵代表、“排雷英雄”杜富国等先进典型来队开展教育活动. “‘我与标兵面对面’活动开展以来，官兵参加教育的积极性明显提高，我们计划将教育活动纳入常态化思想政治教育，邀请更多精武标兵来队分享成长感悟. ”该旅宣传科干事莫斌说，官兵在与标兵们互动交流中，对标先进找不足、明方向，扎根基层、建功军营的使命感、责任感更强了.

前不久，该旅以落实新条令为抓手，创新开展“传承英雄精神”专题教育，特别邀请邱少云生前所在连指导员郭指导员登台授课.

讲台上，郭指导员深情讲述“纪律重于生命”的战斗故事：“邱少云同志牺牲后，战友们在他潜伏的 391 高地草丛中，仅找到一块被烈火烧焦的衣物残片……”现场气氛庄重肃穆，不少官兵眼角湿润. “‘纪律重于生命’是我们必须传承好的红色基因，作为新时代革命军人，我们不仅要严格落实条令规范，更要立足本职强本领，以实际行动践行使命担当. ”讨论交流中，该旅一名战士的发言引发大家共鸣.

榜样为镜映初心，精武强能担使命. 该旅领导介绍，这段时间，阶段性考核渐次展开，官兵自觉以标兵为榜样，在训练场掀起“比学赶帮超”热潮，打破多个课目纪录.

Google Translation

Role Models as a Mirror to Reflect Our Original Aspirations! An Army Brigade Conducts "Face-to-Face with Exemplary Soldiers" Educational Activity

Source: PLA Daily Author: Huang Xiaolin Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-06 A brigade of the 75th Group Army Conducts "Face-to-Face with Exemplary Soldiers" Educational Activity Learning from Role Models' Deeds to Become Elite Soldiers

PLA Daily News – Huang Xiaolin reports: "At that time, we were ordered to cooperate with naval forces to open up air corridors, while providing air cover for our brother army units..." In late autumn, the tents at the field training ground of a brigade of the 75th Group Army were packed. Taking advantage of a training break, the brigade organized a "Face-to-Face with Exemplary Soldiers" educational activity. The brigade invited a pilot from an air force aviation brigade to the unit to share his and his comrades' experiences of inheriting the heroic spirit and diligently honing their combat skills. The officers and men present frequently responded with enthusiastic applause.

"Inviting outstanding soldiers and role models from other units to share their stories of struggle is an effective measure to address the practical problems of insufficient educational resources and a lack of innovation in educational methods," the brigade leadership explained. They have launched the "Face-to-Face with Role Models" educational activity, taking advantage of opportunities such as field training, major holidays, and new recruit enlistment. Through joint lectures, reports on exemplary deeds, and case studies, they invite outstanding officers and men from neighboring military units to their unit to reminisce about revolutionary traditions and learn from each other's stories of struggle, thus deepening and solidifying ideological and political education.

A review of the brigade's annual education plan reveals that this year, the brigade has invited representatives of the "Hard-Bone Sixth Company" and "Mine Clearance Hero" Du Fuguo, among other outstanding role models, to conduct educational activities within the unit. "Since the launch of the 'Face-to-Face with Role Models' activity, the enthusiasm of officers and men for participating in the education has significantly increased. We plan to incorporate this educational activity into our regular ideological and political education, inviting more outstanding soldiers to share their growth experiences," said Mo Bin, an officer from the brigade's publicity department. He added that through interaction and exchange with these role models, officers and men have learned from their experience, identified shortcomings, clarified their direction, and developed a stronger sense of mission and responsibility to serve at the grassroots level and contribute to the military.

Recently, the brigade, using the implementation of new regulations as a starting point, innovatively launched a special education program on "Inheriting the Spirit of Heroes," and specially invited Instructor Guo, the political instructor of the company where Qiu Shaoyun served, to give a lecture.

On the stage, Instructor Guo movingly recounted the battle story of "discipline being more important than life": "After Comrade Qiu Shaoyun's sacrifice, his comrades found only a piece of

clothing charred by fire in the grass of Hill 391 where he was hiding…" The atmosphere was solemn and respectful, and many officers and men had tears in their eyes. "Discipline is more important than life" is a valuable red gene we must inherit. As revolutionary soldiers of the new era, we must not only strictly implement regulations and norms, but also strengthen our skills in our duties and fulfill our mission with practical actions." A soldier's statement during the discussion resonated with everyone.

Role models serve as mirrors to reflect our original aspirations, and honing our skills and capabilities to shoulder our mission. The brigade leadership explained that during this period, phased assessments were gradually implemented, and officers and men consciously took exemplary soldiers as role models, creating a wave of "learning from, catching up with, helping, and surpassing" on the training ground, breaking records in multiple subjects.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420014.html

误拨电话也能办成事！陆军某旅机关推行"首接负责"工作模式

来源：解放军报 作者：黄涛 刘华山 童祖静 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-06

陆军某旅机关推行"首接负责"工作模式引出一段佳话——

一次温暖的电话误拨

■黄 涛 刘华山 解放军报特约记者 童祖静

"真没想到，虽然打错了电话，却没耽误办成事！"金秋时节，记者在陆军某旅采访，谈到"机关服务基层"话题时，勤务保障营中士陈嘉豪对前不久的一段经历记忆深刻.

当时，陈嘉豪结束集训刚归队，发现用于报销的高铁票不慎丢失. 由于不熟悉补开票据的手续，他便打电话向该旅财务科咨询. 不料，陈嘉豪拨错了号码，把电话打到了人力资源科徐干事的办公室座机上.

"你好，是财务科吗？我想咨询一下，高铁票丢了还能报销吗？"电话接通后，陈嘉豪说出自己遇到的难题. 徐干事先是一愣，随即反应过来："同志你好，这里是人力资源科，你打错电话了. "

"真不好意思，我打错电话了！"听到这儿，陈嘉豪连忙表达歉意并准备挂断电话. 没想到，徐干事却接着说："现在财务科的同志都随队驻训了，你留个联系方式，我帮你联系财务科相关人员，稍后给你回复. "

徐干事的话，让陈嘉豪倍感温暖. 放下电话，徐干事马上联系财务科负责报销工作的李助理员，说明相关情况，并告知陈嘉豪的联系方式. 李助理员给陈嘉豪打去电话，详细告知票据丢失情况下的报销处理流程. 一周后，陈嘉豪收到了报销的差旅费.

“找错人”不耽误“办成事”，这次温暖的电话误拨是该旅机关强化为基层服务意识的缩影. 该旅领导告诉记者，过去，部分机关工作人员在服务基层方面存在一些问题：有的态度生硬“脸难看”，习惯于应付搪塞，几句话就把基层官兵的诉求挡了回去；有的推诿扯皮“踢皮球”，遇到职责界限模糊的问题，不愿主动担当，导致一些难题迟迟得不到解决. 久而久之，不仅机关在基层官兵心中的形象受到损害，官兵内部关系、部队凝聚力也受到影响.

为了提升机关服务基层质效，该旅秉持“基层至上、士兵第一”理念，探索推行“首接负责”工作模式，基层官兵给机关来电咨询时，无论哪个科室的人员接到电话，必须详细记录官兵部职别、咨询事项和联系方式，并明确要求：归本科室职责范围的，负责落实下一步工作；非本科室职责范围的，必须及时准确对接具体科室工作人员.

不仅如此，该旅常态落实全流程服务评价机制，要求负责回应官兵诉求的科室，无论问题大小、解决难易程度，在事项办结后必须主动向官兵发放满意度评价表，评价结果作为机关科室和干部个人年度评优评先的重要依据.

“首接负责”工作模式推行之初，部分机关干部不太理解. “本职范围内的工作已经很多了，‘首接负责’增加了不少工作量. ”该旅部队管理科王参谋回忆，以往接到官兵咨询不属于本科室职责范围的来电，常常回复“不清楚”“不了解”. “随着‘首接负责’工作模式推行，我发现，记录官兵咨询事项的过程，让我对基层战友遇到的难题有了更全面的了解. ”他说，基层反映的情况不论归属哪个科室，其实都有着千丝万缕的关系.

一次，王参谋连续接到两名战士来电咨询军考的事情，他们不仅关注考试政策、报考流程，还反映了“没有学习场地”这个难题. 记录相关情况后，他及时向作训科廖参谋转告来电情况的同时，还主动联系了人力资源科李干事. 不久后，他们协调场地，供考学战士复习备考.

“服务基层不能止于‘事办了’，更要追求‘事办好’. ”该旅领导告诉记者，“首接负责”工作模式促进机关干部强化为基层服务意识，不仅“推诿扯皮”“敷衍塞责”的现象少了，而且不同科室的人员经常互相请教对方职责领域的相关政策制度，合力解决了不少难题.

陈嘉豪收到报销款没过几天，又收到一张由旅财务科和人力资源科联合发出的电子《机关服务满意度评价表》，邀请他对此次业务办理的响应速度、解答清晰度、服务态度及最终效果进行评价. 陈嘉豪在评价表中勾选了“非常满意”并留言：为服务型机关点赞！

Google Translation

Even A Wrong Number Can Get Things Done! An Army Brigade Implements a “First-Contact Responsibility” Work Model

Source: PLA Daily Author: Huang Tao, Liu Huashan, Tong Zujing Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-06
An Army brigade's implementation of a "first-contact responsibility" work model has led to a heartwarming story—a heartwarming wrong number

■ Huang Tao, Liu Huashan, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Tong Zujing

"I never expected that although I dialed the wrong number, it didn't delay getting things done!" During an interview at an Army brigade in the golden autumn season, when discussing the topic of "headquarters serving grassroots units," Sergeant Chen Jiahao of the Logistics Support Battalion vividly recalled a recent experience.

At the time, Chen Jiahao had just returned to his unit after completing intensive training and discovered that his high-speed rail ticket, intended for reimbursement, had been lost. Unfamiliar with the procedures for reissuing tickets, he called the brigade's finance department for advice. Unexpectedly, Chen Jiahao dialed the wrong number, calling the office landline of Officer Xu in the Human Resources Department.

"Hello, is this the finance department? I'd like to inquire about reimbursement for a lost high-speed rail ticket," Chen Jiahao said, explaining his predicament after the call connected. Officer Xu was initially taken aback, then realized, "Hello, this is the human resources department. You've dialed the wrong number."

"I'm so sorry, I dialed the wrong number!" Chen Jiahao quickly apologized and prepared to hang up. Unexpectedly, Officer Xu continued, "The finance department staff are all on training with the team. Leave your contact information, and I'll contact the relevant personnel in the finance department for you and get back to you shortly."

Officer Xu's words warmed Chen Jiahao's heart. After hanging up, Officer Xu immediately contacted Assistant Li, who was in charge of reimbursement in the finance department, explained the situation, and provided Chen Jiahao's contact information. Assistant Li called Chen Jiahao and explained the reimbursement process for lost tickets in detail. A week later, Chen Jiahao received his reimbursed travel expenses.

The "wrong person" misdialing didn't hinder the "getting things done" incident; this heartwarming misdialing call is a microcosm of the brigade headquarters' strengthened service awareness towards the grassroots. The brigade leadership told reporters that in the past, some headquarters staff had problems serving the grassroots: some were inflexible and unfriendly, habitually offering perfunctory responses and quickly dismissing the requests of soldiers; others shirked responsibility and passed the buck, unwilling to take initiative when faced with unclear boundaries of duty, leading to delays in resolving some difficult issues. Over time, this not only damaged the image of the headquarters in the eyes of the soldiers but also affected internal relations and troop cohesion.

To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of headquarters services to the grassroots, the brigade, adhering to the principle of "grassroots first, soldiers first," explored and implemented a "first-

contact responsibility" work model. When soldiers call headquarters for inquiries, regardless of which department receives the call, they must record the soldier's rank, the matter inquired about, and their contact information in detail. It is clearly required that: if the matter falls within the department's responsibilities, they are responsible for implementing the next steps; if it falls outside their responsibilities, they must promptly and accurately connect with the relevant department staff.

Furthermore, the brigade routinely implements a full-process service evaluation mechanism, requiring departments responsible for responding to soldiers' requests, regardless of the size or difficulty of the issue, to proactively issue satisfaction evaluation forms to soldiers after the matter is resolved. The evaluation results serve as an important basis for annual performance evaluations of departments and individual officers.

At the beginning of the "first-contact responsibility" work model, some officers in the headquarters did not quite understand it. "We already have a lot of work within our own responsibilities; 'first-contact responsibility' has added a lot to our workload," recalled Staff Officer Wang of the brigade's troop management section. Previously, when receiving inquiries from soldiers about matters outside the section's scope of responsibility, they often replied "I don't know" or "I don't understand." "With the implementation of the 'first-contact responsibility' work model, I found that the process of recording soldiers' inquiries gave me a more comprehensive understanding of the difficulties encountered by our comrades at the grassroots level," he said. He added that regardless of which department the situation reported by the grassroots belonged to, there were actually many interconnected factors.

On one occasion, Staff Officer Wang received two consecutive calls from soldiers inquiring about military examinations. They not only cared about the examination policies and application procedures but also raised the problem of "no study space." After recording the relevant information, he promptly relayed the call to Staff Officer Liao of the Training Section and also proactively contacted Officer Li of the Human Resources Section. Soon after, they coordinated a venue for the soldiers preparing for their exams.

"Serving the grassroots cannot stop at 'getting things done,' but must strive to 'do things well,'" a brigade leader told reporters. The "first-contact responsibility" work model has strengthened the service awareness of officers at headquarters, reducing not only instances of shirking responsibility and perfunctory work, but also allowing personnel from different departments to frequently consult each other on relevant policies and regulations within their areas of responsibility, collaboratively solving many problems.

A few days after receiving his reimbursement, Chen Jiahao received an electronic "Office Service Satisfaction Evaluation Form" jointly issued by the brigade's Finance and Human Resources Sections, inviting him to evaluate the response speed, clarity of answers, service attitude, and final outcome of the service. Chen Jiahao checked "Very Satisfied" on the evaluation form and left a message: "Thumbs up for the service-oriented organization!"

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420282.html

陆军某旅组织泛水编波训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张毛 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-07



秋日，陆军某旅组织泛水编波训练. 解放军报特约通讯员 张毛 摄

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Wave Formation Training on Water. [Photo of five amphibious armored infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs)]

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Mao Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-07

In autumn, an Army brigade conducts wave formation training on water. Photo by Zhang Mao, special correspondent for PLA Daily.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420266.html

在铁列克提边防前哨，每一名官兵都是挺立的脊梁

来源：解放军报 作者：崔冠楠 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-07

第五届红色故事讲解员大赛

挺立的脊梁

■崔冠楠

我手里的这块石头，来自新疆西北部的铁列克提边防前哨. 铁列克提，哈萨克语的意思是“有杨树的地方”. 然而，这里方圆几公里不见一棵树，有的只是每年超过 200 天的 8 级以上大风，最高风力达到 12 级. 由于常年大风侵蚀，坚硬的岩石被撕成了刀片状，称为“刀锋石”.

我在想，在这个“风口哨所”，一茬茬戍边官兵，靠什么能像钢钉一样牢牢“钉”在国境线上？支撑他们默默坚守的，是一种怎样的力量？带着这样的疑问，我沿着北疆座座边防哨所的历史印记不断追寻，从中找到了曾经让日寇闻风丧胆的部队——八路军冀中军区回民支队的身影.

当年，马本斋率领的这支部队，作战勇猛，威震敌胆，被毛泽东同志称赞为“百战百胜的回民支队”.

1944 年，42 岁的马本斋积劳成疾. 在生命最后时刻，他用颤抖的手教儿子写下“中国”二字，并叮嘱道：“你长大以后要像孝敬父母一样来孝敬我们的祖国. ”那一刻，我仿佛明白了：“中国”二字，是革命先辈的精神脊梁，也是边防官兵扎根边疆的魂和根.

现在的铁列克提边防连，大部分是“00”后的年轻官兵. 大学生士兵、巡逻分队擎旗手李奕昇告诉我，每次出发前，他们都会多带上一面国旗. 我问为什么？他说：“遇上风暴，是习以为常的事，几次巡逻下来，国旗就被大风卷没了边. 在我们心里，国旗和界碑的分量，比天还要重！”

2023 年春节，李奕昇和战友们在巡逻途中突遇暴风雪. 为了防止被大风吹散，班长用攀登绳将大家像串糖葫芦一样串了起来. 他们手挽着手艰难前行，刮倒了爬起来，再刮倒再爬起来，相互搀扶、相互挡风.

突然，李奕昇身子一晃，被大风卷到了悬崖边. 千钧一发之际，班长猛地拽住了他. 战友们趴在雪地上拼命地拽紧绳子，一点一点地往山上拉，大声喊着：“别松手，挺住！”

李奕昇终于脱险，战友们紧紧抱在一起. 事后大家发现，李奕昇厚厚的巡逻服被刀锋石划出个口子，战友们手上也留下了一道道血印.

这惊险一幕刚好被摄像机镜头记录下来. 当得知这段画面要在央视元宵晚会上播出时，李奕昇陷入了纠结. 他说：“不想让妈妈看到我在巡逻路上遇险的样子，我怕她会担心，会睡不好觉. 但是我也想让妈妈知道，儿子已经长大，成为一名合格的边防军人. ”

“我站立的地方是中国，我用生命捍卫守候. 哪怕风似刀来山如铁，祖国山河一寸不能丢. ”这是边防哨所官兵很喜欢的一首歌，他们说：“这首歌像是从我心里流出来的. ”

在铁列克提边防前哨，虽然长不出高高的白杨，但每一名官兵都是不倒的大树，都是挺立的脊梁！

（作者单位：66325 部队）

Google Translation

At the Tielieketi Border Outpost, Every Soldier Stands Tall Like a Pillar.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cui Guannan Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-07

The 5th Red Storytelling Competition A Pillar Standing Tall

■Cui Guannan The stone in my hand comes from the Tielieketi border outpost in northwestern Xinjiang. Tielieketi, in Kazakh, means “a place with poplar trees.” However, there isn’t a single

tree for kilometers around here; all that exists is more than 200 days a year of gale-force winds exceeding level 8, with the highest wind force reaching level 12. Due to the constant erosion by the strong winds, the hard rock has been torn into blade-like shapes, known as “knife-edge stone.”

[Tielieketi (Chinese: 铁列克提) or Terekty (Kazakh: Теректі, Russian: Теректы) is located in Yumin County, Xinjiang, China, adjacent to the border with Kazakhstan.]

I wonder, at this “windy outpost,” what allows generation after generation of border guards to be so firmly “nailed” to the border like steel nails? What kind of strength supports their silent perseverance? With these questions in mind, I traced the historical imprints of the border outposts in northern Xinjiang, eventually finding the shadow of the once-feared Japanese invaders—the Hui Muslim Detachment of the Eighth Route Army’s Jizhong Military Region.

Back then, this unit, led by Ma Benzai, fought bravely and intimidated the enemy, earning praise from Comrade Mao Zedong as the “invincible Hui Muslim Detachment.”

In 1944, at the age of 42, Ma Benzai succumbed to illness due to overwork. In his final moments, with trembling hands, he taught his son to write the characters for “China,” instructing him, “When you grow up, you must honor our motherland as you would your parents.” At that moment, I seemed to understand: the two characters for “China” are the spiritual backbone of our revolutionary predecessors, and also the soul and root of the border guards who have taken root in the frontier.

The current Tielieketi Border Defense Company is mostly composed of young soldiers born in the 2000s. Li Yisheng, a college student soldier and flag bearer for the patrol unit, told me that they always bring an extra national flag before each deployment. I asked why? He said, “Encountering storms is commonplace. After several patrols, the national flag was completely torn off by the strong winds. In our hearts, the weight of the national flag and the boundary marker is heavier than the sky!”

During the Spring Festival of 2023, Li Yisheng and his comrades encountered a sudden blizzard while on patrol. To prevent them from being blown away by the strong winds, the squad leader used climbing ropes to string them together like candied hawthorns. They struggled forward hand in hand, getting up after being knocked down, then getting up again, supporting and shielding each other from the wind.

Suddenly, Li Yisheng swayed and was swept to the edge of a cliff by the strong winds. In the nick of time, the squad leader grabbed him tightly. His comrades lay on the snow, desperately pulling on the rope, inch by inch, up the mountain, shouting, “Don’t let go, hold on!”

Li Yisheng was finally safe, and his comrades hugged each other tightly. Afterwards, they found that Li Yisheng’s thick patrol uniform had been cut by the sharp rocks, and his comrades’ hands were covered in bloody marks. This dramatic scene was captured on camera. When Li Yisheng learned that the footage would be broadcast on CCTV’s Lantern Festival Gala, he was conflicted.

He said, “I didn’t want my mother to see me in danger on patrol; I was afraid she would worry and lose sleep. But I also wanted her to know that her son had grown up and become a qualified border guard.”

“Where I stand is China, I defend and guard it with my life. Even if the wind is like a knife and the mountains are like iron, not an inch of our motherland’s land can be lost.” This is a song that the border guards love. They say, “This song flows from my heart.”

At the Tielieketi border outpost, although tall poplars may not grow, every soldier is an unyielding tree, a steadfast backbone!

(Author’s unit: Unit 66325; 6th Combined Arms Brigade in Changping District, Beijing)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420265.html

不能只懂拧自己那颗“螺丝钉”！陆军某旅培养通专结合人才

来源：解放军报 作者：邓居正 王杰 武诗韬 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-07

第七十七集团军某旅瞄准现代战场培养通专结合人才——

不能只懂拧自己那颗“螺丝钉”

■邓居正 王 杰 解放军报记者 武诗韬



该旅两名战士正在吊装导弹. 蒋振梁 摄

“谁告诉你无人机只能从远方天空飞过来？”面对导调组的询问，导弹营刘营长低下了头.

前段时间，第 77 集团军某旅展开一场特别的演训：导调组不按“套路”出牌，趁着导弹营官兵目光被西北方向机群吸引，正兴奋于“首发命中”之时，西南方向一辆离阵地不远的民用卡车突然释放出大量无人机，成功“捣毁”防空系统.

“并非专业能力不足，而是实战意识欠缺. ”该旅一名领导复盘总结时说道，当地面民用车辆突然变成致命武器，防空部队指挥员的视野却局限于头顶的天空，面对此类“杀招”难以作出有效应对.

指挥员战场视野受限的根源何在？如何改变？带着这样的疑问，旅党委组织专人深入营连展开调研. 调研中，他们听到了两种不同的声音：战士们说营长对设备非常熟悉，修理装备比技术员还快. 有的参谋却发出了提醒：“他聚焦某个车组首发命中‘开门红’，却忽视了全连都在等他的指令. ”问题显而易见：指挥员眼里只有局部没有整体，最终导致在复杂战场环境中顾此失彼.

刘营长是由专业尖兵成长起来的指挥员. 从军校开始，他心无旁骛钻研导弹专业，多次在比武场上摘金夺银，逐步从排长走上营长岗位，并凭借对雷达诸元计算、装备故障排除等专业技能的精通，在官兵中树立了威信.

然而，长期的单向用力，也让他形成了某种“惯性”，即习惯通过技术思维来带动部队、完成任务. 随着专业分工日益精细，新装备、新系统层出不穷，客观上要求指挥员必须具备更广的联合视野和更强的融合能力，刘营长原有的专业素质与之并不匹配.

其实，像刘营长这样的“专业型指挥干部”不在少数，他们在担任连排长时，依靠出色的专业能力带领官兵取得了不俗成绩. 然而，当他们走上更高一级指挥岗位，需要统筹多个专业、协调不同力量时，就容易被过去的经验束缚.

一位同样技术精湛的营指挥员坦言：“我和参数、数据打了十几年交道，对各项装备性能了如指掌，但要按照当前指挥员的标准，有效组织多兵种协同攻防，心里真没底. ”

“现代科技飞速发展，各类新域新质作战力量加速涌现. 一个只懂拧自己那颗‘螺丝钉’，对整个‘战场系统’如何运转并不熟悉的指挥员，如何制胜未来战场？”议战议训会上，旅领导的分析切中要害：高素质新型军事人才必须通专结合，在一体化联合作战的大背景下，要警惕年轻干部呈现能力“过早定型”的苗头. 因此，必须转变培养理念，在稳固根基的同时，破除路径依赖，锻造指技合一的复合型指挥人才.

该旅党委树立为战导向，大幅提升指挥协同、跨域资源整合、临机决断等能力要求在干部考评中的权重，将干部参与重大联合演训的经历、在联合作战关键岗位的任职时长及履职表现，记入个人档案，作为选人用人重要参考.

与此同时，他们依据“排级精专业、连级懂协同、营级通联合”的成长路径，在上级的支持下，选派有发展潜力的年轻干部，前往兄弟单位交叉代职.

排长宋德祥是该旅高炮专业的“金牌射手”. 初到某合成旅担任参谋的他，面对步坦协同、战场态势综合研判等全新领域，感到了强烈的“本领恐慌”. 压力催生动力，他如饥似渴地学习新知识，虚心向合成营的战友请教. 经历几个月的“跨界”淬火，他对合成营战术战法有了深刻理解，并结合自身扎实的专业能力，提出数条有价值的建议，被上级机关采纳推广.

某营副营长王强在一次演训中临危受命，担任火力协调官. 面对多项新挑战，他迫使自己跳出熟悉的高炮思维定式，以全局视野来审视和掌控整个战场态势. 最终，他推动构建起覆盖“敌”主要突击方向的立体火力网，成功引导实施多波次精确打击. 硝烟散去，王强深有感触：“把目光从自己的专业领域投向整个战场，视野拓宽了，指挥思路自然就打开了，应对复杂局面的办法也更多了. ”

“能成一招者兴，善驭全局者胜. ”该旅领导告诉记者，随着一系列举措扎实推进，越来越多的年轻指挥员主动走出单一的专业“舒适区”，积极融入面向未来战场的多维战位. 在近期一场高强度实兵对抗演习中，该旅指挥通联更加顺畅、特情处置更加果断、跨军兵种协同更加快捷. 一条锻造通专结合、能谋善战的人才之路，正在这片火热的训练场上不断延伸.

Google Translation

Not Just Knowing How to Tighten Your Own “Screw”! An Army Brigade Cultivates Generalist and Specialist Talents

Source: PLA Daily Author: Deng Juzheng, Wang Jie, Wu Shitao Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-07

A brigade of the 77th Group Army aims to cultivate generalist and specialist talents for the modern battlefield—

Not Just Knowing How to Tighten Your Own “Screw”

■ Deng Juzheng, Wang Jie, PLA Daily Reporter Wu Shitao

Two soldiers of the brigade are hoisting missiles. Photo by Jiang Zhenliang

“Who told you drones can only fly in from afar?” Faced with the question from the directing group, Battalion Commander Liu of the missile battalion lowered his head.

Recently, a brigade of the 77th Group Army conducted a special training exercise: the directing group deviated from the expected pattern. While the missile battalion soldiers were focused on the northwest-facing drone formation and excited about their “first hit,” a civilian truck not far from the position in the southwest suddenly released a large number of drones, successfully “destroying” the air defense system.

“It’s not a lack of professional skills, but a lack of combat awareness,” a leader of the brigade said during a post-battle review. When civilian vehicles suddenly become deadly weapons, the air defense commanders’ vision is limited to the sky above, making it difficult to respond effectively to such “killer attacks.”

What is the root cause of the commanders’ limited battlefield vision? How can this be changed? With these questions in mind, the brigade’s Party Committee organized a special team to conduct in-depth research at the battalion and company levels. During the research, they heard two different

opinions: soldiers said the battalion commander was very familiar with the equipment and could repair it faster than the technicians. However, some staff officers pointed out: “He focused on a particular crew’s successful first hit, but ignored the fact that the entire company was waiting for his orders.” The problem was obvious: the commander only saw the part, not the whole, ultimately leading to a loss of overall awareness in complex battlefield environments.

Battalion Commander Liu was a commander who rose through the ranks from a professional elite soldier. From military academy onward, he single-mindedly devoted himself to missile engineering, winning numerous gold and silver medals in competitions. He gradually rose from platoon leader to battalion commander, establishing authority among his troops through his expertise in radar parameter calculations and equipment troubleshooting.

However, this long-term one-way focus fostered a certain “inertia”—a habit of leading the troops and completing missions through technical thinking. With increasingly specialized divisions of labor and the emergence of new equipment and systems, commanders objectively needed a broader joint perspective and stronger integration capabilities, which Battalion Commander Liu’s original professional qualities did not match.

In fact, there are many “professional commanders” like Battalion Commander Liu. As platoon and company leaders, they led their troops to remarkable achievements through their outstanding professional abilities. However, when they ascend to higher command positions, requiring the coordination of multiple specialties and different forces, they easily become constrained by their past experience.

A battalion commander, equally skilled in combat, frankly admitted, “I’ve dealt with parameters and data for over a decade and have an intimate understanding of the performance of various equipment. But to effectively organize multi-service coordinated offense and defense according to current commander standards, I’m truly unsure.”

“Modern technology is developing rapidly, and various new types of combat forces are emerging at an accelerated pace. How can a commander who only knows how to tighten his own ‘cog’ and is unfamiliar with how the entire ‘battlefield system’ operates win on the future battlefield?” At a meeting discussing combat readiness and training, the brigade leadership’s analysis hit the nail on the head: High-quality new-type military personnel must combine general knowledge with specialized skills. In the context of integrated joint operations, we must be wary of young officers showing signs of “prematurely fixed” abilities. Therefore, we must transform our training philosophy, consolidating their foundation while breaking free from path dependence, and forging composite command talents who integrate command and technical skills.

The brigade’s Party Committee, prioritizing combat readiness, significantly increased the weight of command coordination, cross-domain resource integration, and on-the-spot decision-making capabilities in cadre evaluations. Experiences in major joint exercises, length of service in key

joint operations positions, and performance are recorded in cadres' personal files as important references for personnel selection.

Simultaneously, based on the development path of "platoon-level specialists, company-level experts in coordination, and battalion-level generalists in joint operations," and with the support of higher authorities, they selected promising young cadres to serve in cross-unit assignments.

Platoon leader Song Dexiang is a "gold medal marksman" in the brigade's anti-aircraft artillery specialty. Upon arriving at a combined arms brigade as a staff officer, he felt a strong sense of inadequacy facing entirely new areas such as infantry-tank coordination and comprehensive battlefield situation analysis. Pressure fueled his motivation; he eagerly learned new knowledge and humbly sought advice from his comrades in the combined arms battalion. After several months of intensive "cross-disciplinary" training, he gained a deep understanding of combined arms battalion tactics and methods, and combined with his solid professional skills, put forward several valuable suggestions, which were adopted and promoted by higher authorities.

During a training exercise, Wang Qiang, deputy battalion commander, was appointed fire coordination officer in a critical situation. Faced with multiple new challenges, he forced himself to break free from his familiar anti-aircraft artillery mindset and examine and control the entire battlefield situation from a holistic perspective. Ultimately, he spearheaded the construction of a three-dimensional fire network covering the "enemy's" main attack directions, successfully guiding multiple waves of precision strikes. After the smoke cleared, Wang Qiang reflected: "By shifting our focus from our own area of expertise to the entire battlefield, our vision broadened, our command strategies naturally expanded, and we gained more ways to handle complex situations."

"Those who can execute a single move prosper, but those who can effectively manage the overall situation win." The brigade's leadership told reporters that with the solid implementation of a series of measures, more and more young commanders are proactively stepping out of their single professional "comfort zone" and actively integrating into multi-dimensional combat positions geared towards the future battlefield. In a recent high-intensity live-fire exercise, the brigade's command and communication became smoother, its handling of special situations more decisive, and its cross-service coordination faster. A path for cultivating talent that combines general knowledge with specialized skills, capable of both strategic planning and combat, is continuously extending on this vibrant training ground.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420264.html

陆军某旅整合优质资源为官兵成长赋能：区域协作燃旺教育炉火

来源：解放军报 作者：缪华斌 周宇鹏 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-07

区域协作燃旺教育炉火

■缪华斌 解放军报特约记者 周宇鹏

西北戈壁驻训场上，第 75 集团军某旅的学习课堂别开生面——来自军事航天部队的专家手持激光笔，讲述军事航天发展的辉煌历程，从早期探索到现代应用，从技术突破到创新价值，一个个专业知识点随着生动讲解深入人心. 这次打破军种界限的特色授课，正是该旅创新构建“教育区域协作矩阵”，整合优质资源为官兵成长赋能的生动缩影.

“教育不能画地为牢，要‘走出去，请进来’.”该旅领导在教育工作准备会上的一句话，道出了创新教育模式的初衷. 以往，受限于驻训地域偏远、专业力量不足等现实条件，各分队开展思想政治教育有时面临“内容单一、形式固化”的困境：要么是“你讲理论、我记要点”的传统模式，要么是学网课、放视频，缺乏有效互动，官兵的学习热情和教育实效都不理想. 如何打破这一局面？旅党委一班人在调研中发现，无论部队驻地还是驻训场周边，都蕴藏着教育“富矿”. 基于此，“整合区域资源、搭建协作平台”的思路逐渐清晰，一场覆盖多领域、联动多单位的教育创新就此展开.

此次驻训期间，得知附近有军事航天部队和部队体系医院，该旅政治工作部主动对接，很快商定系列教育协作活动. 军事航天部队的专家专程来旅授课，结合现代战争实例，深入讲解前沿军事技术，让官兵们大开眼界.

不仅如此，几周后，一场汇聚三方力量的“先进典型面对面”交流活动在野外训练大棚拉开帷幕——部队体系医院的军医结合多次参加高原卫勤保障的亲身经历，讲述艰苦环境中守护官兵健康、抢救生命的动人细节；该旅女子导弹连指导员斯娜拉姆则以“巾帼不让须眉”的演训经历为切入点，讲述连队官兵克服风沙严寒，精准操作导弹命中靶机的经过……台下，来自 3 个不同单位的官兵代表围坐一堂，时而为典型事迹鼓掌，时而举手提问，大家围绕“如何在艰苦环境中保持战斗热情”“不同岗位如何践行强军目标”等话题展开热烈交流.

如今，该旅的“教育区域协作矩阵”不断扩容升级. 前段时间，旅里主动联系驻地军事检察机关，邀请检察官上门授课辅导. 检察官从“手机泄密被追责”的警示故事讲到“网络交友引发纠纷”的真实案例，还现场为官兵答疑解惑. “以前总觉得这种事离自己很远，听完课才知道，安全隐患就在身边. ”课后，某连战士小张把学到的知识点整理成“小贴士”粘贴在笔记本上，时刻提醒自己.

区域协作、资源共享，燃旺教育炉火，不仅满足了官兵学习需求，更激发了大家参与热情. 某导弹营教导员说：“现在站在讲台上授课的，不再总是我们这些老面孔，课堂充满了新鲜感，大家充满期待、收获满满. ”

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Integrates High-Quality Resources to Empower the Growth of Officers and Men: Regional Collaboration Ignites the Flame of Education

Source: PLA Daily Author: Miao Huabin, Zhou Yupeng Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-07

Regional Collaboration Ignites the Flame of Education

■ Miao Huabin, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Zhou Yupeng

On a training ground in the Gobi Desert of Northwest China, a unique learning environment was created by a brigade of the 75th Group Army. Experts from the military aerospace force, wielding laser pointers, recounted the glorious history of military aerospace development, from early exploration to modern applications, from technological breakthroughs to innovative value. Each professional knowledge point was vividly explained and deeply understood. This distinctive teaching method, breaking down service boundaries, is a vivid example of the brigade's innovative construction of an "educational regional collaboration matrix," integrating high-quality resources to empower the growth of officers and men.

"Education cannot be confined to a narrow scope; it must 'go out and invite in'," a statement from the brigade's leadership at a preparatory meeting for educational work revealed the initial intention behind this innovative educational model. Previously, limited by the remoteness of training locations and insufficient professional resources, ideological and political education in various units sometimes faced the dilemma of "single content and rigid forms": either the traditional model of "you lecture on theory, I take notes" or online courses and videos, lacking effective interaction, resulting in unsatisfactory learning enthusiasm and educational effectiveness among officers and men. How to break this situation? During their research, the brigade's Party Committee discovered that both the troop's location and the surrounding areas of the training grounds were rich in educational resources. Based on this, the idea of "integrating regional resources and building a collaborative platform" gradually became clear, and an innovative education program covering multiple fields and involving multiple units was launched.

During this training period, upon learning of the presence of a military aerospace unit and a military hospital nearby, the brigade's political work department proactively reached out and quickly agreed on a series of collaborative educational activities. Experts from the military aerospace unit came to the brigade to give lectures, combining modern warfare examples to deeply explain cutting-edge military technologies, broadening the horizons of the officers and men.

Furthermore, a few weeks later, a "Face-to-Face Exchange of Advanced Role Models" event, bringing together the strengths of three parties, unfolded in the field training shed. Military doctors from the brigade's affiliated hospital shared their personal experiences of participating in high-altitude medical support missions, recounting moving details of protecting soldiers' health and saving lives in harsh environments. Meanwhile, Sinalamei, the female political instructor of the brigade's missile company, used her training experience as a starting point, recounting how her company's soldiers overcame wind, sand, and extreme cold to accurately operate missiles and hit target drones. Below the stage, representatives from three different units sat together, applauding exemplary deeds and raising questions, engaging in lively discussions on topics such as "how to

maintain combat enthusiasm in harsh environments" and "how different positions can implement the goal of building a strong military."

Currently, the brigade's "regional collaborative education matrix" continues to expand and upgrade. Recently, the brigade proactively contacted the local military procuratorate, inviting prosecutors to provide on-site training and guidance. The prosecutor shared cautionary tales about being held accountable for leaked information via mobile phone, followed by real-life cases of disputes arising from online dating. They also answered questions from the soldiers on the spot. "I used to think these kinds of things were far removed from my life, but after this lecture, I realized that safety hazards are all around us," said Xiao Zhang, a soldier from a certain company. After the lecture, he compiled the key points into "tips" and pasted them into his notebook to constantly remind himself.

Regional collaboration and resource sharing have fueled the educational fire, not only meeting the learning needs of the soldiers but also stimulating their enthusiasm for participation. A political instructor from a missile battalion said, "Now, those standing on the podium aren't always the same old faces. The classroom is full of novelty, and everyone is full of anticipation and has gained a lot."

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420263.html

第 81 集团军某旅导弹检测技师毕既涛：铆钉越淬火越坚硬

来源：解放军报 作者：汤伟 于晓涛 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-07

第 81 集团军某旅导弹检测技师毕既涛——

"铆钉越淬火越坚硬"

■汤 伟 于晓涛



室外训练场，导弹检测技师毕既涛（左二）正在传授某型装备检测要领. 于晓涛 摄

燕山脚下，铁甲轰鸣. 红蓝对抗演练进入关键时刻，某型导弹战车突发故障，操作界面警报频闪. 蓝方战机撕裂长空的轰鸣声由远及近，战车舱内空气几近凝固. 只见随队保障的一级军士长毕既涛一个箭步跃上战车，布满老茧的双手在密布按钮的仪表盘上精准游走，锐利目光穿透纷繁电路——测电压、判代码、换组件，整套动作行云流水. "轰！"导弹拖着尾焰直刺云霄，精准拦截来袭目标.

与时间赛跑，是毕既涛军旅生涯的常态. 入伍 26 年来，从一名导弹射手到“兵专家”，他将一组组“故障代码”化于无形，被官兵称为导弹战车的“定盘星”.

毕既涛并不是一开始就负责导弹检测. 那年，毕既涛所在营换装新装备，一纸命令让他转行走上了导弹检测专业. 刚接触这个专业时，毕既涛发现，每发射一枚导弹，都需要导弹检测技师调试核验数百组指标参数. 面对某新型导弹复杂的内部构造、精密的电路布设，即便有扎实的机械维修技能基础，他还是感到仿佛一座大山压在了肩膀上. 此时，全旅还处于对该型导弹的探索阶段，这意味着毕既涛所进行的导弹检测无异于“在无人区跋涉”.

深夜的装备库里，这位山东大汉对着解剖开的导弹部件喃喃自语：“电路板就是战车的血脉，不通则痛. ”把专业术语、电路图制成巴掌大的随时可背记的“密码本”，倔强的他开始了一场知识的突围. 当 12 本教材被翻出毛边，5 万字笔记浸透晨霜夜露，毕既涛终于在全旅首次导弹检测认证考核中拔得头筹.

“装备保障是战场制胜的二次点火. ”去年演兵场的烈日，至今灼烫着毕既涛的记忆. 面对突发故障，他顶着 40℃高温钻进战车，短时间完成定位故障、更换模块、排除险情整套动作.

这种绝活，源自毕既涛近乎偏执的钻研. 某次新型导弹系统升级，他连续 3 个月吃住在车库，白天逐项验证操作，夜晚破译技术资料，最终梳理出几十项操作难点. 厂家工程师看到那本写满实战注解的手册时连连惊叹：“这些用弹道轨迹写就的经验，比原厂指南更接部队地气！”

走进导弹班宿舍，8 本泛黄的“故障案例集”整齐码放，详细记录着近 10 年来百余次排障经验. 如今，这些案例已录入旅装备管理系统，成为保障人才培养的活教材.

“指头硬不如拳头硬，个人强更要集体强. ”毕既涛深知，现代战争需要体系保障. 他创新“模块化教学法”，把复杂系统分解为“电路解析”“数据判读”等 6 个学习单元，开展跨专业交叉培训. 下士齐贵仝刚接触指控系统时，面对全数字化界面直发怵. 毕既涛手把手教他画出一幅便于理解记忆的“故障树”，如今齐贵仝已能独立排除 30 余种常见故障.

夕阳下的训练场，45 岁的毕既涛正带教新兵们辨识电路板. 工具箱里自制的小扳手磨得锃亮，迷彩服上的汗渍绘成深浅不一的“等高线”. “铆钉越淬火越坚硬，只要战车还需要我，我就永远铆在战位上！”擦去额头的汗水，这位导弹老兵的目光始终望向打赢的方向.

Google Translation

Bi Jitao, Missile Testing Technician of a Brigade of the 81st Group Army: The More a Rivet Is Tempered, the Harder It Becomes

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tang Wei, Yu Xiaotao Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-07

Bi Jitao, Missile Testing Technician of a Brigade of the 81st Group Army—

“The more a rivet is tempered, the harder it becomes”

■ Tang Wei, Yu Xiaotao

At the outdoor training ground, missile testing technician Bi Jitao (second from left) is teaching the essentials of testing a certain type of equipment. Photo by Yu Xiaotao

At the foot of the Yanshan Mountains, armored vehicles roared. The red-blue confrontation exercise entered a critical moment. A certain type of missile vehicle suddenly malfunctioned, and the alarm on the operating interface flashed frequently. The roar of the blue force’s fighter jets tearing through the sky grew louder as they approached, and the air inside the vehicle almost solidified. Senior Sergeant Bi Jitao, who was accompanying the team for support, leaped onto the vehicle. His calloused hands moved precisely across the instrument panel filled with buttons, and his sharp eyes pierced through the complex circuitry—measuring voltage, judging codes, replacing components—the whole set of actions was fluid and seamless. “Boom!” The missile, trailing a fiery plume, soared into the sky, precisely intercepting its incoming target.

Racing against time is the norm for Bi Jitao throughout his military career. In his 26 years of service, from missile gunner to “soldier expert,” he has rendered countless “fault codes” invisible, earning him the nickname of the “guiding star” for missile vehicles among his soldiers.

Bi Jitao didn’t initially take on missile testing. That year, his battalion was re-equipped with new gear, and an order led him to switch to missile testing. Upon first encountering this specialty, Bi Jitao discovered that each missile launch required missile testing technicians to adjust and verify hundreds of sets of parameters. Faced with the complex internal structure and intricate circuitry of a new type of missile, even with his solid foundation in mechanical repair skills, he felt as if a mountain was pressing down on his shoulders. At that time, the entire brigade was still in the exploratory phase of this missile type, meaning that Bi Jitao’s missile testing was akin to “trekking through uncharted territory.”

In the depot late at night, this burly Shandong man muttered to himself as he examined dissected missile components: “Circuit boards are the lifeblood of the armored vehicle; if they’re blocked, there’s pain.” He stubbornly created a palm-sized “codebook” of technical terms and circuit diagrams for easy memorization, embarking on a breakthrough in knowledge. When 12 textbooks were worn through and 50,000 words of notes were soaked with morning frost and night dew, Bi Jitao finally emerged victorious in the brigade’s first missile testing and certification assessment.

“Equipment support is the second ignition point for victory on the battlefield.” The scorching sun of last year’s training ground still burns in Bi Jitao’s memory. Faced with a sudden malfunction, he braved 40°C temperatures to crawl into the armored vehicle, quickly locating the fault, replacing the module, and eliminating the danger.

This exceptional skill stems from Bi Jitao's almost obsessive dedication to research. During a recent upgrade of a new missile system, he lived and worked in the depot for three consecutive months, verifying operations item by item during the day and deciphering technical documents at night, ultimately identifying dozens of operational difficulties. When the manufacturer's engineers saw the manual filled with practical annotations, they exclaimed in amazement: "These experiences, written with ballistic trajectories, are more grounded in the realities of the troops than the original manufacturer's guide!" Entering the missile platoon's dormitory, eight yellowed "fault case collections" are neatly stacked, meticulously recording over a hundred troubleshooting experiences from the past decade. These cases have now been entered into the brigade's equipment management system, becoming living teaching materials for support personnel training.

"A strong fist is worse than a strong finger; individual strength is less important than collective strength." Bi Jitao deeply understands that modern warfare requires systemic support. He innovated a "modular teaching method," breaking down complex systems into six learning units, such as "circuit analysis" and "data interpretation," conducting cross-disciplinary training. When Corporal Qi Guitong first encountered the command and control system, he was daunted by the fully digital interface. Bi Jitao personally taught him to draw a "fault tree" for easy understanding and memorization; now, Qi Guitong can independently troubleshoot over 30 common faults.

On the training ground at sunset, 45-year-old Bi Jitao is instructing new recruits on how to identify circuit boards. The homemade wrench in the toolbox was polished to a shine, and the sweat stains on his camouflage uniform formed varying shades of contour lines. "The more a rivet is tempered, the harder it becomes. As long as the tank needs me, I will always be riveted to my post!" Wiping the sweat from his brow, this veteran missile soldier's gaze remained fixed on the direction of victory.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16420283.html

第 12 届陆军国际学员周中外学员参观活动侧记

来源：解放军报 作者：尉寅础 肖力铭 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-07

感受技术创新的魅力

——第 12 届陆军国际学员周中外学员参观活动侧记

■解放军报记者 尉寅础 特约记者 肖力铭



中外学员参观烽火机器人创新设计俱乐部. 薛飞扬 摄

“启动机器人！”口令下达后，红方机器人迅速自主驶上擂台，随即进入巡逻状态. 它稳健穿梭于擂台之上，多次在边界处精准制动并调整方向. 很快，它锁定蓝方机器人这一移动目标，并立即测算角度，驱动电机全速运转，凭借铲板结构向对手发起猛烈撞击. 最终，蓝方机器人被推下擂台.

11 月 4 日，第 12 届陆军国际学员周组织中外学员参观陆军工程大学烽火机器人创新设计俱乐部，一场精彩的机器人擂台对抗赛吸引了众多学员驻足观看.

本届国际学员周期间，烽火机器人创新设计俱乐部参观活动备受学员们的关注和期待. 据工作人员介绍，该俱乐部秉承“思想的乐园 实践的天地”理念，致力于为学员构建一个融合学习研讨、创意交流和成果展示的综合平台. 在这里，学员们能够运用所学知识激发创意，并通过动手设计、组装和调试，将独特构思转化为风格各异的机器人作品.

“为了灵活感知擂台上的动态，机器人搭载了包括摄像头在内的多种传感器，可以实时反馈擂台边界，精准捕捉对手位置.”对抗赛结束后，陆军工程大学学员张瑞琪向外军学员介绍起这款由俱乐部成员自主设计的机器人，言语间满是自豪.

在观看完精彩纷呈的机器人擂台对抗赛后，学员们移步至俱乐部的装备测试演示区. 水下“探索者”、陆地巡航车、智能搬运机器人……各式各样的机器人相继亮相. 其中，体感格斗机器人前围满了驻足体验的外军学员. 体验者在穿戴体感设备后，动作姿态便被系统实时捕捉，并同步驱动机器人完成挥拳、转向、防御等格斗动作. 来自摩洛哥的学员阿尤布体验后兴奋地说：“操作直观流畅，就像玩体感游戏一样！如果将这款可远程实时操控并能准确完成精细动作的机器人，应用于扫雷排爆等高危场景，相信会给人们带来很大帮助.”

装备测试演示区的旁边是俱乐部集设计与制作为一体的核心区域，配备了 3D 打印机等专业设备，为创意落地提供了坚实硬件支撑. 在这里，中外学员可全程参观体验机器人从结构设计、电路规划、编程调试，到零部件加工与成品制作的完整流程. 参观过程中，学员们还围绕设计理念、三维建模技巧及制作工艺等话题，展开了深入交流.

参观活动结束后，不少外军学员意犹未尽，仍在继续交流俱乐部技术创新成果与经验. 本届陆军国际学员周以“新域新质力量对未来战争影响”为主题，烽火机器人创新设计俱乐部的创新实践正是这一主题的生动缩影. 中外学员们在参观俱乐部的过程中，不仅感受到了技术创新的魅力，还在近距离观摩水下探测、体感格斗等机器人后，深切体会未来智能化后勤保障、无人化作战等新质战斗力的重要性.

（解放军报南京 11 月 6 日电）

Google Translation

A Report on the Visit of Chinese and Foreign Students to the 12th International Army Cadet Week

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wei Yinchu, Xiao Liming Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-07

Experiencing the Charm of Technological Innovation

—A Report on the Visit of Chinese and Foreign Students to the 12th International Army Cadet Week

■ PLA Daily Reporter Wei Yinchu, Special Correspondent Xiao Liming Chinese and foreign students visit the Fenghuo Robotics Innovation Design Club. Photo by Xue Feiyang

"Start the robot!" After the command was given, the red team robot quickly and autonomously drove onto the arena and immediately entered patrol mode. It moved steadily across the arena, braking and adjusting its direction precisely at the boundary multiple times. Soon, it locked onto the blue team robot as its moving target, immediately calculated the angle, drove the motor to full speed, and launched a fierce collision with its opponent using its shovel-like structure. Finally, the blue team robot was pushed off the arena.

On November 4, the 12th International Army Cadet Week organized a visit for Chinese and foreign students to the Fenghuo Robotics Innovation Design Club of the Army Engineering University. A wonderful robot arena competition attracted many students to stop and watch.

During this year's International Student Week, the visit to the Fenghuo Robotics Innovation Design Club attracted much attention and anticipation from the students. According to staff, the club adheres to the philosophy of "a paradise of ideas and a realm of practice," aiming to build a comprehensive platform for students that integrates learning and discussion, creative exchange, and results display. Here, students can apply their knowledge to inspire creativity and transform their unique ideas into diverse robot creations through hands-on design, assembly, and debugging.

"To flexibly perceive the dynamics on the arena, the robot is equipped with multiple sensors, including cameras, which can provide real-time feedback on the arena boundaries and accurately capture the opponent's position," said Zhang Ruiqi, a student from the Army Engineering University, proudly introducing the robot designed by club members to foreign military students after the competition.

After watching the exciting robot arena competition, the students moved to the club's equipment testing and demonstration area. Underwater "explorers," land patrol vehicles, intelligent transport robots… a variety of robots were on display. Among them, the motion-sensing combat robot attracted a large crowd of foreign military students who stopped to experience it. After wearing the motion-sensing device, the user's movements were captured in real time by the system, which simultaneously drove the robot to perform combat actions such as punching, turning, and defending. Ayoub, a student from Morocco, excitedly said after experiencing it, "The operation is

intuitive and smooth, just like playing a motion-sensing game! If this robot, which can be remotely controlled in real time and accurately performs precise movements, were applied to high-risk scenarios such as mine clearance and explosive ordnance disposal, I believe it would be of great help to people." Next to the equipment testing and demonstration area is the club's core area, integrating design and manufacturing, equipped with professional equipment such as 3D printers, providing solid hardware support for the realization of creative ideas. Here, Chinese and foreign students can observe and experience the entire process of robot manufacturing, from structural design, circuit planning, programming and debugging to parts processing and finished product production. During the visit, students also engaged in in-depth exchanges on topics such as design concepts, 3D modeling techniques, and manufacturing processes.

After the visit, many foreign military students lingered, continuing to exchange the club's technological innovation achievements and experiences. This year's International Army Cadet Week, themed "The Impact of New Domains and New Quality Forces on Future Warfare," is vividly reflected in the innovative practices of the Fenghuo Robotics Innovation Design Club. During their visit to the club, Chinese and foreign trainees not only experienced the allure of technological innovation but also gained a deeper understanding of the importance of future intelligent logistics support and unmanned combat capabilities after closely observing robots performing underwater exploration and motion-sensing combat.

(PLA Daily, Nanjing, November 6)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16420616.html

新疆军区某部组织射击训练

来源：解放军报 作者：宋维勇 责任编辑：王粲

2025-11-08



车辆机动途中. 宋维勇 摄

近日，新疆军区某部组织射击训练.

Google Translation

A Unit of the Xinjiang Military Command Organized Shooting Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Song Weiyong Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-08

(Photo: Vehicles on the move. Photo by Song Weiyong)

Recently, a unit of the Xinjiang Military Command organized shooting training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420615.html

陆军某旅防空分队开展实弹射击训练

来源：解放军报 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-08



秋日，陆军某旅防空分队开展实弹射击训练. 林蔚鸿 摄

Google Translation

An Air Defense Unit of an Army Brigade Conducts Live-fire Training.

Source: PLA Daily Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-08

In autumn, an air defense unit of an army brigade conducts live-fire training. (Photo by Lin Weihong)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420744.html

陆军某旅开展飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：陈宇 责任编辑：王粲

2025-11-09



近日，陆军某旅开展飞行训练. 陈宇 摄

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Flight Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Yu Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-09

Recently, an Army brigade conducted flight training. (Photo by Chen Yu)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420734.html

北部战区陆军某旅着力打通服务基层“最后一公里”

来源：解放军报 作者：吴安宁 柯青坡 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-09

北部战区陆军某旅着力打通服务基层“最后一公里”——

“兵情直通车”暖了官兵心

■解放军报记者 吴安宁 特约记者 柯青坡

“申办事项敲敲键盘即可完成，省下的时间精力用在学习训练上！”日前，北部战区陆军某边防旅天池哨所战士小李，登录旅强军网[4]“兵情直通车”服务平台，提交一份补办证件的申请，不到一小时就收到机关反馈. 几天后，小李便收到了直接邮寄到连队的新证件.

该旅防区点多线长面广，不少哨所地处高山密林，交通十分不便. 过去，官兵到机关办理事项，往往需要翻山越岭往返奔波，不仅耗时费力，还容易影响战备训练. 该旅机关围绕

[4] 强军网是 2018 年 3 月 26 日经中央军委批准，依托全军政工网整合军内网站资源创建的军事网站. “强军网上线开通仪式在京举行 张又侠出席并讲话,” 81.cn, 26 March 2018, http://www.81.cn/jwzb/2018-03/26/content_7983893.htm; “Chinese Military Launches New Web Portal,” Xinhua News Agency, 26 March 2018, http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-03/26/c_137067137.htm. Zhang Youxia appears to have been involved in the PLA’s push to improve its information systems, and with the “Strong Army” [强军网] information hub for soldiers was launched during his tenure. [Note: The website does not have an official English name or an English version.]

提升服务质效开展调研时，不少官兵建议，改进各类事项办理方式，彻底解除大家为办事“跑腿”的烦恼.

“只有实实在在为官兵解决急难愁盼问题，才能确保大家心无旁骛戍边守防. ”为此，该旅积极探索“网络+”为兵服务新模式，依托强军网推出“兵情直通车”服务平台，着力打通服务基层“最后一公里”.

记者登录“兵情直通车”服务平台看到，各类专栏分门别类，官兵点击“咨询”栏即可查阅政策法规，咨询法律问题；点击“反馈”键即可提出意见建议，一键直达机关；进入“办理”窗口可提交证件办理、物资申请、营房维修等各类需求，还能实时查看办理进度.

为确保官兵申办事项精准送达相关业务科室，该旅建立平台值班反馈机制，由机关业务部门值班员负责收集梳理，及时转交相关业务科室. 各业务科室设定反馈时限，普通事项原则上 24 小时内办结或给出明确答复，确保官兵申办事项件件有回音、事事有着落.

该旅某巡逻艇中队官兵提交关键装备维修需求后，机关迅速派出技术骨干，携带备件及时赶赴现场，避免了装备“趴窝”；某哨所军士咨询退役安置政策，当日便收到详细答复……该旅领导介绍，“兵情直通车”服务平台推出以来，已成功受理并办结各类事项百余件，平均办理时间较以往大幅缩短.

在此基础上，该旅机关利用后台统计信息，对官兵咨询频率较高的共性需求进行“精准画像”，做到主动预测、靠前服务. “兵情直通车”服务平台汇总的官兵意见建议，也成为该旅机关评价工作质效的“传感器”. 官兵提出的改善伙食保障、丰富文化生活等合理化建议，一经提出就被机关快速采纳.

服务周到贴心，官兵动力十足. “兵情直通车”服务平台推出以来，该 旅官兵普遍反映，没了后顾之忧，大家有了更多时间和精力投身练兵备战，动力更足、热情更高.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army Strives to Connect the “Last Kilometer” of Services to Grassroots Units

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Anning, Ke Qingpo Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-09

A Brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army Strives to Connect the “Last Kilometer” of Services to Grassroots Units—

“Soldier Information Express” Warms the Hearts of Officers and Men

■PLA Daily Reporter Wu Anning, Special Correspondent Ke Qingpo

“Applications can be completed with just a few keystrokes, saving time and energy for study and training!” Recently, Xiao Li, a soldier at the Tianchi outpost of a border defense brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army, logged into the brigade’s “Soldier Information Express” service platform on the Strong Army Network and submitted an application for a replacement certificate. [Note: The website does not have an official English name or an English version.] He received feedback from headquarters in less than an hour. A few days later, Xiao Li received the new certificate mailed directly to his company.

The brigade’s defense area is vast and sprawling, with many outposts located in high mountains and dense forests, making transportation extremely inconvenient. In the past, officers and men often had to travel back and forth over mountains to handle matters at headquarters, which was not only time-consuming and laborious but also easily affected combat readiness training. During a research trip to improve service efficiency, many officers and men suggested refining the procedures for handling various matters to completely eliminate the hassle of running errands.

“Only by genuinely addressing the urgent needs and concerns of our officers and men can we ensure they can focus wholeheartedly on border defense.” To this end, the brigade actively explored a new “network+” service model, launching the “Soldier Information Express” service platform on the Strong Army Network to effectively bridge the “last kilometer” in serving grassroots units.

A reporter logged onto the “Soldier Information Express” platform and found various categorized sections. Officers and men can click the “Consultation” section to access policies and regulations and consult on legal issues; click the “Feedback” button to submit opinions and suggestions, directly reaching the headquarters; and enter the “Processing” window to submit various requests such as document processing, material applications, and barracks repairs, while also checking the processing progress in real time.

To ensure that officers’ and men’s requests are accurately delivered to the relevant departments, the brigade established a platform duty feedback mechanism. Duty officers from the headquarters’ business departments are responsible for collecting and sorting these requests and promptly forwarding them to the relevant departments. Each department sets feedback timelines, ensuring that routine matters are handled or clearly answered within 24 hours, guaranteeing that every request from officers and men receives a response and is resolved.

After officers and men of a patrol boat squadron submitted a critical equipment repair request, the headquarters quickly dispatched technical experts with spare parts to the site, preventing equipment breakdowns. A sergeant at a sentry post inquired about retirement and resettlement policies and received a detailed reply on the same day. The brigade leadership explained that since the launch of the “Officers’ and Men’s Situation Hotline” service platform, it has successfully processed and resolved over a hundred cases, significantly reducing the average processing time.

Based on this, the brigade headquarters utilizes backend statistics to create “precise profiles” of common needs frequently requested by officers and men, enabling proactive prediction and forward-looking service. The opinions and suggestions collected by officers and men through the “Soldiers’ Situation Hotline” service platform also serve as a “sensor” for evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the brigade headquarters’ work. Reasonable suggestions from officers and men, such as improving food supplies and enriching cultural life, are quickly adopted by the headquarters.

With such thoughtful and attentive service, officers and men are highly motivated. Since the launch of the “Soldiers’ Situation Express” service platform, officers and men of the brigade have generally reported that without any worries, they have more time and energy to devote to training and combat readiness, and are more motivated and enthusiastic.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420930.html

中国边关丨江巴斯：山脊线上奔腾的青春

来源：解放军报 作者：田芷齐 李子涵 马乐清 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-10



向着山口攀登.

这里，是祖国西北的阿拉套山，一条苍劲的山脊线划分出哨兵的两个世界. 在山脊的这头，是新疆军区江巴斯边防连的营盘；在山脊的那头，是日夜通行的阿拉山口口岸.

当一列列国际班列呼啸着通过口岸，连接起中国与远方时，有一群年轻的士兵正站在山脊线上，守卫着口岸和班列的安全. 无论是面向班列还是背朝班列，他们与班列奔赴的，都是同一个“目标”——班列运送的是繁荣与发展，他们守护的是和平与安宁.

在这里，每一个士兵都经历着一场特殊的“成人礼”. 不是在城市霓虹中，而是在风雪巡逻路上；不是在亲人的目光中，而是在国门的注视下. 他们的青春，被山风雕刻，被冰雪淬炼，最终成了山的模样——沉默、坚韧、不可撼动.

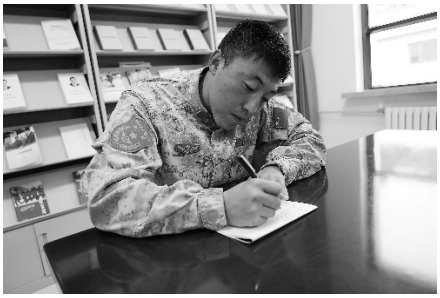
今天，让我们走进新疆军区江巴斯边防连，聆听一群驻守口岸一线边防哨兵的故事. 他们的每一天，都是对“守望”最生动的诠释：守望国门，守望班列，守望身后的万家灯火.

他们让世界看见，当青春遇上边关，当个人融入家国，荒凉的山脊也能迸发出蓬勃的力量.他们站在那里，本身就是国门前的风景.

——编 者

江巴斯：山脊线上奔腾的青春

■田芷齐 李子涵 马乐清



顾帅郑重写下留队申请书.



山脊上的坚守.



荒山之中，官兵播种绿色.



黄永升（中）向战友展示新厨艺.



李海（右）与班长在点位执勤.

风雪中的“成人礼”，雕刻出战士坚毅的脸庞

深秋的阿拉套山，褪去最后一片金黄，在素朴清朗中静候寒冬. 新疆军区江巴斯边防连上等兵李海站在哨楼上眺望，视线越过连绵的山脊线，落在那头灯火闪烁的阿拉山口口岸.

恍惚间，他仿佛看见了数千公里外，家乡云南红河河畔的夜色——那座祖国西南边陲的口岸，是他梦想开始的地方.

李海的家，距离国门口岸不远. 打记事起，母亲就经常望着国门下的哨兵对他说：“看那些边防军人，是他们守护着我们的幸福生活. ”母亲的话如春风化雨，将一颗从军报国的种子，悄悄播种在他的心田.

18 岁那年的秋天，李海穿上军装，踏上西行的列车. 从一个边关奔赴另一个边关，他带着母亲的嘱托和年少的热望，走向陌生的西北高原.

当列车缓缓停靠，他第一眼望见的，便是暮色中绵延不绝的雪山，像极了大地的脊梁，横亘在天际线上，沉默而坚定.

李海仍清晰记得，第一次参加巡逻时的情景. 巡逻路沿着陡峭的山脊延伸，冰粒夹杂着沙石漫天飞舞，在大地上肆意展示着自然的力量.

他眯紧双眼，艰难呼吸. 风撕扯着他的作训服，未系紧的帽绳抽打着脸颊，记忆中留下灼热的疼.

狂风中，班长刘金的声音几乎被吞没：“快把背包绳绑在腰上！大家抓紧，队不能散！”李海紧紧握住手中的背包绳，这根平日里普通的绳索，此刻成了他和战友攀登时的共同依靠.

还有一次巡逻返程途中，风雪袭来. 队伍即将抵达山谷，风愈发猛烈. 身边的战友忽然一个踉跄，眼看就要跌倒，李海想也没想就扑上去. 两人都失去平衡，重重地摔在雪地上.

“紧贴地面！”刘金嘶喊着，自己也伏倒在地，双手拽紧连接两人的背包绳. 后面的战友一个个扑上来，更多双手一起拽住背包绳，帮助他们脱离了险境.

每次登顶后，李海都会抬起头远眺——他们守护的不仅是脚下的土地，更是身后的万家灯火和不时从口岸驶过的国际班列. 列车呼啸着连接起中国与远方，而他们，是这和平通道上坚定的守护者.

来自广西的中士韦延资，同样经历了属于自己的“江巴斯成人礼”. 最让他记忆犹新的，是人生中的第一场雪. 这个自幼在广西长大的小伙子，第一次真正触摸到了冰雪的寒彻.

连队接到除雪任务，他毫不犹豫地报了名. 谁知刚踏出营门，便一脚踩空，从山顶径直滑了下去，在雪地里滚成了一个雪人.

待抵达任务点，他才意识到这场“战斗”的艰难. 数米高的雪墙封住沟口，宛如一道被瞬间冻结的“巨浪”. 没有机械支援，他和战友一锹砸向冰层，冰屑炸裂四溅，震得虎口发麻. 汗水浸透里衣，又在寒风中凝结成冰.

韦延资偶尔直起腰，回头望去，那条他们刚用双手劈开的“路”，在雪海之中蜿蜒伸展. 那一刻，某种难以言喻的情绪涌上心头，将他的胸腔填得满满当当. 他俯身抓起一把雪，塞进口中，冰凉在舌尖化开，泛起一丝干净的清甜.

在每一个战位上，守好自己的阵地

连队菜窖里，一束光穿透进来. 炊事班长毛江林正俯身整理着冬菜. 江巴斯即将迎来冬季，这位老兵清楚地知道，这或许是他最后一次亲手为连队储备冬菜.

他将每一棵白菜码放整齐，仿佛正在将自己 16 年的戍边岁月也一并叠放进去，妥帖珍藏.

从山东青州秀美的绿水青山，到江巴斯苍劲的雪山戈壁. 岁月把蔬菜腌渍成冬菜，也让这位老兵“酿”出了成熟的滋味.

“记忆最深的就是冬天，那条唯一的路被风雪阻断，新鲜蔬菜运不进来，就得靠那一窖冬菜过冬. 要是狂风一来，连队的门板说飞就飞，在雪地里打着旋……大家一起雪海‘追门板’的经历，至今记忆犹新. ”每当回忆往事，毛江林总感慨万千.

如今，连队后厨焕然一新，电能集成灶方便高效，食谱也从单调的炖菜变成更加科学营养的多样化菜品. 时代大步向前，可毛江林的眼神一如往昔般坚定：“灶台就是我的战位，炊具就是我的钢枪. 每一道菜，都是不能失守的阵地. ”

中士黄永升是毛江林一手带出来的兵. 3 年前，这位大学生士兵刚进炊事班，做的第一道菜便是家乡风味的白切鸡.

然而开饭时，唯独黄永升那道菜的餐盘前冷冷清清. 那晚，挫败感像一块石头压在心头，让他辗转难眠. 毛江林对他说：“光有热情可不够. 我们做饭，既要懂战友的‘胃’，更要懂他们的‘味’. ”

就是从那时起，黄永升开始下苦功钻研厨艺，同时留意每位战友的口味，谁多吃了一口辣，谁不爱吃香菜，谁总舀汤泡饭吃……他都记在心里.

一晃 3 年过去. 如今的黄永升已经有了好几道连队官兵称道的拿手菜、招牌菜，特别是猪肉炖粉条，他每次都选肥瘦相间的五花肉，文火咕嘟几小时，把肉炖得红亮亮、色香味俱全.

巡逻官兵刚进营门，就能闻出这熟悉的味道，来自东北的上等兵姜正走在队伍前忍不住喊道：“这味道刚蹿出来，我还以为摸到自家灶台边儿了！”

在一次强军故事会上，毛江林这样说：“所谓成长，不过是冷的时候顶住，累的时候挺住. 就像菜窖里的冬菜，一层盐一层菜，压紧了，封实了，时间自会给出答案. ”

二级上士石杰光的家乡在重庆巫山，那里的山峦平缓连绵，而江巴斯的山，却像一柄柄利剑，陡峭而冷峻.

那年，他从陆军军医大学毕业，精通针灸等中医理疗技法. 可令他始料未及的是，连队大多数战友都不愿找他看病，有人说：“这个卫生员一治疗就扎针，针插到肉里呀，想想都怕. ”

石杰光主动为战友普及中医知识，战友训练疲惫，他为大家按摩放松肌肉；有战友扭伤，他为其扎针放血治疗. 渐渐地，从避之不及到一针难求，他的名气传播开来，大家都叫他“妙手飞针”.

石杰光的父母不忍儿子离家在外，希望他能早日归乡. 石杰光向父母表达了内心的一份执着：“比起回乡后的安逸生活，我更希望和战友一起守卫国门. ”

与战友一起巡逻，石杰光站在山顶望去，国际班列的汽笛声不时掠过江巴斯旁的谷地，清脆而悠扬. 这声音穿透戈壁，像是时代的脉搏.

阿拉山口口岸，这个昔日孤独的边防驿站，如今已蜕变为对外开放的重要门户. 石杰光忽然想起家乡也有一座山，童年时他总爱登山望远. 从一座山到另一座山，这是他的选择，也是时代的选择.

“站在山脊上，感觉怎么样？”战友笑着问他，眼里有光.

石杰光望着远方绵延的边防线，深吸一口气，脸上绽放笑容：“我觉得……翻过这山脊，我的青春才算真正开始！”

守望在国门旁，屹立成祖国的一道“风景”

去年夏天，暴雨来得猝不及防. 连续 3 天的大雨冲垮了山体，洪水顺着山脊奔腾而下，直扑山脚下的连队. 翌日清晨，官兵们发现通往外界的道路都已中断，淤泥已经堆到营门口.

没有犹豫，没有迟疑. 接到清淤命令，一级上士顾帅冲到队伍最前方. 10 多年的戍边生涯，让他非常了解这片土地的脾性. 他率先跃入齐膝的泥水中，一锹锹地铲除淤泥.

经过数小时连续奋战，当最后一块沙袋垒成时，乌云渐渐散去，阳光穿透云层，照亮每一张沾满泥浆的脸庞.

在顾帅的心里，比“守住”更重要的，是“创造”——让这片土地也能长出蓬勃的生命.

入伍来到江巴斯后，他有了一个想法：在“连草都难生”的山石间，开辟一片绿色. 没有土，他动员大家从山下一袋袋背来；没有水，就提着山泉一桶桶浇灌. 官兵化身山石上的园丁，在石缝中播种希望.

奇迹，发生在下一个春天. 这十几株树苗，竟真的活了下来，从石缝中长出鲜活的绿意. 站在那片新绿前，顾帅字字铿锵地说：“在这儿都能把树种活，还有什么能难倒我们？”

这些树，就像扎根山石上的哨兵，在贫瘠的山脊上生出了坚韧的根，在凛冽的寒风中挺直了坚硬的脊梁. 每年新兵下连，顾帅总会带他们来看树.

“你看，种在连队的树，风再大，树干也是直的. ”他说，“咱们驻守在山脊上，环境再艰苦脊梁也不能弯. ”

光阴荏苒，曾经青涩的少年成了“老班长”. 服役期将满，顾帅站在了“走与留”的十字路口. 妻子期盼团圆，却更懂得丈夫身穿戎装时的荣光. 她把选择权交给顾帅，在寄来的全家福背面写道：“你守护边关，我守护咱家！”

顾帅将全家福放进口袋，郑重向党支部递交留队申请. 他在申请书中写道：“我喜欢站在山顶听国际班列的鸣笛，看国旗与晚霞的辉映，享受巡逻途中躺在风中的片刻宁静……这里待得越久，越懂得什么是家. ”

边关不是远方，早已是老兵用心守护的地方.

如今，昔日树苗蔓延成“荒原碧玉”，柏油路像丝带系在山间. 物资车定期来营，送来蔬果鲜肉，也送来山外的讯息. 但官兵们知道，这条路通向的，不仅是繁华与便利，更是沉甸甸的责任.

这条路，让官兵的脚步更坚定. 黄昏时分，大家沿路散步，看夕阳将路面染成暖金色，听风从阿拉套山的那边吹来.

有人翻山越岭是为了欣赏风景，这群口岸哨兵，却在这道山脊上把自己屹立成了风景. 他们的青春，在山顶上蓬勃生长，在岁月里澎湃成浪.

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Google Translation

China’s Border | Jiangbas: Youth Galloping Along the Ridge

Source: PLA Daily

Authors: Tian Zhiqi, Li Zihan, Ma Leqing

Editor: Wang Can

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Climbing towards the mountain pass.

Here lies the Alatau Mountains in northwest China, a rugged ridgeline dividing the sentries into two worlds. On one side of the ridge is the barracks of the Jiangbas Border Defense Company of the Xinjiang Military Command; on the other side lies the Alatau Pass, a vital transportation hub.

As international freight trains roar through the pass, connecting China with distant lands, a group of young soldiers stand on the ridgeline, guarding the security of the pass and the trains. Whether facing the trains or with their backs to them, they share the same goal—the trains transport prosperity and development, while they safeguard peace and tranquility.

Here, every soldier undergoes a special “rite of passage.” Not amidst the city’s neon lights, but on patrol routes through wind and snow; not under the gaze of loved ones, but under the watchful eyes of the nation’s border. Their youth, sculpted by mountain winds and tempered by ice and snow, ultimately takes on the form of the mountains—silent, resilient, and unshakeable.

Today, let us step into the Jiangbas Border Defense Company of the Xinjiang Military Command and listen to the stories of a group of border sentries stationed on the front lines of the port. Every day of theirs is the most vivid interpretation of “guarding”: guarding the national border, guarding the freight trains, and guarding the lights of countless homes behind them.

They show the world that when youth meets the border, when individuals become part of the nation, even desolate mountain ridges can burst forth with vibrant power. They stand there, themselves a part of the scenery before the national border.

—Editor Jiangbas: Youth Galloping Along the Mountain Ridge

■ Tian Zhiqi, Li Zihan, Ma Leqing

Gu Shuai solemnly writes his application to stay in the army.

The steadfast commitment on the mountain ridge.

In the barren mountains, soldiers sow greenery.

Huang Yongsheng (center) demonstrates his new culinary skills to his comrades.

Li Hai (right) and his squad leader are on duty at their post.

A "coming-of-age ceremony" in the wind and snow sculpts the soldier's resolute face.

In late autumn, the Alatau Mountains shed their last golden hues, quietly awaiting the harsh winter in their simple and clear air. Private Li Hai of the Jiangbas Border Defense Company of the Xinjiang Military Command stands atop the watchtower, his gaze sweeping across the continuous mountain ridges to the twinkling lights of the Alatau Pass.

In a daze, he seems to see the night view of his hometown, the Red River in Yunnan, thousands of kilometers away—that border crossing on the southwestern border of the motherland, the place where his dreams began.

Li Hai's home is not far from the border crossing. From a young age, his mother would often look at the sentries at the border and say to him, "Look at those border guards; they are protecting our happy lives." His mother's words, like a gentle spring rain, quietly planted a seed of serving his country in his heart.

In the autumn of his 18th year, Li Hai donned his military uniform and boarded a train heading west. From one border post to another, he carried his mother's entrustment and youthful aspirations, heading towards the unfamiliar northwestern plateau.

As the train slowly came to a stop, the first thing he saw was the endless snow-capped mountains in the twilight, like the spine of the earth, stretching across the horizon, silent and resolute.

Li Hai still vividly remembers his first patrol. The patrol route stretched along a steep ridge, ice pellets mixed with sand and gravel swirling in the air, displaying the power of nature on the land.

He squinted, breathing heavily. The wind tore at his training uniform, the loosely fastened hat drawstring whipping his cheeks, leaving a burning pain in his memory.

In the gale, squad leader Liu Jin's voice was almost swallowed up: "Quickly tie the backpack rope around your waist! Everyone hold on tight, the team can't fall apart!" Li Hai gripped the backpack rope tightly in his hand; this ordinary rope, in everyday life, had become his and his comrades' shared support as they climbed.

Another time, on the return journey from a patrol, a blizzard struck. As the team approached the valley, the wind grew stronger. A comrade beside him suddenly stumbled, about to fall. Without hesitation, Li Hai rushed to his aid. Both lost their balance and crashed heavily onto the snow.

"Stick to the ground!" Liu Jin shouted, also dropping to the ground and gripping the backpack ropes connecting them. Comrades behind them rushed forward, many hands joining in to pull them back from the brink of danger.

Each time they reached the summit, Li Hai would look up and gaze into the distance—they were protecting not only the land beneath their feet, but also the lights of countless homes behind them and the international freight trains that constantly passed through the border. The trains roared, connecting China with distant lands, and they were the steadfast guardians of this peaceful passage.

Sergeant Wei Yanzi, from Guangxi, also experienced his own "Jiangbas coming-of-age ceremony." What he remembered most vividly was his first snowfall. This young man, who had grown up in Guangxi, truly felt the biting cold of snow for the first time.

When the company received a snow removal assignment, he volunteered without hesitation. No sooner had he stepped out of the camp gate than he slipped and slid straight down the mountainside, rolling into a snowman in the snow.

Upon reaching the mission point, he realized the difficulty of this "battle." A snow wall several meters high blocked the ravine entrance, like a giant wave frozen solid. Without mechanical support, he and his comrades smashed the ice with shovels, ice shards shattering and scattering, numbing their hands. Sweat soaked their undershirts, freezing in the cold wind.

Wei Yanzi occasionally straightened up and looked back at the "path" they had just carved out with their bare hands, winding through the sea of snow. At that moment, an indescribable emotion welled up inside him, filling his chest. He bent down, grabbed a handful of snow, and put it in his mouth; the coolness melted on his tongue, leaving a clean, sweet taste.

At every battle station, guarding their position.

A beam of light pierced through the company's vegetable cellar. Cook Mao Jianglin was bending over, arranging winter vegetables. Jiangbas was about to face winter, and this veteran knew this might be the last time he personally prepared winter vegetables for the company.

He neatly stacked each cabbage, as if carefully treasuring his 16 years of border service.

From the beautiful green hills and clear waters of Qingzhou, Shandong, to the rugged snow-capped mountains and Gobi Desert of Jiangbas, time had preserved the vegetables into winter vegetables, and this veteran had also "brewed" a mature flavor from them.

"My deepest memories are of winter. The only road was blocked by wind and snow, and fresh vegetables couldn't be brought in. We had to rely on that cellar of winter vegetables to get through the winter. When a strong wind came, the company's door panels would fly away, spinning in the snow… The experience of everyone chasing the door panels through the snow is still vivid in my memory." Mao Jianglin was always filled with emotion when recalling the past.

Today, the company's kitchen has been completely renovated. The integrated electric stoves are convenient and efficient, and the menu has evolved from monotonous stews to a more scientifically prepared and nutritious variety of dishes. Times are changing rapidly, but Mao Jianglin's gaze remains as firm as ever: "The stove is my battle station, and the cooking utensils are my rifles. Every dish is a position that cannot be lost." Sergeant Huang Yongsheng is a soldier personally trained by Mao Jianglin. Three years ago, this college graduate soldier joined the mess hall, and the first dish he cooked was a hometown-style poached chicken.

However, at mealtimes, Huang Yongsheng's dish was the only one left untouched. That night, a sense of defeat weighed heavily on his heart, keeping him tossing and turning all night. Mao Jianglin told him, "Enthusiasm alone isn't enough. When we cook, we need to understand not only our comrades' 'stomachs,' but also their 'tastes.'"

From that moment on, Huang Yongsheng began to diligently hone his culinary skills, paying close attention to each comrade's preferences: who ate an extra bite of spice, who didn't like cilantro, who always ate rice soaked in soup… He remembered it all.

Three years passed in a flash. Now, Huang Yongsheng has several signature dishes praised by the soldiers in his company, especially his braised pork with vermicelli. He always selects pork belly with a good balance of fat and lean meat, simmering it over low heat for several hours until the meat is a beautiful reddish-brown color, aroma, and flavor.

As the patrolling soldiers entered the camp, they could immediately smell the familiar aroma. Private Jiang Zheng, from Northeast China, walking at the front of the column, couldn't help but exclaim, "When that smell wafted out, I thought I'd stumbled upon my own kitchen stove!"

At a military story-telling event, Mao Jianglin said, "So-called growth is simply about enduring the cold and persevering through the fatigue. Like winter vegetables in a cellar, layer upon layer of salt and vegetables, pressed tightly, sealed tightly, time will provide the answer." Sergeant Shi Jieguang's hometown is Wushan, Chongqing, where the mountains are gentle and continuous. But the mountains of Jiangbas are like sharp swords, steep and austere.

That year, he graduated from the Army Medical University, proficient in acupuncture and other traditional Chinese medicine therapies. To his surprise, most of his comrades were reluctant to

seek his medical help. Some said, “This medic always uses acupuncture; the needles go into the flesh, it’s terrifying to even think about.” Shi Jieguang proactively shared traditional Chinese medicine knowledge with his comrades. When they were tired from training, he massaged their muscles to relax them; when someone sprained their ankle, he treated them with acupuncture and bloodletting. Gradually, his reputation spread, and everyone called him “Miraculous Needle Master.”

Shi Jieguang’s parents couldn’t bear to see their son away from home and hoped he would return soon. Shi Jieguang expressed his unwavering determination to his parents: “Compared to the comfortable life back home, I’d rather guard the nation’s borders with my comrades.” Patrolling with his comrades, Shi Jieguang stood on the mountaintop and looked out. The whistles of international freight trains occasionally swept across the valley beside the Jiangbas region, clear and melodious. This sound pierced the Gobi Desert, like the pulse of the times.

Alashankou Port, once a lonely border post, has now transformed into an important gateway to the outside world. Shi Jieguang suddenly remembered a mountain in his hometown, a mountain he loved to climb as a child to gaze into the distance. From one mountain to another, this was his choice, and also a choice of the times.

“How does it feel standing on the ridge?” his comrade asked with a smile, his eyes shining.

Shi Jieguang looked at the distant, sprawling border line, took a deep breath, and a smile bloomed on his face: “I feel... only after crossing this ridge will my youth truly begin!” Guarding the national gate, standing tall as a “landscape” of the motherland.

Last summer, a sudden downpour caught everyone off guard. Three consecutive days of heavy rain washed away the mountainside, and floodwaters rushed down the ridge, heading straight for the company at the foot of the mountain. The next morning, the soldiers found that all roads leading to the outside world were cut off, and silt had piled up to the camp gate.

Without hesitation, without delay. Upon receiving the order to clear the silt, First-Class Sergeant Gu Shuai rushed to the front of the team. Over a decade of border defense experience gave him a deep understanding of the land’s character. He was the first to leap into knee-deep mud, shoveling away the silt shovel by shovel.

After hours of continuous work, as the last sandbag was stacked, the dark clouds gradually dispersed, and sunlight pierced through the clouds, illuminating every mud-covered face.

In Commander Gu’s heart, more important than simply “defending” was “creating”—allowing this land to also sprout vibrant life.

After enlisting and arriving in Jiangbas, he had an idea: to cultivate a patch of green among the rocky mountains where “even grass struggles to grow.” Lacking soil, he mobilized everyone to carry bags from the foot of the mountain; lacking water, they carried buckets of mountain spring water. The soldiers became gardeners on the rocks, sowing hope in the crevices.

A miracle occurred the following spring. Those dozen or so saplings actually survived, sprouting vibrant green from the cracks in the rocks. Standing before the newly sprouted greenery, Gu Shuai declared firmly, “If we can grow trees here, what can possibly defeat us?”

These trees, like sentinels rooted in the mountain rocks, have grown resilient roots on the barren ridge, their sturdy spines standing tall against the biting wind. Every year when new recruits joined their units, Gu Shuai would bring them to see the trees.

“Look,” he said, “the trees planted in the company, no matter how strong the wind, their trunks remain straight. We are stationed on the ridge; no matter how harsh the environment, our spines cannot bend.”

Time flies, and the once-naive young man has become a seasoned sergeant. With his service nearing its end, Gu Shuai stood at the crossroads of “staying or leaving.” His wife longed for reunion, but she understood even more the glory her husband exuded in his uniform. She gave the choice to Gu Shuai, writing on the back of a family photo she sent: “You guard the border, I’ll guard our home!”

Gu Shuai put the family photo in his pocket and solemnly submitted his application to stay in the army to the Party branch. In his application, he wrote, “I love standing on the mountaintop listening to the whistles of international freight trains, watching the national flag reflect the sunset, and enjoying the moments of tranquility while lying in the wind during patrols… The longer I stay here, the more I understand what home is.” The border is not a distant place; it has long been a place that veterans have wholeheartedly guarded.

Now, the saplings of yesteryear have sprung into a “jade-like wasteland,” and asphalt roads wind like ribbons through the mountains. Supply trucks regularly visit the camp, bringing vegetables, fruits, and fresh meat, as well as news from outside the mountains. But the soldiers know that this road leads not only to prosperity and convenience, but also to a heavy responsibility.

This road makes the soldiers’ steps more resolute. At dusk, they stroll along the road, watching the sunset paint the road a warm gold, listening to the wind blowing from the other side of the Alatau Mountains.

Some people traverse mountains to admire the scenery, but these border sentries have made themselves a part of the scenery on this mountain ridge. Their youth flourishes on the mountaintop, surging like waves over the years.

Photos by Jin Leiming and Wang Sheng

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420923.html

战鹰翱翔有了“数据助手”！陆军某旅引导官兵向数据要战斗力

来源：解放军报 作者：雷骁 王蓬旭 韩成 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-10

第 82 集团军某旅引导官兵向数据要战斗力——

战鹰翱翔有了“数据助手”

■雷 骁 王蓬旭 解放军报记者 韩 成

塞北某演兵场秋风劲吹，随着一发信号弹划过天际，第 82 集团军某旅多架武装直升机腾空而起，展开一场实战条件下的飞行训练.

“动力系统故障！”机长徐俊泽驾驶战机刚抵达预定空域，便收到塔台传来的特情导调指令. 副驾驶何云飞立即点开机载平板电脑上的《特情处置手册》，按故障标准化处理流程，配合徐俊泽快速完成故障排除.

走下训练场，参训官兵立即来到讲评室进行复盘总结. 徐俊泽结合此次空中排障经历，提出两条故障处置改进措施，各参训机长分别围绕数据更新等内容提出多条优化建议. 经上级研究论证，这些意见建议均被采纳. 会后，该旅数据采集负责人朱宏伟第一时间将需要优化的条目生成新的数据包，录入《特情处置手册》. 徐俊泽告诉记者，手册已累计录入百余条飞行特情处置数据，为飞行员应对空中突发情况提供参考.

“数据是感知战场态势的必要手段，更是辅助决策的有力支撑，《特情处置手册》如同飞行机组的‘数据助手’，让机组处置空中特情更为科学高效. ”谈及制订《特情处置手册》的初衷，该旅领导讲起此前一次训练失利.

那次实兵对抗训练，该旅任务机组计划采取超低空隐蔽突防方式先发制人. 然而，战斗刚刚打响，战机便“受损”过半. 最终，任务以失败告终.

问题出在哪里？该旅参训官兵一头雾水. 等对抗双方指挥员坐到复盘席上，官兵才找到折戟沙场的原因. 原来，该旅任务机组由于对任务地域较为熟悉，习惯性地选择借助山谷等地形和障碍物规避对手防空侦察. 然而，战机升空不久，天气骤变，空中飞扬的黄沙降低了能见度，机组驾机飞行过程中，对地形相似的山谷产生了误判，直接将自己暴露在对手防空火力覆盖区. 反之，训练开始前，对手不仅系统收集对抗地域的气象、地形等大量数据，还对这些数据进行综合分析，构建起一张支撑战场决策的精细数据网.

“经验绝非万能钥匙，缺乏数据思维注定要栽跟头. ”该旅作训科一名干部告诉记者，对抗中，对手“用数据说话”的练兵思路，引起旅队党委高度重视. 该旅党委一班人讨论形成共识：要想夯实能力基础，必须建立自己的作战数据库. 随后，该旅机关指导各分队成立攻关小组，全面展开训练数据采集工作，协调统筹飞行、机务、航管等专业力量，合力推进包括《特情处置手册》在内的作战数据库建设. 他们还通过邀请行业专家来队分享前沿理论、选送优秀人才学习数据分析处理知识等方式，夯实官兵向数据要战斗力的能力基础. 不仅如此，该旅充分发挥任务练兵作用，依托野外驻训、大项任务等时机锤炼官兵数据运用能力，培养出一批“会研究数据、懂运用数据”的飞行人才.

前不久，该旅赴某海域参加实战化训练. 任务机组抵达预定地域后，马上收集整理地理、气象等数据，梳理形成的电子数据包被第一时间加载至作战数据库. 训练期间，任务机组与友邻部队开展多场对抗训练，官兵借助数据库灵活运用多种战术战法，出色完成训练任务. 训练一结束，任务机组立即对采集到的训练数据进行梳理，多项关键数据被补充录入作战数据库.

采访即将结束时，该旅突然接到多机型战术协同训练命令. 茫茫夜色中，记者在飞行塔台看到，数据处理人员第一时间将更新后的作战、保障等数据包共享至各机组，一架架战鹰振翅高飞，呈战斗队形向目标空域飞去.

Google Translation

Warplanes Soar with “Data Assistants”! An Army Brigade Guides Soldiers to Leverage Data for Combat Effectiveness

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lei Xiao, Wang Pengxu, Han Cheng Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-10

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army guides soldiers to leverage data for combat effectiveness—Warplanes Soar with “Data Assistants”

■ Lei Xiao, Wang Pengxu, PLA Daily Reporter Han Cheng

A strong autumn wind blew across a training ground in northern China. As a signal flare streaked across the sky, multiple armed helicopters from a brigade of the 82nd Group Army took off for a flight training exercise under realistic combat conditions.

“Power system failure!” Captain Xu Junze received a special situation command from the control tower as soon as his warplane reached the designated airspace. Co-pilot He Yunfei immediately opened the “Special Situation Handling Manual” on the onboard tablet and, following the standardized fault handling procedures, assisted Xu Junze in quickly troubleshooting the problem.

After leaving the training ground, the participating soldiers immediately went to the debriefing room for a review and summary. Based on his experience with in-flight troubleshooting, Xu Junze proposed two improvement measures for handling malfunctions. Each participating captain offered several optimization suggestions, focusing on data updates and other aspects. After review and approval by higher authorities, all these suggestions were adopted. Following the meeting, Zhu Hongwei, the brigade’s data acquisition leader, immediately generated new data packages for the items requiring optimization and entered them into the “Special Situation Handling Manual.” Xu Junze told reporters that the manual has accumulated over a hundred flight special situation handling data entries, providing pilots with a reference for responding to in-flight emergencies.

“Data is a necessary means of perceiving the battlefield situation and a powerful support for decision-making. The ‘Special Situation Handling Manual’ is like a ‘data assistant’ for flight crews, making their handling of in-flight special situations more scientific and efficient,” said a brigade

leader, recalling a previous training failure when discussing the initial motivation for developing the manual.

In that live-fire combat training exercise, the brigade's mission crew planned to launch a preemptive strike using an ultra-low-altitude stealthy penetration method. However, as soon as the battle began, more than half of the aircraft were "damaged." Ultimately, the mission ended in failure.

Where did the problem lie? The participating officers and men of the brigade were completely bewildered. Only after the commanders of both sides sat down for the debriefing did the soldiers discover the reason for their defeat. It turned out that the brigade's mission crews, being familiar with the mission area, habitually chose to use valleys and other terrain features and obstacles to evade enemy air defense reconnaissance. However, shortly after takeoff, the weather changed drastically; swirling sand reduced visibility, and the crews misjudged the similar terrain of the valleys, directly exposing themselves to enemy air defense fire. Conversely, before the training began, the opposing force not only systematically collected a large amount of data on the weather and terrain of the combat area but also comprehensively analyzed this data, constructing a sophisticated data network to support battlefield decision-making.

"Experience is not a panacea; a lack of data-driven thinking is destined to lead to failure," an officer from the brigade's training department told reporters. During the exercise, the opposing force's "data-driven" training approach drew the attention of the brigade's Party Committee. The brigade's Party Committee reached a consensus: to solidify their capabilities, they must establish their own operational database. Subsequently, the brigade headquarters guided each unit to establish task forces to comprehensively conduct training data collection, coordinating and integrating professional forces from flight, maintenance, and air traffic control to jointly promote the construction of the operational database, including the "Special Situation Handling Manual." They also strengthened the foundation of officers and men' ability to leverage data for combat effectiveness by inviting industry experts to share cutting-edge theories and sending outstanding personnel to learn data analysis and processing. Furthermore, the brigade fully utilized mission-based training, honing officers' and men' data application capabilities through field training and major missions, cultivating a group of flight personnel who "can study data and understand how to use data."

Recently, the brigade participated in realistic combat training in a certain sea area. Upon arrival at the designated area, the mission crews immediately collected and organized geographical, meteorological, and other data, and the resulting electronic data packages were immediately loaded into the operational database. During the training, the mission crews conducted multiple combat training exercises with neighboring units, and officers and men flexibly applied various tactics and methods using the database, successfully completing the training mission. Immediately after the training, the mission crews reviewed the collected training data, and many key data points were added to the operational database.

As the interview was drawing to a close, the brigade suddenly received an order for multi-aircraft tactical joint training. In the darkness of the night, the reporter saw from the flight control tower that data processing personnel immediately shared updated combat and support data packages with each aircraft crew, and one after another, warplanes took off in combat formation toward the target airspace.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420921.html

第 72 集团军某旅“数字化车场”赋能装备管理

来源：解放军报 作者：刘鎔宇 童祖静 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-10

第 72 集团军某旅

“数字化车场”赋能装备管理

解放军报讯 刘鎔宇、特约记者童祖静报道：秋日子夜，一阵急促的哨音骤然响起，第 72 集团军某旅一场战备训练拉开帷幕.

记者在该旅装备车场值班室监控画面上看到，一辆辆战车有序通过闸机，快速驶出车库. “依托车场智能化管理系统，我们不仅能动态掌握战车出入库信息，还能实时监控车辆运行状态. ”该旅车管站负责人、三级军士长张剑对记者说，近年来，部队训练任务增多，装备出动愈加频繁，对车辆调度、装备保养、故障检修等提出更高要求.

为进一步提升装备管理水平，该旅借助科技手段，区分“管、训、保、修”4 个方面，大力推进装备车场向数字化、智能化转型. 如今，车场已实现“装备智能核查、派单一键完成、数据自动采集、故障实时预警”.

记者走进“数字化车场”管理大厅看到，电子屏幕实时显示车辆运行情况. 车场智能化管理系统内，各分队装备相关数据清晰呈现.

“这些数据，不仅便于分队制订平时训练计划，也为我们日常保养装备提供了可靠依据. ”正在组织装备保养的修理连胡连长说，依托智能化管理系统，他们在装甲车底盘安装了“装备综合保障盒”，自动采集发动机转速、油量等主要参数.

“‘装备综合保障盒’能帮助官兵有效识别人工检查难以发现的潜在故障点. ”胡连长一边与记者交流，一边从系统中调出某型装备电子档案，根据装备近期参与任务情况，系统随即生成相应保养方案.

前不久，一批装备返回车场，系统根据装备行驶里程、火炮射击记录等数据自动生成可视图和预警信息. 修理技师王成举按照系统提示，及时为一辆发动机转速异常的装甲车更换了部件.

“‘数字化车场’有效打通了保障链条的数据壁垒.”该旅领导表示，下一步，他们将持续优化完善“数字化车场”的动态监测、故障预警等功能，为装备管理提供坚实支撑.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 72nd Group Army Empowers Equipment Management with “Digitalized Vehicle Yard”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Rongyu, Tong Zujing Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-10

A Brigade of the 72nd Group Army

“Digitalized Vehicle Yard” Empowers Equipment Management

PLA Daily News (Liu Rongyu, Special Correspondent Tong Zujing): On an autumn night, a sharp whistle suddenly sounded, signaling the start of a combat readiness training exercise by a brigade of the 72nd Group Army.

On the monitoring screen in the brigade’s equipment yard duty room, reporters saw vehicles orderly passing through the gates and quickly driving out of the garage. “Relying on the intelligent vehicle yard management system, we can not only dynamically grasp the information on vehicles entering and leaving the yard, but also monitor the vehicle’s operating status in real time,” said Zhang Jian, head of the brigade’s vehicle management station and a third-level sergeant. He added that in recent years, the unit’s training missions have increased, and equipment deployments have become more frequent, placing higher demands on vehicle dispatching, equipment maintenance, and fault repair.

To further improve equipment management, the brigade has leveraged technology to vigorously promote the digital and intelligent transformation of its equipment depots, focusing on four aspects: management, training, maintenance, and repair. Currently, the depots achieve “intelligent equipment verification, one-click dispatching, automatic data collection, and real-time fault warnings.”

A reporter visited the “digital depot” management hall and saw electronic screens displaying real-time vehicle operation status. Within the depot’s intelligent management system, equipment-related data for each unit is clearly presented.

“This data not only facilitates the units’ routine training plans but also provides a reliable basis for our daily equipment maintenance,” said Company Commander Hu of the repair company, who was organizing equipment maintenance. He explained that, relying on the intelligent management system, they have installed “integrated equipment support boxes” on the armored vehicle chassis, automatically collecting key parameters such as engine speed and fuel level.

“The ‘integrated equipment support box’ helps soldiers effectively identify potential faults that are difficult to detect manually,” Company Commander Hu explained to the reporter, while retrieving

the electronic file of a certain type of equipment from the system. Based on the equipment's recent mission participation, the system immediately generated a corresponding maintenance plan.

Recently, a batch of equipment returned to the depot. The system automatically generated visual data and early warning information based on equipment mileage, artillery firing records, and other data. Following the system's prompts, repair technician Wang Chengju promptly replaced a component on an armored vehicle with an abnormal engine speed.

"The 'digitalized depot' effectively breaks down data barriers in the support chain," said the brigade's leadership. They added that they will continue to optimize and improve the "digitalized depot's" dynamic monitoring and fault warning functions to provide solid support for equipment management.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16420909.html

新疆军区某部组织火力分队实弹射击考核

来源：解放军报 作者：陈尚庚 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-10



秋日，新疆军区某部组织火力分队实弹射击考核. 陈尚庚 摄

Google Translation

A Unit of the Xinjiang Military Command Organizes Live-fire Shooting Assessment or Its Fire Support Detachment.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Shanggeng Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-10

In autumn, a unit of the Xinjiang Military Command organizes live-fire shooting assessment for its fire support detachment. (Photo by Chen Shanggeng)

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16421135.html

军营观察丨无人机操作员的战场视野

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王飞虎 黄建建 卢东方 刘小云 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-11-11

专注毫厘，决胜方寸

■解放军报记者 卢东方 特约通讯员 刘小云

差之毫厘，谬以千里.

对无人机操作员而言，专注力就是战斗力. 战场瞬息万变，战机稍纵即逝，他们驾驭无人装备遂行侦察情报、引导打击、运输补给等任务，任何一次手指间细微的操作，都关系着任务的成败.

陆军某旅无人机班训练场上，一个个无人机操作员双眼紧盯屏幕，认真调试着手中的装备.

“起飞！”突然，一声指令打破宁静，数架无人机腾空而起，或盘旋半空，或掠地飞行，或于各障碍物之间灵活穿梭……

无人机班班长、一级上士刘雪松，来回游走于每名无人机操作员身旁，时而提醒他们集中注意力校准飞行方向，时而接过遥控手柄耐心示范. 随着无人机悉数降落至预定区域，刘雪松才抹了把额头上的汗珠，露出满意的笑容.

“只有百分百集中精神，无人机才能飞得又快又稳. ”训练复盘时，刘雪松把这句话说得很严肃.

2017 年，刘雪松从武装侦察员转岗成为无人机操作员. 彼时的他对无人装备的性能参数、操作技能了解不多，只能通过对模型反复拆装、画图推演，才勉强弄清了装备的基本原理.

熟能生巧，勤能补拙. 经过日复一日地训练，刘雪松慢慢掌握了操控无人装备的技巧. 正当一切向好发展时，一次任务失败让刘雪松意识到，自己离成为一名合格的无人机操作员还有很大差距.

那次，刘雪松带队执行侦察任务，在操控无人机确定目标具体位置时注意力有所分散，导致上报的坐标出现偏差. 事后，刘雪松反思，正是因为自己不够专注，才导致任务失败，战场上若出现这样的失误，后果不堪设想.

从那之后，刘雪松把“差之毫厘，谬以千里”当成座右铭，时刻警醒自己不能马虎大意. 这也是他每次在训练中严格要求班里的战士必须保持专注，不能被周围事物干扰的初衷. 如今，刘雪松已成长为战友眼中的“飞控高手”，大家除了钦佩他精湛的操控技巧外，还有他身上这股专注的劲头.

这些年，刘雪松培养出一批批优秀的专业尖子、技术能手. 这些年轻战士就像他当年一样，在方寸荧屏前凝神注视，坚守在这个平凡的岗位上.

专注毫厘，决胜方寸. 面对未来战场，他们明白，制胜密码正来自于这屏幕前的专注与沉着.

无人机操作员的战场视野

■王飞虎 黄建建 解放军报记者 卢东方 特约通讯员 刘小云



陆军某旅战士正在改装无人装备. 周配帆 摄

关键词之一：能力

“在未来战场上，无人机操作员承担的任务愈发多元，需要具备的操作技能也从单一走向复合”

夜幕低垂，四野一片寂静.

在一众新操作员的注视下，陆军某旅一级上士刘雪松轻拨操纵杆，一架无人机快速上升、盘旋半空，尔后又稳稳落地.

“刚才我给大家简单示范了无人机的起降，等会大家轮流上手体验. ”训练中，刘雪松将新操作员集合到一块，传授操控无人机夜间飞行的基本技巧. 看着大家充满好奇的样子，刘雪松不由回忆起自己第一次接触无人装备时的场景.

从武装侦察员转岗为无人机操作员，初次见到无人机时，刘雪松兴奋之余带着几分陌生. 他说：“最开始连无人机的基本构造都弄不清，更别说让它飞起来，可当时全班的眼光都盯在我这个老侦察员身上，我也只能壮着胆子试一试. ”但由于对装备性能了解不深，刘雪松未能将无人机成功放飞.

从哪里跌倒就从哪里爬起来，刘雪松当着全班战友立下“军令状”——两周内让无人机飞起来. 当晚，他便把自己关在器材室里，对着操作手册反复研究.

那段时间，他除了查资料、看视频，就是背参数、拆零件，凭着一点点摸索，终于让无人机飞向了蓝天.

“这些年，无人机操作员的成长周期越来越短，技术要求却越来越高. ”刘雪松告诉记者，无人装备的迭代升级倒逼无人机操作员缩短成长周期. 从“会飞”到“善打”，相比于刘雪松当年扎扎实实的 8 个年头，如今的新操作员训练几个月就必须“出师”.

说话间，刘雪松从背包里掏出几本崭新的册子分发给新兵，作为他们今后提升训练成绩的“工具书”. 刘雪松告诉记者：“起初，这本小册子只是一份简单的专项训练计划，后面根据实践经验不断归纳充实更新. 如今，这份计划已经演变为适用于多种能力生成的通用指南. ”

原来，下士阿支石日刚入伍时掌握技能较慢. 为了帮助他快速成长，刘雪松给他拟制了一份专项训练计划. 除了正常训练时间外，阿支石日对照计划一点一点学习无人装备的基础理论知识、操作技巧以及故障排除方法. 可随着阿支石日的进步，这份计划已经不能满足他的训练需求.

潜藏的目标、越不过的障碍、隐没在水里的“杀机”……刘雪松深知：“在未来战场上，无人机操作员承担的任务愈发多元，需要具备的操作技能也从单一走向复合. ”于是，在这份专项训练计划的基础上，他带着一众操作员，开始摸索多种无人装备在极限条件下的操作技能，将更多的有效数据和实用经验整理出来，编撰成册.

一份专项训练计划由薄变厚，见证着战士们加速成长. 阿支石日更是靠着这份指南顺利通过了无人机初级职业技能鉴定，并在上级组织的比武中，获得无人装备精准识别目标项目的第一名.

关键词之二：创新

“装备要更新，操作员的思维也要不断升级”

再见刘雪松，记者是闻着味道去的.

野外训练场上，一顶野战帐篷里传来一股烧焦的味道. 顺着这股味道，记者看到了正在焊接电路板的刘雪松.

“野外没有专门的操作间，我们就在这里进行加工改装. ”刘雪松放下工具说道.

走进帐篷看到，里面的零件、图纸、操作工具摆放得整整齐齐. 一旁的阿支石日说：“这是我们班的‘创新基地’，也被战友们称为梦开始的地方. ”

“无人装备的零部件就像人的细胞组织一样，也会老化衰退. 只有通过不停地创新改装，给无人装备注入新鲜‘血液’，才能让它永葆活力. ”刘雪松告诉记者，在上级机关的支持下，无人机班的战士常常聚集在这里相互讨论研究一些革新的点子.

几年前，上级将某项无人机试验任务交给该班. 没有现成教案、缺少厂家技术指导，看着那一沓陌生的图纸，刘雪松当即带领几名骨干成立攻关小组，根据任务所需设计，着手改装某型无人机.

焊接、切割、编写程序……每项工作都存在之前未曾接触过的技术难题，他们加班加点自学焊接技术，对着教材写代码、编程序，历经数百次的拆卸、组装、更换材料，最终按期

完成改装. 不仅如此，他们还进一步深化探索，梳理形成了多套训法战法，并在集团军范围内推广.

每一个无人机操作员都要会改装、能创新. 经过这次创新实践，无人机班的战士们更加理解这个岗位的“不平凡”——“装备要更新，操作员的思维也要不断升级. ”

一次任务中，众人根据无人机拍摄的平面图进行地形分析，效果不太理想. 现场的一名指挥员说：“要是有地形的三维模型就更有利于排兵布阵了. ”这句话被刘雪松记在脑海里. 随后，他通过在无人机上加装扫描模块和影像采集装置，并重新编写地面系统中的算法程序，历经半个多月的钻研，最终让地形图实现了立体呈现的效果.

近年来，该无人机班历经 2 次改编、3 次换装，先后完成了 10 余次无人装备技术试验，绘制近百张创新机型图纸，进行了近千次改装试验.

随着探索创新意识的不断增强，无人机班收获了累累硕果：研究改进无人装备战场警戒、应急照明、通信中继等功能运用，实现无人装备三维测绘、无人机精准识别目标等技术，编写《单手段操作手册》《无人装备典型场景战法集》等指导手册.

“如今，我们的头脑里时刻绷着创新这根弦. 训练中遇到的难关，成了倒逼大家迸发智慧的‘触点’，这就是这个岗位最吸引人的地方. ”刘雪松说.

关键词之三：使命

“方寸屏幕连着无垠战场，我们的视野必须瞄向未来”

对于中士徐奕明来说，无人机操作员是一个可以追梦的战位.

去年，作为无人机班的技术骨干，徐奕明凭借过硬的专业能力，被上级表彰为军事训练先进个人. 战友们经常找他请教训练经验和方法.

在众人的瞩目下，他感到一种无形的压力. “无人装备的操作并不容易. ”徐奕明坦言，成绩背后，不仅是千锤百炼的技术，更是对未来战场需求的深刻认识与主动适应.

徐奕明从驾驶员转岗无人机操作员的决定，曾让战友感到意外. 在原岗位干得有声有色的他，突然递交了转岗申请.

大家了解后才知道，徐奕明从小就对天空充满向往，梦想着有一天可以成为一名航模飞手. 入伍后，他心里一直保持着这股热情. 为了不留遗憾，他决定申请到无人机操作员岗位实现梦想.

经组织批准，徐奕明转到了无人机班. 此后，刘雪松一边手把手教徐奕明飞行技巧，一边发动战友对他进行帮带.

那段时间，徐奕明一到训练场就追着经验丰富的战友请教. 每次训练结束后，徐奕明还会观察装备状态，检查易损部件，仔细记录训练相关的各项数据.

功夫不负有心人. 仅半年时间，徐奕明就掌握了多项操作技能，从众多操作员中脱颖而出. 凭借出色的进步表现，他也成功获得了参加上级比武的资格.

比武中，徐奕明的操控技术表现出色，却因未能准确侦察目标与奖牌失之交臂. 复盘时，他认识到，在未来战场上只“飞得稳”而“看不准”，再好的技术也等于零. 这次失利将徐奕明的训练思维引向了更深层次.

于是他开始自我加压，在进行“目标揭伪”训练时，他经常要求战友们把目标设真、设远、设小，以增加训练难度. 每次训练结束，他都会将装备拍回的大量图像进行反复对比，从中分析伪装特征、总结识别规律. 凭借这股韧劲，他成功炼就了一双“火眼金睛”，目标回传的准确率越来越高. 时隔一年，徐奕明再次征战上级比武并一举夺魁.

“方寸屏幕连着无垠战场，我们的视野必须瞄向未来. ”刘雪松告诉记者，在近几年的实战演练、比武集训、专项任务中，无人机班引人瞩目，出色的表现多次获得上级称赞.

这些年，班里有 11 人次参加集团军以上比武集训，荣获 3 枚金牌、2 枚银牌；7 人立功，4 人提干. 每一项成绩，都是他们为适应未来战场需求而不懈努力的见证.

但在采访中，“这个事还没干”是战士们时常挂在嘴边的话. 这种强烈的忧患意识源于他们共同的信念：“无人装备在未来战场中的作用只会越来越突出. 担起这个战位的重要使命，需要时刻保持清醒和谨慎. ”

近期，刚刚完成某专项任务集训的无人机班，正全力备战一项重要数据的检验评估. 尽管方案已经反复演练多次，但夜里大家睡意仍浅，不少人还在加班训练……

锐视点

把岗位当成建功立业的舞台

■杨志民

“干一行爱一行，钻一行专一行，做到敬业勤业精业，努力成为善于干事创业的岗位能手、行家里手. ”习主席的谆谆教诲，为官兵成长成才指明了方向.

在强军兴军的宏伟画卷中，并非只有金戈铁马才显英雄本色. 那些在方寸屏幕前的无人机操作员，同样发挥着举足轻重的作用、肩负着沉甸甸的责任. 每一次看似微小的操作，都与战场态势感知、行动效能乃至任务成败紧密相连. 这份责任，要求从业者必须具备高度的专注、精湛的技艺和一丝不苟的严谨，将追求卓越融入日常点滴.

面对装备技术快速迭代、专业要求持续提升的挑战，“干一行爱一行”是投身事业的基础，“钻一行专一行”是走向卓越的必由之路. 岗位能手、行家里手的炼成，离不开日复一日地深耕细作. 它源于对岗位价值的认同，化为精益求精的执着追求. 这份源于热爱的匠心，是官兵在平凡岗位上创造非凡业绩的内在动力.

战场瞬息万变，技术日新月异，满足于现状终将掉队. 真正的行家里手，必然要具备开放的眼界和持续学习的能力. 在训练中敢于质疑、在难题前主动求解、在合规前提下勇于优化，将每一次装备更新、任务转换都视为提升能力、拓展舞台的机遇. 这种立足岗位的创新锐气，为岗位舞台注入了面向未来的强劲动能.

岗位价值的最终彰显，在于融入集体、贡献战斗力. 个人技艺的精进，是为了在团队协同中发挥关键作用；每一次小小的突破，都是为了提升整个链条的效能. 这种强烈的集体荣誉感和使命感，驱动着官兵自觉将个人奋斗融入强军事业的壮阔征程. 当每一位官兵都能以“敬业勤业精业”的标准自我要求，以“钻一行专一行”的态度精研技能，以主人翁的精神锐意进取，平凡的岗位也能绽放出耀眼的光芒.

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Focusing on the Smallest Details, Decisive Victory

■ PLA Daily Reporter Lu Dongfang, Special Correspondent Liu Xiaoyun

A small difference can lead to a huge error.

For drone operators, focus is combat effectiveness. The battlefield is ever-changing, and opportunities are fleeting. They pilot unmanned equipment to conduct reconnaissance, intelligence gathering, strike guidance, and supply transport missions. Every subtle operation between their fingers determines the success or failure of the mission.

On the training ground of a drone platoon of an Army brigade, drone operators intently stare at the screen, carefully adjusting the equipment in their hands.

“Take off!” Suddenly, a command shattered the silence, and several drones soared into the air, some hovering, some skimming the ground, and some weaving nimbly between obstacles… Liu Xuesong, the drone squad leader and a first-class sergeant, moved back and forth beside each drone operator, sometimes reminding them to concentrate and correct their flight direction, sometimes

patiently demonstrating with the remote control. Only after all the drones landed in the designated area did Liu Xuesong wipe the sweat from his brow and reveal a satisfied smile.

“Only with 100% concentration can drones fly fast and steadily,” Liu Xuesong said seriously during the training debriefing.

In 2017, Liu Xuesong transitioned from an armed reconnaissance officer to a drone operator. At that time, he didn’t know much about the performance parameters and operating skills of unmanned equipment. He could only barely understand the basic principles of the equipment by repeatedly disassembling and assembling models and drawing diagrams.

Practice makes perfect, and diligence can make up for lack of talent. Through day after day of training, Liu Xuesong gradually mastered the skills of operating unmanned equipment. Just when everything seemed to be going well, a failed mission made Liu Xuesong realize that he was still far from becoming a qualified drone operator.

During that mission, Liu Xuesong led a reconnaissance team. While controlling the drone to pinpoint the target’s exact location, his attention wavered, causing the reported coordinates to be inaccurate. Afterwards, Liu Xuesong reflected that his lack of focus was the reason for the mission’s failure; such a mistake on the battlefield could have unimaginable consequences.

From then on, Liu Xuesong adopted the motto “A small error can lead to a huge mistake” as his guiding principle, constantly reminding himself not to be careless. This is also the reason why he strictly requires his soldiers to maintain focus during training and not be distracted by their surroundings. Now, Liu Xuesong has become a “flight control expert” in the eyes of his comrades. Besides admiring his superb operating skills, they also admire his unwavering focus.

Over the years, Liu Xuesong has trained batches of outstanding professionals and technical experts. These young soldiers, just like he was in his youth, concentrate intently in front of the small screen, steadfastly holding their positions in this ordinary workplace.

Focused on the smallest details, decisive in the smallest moments. Facing the future battlefield, they understand that the key to victory lies in their focused and composed demeanor in front of the screen.

The Battlefield Vision of a Drone Operator

■ Wang Feihu, Huang Jianjian, PLA Daily Reporter Lu Dongfang, Special Correspondent Liu Xiaoyun

Soldiers of an Army brigade are modifying unmanned equipment. Photo by Zhou Peifan

Keyword One: Capability

“On the future battlefield, the tasks undertaken by drone operators are becoming increasingly diverse, and the required operational skills are evolving from single to complex.”

Night falls, and the field is silent.

Under the watchful eyes of a group of new operators, Sergeant Liu Xuesong, a first-class sergeant of an Army brigade, lightly flicks the control stick, and a drone quickly rises, hovers in mid-air, and then lands steadily.

“I just gave you a simple demonstration of drone takeoff and landing. You’ll all take turns trying it out later.” During training, Liu Xuesong gathered the new operators together to teach them the basic techniques for operating drones at night. Seeing their curious expressions, Liu Xuesong couldn’t help but recall his first encounter with unmanned equipment.

Having transitioned from an armed reconnaissance soldier to a drone operator, Liu Xuesong was excited yet somewhat unfamiliar with drones when he first saw one. He said, “At first, I didn’t even understand the basic structure of a drone, let alone how to make it fly. But all eyes in the squad were on me, the veteran reconnaissance soldier, so I could only muster my courage and give it a try.” However, due to his lack of understanding of the equipment’s performance, Liu Xuesong failed to successfully launch the drone.

Undeterred, Liu Xuesong made a solemn vow to his comrades—to get the drone flying within two weeks. That night, he locked himself in the equipment room, studying the operation manual repeatedly.

During that period, besides researching materials and watching videos, he memorized parameters and disassembled parts. Through gradual exploration, he finally got the drone flying.

“In recent years, the training period for drone operators has become shorter, while the technical requirements have become higher,” Liu Xuesong told reporters. The iterative upgrades of unmanned equipment are forcing drone operators to shorten their training period. From “being able to fly” to “being good at fighting,” compared to Liu Xuesong’s eight years of solid training, new operators today are expected to “graduate” after only a few months of training.

As he spoke, Liu Xuesong pulled several brand-new booklets from his backpack and distributed them to the new recruits as “reference books” to improve their training performance. Liu Xuesong told reporters, “Initially, this booklet was just a simple specialized training plan, which was continuously summarized, enriched, and updated based on practical experience. Now, this plan has evolved into a general guide applicable to the development of various capabilities.” It turns out that Corporal Azhi Shiri was slow to master skills when he first enlisted. To help him grow quickly, Liu Xuesong devised a specialized training plan for him. Besides regular training time, Azhi Shiri followed the plan step by step to learn the basic theoretical knowledge, operating skills, and troubleshooting methods of unmanned equipment. However, as Azhi Shiri progressed, this plan could no longer meet his training needs.

Hidden targets, insurmountable obstacles, and lurking dangers in the water… Liu Xuesong knew that “on the future battlefield, drone operators will undertake increasingly diverse tasks, and the

required operational skills will evolve from single to complex." Therefore, based on this specialized training plan, he led a group of operators to explore the operational skills of various unmanned equipment under extreme conditions, compiling more effective data and practical experience into a booklet.

A specialized training plan, growing from thin to thick, witnessed the rapid growth of the soldiers. Azhi Shiri even successfully passed the initial drone professional skills assessment with the help of this guide and won first place in the unmanned equipment target identification event in a competition organized by higher authorities.

Keyword Two: Innovation

"Equipment needs to be updated, and operators' thinking also needs to be constantly upgraded."

The reporter followed the smell to meet Liu Xuesong again.

On the field training ground, a burnt smell emanated from a field tent. Following the smell, the reporter saw Liu Xuesong soldering circuit boards.

"There's no dedicated operating room in the field, so we do the processing and modification here," Liu Xuesong said, putting down his tools.

Stepping into the tent, one sees parts, blueprints, and operating tools neatly arranged. Azhi Shiri, standing nearby, says, "This is our squad's 'innovation base,' also known by our comrades as the place where dreams begin."

"The components of unmanned equipment are like human cells; they age and deteriorate. Only through continuous innovation and modification, injecting fresh 'blood' into the unmanned equipment, can it maintain its vitality," Liu Xuesong tells reporters. With the support of higher authorities, the soldiers in the drone squad often gather here to discuss and research innovative ideas.

Several years ago, the higher authorities assigned a drone testing mission to the squad. Lacking ready-made teaching materials and technical guidance from manufacturers, and facing a stack of unfamiliar blueprints, Liu Xuesong immediately led several key members to form a task force. Based on the mission requirements, they designed and began modifying a certain type of drone.

Welding, cutting, programming… each task presented technical challenges they had never encountered before. They worked overtime to teach themselves welding techniques, wrote code and programs using textbooks, and underwent hundreds of disassemblies, reassemblies, and material replacements, ultimately completing the modification on schedule. Furthermore, they deepened their exploration, developing multiple training methods and tactics, which were then promoted throughout the army group.

Every drone operator must be able to modify and innovate. Through this innovative practice, the drone squad members gained a deeper understanding of the "extraordinary" nature of their

role—"Equipment needs to be updated, and operators' thinking must also be constantly upgraded." During one mission, the team analyzed the terrain based on a 2D map taken by the drone, but the results were not ideal. A commander on site said, "A 3D model of the terrain would be much more helpful for troop deployment." Liu Xuesong kept this in mind. Subsequently, by adding scanning modules and image acquisition devices to the drones and rewriting the algorithm program in the ground system, after more than half a month of dedicated research, he finally achieved a 3D rendering effect for the terrain map.

In recent years, this drone squad has undergone two reorganizations and three equipment upgrades, completing more than ten unmanned equipment technical tests, drawing nearly a hundred innovative aircraft blueprints, and conducting nearly a thousand modification tests.

With a continuously strengthening sense of exploration and innovation, the UAV squad has achieved fruitful results: researching and improving the application of unmanned equipment in battlefield warning, emergency lighting, and communication relay functions; realizing technologies such as 3D mapping of unmanned equipment and precise target identification by UAVs; and compiling guidance manuals such as the "Single-Method Operation Manual" and the "Collection of Typical Scenarios and Tactics for Unmanned Equipment."

"Now, innovation is always on our minds. The difficulties encountered in training have become 'touchpoints' that force everyone to unleash their wisdom, which is the most attractive aspect of this position," said Liu Xuesong.

Keyword Three: Mission

"A small screen connects to an endless battlefield; our vision must be aimed at the future."

For Sergeant Xu Yiming, being a UAV operator is a position where he can pursue his dreams.

Last year, as a technical backbone of the UAV squad, Xu Yiming was recognized by his superiors as an advanced individual in military training for his outstanding professional skills. His comrades often consult him on training experience and methods.

Under the spotlight, he felt an invisible pressure. "Operating unmanned equipment is not easy," Xu Yiming frankly admitted. Behind his achievements lies not only honed skills honed through countless trials, but also a profound understanding and proactive adaptation to the demands of the future battlefield.

Xu Yiming's decision to switch from pilot to drone operator surprised his comrades. He was excelling in his original position when he suddenly submitted his transfer application.

After learning more, everyone discovered that Xu Yiming had always yearned for the sky and dreamed of becoming a model airplane pilot. This passion remained with him after enlisting. To avoid regrets, he decided to apply for a drone operator position to realize his dream.

With organizational approval, Xu Yiming transferred to the drone unit. Afterwards, Liu Xuesong personally taught Xu Yiming flying skills while also mobilizing his comrades to mentor him.

During that time, Xu Yiming would constantly seek advice from experienced comrades whenever he arrived at the training ground. After each training session, Xu Yiming would also observe the equipment's condition, check vulnerable parts, and meticulously record all training-related data.

Hard work pays off. In just six months, Xu Yiming mastered multiple operational skills, standing out from numerous operators. His outstanding progress earned him a spot in a higher-level competition.

During the competition, Xu Yiming's piloting skills were excellent, but he missed out on a medal due to an inaccurate target detection. In the post-competition analysis, he realized that on the future battlefield, simply being able to "fly steadily" without accurate targeting is futile, no matter how good the technique. This setback led Xu Yiming to a deeper level of training reflection.

He began to push himself harder. During "target deception" training, he frequently required his comrades to set realistic, distant, and small targets to increase the difficulty. After each training session, he would repeatedly compare the numerous images captured by the equipment, analyzing camouflage features and summarizing identification patterns. With this tenacity, he developed a keen eye for target detection, and the accuracy of target transmissions steadily increased. A year later, Xu Yiming returned to the higher-level competition and won first place.

"The small screen connects to the boundless battlefield; our vision must be set on the future," Liu Xuesong told reporters. In recent years, the drone squad has attracted attention in live-fire exercises, competitions, and special missions, earning praise from higher authorities for its outstanding performance.

Over the years, 11 members of the squad have participated in competitions and training at the group army level or above, winning 3 gold medals and 2 silver medals; 7 have received merit awards, and 4 have been promoted to officer. Every achievement is a testament to their tireless efforts to adapt to the demands of the future battlefield.

However, during the interview, the soldiers frequently said, "This task hasn't been done yet." This strong sense of urgency stems from their shared belief: "The role of unmanned equipment on the future battlefield will only become more prominent. To shoulder this important mission, we need to remain constantly alert and cautious." Recently, the drone squad, having just completed a special mission training exercise, is now fully preparing for the evaluation and verification of important data. Despite repeated drills, everyone was still lightly asleep at night, with many continuing their training overtime…

Sharp Viewpoint: Treat Your Post as a Stage for Success

■ Yang Zhimin

“Love what you do, master it, and strive to be dedicated, diligent, and skilled. Become a capable and competent expert in your field.” President Xi’s earnest teachings have pointed the way for the growth and development of officers and men.

In the grand blueprint of building a strong military, heroism isn’t only revealed on the battlefield. Drone operators, working behind their small screens, also play a crucial role and bear heavy responsibilities. Every seemingly minor operation is closely linked to battlefield situational awareness, operational effectiveness, and even mission success or failure. This responsibility demands a high degree of focus, superb skills, and meticulous rigor from practitioners, integrating the pursuit of excellence into every aspect of their daily work.

Faced with the challenges of rapid equipment technology iteration and continuously rising professional requirements, “loving what you do” is the foundation for dedication, and “mastering it” is the only way to achieve excellence. The cultivation of skilled workers and experts in their respective fields requires meticulous, day-to-day practice. It stems from a deep understanding of the value of their roles, transforming into a relentless pursuit of excellence. This dedication, born of passion, is the intrinsic motivation that drives soldiers to achieve extraordinary results in ordinary positions.

The battlefield is ever-changing, and technology advances rapidly; complacency will inevitably lead to falling behind. True experts must possess an open mind and the ability to continuously learn. They dare to question during training, proactively seek solutions to difficult problems, and boldly optimize within compliance requirements, viewing every equipment update and mission change as an opportunity to enhance their capabilities and expand their horizons. This innovative spirit rooted in their roles injects powerful momentum for the future into their positions.

The ultimate manifestation of a role’s value lies in integrating into the collective and contributing to combat effectiveness. The refinement of individual skills is for playing a crucial role in team collaboration; every small breakthrough enhances the efficiency of the entire chain. This strong sense of collective honor and mission drives soldiers to consciously integrate their personal efforts into the grand journey of building a strong military. When every officer and soldier can demand of themselves the standards of “dedication, diligence, and excellence,” hone their skills with the attitude of “mastering their profession,” and forge ahead with a sense of ownership, even ordinary positions can shine brightly.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16421355.html

第 73 集团军某旅发挥家属委员会作用，让“前方”无后顾之忧

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：司华广 皇甫少阳 责任编辑：郭妍菲

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第 73 集团军某旅注重发挥家属委员会作用——

“后方”无牵挂 “前方”干劲足

■司华广 皇甫少阳

一个周六，第 73 集团军某旅军嫂洪雪娟下班回来后，来到营区里的“军营儿童之家四点钟学校”，看着儿子认真学习书法，满脸欣慰：“孩子现在周末不仅有人管，还能学到东西，真得感谢旅机关和家属委员会. ”

前段时间，洪雪娟被一个问题困扰：她因工作原因每周六都要上班，丈夫所在部队展开野外驻训，到了周末，孩子只能独自在营区玩耍. 恰在此时，该旅家属委员会委员上门走访，洪雪娟道出苦恼. 家属委员会进一步了解发现，在旅营区里，周末因父母忙碌而无人照看的军娃有 20 多个.

“家门连着营门，军娃牵动兵心. 妥善解除官兵后顾之忧，才能让大家心无旁骛投入练兵备战. ”家属委员会将问题反馈给旅机关后，引起旅党委一班人重视. 经过研究，他们决定将原有的“军营儿童之家四点钟学校”从工作日延伸到周末，并开设书法绘画班、篮球兴趣班等.

“军营儿童之家四点钟学校”，就是在家属委员会的推动下建立的. 去年 4 月，他们在走访中发现，部分低年龄段军娃在下午放学后，由于父亲还在训练、母亲还在上班，回到家没人照顾，便将有关情况向旅机关作了专题汇报. 经研究协调，该旅将营区内一处闲置的旧营房进行改造，建起了“军营儿童之家四点钟学校”，让军娃在放学后有了托管和学习的场所.

据了解，该旅家属委员会由多名政治素养高、道德品质好、喜欢助人为乐的官兵家属代表和机关业务科室人员组成. 这些年，他们在官兵家属学习教育、就业互助、生活帮扶等方面建立起长效机制，协助机关了解掌握官兵家庭实际需求，及时开展解难帮困.

“家属委员会是拉近家属与部队距离的‘连心桥’，是倾心服务家属的‘贴心人’，是化解家庭矛盾的‘调解室’，更是助力练兵备战的‘加油站’. ”该旅人力资源科施科长介绍，为了进一步提升服务质效，家属委员会还设立 24 小时服务热线，定期走访官兵家属、组织“办实事、解难题、送爱心”活动，并广泛开展家属间互帮互助，积极营造“一家有难大家帮”的浓厚氛围，齐心协力稳固官兵“大后方”.

一次，怀有身孕的飞行员家属小史在接女儿放学途中不慎摔倒. 彼时，她的丈夫正在外执行飞行任务. 家属委员会得知消息后，迅速向旅机关报告，同时组织其他家属将小史送医救治，安排人员照看她的女儿. 接到家属委员会报告后，旅领导带机关人员第一时间赶到医院进行慰问.

情况稳定后，小史对前来探望的人员致谢道：“幸好有你们，旅队就是我坚实的依靠！”任务结束，这名飞行员得知妻子已无大碍、女儿也被妥善照顾，心怀感恩：“我只有更加刻苦训练，才能不辜负组织的关爱. ”

“‘后方’无牵挂，‘前方’干劲足. ”在该旅领导看来，家属委员会发挥的作用有时堪比“编外指导员”. 今年，家属委员会不仅协助旅机关举办“雏鹰”夏令营、组织家属参加文艺演出，还组织开展了“家庭助廉”活动，发动家属帮助官兵自觉抵制不正之风.

如今，该旅来队官兵家属对部队的归属感不断增强、对军人职业的理解更加深刻.

Google Translation

A 73rd Group Army Brigade Leverages the Role of Its Family Committee to Ensure Peace of Mind for Those at the “Front Lines.”

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Si Huaguang, Huangfu Shaoyang

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-11-12

A brigade of the 73rd Group Army emphasizes the role of its family committee—

No worries at home, high morale at the “front lines”

■ Si Huaguang, Huangfu Shaoyang

One Saturday, Hong Xuejuan, a military spouse of a soldier in a brigade of the 73rd Group Army, returned home from get off work and went to the “4 PM School at the Military Camp Children’s Home” in the barracks. Watching her son diligently studying calligraphy, she was filled with satisfaction: “Now my child not only has someone to take care of him on weekends, but he can also learn something. I really have to thank the brigade headquarters and the family committee.”

Some time ago, Hong Xuejuan was troubled by a problem: because of her work, she had to work every Saturday, and her husband’s unit was engaged in field training. On weekends, her child could only play alone in the barracks. Just then, members of the brigade’s family committee visited her, and Hong Xuejuan expressed her distress. Further investigation by the family committee revealed that over 20 children of military personnel were left unattended on weekends in the brigade’s barracks due to their parents’ busy schedules.

“Homes are connected to barracks gates; the children of military personnel are a source of great concern for soldiers. Properly addressing the concerns of officers and men is crucial for their focused dedication to training and combat readiness.” The family committee reported this issue to the brigade headquarters, which garnered the attention of the brigade’s Party Committee. After

deliberation, they decided to extend the existing “4 PM Military Children’s Home School” from weekdays to weekends and add calligraphy, painting, and basketball classes.

The “4 PM Military Children’s Home School” was established with the support of the family committee. Last April, during a visit, they discovered that some younger children were left unattended after school because their fathers were still training and their mothers were still at work. They reported this situation to the brigade headquarters. After coordination, the brigade renovated an unused old barracks within the camp to create the “4 PM Military Children’s Home School,” providing a place for children to be cared for and learn after school.

It is understood that the brigade’s family committee is composed of several representatives of soldiers’ families with high political awareness, good moral character, and a willingness to help others, as well as staff from the brigade’s administrative departments. Over the years, they have established long-term mechanisms for the education, employment assistance, and livelihood support of soldiers’ families, helping the headquarters understand the actual needs of soldiers’ families and promptly address their difficulties.

“The family committee is a ‘bridge’ that brings families closer to the military, a ‘caring person’ who wholeheartedly serves families, a ‘mediation room’ for resolving family conflicts, and a ‘refueling station’ for supporting training and combat readiness,” explained Section Chief Shi of the brigade’s Human Resources Department. To further improve service quality, the family committee has also established a 24-hour service hotline, regularly visits soldiers’ families, organizes activities to “do practical things, solve problems, and send love,” and widely promotes mutual assistance among families, actively creating a strong atmosphere of “everyone helps when one family is in trouble,” working together to stabilize the “rear area” for soldiers.

Once, Ms. Shi, a pregnant pilot’s family member, accidentally fell while picking up her daughter from school. At the time, her husband was away on a flight mission. Upon learning the news, the family committee quickly reported to the brigade headquarters and organized other family members to take Xiao Shi to the hospital for treatment and arrange for someone to care for her daughter. After receiving the family committee’s report, brigade leaders and staff rushed to the hospital to offer their condolences.

After her condition stabilized, Xiao Shi thanked those who came to visit her, saying, “Fortunately, you are all here; the brigade is my solid support!” After the mission ended, the pilot, upon learning that his wife was out of danger and his daughter was being well taken care of, was filled with gratitude: “I can only train even harder to live up to the organization’s care.”

“With no worries at home, we are full of energy at the front.” In the eyes of the brigade leadership, the role played by the family committee is sometimes comparable to that of an “unofficial instructor.” This year, the family committee not only assisted the brigade headquarters in organizing the “Young Eagle” summer camp and organizing family members to participate in

cultural performances, but also organized a “Family-Assisted Anti-Corruption” activity, mobilizing family members to help officers and men consciously resist unhealthy tendencies.

Now, the sense of belonging to the brigade among the officers and men’ families visiting the brigade is constantly increasing, and their understanding of the military profession is becoming deeper.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16421558.html

陆军某中心为装备价格管理插上“科技之翼”

来源：解放军报 作者：李先祥 钱晓虎 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-13

陆军某中心依托科技创新提升装备价格管理质效

智能辅助决策 全程透明精准

解放军报讯 李先祥、记者钱晓虎报道：日前，记者在陆军某中心采访时看到，一名军士在智能辅助决策系统中输入装备名称、规格、型号等信息后，系统不仅自动甄别出“同品不同价”的元器件，还发出了“部分元器件价格虚高”的警示.该中心以装备管理“数智化”建设为抓手，依托科技创新提升装备价格管理质效，取得可喜成果.

“以往，装备价格管理分散、资源零散，人工查询效率低，价格比对困难，装备建设常受价格虚高、市场核价保鲜度差等困扰.”该中心领导告诉记者，为此，他们深入军地有关部门广泛调研，引入大数据和人工智能技术，探索形成“三个一”装备价格管理体系：一套历史价格数据库，汇集多源历史采购价格信息，覆盖主要装备品类，构建起完整、权威的价格“档案馆”；一套智能辅助决策系统，深度集成数据分析和智能算法，实现价格合理性自动比对、异常波动智能预警、潜在风险精准识别；一套数据管理规范，制订数据采集存储、管理使用、安全维护等多项管理制度，明确责任主体和维护流程，让数据价值在装备管理的各个环节得到充分体现.

该中心领导介绍，智能辅助决策系统能够自动生成分析报告和可视化图表，让价格管理过程清晰透明、有据可依.系统投入使用后，有效提升了装备参考价格可信度和定价审价支撑度，让每一分钱都花得明明白白、合规合理.

“这套体系为装备价格管理插上了‘科技之翼’.”该中心领导介绍，他们按照“边建边用、迭代完善”的思路持续优化装备价格管理体系.经过一段时间的试运行，数据赋能效果初步显现，装备价格信息从零乱分散走向集中统管、从无人维护走向动态更新，装备价格管理从繁杂的手工作业走向智能化自动处理，审价效率和精准度均显著提高.

Google Translation

An Army Center Empowers Equipment Price Management with Technological Innovation

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Xianxiang, Qian Xiaohu Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-13 An Army Center Improves Equipment Price Management Efficiency Through Technological Innovation

Intelligent Assisted Decision-Making: Transparent and Precise Throughout

PLA Daily News (Li Xianxiang and reporter Qian Xiaohu): Recently, during an interview at an Army center, reporters witnessed a sergeant inputting equipment name, specifications, and model information into an intelligent assisted decision-making system. The system not only automatically identified components with different prices for the same product but also issued a warning that some components were overpriced. The center has achieved remarkable results by focusing on the "digitalization" of equipment management and relying on technological innovation to improve the efficiency of equipment price management.

"Previously, equipment price management was fragmented and resources were scattered. Manual inquiries were inefficient, price comparisons were difficult, and equipment construction was often plagued by inflated prices and poor market price stability," the center's leader told reporters. To address this, they conducted extensive research with relevant military and civilian departments, introduced big data and artificial intelligence technologies, and explored the formation of a "three-in-one" equipment price management system: a historical price database, aggregating multi-source historical procurement price information covering major equipment categories, creating a complete and authoritative price "archive"; an intelligent decision-making support system, deeply integrating data analysis and intelligent algorithms to achieve automatic comparison of price rationality, intelligent early warning of abnormal fluctuations, and accurate identification of potential risks; and a set of data management standards, formulating multiple management systems for data collection, storage, management, use, and security maintenance, clarifying responsible parties and maintenance processes, ensuring that the value of data is fully reflected in every aspect of equipment management.

The center's leader explained that the intelligent decision-making support system can automatically generate analysis reports and visual charts, making the price management process clear, transparent, and evidence-based. After the system was put into use, it effectively improved the credibility of equipment reference prices and the support for pricing and review, ensuring that every penny is spent transparently, compliantly, and reasonably.

"This system has given wings of technology to equipment price management," the center's leader explained. They have been continuously optimizing the equipment price management system following the principle of "building and using simultaneously, iterating and improving as needed." After a period of trial operation, the data-driven effects are beginning to show. Equipment price information has moved from scattered and disorganized to centralized management, from unattended maintenance to dynamic updates, and equipment price management has shifted from cumbersome manual operations to intelligent and automated processing, significantly improving both the efficiency and accuracy of price reviews.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16421549.html

精准补短！第 83 集团军某旅加强定向培养军士队伍建设

来源：解放军报 作者：李世伟 柴文静 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-13

第 83 集团军某旅加强定向培养军士队伍建设——

“精准补短让我更有底气了”

■李世伟 柴文静

从杂波信号中快速捕捉目标机踪迹，连贯完成了属性判定、目标校对、火力分配等战斗动作……指挥方舱内，服役满三年的定向培养军士程龙神情专注，连续 18 批目标全部抗击成功.近日一次演习结束，小程因表现出色被评为“优秀班组指挥员”.

“定向培养军士基础实、专业精、起点高，是部队建设的‘种子人才’.”该旅领导告诉笔者，程龙的成长成才得益于旅队推行的个性化培养新举措.

以往，部分定向培养军士存在“专业精、兵味轻”特点，实战能力、组训能力有所欠缺.在原有培养方式下，一些战士虽能成为“考场尖子”，却难在演训场上挑大梁，成长速度较慢.

某连姚连长告诉笔者，程龙在校期间能力素质过硬，多次参加比武并取得佳绩，却在刚下连的实战化训练中频频失误.一次连战术训练，因班长临时休假，程龙暂任代理站长，在“敌”侦察机过境的紧要关头，他突然“卡壳”，下达指挥口令较慢，导致错失战机.

电子对抗专业的小谢处置特情时接连失误，修理专业的小刘抢修装备时未能有效隐蔽伪装……这一现象引起旅党委的高度重视，他们围绕定向培养军士队伍短板弱项展开专题研讨，决定推行更具针对性的培养方式：一方面，指定相同专业的高级军士及专业技术骨干与他们结对，提升管理和组训能力；另一方面，根据他们专业特长安排专攻精练，推荐参与岗位轮训、参加重大演训，为他们充分发挥专业优势提供平台，积累实战经验.

“精准补短让我更有底气了.”工作训练中，程龙与高级军士郑文华结成对子，跟训参加了指挥信息系统操作、班组战术协同演练等重难点课目专攻精练，一步步把课堂知识转化到演训场上.

一次营战术考核，程龙迎来了再次证明自己的机会.转移途中，站长被判“阵亡”，程龙临时接替指挥，带领全站沉着应对、连克险情，以优异成绩通过考核.

临床医学专业的牛庆怡，曾是全连急救包扎速度最快、动作最规范的标兵.下连之初，她担任自救互救课目小教员，常常紧张怯场，难以发挥专长.新的培养模式推行后，连长依据她的专长和个人情况，推荐她参加预提指挥军士集训，参加演讲比赛、独立设置训练场地、讲评每日工作，让她的表达能力和指挥能力得到了全面锻炼.

学成归来，牛庆怡多次担任连队值班员和营连教练员，实现了从“技能尖子”向“组训骨干”的转变.

如今，该旅定向培养军士队伍在急难险重任务中不断崭露头角，逐渐成长为各连队的中坚力量.

Google Translation

Precisely Addressing Weaknesses! A Brigade of the 83rd Group Army Strengthens the Construction of its Targeted Training Sergeant Team

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Shiwei, Chai Wenjing Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-13

A brigade of the 83rd Group Army strengthens the construction of its targeted training sergeant team—

“Precisely addressing weaknesses gives me more confidence”

■ Li Shiwei, Chai Wenjing

Quickly capturing the target aircraft’s tracks from clutter signals, and seamlessly completing combat maneuvers such as attribute determination, target calibration, and fire allocation… Inside the command center, Cheng Long, a targeted training sergeant who has served for three years, focused intently, successfully engaging 18 consecutive targets. Recently, after an exercise, Cheng was awarded the title of “Excellent Squad Commander” for his outstanding performance.

“Targeted training sergeants have a solid foundation, specialized expertise, and a high starting point; they are the ‘seed talents’ for the army’s development,” a brigade leader told the reporter. Cheng Long’s growth and success are attributed to the brigade’s new personalized training measures.

Previously, some targeted training sergeants were characterized by “specialized expertise but lacking in combat experience,” resulting in deficiencies in combat and training capabilities. Under the existing training methods, some soldiers, while excelling in exams, struggled to take on significant responsibilities in training exercises, resulting in slower development.

Company Commander Yao told the reporter that Cheng Long possessed outstanding abilities and skills during his time at school, achieving excellent results in numerous competitions. However, he made frequent mistakes during the initial combat training after joining the company. In one company tactical training exercise, due to the squad leader’s temporary leave, Cheng Long temporarily served as acting station chief. At a critical moment when an “enemy” reconnaissance aircraft passed through the area, he suddenly faltered, issuing command orders too slowly, leading to a missed opportunity.

Xiao Xie, an electronic warfare specialist, made a series of mistakes while handling emergencies, and Xiao Liu, a repair specialist, failed to effectively conceal himself while repairing equipment…

This phenomenon drew the attention of the brigade's Party Committee. They held a special discussion on addressing the shortcomings and weaknesses of the sergeant training team and decided to implement a more targeted training approach: on the one hand, they paired them with senior sergeants and technical experts of the same specialty to improve their management and training capabilities; on the other hand, they arranged specialized training based on their professional strengths, recommended them for on-the-job rotation training and participation in major exercises, providing them with a platform to fully utilize their professional advantages and accumulate practical experience.

"Precisely addressing my weaknesses gives me more confidence." During work training, Cheng Long was paired with Senior Sergeant Zheng Wenhua, participating in specialized training in key and difficult subjects such as command information system operation and squad tactical coordination exercises, gradually translating classroom knowledge into practical application.

During a battalion tactical assessment, Cheng Long had another opportunity to prove himself. During a transfer, the station commander was declared "killed in action," and Cheng Long temporarily took command, leading the entire station to calmly respond to and overcome dangers, passing the assessment with excellent results.

Niu Qingyi, a clinical medicine major, was once the fastest and most standardized first-aid and bandaging specialist in her company. Initially, she served as a junior instructor for self-rescue and mutual aid, often feeling nervous and unable to utilize her expertise. After the implementation of a new training model, the company commander, based on her expertise and personal circumstances, recommended her to participate in a pre-promotion command sergeant training program. This included participation in speech contests, independently setting up training grounds, and reviewing daily work, comprehensively developing her communication and command abilities.

Upon returning from her training, Niu Qingyi served multiple times as a company duty officer and battalion/company instructor, transforming herself from a "skilled expert" to a "training backbone."

Today, the brigade's specially trained sergeant team continues to distinguish itself in urgent, difficult, and dangerous missions, gradually growing into the backbone of each company.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16421534.html

昼夜连贯砺精兵！陆军某旅火力分队组织实弹射击考核

来源：解放军报 作者：胡广枭 李佳鑫 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-11-13

昼夜连贯砺精兵

——陆军某旅火力分队实弹射击考核掠影

■胡广枭 李佳鑫 摄影报道



炮弹出膛.



射击前装定诸元.



官兵奔向战位.



战车在夜幕下快速机动.

山林腹地，月影婆娑.近日，陆军某旅火力分队在夜幕掩护下迅速向预定地域机动，开展一场实弹射击考核.

据介绍，此次考核着力检验火力分队在复杂环境下快打快撤、自主打击、精准毁伤等实战能力，确保部队关键时刻拉得出、打得赢.

拂晓时分，火力分队到达预定地域，官兵在微光条件下完成射击准备工作.考核指令下达，隆隆炮声响起，目标被全部摧毁.

“向预备阵地转移！”硝烟未散，新指令传来.官兵密切配合，迅速撤收武器装备，转入机动状态.占领预备阵地后，各炮长根据新的目标信息和气象数据，重新计算射击诸元，随即对目标展开打击.

一轮打击结束，指挥所根据炸点情况计算火炮修正量，并利用一体化指挥信息系统下发至各炮位.官兵迅速修正表尺方向，并实施第二轮打击.

夜幕降临，官兵在考核间隙快速进行弹药补给和装备检修，等待新的指令下达……

Google Translation

Continuous Day and Night Training Hone Elite Troops! An Army Brigade’s Firepower Unit Conducts Live-Fire Shooting Assessment

Source: PLA Daily Author: Hu Guangxiao, Li Jiaxin Editor: Sun Yue 2025-11-13

Continuous Day and Night Training Hone Elite Troops

—A Glimpse of an Army Brigade’s Live-Fire Shooting Assessment

■ Photo Report by Hu Guangxiao and Li Jiaxin

A shell leaves the barrel.

Firing data is set before firing.

Soldiers rush to their battle stations.

Tanks move rapidly under the cover of night.

In the heart of the mountains and forests, the moon casts its shadows. Recently, an Army brigade’s firepower unit rapidly moved to its designated area under the cover of night to conduct a live-fire shooting assessment.

According to reports, this assessment focused on testing the firepower unit’s combat capabilities in complex environments, including rapid attack and withdrawal, independent strikes, and precise destruction, ensuring the unit can be deployed and win in critical moments.

At dawn, the firepower unit arrived at its designated area, and men completed firing preparations under low-light conditions. The assessment order was issued, and the thunderous roar of artillery fire erupted; all targets were destroyed.

“Move to the reserve positions!” Before the smoke had even cleared, a new order arrived. The officers and men worked closely together, quickly withdrawing their weapons and equipment and moving into mobile status. After occupying the reserve positions, each gunner recalculated firing data based on the new target information and weather data, and then launched an attack on the targets.

After the first round of fire, the command post calculated the artillery corrections based on the impact points and distributed the information to each gun position using the integrated command information system. The officers and men quickly adjusted their sights and launched a second round of fire.

As night fell, the officers and men quickly replenished ammunition and inspected equipment during breaks in the assessment, awaiting new orders.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16421529.html

徙木立信在军营丨西藏军区某部：平时叫响“看我的” 攻坚敢喊“跟我上”

来源：解放军报 作者：王路奎 杨彪志 郭丰宽 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-11-13

开栏的话

行动是最好的号令，身教是最好的示范.

习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上强调：“坚持实事求是，坚持身教胜于言教，各级特别是高级干部要以身作则、率先垂范，以过硬作风和形象感召带动部队.”全军各级深入贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，以整风精神深化政治整训，不断加强革命性锻造，领导干部带头改造思想，带头自我剖析，带头整改落实，以实际行动徙木立信、取信官兵，新风正气在座座军营纷纷呈现、不断上扬.

解放军报即日起开设“徙木立信在军营”专栏，报道各部队领导干部立身为旗，持续推动政治整训走深走实，给部队带来的崭新风貌.

西藏军区某部引导各级领导干部以过硬作风和形象感召带动部队——

平时叫响“看我的” 攻坚敢喊“跟我上”

■王路奎 杨彪志 解放军报记者 郭丰宽

日前，西藏军区某部传出喜讯：在上级组织的实战化训练考核中，该部官兵不畏艰难、顽强拼搏，取得优异成绩.

谈起取得这一佳绩的原因，官兵一致认为：“各级领导干部平时叫响‘看我的’，攻坚敢喊‘跟我上’，用实际行动为我们立起了标杆，大家练兵备战的劲头越来越足.”

“工作方法千万条，领导带头第一条.”该部领导告诉记者，驻地自然环境艰苦，部队练兵备战任务繁重.他们认真学习贯彻习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上的重要讲话精神，进一步认识到，要激发官兵工作训练热情，更好完成肩负使命任务，必须充分发挥领导干部模范带头作用.为此，他们在深化政治整训中，积极引导各级领导干部弘扬我军优良传统，通过以身作则、率先垂范的实际行动，形成一级做给一级看、一级带着一级干的生动局面.

一个先辈故事就是一本鲜活教材，一次参观见学就是一次心灵洗礼.前不久，该部组织各级领导干部在“老西藏”文化长廊中，围绕“弘扬优良传统，树立过硬形象”这一主题展开讨论.

1950 年初，原定接管川南的第 18 军接到进藏命令.誓师大会上，军长张国华背着女儿进入会场，坚定地说：“不但我要进藏，我老婆要进藏，就是我的女儿，也不留在内地，也要跟我们一道进军西藏.”1954 年，开国将军慕生忠受命带领筑路队修建青藏公路.他在自己的镐把上刻下“慕生忠之墓”5 个字，斩钉截铁地说：“如果我死在这条路上，这就是我的墓碑.路修到哪里，就把我埋在哪里，我的头一定要朝着拉萨的方向！”……

“在上面要求人、在后面推动人，都不如在前面带动人管用.”该部一名党委常委深有感触地说，“当年的条件比现在苦得多，为什么先辈能做到一不怕苦、二不怕死，始终保持高昂士气？一个重要原因就是，各级领导干部用自身模范行动感染带动了官兵.虽然现在时代变了，工作方法多了，但领导干部模范带头始终不会过时.”

出操站排头，训练到一线，蹲点住班排，就餐与官兵同吃大锅饭；定期深入官兵中听取意见建议，发现问题及时解决；领导家属来队离队，与基层官兵家属同乘接送站班车……记者在该部采访了解到，随着政治整训持续深化，这些做法在该部各级领导干部中已成为常态.

“正人先正己，严下先严上.”该部领导告诉记者，他们组织各级领导干部深入学习习主席关于领导干部要以身作则、率先垂范的重要论述，认真查找自身存在的问题不足，制订改进措施；依据上级有关规定，制订领导干部行为规范细则，明确要求下级做到的自己首先做到，要求下级不做的自己坚决不做；设立举报邮箱和电话，主动接受官兵监督，对违反规定的人严肃处理.

如何克服高原特殊地理环境影响，发挥新装备最大作战效能，是该部研究探索的现实课题.面对缺少专业力量、没有经验借鉴等困难，该部一名党委常委主动请缨，带领课题组集智攻关、反复摸索，总结出多套新战法训法.

“只有平时严格要求自己，攻坚冲在前面，才能带动更多官兵奋勇争先.”该部领导告诉记者，深化政治整训中，他们认真梳理部队建设急需、备战急用、官兵急盼的深层次问题，

形成多个攻关课题.各级领导干部领衔攻关，带领官兵研究解决办法，一批“老大难”问题得到解决.

上有所率，下有所进；上有所行，下有所仿.该部各级领导干部以身作则、真抓实干，广大官兵深受鼓舞、干劲倍增.大家纷纷把“要我干”变为“我要干”、把“跟着干”变为“比着干”，部队面貌焕然一新.今年以来，该部多次圆满完成上级赋予的大项任务，多名官兵在上级组织的比武竞赛中摘金夺银.

Google Translation

Building Trust Through Actions: A Unit of the Tibet Military Region – Known for the Command “Watch Me!” in Peacetime, and Daring to Shout “Follow Me!” in Attacks

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Lukui, Yang Biaozhi, Guo Fengkuan Editor: Sun Yue 2025-11-13 Opening Remarks: Actions speak louder than words, and example is the best demonstration.

At the Central Military Commission Political Work Conference, President Xi Jinping emphasized: “Adhere to seeking truth from facts, and uphold the principle that actions speak louder than words. All levels, especially senior cadres, must lead by example and set a good example, inspiring and motivating the troops with their excellent work style and image.” All levels of the military have thoroughly implemented the spirit of the CMC Political Work Conference, deepening political rectification with the spirit of rectification, continuously strengthening revolutionary forging, and leading cadres have taken the lead in transforming their thinking, conducting self-analysis, and implementing rectification measures. Through practical actions, they have built trust and won the trust of officers and men, and a new atmosphere of righteousness is emerging and rising in every military camp.

Starting today, the PLA Daily launches a special column, “Establishing Trust in the Barracks by Moving a Tree,” to report on how leaders at all levels of the military are setting an example and continuously promoting in-depth and practical political rectification, bringing a new look to the troops.

A unit of the Tibet Military Region guides leaders at all levels to inspire and motivate the troops with their excellent work style and image— “Watch me in peacetime” and “Follow me in battle”

■ Wang Lukui, Yang Biaozhi, and Guo Fengkuan, PLA Daily reporters

Recently, a unit of the Tibet Military Region announced good news: in a realistic combat training assessment organized by higher authorities, the officers and men of this unit, undeterred by difficulties and fighting tenaciously, achieved excellent results.

When asked about the reasons for this achievement, the officers and men unanimously agreed: “Leaders at all levels have set a benchmark for us by ‘Watch me in peacetime’ and ‘Follow me in battle’ in battle, and everyone’s enthusiasm for training and preparing for war is getting stronger and stronger.”

“There are countless ways to work, but leadership is the most important.” The unit’s leader told reporters that the natural environment of the garrison is harsh, and the troops have heavy training and combat preparation tasks. They earnestly studied and implemented the spirit of President Xi Jinping’s important speech at the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, further recognizing that to inspire the enthusiasm of officers and men for work and training and to better fulfill their missions, it is essential to fully leverage the exemplary role of leading cadres. To this end, in deepening political rectification, they actively guided leaders at all levels to carry forward the fine traditions of our army, creating a vibrant atmosphere where each level sets an example for the next.

A story of a predecessor is a vivid teaching material, and a visit and study tour is a spiritual baptism. Not long ago, the unit organized leaders at all levels to discuss the theme of “Carrying Forward Fine Traditions and Establishing a Strong Image” in the “Old Tibet” cultural corridor.

In early 1950, the 18th Army, originally scheduled to take over southern Sichuan, received orders to enter Tibet. At the mobilization rally, Army Commander Zhang Guohua carried his daughter into the venue and firmly declared, “Not only will I go to Tibet, but my wife will go to Tibet, and even my daughter will not stay in the mainland; she will come with us to Tibet.” In 1954, founding general Mu Shengzhong was ordered to lead a road construction team to build the Qinghai-Tibet Highway. He carved the five characters “Tomb of Mu Shengzhong” on the handle of his pickaxe, declaring resolutely, “If I die on this road, this will be my tombstone. Wherever the road is built, bury me there; my head must face Lhasa!”...

“Demanding things from above or pushing people from behind is not as effective as leading by example,” a member of the Party Committee Standing Committee of the unit said with deep feeling. “Conditions were much harsher back then. Why were our predecessors able to endure hardship and death without fear, maintaining high morale all the time? A crucial reason is that leaders at all levels inspired and motivated the soldiers through their exemplary actions. Although times have changed and there are more working methods now, the exemplary leadership of cadres will never be outdated.” Standing at the head of the ranks during morning exercises, training on the front lines, living and working alongside platoons, eating meals with the soldiers; regularly going among the soldiers to listen to their opinions and suggestions, and promptly resolving problems; leaders’ families traveling with the families of grassroots soldiers on shuttle buses... Interviews with the unit revealed that these practices have become the norm among leaders at all levels as political rectification continues to deepen.

“To correct others, one must first correct oneself; to be strict with subordinates, one must first be strict with superiors.” The unit’s leadership told reporters that they organized leaders at all levels to thoroughly study President Xi Jinping’s important remarks on leading cadres setting an example and taking the lead, earnestly identifying their own shortcomings and formulating improvement measures. Based on relevant regulations from higher authorities, they formulated detailed rules for the conduct of leading cadres, clearly requiring them to do what they require of their subordinates

and resolutely refraining from doing what they forbid their subordinates from doing. They established a reporting email address and telephone number to proactively accept supervision from officers and men, and severely punished those who violated the regulations.

How to overcome the impact of the special geographical environment of the plateau and maximize the combat effectiveness of new equipment is a practical issue that the unit is researching and exploring. Faced with difficulties such as a lack of professional personnel and no experience to draw upon, a member of the unit's Party Committee Standing Committee volunteered to lead a research team to pool their wisdom, repeatedly explore, and summarize several new combat tactics and training methods.

"Only by strictly demanding of ourselves in peacetime and taking the lead in tackling tough challenges can we motivate more officers and men to strive for excellence." The unit's leadership told reporters that during the in-depth political rectification, they carefully sorted out the deep-seated problems urgently needed for troop building, combat readiness, and the expectations of officers and men, forming several key research topics. Leaders at all levels spearheaded efforts to tackle key problems, guiding officers and men in researching solutions, and a number of long-standing and difficult issues were resolved.

With superiors setting an example, subordinates followed suit; with superiors setting a precedent, subordinates emulated. The unit's leaders at all levels led by example, working diligently and practically, which greatly inspired the officers and men, boosting their morale and enthusiasm. Everyone transformed from "being told what to do" to "wanting to do it," and from "following others" to "competing to do better," resulting in a completely new look for the unit. Since the beginning of this year, the unit has successfully completed several major tasks assigned by higher authorities, and many officers and men have won gold and silver medals in competitions organized by higher authorities.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16421854.html

第 76 集团军某旅开展实弹射击训练

来源：解放军报 作者：刘继扬 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-14



发射反坦克导弹. 刘继扬 摄

深秋，第 76 集团军某旅开展实弹射击训练.

Google Translation

A 76th GA Brigade Conducts Live-fire Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Jiyang Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-14 (Photo: Liu Jiyang) In late autumn, a 76th GA brigade conducts live-fire training. The photo shows two HJ-10A "Red Arrow-10A" anti-tank missile systems with one of them launching a missile (http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/CHINA_209163/WeaponryEquipment/News_209182/7982346_2.html).

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16421832.html

休假结束不再直接上高原！西藏军区某团推出"返岗过渡"机制

来源：解放军报 作者：陈玮靖 裴永桢 邵博康 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-11-14

西藏军区某团推出"返岗过渡"机制助力官兵调整身体状态——

休假结束，不再直接上高原

■陈玮靖 解放军报记者 裴永桢 邵博康



军医为休假归队官兵调整鼻氧管. 何 廷摄



官兵正在站岗执勤. 方 润摄

秋去冬来，雪域高原，西藏军区某团组织体能考核，休假返岗不久的二级上士周钰粧表现出色，综合成绩评定为"优秀". "这次返岗，我不仅没出现严重高原反应，还在体能考核中正常发挥. "周钰粧高兴地说，之所以能这么快调整好状态，得益于团里推出的"返岗过渡"机制.

以往结束休假归队，周钰粧从温暖湿润的四川成都，直接返回海拔 4000 多米的哨所，较大的海拔差经常会引发高原反应. “每次休假结束归队，虽然心里铆足了劲想马上投入训练，可由于身体状态没有及时调整过来，往往感到力不从心. ”周钰粧说，如今情况大不同，团里推出了新规定：驻高海拔哨所官兵休假结束后，先前往团里海拔相对较低的营区，进行 3 至 7 天的适应性休整与恢复性训练，待身体适应高原环境后再返回战位.

谈及“返岗过渡”机制，该团机关干事刘沛霖向记者讲起背后的故事. 今年初，刘沛霖前往基层蹲连调研，不少官兵反映，休假结束返岗后，经常出现头疼头晕、乏力失眠等高原反应，轻则两三天，重则长达一周，导致训练状态低迷、执勤效率下滑.

记者了解到，该团所属哨所大多位于海拔 4000 米以上的边防线，而官兵休假地点多为低海拔地区. 此前，官兵休假结束返岗后，按规定虽然可以在哨所原地休整，但由于海拔较高，官兵依然要先经历一番高原反应才能逐渐调整身体状态. 了解详细情况后，刘沛霖将此事写入调研报告并上报团党委.

该团党委迅速召开专题会议，集中研究解决方案. “团里所属各点位虽然大多海拔超过4000米，但有几处营区的海拔只有 3000 米左右，何不将这些营区设置为休假官兵返岗过渡点位？”会上，部队管理股一名干部的发言得到大家认可. 随后，该团仔细研究上级相关政策并进行调研论证，决定对原来的休整规定进行优化，推出官兵休假“返岗过渡”机制，对休整地点、时间和休整期间的医疗保障、训练内容进行科学优化.

记者在该团一个返岗过渡点位采访时看到，几名常年驻守高海拔哨所的官兵结束休假返营，正在这里进行恢复性训练. 官兵告诉记者，休整期间，军医每天定时为大家测量血氧饱和度、心率、血压等关键生理指标，训练骨干还根据大家身体情况科学调整训练强度，确保训练、休整两不误.

前不久，某连二级上士陈天义结束休假归队，经过返岗过渡休整，身体逐步适应高原环境，随后他奔赴海拔 4300 多米的高原驻训场，在重火器实弹射击训练中取得首发命中的好成绩；驻海拔 4600 多米的标沙拉错哨所下士罗荣有，休整后重返哨位，不仅在体能考核中表现出色，还在最近一次巡逻任务中首次担负排头兵重任. “组织把我们的困扰放心上，我们更要全身心投入训练！”罗荣有告诉记者，“返岗过渡”机制赢得战友们纷纷点赞，大家扎根边防、建功边防的动力更足了.

从“先上哨后休整”到“先休整后上哨”，折射出该团党委“为兵服务就是为战斗力服务”的理念. 开通“军营超市流动服务车”，让驻高海拔哨所官兵“足不出哨”就能解决生活物资采购难题；协调解决车辆接送及住宿问题，温暖官兵家属高原探亲路……近年来，该团党委带领机关坚持为一线边防官兵真办事、办实事，用真招实策把服务基层、纾困解难的各项工作抓到位、抓出成效，一批困扰基层的现实难题得到及时解决，官兵卫国戍边热情更加高涨，多个创新战法训法通过实战化检验.

Google Translation

No More Going Directly to the Plateau after Leave! A Regiment of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command Launches A "Return-To-Work Transition" Mechanism

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Weijing, Pei Yongzhen, Shao Bokang Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-11-14 A regiment of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command launches a "return-to-work transition" mechanism to help officers and men adjust their physical condition—No more going directly to the plateau after leave

■ Chen Weijing, PLA Daily reporter Pei Yongzhen, Shao Bokang Military doctor adjusts nasal oxygen tubes for officers and men returning from leave. Photo by He Ting Officers and men on guard duty. Photo by Fang Run

As autumn turns to winter, on the snowy plateau, a regiment of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command organized a physical fitness assessment. Sergeant Second-Class Zhou Yuzhuang, who had recently returned from leave, performed excellently, receiving an "excellent" rating. "This time, upon returning to work, I not only didn't experience severe altitude sickness, but I also performed normally in the physical fitness assessment," Zhou Yuzhuang said happily. He attributed his quick adjustment to the regiment's "return-to-work transition" mechanism.

Previously, upon returning to his post after leave, Zhou Yuzhuang would travel directly from the warm and humid climate of Chengdu, Sichuan, to his outpost at an altitude of over 4,000 meters. This significant altitude difference often triggered altitude sickness. "Every time I returned from leave, although I was eager to immediately throw myself into training, I often felt overwhelmed because my body hadn't adjusted in time," Zhou Yuzhuang said. Now, the situation is very different. The regiment has introduced a new regulation: after leave, soldiers stationed at high-altitude outposts must first go to the regiment's lower-altitude barracks for 3 to 7 days of acclimatization and recovery training, returning to their posts only after their bodies have adapted to the high-altitude environment.

Regarding the "return-to-duty transition" mechanism, Liu Peilin, an officer from the regiment's headquarters, told reporters the story behind it. Earlier this year, Liu Peilin conducted research at the grassroots level and many soldiers reported experiencing altitude sickness symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, fatigue, and insomnia after returning to duty. These symptoms ranged from two or three days to as long as a week, leading to decreased training performance and reduced duty efficiency.

Reporters learned that most of the regiment's outposts are located along the border at altitudes above 4,000 meters, while the soldiers' leave locations are mostly in lower-altitude areas. Previously, although soldiers were allowed to rest at their outposts after returning from leave, the high altitude meant they still had to experience altitude sickness before gradually adjusting. After understanding the details, Liu Peilin included this in his research report and submitted it to the regiment's Party Committee.

The regiment's Party Committee quickly convened a special meeting to discuss solutions. "While most of the regiment's outposts are above 4,000 meters, some camps are only around 3,000 meters. Why not designate these camps as transitional points for soldiers returning from leave?" A suggestion from an officer in the troop management section was well-received at the meeting. Subsequently, the regiment carefully studied relevant policies from higher authorities and conducted research and analysis, deciding to optimize the original rest regulations and introduce a "return-to-work transition" mechanism for soldiers' leave, scientifically optimizing rest locations, times, medical support during rest periods, and training content.

During an interview at a transition point for returning to duty, reporters observed several soldiers who had been stationed at high-altitude outposts for many years returning from leave and undergoing restorative training. The soldiers told reporters that during their rest period, military doctors regularly measured key physiological indicators such as blood oxygen saturation, heart rate, and blood pressure. Training instructors also scientifically adjusted the intensity of training based on individual physical conditions to ensure that training and rest were not neglected.

Recently, Sergeant Chen Tianyi of a certain company returned to his unit after leave. After a period of rest and transition, his body gradually adapted to the high-altitude environment. He then went to a high-altitude training ground at an altitude of over 4,300 meters and achieved a first-shot hit in live-fire heavy weapons training. Corporal Luo Rongyou, stationed at the Biao Sha La Cuo outpost at an altitude of over 4,600 meters, returned to his post after rest and not only performed excellently in physical fitness assessments but also took on the role of lead soldier for the first time in a recent patrol mission. "The organization takes our concerns to heart, and we are even more determined to devote ourselves to training!" Luo Rongyou told reporters. The "return-to-work transition" mechanism has won praise from his comrades, and everyone is even more motivated to dedicate themselves to border defense and make contributions.

From "on duty first, then rest" to "rest first, then on duty," this reflects the regiment's Party Committee's philosophy that "serving the soldiers is serving combat effectiveness." The establishment of a "mobile military supermarket service vehicle" allows soldiers stationed at high-altitude outposts to solve their daily necessities procurement problems without leaving their posts; coordinating transportation and accommodation issues has warmed the hearts of soldiers' families on their journeys to visit relatives in the highlands… In recent years, the regiment's Party Committee, leading its organs, has consistently served the frontline border guards, using practical measures to ensure that various tasks related to serving the grassroots and alleviating difficulties are implemented effectively. A number of practical problems plaguing the grassroots have been resolved in a timely manner, the soldiers' enthusiasm for defending the country and the border has increased, and several innovative tactics and training methods have passed combat testing.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16421954.html

西藏军区某旅修理技师王凯：保持“新兵姿态”的老兵

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：罗书铭 李松原 责任编辑：王粲

2025-11-14

西藏军区某旅修理技师王凯——

保持“新兵姿态”的老兵

■罗书铭 解放军报特约通讯员 李松原



王凯正在检修装备. 蔡畅 摄

在西藏军区某旅经验分享会上，一名大学生士兵围绕某专业知识点登台授课. 台下，一级上士、修理技师王凯时而凝神倾听，时而提笔记录，神情专注像是一名新兵. 19 年军旅生涯，正是这种刻苦求学的“新兵姿态”，让他从一名维修领域的“门外汉”，成长为如今享誉全旅的维修专家.

小时候，王凯便想象着长大后能驾驭铁甲战车，在训练场上卷起漫天黄沙的场景. 然而，事与愿违，2006 年 12 月，他虽如愿穿上军装，却被分到修理连.

密密麻麻的电路图、复杂的机械构造、摆满一地的修理工具，让王凯感受到深深的“本领恐慌”. 王凯回忆说，那时候多休息一会儿就感觉会比别人落后一步.

为了提升维修本领，白天，王凯跟着班长如影随形，打下手、看操作、学原理；夜晚，独自在装备前反复练习，直到练成“肌肉记忆”. 凭着这股韧劲，他练就“听音辨故障”的绝活.

一次演习保障，一台新型运输车突发故障，就在大家感到棘手时，王凯仅凭发动机异响准确判断出故障点，第一时间排除故障. 任务结束后，战友们对他的表现赞许有加，他却一头扎进车场，连夜对问题进行复盘，为更快应对此类特情提供预案.

那年，某新型运输车列装部队，这位技术尖兵主动请缨攻坚最难的动力系统修理. 36 岁的王凯，把自己当成新兵，跟着厂家工程师从零学起. 3 个月里，他记满 6 本笔记本，绘制出上百张设备原理图.

一次，为了弄清发动机动力不足问题，他连续工作近 20 个小时，直到问题解决才想起自己还没吃饭. 最终，他不仅成为全旅首个取得新装备上岗资格的技术能手，还带出一支过硬的技术保障分队.

近年来，随着高学历士兵增多，王凯敏锐地察觉到自己的专业知识短板. 一次偶然机会，王凯在厂家看到有人用笔记本电脑就能精准判断出车辆故障，并了解到连队大学生士兵黄旭入伍前学的是相关专业，这让他眼前一亮.

“电脑是怎么实现故障诊断功能的，能教教我吗？”王凯专门找到黄旭向他请教. 从此，学习室里出现这样一幕：老兵虚心求教，新兵倾囊相授. 一次实装操作，黄旭指出王凯的操作失误，他立即改正：“你指教得对！”这一幕，成为连队“新老互学、共同进步”的生动场景.

翻开王凯的笔记本，扉页上“眼看、耳听、手至、嘴问、心到”的工作法格外醒目. 他说：“强军路上，没有永远的‘老师’，只有精进求学的‘学生’. ”如今，在他的带动下，连队形成浓厚的研学氛围，涌现出 30 多名技术骨干. 这些年，王凯取得的成绩有目共睹，但他始终保持那份初心：“为了强军事业，永远做一名虚心求学的‘新兵’. ”

Google Translation

Wang Kai, a Repair Technician at a Brigade of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command: A Veteran with a “New Recruit’s Attitude”

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Luo Shuming, Li Songyuan Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-14

Wang Kai, a Repair Technician at a Brigade of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command—

A Veteran with a “New Recruit’s Attitude”

■ Luo Shuming, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Li Songyuan

Wang Kai is inspecting equipment. Photo by Cai Chang

At an experience-sharing meeting of a brigade of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command, a college student soldier gave a lecture on a specific professional knowledge point. Below the stage, Senior Sergeant Wang Kai, a repair technician, sometimes listened attentively, sometimes took notes, his focused expression like that of a new recruit. In his 19 years of military service, it is this diligent “new recruit’s attitude” that has allowed him to grow from a novice in the field of maintenance to a renowned maintenance expert in the entire brigade.

As a child, Wang Kai imagined himself driving armored vehicles, kicking up clouds of yellow sand on the training ground. However, things didn't go as planned. In December 2006, although he finally got his wish and donned the military uniform, he was assigned to the repair company.

The densely packed circuit diagrams, complex mechanical structures, and repair tools scattered everywhere made Wang Kai feel a deep sense of inadequacy. Wang Kai recalled that back then, even a little extra rest made him feel like he would fall behind others.

To improve his repair skills, during the day, Wang Kai followed his squad leader closely, assisting, observing operations, and learning principles; at night, he practiced repeatedly in front of the equipment until he developed "muscle memory." With this tenacity, he developed the unique skill of "identifying faults by sound."

During a support exercise, a new type of transport vehicle suddenly malfunctioned. Just when everyone was struggling to solve the problem, Wang Kai accurately identified the fault location based solely on the abnormal engine noise and resolved it immediately. After the mission, his comrades praised his performance, but he immediately went to the vehicle yard, reviewing the problem overnight to develop contingency plans for responding to similar emergencies more quickly.

That year, a new type of transport vehicle was commissioned into the troops, and this skilled technician volunteered to tackle the most difficult repair task: the power system. 36-year-old Wang Kai treated himself like a new recruit, learning from scratch under the guidance of the manufacturer's engineers. In three months, he filled six notebooks with notes and drew hundreds of equipment schematics.

Once, to solve a problem of insufficient engine power, he worked continuously for nearly 20 hours, only realizing he hadn't eaten when the problem was resolved. Ultimately, he not only became the first technician in the entire brigade to obtain the qualification to operate the new equipment, but also trained a highly capable technical support team.

In recent years, with the increase in highly educated soldiers, Wang Kai keenly realized his own shortcomings in professional knowledge. By chance, Wang Kai saw someone at the manufacturer accurately diagnose vehicle faults using a laptop and learned that Huang Xu, a college graduate soldier in his company, had studied a related major before enlisting. This gave him a new perspective.

"How does a computer perform fault diagnosis? Can you teach me?" Wang Kai specifically sought out Huang Xu to ask him. From then on, a scene like this appeared in the study room: veterans humbly seeking knowledge, and new recruits generously sharing their expertise. During a practical operation, Huang Xu pointed out Wang Kai's operational error, which he immediately corrected: "You're right!" This scene became a vivid example of "mutual learning and common progress between new and experienced personnel" in the company.

Opening Wang Kai's notebook, the work method of "seeing, hearing, doing, asking, and understanding" is prominently displayed on the first page. He said, "On the road to building a strong military, there are no eternal 'teachers,' only 'students' who are constantly striving to learn." Now, under his leadership, the company has developed a strong atmosphere of research and learning, producing more than 30 technical backbones. Wang Kai's achievements over the years are evident to all, but he has always maintained his original aspiration: "For the cause of building a strong military, I will always be a humble 'new recruit' seeking knowledge."

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16421536.html

昼夜连贯砺精兵！陆军某旅火力分队组织实弹射击考核

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：胡广枭 李佳鑫 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-11-13

昼夜连贯砺精兵

——陆军某旅火力分队实弹射击考核掠影

■胡广枭 李佳鑫 摄影报道



炮弹出膛.

山林腹地，月影婆娑. 近日，陆军某旅火力分队在夜幕掩护下迅速向预定地域机动，开展一场实弹射击考核.

据介绍，此次考核着力检验火力分队在复杂环境下快打快撤、自主打击、精准毁伤等实战能力，确保部队关键时刻拉得出、打得赢.



射击前装定诸元.

拂晓时分，火力分队到达预定地域，官兵在微光条件下完成射击准备工作. 考核指令下达，隆隆炮声响起，目标被全部摧毁.

“向预备阵地转移！”硝烟未散，新指令传来. 官兵密切配合，迅速撤收武器装备，转入机动状态. 占领预备阵地后，各炮长根据新的目标信息和气象数据，重新计算射击诸元，随即对目标展开打击.



官兵奔向战位.

一轮打击结束，指挥所根据炸点情况计算火炮修正量，并利用一体化指挥信息系统下发至各炮位. 官兵迅速修正表尺方向，并实施第二轮打击.



战车在夜幕下快速机动.

夜幕降临，官兵在考核间隙快速进行弹药补给和装备检修，等待新的指令下达……

Google Translation

Continuous Day and Night Training Hone Elite Troops! An Army Brigade's Firepower Unit Conducts Live-Fire Shooting Assessment

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Hu Guangxiao, Li Jiaxin Editor: Sun Yue Published: 2025-11-13

Continuous Day and Night Training Hone Elite Troops

—A Glimpse of an Army Brigade's Live-Fire Shooting Assessment

■ Photo Report by Hu Guangxiao and Li Jiaxin A shell leaves the barrel.

In the heart of the mountains, the moon casts its shadow. Recently, an Army brigade's firepower unit rapidly maneuvered to its designated area under the cover of night to conduct a live-fire shooting assessment.

According to reports, this assessment focused on testing the firepower unit's combat capabilities in complex environments, including rapid deployment and withdrawal, independent strikes, and precise destruction, ensuring the unit can be deployed and win in critical moments.

Preparing firing parameters.

At dawn, the firepower unit arrived at its designated area, and the soldiers completed firing preparations under low-light conditions. The assessment command was issued, and the thunderous sound of artillery fire erupted; all targets were destroyed.

"Move to reserve positions!" Before the smoke had even cleared, a new order arrived. Soldiers worked closely together, quickly withdrawing their weapons and equipment and moving into mobile positions. After occupying the reserve positions, each gunner recalculated firing data based on the new target information and weather data, and then launched an attack on the targets.

Soldiers rushed to their battle stations.

After the first round of fire, the command post calculated artillery corrections based on the impact points and distributed the information to each gun position using the integrated command and information system. Soldiers quickly adjusted their sights and launched a second round of fire.

Tanks moved rapidly under the cover of night.

As night fell, soldiers quickly replenished ammunition and inspected equipment during breaks in the assessment, awaiting new orders…

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16422063.html

不会洗消的“五小工”不是好驾驶员！他在平凡岗位绽放光芒

来源：解放军报 作者：陈义全 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-15

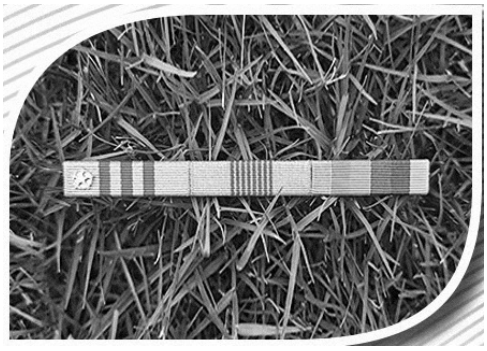
我是平凡又自豪的“五小工”

■陆军某旅中士 陈义全

我是一名“五小工”，平时干的多是“幕后”工作，站在单位强军故事会的舞台，心里难免有点紧张. 不过，平凡又紧张就是我们“五小工”的常态，抢通电路、抢修水路，要的就是紧张快干. 这里，我想用 3 组关键词，给大家讲一讲胸前这枚平时个人嘉奖略章背后的故事.



陈义全检修配电箱.



陈义全的勋表.



陈义全（左）和战友维护营区电路.

从“瞧不上”到“放不下”

说实话，最初连队安排我参加“五小工”集训的时候，我心里满满都是不情愿——凭啥都是新兵，其他战友忙着参加侦察洗消训练，而我要去拧螺丝、通水管？参加这样的集训，既感受不到训练场的火热，也体会不到技术岗的“高端”，我真有点“瞧不上”.

一开始，我跟着班长学习，都是“划水磨洋工、摸鱼装样子”. 直到第一次受领任务，参加营区大礼堂周边水管的抢修，我一到现场就傻了眼：水管裂口“滋滋”喷水，溅得满地泥泞，我握着扳手直愣愣站在原地，满脑子都是“咋办、咋办”，甚至都没想起来要先去关总阀. 手忙脚乱间，我还被热熔器烫伤了手指，心里更是委屈：“这活为啥是我干？”

班长看出我的心思，一句批评都没有，而是指着不远处的食堂说：“你看，现在已经下午4点多了，水管一坏，炊事员没办法做饭，要是修不好，拖到了晚上，大家澡也洗不了. 水电这活儿看着不起眼，训练生活中却缺不了，没咱们水电工就是不行！”我盯着满地的水，第一次觉得手里的扳手沉甸甸的——原来我瞧不上的“小事”，这么重要.

从那以后，我收起偏见，认认真真向班长学习. 跟着班长参加抢修时，我不再只顾着递工具，而是仔细盯着他们手中的动作，学习如何查电路、接水管. 遇到不懂的，我就追着问“为啥这段线要这样接”“怎么判断水管漏点”……渐渐地，以前一看就头疼的电路图，我能看出门道；曾经提不起兴趣的水管拆装，我也练出自己的窍门.

一天深夜，抢修完办公楼的电路，我合上总闸，心里的成就感和办公楼的灯一起亮起来. 入伍以来，单位几次营房搬迁，都是我负责水电维修保障. 今天去这里修路灯、明天去那里通水管，这样的生活虽然忙忙碌碌，我却感到很充实、很有意义——原来，每个平凡岗位都有不平凡的价值，只要踏踏实实干好手中的工作，就会收获属于自己的精彩.

“五小工”这个岗位，我还真放不下.

从“想干事”到“干成事”

去年底，营区一些设施翻新升级，不少水电耗材被施工队散落在营区各处，还建了不少临时性的耗材仓库. 有一天，我要找某型号电线，翻了好几个仓库都没找到.

这样像没头苍蝇一样到处找，不是耽误事吗？我想，既然急需整理耗材仓库、分类器材，谁干不是干？那我就去干呗，这样既方便自己，也方便其他“五小工”.

我主动找到营房科科长，汇报了整合仓库的打算. 科长当即给我协调车辆，安排各营水电工和我一起分类回收闲置耗材. 几天下来，分门别类、整齐有序的仓库整理出来了，大大提高了水电维修的工作效率.

整理仓库期间，我们还发现部分可以重复使用的电线电缆被当成一次性用品. 向营房科科长报告后，我们对电线电缆进行安全检测，将合格产品回收利用，初步估算下来节约了不少钱.

经过这件事，我还琢磨出一个道理：想干事，就别嫌麻烦；再麻烦的事只要干起来，就不麻烦了.

从“兼好职”到“强本职”

在营区，很多兄弟连队的战友都认识我，因为我是名“五小工”，哪里线路跳闸、水管漏水、门轴松了，喊一声我准到. 为此，我想“澄清”一下——“不会洗消的‘五小工’不是好驾驶员”. 这并不是一句玩笑话，其实我们连队并没有水电岗位，我的本职岗位是洗消班驾驶员，“五小工”是“兼职”.

虽然我对修理工作有感情，干得也不差，但我明白，本职岗位任何时候都不能丢，下车能洗消、上车能驾驶才是我的“看家本领”，每次机动都能保证安全顺利才是我的“硬核任务”.

这几年，每年我都参加外训机动，也单放执行过安保任务，但前不久参加海训时，我更加真切感受到驾驶员肩负的责任.

我所在营是全旅老旧车辆最多的单位，我开的也是一辆“老东风”. 一直以来，我对它的脾气很熟悉，可那次执行任务，一上高速路我就感觉不对劲：“老东风”的速度上不去了！检查挡位，没问题；观察车辆行驶状态和轮胎，没问题；听发动机声音，也没问题，可转速就是上不去.

我初步判断：可能是油路老化. 结合我对这辆车的了解，以及当时与第一个休息点的距离，为了保证车队行驶安全，我研判首先要把车停到安全位置.

我向梯队长报告情况，按照临机处置要领，把车辆安全停在第一个休息点，第一时间与修理工一起排查，更换了老化油路后，才踏实地继续上路.

驾驶员手握方向盘，担负的就是机动安全顺畅的责任. 只有“人车合一”，了解车辆性能、熟悉车辆状况，才能成为一名优秀的驾驶员.

回顾 6 年的军旅生涯，我给自己总结了一个“36+2+2167+X”的成长之路：连续 36 小时蹲守营区抢修水电，获得中高级两本电工证，累计 2167 公里安全行程. 而“X”，是我对走好未来军旅路的畅想.

千钧重担人人挑，人人心中有目标. 旅队每名官兵都有自己的岗位，我想，只要担好自己的职责、干好自己的工作，平凡岗位也能绽放光芒.

（陶瑞整理）

供图：薛 强 制图：扈 硕

Google Translation

A “Five-Small Worker” Who Can’t Disinfect Isn’t a Good Driver! He Shines in an Ordinary Position

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Yiquan Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-15

I am an ordinary yet proud “Five-Small Worker”

■ Sergeant Chen Yiquan, a soldier in an army brigade

I am a “Five-Small Worker,” usually doing “behind-the-scenes” work. Standing on the stage of the unit’s “Strengthening the Army Storytelling Session,” I inevitably feel a little nervous. However, being ordinary yet nervous is the norm for us “Five-Small Workers.” Restoring power lines and repairing waterways requires speed and efficiency. Here, I would like to use three sets of keywords to tell you the story behind the personal commendation badge on my chest.

Chen Yiquan inspecting a distribution box.

Chen Yiquan’s medal.

Chen Yiquan (left) and his comrades maintaining the camp’s electrical circuits.

From “Looking Down” to “Unable to Let Go”

To be honest, when the company initially assigned me to the “Five Small Laborers” training, I was filled with reluctance—why should we, all new recruits, be busy with reconnaissance and decontamination training while I had to tighten screws and unclog pipes? Participating in this kind of training meant neither experiencing the intensity of the training ground nor the “high-end” nature of a technical post; I genuinely looked down on it.

At first, I followed my squad leader’s instructions, but it was all just “going through the motions, pretending to work.” Until my first assignment—to repair the water pipes around the camp’s auditorium—I was dumbfounded when I arrived at the scene: water was gushing from a cracked pipe, splashing mud everywhere. I stood there, wrench in hand, my mind filled with “What to do, what to do?”, not even thinking to turn off the main valve first. In the chaos, I even burned my finger with the hot gluer, and felt even more aggrieved: “Why am I the one doing this?” The squad leader saw my thoughts but didn’t criticize me at all. Instead, he pointed to the canteen not far away and said, “Look, it’s already past 4 pm. If the water pipe breaks, the cooks can’t prepare meals. If it’s not fixed and drags on until tonight, no one can shower. Plumbing and electrical work may seem insignificant, but it’s indispensable in training and daily life. We can’t function without us plumbers!” Staring at the water on the floor, I felt the weight of the wrench in my hand for the first time—the “small thing” I had looked down on was so important.

From then on, I put aside my prejudices and earnestly learned from the squad leader. When assisting him in emergency repairs, I no longer just handed him tools but carefully observed their movements, learning how to check circuits and connect water pipes. When I encountered something I didn't understand, I would persistently ask, "Why is this wire connected like this?" "How do I determine if there's a leak in the water pipe?"... Gradually, I began to understand the intricacies of circuit diagrams that used to give me a headache; I even developed my own tricks for disassembling and assembling water pipes, which I once found uninteresting.

One late night, after repairing the office building's electrical circuits, I switched on the main switch, and a sense of accomplishment shone through me, just like the lights in the office building. Since enlisting, I've been responsible for water and electricity maintenance during several barracks relocations. Today I'm fixing streetlights here, tomorrow I'm unclogging water pipes there—this busy life, though hectic, feels fulfilling and meaningful. I've realized that every ordinary position has extraordinary value; as long as you do your job diligently, you'll reap your own rewards.

I really can't let go of this "small helper" position.

From "Wanting to Do Things" to "Getting Things Done"

At the end of last year, some facilities in the camp were renovated and upgraded, and many water and electricity supplies were scattered throughout the camp by the construction team, requiring the construction of several temporary supply warehouses. One day, I needed to find a certain type of electrical wire, but after searching several warehouses, I couldn't find it.

Wouldn't this aimless searching be a waste of time? I thought, since there's an urgent need to organize the consumables warehouse and categorize equipment, who doesn't care who does it? So I decided to do it myself, which would be convenient for both myself and the other "small helpers."

I proactively approached the head of the barracks department and reported my plan to reorganize the warehouse. The head immediately coordinated vehicles for me and arranged for the electricians from each battalion to work with me to sort and recycle unused consumables. After a few days, the warehouse was neatly organized and categorized, greatly improving the efficiency of electrical and plumbing maintenance.

During the warehouse organization, we also discovered that some reusable wires and cables were being treated as disposable items. After reporting this to the head of the barracks department, we conducted safety tests on the wires and cables, recycling the qualified products, and initially estimated that we saved a considerable amount of money.

Through this experience, I also realized a principle: if you want to get things done, don't be afraid of trouble; even the most troublesome things become less troublesome once you start doing them.

From "Having a Side Job" to "Mastering My Core Duty"

In the barracks, many comrades from other companies know me because I'm a "five-in-one" driver (a term used to describe someone who is skilled in decontamination, electrical, and vehicle maintenance). Wherever there's a power outage, a leaky pipe, or a loose door hinge, just call me and I'm there. Therefore, I want to clarify something—"a 'five-in-one' driver who can't decontaminate isn't a good driver." This isn't a joke. Actually, our company doesn't have dedicated water and electricity positions; my primary job is as a decontamination driver, and being a "five-in-one" driver is a side job.

Although I have a passion for repair work and am quite good at it, I understand that my core duty must never be neglected. Being able to decontaminate after getting out of the vehicle and drive it immediately are my "special skills," and ensuring safe and smooth operations during every maneuver is my "core mission."

In recent years, I've participated in annual external training maneuvers and also performed security missions independently. However, during a recent sea training exercise, I truly felt the responsibility a driver bears.

My battalion has the most old vehicles in the entire brigade, and I drive an old Dongfeng truck. I've always been very familiar with its quirks, but during that particular mission, I sensed something was wrong as soon as we got on the highway: the "old Dongfeng" wouldn't pick up speed! I checked the gears, no problem; observed the vehicle's driving status and tires, no problem; listened to the engine, no problem, but the RPM just wouldn't go up.

My initial assessment was that the fuel system might be worn out. Based on my knowledge of the vehicle and the distance to the first rest stop, to ensure the convoy's safety, I decided to first stop the vehicle in a safe location.

I reported the situation to the squadron leader, and following emergency procedures, safely parked the vehicle at the first rest stop. I immediately worked with the mechanics to troubleshoot and replace the worn fuel system before confidently continuing our journey.

The driver, gripping the steering wheel, bears the responsibility for safe and smooth maneuvering. Only when one is in complete harmony with the vehicle, understanding its performance and familiar with its condition, can one become an excellent driver.

Looking back on my six years of military service, I've summarized my growth path as "36+2+2167+X": 36 consecutive hours of on-site maintenance of water and electricity in the barracks, obtaining two electrician certificates (intermediate and advanced), and accumulating 2167 kilometers of safe driving. The "X" represents my aspirations for a successful future in the military.

Everyone shoulders heavy responsibilities, and everyone has a goal in mind. Every officer and soldier in the brigade has their own position. I believe that as long as we fulfill our duties and do our jobs well, even ordinary positions can shine.

(Compiled by Tao Rui)

Photos: Xue Qiang

Illustrations: Hu Shuo

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16422175.html

新疆军区某团开展实弹射击训练

来源：解放军报 作者：刘发森 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-16



炮弹呼啸出膛. 刘发森 摄

近日，新疆军区某团开展实弹射击训练.

Google Translation

A Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command Conducts Live-Fire Training.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Liu Fasen

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-16

Shells whistle out of the barrel. Photo by Liu Fasen. Recently, a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command conducted live-fire training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16422157.html

第 78 集团军某旅“云端课堂”重温红色历史

来源：解放军报 作者：孟璠玓 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-16

第 78 集团军某旅

“云端课堂”重温红色历史

解放军报讯 特约通讯员孟璠玓报道：“我现在所在的地方就是马定夫革命烈士陵园，当年，马定夫同志就是牺牲在这个山头……”秋日，第 78 集团军某旅举行“纪念马定夫烈士牺牲暨‘马定夫爱民模范连’授称 82 周年”活动，他们与山西省晋中市太谷区（原太谷县）马定夫村连线，携手展开一堂“云端”教育课.

屏幕上，马定夫村的红色讲解员动情讲述革命先辈的战斗事迹，将大家的思绪拉回到战火纷飞的年代. 1943 年 7 月 23 日，太谷县枫子岭村，八路军太行二分区 30 团政委马定夫带领官兵与数倍于己的日寇展开殊死搏斗. 为了掩护群众转移，官兵子弹打光后，端起刺刀向敌人冲锋，马定夫和多名官兵壮烈牺牲. 战后，连队被上级授予“马定夫爱民模范连”称号，太谷县人民政府将枫子岭村改名为马定夫村.

该旅领导告诉笔者，旅队前身部队历史厚重、功勋卓著，为了充分发挥红色资源铸魂育人作用，他们积极创新教育方法，利用视频直播等手段精心打造“云端课堂”；广泛开展“学英雄、话传统”等主题活动，邀请旅队抗战老兵等以视频连线方式，为官兵讲述战斗故事；与多个红色场馆建立教育协作机制，利用新兵下连、新干部任职等时机，邀请红色场馆讲解员带领官兵“云端”共学红色历史；组织教育骨干深入挖掘英模连队、英雄人物的战斗事迹，精心制作系列视频微课并上传旅强军网，供官兵学习.

“云端课堂”重温战史，练兵备战动力倍增. 前不久，该旅某连王连长带领官兵，在旅群众性练兵比武中夺得 4 个单项第一、4 个团体第一. “作为英雄传人，唯有奋力拼搏、争取新的荣誉，才能告慰先辈. ”王连长说.

Google Translation

A 78th Group Army Brigade Revisits Revolutionary History Through a “Cloud Classroom”

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Meng Fanyu

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-16

A brigade of the 78th Group Army

Revisiting revolutionary history through a “cloud classroom”

PLA Daily News (Special Correspondent Meng Fanyu): “I am currently at the Ma Dingfu Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery. Comrade Ma Dingfu sacrificed his life on this very hill...” In autumn, a brigade of the 78th Group Army held an event commemorating the 82nd anniversary of the sacrifice of Martyr Ma Dingfu and the awarding of the title “Ma Dingfu Model Company for Loving the People.” They connected with Ma Dingfu Village in Taigu District (formerly Taigu County), Jinzhong City, Shanxi Province, to jointly conduct a “cloud” educational lesson.

On the screen, a red guide from Ma Dingfu Village movingly recounted the fighting deeds of revolutionary predecessors, drawing everyone's thoughts back to the era of war. On July 23, 1943, in Fengziling Village, Taigu County, Ma Dingfu, political commissar of the 30th Regiment of the Second Military Sub-district of the Eighth Route Army in Taihang, led his troops in a fierce battle against a Japanese force several times their size. To cover the evacuation of civilians, after running out of ammunition, the soldiers charged the enemy with bayonets, and Ma Dingfu and several other soldiers heroically sacrificed their lives. After the battle, the company was awarded the title of "Ma Dingfu's Model Company for Loving the People," and the Taigu County People's Government renamed Fengziling Village as Ma Dingfu Village.

The brigade leadership told the reporter that the brigade's predecessor unit had a rich history and outstanding achievements. To fully leverage the role of red resources in shaping moral character and educating the troops, they actively innovated educational methods, meticulously creating "cloud classrooms" using video live streaming and other means; widely carrying out themed activities such as "Learning from Heroes and Discussing Traditions," inviting veterans of the War of Resistance Against Japan to share their battle stories with soldiers via video link; establishing educational cooperation mechanisms with multiple red sites, utilizing opportunities such as new recruits joining units and new officers taking office to invite guides from these sites to lead soldiers in learning red history "online"; and organizing educational backbone personnel to deeply explore the combat deeds of model companies and heroic figures, carefully producing a series of video micro-lessons and uploading them to the brigade's military website for soldiers to study.

The "cloud classroom" allows soldiers to revisit war history, greatly boosting their motivation for training and combat readiness. Not long ago, Company Commander Wang of a certain company in the brigade led his soldiers to win four individual first-place awards and four team first-place awards in the brigade's mass training competition. "As successors of heroes, only by striving hard and winning new honors can we comfort our predecessors," said Company Commander Wang.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16422315.html

从"周四等警报"到"随时能出动"，陆军某旅整治虚假备战现象

来源：解放军报 作者：孟立 卢明凯 宋世杰 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-17

从"周四等警报"到"随时能出动"

——第七十一集团军某旅按照政治整训要求整治虚假备战现象的一段经历

■孟 立 卢明凯 解放军报特约记者 宋世杰



战备拉动命令下达后，该旅官兵快速装载物资. 王伟博 摄

“接上级命令，命你部于 7 时前完成战备等级转进！”一天清晨，第 71 集团军某旅某营值班室电话铃声响起. 官兵们闻令而动，迅速穿戴整齐，奔赴各自战位.

这是一次寻常的训练，却因一个细节与以往不同——日期提前了一天. 中士王晓飞告诉记者：“‘周四等警报’已成过去时. ”

根据有关规定，基层单位要组织战备拉动. 为统一工作节奏、方便检查督导，今年以前，该旅机关通常在周四组织战备拉动. 这样一来，官兵们摸透了规律，很多单位甚至提前一天就开始准备.

政治整训展开后，这个规定引发广泛讨论. “战备拉动时间相对固定，便失去了检验官兵应急应战能力的应有之义. ”该旅作训科胡参谋坦言. “现在官兵们养成了‘周四等警报’的习惯，结果除了周四这一天，很多人的战备弦都是松的. ”不少基层带兵人也颇有意见.

议战议训会上，该旅党委一班人结合政治整训要求，深入分析备战打仗形势，进行自我反思，大家坦承，总是同一天组织战备拉动，确实有走过场之嫌，而且实际效果也不好. 他们以此为突破口，坚持刀口向内检视剖析，起底深挖背离战斗力标准的虚假备战问题.

旅机关首先向自己“开炮”，明确战备拉动不再固定时间，由作战值班员随机确定. 半夜、凌晨、正午，周末、法定节假日，警报声随时可能响起，倒逼全旅官兵真正进入高戒备状态.

然而转变初期并非一帆风顺，一些单位表现出明显的不适应. “无预告拉动打乱了正常的工作节奏”“官兵们神经高度紧张”等抱怨不时传来. 面对这些声音，旅党委不为所动：敌人发动战争不会提前预告，平时不适应，战时咋打赢？

以此为参照，以前一些看似细小的问题，在考验面前被不断放大.

一次，该旅某营计划在晴好天气组织战术训练，没想到当天突降暴雨. 在暂停训练还是照常进行的选择上，机关指导组毫不犹豫地选择了后者，结果令人警醒：尽管预案里有详细的应对方案，实际执行时仍出现官兵行动迟缓、通信联络不畅、装备防护不到位等问题，完成时间也超出了规定.

“长期以来，一些特情只停留在纸面上，官兵们经常在舒适环境中训练，难以真正检验和提升实战能力.”事后复盘，该营李营长的分析一针见血.

这次雨中训练，如同固定日期组织战备拉动一样，给该旅官兵思想带来了很大的冲击. 在机关指导下，他们利用野外驻训时机，在陌生环境展开战术研练. 一次，导调组出动多架无人机，模拟空中特情和敌人袭扰. 某分队指挥员冷静应对，果断处置. 虽然整个过程官兵们急出了一身汗，却直言“找到了打仗的感觉”. 讲评时，导调组的一番话彰显旅党委想要树立的导向：“带着硝烟味的‘缺憾’，远比那些脱离实战的‘完美’更可贵.”

导调组同样收获颇丰. 他们在给官兵设难的同时，也在不断检讨自身. 训练结束，一份导调工作改进方案新鲜出炉. 在这份方案里，道路损毁、桥梁阻断、穿过染毒地带等特情“老三样”升级为电磁压制、网络攻击、弹药供应中断等 10 多种新特情.

随着政治整训不断深入，该旅党委一班人的信念更加坚定：只有真想打仗的事情、真谋打仗的问题、真抓打仗的准备，向一切损害战斗力的和平积弊开刀，才能把影响制约打赢的一切因素排除在“枪响之前”.

这场思想洗礼迅速传导到基层连队，扩展到战斗力建设各方面、全过程.

营区道路不再讲究横平竖直，而是根据部队出动需要，“取捷径”规划；重新设定战备车辆停放地点，确保车辆快速出动、官兵迅速登车……这一项项举措带来的，是全旅战备水平整体提升，是官兵战备意识显著增强. 记者走进某营宿舍看到，内务设置突出战备，更加科学合理，装具、背囊等物品整齐摆放，就连指挥员的笔记本电脑，也在检查之列，电池状态、内部存储资料等均实现了清单化管理.

该营李营长介绍，前段时间，上级组织战备抽查，他们营在规定时间内完成全员全装出动准备，获得高度评价.“为什么会出现虚假备战现象？说到底还是战斗力这个唯一的根本的标准，有时让位于安全标准、领导满意标准、上级检查标准等，没有一以贯之地立起来、一丝不苟地落下去.”李营长说，凡事用战斗力这把尺子去量一量，自然就会主动把错误思想倾向和不符合实战的做法赶出演训场.

正如他所说，如今面对不定期不定时的战备拉动，官兵们已经不像之前那样紧张忙乱，一切都变得井井有条，甚至在拉动结束后，大家经常自发展开讨论，看看哪些地方还有改进提升的空间. 该营一名干部告诉记者，召之即来、来之能战、战之必胜，既是一种能力，也是一种状态，一名合格的军人、一支能打仗的部队，必须具备这种能力、这种状态.

从“周四等警报”到“随时能出动”，该旅领导说，这是向战而行迈出的一小步，却是思想转变跨越的一大步. 有了这段经历，他们对破解部队转型路上的难题充满信心.

Google Translation

From “Waiting for Alarms on Thursdays” to “Ready to Deploy at Any Time”: An Army Brigade Rectifies False Combat Readiness

Source: PLA Daily Author: Meng Li, Lu Mingkai, Song Shijie Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-17

From “Waiting for Alarms on Thursdays” to “Ready to Deploy at Any Time”

—An Experience of a Brigade of the 71st Group Army Rectifying False Combat Readiness in Accordance with Political Rectification Requirements

■ Meng Li, Lu Mingkai, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Song Shijie

After the order for combat readiness mobilization was issued, the officers and men of the brigade quickly loaded supplies. (Photo by Wang Weibao)

“By order of higher command, your unit is ordered to complete the transition to combat readiness level before 7:00 AM!” One morning, the telephone rang in the duty room of a battalion of a brigade of the 71st Group Army. The officers and men responded immediately, quickly donned their uniforms, and rushed to their respective battle stations.

This was a routine training exercise, but one detail made it different from the past—the date was moved forward by one day. Sergeant Wang Xiaofei told reporters, “The days of ‘waiting for alarms on Thursdays’ are over.”

According to relevant regulations, grassroots units are required to organize combat readiness mobilizations. To maintain a consistent work rhythm and facilitate inspection and supervision, the brigade headquarters typically organized combat readiness mobilizations on Thursdays before this year. This allowed soldiers to become familiar with the routine, and many units even began preparations a day in advance.

After the political rectification campaign began, this regulation sparked widespread discussion. “The relatively fixed timing of combat readiness mobilizations has lost its true purpose of testing soldiers’ emergency response capabilities,” admitted Staff Officer Hu of the brigade’s training section. “Now soldiers have developed the habit of ‘waiting for alarms on Thursdays,’ resulting in many people being lax in their combat readiness except on Thursdays.” Many grassroots leaders also expressed their opinions.

At the meeting discussing combat readiness and training, the brigade’s Party Committee, in conjunction with the requirements of the political rectification campaign, deeply analyzed the combat readiness situation and conducted self-reflection. They admitted that always organizing combat readiness mobilizations on the same day did indeed seem like a formality, and the actual effect was not good. Using this as a starting point, they insisted on introspection and analysis, thoroughly investigating and uncovering any false preparedness that deviated from combat effectiveness standards.

The brigade headquarters first "fired a shot" at itself, clarifying that combat readiness drills would no longer be scheduled at fixed times, but would be randomly determined by the duty officer. At midnight, early morning, noon, weekends, and public holidays, alarms could sound at any time, forcing all officers and men of the brigade to truly enter a state of high alert.

However, the initial transition was not smooth sailing, with some units showing obvious signs of maladjustment. Complaints such as "Unannounced drills disrupted the normal work rhythm" and "Soldiers are on high alert" were frequently heard. Faced with these voices, the brigade's Party Committee remained unmoved: the enemy launches a war without prior notice; if we are not prepared in peacetime, how can we win in wartime?

Using this as a reference, some problems that seemed minor before were magnified under the test.

Once, a battalion of the brigade planned to conduct tactical training in clear weather, but unexpectedly, a sudden downpour occurred that day. Faced with the choice of suspending training or proceeding as scheduled, the command and guidance group unhesitatingly chose the latter. The result was sobering: despite detailed contingency plans, problems arose during actual execution, including slow troop movement, poor communication, and inadequate equipment protection. The training also exceeded the allotted time.

"For a long time, some contingency plans remained merely theoretical. Troops often trained in comfortable environments, making it difficult to truly test and improve their combat capabilities," Battalion Commander Li's analysis incisively revealed in the post-training review.

This rain-soaked training, like a scheduled combat readiness mobilization, had a significant impact on the morale of the brigade's troops. Under the guidance of the command, they utilized field training opportunities to conduct tactical drills in unfamiliar environments. On one occasion, the directing group deployed multiple drones to simulate aerial contingencies and enemy harassment. A detachment commander calmly and decisively responded. Although the troops were sweating profusely throughout the process, they frankly stated that they "found the feeling of actual combat." During the debriefing, the directing team's remarks highlighted the guiding principle the brigade's Party Committee wanted to establish: "Imperfections tinged with the smell of gunpowder are far more valuable than 'perfections' detached from reality." The directing team also gained valuable insights. While posing challenges to the soldiers, they also continuously examined their own practices. At the end of the training, a revised directing work plan was produced. In this plan, the "old three" contingencies—road damage, bridge blockage, and traversing contaminated areas—were upgraded to more than ten new contingencies, including electromagnetic suppression, cyberattacks, and ammunition supply disruptions.

As the political rectification deepened, the brigade's Party Committee's conviction grew stronger: only by genuinely wanting to fight, genuinely planning for war, and genuinely preparing for war, and by addressing all peacetime complacency that undermines combat effectiveness, can all factors hindering victory be eliminated "before the first shot is fired."

This ideological baptism quickly spread to the grassroots companies, extending to all aspects and the entire process of combat capability building.

The camp roads are no longer planned with perfectly straight lines, but rather with “shortcuts” designed according to the needs of troop deployment; parking locations for combat vehicles have been redesigned to ensure rapid vehicle deployment and quick boarding for officers and men… These measures have resulted in an overall improvement in the brigade’s combat readiness level and a significant enhancement of the combat readiness awareness of officers and men. A reporter visited the barracks of a certain battalion and observed that the internal organization was more scientific and rational, prioritizing combat readiness. Gear, backpacks, and other items were neatly arranged, and even the commander’s laptop was subject to inspection, with battery status and internal stored data managed through a checklist system.

Battalion Commander Li explained that recently, during a combat readiness inspection organized by higher authorities, their battalion completed full-scale deployment preparations within the stipulated time, receiving high praise. “Why does the phenomenon of false combat readiness occur? Ultimately, it’s because combat effectiveness, the sole fundamental standard, sometimes gives way to safety standards, leadership satisfaction standards, and higher-level inspection standards, failing to be consistently established and meticulously implemented,” Commander Li said. “By measuring everything with combat effectiveness as the yardstick, we will naturally eliminate erroneous ideological tendencies and practices that are not in line with actual combat from the training field.” As he said, nowadays, facing unscheduled and irregular combat readiness drills, the officers and men are no longer as tense and chaotic as before. Everything has become orderly, and even after the drills, everyone often spontaneously holds discussions to see where there is room for improvement. An officer from the battalion told reporters that being able to be summoned immediately, fight effectively, and win decisively is both a capability and a state of mind. A qualified soldier and a combat-ready unit must possess this capability and this state of mind.

From “waiting for alarms on Thursdays” to “being ready to deploy at any time,” the brigade leadership said, this is a small step towards combat readiness, but a giant leap in mindset. With this experience, they are full of confidence in solving the challenges on the road to the unit’s transformation.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16422314.html

陆军某旅地空导弹连：勇当新时代“制空猎手”

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陆军某旅地空导弹连——

勇当新时代“制空猎手”

■桂方青 丰 一 摄影报道



攻坚小组集智攻关.



利用模拟训练系统研讨战法.



连队开展实战化训练.

“雷达发现高速导弹的极限距离究竟有多远，行进间抗击目标的现有战法是否契合实战要求……”近日，陆军某旅地空导弹连训练结束后进行复盘总结，连长一连抛出的几个问题，引发官兵热烈讨论，纷纷建言献策，训练场上涌动练兵备战的热潮.

在前不久的一次对抗训练中，该连官兵未能充分融入体系作战，对目标没有实现稳定跟踪. 这场失利，给官兵心头笼罩了一层阴云，有些人对操作新装备打赢制胜感到信心不足.

针对这种情况，连队党支部及时把教育课堂放到荣誉室，带领官兵一起重温连队光荣历史：1951 年 2 月，该连奉命入朝作战. 在抗美援朝战场上，连队共参战 288 次，击落、击伤敌机 49 架. 1953 年 8 月，中国人民志愿军总部和朝鲜人民军总部联合授予该连队“制空猎手”荣誉称号.

“过去，革命先辈用落后的武器屡建奇功，靠的是坚定信念、顽强作风和过硬本领. 现在，我们利剑在手，只要传承好连队敢打前锋、不畏强敌的光荣传统，就一定能战胜困难，取得胜利！”走出荣誉室，官兵热血沸腾、信心倍增. 随后，连队成立攻坚小组，骨干带头进行课题攻关. 官兵刻苦训练，熟练掌握装备性能和操作流程，战斗力水平得到快速提升.

如今，在先辈精神感召下，该连官兵人人争当新时代“制空猎手”，努力锤炼过硬的打仗能力. 一项项技术瓶颈被突破、一套套战术打法得到验证，新装备加速融入作战体系.

Google Translation

Army Air Missile Company: Striving to be “Air Hunters” in the New Era

Source: PLA Daily Author: Gui Fangqing, Feng Yi Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-17

Army Air Missile Company—Striving to be “Air Hunters” in the New Era

■Photo report by Gui Fangqing and Feng Yi

The task force pools its wisdom to tackle key problems.

Using a simulation training system to discuss tactics.

The company conducts realistic combat training.

“What is the maximum range at which radar can detect high-speed missiles? Are existing tactics for engaging targets on the move suitable for actual combat?” Recently, after training, an Army Ground-to-Air Missile Company conducted a debriefing session. Several questions raised by the company commander sparked heated discussions among the officers and men, who offered suggestions and solutions, creating a surge of enthusiasm for training and combat readiness on the training ground.

In a recent confrontation training exercise, the company’s officers and men failed to fully integrate into the system-of-systems combat and did not achieve stable target tracking. This defeat cast a shadow over the officers and men, with some lacking confidence in operating the new equipment to achieve victory.

In response, the company’s Party branch promptly moved its educational sessions to the Hall of Honor, leading the officers and men to revisit the company’s glorious history: In February 1951,

the company was ordered to fight in the Korean War. On the Korean battlefield, the company participated in 288 battles, shooting down or damaging 49 enemy aircraft. In August 1953, the headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army and the headquarters of the Korean People's Army jointly awarded the company the honorary title of "Air Supremacy Hunter."

"In the past, our revolutionary predecessors repeatedly achieved great feats with outdated weapons, relying on their unwavering faith, tenacious spirit, and outstanding skills. Now, with our sharp sword in hand, as long as we inherit the company's glorious tradition of daring to be at the forefront and fearless against powerful enemies, we will surely overcome difficulties and achieve victory!" Leaving the Hall of Honor, the officers and men were filled with fervor and renewed confidence. Subsequently, the company established a task force, with key personnel leading the research and development of key projects. The officers and men trained diligently, mastering the equipment's performance and operating procedures, resulting in a rapid improvement in their combat effectiveness.

Today, inspired by the spirit of their predecessors, every officer and soldier in the company strives to become a new era's "air superiority hunter," working hard to hone their combat capabilities. Technical bottlenecks have been overcome, tactical methods have been validated, and new equipment is being rapidly integrated into the combat system.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16422303.html

一场事迹报告会，为何站上舞台的是 14 名“普通一兵”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘凡 王爽 何航 责任编辑：刘上靖

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高光舞台走来“普通一兵”

■刘 凡 王 爽 何 航



宋浩然（左二）给战友分析讲解装备故障问题. 权体舒摄

第 82 集团军某旅某连修理专业二级上士宋浩然怎么也没想到，自己有一天能站在台上，讲述一些自己觉得“拿不上台面”的故事，居然能赢得战友雷鸣般的掌声.

和多数修理兵一样，宋浩然最熟悉的是“钻车底、爬车顶”，灰头土脸是常态. 虽然专业技术过硬，但他性格内敛，习惯站在人群边缘，是连队不起眼的普通一兵.

可就是这样，前不久，他竟接到了旅宣传科强干事的电话，邀请他在全旅“奋斗者说”事迹报告会上登台.

“强干事，您找错人了吧？我就是个修车的，嘴笨，形象也一般，有啥可讲的？”宋浩然的第一反应是推辞.

得到这样的回应，强干事并不意外.

就在几周前，强干事还在为报告会的人选发愁. 最初拟定的名单上，清一色是全旅“响当当”的典型——比武冠军、立功标兵、技术尖子. 可方案呈报上去，旅党委却提出一个问题：“我们办的是‘奋斗者说’，还是‘获奖者说’‘特长者说’？”

“要在事迹与荣誉之间找平衡，选出平凡又不凡的奋斗者.”明确了标准，强干事来到基层营连，专门开展了一次调查.

结果显示，大多数官兵心中的“奋斗者”，不仅是那些光环加身的尖兵，还包括身边自律、坚韧、默默奉献的普通战友. 很快，鲜活的素材就写满了几页纸.

“就选那些长期坚守一线、却从未被聚光灯照到的普通一兵！”强干事把目光投向了重大任务中始终默默奉献的身影.

思路一变天地宽. 在今年抗洪抢险任务中屡次发挥重要作用的“装备医生”宋浩然，就这样进入名单.

可说服宋浩然，比找到他还难.

“我一年到头都在修车，真不知道有什么可讲的……”宋浩然的犹豫，代表了许多官兵的心态：习惯了默默付出，总觉得自己的事不值一提.

强干事没有放弃. 他和指导员一起，帮宋浩然一点点回顾抗洪抢险期间的经历：抢修车辆燃油管路、高温下拆装机械水箱、巡修装备几十台、提前排查多处隐患……一桩桩、一件件数下来，连宋浩然自己都惊讶：那十几天，自己每天的工作量是平时的两三倍.

“可是，这些不都是我们修理兵该做的吗？”宋浩然还是觉得这些事太过平常.

“正因为这是日常，才更值得讲述.”强干事说，“你代表的不是一个人，而是所有像你一样默默奉献的普通一兵.”

最终，这些看似平凡的日常，被宋浩然带上了讲台.

“站在这个台上，我很紧张. ”宋浩然的开场白朴实无华，“我只是一名普通的修理兵，讲不出什么大事迹，只能说说我们修理兵的日常工作. ”

他讲述抗洪抢险期间，修理分队如何保障每一台装备正常运转；讲述烈日下拆装机械水箱时，汗水如何模糊了视线；讲述深夜抢修后，望着满天星斗时的欣慰.

“默默坚守，不仅是我的状态，也是很多一线战友的常态. ”当宋浩然说出这句话时，台下的二级上士张英健不自觉地挺直了腰背. 作为同样奋战在一线的工兵，他对宋浩然说的感同身受.

“以前总觉得，要有突出成绩才算奋斗. 今天我更加明白，认真完成好每一次检修，保障好每一台装备，这样的平凡坚守，本身就是一种奋斗！”宋浩然的声音微颤. 没有华丽辞藻，没有演讲技巧，他却赢得了雷鸣般的掌声. 许多和他一样常年“隐身”幕后的官兵，听得眼眶发热.

报告会后，一场讨论在全旅上下自发展开. 官兵们你一言我一语：有人说奋斗的意义在于成长过程，太看重结果反而功利；有人认为荣誉是对奋斗最好的肯定；还有人说，功勋虽然不是全部，却是最直接的认可……讨论越来越深入，大家逐渐形成一个共识：只要认真做事，平凡坚守就是不凡，就是在奋斗. 这场大讨论让旅党委更加明确：强军事业需要每一个战位的坚守，每一名普通一兵的付出都值得被看见.

随着讨论深入，各营连积极行动起来. 某营组织“我身边的奋斗者”故事会，让官兵讲述身边人的平凡故事；某连开展岗位建功实践活动，引导官兵在平凡岗位上创造不凡；某科设立“微光汇炬”展板，展示各个岗位上的默默奉献者……

宋浩然在营连“火”了. 有战友专门找他合影时说：“你说的那些，我们都经历过. ”有战友看到他热情地打招呼：“你就是那个讲出我们心声的宋班长！”

和他一同登台的其他 13 名官兵，也成了大家心目中的“星”. 他们中有勇于攻坚克难的机关科长，有带兵多年始终如一的基层班长，还有把搜救犬视为亲人的训导员……他们都不是传统意义上的“军营明星”，却用实实在在的付出，赢得了战友们发自内心的尊敬.

深夜，办公室的灯还亮着. 强干事正在整理材料，14 名“普通一兵”的讲稿已被他汇编成册摆在桌角. 总结这次报告会的心得，他深有感触：“这些身边榜样的故事之所以能引起强烈共鸣，正是因为他们的经历贴近官兵实际. 作为教育者，既要善用重大典型树立标杆，也要用好身边榜样示范引领——点亮每一束奋斗的微光，就是最好的奋斗. ”

采访手记

让每一份付出都被看见

■刘 凡

一场事迹报告会，为何能在基层官兵中引发热烈反响？当我走进班排宿舍、训练场边，听见战士们自发的讨论，看见他们眼中闪烁的“认同”，更加深刻领悟——真正能打动人心的，往往是那些真实可感、贴近生活的故事.

在这次活动中走上讲台的 14 名官兵，他们的可贵之处正是在于“普通”. 宋浩然在台上讲述他如何抢修车辆、排查故障，台下许多战士听得专注——因为这样的工作状态，他们再熟悉不过. 这种“他讲的，就是我们正在做的”的亲近感，让教育自然而然地深入人心. 这让我们更加确信：奋斗的价值，不单单可以用奖牌和成绩来衡量，那些在平凡岗位上的执着坚守、对职责使命的忠诚履行，同样是强军实践中不可或缺的宝贵品质.

在这个信息纷繁复杂的时代，我们把那些自认“没什么惊天动地事迹”的普通官兵请上讲台，并非否定重大典型的示范作用，而是对典型宣传体系的有益补充. 当前，很多单位都在进行诸如此类的教育模式探索，这些探索启示我们，教育需要多层次、立体化——既要有引领方向的时代楷模，也要有可学可做的身边榜样.

当我们既仰望星空，也关注脚下，关于“奋斗”“价值”“荣誉”的思考，就能找到更丰富的内涵. 让每一份付出都被看见，让每一种坚守都受到尊重，这本身就是政治工作应有的温度与深度.

Google Translation

Why Were 14 “Ordinary Soldiers” Chosen to Stand on the Stage at a Report Meeting on Their Deeds?

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Liu Fan, Wang Shuang, He Hang Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-11-17 “Ordinary Soldiers” Step onto the Spotlight

■ Liu Fan, Wang Shuang, He Hang

Song Haoran (second from left) explains equipment malfunctions to his comrades. Photo by Quan Tishu

Song Haoran, a sergeant second class specializing in repair at a company of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army, never imagined that one day he would stand on the stage, telling stories he considered “unworthy of being presented,” and actually win thunderous applause from his comrades.

Like most repair soldiers, Song Haoran is most familiar with “crawling under vehicles and climbing on top of vehicles,” and being covered in dust is the norm. Although his professional

skills are excellent, he is introverted and prefers to stand on the sidelines, an inconspicuous ordinary soldier in the company.

Even so, not long ago, he received a call from Officer Qiang of the brigade's Propaganda Office, inviting him to speak at the brigade-wide "Striver's Storytelling" event.

"Officer Qiang, you've got the wrong person! I'm just a mechanic, not very talkative, and not particularly good-looking. What do I have to say?" Song Haoran's first reaction was to decline.

Officer Qiang wasn't surprised by this response.

Just a few weeks earlier, Officer Qiang was still struggling to find the right people for the event. The initial list consisted entirely of the brigade's most prominent figures—competition champions, meritorious service models, and technical experts. But when the proposal was submitted, the brigade's Party Committee raised a question: "Are we holding a 'Striver's Storytelling' event, or a 'Winner's Storytelling' or 'Specialty Storytelling' event?"

"We need to find a balance between deeds and honors, selecting ordinary yet extraordinary strivers." Having clarified the criteria, Officer Qiang went to the grassroots battalions and companies to conduct a special investigation.

The results showed that the "strivers" in the hearts of most officers and men were not only those elite soldiers with accolades, but also ordinary comrades who were self-disciplined, resilient, and quietly dedicated. Soon, vivid examples filled several pages.

"Let's select those ordinary soldiers who have long been on the front lines but have never been in the spotlight!" The officer focused on those who consistently dedicated themselves silently in major missions.

A change of perspective opened up new possibilities. Song Haoran, the "equipment doctor" who played a crucial role in this year's flood relief efforts, was thus included on the list.

But persuading Song Haoran was harder than finding him.

"I spend all year repairing vehicles, I really don't know what to talk about..." Song Haoran's hesitation represented the mindset of many officers and men: accustomed to silent dedication, they always felt their work was insignificant.

The officer did not give up. Together with his instructor, he helped Song Haoran recount his experiences during the flood relief efforts: repairing vehicle fuel lines, disassembling and assembling mechanical water tanks under high temperatures, inspecting and repairing dozens of pieces of equipment, and proactively identifying potential hazards… Recounting each and every task, even Song Haoran himself was surprised: during those ten days, his daily workload was two to three times his usual amount.

“But isn’t this just what we repair soldiers are supposed to do?” Song Haoran still felt these things were too ordinary.

“Precisely because it’s everyday, it’s all the more worthwhile to tell,” the officer said. “You represent not just one person, but all the ordinary soldiers like you who silently dedicate themselves.” Ultimately, Song Haoran brought these seemingly mundane daily experiences to the stage.

“Standing on this stage, I’m very nervous,” Song Haoran began simply. “I’m just an ordinary repairman; I can’t recount any grand achievements, only the daily work of us repairmen.” He recounted how the repair team ensured the normal operation of every piece of equipment during flood relief efforts; how sweat blurred his vision while disassembling and assembling mechanical water tanks under the scorching sun; and the satisfaction he felt gazing at the starry sky after a late-night repair.

“Silent perseverance is not only my state, but also the norm for many frontline comrades,” said Zhang Yingjian, a second-class sergeant in the audience, who unconsciously straightened his back when Song Haoran said this. As an engineer also fighting on the front lines, he deeply empathized with Song Haoran’s words.

“I used to think that only outstanding achievements counted as hard work. Today, I understand even more clearly that diligently completing every maintenance, ensuring the smooth operation of every piece of equipment—this kind of ordinary perseverance—is itself a form of hard work!” Song Haoran’s voice trembled slightly. Without flowery words or elaborate speaking techniques, he won thunderous applause. Many officers and men, like him, who had long worked behind the scenes, were moved to tears upon hearing the report.

After the report, a discussion spontaneously unfolded throughout the entire brigade. Soldiers and officers shared their thoughts: some said the meaning of struggle lies in the process of growth, and focusing too much on results is utilitarian; some believed that honor is the best affirmation of struggle; others said that while merit is not everything, it is the most direct recognition… The discussion deepened, and everyone gradually reached a consensus: as long as one does things diligently, ordinary perseverance is extraordinary, and that is struggle. This extensive discussion made the brigade’s Party Committee even clearer: the cause of building a strong military requires the perseverance of every position, and the contributions of every ordinary soldier deserve to be seen.

As the discussion deepened, battalions and companies actively took action. One battalion organized a “Striving Individuals Around Me” story-telling session, allowing officers and men to share the ordinary stories of those around them; one company launched a practical activity for building merit in one’s post, guiding officers and men to create extraordinary achievements in ordinary positions; one department set up a “Gathering of Small Lights” display board, showcasing those who silently dedicate themselves in various positions… Song Haoran became a sensation in

his battalion and company. When a comrade specifically asked to take a photo with him, he said, "We've all experienced what you're talking about." Another comrade greeted him warmly, "You're the Squad Leader Song who spoke our minds!"

The other 13 officers and men who took the stage with him also became "stars" in everyone's eyes. Among them were a section chief who bravely tackled difficult challenges, a grassroots squad leader who had remained steadfast in leading troops for many years, and a handler who treated search and rescue dogs like family… They weren't "military stars" in the traditional sense, but they earned the heartfelt respect of their comrades through their genuine dedication.

Late at night, the office light was still on. Officer Qiang was organizing materials; the speeches of 14 "ordinary soldiers" had been compiled into a booklet and placed on the corner of his desk. Summarizing his experience from the report meeting, he remarked with deep feeling: "The reason these stories of role models resonate so strongly is precisely because their experiences are so close to the realities of officers and men. As educators, we must not only make good use of prominent role models to set benchmarks, but also leverage the exemplary guidance of those around us—lighting up every glimmer of struggle is the best form of struggle." Interview Notes: Making Every Effort Seen

■ Liu Fan

Why did a report meeting on exemplary deeds generate such a strong response among grassroots officers and men? When I walked into the barracks and training grounds, hearing the soldiers' spontaneous discussions and seeing the "identification" shining in their eyes, I understood more deeply—what truly touches people's hearts are often those real, relatable stories that are close to their lives.

The 14 officers and men who took to the stage in this event were valuable precisely because of their "ordinariness." Song Haoran recounted how he repaired vehicles and troubleshooted malfunctions, and many soldiers listened attentively—because this kind of work was all too familiar to them. This sense of intimacy, that "what he's talking about is what we're doing," allowed the education to naturally penetrate deep into their hearts. This reinforces our belief that the value of hard work cannot be measured solely by medals and achievements. The unwavering dedication and loyal fulfillment of duties in ordinary positions are equally invaluable qualities indispensable for building a strong military.

In this era of information overload, inviting ordinary soldiers who believe they have "no earth-shattering achievements" to the stage is not to deny the exemplary role of major role models, but rather to provide a valuable supplement to the system of promoting exemplary figures. Currently, many units are exploring similar educational models, which remind us that education needs to be multi-layered and comprehensive—it needs both guiding role models of the times and relatable, achievable examples from our own communities.

When we look to the stars while also keeping our eyes on the ground, our reflections on “struggle,” “value,” and “honor” will find richer meaning. Ensuring that every effort is seen and every act of perseverance is respected is the inherent warmth and depth of political work.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16422563.html

陆军某旅开展小特专业集训

来源：解放军报 作者：张飞跃 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-18



官兵进行喷火训练. 张飞跃 摄

不久前，陆军某旅开展小特专业集训.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Recently Conducted Intensive Training in Specialized Skills for Small-Scale Combatants.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Feiyue

Editor: Wang Can

Date: November 18, 2025

Soldiers conduct flamethrower training. (Photo by Zhang Feiyue)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16422553.html

陆军特种作战学院将举办第 2 届特种作战国际论坛

来源：国防部网 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-18

11 月 19 日至 24 日，中国人民解放军陆军特种作战学院将在广州举办第 2 届特种作战国际论坛，柬埔寨、埃及、白俄罗斯等国特种作战领域专家应邀出席，我军相关院校、科研机构和特种作战部队代表，以及在陆军特种作战学院学习的部分外军留学生参加.

论坛以“科技赋能·精兵‘智’胜——面向未来的无人智能特种作战”为主题，围绕无人智能特种作战发展趋势、制胜机理、人才培养等专题进行研讨交流，旨在搭建特种作战领域高层次国际交流平台，促进参与方互学互鉴和特种作战领域合作.

Google Translation

The Army Special Operations Academy Will Host the 2nd International Forum on Special Operations.

Source: Ministry of National Defense Website

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-18

From November 19-24, the Army Special Operations Academy of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army will host the 2nd International Forum on Special Operations in Guangzhou. Experts in special operations from Cambodia, Egypt, Belarus, and other countries have been invited to attend. Representatives from relevant PLA academies, research institutions, and special operations forces, as well as some foreign military students studying at the Army Special Operations Academy, will participate.

The forum, themed “Technology Empowering, Elite Forces Winning with Intelligence—Unmanned Intelligent Special Operations for the Future,” will focus on discussions and exchanges regarding the development trends, winning mechanisms, and talent cultivation of unmanned intelligent special operations. It aims to build a high-level international exchange platform in the field of special operations, promoting mutual learning and cooperation among participants.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16422601.html

想破解动中抓教难题，来看看“移动课堂”教育模式

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：谭公禄 丁凯强 钱晓虎 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-11-18

陆军某旅统筹资源破解动中抓教难题——

“移动课堂”走活教育一盘棋

■谭公禄 丁凯强 解放军报记者 钱晓虎

深秋时节，陆军某旅野外驻训场上，一场以“砥砺战斗精神、争当训练尖兵”为主题的教育课在某炮兵连驻训点开讲. 炮长潘余结合岗位实践，向战友们分享了所在班组与侦察分队密切协作取得考核“开门红”的经历，赢得阵阵喝彩. 记者注意到，坐在台下听课的，除了炮兵连官兵，还有一起驻训的侦察分队部分官兵.

该旅领导介绍，近年来，随着演训任务不断增多，所属各分队经常处于动态分散、混合编组的状态，教育时间难集中、教育进度难同步、教育效果难保证等问题日渐凸显.

为破解动散条件下的抓教难题，该旅党委在充分调研论证基础上，根据任务分队编组情况，集中统筹旅队教育资源，探索推行“移动课堂”教育模式. 该旅宣传科干事王桐拿出一份教育统筹协调表介绍，针对部分基层单位施教力量较为薄弱的实际，他们统筹协调共同执行任务或者任务地域附近的单位，与这些基层单位结成教育互助组.

“共同备课让我们有机会在面对面交流中，向兄弟单位学习开展教育的经验做法，帮助我们破解动中抓教难题. ”某连指导员告诉记者，今年驻训以来，得益于兄弟单位将管用教育方法倾囊相授，连队教育骨干的施教水平大幅提升，多名骨干已经能独立备课.

前不久，该旅某营和通信分队接到上级指令，共同执行实弹射击任务. 由于平时共同执行任务的机会不多，两个单位的官兵彼此之间较为陌生. 任务开始前，两个单位根据任务实际，集中各自优势教育资源，携手打造了一堂以“团结协作打硬仗”为主题的教育课. 课上，两个单位的教育骨干登台讲述红色故事，用先辈事迹激励官兵团结一心打硬仗. 课后讨论环节，官兵踊跃发言、畅谈体会，在交流互动中加深了彼此了解，增强了团结奋斗的信心决心. 任务开始后，两个单位官兵密切协同，出色完成实弹射击任务.

“‘动中抓教’必须跳出传统思维，积极向资源整合要效益. ”该旅领导告诉记者，为了更好发挥优质教育资源的作用，他们在全旅范围内遴选优秀政治教员组成巡讲团，结合任务进度精心打造多堂“战地思政课”. 采访期间，记者在该旅多个驻训点看到，巡讲团灵活利用训练间隙等时间，在战车旁、阵地上、帐篷内，见缝插针开展“战车故事会”“车厢小讨论”“帐篷微讲堂”等特色教育活动，让“移动课堂”延伸到驻训一线.

统筹资源下好教育一盘棋. “推行‘移动课堂’教育模式以来，我们有效破解了部分基层点位教育力量薄弱等难题. ”该旅领导高兴地说，不仅如此，他们集中全旅优质资源打造的精品教育课，获得官兵普遍好评，有效激发大家投身练兵备战热情动力. 今年驻训以来，该旅官兵始终以昂扬精神状态奋勇拼搏，探索创新多项战法训法.

Google Translation

To Solve the Challenge of Mobile Education, Look at the “Mobile Classroom” Model

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Tan Gonglu, Ding Kaiqiang, Qian Xiaohu

Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-11-18

An Army Brigade Coordinates Resources to Solve the Challenge of Mobile Education—”Mobile Classroom” Makes Education More Dynamic

■ Tan Gonglu, Ding Kaiqiang, PLA Daily Reporter Qian Xiaohu

In late autumn, at a field training ground of an Army brigade, an educational lesson themed "Sharpening Combat Spirit and Striving to Become Training Vanguards" was held at the training site of an artillery company. Artillery Commander Pan Yu shared his experience of achieving a "good start" in the assessment through close cooperation between his squad and the reconnaissance unit, drawing on his practical experience, which won rounds of applause. The reporter noticed that in addition to the artillery company soldiers, some soldiers from the reconnaissance unit who were also training with the brigade were also in the audience.

The brigade leadership explained that in recent years, with the increasing number of training missions, its various units have frequently been in a state of dynamic dispersion and mixed formation, making it increasingly difficult to concentrate educational time, synchronize educational progress, and guarantee educational effectiveness.

To address the challenges of effective education under dispersed conditions, the brigade's Party Committee, based on thorough research and demonstration, and according to the formation of mission units, centrally coordinated the brigade's educational resources and explored and implemented a "mobile classroom" education model. Wang Tong, an officer from the brigade's propaganda office, presented an educational coordination table, explaining that, given the relatively weak teaching capabilities of some grassroots units, they coordinated with units jointly carrying out missions or located near the mission area to form educational mutual assistance groups with these grassroots units.

"Joint lesson preparation allows us to learn from the experiences and practices of other units in conducting education through face-to-face exchanges, helping us solve the challenges of effective education on the move," a company political instructor told reporters. Since the start of this year's training exercises, thanks to the sharing of effective educational methods by other units, the teaching level of the company's key educational personnel has significantly improved, with many now able to prepare lessons independently.

Recently, a battalion and a communications unit of the brigade received orders from higher authorities to jointly conduct live-fire exercises. Because opportunities for joint missions are infrequent, the officers and men of the two units were relatively unfamiliar with each other. Before the mission began, the two units, based on the actual mission requirements, pooled their respective educational resources and jointly created an educational lesson themed "Unity and Cooperation to Fight Tough Battles." During the lesson, educational leaders from both units shared revolutionary stories, using the deeds of their predecessors to inspire the officers and men to unite and fight the tough battle. In the post-lesson discussion, officers and men actively participated, sharing their experiences and deepening their mutual understanding through interaction, strengthening their confidence and determination to fight together. After the mission began, the officers and men of the two units worked closely together and successfully completed the live-fire exercise.

“Education in motion must break out of traditional thinking and actively seek efficiency through resource integration,” the brigade leadership told reporters. To better utilize high-quality educational resources, they selected outstanding political instructors from across the brigade to form a lecture tour team, carefully crafting multiple “battlefield ideological and political education lessons” tailored to the mission’s progress. During the interview, reporters observed at several training sites of the brigade that the lecture team flexibly utilized training breaks to conduct unique educational activities such as “Tank Storytelling Sessions,” “Vehicle Discussions,” and “Tent Mini-Lectures”—conducted beside tanks, on the battlefield, and inside tents—extending the “mobile classroom” to the front lines of training.

Coordinating resources to ensure a unified educational approach. “Since implementing the ‘mobile classroom’ education model, we have effectively addressed the problem of insufficient educational resources at some grassroots sites,” a brigade leader happily stated. Furthermore, the high-quality educational courses they created by pooling the brigade’s best resources have received widespread praise from officers and men, effectively stimulating their enthusiasm and motivation to engage in training and combat readiness. Since the start of this year’s training, the brigade’s officers and men have consistently strived with high morale, exploring and innovating numerous combat and training methods.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16422749.html

陆军某旅探索建立“点餐式”培训机制助力新排长成长

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王梦圆 毛英椿 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-11-19

陆军某旅探索建立“点餐式”培训机制——

助力新排长走好“官之初”

■王梦圆 毛英椿

初冬的闽南，细雨纷飞. 陆军某旅训练场上，一场连战术考核正在紧张进行.

抵近“敌”前沿阵地，多个战术小组迅速展开行动. 向前推进中，“敌”依托坚固火力点和防御工事顽强抗击，担任主攻的某连二排“伤亡”不小. 关键时刻，在该连见习锻炼的新排长张轩鸣主动带领纵深穿插组，迂回突破多道防线，直插“敌”指挥所，一举扭转战局.

面对近似实战的考验，刚毕业的新排长凭什么带队打出漂亮仗？该连所在营郑营长告诉笔者：“这要得益于今年旅里建立的新排长‘点餐式’培训机制. ”

以往，新排长分配到旅队后，往往会被集中到荣誉连队见习锻炼. 如此安排，效果明显，但也有不足之处.

去年，一次建制连比武考核，让某荣誉连队张指导员印象深刻. 当时，经过多课目激烈比拼后，部分见习新排长由于体能素质不过硬，在 5 公里武装越野中拖了连队后腿. 受此挫折，一些原本自信满满的新排长情绪低落.

与此同时，新排长所在的荣誉连队也有苦衷：连队自身工作本就千头万绪，还要连续几个月承担新排长培训任务，有时很难平衡兼顾.

“新排长能力素质、专业岗位各不相同，如果片面追求高起点，不考虑自身情况，就会影响他们的成长. ”为破解现实矛盾困难，该旅经过广泛调研，决定改进以往做法，探索建立“点餐式”培训机制：新排长先以普通一兵身份到荣誉连队感悟传统、培塑作风后，再根据自身需求选择 1 个特色连队，完成后续见习锻炼.

如何让初到基层一线的新排长合理作出选择？该旅机关梳理汇总各连队专业、装备、任务等信息，通过实地参观、现场答疑等方式，进行集中宣介. 在此基础上，鼓励新排长结合自身经历、能力短板和任职规划自主填写“志愿”.

新排长张轩鸣在军校期间喜欢研究步兵战术，听说某装步连即将在连战术检验中接受全面考核，他毫不犹豫选择到这个连队进行第二阶段的加钢淬火.

一次战术训练，该连贺连长安排他以排长身份担任战斗小队指挥员. 张轩鸣本以为自己轻车熟路，可一进入角色却状况频出：“敌情”分析不准、人员编组失当、战场控制混乱……眼看整支战斗小队被判“阵亡”，张轩鸣痛定思痛，立誓苦练，一雪前耻.

在连队支持下，张轩鸣加入驾驶、射击、通信 3 大专业技师所在的“三互小组”，全面学习装备性能. 同时，连队干部还安排他参与训练课题攻关，研究战术战法，练习指挥协同，展开仿真推演. 随着一项项军事技能空白被填补，张轩鸣也加速从“学员”向“指挥员”转变.

与张轩鸣的专业对口培训不同，侦察专业毕业的新排长王坤没有选择侦察连，而是来到装甲步兵连见习锻炼. 他认为，只有深入了解主战连队的运作模式，所学专业才能更好地发挥作用，自己也能更科学地规划今后的发展.

见习锻炼期间，王坤一边快速融入连队、学习装甲步兵专业，一边细心记录连队骨干对信息情报获取应用的经验感悟. 一段时间后，他跟随该连优秀车长张赛，以一名备用车长身份参加营连战术考核，不仅摸清了情报信息的战场流转链路，还提升了装备操作水平.

多样化的选择提供了多元化的成长路径. 装甲专业新排长崔梓轩到综合演练排名第一的坦克连见习锻炼，瞄着成为“专业能手”的目标固强补弱；通信专业新排长刘天昊走进支援保障连，系统学习破障、侦察等专业知识，强化合成思维……

“推行‘点餐式’培训机制后，新排长见习锻炼不再是以前那种‘大呼隆’，变得更有针对性了，质效显著提升. ”该旅“管理教育模范连”蔡指导员介绍，他们为所有见习锻炼的新排长细化了“成长清单”，帮助他们结合岗位实际、个人特长和志向快速成长.

“新排长见习锻炼虽然时间只有几个月，但对他们走好‘官之初’至关重要. ”该旅人力资源科李科长说，“这也是一个筛选和提高的过程，为新排长定岗提供参考. ”

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Explores “On-Demand” Training Mechanism to Assist New Platoon Leaders’ Growth

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Wang Mengyuan, Mao Yingchun

Editor: Lin Shiqing

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An Army Brigade Explores “On-Demand” Training Mechanism—Helping New Platoon Leaders Successfully Navigate Their Early Career

■ Wang Mengyuan, Mao Yingchun

In early winter, a light rain fell in southern Fujian. On the training ground of an Army brigade, a company-level tactical assessment was underway.

Approaching the “enemy’s” forward positions, multiple tactical groups quickly deployed. During the advance, the “enemy,” relying on strong firing points and fortifications, fiercely resisted, and the second platoon of a certain company, responsible for the main attack, suffered considerable “casualties.” At a critical moment, Zhang Xuanming, a newly graduated platoon leader undergoing training in the company, took the initiative to lead a deep penetration group, flanking and breaking through multiple lines of defense, directly attacking the “enemy” command post, and turning the tide of the battle.

Faced with a near-real combat test, how did the newly graduated platoon leader lead his team to such a resounding victory? Battalion Commander Zheng, whose company is located, told the reporter, “This is thanks to the ‘on-demand’ training mechanism for new platoon leaders established by the brigade this year.” Previously, new platoon leaders, after being assigned to the brigade, were often concentrated in honorary companies for probationary training. This arrangement was effective, but it also had shortcomings.

Last year, a skills competition among established companies left a deep impression on Political Instructor Zhang of an honorary company. After intense competition in multiple events, some of the probationary platoon leaders, due to insufficient physical fitness, dragged down the company’s

performance in the 5-kilometer armed cross-country run. This setback dampened the spirits of some previously confident new platoon leaders.

Meanwhile, the honorary companies where the new platoon leaders were stationed also faced their own challenges: the company's own work was already multifaceted, and they also had to undertake the training of new platoon leaders for several consecutive months, sometimes making it difficult to balance everything.

"New platoon leaders have varying abilities and professional backgrounds. If we unilaterally pursue high starting points without considering their own circumstances, it will hinder their growth." To address this practical contradiction, the brigade, after extensive research, decided to improve its previous practices and explore a "menu-style" training mechanism: new platoon leaders first experience tradition and cultivate a work style in honorary companies as ordinary soldiers, and then choose a specialized company based on their needs to complete subsequent apprenticeship training.

How to help new platoon leaders make reasonable choices upon arriving at the grassroots level? The brigade headquarters compiled information on the specialties, equipment, and missions of each company and conducted centralized promotion through site visits and on-site Q&A sessions. Based on this, new platoon leaders were encouraged to independently fill out their "preference" forms based on their own experience, skill gaps, and career plans.

New platoon leader Zhang Xuanming, who enjoyed studying infantry tactics during his military academy years, heard that a certain mechanized infantry company was about to undergo a comprehensive assessment in its company-wide tactical evaluation. He unhesitatingly chose to go to that company for the second phase of intensive training.

During a tactical training exercise, Company Commander He assigned him to serve as a combat squad commander in his capacity as platoon leader. Zhang Xuanming initially thought he was in the zone, but once he got into character, he encountered numerous problems: inaccurate "enemy situation" analysis, improper personnel organization, and chaotic battlefield control… Seeing his entire combat squad declared "dead," Zhang Xuanming, deeply saddened, vowed to train hard and redeem himself.

With the company's support, Zhang Xuanming joined a "three-way mutual assistance group" comprised of driving, shooting, and communications specialists, comprehensively learning equipment performance. Simultaneously, company officers arranged for him to participate in training project development, researching tactics and methods, practicing command coordination, and conducting simulation exercises. As the gaps in his military skills were filled, Zhang Xuanming accelerated his transformation from "trainee" to "commander."

Unlike Zhang Xuanming's specialized training, Wang Kun, a newly graduated platoon leader specializing in reconnaissance, did not choose a reconnaissance company but instead came to an armored infantry company for apprenticeship. He believed that only by deeply understanding the

operational model of a main combat company could his professional skills be better utilized, and he could more scientifically plan his future development.

During his probationary period, Wang Kun quickly integrated into the company, learned armored infantry specialties, and meticulously recorded the experiences and insights of the company's key personnel regarding information gathering and application. After a period of time, he followed Zhang Sai, an outstanding tank commander in the company, and participated in battalion and company tactical assessments as a reserve tank commander. This not only helped him understand the battlefield flow of intelligence information but also improved his equipment operation skills.

Diverse choices provided diverse growth paths. Cui Zixuan, a new platoon leader specializing in armored vehicles, underwent probationary training in the tank company that ranked first in comprehensive exercises, aiming to become a "professional expert" and strengthen his weaknesses. Liu Tianhao, a new platoon leader specializing in communications, joined the support and logistics company, systematically learning professional knowledge such as obstacle breaching and reconnaissance, strengthening his integrated thinking…

"After implementing the 'menu-style' training mechanism, the probationary training for new platoon leaders is no longer the previous 'broad-brush' approach but has become more targeted, significantly improving quality and efficiency," explained Instructor Cai of the brigade's "Model Management and Education Company." They created detailed "growth checklists" for all new platoon leaders undergoing probationary training, helping them to grow rapidly by combining their job responsibilities with their personal strengths and aspirations.

"Although the probationary period for new platoon leaders is only a few months, it is crucial for them to make a good start in their careers," said Section Chief Li of the brigade's human resources department. "It is also a process of screening and improvement, providing a reference for the placement of new platoon leaders."

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16422699.html

军营观察丨机场跑道上的"追梦青春"

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王渝杭 李俊杰 郭云峰 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-11-19

我们都在加速奔跑

■王渝杭

2018 年，我从军校毕业分配至陆军航空兵学院某旅场站气象保障室工作. 那时住在机场旁边，经常能在凌晨听见打草机的轰鸣声.

我问室里的老班长："这是哪个单位？怎么这么早就开始工作了？"他向我介绍，起得最早、干得最累、晒得最黑的，肯定是场务四站连的人.

那时，我对场务四站连官兵的第一印象就是——工作辛苦. 他们夏天顶着烈日清理杂草，寒冬迎着寒风扫雪除冰，春秋对抗风沙驱鸟护空.

2022 年底，我来到场务四站连担任政治指导员，在荣誉墙前驻足凝视，一张照片深深吸引了我.

在学院第二届保障系统岗位练兵比武竞赛颁奖典礼上，6 名场务四站连战士高举金牌——他们取得 6 个课目 6 项第一的优异成绩. 我对连队有了第二印象——精武强能. 同年，连队被学院评为“后装保障先进单位”.

担任指导员 3 年来，经常有人打趣道：“怎么又变黑了？”我笑答：“晒不黑不算场务四站连的兵.”

一年四季，最忙碌的阶段恰逢驻地最热的季节，重点要对机场的杂草进行全面清理. 打草机经常因高温天气“罢工”，这时就需要出动大量人力. 长年累月下来，再好的防晒手段也无济于事.

我们守护的机场场区近乎圆形，每逢节假日，连队都会开展“数字跑”传统活动. 今年八一建军节，我们以 8.1 公里的环场跑致敬建军 98 周年.

那天，我问身旁的战友王金征：“每次跑环场路时，你心里会想些什么？”

王金征望着长长的跑道，想了一会说：“我觉得自己就像一架战机，从这里起飞去看广阔的世界，又归巢徐徐降落，在这里茁壮成长，等待再次升空.”

“先到位、后收场、全程用”是我们场务四站连官兵的真实写照. 机场驱鸟、消防铸盾、灯光引航、场道筑基……我们在平凡的岗位上践行“万无一失”的承诺，在机场的跑道上不断开启逐梦新篇章.

今年初，我组织大家列出 2025 年度个人工作目标. 有人说，要学特种车驾驶，成为消防车司机；有人说，要学会操作 3 种以上工程车辆；还有人说，要更加精准掌握机场区域鸟类活动规律，提高驱鸟效果……

连队的每名官兵和文职人员都在自己的战位上不断突破创新、奋斗前行——

驱鸟员郭云峰、鲁明俊每月制作鸟情通报，告知各营近期鸟类活动情况和特点，为飞行安全织就“无形防护网”；灯光班班长高璞带领灯手冯天豪，用新购置的寻线仪绘制机场灯光线路图……

落日余晖下，我和大家尽情奔跑在环场路上，把目光洒在机场各个角落. 我坚信，在这机场跑道的延长线上，只要我们不断加速奔跑，就会书写更多的精彩篇章.

机场跑道上的“追梦青春”

■王渝杭

驾驶驱鸟车完成机场净空工作，整理好保障工具包，陆军航空兵学院某旅场务四站连养场班班长、中士朱浩铭伫立在停机坪上，望着眼前熟悉的机场跑道，几年的军旅时光在脑海中一一回放——为了保证顺利开飞，在狂风暴雪后抢扫出干净的跑道、在雨后初晴时驱赶成片的飞鸟、在烈日炎炎下修补凹凸的道面……

这条长长的机场跑道，不仅记录着他的成长轨迹，更承载着场务四站连官兵的青春与梦想.



陆军航空兵学院某旅场务四站连灯光班战士在灯车内操作. 韩生国摄

踏上跑道，每个人都要找准自己的起飞方向

“你的军旅梦想是什么？”

每当新兵下连时，场务四站连都会组织他们撰写“强军心愿卡”. 曾几何时，土木工程专业毕业的战士高岩松面对这个问题也陷入迷茫.

高岩松原以为能在部队施展专长大展拳脚，可工作一段时间后他发现，每天两点一线的清扫跑道、驱赶飞鸟、修补道面的工作与自己的专业并不对口. 渐渐地，原本热情活泼的高岩松变得沉默寡言，工作中的小差错不断.

高岩松的异常，引起班长朱浩铭注意. 一天飞行保障结束后，朱浩铭带着高岩松走在机场跑道上.

“你观察过战机的起飞方向吗？飞行训练中，无论地面风向如何变化，战机总是逆风起飞. 其实我们也一样，踏上跑道，每个人都有自己的起飞方向. ”班长的一番话，如同一束光照进高岩松的内心.

梦想和现实之间总会存在差距，但无论环境怎么变化，追梦之路就在脚下.

找准了方向，在此后的工作中，高岩松充分发挥特长，开设“软件绘图培训班”，指导感兴趣的战友用软件绘结构、添细节、加标注，并主动承担起机场平面示意图的绘制任务，成了小有名气的“军营制图员”.

之后的飞行保障中，高岩松制作的机场平面示意图成了值班员爱不释手的“法宝”，在好几次突发状况中发挥作用，得到飞行指挥组一致好评. 面对领导和战友的肯定，高岩松慢慢感受到了成就感和被认可感.

“踏上跑道，每个人都要找准自己的起飞方向. ”今年初，连队组织官兵填写年度个人工作目标. 高岩松写道：“我要争取留队，继续在这个岗位上发光发热，实现自我价值. ”

00 后充冷员冷大洋上大学时的两名舍友是退伍兵，时常和他讲述自己的部队生活，那种火热的军营场景深深吸引着他. 于是，大学毕业后，冷大洋果断选择参军入伍.

冷大洋憧憬着与钢枪相伴的军旅生活，却被分配到场务四站连每天与跑道、气瓶朝夕相对. 一开始，冷大洋的心里有不小落差. 随着日复一日地工作，他愈发感受到自己工作岗位的重要性.

一次灌充冷气作业时，制冷充冷车旁突然传来一声巨响，一股气流急速从散热片中喷涌而出. 来不及多想，冷大洋迅速和战友投入故障排查与抢修. 虽然双手在寒风中不停打颤，但他们始终没有停下手中的工具，直到将故障彻底排除，保障航空装备维护工作如期进行.

站在机场跑道旁，冷大洋望着一架架呼啸起飞的战机，他明白，自己的起飞方向找对了.



该连消防班战士进行特情处置训练. 郭 庚摄

把汗水当作燃料，梦想的引擎才能发动

至今，消防班班长、中士王筱仍记得那段参加岗位练兵比武竞赛的经历.

“班长，我也想加入集训队！”那时，刚转入消防班不久的王筱，听说连队要选拔专业尖子参加上级组织的比武竞赛，便立即向时任班长张强强提出申请.

“没问题，但你要做好吃苦的准备，名额不多，期待你能通过自己的努力进入正式名单！”张强强的鼓励让王筱倍感振奋，他暗下决心一定要在参赛队伍中占有一席之地.

然而，踌躇满志的王筱在初次集训中就遭遇了“当头一棒”.

平日里只进行过两盘水带连接训练的王筱，面对竞赛要求的 3 盘水带连接课目感到措手不及.

“王筱，16 秒”“王筱，怎么水带还脱手了”……第一次参加集训，王筱频频被点名，训练成绩垫底. 那一刻，他羞愧难当.

“没事的，王筱，我们相信你一定可以！”战友们温暖的鼓励给了王筱直面困难的勇气. 班长也在一旁悉心指导他动作要领. 看着战友们期望的眼神，王筱眼中重燃坚定的光芒：“想要做好事情的第一步，就是不能畏首畏尾. 把汗水当作燃料，梦想的引擎才能发动！”

在近 40℃高温的集训场上，王筱穿着厚重的灭火防护服，反复练习水带连接课目. 从清晨到黄昏，汗水不断从脸颊滑落. 虎口不知被磨破多少次，但王筱始终坚持着.

功夫不负有心人. 在最后一次选拔考核中，王筱成功突围，获得了参加比武的资格.

“摘金夺银才是我的目标！”备赛期间，王筱更加刻苦训练，成绩继续提升，逐渐成长为队伍的“主心骨”.

比赛当天，作为最年轻的参赛选手，王筱顶住压力超常发挥，以优异成绩夺得 3 盘水带连接课目比武第二名.

“提升业务本领，不仅是为了在比武竞赛中脱颖而出，更是为守护跑道增添更多保障. ”王筱说.

前段时间，新场区刚落地建成，排水系统还不完善. 为了防止雨水淹没新修的登机道，下午飞行训练结束后，分队长宋元喜带着工程班的同志们，计划在东机库和停机坪之间的登机道两侧各挖出一条百米长的排水渠.

“接气象通报，今天夜间有短时强对流天气，请各单位加强防控. ”收到消息的宋元喜迅速作出部署安排：“老赵驾驶推土机挖出沟渠，嘉欢、俊杰负责修缮，飞鸿清理废弃土料，开工！”话音刚落，大家立即投入工作.

推土机轰鸣掘进，破开泥土与砂石，扬起滚滚沙尘. 战士们身上的迷彩服早已被汗水湿透，但没有人放慢进度. 随着作业推进，排水渠逐渐成形，渠底和渠壁在工程班的精心打造下变得平滑规整. 当他们完成任务准备离场时，黑云已布满机场上空.

翌日清晨，宋元喜和工程班的同志们来到机场，看着积水顺着排水渠流进下水道，内心充满了成就感.

只要不断奔跑，总能抵达这条“跑道”的终点

夕阳将机场镀上一层金边，落日余晖拉长了停机坪上忙碌的人影.

跑道上，文职人员王金征按照指令驾驶消防车前往停机坪，将大风扬起的沙尘洒水压服. 很快，在他的细致作业下，原本可能被旋翼搅动弥散的沙尘恢复平静.

“不愧是老兵，保障就是得力. ”面对官兵的称赞，王金征红着脸挠了挠头，内心涌动着难以言表的喜悦. 对他来说，这条跑道承载着太多与他相关的回忆.

2021 年初入军营，王金征被分到该连灯光班，成为一名灯手. 尽管夜航训练的保障任务繁重，每次训练都需要布设和回收数百盏助航灯，但他每当看到眼前闪烁的灯光点亮整片机场，指引战机平安起飞和返航，就感到“干劲十足”.

在组织的培养和战友的帮助下，王金征快速成长，入伍第二年就获评“四有”优秀士兵，并于次年顺利选晋下士.

去年 4 月，正当王金征在岗位上奋力奔跑时，一个令他担忧的消息传来：连队场务分队将进行编制调整，近一半的军士岗位转为文职专业技能岗位. 这意味着，包括他在内的部分战士将面临分流或退伍.

同年 9 月，王金征遗憾地退伍了. 退伍前，军队人才网上发布了旅队调整后文职岗位招录的公告，他第一时间报了名.

临走的那天，王金征又去机场看了看那条与自己朝夕相处的跑道，一个念头在他脑中越发清晰且坚定：“机场跑道的延长线，同样是一条追逐梦想的赛道. 我一定要再当一回‘新兵’！”

方向选定，奋力前进. 今年 4 月，王金征通过资格审查、理论考核、体检面试等重重关卡，终于回到了他日夜奋战的机场跑道上. 战友们簇拥着王金征，让他分享归队心得，脸上洋溢着重逢的喜悦，但这名身高近 1 米 9 的山东汉子眼中闪烁着泪花：“离开的时光不是终点，而是积蓄力量的新起点. ”此刻的机场跑道，在落日余晖中延伸成一条永无止境的奋进之路.

坚定梦想的王金征从未停下逐梦的脚步. 场务四站连的其他官兵也在自己的“跑道”上不断蜕变成长，用汗水与坚持浇灌梦想花开——

消防班战士焦鑫凯对电脑设计兴趣浓厚，在业余时间自学修图技术以及粉笔画. 起初，他的作品略显稚嫩，板报的排版也有些杂乱. 但经过钻研与学习，他不仅为连队设计了连徽，还创作出许多精美的板报.

中士卢嘉欢转入工程班后，通过不断训练，熟练掌握了工程机械的驾驶技能，成为连队当之无愧的工程机械操作行家.

灯光班下士冯天豪在日复一日地实践积累中，从一窍不通的“电路小白”成为业务精干的“维修专家”，还顺利考取了职业技能鉴定证书……

梦虽遥，追则能达；愿虽艰，持则可圆. 场务四站连的官兵知道，只要不断奔跑，总能抵达这条“跑道”的终点.

一片兵心

平整地面，通畅内心

■上等兵 李俊杰

刚被分到工程班时，我满心失落，总觉得车辆操作简单，与梦想中保障战机的岗位相差甚远，整个人像泄了气的皮球.

然而，一次飞行保障经历，让我对自己的岗位有了新的认识.

那是一个阴云密布的下午，机场有一片区域土地坑洼、土质疏松，战机经过时，沙尘总会在旋翼的高速搅动下肆意飞扬，遮挡战机的视线，非常危险. 战友们紧急洒水除尘，暂时缓解了危机. 但我深知，只有彻底整治地面，才能为飞行安全筑牢坚实屏障.

飞行结束后，在班长的带领下，我和战友们驾驶着装载机和压路机，对那片区域展开了为期两周的整治. 我们精心平整每一处坑洼，用力压实每一寸虚土，让地面更加紧实. 再次飞行时，沙尘问题迎刃而解，战机在平稳的跑道上顺利起降. 那一刻，我豁然开朗，原来平凡岗位也能成为守护安全的堡垒.

从那以后，我立志做一名工程尖兵，用压实的路面为飞行安全铺就一条坦途，在钢铁与使命的交响中，奏响青春之歌！

理解岗位，赋能使命

■下 士 郭云峰

从小，我喜欢看军旅电视剧，向往成为一名军人. 18 岁时，我终于如愿以偿，光荣入伍.

初到部队，我被分配到养场班，负责驱鸟工作. 当时，我对这个岗位并不重视，觉得“不就是开车驱鸟吗，有什么难的”. 但班长的一番话让我深受触动：这个岗位责任重大，是保障飞行安全的重要环节，关系着每一架战机的起降安全.

一次飞行训练前，我连续对场区进行了长时间的驱鸟作业，直到天空中不见鸟的身影才结束工作. 然而，当战机进入场区时，藏在草丛中的雉鸡突然飞起，险些影响飞行安全. 事后检查发现，场区内许多高耸的草丛中都有鸟蛋，这就是鸟藏匿其中的原因.

理解岗位，也赋能使命. 这次经历让我认识到，驱鸟工作不能只停留在飞行过程中的驱赶，更要注重事前预防. 自此，我开始潜心研究驱鸟设备，每月收集鸟类活动资料制作鸟情通报，帮助保障人员提前采取预防措施.

虽然现在的工作没有想象中的轰轰烈烈，但“守护飞行安全”已成为我坚定的信念. 我愿在平凡的岗位上默默奉献，为飞行安全筑起一道坚实屏障.

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | “Dream-Chasing Youth” on the Airport Runway

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Wang Yuhang, Li Junjie, Guo Yunfeng

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We are all running at full speed

■Wang Yuhang

In 2018, after graduating from military academy, I was assigned to work in the Meteorological Support Office of a brigade at the Army Aviation Academy. At that time, I lived next to the airport and could often hear the roar of lawnmowers in the early morning.

I asked the old sergeant in the office, “Which unit is this? Why are they starting work so early?” He told me that those who got up earliest, worked the hardest, and got the darkest tans were definitely from the Fourth Airfield Service Company.

At that time, my first impression of the soldiers of the Fourth Airfield Service Company was—their work was hard. In the summer, they cleared weeds under the scorching sun; in the cold winter, they swept snow and removed ice against the biting wind; in the spring and autumn, they fought against sandstorms and drove away birds to protect the airspace.

At the end of 2022, I came to the Fourth Airfield Service Company as a Political Instructor. Standing in front of the honor wall, a photograph deeply attracted me.

At the awards ceremony of the Second Support System Skills Competition of the Academy, six soldiers from the Fourth Airfield Service Station raised their gold medals—they had achieved first place in all six events. This gave me a second impression of the company—highly skilled and capable. That same year, the company was recognized by the Academy as an “Advanced Unit in Logistics Support.”

In the three years since I became the Political Instructor, people often jokingly ask, “Why are you so tanned again?” I laugh and reply, “If you don’t get tanned, you’re not a soldier of the Fourth Airfield Service Station.” The busiest time of year coincides with the hottest season at our base, focusing on a comprehensive clearing of weeds from the airport. The lawnmowers often break down due to the high temperatures, requiring a large manpower effort. Over the years, even the best sun protection methods are ineffective.

The airport area we guard is almost circular. During holidays, the company holds a traditional "digital run." This year, on Army Day, we paid tribute to the 98th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army with an 8.1-kilometer run around the airport.

That day, I asked my comrade Wang Jinzheng, "What do you think about every time you run the runway around the airport?" Wang Jinzheng gazed at the long runway, thought for a moment, and said, "I feel like a combat aircraft jet, taking off from here to see the vast world, then returning home to slowly land, growing stronger here, waiting to take off again."

"First to arrive, then to finish, and always ready for use" is a true reflection of the officers and men of our Fourth Airport Operations Company. From bird control at the airport, fire shield construction, lighting navigation, to runway foundation building… we fulfill our promise of "absolute safety" in our ordinary posts, constantly opening new chapters in our pursuit of dreams on the airport runway.

At the beginning of this year, I organized everyone to list their individual work goals for 2025. Some say they want to learn to drive special vehicles and become fire truck drivers; others say they want to learn to operate at least three types of engineering vehicles; still others say they want to have a more precise understanding of bird activity patterns in the airport area to improve bird control effectiveness… Every officer, soldier, and civilian staff member in the company is constantly breaking through, innovating, and striving forward in their respective positions—bird control officers Guo Yunfeng and Lu Mingjun produce monthly bird situation reports, informing each battalion of recent bird activity and characteristics, weaving an "invisible protective net" for flight safety; lighting squad leader Gao Pu leads lighting operator Feng Tianhao to draw airport lighting route maps using newly purchased line finders… Under the afterglow of the setting sun, I and everyone else run freely along the ring road, our eyes sweeping over every corner of the airport. I firmly believe that on this extended line of the airport runway, as long as we keep running faster, we will write more brilliant chapters.

"Chasing Dreams of Youth" on the Airport Runway

■ Wang Yuhang After completing the airport airspace clearance work with a bird-scare vehicle and tidying up his support toolkit, Sergeant Zhu Haoming, the squad leader of the maintenance platoon of the 4th Airfield Service Station Company of a brigade of the Army Aviation Academy, stood on the tarmac, gazing at the familiar airport runway. His years of military service flashed through his mind—clearing the runway after blizzards to ensure smooth takeoffs, driving away flocks of birds after rain, repairing uneven surfaces under the scorching sun…

This long airport runway not only records his growth trajectory but also carries the youth and dreams of the soldiers of the 4th Airfield Service Station Company.

Soldiers of the lighting platoon of the 4th Airfield Service Station Company of a brigade of the Army Aviation Academy operate a lighting vehicle. (Photo by Han Shengguo) Stepping onto the runway, everyone must find their takeoff direction.

“What is your military dream?”

Whenever new recruits are assigned to their units, the 4th Airfield Service Station Company organizes them to write “Strengthening the Army Wish Cards.” Once upon a time, Gao Yansong, a soldier who graduated with a degree in civil engineering, also felt lost when faced with this question.

Gao Yansong initially thought he could utilize his expertise in the military, but after working for a while, he found that the daily routine of cleaning the runway, shooing away birds, and repairing the pavement didn’t align with his major. Gradually, the once enthusiastic and lively Gao Yansong became taciturn, making frequent minor mistakes at work.

Gao Yansong’s unusual behavior caught the attention of his squad leader, Zhu Haoming. After a day of flight support, Zhu Haoming took Gao Yansong for a walk on the airport runway.

“Have you ever observed the takeoff direction of fighter jets? During flight training, regardless of changes in ground wind direction, fighter jets always take off against the wind. Actually, we’re the same; stepping onto the runway, everyone has their own takeoff direction.” The squad leader’s words were like a ray of light shining into Gao Yansong’s heart.

There will always be a gap between dreams and reality, but no matter how the environment changes, the path to pursuing dreams is right under your feet.

Having found his direction, Gao Yansong fully utilized his expertise in his subsequent work. He opened a “Software Drawing Training Class,” guiding interested comrades to use software to draw structures, add details, and add annotations. He also proactively took on the task of drawing airport plan diagrams, becoming a well-known “military draftsman.”

In subsequent flight support operations, the airport plan diagrams created by Gao Yansong became indispensable “tools” for the duty officers, proving crucial in several emergencies and earning unanimous praise from the flight command team. Faced with the affirmation of his superiors and comrades, Gao Yansong gradually felt a sense of accomplishment and recognition.

“Stepping onto the runway, everyone must find their own takeoff direction.” At the beginning of this year, the company organized officers and men to fill out their annual personal work goals. Gao Yansong wrote: “I want to strive to stay in the army, continue to shine in this position, and realize my self-worth.” Leng Dayang, a post-2000s military personnel, had two roommates who were veterans during his university years. They often told him about their military life, and the vibrant scenes of the barracks deeply attracted him. Therefore, after graduating from university, Leng Dayang decisively chose to join the army.

Leng Dayang longed for a military life alongside rifles, but was assigned to the Fourth Airfield Maintenance Company, spending his days facing runways and gas cylinders. Initially, Leng Dayang felt a significant sense of disappointment. However, as the days went by, he increasingly felt the importance of his job.

2014

Once, during a refilling operation, a loud bang suddenly came from beside the refrigeration truck, and a stream of air rapidly gushed out from the radiator. Without hesitation, Leng Dayang and his comrades quickly began troubleshooting and repairing the problem. Although their hands trembled in the cold wind, they never stopped using their tools until the fault was completely resolved, ensuring the timely maintenance of the aviation equipment.

Standing beside the airport runway, watching the fighter jets roar into the sky, Leng Dayang knew he had chosen the right path.

(Photo caption: Soldiers of the company's fire platoon conduct emergency response training. Photo by Guo Geng.) Using sweat as fuel, the engine of dreams can start.

To this day, Sergeant Wang Xiao, the fire platoon leader, still remembers his experience participating in the skills competition.

"Squad leader, I want to join the training team too!" Wang Xiao, who had recently transferred to the fire brigade, immediately applied to his then-squad leader, Zhang Qiangqiang, upon hearing that the company was selecting top performers to participate in a competition organized by higher authorities.

"No problem, but be prepared to work hard. There aren't many spots, and we hope you can make it onto the official list through your own efforts!" Zhang Qiangqiang's encouragement greatly inspired Wang Xiao, and he secretly resolved to secure a place in the competition team.

However, the ambitious Wang Xiao encountered a major setback during his first training session.

Having only practiced connecting two hoses in his daily training, Wang Xiao was caught off guard by the competition's requirement of connecting three hoses.

"Wang Xiao, 16 seconds!" "Wang Xiao, how come the hose slipped from your hands?"... During his first training session, Wang Xiao was frequently called on, and his training results were at the bottom. At that moment, he was filled with shame.

"It's okay, Wang Xiao, we believe in you!" The warm encouragement from his comrades gave Wang Xiao the courage to face the difficulties. His squad leader also patiently guided him through the techniques. Looking at the expectant eyes of his comrades, a determined light rekindled in Wang Xiao's eyes: "The first step to doing things well is not to be timid. Treat sweat as fuel, and the engine of your dreams will start!"

On the training ground in nearly 40°C heat, Wang Xiao, wearing heavy fire-fighting protective clothing, repeatedly practiced hose connection. From dawn till dusk, sweat streamed down his face. His hands were chafed and raw countless times, but Wang Xiao persevered.

Hard work pays off. In the final selection assessment, Wang Xiao successfully broke through and qualified for the competition.

“Winning gold and silver is my goal!” During the preparation period, Wang Xiao trained even harder, his performance continued to improve, and he gradually grew into the “backbone” of the team.

On the day of the competition, Wang Xiao, the youngest participant, withstood the pressure and performed exceptionally well, winning second place in the three-hose connection event.

“Improving our skills is not only about standing out in competitions, but also about providing more protection for the runway,” Wang Xiao said.

Recently, the new airfield had just been completed, and the drainage system was not yet perfect. To prevent rainwater from flooding the newly constructed boarding ramp, after flight training in the afternoon, squadron leader Song Yuanxi, along with his engineering team, planned to dig a 100-meter-long drainage ditch on each side of the boarding ramp between the east hangar and the apron.

“We received a weather report that there will be short-term severe convective weather tonight. Please strengthen prevention and control measures.” Upon receiving the message, Song Yuanxi quickly made arrangements: “Old Zhao, drive the bulldozer to dig the ditch. Jia Huan and Jun Jie will be responsible for repairs. Fei Hong, clear away the waste soil. Let’s get started!” As soon as he finished speaking, everyone immediately began working.

The bulldozer roared as it dug, breaking through the soil and gravel, raising billowing dust. The soldiers’ camouflage uniforms were already soaked with sweat, but no one slowed down. As the work progressed, the drainage ditch gradually took shape, its bottom and walls becoming smooth and regular thanks to the meticulous work of the engineering team. When they finished their task and prepared to leave, dark clouds filled the sky above the airport.

The next morning, Song Yuanxi and his comrades from the engineering team arrived at the airport. Watching the accumulated water flow into the sewers through the drainage ditch, they felt a great sense of accomplishment.

As long as they kept running, they would eventually reach the end of this “runway.” The setting sun gilded the airport, and the afterglow of the sunset lengthened the shadows of the busy people on the tarmac.

On the runway, civilian staff member Wang Jinzheng drove a fire truck to the tarmac as instructed, spraying water to suppress the sand and dust stirred up by the strong winds. Soon, thanks to his meticulous work, the sand and dust that might have been dispersed by the rotor blades returned to calm.

“Truly a veteran, your support is reliable.” Faced with the praise from the officers and men, Wang Jinzheng blushed and scratched his head, his heart overflowing with indescribable joy. For him, this runway holds countless memories.

Entering the army in early 2021, Wang Jinzheng was assigned to the company's lighting squad, becoming a lighting operator. Despite the heavy workload of supporting night flight training—requiring the deployment and retrieval of hundreds of navigation lights for each training session—he felt incredibly motivated whenever he saw the flashing lights illuminating the entire airfield, guiding fighter jets safely to take off and return.

With the organization's guidance and the help of his comrades, Wang Jinzheng quickly matured. In his second year of service, he was recognized as an outstanding soldier with "four qualities" (good character, strong work ethic, and excellent conduct), and the following year, he was successfully promoted to corporal.

Last April, just as Wang Jinzheng was diligently performing his duties, a worrying message arrived: the company's airfield operations unit would undergo organizational restructuring, with nearly half of the sergeant positions being converted to civilian professional and technical positions. This meant that some soldiers, including himself, would face reassignment or discharge.

In September of the same year, Wang Jinzheng regretfully discharged himself. Before his discharge, the military talent website published a recruitment notice for civilian positions following the brigade's restructuring, and he immediately applied.

On the day he left, Wang Jinzheng went to the airport one last time to look at the runway he had spent so much time on. A thought grew clearer and stronger in his mind: "The extension of the airport runway is also a track for pursuing dreams. I must be a 'rookie' again!" With his direction set, he forged ahead. This April, Wang Jinzheng passed numerous hurdles, including qualification review, theoretical examination, physical examination, and interview, and finally returned to the airport runway where he had fought day and night. His comrades surrounded him, asking him to share his feelings about returning to the team. Their faces were filled with the joy of reunion, but tears welled up in the eyes of this nearly 1.9-meter-tall Shandong man: "The time I spent away is not the end, but a new starting point for accumulating strength." At this moment, the airport runway, bathed in the afterglow of the setting sun, stretched into an endless road of striving.

Wang Jinzheng, steadfast in his dream, never stopped pursuing it. The other officers and men of the Fourth Airfield Service Company are also constantly transforming and growing on their own "tracks," watering their dreams with sweat and perseverance— Firefighter Jiao Xinkai has a strong interest in computer design and taught himself image editing and chalk drawing in his spare time. Initially, his work was somewhat immature, and the layout of his bulletin boards was a bit messy. But through study and practice, he not only designed the company emblem but also created many exquisite bulletin boards.

After transferring to the engineering platoon, Sergeant Lu Jiahuan, through continuous training, mastered the driving skills of engineering machinery, becoming the company's undisputed expert in engineering machinery operation.

Corporal Feng Tianhao of the lighting platoon, through day-to-day practice and accumulation, transformed from a complete "circuit novice" into a skilled "maintenance expert," and even successfully obtained a vocational skills assessment certificate… Dreams may be distant, but pursuit will lead to achievement; wishes may be difficult, but perseverance will make them come true. The officers and men of the Fourth Airfield Service Company know that as long as they keep running, they will eventually reach the finish line of this "track."

A Soldier's Heart: Smooth Ground, Clear Mind

■ Private First Class Li Junjie

When I was first assigned to the engineering squad, I was filled with disappointment. I felt that operating vehicles was simple, far removed from my dream of supporting fighter jets. I felt like a deflated balloon.

However, a flight support experience gave me a new understanding of my role.

It was a cloudy afternoon. An area of the airfield had potholes and loose soil. When fighter jets flew over, dust would be stirred up by the high-speed rotors, obstructing the aircraft's vision and posing a great danger. My comrades quickly sprayed water to suppress the dust, temporarily alleviating the crisis. But I knew that only by thoroughly improving the ground could we build a solid barrier for flight safety.

After the flight, under the squad leader's leadership, my comrades and I drove loaders and road rollers to carry out a two-week cleanup of that area. We meticulously leveled every pothole and forcefully compacted every inch of loose soil, making the ground more compact. On the second flight, the sandstorm problem was easily solved, and the fighter jet took off and landed smoothly on the stable runway. At that moment, I had a sudden realization: even an ordinary post can become a bulwark of safety.

From then on, I aspired to be a top-notch engineer, paving a smooth path for flight safety with compacted surfaces, and playing a song of youth in the symphony of steel and mission!

Understanding the Post, Empowering the Mission

■ Corporal Guo Yunfeng

From a young age, I loved watching military dramas and longed to become a soldier. At 18, I finally fulfilled my dream and honorably enlisted.

Upon arriving at the unit, I was assigned to the livestock farm squad, responsible for bird control. At the time, I didn't take this post seriously, thinking, "It's just driving around to scare away birds, what's so difficult about that?" But My squad leader's words deeply moved me: this position carries immense responsibility; it's a crucial link in ensuring flight safety, affecting the safe takeoff and landing of every fighter jet.

Before a flight training exercise, I conducted a long bird-scare operation across the airfield until no birds were visible in the sky. However, as the fighter jets entered the area, pheasants hidden in the grass suddenly took flight, nearly jeopardizing flight safety. Subsequent inspection revealed bird eggs hidden in many tall bushes, explaining the birds' hiding place.

Understanding the role empowers me with a sense of mission. This experience made me realize that bird control work cannot be limited to shooing birds away during flight; prevention is paramount. Since then, I've dedicated myself to studying bird-scare equipment, collecting bird activity data monthly to create bird activity reports, and helping support personnel take preventative measures in advance.

Although my current work isn't as glamorous as I imagined, "protecting flight safety" has become my unwavering belief. I am willing to quietly dedicate myself to this ordinary position, building a solid barrier for flight safety.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16422889.html

第八十二集团军某旅二级上士吴伟鹏参加优秀教练员比武的经历

来源：解放军报 作者：黄建建 刘小云 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-11-20

五年"磨"一课

——第八十二集团军某旅二级上士吴伟鹏参加优秀教练员比武的经历

■黄建建 解放军报特约通讯员 刘小云



战术训练中，吴伟鹏（左一）指挥战友出击. 郭琦楠摄

前段时间，第 82 集团军某旅组织优秀教练员比武，某连二级上士吴伟鹏围绕"步兵班攻击建筑物"战术展开授课，受到官兵一致好评.

授课中，他紧贴实战设置特情，利用手工兵棋进行分析推演，还借鉴国外无人机战例，讲授无人智能装备战术运用方法，让现场官兵对该课目训练有了新的理解和认识. 因战术指挥有力、教学方法新颖，吴伟鹏在比武中名列前茅，这堂课也被评为精品课.

走下比武场，战友纷纷点赞，吴伟鹏却并不满足：“授课表现还有很大提升空间.”

“比武各个环节的扣分项并不多，提升的空间又在哪里？”

“这堂课我都准备了 5 年之久，每讲一遍都觉得还有不足之处.”面对笔者的疑问，吴伟鹏道出缘由.

5 年前，还是一名中士的吴伟鹏看到身边战友因课讲得好，给连队争了光，不禁心生羡慕. 于是他也选择了一堂战术课，准备参加比武.

机会来了. 孰料，营里首轮筛选，他便因流程出错被判出局. “初战失利，就当是积累经验.” 吴伟鹏认为自己没有准备好，便把希望寄托在下一轮比武中.

次年参加比武，吴伟鹏在授课环节认真准备，精心设置“大场面”，反复练流程、抠跑位，却在旅里这一关被刷了下来.

“同样的内容，为什么别人能得高分？”吴伟鹏很不服气. 现场一名评委告诉他：“一堂课讲得好不好，不能只看场面，战术是否实用管用、指挥是否灵活高效才是重点.”

听到这里，吴伟鹏涨红了脸，开始反思自己的不足.

从那之后，他渐渐沉下心来，训练中主动向经验丰富的官兵请教，课余时间认真观看网络精品课，备课时不再将重心放在制造亮点，而是充分考虑实战背景，扎扎实实练好每个环节.

吴伟鹏的转变，战友们看在眼里. 一些经常被他请过来指导示范的骨干都认为，吴伟鹏对课目重点内容把控精准，战术动作规范，授课技能已十分成熟.

得到大家的肯定，吴伟鹏信心大增，准备再次登台证明自己. 可随后两年，由于上级抽考方式变化和连队其他班长报名参加等原因，吴伟鹏多次与比武机会失之交臂.

“既然不能参加，就在背后托举战友走得更远.”短暂失落后，吴伟鹏迅速调整状态，主动申请到比武场去当示范兵，顺便研究比武规则和战术战法变化，学习借鉴他人长处.

战友备课期间，吴伟鹏忙前忙后准备教案、器材，并毫无保留地传授自己的经验. “能帮助大家取得佳绩，也是给连队争光.”面对战友的感谢，吴伟鹏语气坚定.

通过全程跟进两届比武，吴伟鹏发现，随着部队战斗力建设深入推进，大家对一堂好课的评判标准发生了变化，制订战术是否符合战场实际、方法手段是否灵活多样、讲解是否通俗易懂等，成为能否获得高分的关键. 这让他深刻认识到，参加优秀教练员比武，是为了交流组训施教经验、探索管用实用战法，如果仅仅是为了获得荣誉，无异于本末倒置.

“我们教的战术，上了战场真的管用吗？我们传授的方法，能有效应对真实特情吗？”从比武场归来，一种前所未有的紧迫感涌上吴伟鹏心头. 他大量研究国外实战案例，将执行任务涉及的战术战法重新进行研究论证，不断优化组训施教方案.

利用手工兵棋推演战术动作和步骤的可行性；借鉴外军实战经验，组织无人机协同攻防训练……每次有了新思路，吴伟鹏都会带领大家反复研练.

今年比武的消息传来，吴伟鹏在战友的鼓励下再次报名参加. 但是这一次，他更渴望展示自己最新摸索的“步兵班攻击建筑物”协同战法，让大家批评指正.

就在比武前半个月，上级突然通知：每人上报 3 堂课，随机抽取一堂，授课时长不得超过 20 分钟. 这个消息在一众参赛选手中“炸了锅”，不少人表示“根本来不及准备”“时间太短，讲不出啥”. 吴伟鹏反而内心平静：“不用刻意准备，把平时所思所练讲出来即可，正好检验一下自己的水平. ”

比武当天，吴伟鹏表现出色，以其新颖的战术思路和精准的指挥调度，赢得“满堂彩”.

回到连队，他将多年来的训练心得和授课经验整理成册，与前来取经的战友分享.

不久后，连队组织战术考核，官兵们灵活运用吴伟鹏摸索的新战术，快速占领“敌”工事. 看到这个结果，5 年来备课的一幕幕在吴伟鹏脑海闪过. 他已然明白：“优秀教练员”的比拼不只在课堂，更在未来战场.

Google Translation

The Experience of Sergeant Wu Weipeng, a Second-Class Sergeant from an 82nd Group Army Brigade, in Participating in an Excellent Instructor Competition

Source: PLA Daily Author: Huang Jianjian, Liu Xiaoyun Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-11-20 Five Years of “Refining” a Lesson

—The Experience of Sergeant Wu Weipeng, a Second-Class Sergeant from a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army, in Participating in an Excellent Instructor Competition

■ Huang Jianjian, Special Correspondent of PLA Daily, Liu Xiaoyun

During tactical training, Wu Weipeng (first from left) directs his comrades in an attack. Photo by Guo Qinan

Recently, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army organized an excellent instructor competition. Sergeant Wu Weipeng from a certain company gave a lecture on the tactics of “infantry platoon attacking buildings,” which was highly praised by the officers and men.

During the lecture, he closely followed actual combat scenarios, used manual war games for analysis and simulation, and also drew on foreign drone warfare examples to teach the tactical

application methods of unmanned intelligent equipment, giving the officers and men present a new understanding and awareness of this training subject. Due to his effective tactical command and innovative teaching methods, Wu Weipeng ranked among the top in the competition, and his lesson was also rated as an excellent lesson.

After leaving the competition field, his comrades praised him, but Wu Weipeng was not satisfied: "There is still a lot of room for improvement in my teaching performance."

"There weren't many points deducted in each stage of the competition, so where is the room for improvement?"

"I've been preparing for this lesson for five years, and every time I teach it, I feel there are still shortcomings." Wu Weipeng explained the reason to the reporter's question.

Five years ago, Wu Weipeng, then a sergeant, saw his comrades bringing honor to their company through their excellent teaching and couldn't help but feel envious. So he also chose to teach a tactical lesson and prepared to participate in the competition.

The opportunity came. Unexpectedly, in the first round of selection at the battalion level, he was disqualified due to a procedural error. "A first defeat is just gaining experience," Wu Weipeng said, believing he wasn't prepared enough, and pinned his hopes on the next round of the competition.

The following year, Wu Weipeng participated in the competition. He prepared diligently for the teaching segment, meticulously designing a "large-scale scenario," repeatedly practicing procedures and refining positioning, but was still eliminated at the brigade level.

"Why did others get high scores on the same content?" Wu Weipeng was indignant. One of the judges told him, "The quality of a lesson can't be judged solely by the scale of the demonstration; the key is whether the tactics are practical and effective, and whether the command is flexible and efficient."

Hearing this, Wu Weipeng blushed and began to reflect on his shortcomings.

From then on, he gradually calmed down, actively seeking advice from experienced soldiers during training, diligently watching online courses in his spare time, and no longer focusing on creating highlights when preparing lessons, but fully considering the actual combat context and solidly practicing each step.

Wu Weipeng's transformation was noticed by his comrades. Some of the key personnel he frequently invited to provide guidance and demonstrations believed that Wu Weipeng had a precise grasp of the key points of the subject matter, standardized tactical movements, and his teaching skills were already very mature.

With everyone's affirmation, Wu Weipeng's confidence soared, and he prepared to take the stage again to prove himself. In the following two years, due to changes in the superior's selection

process and the participation of other squad leaders in the company, Wu Weipeng repeatedly missed opportunities to participate in the competition.

“Since I can’t participate, I’ll support my comrades from behind so they can go further.” After a brief period of disappointment, Wu Weipeng quickly adjusted his mindset, volunteering to serve as a demonstration soldier at the competition, while also studying the competition rules and tactical changes, and learning from the strengths of others.

While his comrades were preparing their lessons, Wu Weipeng busied himself preparing lesson plans and equipment, and shared his experience without reservation. “Helping everyone achieve good results is also bringing honor to the company,” Wu Weipeng said firmly in response to his comrades’ gratitude.

Through following both competitions, Wu Weipeng discovered that as the unit’s combat effectiveness development deepened, the criteria for judging a good lesson had changed. Whether the tactics were appropriate for the battlefield, whether the methods were flexible and diverse, and whether the explanations were easy to understand became key factors in achieving high scores. This experience made him realize that participating in the outstanding instructor competition was for exchanging training and instruction experiences and exploring effective and practical tactics. To do so merely for the sake of winning honors would be putting the cart before the horse.

“Will the tactics we teach really work on the battlefield? Can the methods we impart effectively deal with real emergencies?” Returning from the competition, an unprecedented sense of urgency overwhelmed Wu Weipeng. He extensively studied foreign combat cases, re-examined and validated the tactics and methods involved in missions, and continuously optimized training and instruction plans.

He used manual wargaming to simulate the feasibility of tactical actions and steps; he drew on foreign military combat experience to organize drone-based coordinated attack and defense training… Every time he had a new idea, Wu Weipeng would lead everyone in repeated practice.

When news of this year’s competition came, Wu Weipeng, encouraged by his comrades, signed up again. But this time, he was even more eager to showcase his newly developed “infantry squad attacking building” coordinated tactic and receive feedback and suggestions.

Just two weeks before the competition, a sudden notice came from higher command: each participant had to submit three lessons, one of which would be randomly selected, with a maximum teaching time of 20 minutes. This news caused an uproar among the contestants, many saying they “didn’t have enough time to prepare” and “the time was too short to say anything meaningful.” Wu Weipeng, however, remained calm: “No need for deliberate preparation. Just talk about what I’ve thought and practiced. It’s a good opportunity to test my skills.” On the day of the competition, Wu Weipeng performed exceptionally well, winning thunderous applause with his innovative tactical thinking and precise command.

Back at his company, he compiled his years of training insights and teaching experience into a booklet, sharing it with his comrades who came to learn from him.

Soon after, the company organized a tactical assessment. The soldiers flexibly applied the new tactics Wu Weipeng had developed, quickly capturing “enemy” fortifications. Seeing this result, scenes from his five years of lesson preparation flashed through Wu Weipeng’s mind. He understood that the competition for “excellent instructors” wasn’t just in the classroom, but also on the future battlefield.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16422957.html

从实验室到演兵场，看科研成果如何变身战斗力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张龙华 朱柏妍 责任编辑：孙悦

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联勤保障部队工程大学某研究所立起科研为战鲜明导向

课题来自一线 成果服务部队

解放军报讯 张龙华、记者朱柏妍报道：前不久，某部组织的一场训练中，联勤保障部队工程大学某研究所研制的某保障平台样机发挥了重要作用. 在科研团队指导下，操作人员精准规范操纵样机，与该部官兵密切配合，圆满完成任务. 同时，科研团队采集大量数据，并广泛收集官兵评价反馈，为下一步改进样机提供有力支撑.

“我们立起科研为战鲜明导向，要求科研成果必须紧密对接一线部队需求，经得起实战检验. ”该所领导告诉记者，如今科研团队深入演训一线已成常态，形成课题来自一线、成果服务部队的良好局面.

近年来，该所党委始终将科研方向瞄准战场、服务打赢. 他们深入了解部队战斗力建设需求，以实战为导向统筹科研资源、拟制攻关计划、加强成果转化；持续开展成果样机进部队活动，组织科研人员跟研跟训，与部队官兵同吃同住，帮助基层解决装备使用中发现的问题.

“推动科研成果向战斗力转化，必须走出实验室、深入演兵场. ”该所科研处领导向记者介绍，许多课题立项之初，他们就组织科研人员深入一线调研，摸清部队现实需求，聚焦练兵备战实际问题确定攻关方向.

该所党委还定期召开科研工作形势分析会，瞄准部队战备训练难点堵点调整科研攻关计划；不定期与部队展开研商，探讨解决科研成果在实践应用中出现的问题；常态组织“强军大讲堂”，邀请知名专家教授辅导授课；组织学术日活动，通过专题研讨、成果展示等形式，持续浓厚创新攻关氛围.

“只有深入一线、了解部队，才能研发出真正好用管用的科研成果. ”前不久参与保障某重大活动的该所王工程师告诉记者，深入演训场跟研跟训，让他进一步坚定了科研为战的决心.

Google Translation

From Lab to Battlefield: How Scientific Research Achievements Transform into Combat Power

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Zhang Longhua, Zhu Baiyan Editor: Sun Yue

2025-11-20

A Research Institute of the Joint Logistics Support Force Engineering University Establishes a Clear Orientation of Scientific Research for Combat

Projects Originate from the Front Lines, Results Serve the Troops

PLA Daily News (Zhang Longhua, reporter Zhu Baiyan): Recently, during a training exercise organized by a certain unit, a prototype support platform developed by a research institute of the Joint Logistics Support Force Engineering University played a crucial role. Under the guidance of the research team, operators precisely and systematically manipulated the prototype, closely cooperating with the unit’s officers and men to successfully complete the mission. Simultaneously, the research team collected a large amount of data and widely gathered feedback from officers and men, providing strong support for further improvements to the prototype.

“We have established a clear orientation of scientific research for combat, requiring that research results must closely align with the needs of frontline troops and withstand the test of actual combat,” the institute’s leader told reporters. Now, it has become commonplace for research teams to delve into frontline training exercises, creating a positive situation where projects originate from the front lines and results serve the troops.

In recent years, the institute’s Party Committee has consistently focused its research direction on the battlefield and serving the goal of victory. They gained a deep understanding of the military’s combat capability development needs, coordinating research resources, formulating research plans, and strengthening the transformation of research results with a combat-oriented approach. They continuously conducted activities to bring prototypes of research results into the troops, organizing researchers to participate in research and training alongside soldiers, living and working alongside them to help grassroots units solve problems encountered in equipment use.

“To promote the transformation of research results into combat effectiveness, we must step out of the laboratory and into the training grounds,” a leader from the institute’s research department told reporters. For many projects, from the very beginning, they organized researchers to conduct in-depth field research to understand the actual needs of the troops and determine the direction of research based on practical problems in training and combat readiness.

The institute's Party Committee also regularly holds research work situation analysis meetings, adjusting research plans to address the difficulties and bottlenecks in the troops' combat readiness training; it holds regular consultations with the troops to discuss solutions to problems arising in the practical application of research results; it regularly organizes the "Strengthening the Military Lecture Hall," inviting renowned experts and professors to give lectures; and it organizes academic days, continuously fostering an atmosphere of innovation and breakthroughs through thematic discussions and results presentations.

"Only by going deep into the front lines and understanding the troops can we develop truly useful and effective scientific research results." Engineer Wang from the institute, who recently participated in the support of a major event, told reporters that his in-depth participation in training and research at the training grounds further strengthened his determination to use scientific research for combat.

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第 72 集团军：谋战研战当头雁 攻坚克难树标杆

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘华山 童祖静 责任编辑：孙悦

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第 72 集团军聚焦主责主业提高党委领战水平——

谋战研战当头雁 攻坚克难树标杆

■刘华山 解放军报特约记者 童祖静

日前，一场联合破障训练在某海域展开. 在清除岸滩一线障碍后，第 72 集团军多辆两栖战车从登陆舰坞舱内鱼贯而出、编队发起冲击，在登陆岸段成功撕开突破口，一举夺占岸滩阵地并建立稳固登陆场.

训练场上传捷报，得益于该集团军聚焦主责主业，不断提高党委领导备战打仗水平、持续攻关重难点作战课题. 官兵纷纷表示："党委机关在备战打仗中当先锋、打头阵，以实际行动带头攻坚、谋战研战，大家打赢信心越来越足、训练热情越来越高. "

该集团军党委一班人在深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神中感到，随着部队武器装备迭代升级、使命任务持续拓展，他们迫切需要加强重难点作战课题攻坚. 作为集团军首长机关，他们必须带头把深化政治整训成效转化为备战攻坚的实际行动，在破解作战难题中立身为旗、走在前列，以实际行动徙木立信、取信官兵.

"攻克未来战场上的'娄山关''腊子口'，党委机关必须带头攻坚、先闯先试. "该集团军一名领导告诉记者，他们紧盯未来战场需求，紧紧扭住制约联合制胜的重难点问题，建立起"常委挂帅、机关协同、部队参与"课题攻关模式.

记者翻看今年以来该集团军党委常委行程表和机关人员分布图看到，从党委常委到机关干部，均对照“重难点课题攻关清单”，深入演训一线开展调研指导. 按照“常委牵头、多题共担”机制，每名集团军党委常委作为第一责任人，同时负责多个重难点课题；相关业务处室成立专项攻关组，明确负责人，制订项目攻关计划表，推动任务高效落实.

谋战研战当头雁，攻坚克难树标杆. 记者在采访中了解到，一名负责牵头研究某重难点课题的集团军党委常委，常年在演训一线现场办公. 从指挥方舱到战车驾驶舱，从舟艇甲板到战机座舱，他在集团军任职近 3 年，足迹遍布部队各驻训点位. 一名集团军部门领导为攻克复杂环境下多款新型装备运用难题，带领由机关处室骨干组成的专项攻关组，长期蹲在驻训一线和官兵一起攻坚，记录分析上千组数据，探索形成多套战法训法，大幅提升装备作战效能. 而他到集团军工作数年间，仅在营区公寓房累计居住不到半年……记者的采访本上，这样的事例还记了不少.

最难的课题由党委机关认领，最艰巨的任务由党委领导负责. 为打通联合作战信息链路“堵点”，该集团军信息保障处干部骨干连续数月铆在机房、驻训场，打通多个军兵种系统间的数据壁垒，初步构建起紧贴实战需求的战场智能模型和网云支撑平台；机关某处干部骨干聚焦侦察情报高效集成，展开多轮前沿试验，有效提升情报获取、处理与分发的速度和精度；装备管理处牵头攻关某型突击舟艇改造，显著提升部队突击能力……

党委机关率先垂范，是最有力的动员. 持续深化政治整训以来，该集团军持续掀起“向难题开刀、向创新要战斗力”热潮，官兵圆满完成多项重大训练任务，解决了一批制约战斗力建设的难题，部队联合火力精打、有无人探破障等能力大幅提升.

Google Translation

72nd Group Army: Leading the Way in Planning and Researching Warfare, Setting an Example in Overcoming Difficulties

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Liu Huashan, Tong Zujing Editor: Sun Yue

2025-11-20

The 72nd Group Army Focuses on Primary Responsibilities and Improves the Party Committee’s Leadership in Combat—Leading the Way in Planning and Researching Warfare, Setting an Example in Overcoming Difficulties

■ Liu Huashan, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Tong Zujing

Recently, a joint obstacle-clearing training exercise was conducted in a certain sea area. After clearing obstacles along the beachhead, multiple amphibious assault vehicles from the 72nd Group Army emerged from the dock of the landing ship in succession, launching an assault in formation. They successfully breached the landing site, seizing the beachhead and establishing a stable landing zone.

This victory is attributed to the Group Army's focus on its primary responsibilities and continuously improving the Party Committee's leadership in combat readiness and combat, as well as its sustained efforts to tackle key and difficult combat challenges. Soldiers and officers expressed their confidence and enthusiasm for training, stating, "The Party Committee and its organs are taking the lead in preparing for war, spearheading efforts to overcome challenges and plan for combat. This has boosted our confidence and enthusiasm for training." The Party Committee leadership of the group army, in its in-depth study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference, felt that with the upgrading of weaponry and equipment and the continuous expansion of missions, they urgently needed to strengthen their efforts in tackling key and difficult combat issues. As the group army's command headquarters, they must take the lead in transforming the results of in-depth political training into concrete actions for combat readiness, setting an example and leading the way in solving combat problems, thus establishing credibility and gaining the trust of officers and men through concrete actions.

"To conquer the 'Loushan Pass' and 'Lazikou Pass' of the future battlefield, the Party Committee and its organs must take the lead and be the first to try new things," a leader of the group army told reporters. They are closely monitoring the needs of the future battlefield, focusing on the key and difficult issues that hinder joint victory, and have established a problem-solving model of "Standing Committee members in charge, organs coordinating, and troops participating." A review of the itinerary of the group army's Party Committee Standing Committee members and the distribution map of its staff this year revealed that from the Standing Committee members to the officers, all were conducting in-depth research and guidance at the front lines of training exercises, referring to the "List of Key and Difficult Tasks to be Tackled." Following the mechanism of "Standing Committee members taking the lead and sharing responsibility for multiple tasks," each member of the group army's Party Committee Standing Committee, as the primary responsible person, was simultaneously responsible for multiple key and difficult tasks; relevant departments established special task forces, designated leaders, and formulated project tackling plans to ensure the efficient implementation of tasks.

Taking the lead in planning and researching combat, setting an example in overcoming difficulties. During interviews, reporters learned that one member of the group army's Party Committee Standing Committee, responsible for leading research on a key and difficult task, worked on-site at the front lines of training exercises year-round. From command posts to vehicle driver's cabs, from boat decks to fighter jet cockpits, he has served in the group army for nearly three years, his footprints covering all the troops' training sites. To overcome the challenges of deploying various new types of equipment in complex environments, a leader of an army group department led a special task force composed of key personnel from various departments. They spent extended periods on the front lines of training, working alongside soldiers to tackle the challenges, recording and analyzing thousands of data points, and developing multiple sets of tactics and training methods, significantly improving the combat effectiveness of the equipment. In his several years

working for the army group, he had only lived in the barracks apartment for less than six months in total… The reporter's notebook is filled with similar examples.

The most difficult tasks were taken on by the Party Committee and its organs, and the most arduous missions were undertaken by the Party Committee leadership. To remove bottlenecks in joint operations information links, key personnel from the army group's Information Support Department spent months working in computer rooms and training grounds, breaking down data barriers between multiple service branches' systems, and initially constructing a battlefield intelligent model and cloud support platform closely aligned with actual combat needs; key personnel from a certain department focused on the efficient integration of reconnaissance intelligence, conducting multiple rounds of cutting-edge experiments, effectively improving the speed and accuracy of intelligence acquisition, processing, and distribution; the Equipment Management Department led the effort to upgrade a certain type of assault boat, significantly enhancing the troops' assault capabilities… The Party Committee and its organs taking the lead is the most powerful form of mobilization. Since the deepening of political rectification, the army group has continuously launched a campaign to "tackle difficult problems and seek combat effectiveness through innovation." The officers and men have successfully completed a number of major training tasks, solved a number of problems that restrict the development of combat effectiveness, and greatly improved the troops' joint firepower precision strike, unmanned and manned obstacle breaching and other capabilities.

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苍穹之下 国土之上——西藏军区某团一级上士次罗布戍边强能纪实

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——西藏军区某团一级上士次罗布戍边强能纪实

■中国军网记者 陈竹青

视频制作：孙悦

在西藏，信仰是一种显象.

那些叩长头的朝圣者三步一匍匐，在砂土砾石间将身体扑展向大地，微尘刻在额间褶皱上，眸光却始终清澈如纳木错的湖水.

雪域高原，还有许多超越个体精神追求的信仰者，他们挺立于雪山，行走在巡逻线上，任凭稀薄的空气考验着生理极限，日复一日用脚步丈量国土的尊严.

"信仰"，这个上高原前曾反复揣摩，却始终无法描摹清楚的词汇，在离天空最近的地方，有了具象的答案.



△官兵们步履坚定踏上风雪巡逻路.

（一）

“跟我脚印走！”西藏军区某团巡逻分队正穿行在悬崖绝壁间，路宽不足 30 厘米，身侧就是万丈深渊，一级上士次罗布一边探路，一边叮嘱身后的战友. 突然，左脚踏空，半个身体眼看着向外侧倒去，他下意识用右手死死抠住岩缝，稳住重心后，脚下还不断有碎石滚落……

这惊心动魄的一幕，只是次罗布戍边的寻常时刻.



△次罗布（左一）与战友在巡逻途中.

陡坡、绝壁、密林……次罗布的 11 年军旅路，山重连着水复，寒风衔着冰雪. 面对艰难困苦，他始终步履不停，偶尔回头，总会穿过时光，看到西藏达孜那条解放军新修的通往希望小学的路上，小小的自己总是等着六一儿童节到来，每年那天，军绿色的身影会送来蓝色帆布书包、课本、六棱边铅笔……年复一年，解放军叔叔不仅送来了文具，更在次罗布心里种下了另一种可能：有一天，他也要成为他们那样的人.

多年后，次罗布的心愿终于与山风同频：2014 年，他推开了山城重庆那座军营的大门；2017 年，递交入藏申请书 3 个月后，他站上了高原哨位.



△次罗布（右一）与战友们互帮互助爬冰卧雪.

次罗布所在连队的巡逻线，是西藏军区边防部队最远最险的路线之一：“阿相比拉”在珞巴语里是“魔鬼都不愿去的地方”，危险路段有 200 多处；“都仁错康”巡逻一趟要 5 天 4 夜，海拔高差达 2300 多米.

前不久，西藏军区某团组织例行巡逻，他又一次主动请缨. “这里崖壁倾斜 70 多度，冬季冰锥易脱落；这里东侧 30 米有硬土层，可绕行避陷……”出发前，次罗布取出随身携带的笔记本，为新兵讲解防区险段特性. 这本泛黄卷边的笔记，页角沾满泥渍，字里行间写满“生死数据”，被战友誉为“巡逻宝典”.

“宝典”诞生于巡逻路上的点滴经验. 每遇险段，次罗布便蹲在雪地里记录地形、测量数据；宿营时别人休息了，他还在整理当天见闻，标注风险点和应对方法. 日积月累，防区危险路段的情况，被他摸得一清二楚，而次罗布也渐渐成了大家心目中问路不用看地图、遇险自有好办法的“边防通”.



△官兵们结合现地判定方位.

这些年每次巡逻，次罗布总是物资背得最多，脚步走得最稳. 背包里装着纱布、碘伏等医疗用品，巡逻路上的每次宿营，他的帐篷就是“临时诊所”；缺水时，他把水壶让给战友；腰部旧伤复发，他照样抢着背最重的物资. “有次罗布在，再险的路也敢走，再难的关也能过. ”战友们的话里，满是信任.



△官兵们进行战术训练.

在累计行程 5000 公里的巡逻路上，次罗布的笔记写了一本又一本. 在他“负重攀崖加 5 公斤”“平衡训练每天加 10 分钟”的字迹里，战友们练出“走‘老虎嘴’不抖腿，过‘沼泽地’不心慌”的硬功.

巡逻路上的每一次出征，都是对少年梦想的再次确认. 无惧风霜雨雪，胸膛里的热血始终为这片土地沸腾.

视频制作：孙悦

（二）

凌晨时分，一阵急促的哨音打破了营区的宁静，西藏军区某团某连官兵快速反应，迅速在夜幕下完成集结待命.

担任连值班员的次罗布用他那表层已经掉皮的秒表读秒计时，踩着最后一名人员到位的脚步按下暂停键. “又取得了 1 秒钟的提升，我们还能快些、再快些！”次罗布将秒表上的数字呈现在大家面前，连队夜间集结速度纪录再次被刷新.

他不只在夜间集结速度上揪着“ 1 秒钟”不放. 每次训练，次罗布都分秒必争. 因为他深深知道，快一秒，就会多一分胜算.

“厄尔布鲁士之环”国际军事比赛全程 116 公里，从海拔 2356 米延伸至 5642 米主峰，70 度倾角的百米冰壁覆盖着万年冰川，60 米垂直断崖下是深不可测的冰缝，30 米单绳吊渡横跨湍急冰融河……

2018年，第一次走上国际赛场的次罗布就拿出“拼命三郎”的劲头，在多个项目中拿下第一. 在抢救伤员课目中不慎崴脚，但他依旧咬牙坚持冲过终点. 比赛结束后，在战友的帮助下，松开全部鞋带，才将战靴从肿胀的脚上脱下.

比赛最后一项是 11 公里的强行军和登顶厄尔布鲁士主峰. 为了不影响比赛，次罗布打着封闭针上阵，他起步就冲锋，和药效赛跑. 最后的冲顶时刻到来了，雨雪交加中，能见度只有五六米，在零下 20 摄氏度的气温下，他和战友顶风迎难而上，成为唯一登顶的队伍.

此后的 2021 年和 2022 年，次罗布又连续两次征战国际赛场. 与 2018 年不同，他作为参赛队中年龄最大的队员，承担起更重的责任，既当参赛队员也当教练员，和战友在山地编组射击等多个课目上打破纪录，并在一些弱势项目上取得突破.

三征国际赛场，次罗布累计获得 10 个单项第一、10 个单项第二、5 个单项第三，1 个团体第二、1 个团体第三，11 次打破赛会纪录.



△次罗布（左一）与战友观察执勤.

从国际赛场载誉归来的次罗布，将自己的经验和技能毫无保留地传授给更多战友. 11 年军旅生涯里，次罗布 70 余次带领战友勇闯雪域“生命禁区”，20 次在比武场上摘金夺银，培养出 30 名训练尖子、20 名班长骨干，所带战士 1 人荣立二等功、10 人荣立三等功.

如今，在次罗布所在的连队，“比学赶帮超”氛围日益浓厚. 巡逻路上，官兵们像雄鹰一样警惕守卫；训练场上，大家以次罗布为榜样刻苦磨砺.

（三）

采访期间，我跟着连队战士们一起踏上了一段巡逻路，每向上一步，胸膛便如风箱般急促起伏，稀薄的空气化作肺腑间真切的重量.

“十一年如一日，值得吗？”我问得突兀.

次罗布答得平静：“能守住身后，当然值.”

身后是什么？是静谧的村庄，是万家灯火，是某个女孩香甜的梦.

次罗布随身带着一张妻子的照片.

这也许是次罗布能想到的，最笨拙又最隆重的仪式感. 因为他知道，自己胸前每一道光芒的背后，都是妻子默默支撑起了整个家庭生活的重量.



△次罗布与家人合影.

妻子眼中，次罗布是一个责任心很强、工作标准很高的人. 虽然丈夫和战士在一起的时间比陪伴家人的时间都长，但二人从相识相恋到结婚，最大的安全感和幸福感就源于他对人对事的忠贞坚守、无私付出.

次罗布每次受到表彰，都会第一时间把好消息告诉妻子. 一同分享的喜悦，让她虽然远隔山水，依然能真切地感知自己在他心中的分量.

次罗布把血脉亲情揉进连队的一草一木，一砖一瓦，一锹一镐. 巡逻路成了回家的巷陌，哨所灯火就是家园的炉火.

刚到高海拔地区驻训时，没水、没电、没路、没网，戍边的艰难渗透在生活的点滴. 每天夜里站岗执勤，穿两件羊皮大衣都难以抵御严寒. 周末给家里打电话，必须爬上山顶才能寻着信号，往返一趟接近 5 个小时.

为了更好地坚守，次罗布和战友们进行了一系列改建. 居住的帐篷，泥泞渗水、潮湿难干，他发动战士就地取材开展施工改进；驻地雨雪连天，换洗的衣物难干，他建议搭建阳光棚，很快便得到团机关的回应，一批批物资运抵山下，次罗布与战友们“蚂蚁搬家”似的，将木方、薄膜、塑料板扛上雪山，按照一个班一顶棚的标准建起阳光棚.

走进现在的连队，大山深处，整齐的板房连片矗立，篮球场、图书室、健身房等一应俱全，互联网、国家电网、供氧管道连通班排. 看着自己参与建设的营区，官兵们成就感满满：条件好了，我们戍边的热情更高、底气更足.

（四）

“信仰”一词，曾在我喉间踌躇了许久，害怕贸然把它说出来触不到边关的沉实，却惊扰了这片土地上最朴素的坚守.



△次罗布与战友们到达巡逻点位后展旗宣誓.

直到那次巡逻到点，战士们展开鲜艳的五星红旗，举起右拳庄严宣誓：“边关有我，请党放心.”没有观众，没有掌声，这 8 个字在这片远离喧嚣的国土尽头振聋发聩，我脱口问出：“信仰是什么？”

班长次罗布说，信仰就是把心交给一个地方.

战士杨明周说，信仰像呼吸一样，无需想起也不会忘记.

军嫂索朗卓嘎说，信仰就是他把军装穿在身上，我把军装穿在心里.

……

返程时，夕阳缓缓下沉. 金红色的余晖像熔化的铁水，泼洒在无垠山峦上，给每一个战士的剪影都镀上了一圈温暖光边.

高原的天气说变就变，刚转过一个山口，乌云就聚了上来. 一阵风卷起雨夹雪，扑面而来越下越大，次罗布和战友的钢枪上，正凝结着这个时代最晶莹的信仰——

它不是一个空洞的词汇，而是他们站立的方式，是让平凡人成为山川脊梁的力量，是让身后万家灯火永远明亮的护甲.

监审：王凤

（本文得到李国涛、黄冠、米久江的支持）

Google Translation

Beneath the Sky, Above the Land—A Chronicle of Sergeant Tsering Lobsang’s Strong Border Defense Capabilities in a Regiment of the Tibet Military command

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Beneath the Sky, Above the Land

—A Chronicle of Sergeant Tsering Lobsang’s Strong Border Defense Capabilities in a Regiment of the Tibet Military command

■ Reporter: Chen Zhuqing, China Military Network

Video Production: Sun Yue

In Tibet, faith is a manifestation.

Those pilgrims prostrating themselves every three steps, stretching their bodies to the earth amidst the sand and gravel, dust etched on their brows, yet their eyes remain as clear as the waters of Namtso Lake.

On the snowy plateau, there are many believers who transcend individual spiritual pursuits. They stand tall on the snow-capped mountains, walk along patrol lines, enduring the thin air that tests their physical limits, measuring the dignity of the land with their footsteps day after day.

"Faith," a word I had pondered repeatedly before going to the plateau, yet could never quite grasp, found a concrete answer in the place closest to the sky.

△ Soldiers and officers strode resolutely onto the snowy patrol route.

(I)

"Follow my footsteps!" A patrol detachment of a regiment of the Tibet Military command was traversing cliffs and precipices, the path less than 30 centimeters wide, with a sheer drop beside them. Sergeant Tsering Lobsang scouted the way while instructing his comrades behind him. Suddenly, his left foot slipped, and half his body lurched outwards. Instinctively, he gripped a crevice in the rock with his right hand, regaining his balance, while loose rocks continued to tumble down from beneath his feet…

This harrowing scene was just an ordinary moment in Tsering Lobsang's border duty.

△ Tsering Lobsang (first from left) and his comrades on patrol.

Steep slopes, sheer cliffs, dense forests… Tsering Lobsang's 11 years of military service have been a journey through mountains and rivers, with biting winds carrying ice and snow. Faced with hardship and adversity, he never stopped moving forward. Occasionally, looking back, he would see, through time, the newly built road by the People's Liberation Army (PLA) leading to a Hope Primary School in Dazi, Tibet. As a little boy, he would always eagerly await Children's Day. Every year on that day, the soldiers in their green uniforms would deliver blue canvas schoolbags, textbooks, and hexagonal pencils… Year after year, the PLA soldiers not only brought him stationery, but also planted a seed of another possibility in Tsering Lobsang's heart: one day, he too would become like them.

Years later, Tsering Lobsang's wish finally resonated with the mountain winds: in 2014, he pushed open the gates of the military camp in Chongqing; in 2017, three months after submitting his application to enter Tibet, he stood guard on the plateau.

△ Tsering Lobsang (first from right) and his comrades helping each other climb through ice and snow.

The patrol route of Tsering Lobsang's company is one of the longest and most dangerous routes for the border defense forces of the Tibet Military command: "Axiang Bilha" means "a place even devils wouldn't go" in the Lhoba language, with over 200 dangerous sections; a patrol of "Duren Cuokang" takes 5 days and 4 nights, with an altitude difference of over 2,300 meters.

Not long ago, a regiment of the Tibet Military command organized a routine patrol, and he once again volunteered. "The cliff here slopes at over 70 degrees, and icicles are prone to breaking off in winter; there's a layer of hard soil 30 meters to the east, which can be bypassed to avoid traps..." Before setting off, Tsering Lobsang took out his notebook and explained the characteristics of the dangerous sections of the defense zone to the new recruits. This yellowed, curled notebook, with mud-stained pages, is filled with "life-or-death data," and is hailed by his comrades as a "patrol bible."

This "bible" was born from the accumulated experience along the patrol route. Whenever they encountered a dangerous section, Cilubu would squat in the snow to record the terrain and measure data. While others rested at camp, he would still organize his observations, marking risk points and corresponding countermeasures. Over time, he became intimately familiar with the dangerous sections of the defense zone, and Cilubu gradually became known as the "border guard expert"—someone who didn't need a map to ask for directions and had a knack for handling emergencies.

△ Soldiers determining their location based on the terrain.

Over the years, on every patrol, Cilubu always carried the most supplies and walked the most steadily. His backpack contained gauze, iodine, and other medical supplies; his tent served as a makeshift clinic during each patrol en route. When water was scarce, he gave his water bottle to his comrades; even when his old back injury flared up, he still insisted on carrying the heaviest supplies. "With Cilubu around, we dare to walk on even the most dangerous roads, and we can overcome even the most difficult challenges," his comrades said, their words filled with trust.

△ Soldiers conducting tactical training.

Along the 5,000-kilometer patrol route, Tsering filled notebook after notebook. His handwriting, with notes like "Add 5 kilograms for cliff climbing" and "Add 10 minutes of balance training every day," showed how his comrades had honed their skills to the point where they could "walk on the 'tiger's mouth' without shaking their legs and cross the 'swamp' without panicking."

Every patrol expedition was a reaffirmation of their youthful dreams. Undeterred by wind, frost, rain, or snow, the blood in their hearts always boiled for this land.

Video Production: Sun Yue

(II) In the early hours of the morning, a sharp whistle broke the tranquility of the camp. Soldiers of a company in a regiment of the Tibet Military command reacted quickly, rapidly assembling and awaiting orders under the cover of night.

Tsering, serving as the company's duty officer, used his worn-out stopwatch to keep track of the time, pressing the pause button as the last person arrived. "Another second faster! We can be even faster!" Tsering displayed the numbers on his stopwatch, breaking the company's nighttime assembly speed record once again.

He didn't just obsess over every second in nighttime assembly speed. In every training session, Tsering was determined to make the most of every second. He knew that every second saved meant a greater chance of victory.

The "Elbrus Ring" international military competition covered 116 kilometers, stretching from an altitude of 2356 meters to the 5642-meter main peak. It featured 70-degree inclines, 100-meter ice walls covered by millennia-old glaciers, 60-meter vertical cliffs with unfathomable crevasses below, and a 30-meter single-rope crossing of a raging glacial meltwater river…

In 2018, Tsering, competing on the international stage for the first time, displayed incredible tenacity, winning first place in multiple events. He sprained his ankle during the wounded soldier rescue event, but gritted his teeth and persevered to the finish line. After the competition, with the help of his comrades, he loosened all his shoelaces to remove his combat boots from his swollen foot.

The final event of the competition was an 11-kilometer forced march and a summit attempt on the Elbrus main peak. To avoid affecting the competition, Tsering, despite receiving an injection, charged forward from the start, racing against the drug's effects. The final summit attempt arrived; amidst rain and snow, visibility was only five or six meters, and in temperatures of -20 degrees Celsius, he and his comrades braved the wind and difficulties, becoming the only team to reach the top.

In 2021 and 2022, Tsering competed again on the international stage. Unlike 2018, as the oldest member of the team, he shouldered a heavier responsibility, acting as both a competitor and a coach. He and his comrades broke records in several events, including mountain group shooting, and achieved breakthroughs in some previously weaker events.

In his three international competitions, Tsering accumulated 10 first-place finishes, 10 second-place finishes, 5 third-place finishes, 1 second-place team finish, 1 third-place team finish, and broke the competition record 11 times.

△ Tsering (first from left) and his comrades on observation duty.

Tsering, returning triumphant from international competitions, generously shared his experience and skills with his comrades. During his 11-year military career, Tsering led his comrades over 70 times into the snowy "forbidden zone of life," winning gold and silver medals 20 times in

competitions. He cultivated 30 top trainees and 20 squad leaders, with one soldier under his command receiving a second-class merit and ten receiving third-class merits.

Now, in Tsering's company, the atmosphere of "learning from, competing with, helping, and surpassing" is increasingly strong. On patrol, the soldiers are as vigilant as eagles; on the training ground, everyone strives to hone their skills, taking Tsering as a role model.

(III) During the interview, I joined the soldiers on a patrol. With each step, my chest heaved like a bellows, the thin air feeling like a real weight in my lungs.

"Eleven years, day after day, is it worth it?" I asked abruptly.

Tsering answered calmly, "Being able to protect what's behind me, of course it's worth it." What's behind him? It's a tranquil village, a myriad of lights shining from homes, a sweet dream of some girl.

Cirobu always carries a photograph of his wife.

This is perhaps the most clumsy yet most solemn gesture Cirobu can imagine. Because he knows that behind every shining light on his chest is the weight of his wife silently supporting the entire family's life.

△Cirobu with his family.

In his wife's eyes, Cirobu is a highly responsible person with high work standards. Although her husband spends more time with his soldiers than with his family, their greatest sense of security and happiness, from their first meeting to their marriage, stems from his unwavering loyalty and selfless dedication to people and tasks.

Every time Cirobu receives an award, he immediately tells his wife the good news. Sharing the joy allows her, though separated by mountains and rivers, to truly feel her importance in his heart.

Cirobu weaves his blood ties into every blade of grass, every brick, every shovel, and every pickaxe in the company. Patrol routes become the alleyways leading home, and the lights of the sentry post are the hearth fire of their home.

When they first arrived at the high-altitude training camp, there was no water, no electricity, no roads, and no internet. The hardships of border defense permeated every aspect of their lives. Every night, while on guard duty, even two sheepskin coats were insufficient to ward off the bitter cold. Calling home on weekends required climbing to the mountaintop to find a signal, a round trip taking nearly five hours.

To better fulfill their duties, Tsering and his comrades undertook a series of renovations. Their tents were muddy, leaking, and damp, so he mobilized the soldiers to use local materials for improvement. With frequent rain and snow, their clothes were difficult to dry, so he suggested building sunshades. The regimental headquarters quickly responded, and batches of supplies were

transported down the mountain. Tsering and his comrades, like ants carrying grains of sand, carried timber, plastic sheeting, and plastic panels up the snow-covered mountain to build sunshades, one per squad.

Now, deep in the mountains, neat rows of prefabricated houses stand, complete with basketball courts, a library, a gym, and other amenities. Internet access, the national power grid, and oxygen supply pipelines connect the squads and platoons. Looking at the camp they helped build, the officers and men felt a great sense of accomplishment: With better conditions, our enthusiasm for guarding the border is even higher, and our confidence is stronger.

(IV) The word "faith" had lingered in my throat for a long time, afraid that uttering it rashly would fail to capture the solidity of the border, and instead disturb the most simple and steadfast commitment on this land.

△ Tsering Lobsang and his comrades raised the flag and swore an oath upon arriving at their patrol point.

Until that patrol, when the soldiers unfurled the bright five-star red flag, raised their right fists, and solemnly swore: "With me guarding the border, the Party can rest assured." There was no audience, no applause, but these eight words resonated powerfully at the far end of this tranquil land. I blurted out, "What is faith?"

Squad leader Tsering Lobsang said, "Faith is entrusting your heart to a place."

Soldier Yang Mingzhou said, "Faith is like breathing; you don't need to think about it, and you won't forget it."

Military wife Sonam Drolma said, "Faith is him wearing the uniform on his body, and me wearing the uniform in my heart."

…On the return journey, the setting sun slowly sank. The golden-red afterglow, like molten iron, splashed across the boundless mountains, gilding the silhouettes of every soldier with a warm edge.

The weather on the plateau is unpredictable; just rounding a mountain pass, dark clouds gathered. A gust of wind whipped up rain and snow, which poured down harder and harder. On the steel rifles of Tsering and his comrades, the most crystalline faith of this era was embodied—

It is not an empty phrase, but the way they stand, the strength that makes ordinary people the backbone of the mountains, the armor that keeps the lights of countless homes behind them forever bright.

Supervised by: Wang Feng

(This article received support from Li Guotao, Huang Guan, and Mi Jiujiang)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423094.html

陆军某旅组织机动训练

来源：解放军报 作者：马海霖 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-21



初冬，陆军某旅组织机动训练, 马海霖 摄

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Mobile Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ma Hailin Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-21

Early winter, an Army brigade conducts mobile training. (Photo by Ma Hailin)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423072.html

持续深化政治整训·军营新风丨走进第 79 集团军某旅，感受党员干部好作风

来源：解放军报 作者：罗鹏飞 吴安宁 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-21 06:39:49

记者走进第 79 集团军某旅，感受党员干部好作风——

研战站排头 攻坚冲一线

■罗鹏飞 解放军报记者 吴安宁

前不久，记者走进第 79 集团军某旅采访，处处感受到浓浓“战味”：机关会议室内，旅领导带领机关干部围绕重难点课题研讨攻坚；沙盘前，某营营长带领各连主官，就相关战术战法展开激烈讨论……

“指挥员也是战斗员，必须带头研战、冲锋在前, ”这名营长告诉记者，深化政治整训中，旅里自上而下掀起研战谋战热潮，旅领导率先垂范，立起党员干部好样子；各营主官主动领题研战，带领官兵攻克训练难题，总结出多套战法训法, 记者了解到，在刚结束的全旅比武中，这名营长带领官兵取得好成绩,

“党员干部带头冲锋，就是最有效的政治工作、最有力的动员号令,”谈及旅里如今常态化开展的研战活动，该旅领导向记者介绍，研究作战课题是每名党委班子成员的“必修课”，常委人人有课题、个个有项目,

这得益于该旅聚焦备战打仗、扎实推进政治整训, 前期，旅领导深入基层调研发现，有的党员干部在工作中存在空喊口号、当“甩手掌柜”，甚至推诿扯皮的现象, 对此，旅党委对照政治整训“五个整顿”要求，从整顿思想抓起，组织党员干部进行自我剖析检视，反思党员模范带头作用和政治工作威信威力是否充分发挥, 在此基础上，他们加强作风整顿，引导党员干部弘扬我军政治工作优良传统，在工作训练中干在先、冲在前，争做练兵备战“排头兵”,

“经过整顿，从旅党委机关到基层连队，各级领导干部以身作则，‘头雁’作用日益凸显,”记者在训练场看到的一幕，印证了该旅领导这句话,

当天下午，该旅组织战术训练, 某连李连长主动请缨，担负难度最大的攻坚任务, 他活用战术战法，带领头车展开佯攻的同时，指挥其他战车从侧翼包抄，一举摧毁“敌”多个坚固工事,

训练结束，李连长立即组织干部骨干展开复盘总结, “虽然顺利达成训练目标，但暴露的问题也不少, ”他率先揭短亮丑，针对训练中存在的问题不足进行检视反思, 连队官兵也主动查摆不足，围绕补差强能建言献策,

“如今，旅党委领题攻坚、营主官带头研战已成常态, 连主官也要身先士卒带动官兵，把深化政治整训成果落实到基层末端,”走下训练场，李连长告诉记者，旅党委给党员干部立下了一条铁规：训练成绩必须保持优秀，大项任务必须带头干，用实际行动感召带动身边战友,

研战站排头，攻坚冲一线, 李连长告诉记者，在党员干部带动下，不少战士自发成立攻坚小组，围绕训练中的重难点课目展开专攻精练，并创新推出不少战法训法,

采访结束，训练场传来嘹亮的口号声, 该旅各级主官不约而同提及的一句话，在记者脑海回响：“党员干部，就要先干一步！”

Google Translation

Deepening Political Rectification and Training: A New Spirit in the Military Camp | Visiting a Brigade of the 79th Group Army to Experience the Good Work Style of Party Members and Cadres

Source: PLA Daily Author: Luo Pengfei, Wu Anning Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-21 Reporters visited a brigade of the 79th Group Army to experience the good work style of Party members and cadres— Leading the Way in Research and Combat, Charging to the Front Lines

■ Luo Pengfei, PLA Daily Reporter Wu Anning

Not long ago, a reporter visited a brigade of the 79th Group Army and was immediately struck by the strong "combat atmosphere": in the headquarters meeting room, brigade leaders led officers in discussions and problem-solving sessions on key and difficult issues; in front of the sand table, a battalion commander led company commanders in a heated discussion on relevant tactics and strategies…

"Commanders are also combatants; they must take the lead in studying combat and charging ahead," the battalion commander told the reporter. During the in-depth political rectification campaign, a wave of combat study and planning swept through the brigade from top to bottom. Brigade leaders set an example, establishing a good model for Party members and cadres; battalion commanders actively led research on combat issues, guiding their troops to overcome training difficulties and summarizing multiple sets of tactics and training methods. The reporter learned that in the recently concluded brigade-wide skills competition, this battalion commander led his troops to achieve excellent results.

"The leading role of Party members and cadres is the most effective political work and the most powerful mobilization order." Speaking about the brigade's now routine combat research activities, a brigade leader told reporters that researching combat topics is a "required course" for every member of the Party Committee; every member of the Standing Committee has a research topic and a project.

This is thanks to the brigade's focus on combat readiness and its solid advancement of political rectification. Previously, brigade leaders conducted in-depth research at the grassroots level and found that some Party members and cadres were merely paying lip service, acting as "hands-off managers," or even shirking responsibility. In response, the brigade Party Committee, in accordance with the "five rectifications" requirements of political rectification, started by rectifying ideology, organizing Party members and cadres to conduct self-analysis and reflection on whether the exemplary role of Party members and the prestige and power of political work had been fully utilized. Based on this, they strengthened the rectification of work style, guiding Party members and cadres to carry forward the fine traditions of the PLA's political work, taking the lead in work and training, and striving to be the "vanguard" in training and combat readiness.

"Following the rectification efforts, from the brigade's Party committee headquarters to the grassroots companies, leaders at all levels are setting an example, and their 'leading goose' role is becoming increasingly prominent." A scene witnessed by reporters at the training ground confirmed this statement from the brigade's leadership.

That afternoon, the brigade organized tactical training. Company Commander Li of a certain company volunteered for the most challenging assault mission. He skillfully employed tactics and maneuvers, leading the lead vehicle in a feint attack while simultaneously directing other vehicles to flank and destroy several of the "enemy's" fortified positions.

After the training, Company Commander Li immediately organized a debriefing session with key personnel. “Although the training objectives were successfully achieved, many problems were exposed,” he said, taking the lead in openly addressing shortcomings and reflecting on the deficiencies in the training. The company’s officers and men also proactively identified their own weaknesses and offered suggestions for improvement.

“Nowadays, it’s become the norm for the brigade’s Party Committee to lead the charge in tackling key problems and for battalion commanders to spearhead combat training. Even company commanders must lead by example, ensuring that the results of the in-depth political rectification campaign are implemented at the grassroots level.” Stepping off the training field, Company Commander Li told reporters that the brigade’s Party Committee has established a strict rule for Party members and cadres: excellent training performance must be maintained, and they must take the lead in major tasks, inspiring and motivating their comrades through their actions.

“Leading the way in combat training, charging to the front lines in tackling key problems.” Company Commander Li told reporters that, under the leadership of Party members and cadres, many soldiers have spontaneously formed task forces to specialize in and refine their skills on key and difficult training subjects, and have innovatively developed numerous combat tactics and training methods.

As the interview concluded, resounding slogans echoed from the training field. One phrase that all the brigade’s commanders mentioned simultaneously resonated in the reporter’s mind: “Party members and cadres must take the lead!”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423290.html

持续深化政治整训·政治干部好样子丨教导员的“口头禅”

来源：解放军报 作者：曹达功 潘吉国 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-22

教导员的“口头禅”

■陆军某营干部 曹达功



绘图：刘划南

“这哪行？”

新教导员李亮走马上任没几天，他的这句口头禅几乎传遍了营区.

履新伊始，李教导员在营里各个连来回转，了解掌握各连队建设情况. 听着官兵的具体意见，他总是一边记笔记，一边喊一句“这哪行”.

“全旅好几个营，我们编制排最后，但工作得瞄着第一干！”全营大会上，李教导员语气坚定地动员大家.

“喊口号谁不会？”听着他那沙哑的嗓音，几名战士私下嘀咕，“教导员这是‘新官上任三把火’，‘烧’完也就歇了.”

出现这样的声音，其实事出有因. 我们营以保障工作为主，专业岗位虽多，但大部分是“边缘岗位”，在备战打仗中“存在感”不足. 不仅如此，营里几个连队动态分散，人员管理难度大，“冒泡”现象时有发生. 连续几年没评上先进，官兵士气有些低迷.

没多久，旅里计划组织一场专业知识竞赛. 李教导员动员大家积极参与，官兵心里却有自己的“小算盘”：备战比赛要占用大量休息时间，成绩好当然露脸，但成绩不好不光耽误休息还弄得很没面子.

参赛队员名单一公布，大家发现，李教导员居然也报了名. 原来，李亮在各连队转悠的时候，早就给营里各项工作把了脉，他开出的方子是：干部带头.

参赛队成立第一天，李教导员旗帜鲜明表态：“旅里组织的大项活动，大家积极性不高，这哪行？我带头参赛，成绩好是集体荣誉，成绩不好我是第一责任人！”

备赛期间，李教导员与参赛队员们一起加班加点学理论、背要点. 考虑到自己记性不如年轻人，他比其他队员学得更“猛”. 大家看在眼里，心里不禁泛起阵阵涟漪：营里大事小情都得靠他和营长操心，他还得“点灯熬油”备赛，不容易！

竞赛落幕，我们营得了第四名，与预期目标有些差距. 站在全营官兵面前，李教导员主动作了检讨. 一声“对不起”，让不少官兵感觉心里被“扎了一下”，一些参赛队员更是瞬间红了眼眶.

相处久了，官兵发现，李教导员确实喜欢“说在先”，动不动就来一句“这哪行”；但他更注重“干在先”，无论军事训练、技术攻关，还是合唱比赛、授课比武，他总是带着官兵“一块苦、一起干”.

旅军体运动会上，为了给营里多挣积分，李教导员带头报名参加 100 米、400 米、10000 米比赛. 两天时间里，他一个课目接着一个课目拼. 10000 米比赛时，由于连续参赛，他膝

盖意外受伤. 二级军士长吕兵力劝：“教导员，算了吧，一个项目差不了多少分. ”李亮摆摆手，扯着嗓门喊：“这哪行？我不当逃兵！”

看着他贴上膏药继续奔跑，营里官兵都站了起来，拼命为他加油，旗手把营旗挥得哗哗作响. 当李教导员咬牙冲过终点那一刻，他不仅赢得了热烈掌声，也赢得了官兵的心悦诚服.

最近，旅里计划组织文化展演活动. 得知消息，平时很少参加集体活动的二级上士陈超主动要求报名. 李教导员一听，急了：“这哪行？我第一个报名，你排第二吧！”

“干在先”才能“让人服”

■潘吉国

为什么常把“这哪行”挂嘴边的教导员李亮能让官兵心悦诚服？因为他说的是“这哪行”，做的是“干在先”.

战争年代，我军阵地上常常出现这样的情景：打冲锋，指挥员往前一站，把手中的驳壳枪一挥：“跟我冲”；守阵地，指挥员站在最前沿，高喊一声：“看我的”. 正是这平平常常几个字，体现出我军的优良传统和作风，赋予了人民军队无往不胜的锐气.

随着政治整训不断深入，我们愈发感到，政治干部的表率作用本身就是最好的政治工作. 当政治干部喊出“我带头”，以“干在先”的实际行动诠释政治工作的真谛时，官兵眼中看见的就是旗帜和标杆，政治干部的威信便会在无形之中树立，政治工作的威力便会在无声之中彰显.

“干在先”才能“让人服”. 李教导员的故事给我们带来许多启迪，希望优秀的政治干部读了它，更加先进；有差距的政治干部读了它，快步赶上.

Google Translation

Deepening Political Rectification and Training: The Good Example of Political Cadres | The Political director’s “Catchphrase”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cao Dagong, Pan Jiguo Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-22 The Political director’s “Catchphrase”

■ Cao Dagong, Officer of a Certain Army Battalion

Illustration: Liu Huanan

“This won’t do!” New political director Li Liang had only been in office for a few days when his catchphrase had spread throughout the battalion.

At the beginning of his tenure, Political director Li traveled back and forth between the various companies in the battalion to understand the construction situation of each company. Listening to

the specific opinions of the officers and men, he would always take notes while shouting, “This won’t do!”

“There are several battalions in the whole brigade. Our organization is the last, but we must aim to be the first in our work!” At a battalion-wide meeting, Political director Li firmly mobilized everyone.

“Anyone can shout slogans?” Hearing his hoarse voice, several soldiers muttered privately, “The political director is just making a show of force; he’ll rest after that.”

This sentiment stemmed from a specific reason. Our battalion primarily focused on support work. While there were many specialized positions, most were “marginal,” lacking a strong “presence” in combat readiness. Furthermore, the dispersed nature of the battalion’s various companies made personnel management difficult, leading to frequent instances of “sneaking out” (unauthorized personnel leaving their posts). Having failed to be recognized as an advanced unit for several years, morale was somewhat low.

Soon after, the brigade planned a professional skills competition. Political director Li encouraged everyone to participate, but the soldiers had their own calculations: preparing for the competition would take up a lot of rest time; good results would bring prestige, but poor results would not only waste rest but also be embarrassing.

When the list of participants was announced, everyone discovered that Political director Li had also signed up. It turned out that during his visits to the various companies, Li Liang had already analyzed the battalion’s work and prescribed a solution: leadership by example. On the first day of the competition, Political director Li made a clear statement: “The enthusiasm for major activities organized by the brigade is low, how can this be? I’ll lead the competition. Good results are a collective honor, bad results are my primary responsibility!” During the preparation period, Political director Li worked overtime with the team members to study theory and memorize key points. Knowing his memory wasn’t as good as the younger members, he studied even harder than the others. Everyone saw this and felt a pang of sympathy: he and the battalion commander had to handle everything in the battalion, and he still had to work tirelessly to prepare for the competition—it wasn’t easy!

At the end of the competition, our battalion came in fourth place, falling short of our expectations. Standing before the entire battalion, Political director Li took the initiative to apologize. His simple “I’m sorry” touched many soldiers deeply, and some team members even teared up instantly.

Over time, the officers and men discovered that Political director Li did indeed like to “talk first,” often saying things like “This won’t do!”; but he valued “doing first” even more. Whether it was military training, technical problem-solving, choir competitions, or teaching contests, he always led the officers and men to “share the hardships and work together.”

At the brigade's sports meet, to earn more points for the battalion, Political director Li took the lead in signing up for the 100-meter, 400-meter, and 10,000-meter races. For two days, he competed in one event after another. During the 10,000-meter race, due to consecutive competitions, he unexpectedly injured his knee. Sergeant Major Lü Bing strongly advised, "Political director, forget it, one event won't make a huge difference in points." Li Liang waved his hand, shouting at the top of his lungs, "This won't do! I won't desert!"

Watching him continue running with a bandage on, the officers and men in the battalion all stood up, cheering him on enthusiastically, the flag bearer waving the battalion flag loudly. When Political director Li gritted his teeth and crossed the finish line, he not only won enthusiastic applause but also the heartfelt respect of his officers and men.

Recently, the brigade planned to organize a cultural performance. Upon hearing the news, Sergeant Chen Chao, who rarely participated in group activities, volunteered to sign up. Political director Li, upon hearing this, exclaimed, "How can that be? I'll sign up first, you can be second!"

"Leading by Example" Leads to "Respect"

■ Pan Jiguo

Why does Political director Li Liang, who often says "How can that be?", earn the heartfelt respect of his officers and men? Because while he says "How can that be?", he actually leads by example.

During wartime, such scenes were common on the battlefields of our army: During an assault, the commander would step forward, wave his pistol, and shout, "Follow me!"; while defending a position, the commander would stand at the forefront and yell, "Watch me!" It is these simple words that embody the fine traditions and style of our army, giving the People's Army its invincible spirit.

As political rectification deepens, we increasingly realize that the exemplary role of political cadres is itself the best form of political work. When political cadres shout "I'll take the lead!" and interpret the true meaning of political work through their actions of "being the first to act," what officers and men see are flags and benchmarks. The prestige of political cadres is established imperceptibly, and the power of political work is demonstrated silently.

Only by "being the first to act" can one "earn respect." Political director Li's story offers us much inspiration. We hope that outstanding political cadres will read it and become even more advanced, and that those who are lagging behind will read it and catch up quickly.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423286.html

陆军某旅组织索降训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张毛 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-22



初冬，陆军某旅组织索降训练. 解放军报特约通讯员 张毛 摄

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Rappelling Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Mao Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-22

In early winter, an Army brigade conducted rappelling training. Photo by Zhang Mao, special correspondent for PLA Daily.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423245.html

陆军某旅端正训风考风立起为战导向

来源：解放军报 作者：向黎鸣 廖晓彬 喻润东 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-11-22

陆军某旅端正训风考风立起为战导向——

考出真水平 练就硬本领

■解放军报记者 向黎鸣 特约记者 廖晓彬 喻润东

冬日，粤东山地，陆军某旅赴野外陌生地域开展战术训练考核. 某连数辆装甲车刚完成机动伪装，训练督导组便现场指出一系列问题：“左侧行车痕迹未消除”“单兵掩体构筑施工量不达标”……考核结束，该连随即组织官兵展开复盘总结，针对性制订措施.

“找准问题、补齐短板，才能把本领练强！”该旅领导介绍，此次考核，从难从严从实战出发确定评价标准，采取不设预案、不打招呼的方式临机导调多种特情，倒逼官兵锤炼实战硬功.

“考核过关并不等于实战过硬. 深入贯彻政治整训要求，必须端正训风考风、从难从严抓训. ”该旅作训科陈科长说，严查细纠考核中的问题，可能影响纸面成绩，却能反映官兵真实训练水平，及时校准胜战打赢的准星.

陈科长向记者讲述了之前的一次难忘经历. 为迎接上级组织的群众性岗位练兵比武考核，该旅专门成立集训队，针对基础课目常规内容，研究备考思路与取胜技巧. 结果考场上，导调组“不按常理出牌”，让一些备考经验丰富的官兵“马失前蹄”.

“宁可要符合实战标准的‘及格’，也不要有水分的‘优秀’. ”复盘总结会上，该旅党委一班人达成共识：只有端正训风考风，挤干训练考核的水分，才能考出真水平、练就硬本领.

很快，该旅成立专项督导组深入基层营连调研，梳理出“课目设置脱离实战”“专业训练避难就易”“考核标准人为变通”等问题，并拟制了“实战化训练整改清单”. 随后，他们在考核中增设复杂电磁干扰、多特情叠加等实战化条件，倒逼官兵在险难环境中提升实战水平.

训风连着作风，考场对接战场. 在前不久的复训考核中，该旅整改效果明显：手榴弹使用课目考核现场，下士陈喆玮充分考虑“敌”情，利用障碍物隐蔽前进；观察报知课目考核现场，面对临时更换的陌生场地、不熟悉的方位物，中士冯杨凭借过硬本领，快速完成目标判读定位；单兵掩体构筑课目考核现场，上等兵熊毅高标准完成作业……

“只有训练考核不断向实战靠拢、向打仗聚焦，才能训出质量、训出战斗力. ”该旅某连杨连长告诉记者，针对考核中暴露的问题，旅机关督导组记录在册、形成问题台账，连队主动认账领账，并明确整改责任与时限. 如今，连队构建起“训练—复盘—整改—训练”闭环机制.

训风严一分，战斗力就强一分. 该旅领导表示，他们将进一步收集实战化训练数据，动态调整训练课目难度，结合山地密林、城市街巷等不同作战环境特点开展对抗训练，坚持以严格标准、扎实举措狠纠不实之风.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Upholds a Combat-Oriented Training and Assessment Style

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xiang Liming, Liao Xiaobin, Yu Rundong Editor: Xu Zhanhu 2025-11-22

An Army Brigade Upholds a Combat-Oriented Training and Assessment Style—Testing True Skills and Developing Strong Abilities

■PLA Daily Reporter Xiang Liming, Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin, Yu Rundong

In winter, in the mountainous region of eastern Guangdong, an Army brigade conducted tactical training assessments in unfamiliar field terrain. Several armored vehicles from a certain company had just completed their camouflage maneuvers when the training supervision team pointed out a series of problems on the spot: “Traces on the left side have not been removed,” “The amount of individual bunker construction work is insufficient,” etc. After the assessment, the company immediately organized its officers and men to conduct a debriefing and develop targeted measures.

“Identifying problems and addressing weaknesses are crucial to honing skills!” The brigade leadership explained that this assessment, based on rigorous standards and realistic combat scenarios, employed unannounced, unprepared methods to simulate various unexpected situations, forcing soldiers to hone their combat prowess.

“Passing the assessment doesn’t equate to being a combat expert. To thoroughly implement the requirements of political rectification, we must rectify training and assessment practices and rigorously enforce training,” said Director Chen of the brigade’s training section. He added that while meticulously investigating and correcting problems in the assessment might affect written scores, it reflects the true training level of soldiers and allows for timely adjustments to ensure victory in combat.

Director Chen recounted a memorable experience. To prepare for a mass skills competition organized by higher authorities, the brigade established a special training team to study preparation strategies and winning techniques for basic subjects. However, during the actual assessment, the directing group acted unpredictably, causing some experienced soldiers to stumble.

“We’d rather have a ‘passing’ grade that meets actual combat standards than an ‘excellent’ grade that’s been artificially inflated.” At the debriefing meeting, the brigade’s Party Committee reached a consensus: only by rectifying training and assessment practices and eliminating any artificial biases can we truly assess capabilities and cultivate solid skills.

Soon, the brigade established a special supervisory team to conduct in-depth research at the grassroots battalion and company levels. They identified problems such as “course settings detached from real combat,” “specialized training avoiding difficult tasks,” and “artificially altered assessment standards,” and drafted a “Rectification List for Realistic Training.” Subsequently, they added realistic combat conditions such as complex electromagnetic interference and multiple overlapping special situations to the assessments, forcing officers and men to improve their combat skills in challenging environments.

Training style is linked to conduct, and the assessment field connects to the battlefield. In a recent refresher training assessment, the brigade demonstrated significant improvement from its rectification efforts: During the grenade handling exercise, Corporal Chen Zhewei skillfully considered the “enemy” situation and used obstacles for concealed advance; in the observation and reporting exercise, Sergeant Feng Yang, facing an unfamiliar and temporarily changed location, quickly identified and located the target using his exceptional skills; and in the individual bunker construction exercise, Private Xiong Yi completed the task to a high standard…

“Only by continuously aligning training and assessments with real combat and focusing on actual warfare can we achieve high-quality training and build combat effectiveness,” Company Commander Yang of a certain company in the brigade told reporters. Regarding the problems exposed during the assessments, the brigade’s supervisory team recorded them, creating a problem log. The company proactively acknowledged and took responsibility for rectification, setting clear responsibilities and deadlines. Now, the company has established a closed-loop mechanism of “training-debriefing-rectification-training.”

The stricter the training discipline, the stronger the combat effectiveness. The brigade leadership stated that they will further collect data on realistic combat training, dynamically adjust the

difficulty of training subjects, and conduct confrontation training in combination with the characteristics of different combat environments such as mountainous forests and urban streets. They will also adhere to strict standards and solid measures to resolutely correct any undesirable practices.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423362.html

陆军某旅紧贴实战组织综合战术演练：快速机动 精准打击

来源：解放军报 作者：丁凯强 宋世杰 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-23

陆军某旅紧贴实战组织综合战术演练——

快速机动 精准打击

■丁凯强 解放军报特约记者 宋世杰

炮声轰鸣，火力全开. 前段时间，陆军某旅一场综合战术演练中，炮兵分队刚占领阵地，射击口令随即下达. 炮长潘余沉着应对，带领班组迅速进入战位展开作业.

记者在演练现场看到，潘余依托车载数字化终端，迅速完成诸元解算、自动调炮、弹药装填等动作，做好射击准备. 与以往不同的是，指挥员通过指挥信息平台，将射击口令发送至各火炮终端，信息流转更加高效.

“预备，放！”随着指挥员一声令下，操作手果断击发，炮弹呼啸而出，精准命中目标. 火力打击结束，各炮迅速调整为行军状态，快速向预备阵地转移，继续执行火力打击任务.

“现代战争已经进入‘读秒’时代，战场上谁反应更快，谁就能掌握主动权.”该旅领导介绍，此次演练采取“精准打击、快打快撤”模式，在保证射击精度的前提下，要求炮兵分队迅速完成平战转换，并在限定时间内对临机设置的目标进行火力打击，随后利用火炮高机动性能快速转移阵地.

炮兵分队到达预备阵地后，导调组临机指定打击目标. 面对新任务，地面引导组放飞无人机，快速抵近“敌”阵地进行侦察定位，实时将目标数据传输至火炮终端，引导火炮实施新一轮火力打击.

演练结束，官兵立即围绕演练中暴露的短板弱项展开讨论，通过作战数据回放、装备性能分析、协同流程推演等，细致梳理出协同不够流畅等问题，并制订针对性补差计划.

“数字化条件下快打快撤，不是简单的动作提速，而是作战理念的全面更新.”该旅领导说，他们在训练中借助数字化手段进行战法创新，将情报链、指挥链、打击链深度融合，探索形成多种战法训法，有效缩短火力反应时间，进一步提升打击精度.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Comprehensive Tactical Drills Closely Aligned with Real Combat: Rapid Mobility and Precision Strike

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ding Kaiqiang, Song Shijie Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-23

An Army Brigade Conducts Comprehensive Tactical Drills Closely Aligned with Real Combat: Rapid Mobility and Precision Strike

■ Ding Kaiqiang, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Song Shijie

The roar of artillery fire filled the air as the artillery units, armed with full force, conducted a comprehensive tactical drill recently. As soon as the artillery detachment occupied its positions, the firing command was issued. Gunner Pan Yu calmly responded, leading his squad to their positions and commencing operations.

At the drill site, reporters observed Pan Yu using a vehicle-mounted digital terminal to quickly complete actions such as calculating firing parameters, automatically adjusting the gun, and loading ammunition, preparing for firing. Unlike previous drills, the commander used a command information platform to send the firing command to each artillery terminal, resulting in more efficient information flow.

“Ready, fire!” With the commander’s order, the operator decisively fired, the shell whistling through the air and accurately hitting the target. After the initial strike, each artillery piece quickly adjusted to marching status and rapidly moved to its reserve positions to continue its fire mission.

“Modern warfare has entered the ‘second countdown’ era; whoever reacts faster on the battlefield gains the initiative,” explained the brigade leadership. This exercise adopted a “precision strike, rapid attack and withdrawal” model. While ensuring firing accuracy, artillery units were required to quickly complete the transition from peacetime to wartime operations and conduct fire strikes on impromptu targets within a limited time, subsequently utilizing the artillery’s high mobility to rapidly relocate.

After the artillery units arrived at their reserve positions, the directing group impromptu designated targets. Faced with this new mission, the ground guidance group launched drones to quickly approach the “enemy” position for reconnaissance and location, transmitting target data in real time to the artillery terminals to guide a new round of fire strikes.

After the exercise concluded, officers and men immediately began discussions on the shortcomings and weaknesses exposed during the drill. Through reviewing combat data, analyzing equipment performance, and rehearsing collaborative processes, they meticulously identified issues such as insufficient coordination and formulated targeted remedial plans.

“Rapid strike and withdrawal under digital conditions is not simply about accelerating actions, but a comprehensive update of operational concepts,” said the brigade’s leadership. They explained that they utilize digital means in training to innovate tactics, deeply integrating the intelligence chain, command chain, and strike chain to explore and develop various tactics and training methods, effectively shortening fire response time and further improving strike accuracy.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423360.html

比武场升起“第三只眼”！陆军某旅引导官兵练好新增训练课目

来源：解放军报 作者：李仙 孙兴维 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-23

陆军某旅优化调整比武内容引导官兵练好新增训练课目——

“飞翼”参赛：比武场升起“第三只眼”

■李 仙 解放军报记者 孙兴维

迅捷出动、完成课目、安全返航……日前，陆军某旅组织年度创破纪录比武，在便携式无人机操作课目比拼现场，15 名“飞手”展开激烈角逐.

比武场上空，“飞翼”轻舞，场面看似轻松，其中的较量却异常激烈. 比赛一开始，中士朱俊杰在定点投弹项目中出现失误，暂时排名第四. 在接下来的目标侦察项目中，他奋起直追，凭借娴熟的技能，操纵无人机快速精准侦获全部目标.

比武结果揭晓，朱俊杰以微弱优势险胜，夺得便携式无人机操作课目第一名.

走下比武场，朱俊杰告诉记者，便携式无人机操作是今年印发的新版《陆军基础训练大纲》中的新增训练课目，也是该旅年度创破纪录比武中的新设项目.

以往，该旅组织比武，所设项目一般是官兵熟悉的传统训练内容，为何今年不再墨守成规？

该旅领导告诉记者，此前，他们在一次调研中发现，部分基层单位存在“比武比什么，平时就练什么”的思维定式，有的为了在比武场上摘金夺银，甚至早早遴选训练尖子，针对“米秒环”的传统课目展开强化训练，对训练大纲中的新增课目下功夫不够.

“战场形态日新月异，平时训练和比武竞赛却固守‘舒适区’，用这种刻舟求剑的思维组训施教、比武考核，怎么能打赢未来战争？”议战议训会上，该旅党委一班人讨论认为，比武竞赛的项目设置方式对官兵平时的训练具有引领作用，必须将其训练“风向标”和“指挥棒”的功能发挥好.

经过充分研讨，该旅党委决定调整下一步比武竞赛方案：大幅压缩传统课目数量，将施训时间不长的便携式无人机操作、穿越机操作等大纲新增的 4 个训练课目列为比武竞赛项目，牵引带动新增课目训练扎实展开.

决心已定，为帮助官兵快速提高新增课目训练成绩，该旅机关打出一套“组合拳”：统筹组织新增课目教学法研究和示范观摩，邀请军队院校专业教员走进训练场，为基层培养一批“种子”教练员；针对智能无人领域新课目技术含量普遍较高的特点，成立“无人争锋”俱乐部，广泛遴选专业骨干人才，共同研讨训法战法，营造浓厚研学氛围；选派具有较大发展潜力的官兵前往院校和装备生产厂家跟班学习，同时采取“旅集中统训、营分批轮训”的模式组织专业人才集训，培养一批懂原理、精操作、会教学的专业骨干；积极协调多方力量，为新增课目训练配齐必要的装备器材，开辟专用训练场地，鼓励官兵放开手脚专攻精练.

一系列务实举措落地落实，有效激发了官兵对新增课目的训练热情，在该旅掀起钻研新课目、掌握新技能的热潮.

成立便携式无人机集训队，是该旅推动新增课目训练走深走实的重要措施之一.

“无人机是现代战场上的常用装备，是官兵透视战场的‘第三只眼’. 我们让‘飞翼’走进赛场，既是贯彻新版《陆军基础训练大纲》要求的主动作为，也是应对无人智能作战力量加速走向战场这一趋势的积极行动. ”该旅领导介绍，新调整的比武方案下发后，他们从各营连遴选出 35 名官兵，在专业教员的指导下，围绕空中侦察、障碍竞速、定点投弹等内容展开专攻精练，显著提升了训练质效.

朱俊杰告诉记者，他接触便携式无人机的时间并不长，训练初期还因技能不过关，操作无人机降落时摔坏了机翼和镜头.

“类似情况在集训队并非个例. ”该旅便携式无人机集训队负责人介绍，半年多来，集训队官兵每天在训练场上操作无人机起降上百次，每天训练 10 小时以上是常态. 正是日复一日的刻苦钻研，让朱俊杰快速成为专业尖子. 他的成长经历是集训队全体参训人员勤学苦练、奋力攻坚的缩影.

谈及比武夺冠心得，朱俊杰的一番感言让记者印象深刻：“今天，新的作战样式、新的武器装备不断涌现. 作为新时代革命军人，我们只有主动拥抱变化，把新课目、新技能练熟练精，才能在未来战场上赢得先机. ”

“这次比武，参赛官兵在新增项目比拼中取得良好成绩令人欣喜，但比成绩更重要的是我们通过调整项目设置，校正了部队练兵备战的准星. ”该旅训练部门负责人说.

“仗怎么打，兵就怎么练. 今年比武的新导向给官兵带来的思维之变难能可贵. ”该旅领导告诉记者，下一步，他们将继续优化完善训练考评机制，真正让比武场成为检验实战能力的“试金石”和加速训练创新的“助推器”，推动战备训练向更高水平跃升.

Google Translation

A “Third Eye” Rises on the Competition Field! An Army Brigade Guides Soldiers to Master Newly Added Training Subjects

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Li Xian, Sun Xingwei

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-23

An Army Brigade Optimizes and Adjusts Competition Content to Guide Soldiers to Master Newly Added Training Subjects—

"Flying Wings" Participate: A "Third Eye" Rises on the Competition Field

■ Li Xian, PLA Daily Reporter Sun Xingwei

Swift deployment, completion of subjects, safe return… Recently, an Army brigade organized its annual record-breaking competition. In the portable drone operation subject competition, 15 "drone pilots" engaged in fierce competition.

Above the competition field, "flying wings" danced lightly. The scene seemed relaxed, but the competition was exceptionally intense. At the beginning of the competition, Sergeant Zhu Junjie made a mistake in the pinpoint bombing event, temporarily ranking fourth. In the subsequent target reconnaissance event, he rallied, using his skillful techniques to quickly and accurately detect all targets.

The competition results were announced, with Zhu Junjie narrowly winning first place in the portable drone operation event.

After leaving the competition field, Zhu Junjie told reporters that portable drone operation is a newly added training subject in the newly issued edition of the "Army Basic Training Outline" this year, and also a new item in the brigade's annual record-breaking competition.

In the past, the brigade's competitions generally featured traditional training content familiar to officers and men. Why did they break with tradition this year?

The brigade's leadership told reporters that during a previous survey, they discovered that some grassroots units had a fixed mindset of "training what is tested in competitions." Some, in order to win gold and silver medals in competitions, even selected top trainees early on and focused on intensive training for traditional subjects like the "meter-second ring" (a type of rapid proficiency test), neglecting to put enough effort into the newly added subjects in the training outline.

"The battlefield is constantly evolving, yet peacetime training and competitions remain stuck in our 'comfort zones.' How can we win future wars with such outdated thinking in training and competitions?" At a meeting to discuss training and combat readiness, the brigade's Party Committee concluded that the way competition events are structured guides the soldiers' peacetime training, and its function as a "weathervane" and "command stick" must be fully utilized.

After thorough discussion, the brigade's Party Committee decided to adjust the next phase of the competition plan: significantly reducing the number of traditional subjects and including four newly added training subjects in the syllabus, such as portable UAV operation and racing drone operation, which have shorter training periods, as competition events, thus driving the solid development of training in these new subjects.

With a firm resolve, the brigade headquarters implemented a comprehensive set of measures to help officers and men quickly improve their training performance in newly added subjects: First, they coordinated research and demonstrations of teaching methods for the new subjects, inviting professional instructors from military academies to the training grounds to cultivate a group of "seed" instructors for the grassroots level. Second, recognizing the generally high technical content of new subjects in the field of intelligent unmanned equipment, they established an "Unmanned Equipment Showdown" club to widely select professional backbone personnel to jointly discuss training methods and tactics, creating a strong learning atmosphere. Third, they selected officers and men with significant development potential to study at military academies and equipment manufacturers, while simultaneously adopting a "brigade-wide centralized training, battalion-level rotational training" model to organize intensive training for professional personnel, cultivating a group of professional backbone personnel who understand the principles, are proficient in operation, and skilled in teaching. Fourth, they actively coordinated with various parties to equip the new subjects with necessary equipment and materials, establish dedicated training grounds, and encourage officers and men to focus on intensive training.

These pragmatic measures effectively stimulated the enthusiasm of officers and men for training in the new subjects, creating a surge of enthusiasm for studying new subjects and mastering new skills within the brigade.

The establishment of a portable drone training team is one of the key measures taken by the brigade to deepen and solidify training in newly added subjects.

"Drones are commonly used equipment on the modern battlefield, serving as the 'third eye' for soldiers to see the battlefield. Bringing 'flying wings' into the competition is both a proactive measure to implement the requirements of the new 'Army Basic Training Outline' and a positive action to address the trend of unmanned intelligent combat forces rapidly entering the battlefield," explained a brigade leader. After the newly revised competition plan was issued, they selected 35 soldiers from various battalions and companies. Under the guidance of professional instructors, they focused on intensive training in aerial reconnaissance, obstacle courses, and precision bombing, significantly improving training effectiveness.

Zhu Junjie told reporters that he hadn't been using portable drones for long, and in the early stages of training, due to insufficient skills, he damaged the wing and lens when landing the drone.

"Similar situations are not uncommon in the training team," said the head of the brigade's portable drone training team. For more than six months, the team's soldiers have been operating drones for

takeoffs and landings hundreds of times a day, with more than 10 hours of training daily being the norm. It was through tireless, day-to-day study that Zhu Junjie quickly became a top professional. His growth is a microcosm of the diligent study and relentless efforts of all participants in the training team.

When discussing his experience of winning the competition, Zhu Junjie's words left a deep impression on the reporter: "Today, new combat styles and new weapons and equipment are constantly emerging. As revolutionary soldiers of the new era, we can only gain the upper hand on the future battlefield by proactively embracing change and mastering new subjects and skills."

"It's gratifying that the participating officers and men achieved good results in the newly added events of this competition, but more important than the results is that we corrected the direction of the troops' training and combat readiness by adjusting the event settings," said the head of the brigade's training department.

"How the battle is fought is how the soldiers train. The new direction of this year's competition has brought about a valuable shift in the thinking of the officers and men," the brigade leader told the reporter. He added that they will continue to optimize and improve the training evaluation mechanism, truly making the competition field a "touchstone" for testing combat capabilities and a "booster" for accelerating training innovation, thus propelling combat readiness training to a higher level.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16423506.html

带兵人手记 | 临近考核，战士为何“饿肚子”

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2025-11-24

临近考核，战士为何“饿肚子”

■第 73 集团军某旅运输连干部 丁玉龙

前段时间，我注意到，总有几名战士晚饭吃得又快又少. 一连几天，都是如此.

值班员和骨干反映，不少战士食欲不佳，夜训中出现了体力不支、出虚汗的情况. 正当连队研究怎么解决这一问题时，意外发生了：一天点名时，战士小李两眼一黑，差点晕倒. 卫生员检查后发现他血糖值偏低，便迅速为他补充糖水.

事后，我把小李叫到连部了解情况. 几番询问后，他终于道出实情. 原来，担任连队网络维护员后，小李因工作任务重，训练时间被挤占，体能成绩掉到了及格线边缘. 眼看考核临近，他开始刻意节食，试图通过减重来提升成绩.

我听了哭笑不得，先是肯定了他的上进心，随后，拿出他近期的体能测试数据，分析道：“这样做根本没用. 你看，你的体重虽有所下降，但五公里武装越野、400 米障碍这些课目的成绩却未见起色. ”

“想取得好成绩没有错，但训练方法必须科学. ”小李听后坦言，自己心急走了弯路.

事后，我对全连进行摸排，发现确实有少数战士为了迎接考核，走进了训练的误区，很多做法不仅对提升成绩帮助有限，还会影响身体健康.

对此，连队打出了一套“组合拳”：炊事班根据训练强度优化食谱，增加高蛋白、低脂食材，确保营养均衡；训练内容安排更注重循序渐进，根据每个人的体能基础和短板分组施训；我还邀请专家传授健康饮食和科学训练知识，让小李和其他有过类似经历的战士现身说法，帮助大家廓清思想认识.

同时，为防止工作任务影响一些战士的训练，连队专门作出调整：一方面，加强科学统筹，妥善解决工作矛盾；另一方面，安排骨干或同专业的战士作为“备份”，开展“错峰训练”，确保他们都有比较充足的训练时间.

措施落地后，饭堂里再也见不到匆匆扒几口饭就离开的身影了，取而代之的是战士们端着营养均衡的晚饭安心就餐的画面.

就在前两天刚结束的年终考核中，小李如愿拿到总评“优秀”的成绩. 看着成绩单，他感慨地说：“以前总想靠‘饿肚子’突击一下，现在我明白了，科学训练才是硬道理. 只有把功夫下在平时，刻苦训练，才能坦然迎接考核的检验. ”

（刘志升整理）

Google Translation

Commander’s Notes | Why Are Soldiers “Hungry” Near Assessment?

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Ding Yulong

Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-11-24

Why Are Soldiers “Hungry” Near Assessment?

■ Ding Yulong, Officer of the Transport Company of a Brigade of the 73rd Group Army

Some time ago, I noticed that several soldiers were eating very quickly and in small amounts at dinner. This continued for several days.

The duty officer and key personnel reported that many soldiers had poor appetites and were experiencing fatigue and sweating during night training. Just as the company was discussing how to solve this problem, an unexpected incident occurred: one day during roll call, soldier Xiao Li suddenly felt dizzy and almost fainted. The medic checked him and found that his blood sugar level was low, so he quickly gave him sugar water.

Afterwards, I called Xiao Li to the company headquarters to understand the situation. After several questions, he finally revealed the truth. It turned out that after becoming the company's network maintenance officer, Xiao Li's heavy workload squeezed out his training time, causing his physical fitness scores to plummet to the passing mark. With the assessment approaching, he began deliberately dieting, attempting to improve his scores through weight loss.

I was both amused and exasperated. First, I acknowledged his ambition, then showed him his recent physical fitness test data and analyzed, "This is completely useless. Look, although your weight has decreased, your scores in events like the 5km armed cross-country run and the 400m obstacle course haven't improved."

Wanting good results is not wrong, but training methods must be scientific," Xiao Li admitted, acknowledging that his impatience had led him astray.

Afterwards, I conducted a company-wide investigation and found that a few soldiers had indeed fallen into training pitfalls in their efforts to prepare for the assessment. Many of their practices not only offered limited help in improving scores but also negatively impacted their health.

In response, the company implemented a comprehensive set of measures: the cookhouse optimized the menu based on training intensity, increasing high-protein and low-fat ingredients to ensure nutritional balance; training content was arranged with a more gradual progression, grouping soldiers according to their physical capabilities and weaknesses; experts were invited to share knowledge on healthy eating and scientific training, with Xiao Li and other soldiers with similar experiences providing firsthand accounts to help clarify everyone's understanding.

Meanwhile, to prevent work assignments from interfering with some soldiers' training, the company made specific adjustments: on the one hand, strengthening scientific coordination to properly resolve work conflicts; on the other hand, assigning experienced soldiers or those with the same specialty as "backups" to conduct "staggered training," ensuring they all had sufficient training time.

After these measures were implemented, the mess hall was no longer filled with soldiers hurriedly eating a few bites; instead, soldiers were seen enjoying their nutritionally balanced dinners.

Just two days ago, in the year-end assessment, Xiao Li achieved an overall "Excellent" rating. Looking at his report card, he remarked with emotion, "I used to think that I could cram by 'starving' myself, but now I understand that scientific training is the only way. Only by putting in the effort regularly and training diligently can I confidently face the tests."

(Compiled by Liu Zhisheng)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423660.html

新疆军区某团组织火焰喷射器操作训练

来源：解放军报 作者：袁凯 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-25



初冬，新疆军区某团组织火焰喷射器操作训练. 袁凯 摄

Google Translation

A Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command Organizes Flamethrower Operation Training.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Yuan Kai

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-25

In early winter, a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command organized flamethrower operation training. (Photo by Yuan Kai)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423826.html

打破过往考核模式，这个单位探索建立基层机关“双向互考”机制

来源：解放军报 作者：冯浩 段洁 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-11-26

新疆军区某团探索建立“双向互考”机制——

此次考机关，基层当考官

■冯 浩 段 洁



该团一名机关干部（左一）参加野战救护考核. 段 洁 摄

戈壁滩上，风沙裹着硝烟掠过训练场，笔者定睛一看，新疆军区某团火力股刘股长正在参加综合能力考核.

面对接踵而至的“敌情”，刘股长从容研判目标性质、制订打击计划，全程有条不紊、处置果断. 不过，担任考官的战士刘沛指出，刘股长在野战救护课目中未对伤员开展心理疏导，并依规扣除了相应分数. 最终，刘股长只取得“良好”成绩.

“这个细节，平时很容易忽视，我的分扣得不冤. ”走下考场，刘股长从胸前口袋拿出一张纸，其上打着 7 个鲜红的“×”——那是今年初首次进行机关基层“双向互考”时他的成绩单. “我将它带在身上，用来警醒自己. ”刘股长说.

谈及年初时的那场考核，该团不少机关领导干部记忆犹新.

当时，该团前一年的年终考核刚结束不久，机关人员均取得了“全优”成绩. 然而，紧随而来的一场实兵对抗训练让“优秀”看起来名不副实——机关制订的“完美方案”因高原环境频频失灵：行军路线未避开冻土区，导致 2 辆装甲车“抛锚”；忽略高原风向多变，造成射击参数出现偏差；基层急需补给，物资却迟迟没有运到……

“机关考核‘全优’，却经不起实战考验. 制订计划方案不考虑环境条件，导致作战行动受挫！”复盘会上，素来敢说真话的班长蔡高强，把矛头指向了机关，不少人为他捏了把汗. 不料该团团长当场亮明态度：“蔡高强说得对！机关干部自身能力不过硬，如何指导基层？”

为改变这一状况，该团决定以考核为抓手，倒逼机关干部紧贴基层实际与实战需求提升备战打仗能力. 他们打破机关过往“自导自演”的考核模式，推行基层机关“双向互考”机制.

起初，部分机关干部仍然不以为意，因为在以往的考核中，基层总会给大家留些情面.

然而走进考场，看到考官队伍，刘股长顿感不妙：班长胡威虎、“金牌教练员”刘沛等训练尖子表情严肃，根本没有“网开一面”的意思.

10 余个课目连贯实施，很多机关干部频频“卡壳”. 一天下来，刘股长疲惫不堪，来不及喘息，便发现自己只有 40 分的军事训练成绩单已贴在机关大厅的公示栏上. 同样因考核不合格被曝光的，还有其他 10 余名机关干部.

此举在基层引起不少议论，有人心里犯嘀咕，认为得罪了机关，“怕是以后不太好过”. 更多人则表示，虽然这次考出了机关的真实水平，但这种考法很难坚持下去.

然而，团党委接下来的举措，让所有忧虑尽数消散：团领导带头参考，定期组织“双向互考”；部分在首次“双向互考”考核中担任考官的基层官兵，被聘为常设考官；明确互考全程录像，加强监督，严防“作弊”和“放水”行为；参考作风纪律与履职考评直接挂钩，立起按实战要求考、从严从实评的鲜明导向.

此后，机关干部纷纷走出办公室，扎进训练场. 刘股长拜基层教练员为师，跟蔡高强练战术、向刘沛学救护；4 名考核不合格的机关干部自发组建“补差小组”前往基层，了解熟悉兵力部署和战术运用思路方法……

在此过程中，机关干部还注意调研基层训练工作的难点堵点. 他们将官兵们提出的“增加夜间装备抢修考核”“简化非实战类报表填写”等意见建议上报团党委，研究制订改进措施，同时梳理形成分层考核清单，不再将“米秒环”作为唯一标准，让基层训练和考核更加符合实战需求.

基层考机关不讲情面，机关考基层严格标准，如今在该团已成为一种日常. 在最近一次“双向互考”首日，作训股杨参谋精准预判“敌”火力点，获评“优秀”；战勤股刘助理员在完成战场油料输送调度时，因备用点位防护措施不到位被扣分……一天的考核结束，机关人员的整体表现明显好于年初.

次日角色互换，机关考核组依据分层考核清单，将指挥能力考查点嵌入作战想定. 指挥通信连连长定下战斗决心时，因与火力、保障等要素协同不力被扣分；步兵分队虽按规定路线抵达目标区域，却因没有根据地形灵活调整伪装网，被“敌”无人机发现……

该团领导介绍，通过“双向互考”，机关干部不仅有效提升了谋战研战能力，而且在考核基层时，指向更加明确、出题更加精准. 下一步，他们将把这一机制纳入新年度工作筹划，不断细化考核标准、规范考核程序、严肃考风考纪，让“考为战”“练为战”蔚然成风.

Google Translation

Breaking with Past Assessment Models, this Unit Explores the Establishment of a “Two-Way Mutual Assessment” Mechanism for Grassroots Organs

Source: PLA Daily Author: Feng Hao, Duan Jie Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-11-26 A Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command Explores the Establishment of a “Two-Way Mutual Assessment” Mechanism— Grassroots Served as Examiners for the Headquarters

■ A cadre from the regiment's headquarters (first from left) participates in a field medical care assessment. Photo by Duan Jie. On the Gobi Desert, wind and sand, carrying smoke, swept across the training ground. Upon closer inspection, I saw Branch Director Liu of the firepower branch of a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command participating in a comprehensive capability assessment.

Faced with a series of "enemy situations," Branch Director Liu calmly analyzed the nature of the targets and formulated a strike plan, handling the situation methodically and decisively throughout. However, soldier Liu Pei, who served as the examiner, pointed out that Branch Director Liu failed to provide psychological counseling to the wounded during the field medical care exercise, and deducted the corresponding points according to regulations. Ultimately, Branch Director Liu only achieved a "good" score.

"This detail is easily overlooked in normal times, and my points were well-deserved." Stepping out of the examination room, Branch Director Liu pulled a piece of paper from his breast pocket, marked with seven bright red "X"s—his score sheet from the first "two-way mutual assessment" conducted between the headquarters and grassroots units earlier this year. "I carry it with me to remind myself," Branch Director Liu said.

Many leaders and cadres in the regiment still vividly remember that assessment at the beginning of the year.

At that time, the regiment's year-end assessment had just concluded, and all headquarters personnel had achieved "excellent" scores. However, a subsequent live-fire exercise revealed the true extent of their "excellent" rating—the "perfect plan" devised by headquarters repeatedly failed due to the high-altitude environment: the marching route failed to avoid permafrost, causing two armored vehicles to break down; the variable wind direction at high altitudes was ignored, resulting in deviations in firing parameters; and supplies urgently needed by the grassroots units were delayed…

"The headquarters received 'all-around excellent' ratings, yet they couldn't withstand the test of real combat. Their plans and schemes ignored environmental conditions, leading to setbacks in the operation!" At the debriefing meeting, Cai Gaoqiang, a squad leader known for his outspokenness, pointed the finger at headquarters, causing many to worry. Unexpectedly, the regimental commander immediately stated his position: "Cai Gaoqiang is right! How can headquarters officers guide the grassroots if their own capabilities are not up to par?"

To change this situation, the regiment decided to use assessments as a tool to force headquarters officers to improve their combat readiness by closely aligning with the realities of the grassroots and the demands of actual combat. They broke away from the headquarters' previous "self-directed and self-performed" assessment model and implemented a "two-way mutual assessment" mechanism between headquarters and grassroots units.

Initially, some officers from higher levels remained unconcerned, believing that lower-level staff would always show leniency in previous assessments.

However, upon entering the examination room and seeing the examiners, Branch Director Liu sensed trouble: Squad leader Hu Weihu, “gold medal coach” Liu Pei, and other top trainees had serious expressions, showing no intention of making an exception.

With over ten subjects administered consecutively, many officers from higher levels frequently stumbled. At the end of the day, exhausted and without a moment to catch his breath, Branch Director Liu discovered his military training score of only 40 points was posted on the bulletin board in the office lobby. More than ten other officers from higher levels were also publicly shamed for failing the assessment.

This sparked considerable discussion at the lower levels. Some worried that offending higher-ups might make things difficult in the future. Many more expressed that while this assessment revealed the true level of the higher-ups, this method of testing was unlikely to be sustainable.

However, the subsequent measures taken by the regimental Party committee dispelled all concerns: regimental leaders took the lead in taking the exams and regularly organized “two-way mutual examinations”; some of the grassroots officers and men who served as examiners in the first “two-way mutual examination” were appointed as permanent examiners; it was stipulated that the entire mutual examination process would be video-recorded to strengthen supervision and strictly prevent “cheating” and “lenient treatment”; the examination style and discipline were directly linked to performance evaluation, establishing a clear orientation of testing according to actual combat requirements and evaluating strictly and realistically.

Afterwards, officers from the headquarters left their offices and went to the training grounds. Branch Director Liu apprenticed himself to a grassroots instructor, practicing tactics with Cai Gaoqiang and learning first aid from Liu Pei; four officers from the headquarters who failed the assessment spontaneously formed a “remedial group” to go to the grassroots level to understand and familiarize themselves with troop deployment and tactical application methods... In this process, officers from the headquarters also paid attention to investigating the difficulties and obstacles in grassroots training work. They reported the soldiers’ suggestions, such as “adding nighttime equipment repair assessments” and “simplifying the completion of non-combat reports,” to the regimental Party committee, studied and formulated improvement measures, and simultaneously compiled a tiered assessment list, no longer using the “meter-second ring” as the sole standard, making grassroots training and assessments more aligned with actual combat needs.

Grassroots assessing higher-level personnel without favoritism, while higher-level personnel assessing grassroots personnel with strict standards, has now become a routine practice in the regiment. On the first day of the recent “two-way mutual assessment,” Staff Officer Yang of the Training Branch accurately predicted the “enemy’s” firing points and was rated “excellent”; Assistant Officer Liu of the Combat Support Branch was penalized for inadequate backup point

protection measures when completing battlefield fuel delivery scheduling... At the end of the day's assessment, the overall performance of the higher-level personnel was significantly better than at the beginning of the year.

The next day, roles were reversed, and the higher-level assessment team, based on the tiered assessment list, embedded command capability assessment points into combat scenarios. When the command and communications company commander made the battle decision, he was penalized for poor coordination with firepower and support elements; although an infantry unit arrived at the target area according to the prescribed route, it was detected by "enemy" drones because it failed to flexibly adjust its camouflage net according to the terrain…

The regimental leadership explained that through "two-way mutual assessment," officers not only effectively improved their combat planning and research capabilities, but also found that assessing grassroots units was more targeted and the questions more precise. Next, they will incorporate this mechanism into their new year's work plan, continuously refining assessment standards, standardizing assessment procedures, and strictly enforcing assessment discipline, so that "assessment for combat" and "training for combat" become the prevailing practice.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423819.html

高原天路，“清澈的爱”浸润兵心

来源：解放军报 作者：郑强龙 李杰 伊力亚尔江 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-11-26

新疆军区某团组织“车轮微课”破解动散条件下教育难题——

高原天路，“清澈的爱”浸润兵心

■郑强龙 李 杰 伊力亚尔江

顶风冒雪翻山越岭，晓行夜宿连续机动……前不久，新疆军区某团数十辆运输车驰骋在高原天路，执行重要任务.

车队途经康西瓦烈士陵园时，官兵下车集合.

献花、敬礼、鞠躬、默哀……列队祭奠烈士后，该团理论骨干、二级上士李鑫用一面党旗、一块黑板，搭建起一个简易课堂. 纪念碑高耸矗立，陵园内庄严肃穆. 寒风中，李鑫围绕“如何在艰苦环境中保持战斗意志”主题开讲，与战友共同追忆先辈在“生命禁区”的战斗故事.

“不少先烈牺牲时，年纪跟我们差不多. 面对生死考验，他们选择用生命践行使命. 与英雄们相比，我们遇到的困难算得了什么？”讨论交流中，20 年如一日坚守高原运输一线的老兵李军有感而发，讲起自己初上高原时的经历——那年，车辆经过海拔 5000 多米的红土达坂时突发故障. 时间紧、任务重，他的班长拿起工具直接趴在雪地上，争分夺秒展开抢

修作业，李军则用喷灯为班长取暖. 车修好时，班长由于长时间卧地，双腿冻得僵硬，站都站不起来.

李军的讲述引起在场官兵的强烈共鸣和热烈讨论，这一幕正是该团灵活开展教育的生动事例. 该团官兵常年在高原天路执行运输任务，为破解动散条件下教育难题，团里按照“统计划不统安排、统标准不统方法、统内容不统时间”原则，鼓励基层单位结合任务实际开展思想教育，打造形式多样、内容丰富的“车轮微课”.

新藏线上红色资源丰富，该团指导任务分队按照“一处红色资源就是一个教育场所”思路，在康西瓦烈士陵园等红色场所开展现地教育，引导官兵学习先烈精神、争当精武标兵. 行车途中，各任务分队还按照“快、小、细、活、实”要求，利用车载电台开展“我是光荣汽车兵”微故事分享活动，鼓励官兵讲述身边典型的感人事迹.

为了进一步丰富“车轮微课”的内容，该团与任务沿线边防连队、高原兵站、驻训点位共享教育资源，多方携手打造精品教育微课. 官兵在聆听其他单位战友的奋斗故事中，加深了对职责使命的理解认同.

“清澈的爱，只为中国. 这是新时代卫国戍边英雄陈祥榕对祖国最深情的告白，也是我们边防军人誓死守护祖国领土的铮铮誓言. ”前不久，该团某分队官兵利用任务间隙，与陆军某边防连官兵同上思政课，连队红色讲解员陈帅动情讲述陈祥榕烈士事迹，让高原汽车兵们深受触动. 该团战士杜澳说：“作为一名新时代高原汽车兵，我要学习英雄精神，练强打赢本领，扛起戍边使命. ”

“车队行进到哪里，‘车轮微课’就开设到哪里. ”该团领导告诉笔者，从“我讲你听”到“共学共研”，从“被动接受”到“主动参与”，今年以来，全团各分队结合任务实际推出多堂精品微课，有效激发官兵练兵备战动力. 二级上士金玉宝在身边榜样激励下，坚持记录每条运输线路的路况特点、常见险情，为战友遂行任务提供经验参考；二级军士长朱远理带领班组攻克维修难题，显著提高车辆维修效率.

车轮滚滚向前，忠诚融进天路. 年终岁尾，该团多项高原运输任务进入收官阶段，官兵用一次次“胜利抵达”诠释他们的赤胆忠诚.

Google Translation

On the Plateau’s Sky Road, “Clear Love” Nourishes Soldiers’ Hearts

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Qianglong, Li Jie, Iliyarjiang Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-11-26

A Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command Organizes “Micro-Lessons on Wheels” to Solve Educational Challenges Under Movable Conditions—

On the Plateau’s Sky Road, “Clear Love” Nourishes Soldiers’ Hearts

■ Zheng Qianglong, Li Jie, Iliyarjiang

Braving wind and snow, traversing mountains and valleys, traveling day and night in continuous maneuvering… Not long ago, dozens of transport vehicles from a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command sped along the plateau's sky road, carrying out an important mission.

When the convoy passed the Kangxiwa Martyrs' Cemetery, the officers and men disembarked and assembled.

Offering flowers, saluting, bowing, observing a moment of silence… After lining up to pay tribute to the martyrs, Li Xin, a theoretical backbone of the regiment and a second-class sergeant, set up a simple classroom using a Party flag and a blackboard. The monument stood tall, and the cemetery was solemn and dignified. In the biting wind, Li Xin delivered a lecture on "How to Maintain Fighting Will in Harsh Environments," reminiscing with his comrades about the battles fought by their predecessors in the "forbidden zone of life."

"Many of our martyrs were about our age when they sacrificed their lives. Faced with the test of life and death, they chose to fulfill their mission with their lives. Compared to these heroes, what are the difficulties we encounter?" During the discussion, Li Jun, a veteran who has steadfastly served on the front lines of high-altitude transportation for 20 years, spoke with deep emotion, recounting his experience when he first arrived on the plateau—that year, a vehicle broke down at an altitude of over 5,000 meters on the Hongtu Pass. With time of the essence and the task heavy, his squad leader grabbed tools and lay down on the snow, racing against time to begin repairs, while Li Jun used a blowtorch to warm him. When the vehicle was finally repaired, the squad leader's legs were so frozen from lying on the ground for so long that he couldn't even stand up.

Li Jun's story resonated strongly with the officers and men present, sparking a lively discussion. This scene is a vivid example of the regiment's flexible approach to education. The officers and men of this regiment, who regularly perform transport missions on the high-altitude highway, have developed a unique approach to education under dispersed conditions. Adhering to the principles of "unified planning without unified arrangements, unified standards without unified methods, and unified content without unified timing," the regiment encourages grassroots units to conduct ideological education tailored to their specific missions, creating diverse and rich "micro-lessons on wheels."

The Xinjiang-Tibet Highway is rich in revolutionary resources. The regiment guides its mission units to conduct on-site education at sites like the Kangxiwa Martyrs' Cemetery, emphasizing that "each revolutionary site is an educational venue," guiding soldiers to learn from the spirit of martyrs and strive to become exemplary soldiers. During their journeys, mission units also utilize vehicle radios to conduct "I am a Glorious Truck Soldier" micro-story sharing activities, encouraging soldiers to recount inspiring stories of exemplary individuals around them, adhering to the principles of "fast, concise, detailed, flexible, and practical."

To further enrich the content of these "micro-lessons on wheels," the regiment shares educational resources with border defense companies, high-altitude outposts, and training sites along the mission route, collaborating to create high-quality educational micro-lessons. By listening to the stories of their comrades from other units, soldiers have deepened their understanding and identification with their duties and missions. "A pure love, solely for China. This is the deepest declaration of love from Chen Xiangrong, a hero of the new era who defends the border, to his motherland, and it is also the solemn oath of our border guards to protect our country's territory to the death." Not long ago, soldiers from a detachment of the regiment took advantage of a break in their mission to attend a political education class with soldiers from a border defense company of the army. Chen Shuai, the company's red tourism guide, movingly recounted the deeds of martyr Chen Xiangrong, deeply touching the plateau truck drivers. Du Ao, a soldier in the regiment, said, "As a new era plateau truck driver, I must learn from the hero's spirit, hone my combat skills, and shoulder the mission of defending the border."

"Wherever the convoy travels, 'micro-lessons on wheels' follow." The regiment's leadership told the reporter that, from "I speak, you listen" to "co-learning and co-research," from "passive acceptance" to "active participation," since the beginning of this year, all detachments in the regiment have launched numerous high-quality micro-lessons based on their actual missions, effectively stimulating the soldiers' motivation for training and combat readiness. Inspired by the role models around him, Sergeant Jin Yubao diligently recorded the road conditions and common hazards of each transport route, providing valuable experience for his comrades. Sergeant Major Zhu Yuanli led his team to overcome maintenance challenges, significantly improving vehicle repair efficiency.

The wheels roll forward, loyalty woven into the sky. As the year draws to a close, the regiment's numerous plateau transport missions enter their final stages, with officers and men demonstrating their unwavering loyalty through repeated successful arrivals.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423817.html

"熟悉对手"变成"陌生劲敌"，看这支分队如何创新战术战法

来源：解放军报 作者：郑重语 黄昆仑 廖晓彬 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-11-26

第七十三集团军某旅"蓝军分队"集智创新战术战法——

"熟悉对手"变成"陌生劲敌"

■郑重语 解放军报记者 黄昆仑 特约记者 廖晓彬

战车轰鸣，雷达飞旋……近日，第 73 集团军某旅展开一场红蓝对抗. 训练开始不久，蓝方凭借出其不意的战法，快速完成"敌"后渗透，摧毁红方关键节点，让红方瞬间陷入战场被动.

“曾经的‘熟悉对手’变成了‘陌生劲敌’. ”走下训练场，谈起与这支“蓝军分队”的近期历次交手经历，红方指挥员李瑞斌记忆犹新：蓝方伏击得手后，不仅没有撤出战场，反而化整为零再次设下伏击圈，让红方“在同一个地方摔倒两次”；一轮炮击结束，红方正想抓住火力间隙反击，蓝方却快速完成二次火力部署，精准打击红方装甲分队……一场场对抗下来，连吃败仗的李瑞斌感到有些困惑：为啥这支“蓝军分队”总有使不完的新招？

采访期间，记者带着这个问题来到“蓝军分队”一探究竟. 营区内，分队官兵正在组织一场实战化对抗训练任务部署会. 会上，官兵你一言、我一语，围绕战术战法展开激烈讨论. 记者留意到，指挥员肖钦灿手拿一本笔记本，不时写写画画.

“笔记本里记录的都是分队的新战术和新战法. ”肖钦灿告诉记者，这些内容大多是官兵集智贡献的“金点子”.

谈及这本“蓝军笔记”，肖钦灿介绍，曾经一段时间，由于他们与旅队多个单位进行过多轮对抗，自身战术战法被对手逐渐熟悉，导致他们在训练中的行动屡屡被对手提前预判、从容化解.

“如果发挥不出‘磨刀石’作用，‘蓝军’的意义何在？”那段时间，这是肖钦灿思考最多的问题. 一次复盘会上，官兵直言：“伏击点总在那几个山头，太固定了”“电磁干扰启动的时机，早就被对手发现了规律”……听着官兵“吐槽”，肖钦灿感到，破局的“钥匙”，很可能就藏在身边这些战友的心里.

很快，“我为训练献一计”活动在“蓝军分队”展开，小到单兵伪装技巧，大到分队作战方案，一条条蕴含实战智慧的建议不断汇集到“蓝军笔记”中.

一场红蓝对抗中，红方装甲分队沿干涸的河床快速突进. 肖钦灿根据官兵平时研究的战术成果，主动放弃预设阵地诱敌深入. 对手果然中招，蓝方抓住战机就地“围点打援”，伏击过程干脆利落. 最终，蓝方以极小代价取得对抗胜利.

“蓝军笔记”越来越厚，新战法越来越多. 与此同时，肖钦灿带领分队官兵不断扩大“练兵朋友圈”——

向红方学，换个视角看自己. 为了避免闭门造车的狭隘，他们邀请红方指挥员来队参与复盘，围绕对手发现的己方破绽，系统整理改进措施，在精准补差中实现能力提升.

向友邻学，携手并进练协同. 他们利用跨军兵种联合训练等时机，组织官兵以复盘为抓手，逐个课目、逐场训练回顾过程细节，梳理出通信链路抗干扰能力弱、联合机制不成熟等短板. 在此基础上，他们广泛借鉴友邻部队经验，不断优化联合作战预案，提升分队实战能力.

向战例学，拓展视野强本领. 他们紧盯前沿战法，组织官兵围绕“有人+无人”协同等作战课题开展攻关，打牢新质战斗力建设基础；组建前沿战法研究小组，深入学习近期局部战争中的战例，研究剖析最新战术战法，拓展自身认知维度.

采访期间，记者发现，该分队营区内研战谋战氛围十分浓厚. 军人俱乐部里，官兵主动从对手视角审视分队战术战法，在观点碰撞和思想交锋中主动查找自身短板不足；学习室内，官兵共同研讨战史战例，积极分享心得体会；训练间隙，官兵结合训练实际，及时对战法训法进行优化改进……

作为砥砺锋刃的“磨刀石”，这支“蓝军分队”在实战化对抗中新招层出不穷，让对手吃尽了苦头. 某分队与“蓝军分队”多次交手，战场上连续受挫. 直到该分队指挥员应邀参加“蓝军分队”复盘，看到那本“蓝军笔记”时，他心服口服地说：“和你们比确实有差距，下次我们还得跟你们切磋！”

近日，这支“蓝军分队”在一次训练中临时受领夺控某滨海阵地任务. 面对对手依托岸滩构筑的坚固防御工事和密集障碍物，分队指挥员将官兵集智研究的前置火力打击、无人平台破障等战法，首次运用于训练，一举撕开对手前沿防线，高效夺控目标阵地.

短 评

善于用好官兵之智

■肖 斌

知战胜者在卒伍. 一本“蓝军笔记”如同一座蜂巢，其中的“金点子”就是甘甜的蜜. 练兵备战实践中，指挥员如果一味闭门造车，则难以确保作战方案细致周密、实用管用. 要想战胜对手，指挥员既要具备自我判断能力，也要倾听广大官兵意见建议，善于汲取创新战术战法的“源头活水”.

军事民主是我军“三大民主”之一. 第 73 集团军某旅“蓝军分队”集聚官兵智慧实现战斗力跃升的做法启示我们，基层官兵身处一线，无论是完成重大任务、破解训练难题，还是创新战法训法、驾驭武器装备，他们最有发言权. 用好官兵之智，体现了对官兵主体地位和首创精神的尊重，也是提高部队战斗力的重要途径.

千难万难，充分发动官兵就不难. 面对现代战争体系化、智能化的挑战，制胜之钥在于充分发挥广大官兵聪明才智. 各级应畅通官兵建言献策渠道，做好落实官兵“金点子”的“下篇文章”，推动部队战斗力不断提升.

Google Translation

“Familiar Opponent” Turns into “Unfamiliar Formidable Enemy”: How This Unit Innovates Tactics and Combat Methods

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zheng Zhongyu, Huang Kunlun, Liao Xiaobin Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-11-26 A Brigade of the 73rd Group Army's "Blue Force Unit" Innovates Tactics and Combat Methods Through Collective Intelligence—

"Familiar Opponent" Turns into "Unfamiliar Formidable Enemy"

■ Zheng Zhongyu, PLA Daily Reporter Huang Kunlun, Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin

Tanks roared, radars whirred… Recently, a brigade of the 73rd GA conducted a red-blue force-on-force exercise. Shortly after the training began, the blue force, relying on unexpected tactics, quickly completed its infiltration behind enemy lines, destroying key red force nodes and instantly putting the red force on the defensive.

"The 'familiar opponent' has become a 'strange and formidable foe.'" Stepping off the training field, Red Force commander Li Ruibin vividly recalled his recent encounters with this "Blue Force" unit: After a successful ambush, the Blue Force not only failed to withdraw from the battlefield but also dispersed and set up another ambush, causing the Red Force to "fall twice in the same place"; after a round of artillery fire, just as the Red Force was about to seize the opportunity to counterattack during a lull in fire, the Blue Force quickly completed a secondary fire deployment, precisely striking the Red Force's armored units… After a series of defeats, Li Ruibin was somewhat puzzled: why did this "Blue Force" unit always seem to have an endless supply of new tactics?

During the interview, the reporter visited the "Blue Force" unit to find out. Inside the camp, the unit's officers and men were organizing a meeting to deploy a realistic combat training mission. At the meeting, the officers and men engaged in a heated discussion about tactics and strategies. The reporter noticed that Commander Xiao Qincan was holding a notebook, occasionally scribbling and drawing.

"The notebook is full of new tactics and strategies from our unit," Xiao Qincan told reporters. These are mostly "golden ideas" contributed by the officers and men collectively.

Regarding this "Blue Force Notebook," Xiao Qincan explained that for a period of time, due to numerous rounds of combat exercises with multiple units of the brigade, their tactics and strategies became increasingly familiar to the enemy, leading to their actions in training being frequently anticipated and easily countered.

"If it can't serve as a 'sharpening stone,' what's the point of the 'Blue Force'?" This was the question Xiao Qincan pondered most during that period. At a debriefing meeting, the officers and men bluntly stated: "The ambush points are always on those same few hilltops, too fixed," and "The timing of our electromagnetic interference activation has long been discovered by the enemy..." Listening to the soldiers' complaints, Xiao Qincan felt that the "key" to breaking the deadlock might very well lie in the hearts of his comrades.

Soon, the “I Contribute a Suggestion for Training” campaign was launched in the “Blue Army Unit.” From individual camouflage techniques to unit-wide combat plans, suggestions brimming with practical wisdom were continuously added to the “Blue Army Notebook.”

In a red-blue confrontation, the red armored unit rapidly advanced along a dry riverbed. Based on the tactical results studied by his soldiers, Xiao Qincan proactively abandoned his pre-set position to lure the enemy deeper. The opponent fell for the trap, and the blue team seized the opportunity to ambush and ambush reinforcements on the spot, the ambush being swift and decisive. Ultimately, the blue team achieved victory with minimal losses.

The “Blue Army Notebook” grew thicker, and new tactics emerged one after another. At the same time, Xiao Qincan led his unit to continuously expand their “training circle of friends”—learning from the red team to gain a different perspective. To avoid the narrow-mindedness of working in isolation, they invited the red team commander to participate in debriefing sessions, systematically organizing improvement measures based on the weaknesses discovered by the opponent, achieving capability enhancement through precise improvement.

Learning from neighboring units to practice coordination hand in hand. Taking advantage of opportunities such as joint training exercises across military branches, they organized officers and men to review the details of each training session and subject, identifying weaknesses such as weak anti-jamming capabilities of communication links and immature joint mechanisms. Based on this, they extensively learned from the experiences of neighboring units, continuously optimizing joint operational plans and improving the combat capabilities of their units.

Learning from combat examples to broaden horizons and enhance skills, they focused on cutting-edge tactics, organizing officers and men to tackle key operational issues such as manned and unmanned coordinated operations, laying a solid foundation for building new combat capabilities. They also established a cutting-edge tactics research group to deeply study recent local war examples, analyze the latest tactics and methods, and expand their cognitive dimensions.

During the interview, the reporter observed a strong atmosphere of combat research and planning within the unit’s barracks. In the soldiers’ club, officers and men proactively examine their unit’s tactics and methods from the opponent’s perspective, actively identifying their own shortcomings and weaknesses through the clash of viewpoints and ideological exchanges; in the study room, officers and men jointly discuss combat history and examples, actively sharing their experiences and insights; during training breaks, officers and men combine practical training situations to optimize and improve tactics and training methods in a timely manner…

As a “sharpening stone” to hone their skills, this “Blue Force unit” has come up with a constant stream of new tactics in realistic combat exercises, causing the opponent considerable trouble. One unit clashed with the “Blue Force unit” multiple times, suffering repeated setbacks on the battlefield. Until the unit’s commander was invited to participate in the “Blue Force unit’s”

debriefing, upon seeing the “Blue Force notebook,” he admitted with conviction, “We are indeed lacking compared to you; we will have to compete with you again next time!”

Recently, this “Blue Force unit” was temporarily assigned the task of seizing and controlling a coastal position during a training exercise. Faced with the opponent’s formidable defensive fortifications and dense obstacles built along the beach, the platoon commander applied tactics developed collectively by officers and men, such as forward-deployed fire strikes and unmanned platform obstacle breaching, to training for the first time. This successfully breached the opponent’s forward defenses and efficiently seized control of the target position.

Short Commentary: Making Good Use of the Wisdom of Officers and men

■ Xiao Bin Victory lies in the ranks. A “Blue Force Notebook” is like a beehive, and its “golden ideas” are the sweet honey. In training and combat readiness, if commanders work in isolation, it’s difficult to ensure that operational plans are detailed, thorough, practical, and effective. To defeat the opponent, commanders must possess both self-judgment ability and the ability to listen to the opinions and suggestions of officers and men, skillfully drawing upon the “source of fresh water” for innovative tactics and methods.

Military democracy is one of the “three major democracies” of our army. The practice of a brigade of the 73rd GA in leveraging the wisdom of its officers and men to achieve a leap in combat effectiveness through its “Blue Force” unit inspires us that grassroots officers and men, being on the front lines, have the most say in completing major missions, solving training problems, innovating tactics and training methods, and mastering weapons and equipment. Making good use of the wisdom of officers and men reflects respect for their principal role and pioneering spirit, and is also an important way to improve the combat effectiveness of the troops.

No matter how difficult, fully mobilizing officers and men makes things easier. Facing the challenges of modern warfare’s systematization and intelligence, the key to victory lies in fully utilizing the wisdom and talents of the vast number of officers and men. All levels should ensure smooth channels for officers and men to offer suggestions and advice, and do a good job in implementing their “golden ideas” to continuously improve the combat effectiveness of the troops.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16423969.html

“邱少云生前所在连”：用铁的纪律锻造铁的队伍

来源：解放军报 作者：孙 晨 王 振 章林峰 等 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-11-27

第 76 集团军某旅“邱少云生前所在连”持之以恒强化纪律教育——

用铁的纪律锻造铁的队伍

■孙 晨 王 振 章林峰

聚 焦

初冬时节，雪域高原朔风如刀.

茫茫夜色中，第 76 集团军某旅组织的一场实战化训练拉开战幕. 担负前出侦察任务的该旅“邱少云生前所在班”班长白晶带领 3 名战士，在寒冷刺骨的戈壁滩上潜伏至深夜，在挑战生理极限中精准摸清“敌”兵力部署，圆满完成任务.

“纪律重于生命”，是深藏在这支英雄连队血脉中的红色基因. 73 年前的抗美援朝战场上，该连前身部队奉命攻占 391 高地. 距敌仅 60 多米的草丛中，面对烈焰焚身，邱少云严守潜伏纪律，在烈火中岿然不动直至壮烈牺牲，以血肉之躯铸就“纪律重于生命”的精神丰碑.

英雄远去，精神永存. 73 年斗转星移，一代代官兵将“纪律重于生命”的忠诚信念融入血脉薪火相传. 连队先后涌现出 46 位英模人物，获得“攻坚模范连”“纪律严明模范连”等荣誉称号，荣立集体大功 6 次.



邱少云烈士牺牲 73 周年纪念日，该连官兵参加缅怀仪式. 齐 翊摄

“邱少云！”“到！”

每天晚点名，“邱少云生前所在连”官兵都要进行呼点. 几十年来，这声响亮的应答从未间断，让忠诚担当的精神和严守纪律的作风赓续传承、历久弥新，成为连队一代代官兵共同坚守的精神高地.

数十年的赓续传承如何不断线？上等兵张博然的成长转变中隐藏着答案.

今年 7 月初，刚来到这支英模连队的大学生士兵张博然干劲十足，但繁重的训练和严格的管理却让他很快出现了思想波动，训练积极性一度低迷.

转变，源于一堂教育课. 那天，指导员王磊带着新兵参观连队荣誉室，给大家分享了一个故事：部队奉命执行战斗任务途中，邱少云负重前行，脊背被磨得血肉模糊，但他只是用布条简单包扎了伤口，便咬牙跟上了队伍……授课时，张博然深受触动，对英雄的敬仰油然而生.

看着荣誉室里摆放的物品，重温先辈感人事迹，张博然感慨万千. 授课结束后，他在笔记本上写道：“邱少云在战场上守纪如铁，正是源于平时纪律严明. 只有把平时当作战时，才能真正将‘守纪’二字刻进骨子里. ”

思想转变催生行动自觉和奋进动力. 从那天起，张博然每天训练结束后都主动加练，训练成绩稳步提高. 他还主动申请加入连史讲解员队伍，为其他官兵讲述邱少云的故事.

“官兵发自内心认同，执行纪律才会更加坚定、更加严格. ”王磊说，为持续激发官兵干事创业的热情动力，他们注重讲好英雄故事，结合担负的使命任务灵活开展教育，引导官兵争当“邱少云传人”，让守纪如铁的红色基因焕发出强大生命力，有效激发了年轻官兵矢志强军、敢打必胜的血性胆魄.

一点一滴强化，一朝一夕养成. 在“邱少云生前所在班”宿舍，一直为老班长邱少云保留着一张床铺：被子叠得棱角分明，床单平整如新. 在怀念老班长、学习老班长、致敬老班长的点点滴滴中，守纪意识如春风化雨，浸润战士心田.

为引导官兵强化思想认同、形成行动自觉，连队常态开展新兵下连第一站参观邱少云烈士纪念馆等仪式教育，深入开展“讲英雄故事，做英雄传人”教育实践活动，将不同形式的教育融入日常管理、战备训练和大项任务，时刻提醒官兵守纪如铁，扎实走好军旅生涯每一步.

“连队持之以恒的教育，如同一把锋利的刻刀，在我们心底刻下了深深的印记. ”第54任“邱少云生前所在班”班长白晶说，“作为英雄的传人，‘纪律重于生命’已融入我们的血脉，刻进了大家的骨子里. ”

有一年，连队参加上级组织的比武，有人提议：“为取得更好的成绩，可考虑挑选精兵强将上阵. ”时任连长李文年态度鲜明：必须全员参考、全课目迎考. 最终，在参赛的 9 支队伍中，该连以战术协同零失误、装备操作零差错的绝对优势夺得第一.

平时纪律严明，战时无往不胜. 战建备一体建设，为全旅作示范；军事体育运动会，获团体总分第一名；武器效能试验，多项训法战法得到验证……近年来，该连官兵用实际行动为“纪律重于生命”写下更多生动注解，打赢了一场又一场攻坚战.

去年夏天，一场战术训练中，连队奉命在荆棘丛生的沙地隐蔽渗透，要求全员静默. 面对突如其来的沙尘暴，全连官兵静静潜伏 3 小时，成功引导炮兵分队摧毁“敌”指挥所.

这样的故事在该连并不少见. 一次高原训练中，下士张超为完成伏击“敌”坦克任务，在结冰水沟中潜伏两小时；跨区演习中，上等兵乔志强遭马蜂蜇伤，面部肿胀导致视线模糊，仍忍痛完成任务……一茬茬官兵将点滴养成的纪律自觉，转化为练兵备战中无往不胜的战斗力.

“军人的天职是服从命令，钢铁的纪律是胜利保证，邱少云是学习榜样……”雪域高原，天寒地冻，训练回营路上，该连官兵军容严整，齐声高唱《邱少云之歌》. 铿锵的旋律响彻云霄、久久回荡……

探 源

战火中淬炼的纪律自觉



纪律是战斗力的基石，更是人民军队融入血脉的信仰.

1952 年 10 月，抗美援朝上甘岭战役前夕，邱少云所在部队担负攻击敌前哨阵地 391 高地的作战任务. 然而，391 高地地势险要，敌防守火力密集，任务难度和危险可想而知.

“必须拿下 391 高地！”为了缩短部队冲锋距离，最大限度减少伤亡，邱少云所在的第 3 营奉命潜伏在 391 高地前的草丛中，配合大部队发起进攻.

深夜，邱少云和战友们悄悄前出，潜伏在 391 高地前方草丛里，全身伪装，纹丝不动. 邱少云潜伏的位置，距离敌阵地只有 60 多米. 第二天，敌人在我军潜伏区扔下大量燃烧弹. 很快，不断蔓延的大火烧毁了邱少云身上的伪装物，衣服很快也燃烧起来.

当时，邱少云身旁就有一条水沟，只要翻身一滚，就能把身上的烈火熄灭. 但这样一来，潜伏突击队就会被敌人发现. 为了不暴露目标，邱少云强忍剧痛，把冲锋枪和手榴弹、子弹小心翼翼地埋压在身体下面. 大火猛烈地燃烧着，邱少云的身体一动不动，直到壮烈牺牲. 邱少云用生命捍卫了战场纪律，换来了战斗的胜利.

为了表彰邱少云的英雄事迹，志愿军领导机关给他追记特等功，追授“一级英雄”称号，朝鲜最高人民会议常任委员会追授邱少云“朝鲜民主主义人民共和国英雄”称号和金星奖章、一级国旗勋章. 这不仅是对英雄个人的褒奖，更是对“纪律重于生命”这一精神的崇高礼赞.

探寻英雄精神的源头，我们从邱少云生前留下的文字中找到了答案. 他曾在写给家人的书信中写道：“到朝鲜后一定要拼命打仗，不怕死. 为了让所有的受苦人都像我们一样过上好日子，我死了又算个啥子么. ”在向组织递交的入党申请书中，他更是立下了“为了战斗的胜利，甘愿献出自己的一切”的铮铮誓言. 朴实而坚定的语言，生动彰显了一名革命战士将个人命运与革命事业紧密相连的崇高境界.

战后，志愿军官兵在邱少云牺牲的 391 高地崖壁上，刻下了一行大字：“为整体、为胜利而自我牺牲的伟大战士邱少云同志永垂不朽！”从革命战争年代到强军兴军新征程，人民军队的纪律意识历经战火淬炼，已深深融入官兵血脉，成为人民军队代代相传的红色基因.

（王磊整理、王瑞泓作图）

视 点

“纪律中有无穷的战斗力”

■张 迪

“一场阅兵，让我们看到了什么？”纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年阅兵式结束后，一位网友如此发帖追问. 热烈讨论中，一条回复赢得大量点赞：“阅兵阅的是一支军队的魂，是纪律、是作风.”

纪律之于军队，犹如水、空气之于生命. 有着严格的纪律，自觉而坚定地遵守纪律，是由我军性质和所担负的使命决定的. 90 多年来，人民军队不断续写军纪如铁的光辉篇章. 哪怕饥寒交迫，也不拿群众一针一线；哪怕烈火焚身，也岿然不动，直至付出生命；哪怕身陷绝境，也坚守战位，慷慨赴死……那一个个震撼人心的壮烈瞬间，无不体现出广大官兵严守纪律的坚定性、自觉性. 人民军队之所以所向披靡、无往不胜，一个重要原因是我们这支军队有着铁的纪律.

习主席在古田全军政治工作会议上，把“坚持实行自觉的严格的纪律”作为我军政治工作优良传统的一项重要内容加以强调，这是对我们党建军治军规律的深刻揭示. 当前，如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标，高质量推进国防和军队现代化，要求我们不仅要更加重视纪律建设，还要深入研究新形势下面临的新情况新特点新问题，把纪律建设抓得更具针对性、实效性.

“纪律中有我，纪律中有你，纪律中有无穷的战斗力”. 在继承中更好地发展，在发展中更好地继承，始终“坚持实行自觉的严格的纪律”，始终做到令行禁止、步调一致，我们这支军队就一定能“上下同欲”，永远立于不败之地.

Google Translation

“The Company Where Qiu Shaoyun Served Before His Death”: Forging an Iron Team with Iron Discipline

Source: PLA Daily

Authors: Sun Chen, Wang Zhen, Zhang Linfeng, et al.

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-11-27

The "Company Where Qiu Shaoyun Served Before His Death" of a Brigade of the 76th Group Army Persistently Strengthens Discipline Education—Forging an Iron Team with Iron Discipline

■Sun Chen, Wang Zhen, Zhang Linfeng

Focus

In early winter, the north wind on the snowy plateau is like a knife.

In the vast darkness of night, a realistic combat training exercise organized by a brigade of the 76th Group Army commenced. Bai Jing, the squad leader of the "Squad Where Qiu Shaoyun Served Before His Death," led three soldiers in ambush in the frigid Gobi Desert until late at night, pushing their physical limits to accurately ascertain the "enemy's" troop deployment and successfully complete the mission.

"Discipline is more important than life"—this is the red gene deeply rooted in the blood of this heroic company. Seventy-three years ago, on the battlefield of the Korean War, the predecessor unit of this company was ordered to capture Hill 391. Just over 60 meters from the enemy, in the grass, facing the raging flames, Qiu Shaoyun strictly adhered to the discipline of concealment, remaining motionless in the fire until his heroic sacrifice, forging a spiritual monument of "discipline is more important than life" with his own flesh and blood.

The hero is gone, but his spirit lives on. Seventy-three years have passed, and generations of officers and men have infused the unwavering belief that "discipline is more important than life" into their blood, passing it down like a torch. The company has produced 46 heroic figures, earning honors such as "Model Company for Assault" and "Model Company for Strict Discipline," and has been awarded collective merit six times.

On the 73rd anniversary of Qiu Shaoyun's sacrifice, officers and men of the company participated in a memorial ceremony. (Photo by Qi Yi)

"Qiu Shaoyun!" "Present!" Every evening roll call, the officers and men of the "company where Qiu Shaoyun served" call out his name. For decades, this resounding response has never ceased, ensuring the enduring legacy of loyalty, responsibility, and strict discipline—a spiritual high ground upheld by generations of soldiers in the company.

How has this decades-long tradition remained unbroken? The answer lies in the growth and transformation of Private Zhang Boran.

In early July of this year, Zhang Boran, a college graduate soldier who had just arrived at this model company, was full of enthusiasm. However, the heavy training and strict management quickly caused him to experience a wavering in his thinking, and his training enthusiasm waned.

The transformation stemmed from an educational lesson. That day, Instructor Wang Lei led the new recruits on a tour of the company's honor room, sharing a story: During a combat mission, Qiu Shaoyun carried a heavy load, his back chafed raw and bleeding. He simply bandaged his wounds with a cloth and gritted his teeth to keep up with the troops… Deeply moved by the story, Zhang Boran felt a surge of admiration for the hero.

Looking at the items displayed in the honor room and recalling the moving deeds of his predecessors, Zhang Boran was filled with emotion. After the lecture, he wrote in his notebook: "Qiu Shaoyun's iron discipline on the battlefield stemmed from his strict discipline in peacetime. Only by treating peacetime like combat can one truly ingrain the word 'discipline' into one's bones." This shift in thinking spurred conscious action and a drive to strive forward. From that day on, Zhang Boran voluntarily did extra training after each day's drills, and his training performance steadily improved. He also volunteered to join the company's history interpreter team, telling other officers and men the story of Qiu Shaoyun.

"When officers and men genuinely identify with the story, they will be more determined and stricter in enforcing discipline," said Wang Lei. To continuously inspire the enthusiasm and motivation of officers and men for their work, they focus on telling heroic stories, flexibly combining education with their assigned missions, guiding officers and men to strive to become "successors of Qiu Shaoyun," allowing the iron-willed red gene to radiate powerful vitality, effectively inspiring young officers and men' determination to strengthen the military and their courage to fight and win.

Strengthened little by little, cultivated overnight. In the dormitory of Qiu Shaoyun's former squad, a bed has been preserved for him: the quilt is folded neatly, and the sheets are as smooth as new. In the small acts of remembering, learning from, and paying tribute to their former squad leader, a sense of discipline is subtly instilled in the soldiers' hearts like a gentle spring rain.

To guide officers and men in strengthening their ideological identification and forming conscious actions, the company regularly conducts ceremonial education activities such as visiting the Qiu Shaoyun Martyrs' Memorial Hall as the first stop for new recruits. It also deeply promotes the educational practice activity of "telling heroes' stories and becoming successors of heroes," integrating different forms of education into daily management, combat readiness training, and major tasks, constantly reminding officers and men to uphold iron discipline and take every step of their military careers with utmost care.

"The company's persistent education, like a sharp carving knife, has left a deep imprint on our hearts," said Bai Jing, the 54th squad leader of the squad where Qiu Shaoyun served. "As successors of a hero, 'discipline is more important than life' has been ingrained in our blood and is engraved in our bones." One year, when the company participated in a competition organized by higher authorities, someone suggested, "To achieve better results, we could consider selecting our best soldiers to participate." The then-company commander, Li Wennian, was adamant: all members must participate and be tested on all subjects. Ultimately, among the nine participating teams, the

company won first place with an absolute advantage of zero errors in tactical coordination and zero mistakes in equipment operation.

Strict discipline in peacetime leads to invincibility in wartime. The integrated development of combat readiness and preparedness serves as a model for the entire brigade; in the military sports meet, they won first place in the overall team score; in weapons effectiveness tests, many training methods and tactics have been validated… In recent years, the officers and men of this company have used their actions to write more vivid annotations on "discipline is more important than life," winning one battle after another.

Last summer, during a tactical training exercise, the company was ordered to infiltrate covertly in a thorny, sandy area, requiring complete silence. Faced with a sudden sandstorm, the entire company remained silently in ambush for three hours, successfully guiding an artillery unit to destroy the "enemy" command post.

Such stories are not uncommon in this company. During a high-altitude training exercise, Corporal Zhang Chao lay in ambush for two hours in a frozen ditch to complete a mission to ambush "enemy" tanks; during a cross-regional exercise, Private First Class Qiao Zhiqiang was stung by wasps, his face swollen and his vision blurred, yet he still endured the pain to complete the mission… Generation after generation of soldiers have transformed the discipline they have cultivated into an invincible fighting force in training and combat readiness.

"A soldier's duty is to obey orders, iron discipline is the guarantee of victory, Qiu Shaoyun is a role model to learn from…" On the snowy plateau, in the freezing cold, on the way back to camp from training, the company's soldiers, in impeccable military bearing, sang "The Song of Qiu Shaoyun" in unison. A resounding melody echoed through the sky, lingering for a long time…

Tracing the Origins: Discipline Forged in the Flames of War

Discipline is the cornerstone of combat effectiveness, and even more so, the faith ingrained in the blood of the People's Army.

In October 1952, on the eve of the Battle of Shangganling in the Korean War, Qiu Shaoyun's unit was tasked with attacking the enemy's forward outpost, Hill 391. However, Hill 391 was strategically important, heavily fortified by enemy fire, making the mission extremely difficult and dangerous.

"We must take Hill 391!" To shorten the unit's advance distance and minimize casualties, Qiu Shaoyun's 3rd Battalion was ordered to lie in ambush in the grass in front of Hill 391, coordinating with the main force's attack.

Late at night, Qiu Shaoyun and his comrades quietly advanced, lying in ambush in the grass in front of Hill 391, fully camouflaged and motionless. Qiu Shaoyun's position was only about 60 meters from the enemy's position. The next day, the enemy dropped a large number of incendiary

bombs in the area where our troops had ambush them. Soon, the rapidly spreading fire destroyed Qiu Shaoyun's camouflage, and his clothes quickly caught fire as well.

There was a ditch nearby; a simple roll would have extinguished the flames. However, this would have revealed the infiltrative assault team to the enemy. To avoid detection, Qiu Shaoyun endured excruciating pain and carefully buried his submachine gun, grenades, and ammunition beneath his body. The fire raged fiercely, but Qiu Shaoyun remained motionless until his heroic sacrifice. Qiu Shaoyun upheld battlefield discipline with his life, securing victory in the battle.

To honor Qiu Shaoyun's heroic deeds, the Volunteer Army leadership posthumously awarded him a Special Merit Citation and the title of "First-Class Hero." The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea posthumously awarded him the title of "Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the Gold Star Medal, and the First-Class National Flag Medal. This was not only a commendation of the individual hero but also a profound tribute to the spirit of "discipline above life."

To explore the source of heroic spirit, we find the answer in the writings left behind by Qiu Shaoyun. In a letter to his family, he wrote: "After arriving in Korea, I must fight desperately, unafraid of death. What does my death matter if all the suffering people can live a good life like us?" In his application to join the Party, he solemnly vowed, "For the victory of the battle, I am willing to give everything." These simple yet firm words vividly demonstrate the lofty realm of a revolutionary soldier who closely linked his personal fate with the revolutionary cause.

After the war, officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army carved a line of large characters on the cliff face of Hill 391, where Qiu Shaoyun sacrificed his life: "Eternal Glory to Comrade Qiu Shaoyun, the great soldier who sacrificed himself for the whole and for victory!" From the revolutionary war years to the new journey of building a strong military, the discipline of the People's Army, tempered by the flames of war, has been deeply integrated into the blood of its officers and men, becoming a red gene passed down from generation to generation.

(Compiled by Wang Lei, Illustrations by Wang Ruihong)

Viewpoint

"Discipline Poses Infinite Fighting Power"

■ Zhang Di

"What did this military parade show us?" After the parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, a netizen posted this question. In the heated discussion, one reply garnered numerous likes: "The parade showcased the soul of an army—its discipline and its style."

Discipline is to the army what water and air are to life. Strict discipline, and the conscious and unwavering adherence to it, are determined by the nature of our army and the mission it undertakes.

For over 90 years, the People's Army has continuously written glorious chapters of iron discipline. Even in hunger and cold, they would not take a single needle or thread from the masses; even when engulfed in flames, they remained steadfast until their lives were sacrificed; even in dire straits, they held their posts and bravely faced death… Those awe-inspiring and heroic moments all demonstrate the unwavering and conscious adherence to discipline by the officers and men. One crucial reason why the People's Army is invincible and unstoppable is its iron discipline.

At the Gutian All-Army Political Work Conference, President Xi Jinping emphasized "adhering to conscious and strict discipline" as a vital aspect of the PLA's fine tradition of political work. This profoundly reveals the laws governing the Party's leadership and discipline within the military. Currently, achieving the centenary goal of the PLA's founding on schedule and advancing the modernization of national defense and the armed forces with high quality requires us not only to place greater emphasis on discipline building but also to conduct in-depth research into the new situations, characteristics, and problems we face under the new circumstances, making discipline building more targeted and effective.

"Discipline is in me, discipline is in you, and discipline contains boundless fighting power." By inheriting and developing, and by inheriting and developing, by consistently "adhering to conscious and strict discipline," and by always ensuring orders are obeyed and actions are synchronized, our army will surely be united in purpose and forever remain invincible.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16424165.html

陆军某旅组织远程机动训练

来源：解放军报 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-28



初冬，陆军某旅组织远程机动训练. 林龙叁 摄

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Long-Range Maneuver Training.

Source: PLA Daily

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-28

Early winter, an Army brigade conducts long-range maneuver training. (Photo by Lin Longsan)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424370.html

陆军某旅组织实弹射击训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张毛 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-29



11 月上旬，陆军某旅组织实弹射击训练. 解放军报特约通讯员 张毛 摄

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Live-fire Training.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Mao

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-29

In early November, an Army brigade conducted live-fire training. Photo by Zhang Mao, special correspondent for PLA Daily.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424356.html

作战标图，少一个队标都不行！陆军某旅二营强化“练为战”思维

来源：解放军报 作者：刘家璇 于浩楠 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-29

陆军某旅二营强化“练为战”思维——

作战标图，少一个队标都不行

■刘家璇　于浩楠

“队标全吗？敌方无人机哪去了？”前不久，陆军某旅二营组织参谋业务训练，该营张排长画完作战标图上交时，该营高营长突然发问.

“无人机这种小队标出现概率小，画上是‘锦上添花’，不标注也‘无伤大雅’.”张排长被问得一时有些发蒙，尴尬地挠了挠头说，“小队标没那么重要，作业时间不充裕就策略性放弃了.”

作战标图是指挥机构作战决心的直观呈现，参训人员根据敌情、我情通报，在地图上标绘出各种队标，进行战法打法研究. 有些参训人员认为：“‘箭头’画得锋利有劲、‘腰子’画得醒目美观就是好图，单个队标数量多、所占分数少，时间紧迫时可以选择性漏几个.”

“这是典型的‘考场思维’！”看着一脸茫然的张排长，高营长接连发问：“你不画上小队标，难道敌人就没有这种作战力量吗？一旦我展开战斗队形，敌人不会派无人机先期侦察吗？我向敌发起进攻，敌无人机不会引导火力打击吗？”

高营长的一番话，不仅点醒了张排长，也让在座的参训人员反思：现代战争参战力量呈井喷式增长，尤其是新域新质作战力量往往发挥着重要作用，作战标图必须充分考虑全局兵力兵器部署和战场态势发展. 随后，大家按照高营长的思路进行标图补画、战术分析，发现“敌”无人机可能深度融入步兵、炮兵等作战行动，为“敌”战法打法提供多种可能，顿感战场危机四伏.

“‘敌’可能在 1 号高地设置伏击阵地，并派出侦察无人机感知我主攻方向兵力配置……‘敌’穿越机可能从林地隐蔽飞行，打击我炮阵地……”补上遗漏的队标后，虽然战术分析的难度陡然增加，训练时间也延长，但大家不仅将单个队标的技战术性能掌握得一清二楚，还把其在作战进程中可能发挥的作用全部考虑在内.

“作战标图，因追求美观而遗漏队标，是‘练为看’的思维所致. 每个队标都代表一种作战力量，如果不能从实战角度看待队标，把它简单等同于‘分数符号’，忽视其对作战进程产生的影响，战时就可能打败仗！”随后复盘总结中，高营长毫不避讳指出问题所在，鼓励官兵深挖战训脱节的惯常做法，逼着大家用打仗思维思考训练、研究作战.

打破了作战标图的惯性套路，参训人员举一反三，主动查找身边脱离实战的问题，逐一研究解决. 训练结束后，张排长深有感触地说：“作战标图，少一个队标都不行！”

Google Translation

Operational Maps: Not a Single Unit Marker Can Be Missing! The 2nd Battalion of an Army Brigade Strengthens “Training for Combat” Mindset

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Liu Jiaxuan, Yu Haonan

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-29

The 2nd Battalion of an Army Brigade Strengthens "Training for Combat" Mindset—Operational Maps: Not a Single Unit Marker Can Be Missing

■ Liu Jiaxuan, Yu Haonan

"Are all the unit marks complete? Where are the enemy drones?" Not long ago, the 2nd Battalion of an Army brigade organized staff training. When Platoon Leader Zhang finished drawing the operational map and submitted it, Battalion Commander Gao suddenly asked this question.

"The probability of a small squad marker like a drone appearing is low. Drawing it is 'icing on the cake,' and not marking it is 'harmless.'" Platoon Leader Zhang was momentarily stunned by the question, scratching his head awkwardly as he said, "Small squad markers aren't that important. If there isn't enough time for operations, we strategically skip them." Operational maps are a direct representation of the command organization's operational resolve. Based on enemy and friendly intelligence reports, trainees mark various squad markers on the map to study tactics and strategies. Some trainees believed that "a good map is one where the 'arrows' are drawn sharply and powerfully, and the 'kidneys' are drawn prominently and aesthetically pleasingly. There are many individual unit symbols, but they account for few points, so a few can be selectively omitted when time is tight."

"This is typical 'exam-day thinking'!" Seeing the bewildered Platoon Leader Zhang, Battalion Commander Gao asked repeatedly, "If you don't draw the unit symbols, doesn't the enemy have this kind of combat capability? Once I deploy in combat formation, won't the enemy send drones for advance reconnaissance? When I launch an attack, won't the enemy drones guide the firepower?" Battalion Commander Gao's words not only enlightened Platoon Leader Zhang but also made the trainees reflect: Modern warfare is experiencing an explosive growth in combat forces, especially new-domain and new-type combat forces, which often play a crucial role. Operational map drawing must fully consider the overall deployment of forces and weapons and the development of the battlefield situation. Subsequently, following Battalion Commander Gao's approach, everyone supplemented the map drawing and conducted tactical analysis, discovering that "enemy" drones could be deeply integrated into infantry and artillery operations, providing multiple possibilities for "enemy" tactics and maneuvers, making them acutely aware of the lurking dangers on the battlefield.

"The enemy might have set up an ambush position on Hill 1 and deployed reconnaissance drones to assess our troop deployment in our main attack direction… Enemy flying aircraft might covertly fly through the woodlands to strike our artillery positions…" After adding the missing unit insignia,

although the difficulty of tactical analysis increased sharply and training time was extended, everyone not only mastered the technical and tactical performance of each unit insignia but also considered all the roles they might play in the combat process.

“Omitting unit insignia on operational maps due to the pursuit of aesthetics is a result of a ‘training for show’ mentality. Each unit insignia represents a combat force. If we cannot view unit insignia from a practical combat perspective and simply equate them with ‘fraction symbols,’ ignoring their impact on the combat process, we may suffer defeat in wartime!” In the subsequent debriefing, Battalion Commander Gao pointed out the problem without hesitation, encouraging officers and men to delve into the common practice of disconnecting training and combat, forcing everyone to think about training and combat with a wartime mindset.

Breaking away from conventional operational mapping methods, trainees actively sought out and addressed issues detached from real-world combat scenarios. After the training, Platoon Leader Zhang remarked with deep feeling, “Operational mapping is incomplete without even a single unit marker!”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424491.html

第 76 集团军某旅组织飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：王涵 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-30



近日，第 76 集团军某旅组织飞行训练. 王涵 摄

Google Translation

A 76th Group Army Brigade Organized Flight Training.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Wang Han

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-30

Recently, a 76th Group Army brigade organized flight training. (Photo by Wang Han)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424488.html

新疆军区某部组织实弹射击训练

来源：解放军报 作者：强矗新 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-30



初冬，新疆军区某部组织实弹射击训练. 强矗新 摄

Google Translation

A Xinjiang Military Command Unit Organizes Live-fire Training.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Qiang Chuxin

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-30

In early winter, a unit of the Xinjiang Military Command organized live-fire training. (Photo by Qiang Chuxin)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424479.html

陆军某旅组织海上实弹射击训练：战鹰掠海 昼夜突击

来源：解放军报 作者：熊仲达 向黎鸣 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-30

陆军某旅组织海上实弹射击训练——

战鹰掠海 昼夜突击

■熊仲达 解放军报记者 向黎鸣

“起飞！”随着指挥员一声令下，数架满载弹药的战机依次升空，组成战斗编队向目标海域机动. 初冬时节，陆军某旅一场多机型、多课目、跨昼夜海上实弹射击训练火热展开.

记者在指挥塔台一体化指挥平台上看到，面对“敌”海面防空火力网封锁，战机编队到达预定空域后，迅速降低高度，实施超低空突防.

“只有在实战化条件下真打实练，才能锤炼飞行员的打赢本领. ”该旅领导介绍，此次训练，他们设置复杂条件、提高训练难度，战机单次升空要完成多弹种转换攻击，飞行员面对随机目标需自主完成战场态势研判，旨在倒逼官兵从“能飞”向“善战”突破.

在某空域，空中运动目标攻击课目紧张展开. 飞行员紧盯海天之间快速穿梭的靶机，精准锁定目标后，立即转入攻击航线. 当靶机采取规避措施后，机组成员默契配合，重新建立攻击角度，在最佳射击窗口果断发射，精准命中目标. 空域另一边，新飞行员精准控制飞行姿态，科学选择攻击弹种，成功命中浮动靶标，顺利完成首次实弹射击任务.

现场指挥员告诉记者，海上风向风速瞬息万变，运动目标突防性强，攻击难度陡增，要求飞行员必须具备“发现即摧毁”的过硬能力.

夜幕降临，战机经过补给后转入夜间实弹射击训练. 训练现场，编队长机利用机载观瞄设备发现数公里外的浮动靶标后，立即指挥僚机展开攻击. 随后，数枚火箭弹划破夜空，精准击毁目标.

“这次训练，实现了从单一武器运用到多武器协同、从固定目标打击到动态目标摧毁、从单机作战到编队攻防的训练目的. ”复盘会上，该旅领导表示，下一步，他们将利用采集的数据，围绕目标识别、武器运用、协同作战等关键环节制订补训计划，持续研练海上作战新招法，助推部队战斗力提升.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Conducts Live-fire Maritime Training: Warplanes Skim the Sea, Day and Night Assault

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Xiong Zhongda, Xiang Liming

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-30

An Army Brigade Conducts Live-Fire Maritime Training—Warplanes Skim the Sea, Day and Night Assault

■ Xiong Zhongda, PLA Daily Reporter, Xiang Liming

“Take off!” With a command from the commander, several combat aircraft [helicopters] fully loaded with ammunition took off in succession, forming a combat formation and maneuvering towards the target sea area. In early winter, a live-fire maritime training exercise involving multiple helicopter types, multiple subjects, and spanning day and night was in full swing at an Army brigade.

On the integrated command platform of the control tower, reporters witnessed that, facing the "enemy's" sea-based air defense network, the helicopter formation, after reaching the designated airspace, rapidly descended to low altitude and carried out ultra-low-altitude penetration.

"Only through realistic combat training can pilots hone their combat skills," the brigade leadership explained. This training exercise involved complex conditions and increased difficulty, requiring combat aircraft to perform multiple munition types in a single takeoff. Pilots were also required to independently assess the battlefield situation when facing random targets, aiming to push soldiers from simply "being able to fly" to "being adept at combat."

In a certain airspace, a moving target attack exercise was conducted. Pilots closely monitored target drones rapidly traversing the sea and sky, accurately locking onto targets and immediately transitioning to their attack routes. When the target drones took evasive action, the crew worked in perfect coordination, re-establishing their attack angles and decisively firing at the optimal firing window, accurately hitting the target. On the other side of the airspace, a new pilot precisely controlled his flight attitude, scientifically selected the type of munition, and successfully hit a floating target, completing his first live-fire exercise.

The on-site commander told reporters that wind direction and speed at sea are constantly changing, and moving targets have strong penetration capabilities, significantly increasing the difficulty of the attack and requiring pilots to possess the exceptional ability to "detect and destroy."

As night fell, the combat aircraft, after resupply, transitioned to live-fire nighttime training. At the training site, the lead aircraft, using its onboard observation and targeting equipment, located a floating target several kilometers away and immediately directed its wingmen to attack. Several rockets then streaked across the night sky, accurately destroying the target.

"This training achieved its objectives, progressing from single-weapon application to multi-weapon coordination, from fixed-target engagement to dynamic target destruction, and from single-aircraft combat to formation offense and defense," the brigade leadership stated at the debriefing meeting. They added that their next step will be to utilize the collected data to develop supplementary training plans focusing on key aspects such as target identification, weapon application, and coordinated operations, continuously refining new maritime combat tactics to enhance the unit's combat effectiveness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424477.html

第 74 集团军某旅："一装一册"提升装备"健康指数"

来源：解放军报 作者：张百阳 曾庆丰 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-30

第 74 集团军某旅优化装备维护保养方法——

"一装一册"提升装备"健康指数"

■张百阳 曾庆丰

深秋的一个傍晚，第 74 集团军某旅组织的一场战备拉动训练落下帷幕. 这次训练中，该旅数十辆装甲车全程零故障完成高强度机动，按时抵达目标地域.

“装备关键时刻不掉链子，得益于平时维护保养到位. ”该旅领导表示，数月前的一次教训，让他们对装备日常维保需精细有了更深刻的认识.

那次跨区机动投送，该旅某连一辆装甲车突然“趴窝”，导致梯队行动延误. 官兵后来检查发现，故障竟是由一个不起眼的传动轴密封圈引起的.

“装备维护无小事，任何细节的疏漏在战场上都可能酿成严重后果. ”这名领导表示，经过深入调查，他们发现，各营连存在装备日常维护保养“重主体、轻附件”“重大件、轻小件”的现象. 比如，对发动机与底盘的保养往往认真细致，油路接头、电路保险丝等附件却常被忽视.

为此，该旅决定对装备日常维护保养进行进一步规范. 他们组织官兵系统学习装备技术手册，按照“逐台装备检、逐项性能测”原则，对每台装备进行摸底排查；按照“一装一册”原则，为装备建立技术档案，并将易损耗附件纳入重点监测清单，同时细化维护周期与更换标准；充分发扬军事民主，鼓励官兵围绕不同环境下的装备保养方法集思广益，梳理形成装备保养维护案例库.

笔者在某营车场看到，二级上士柏峰峰正在检查步战车的车长周视镜. “湿热环境下，镜腔内容易积水，如果不及时保养，观察瞄准精度会受影响. ”检查完密封圈后，他随即连接专用设备，缓缓注入氮气排除镜腔内的潮湿空气.

“如今，按照‘一装一册’对装备附件和易忽略部位进行‘特护’，已成为我们的工作常态. ”柏峰峰说.

“一装一册”有效提升装备“健康指数”. 在近期组织的多次拉动训练中，官兵普遍反映装备更可靠. 某连驾驶员苏光杰对此深有体会. 不久前，他接手了一台曾多次出现小故障的装甲车. 根据新的保养规范，苏光杰对每个易损件、关键连接点进行了细致排查和精心维护，让这辆装甲车的性能更加稳定.

“要想确保装备随时保持良好状态，必须持之以恒抓好精细化保养工作. ”该旅领导表示，他们将不断完善装备保养规范，提高装备在不同环境下的适应性、可靠性，为部队遂行任务提供坚实保障.

Google Translation

A 74th Group Army Brigade: “One Equipment, One Manual” Improves Equipment “Health Index”

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Baiyang, Zeng Qingfeng

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-30

A Brigade of the 74th Group Army Optimizes Equipment Maintenance Methods—

"One Equipment, One Manual" Improves Equipment "Health Index"

■ Zhang Baiyang, Zeng Qingfeng

One late autumn evening, a combat readiness mobilization exercise organized by a brigade of the 74th Group Army concluded. During this exercise, dozens of armored vehicles from the brigade completed a high-intensity maneuver without any malfunctions and arrived at the target area on time.

"The equipment doesn't fail at critical moments, thanks to thorough routine maintenance," said the brigade's leadership. A lesson learned several months ago gave them a deeper understanding of the need for meticulous daily equipment maintenance.

During that cross-regional maneuver, an armored vehicle from a company of the brigade suddenly broke down, causing a delay in the echelon's movement. The soldiers later discovered that the malfunction was caused by an inconspicuous driveshaft seal.

"Equipment maintenance is no small matter; any oversight in details can have serious consequences on the battlefield," the leader stated. He explained that after in-depth investigation, they discovered a phenomenon in various battalions and companies where daily equipment maintenance focused on "main components but neglected accessories" and "major parts but neglected minor parts." For example, while engines and chassis maintenance was meticulous, accessories such as oil line connectors and electrical fuses were often overlooked.

Therefore, the brigade decided to further standardize daily equipment maintenance. They organized officers and men to systematically study equipment technical manuals, conducting a thorough inspection of each piece of equipment according to the principle of "inspecting each piece of equipment and testing each performance item." Following the principle of "one manual per piece of equipment," they established technical files for each piece of equipment, including easily worn accessories in a key monitoring list, while refining maintenance cycles and replacement standards. They also fully promoted military democracy, encouraging officers and men to brainstorm maintenance methods for different environments, compiling a case study library of equipment maintenance practices.

The author observed Sergeant Bai Fengfeng inspecting the commander's panoramic sight of an infantry fighting vehicle at a battalion's vehicle yard. "In hot and humid environments, water easily accumulates inside the scope cavity. If not maintained promptly, the accuracy of observation and

aiming will be affected." After checking the sealing ring, he immediately connected a special device and slowly injected nitrogen to expel the humid air from the scope cavity.

"Now, providing 'special care' for equipment accessories and easily overlooked parts according to the 'one piece of equipment, one manual' approach has become our routine," said Bai Fengfeng.

"One piece of equipment, one manual" effectively improves the equipment's "health index." In recent mobilization exercises, soldiers generally reported that the equipment was more reliable. Su Guangjie, a driver from a certain company, has a deep understanding of this. Not long ago, he took over an armored vehicle that had experienced several minor malfunctions. According to the new maintenance specifications, Su Guangjie meticulously inspected and carefully maintained every vulnerable part and key connection point, making the armored vehicle's performance more stable.

"To ensure that equipment is always in good condition, we must consistently focus on meticulous maintenance," said the brigade leadership. They will continuously improve equipment maintenance specifications, enhance the adaptability and reliability of equipment in different environments, and provide a solid guarantee for the troops to carry out their missions.

December 2025

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16424734.html

行走的"边防通"：他用 25 年，将千里边防刻进心里

来源：解放军生活 作者：张瑞潇　陈爱兵 申思萌 责任编辑：杜圣智 发布：2025-12-01

从军校学子到南疆卫士，20 余年来，谢亮用脚步丈量千里边防线，将铮铮誓言化作守护祖国南大门的实际行动，在山海之间书写强军兴军的时代答卷.



北部湾的晨雾在海面上铺开细纱，广西军区某部军官谢亮站在哨所前眺望远方. 年复一年的海风在他脸上刻下痕迹，却从未吹散他眼中的光芒. 手中的地图册被岁月磨出了毛边，每一处标记都是一段青春记忆——从青涩的军校学子到两鬓微霜的校官，他把人生最美好的年华，都献给了这片碧海蓝天.

晨光洒在波光粼粼的海面，也照亮了他肩章上那些默默诉说着忠诚与奉献的岁月印记.

行走的“边防通”

2005 年到边防连队后，谢亮坚持用双脚丈量每一寸边界线，将复杂的地形地貌深深刻在脑海里. 战友们都说，谢亮对边境地形的熟悉程度，已经达到了“地图在心中”的境界.

然而，自以为熟悉和真正精通之间，还存在着巨大的差距. 一次到边境现地勘察的任务中，停车休整时，军区领导突然指着不远处一个山头抛出一连串问题：“这里曾发生过什么战斗？敌人为什么把主攻方向选在这个不起眼的山头？民兵迫击炮分队的加入起到哪些决定性作用？”

对这些超出地图标注的深层考问，谢亮一时哑口无言. 他突然意识到：自己记得每条巡逻路的走向，却不知背后隐藏的历史和战略考量.

那晚，他在办公室墙上用力写下“知其然，更要知其所以然”10 个大字. 此后的 3 个月，他为熟记边境地区兵要地志，把常用数据整理成小册子，利用会前零散时间背记；为掌握新配发的标图系统，他每晚加班结束后都要标绘一份才回家，有时为实现一个队标的快捷操作或准确定位，反复揣摩上百次，力求形成“肌肉记忆”.

这份扎实的积累，在关键时刻发挥了决定性作用. 在某次演习中，谢亮负责落区疏散任务. 演习伊始，落区偏移的通知就打破了预定部署，新的警戒范围覆盖了 10 余艘正在作业的渔船.

面对突发特情，谢亮沉着冷静，迅速启动应急避险预案. 他第一时间通知渔政部门进行呼叫，同时编发预警短信，协调海警巡逻艇机动疏散. 在发现一艘老船因通信设备故障而纹丝不动时，他果断下令警戒艇用喊喇叭、吹哨子、敲船舷警示，最终确保所有船只安全撤离. 从接到通知到特情解除，整个过程及时高效.

军事设施的“守护人”

2019 年，谢亮成为广西壮族自治区军事设施保护委员会办公室负责人.

一次调研时，面对某废弃的雷达基座，他的心被刺痛了：长满青苔的观察哨、被藤蔓缠绕的炮兵工事，电缆有 3 处被挖断，导航设备几乎成了废铁.

“这些‘老伙计’还能适应未来战争吗？”抚摸着粗糙的混凝土，他意识到，守护不是简单看管，而是要让国防筋骨与时代同频共振.

检查归来，谢亮开启了推动老旧军事设施焕发新活力的一系列实践：报废了一批低价值的掩体工事，针对备战需求，对边海防一线的部分坑道、涵洞进行修缮和升级.

随着地方经济的快速发展，边海防沿线的土地被广泛开发. 面对地方开发区负责人“保护设施影响地方发展”的想法，谢亮翻开《中华人民共和国军事设施保护法》据理力争：“经济社会发展应和军事设施保护相协调. ”

他连夜起草《军地协同保护实施方案》，提出“补偿机制+联合巡查”的创新模式. 经过 7 轮磋商，终于推动成立跨部门协调小组，打破原先军地各管一摊的工作格局，构建起由地方党委、政府统管，军地有关部门和人民群众广泛参与的群众性防范网络.

而另一场更为艰难的挑战接踵而至. 2019 年冬，空军某部前来求助：某在建商品房突破机场限高区，严重威胁战机起降安全. 谢亮顶着寒风立马召集三级负责人，指着测绘图上的限高线，厉声对开发商说：“必须立即停工！”

开发商却狡辩：“我们有规划局批文！”“但你们未征求军事机关的意见！”谢亮现场调取《中华人民共和国军事设施保护法》，坚定地说：“未取得军方同意擅自施工，可依法拆除. ”经过几番坚持不懈的交涉，最终违规建筑被依法拆除.

在负责军事设施保护的几年里，谢亮推动广西边海防一线完成了一批重要军事设施的数字化改造. 他牵头构建的“军地联动、常态会商、快速响应”机制，实现了“守护旧阵地，赋能新战力”的设想.

致力创新的“冲锋者”

2021 年底调任新单位后，谢亮把目光投向更辽阔的海洋. 面对科技之变、战争之变，他像不停旋转的陀螺，在军事变革的潮头奋力冲锋.

某军分区所辖的某女民兵连曾是电影《海霞》的原型之一，这支创造过“渔船斗大舰，海上拼刺刀”传奇的连队，进入新时代后遇到了发展难题. 谢亮为女民兵连规划了转型蓝图. 为此，他跑遍多家高科技企业，建立专业人才数据库.

在中国电信调研时，负责汇报创新工作室的网络工程师马沁言，以思维严密、条理清晰的表达给他留下深刻印象.

当他邀请马沁言加入民兵队伍时，这位技术骨干最初顾虑重重：研发任务重，休息时间也很紧张. 谢亮多次登门拜访，详细向她解释“聚则为兵，散则为民”的弹性训练模式，耐心说明参与民兵活动对个人能力提升的助益.

“谢亮不仅理解我的顾虑，更让我懂得了履行国防义务的社会意义. ”马沁言这样说. 2025 年 7 月，马沁言正式加入了女民兵连.

8 月的练兵备战会操，谢亮特意点兵，让马沁言负责在指挥所操作她参与研发的信息系统. “要是无人机的画面能实时传回指挥所就好了！”首长无意中的一句话，被马沁言敏锐地捕捉到. 她发挥专业技术优势，现场修改代码. 经过为时两天的技术攻关，完成了程序的升级.

这次的出色表现，使她被评为了参训先进个人. 马沁言感慨地说：“这次的实践锻炼，也对我的技术研发工作产生了积极作用，让我对下一步的工作有了新的灵感. ”

在谢亮的推动下，如今的女民兵连汇聚了一批专业人才，既保持了“海霞”精神的特色优势，又注入了新的发展活力.

夕阳为北部湾的海面铺上一层金辉，结束一天的训练后，谢亮独自走向海堤. 他倚靠着栏杆，听着远处女民兵连的口号随风传来，铿锵有力. 他知道，这片海疆的明天，将由新生力量继续守护. 今日所有的创新与坚守，正汇聚成南中国海边一道无形却无比坚固的钢铁长城.（原文刊发于《解放军生活》杂志 2025 年第 11 期）

文图/张瑞潇　陈爱兵 申思萌

Google Translation

A Walking Border Guardian: He Spent 25 Years Etching the Thousand-Mile Border Defense into His Heart

Source: PLA Life

Author: Zhang Ruixiao, Chen Aibing, Shen Simeng

Editor: Du Shengzhi

Published: 2025-12-01

From military academy student to guardian of the southern border, Xie Liang has measured the thousand-mile border with his footsteps for over 20 years, transforming his solemn vows into concrete actions to protect the southern gateway of the motherland, writing a contemporary answer to the question of building a strong military between mountains and sea.

The morning mist of the Beibu Gulf spreads like a fine veil on the sea. Xie Liang, an officer of a unit of the Guangxi Military District, stands in front of his outpost, gazing into the distance. Year after year, the sea wind has etched its marks on his face, but it has never extinguished the light in his eyes. The atlas in his hand is worn rough by time; each mark is a memory of youth—from a green military academy student to a slightly graying officer, he has dedicated the best years of his life to this blue sea and sky.

The morning light spilled onto the shimmering sea, illuminating the silent testaments of loyalty and dedication etched on his epaulets.

A Walking “Border Expert”

After joining the border defense company in 2005, Xie Liang insisted on measuring every inch of the border with his own feet, deeply imprinting the complex terrain in his mind. His comrades said

that Xie Liang's familiarity with the border terrain had reached the point where he "had the map in his heart."

However, there was a huge gap between self-proclaimed familiarity and true mastery. During a border reconnaissance mission, while resting, a military leader suddenly pointed to a hill in the distance and bombarded him with a series of questions: "What battles have taken place here? Why did the enemy choose this inconspicuous hill as their main attack direction? What decisive role did the militia mortar unit play?" Faced with these profound questions that went beyond map markings, Xie Liang was momentarily speechless. He suddenly realized: he remembered the routes of every patrol, but he was unaware of the historical and strategic considerations behind them.

That night, he forcefully wrote the ten characters "Know not only what, but also why" on the office wall. For the next three months, to memorize the military geography of the border region, he compiled commonly used data into a booklet and memorized it during spare moments before meetings. To master the newly issued mapping system, he would map a map every night after working overtime before going home. Sometimes, to achieve quick operation or accurate positioning of a unit marker, he would repeatedly practice hundreds of times, striving to develop "muscle memory."

This solid foundation played a decisive role at a critical moment. In one exercise, Xie Liang was responsible for the evacuation of the landing area. At the beginning of the exercise, a notification of a landing area deviation disrupted the planned deployment, and the new warning area covered more than ten fishing boats that were operating.

Faced with this sudden emergency, Xie Liang remained calm and quickly activated the emergency evacuation plan. He immediately notified the fisheries administration department to make contact, while simultaneously sending out warning text messages and coordinating the evacuation of the coast guard patrol boats. Upon discovering an old ship motionless due to a communication equipment malfunction, he decisively ordered the patrol boats to use loudspeakers, whistles, and tapping on the hull to warn of potential threats, ultimately ensuring the safe evacuation of all vessels. From receiving the notification to the end of the emergency, the entire process was timely and efficient.

The "Guardian" of Military Facilities

In 2019, Xie Liang became the head of the Office of the Military Facilities Protection Committee of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

During a survey, his heart ached upon seeing an abandoned radar base: moss-covered observation posts, artillery emplacements entangled in vines, cables severed in three places, and navigation equipment practically scrap metal.

“Can these ‘old buddies’ still adapt to future warfare?” Touching the rough concrete, he realized that protection was not simply about guarding, but about ensuring that the backbone of national defense resonated with the times.

After the inspection, Xie Liang initiated a series of initiatives to revitalize old military facilities: scrapping a number of low-value bunkers and repairing and upgrading some tunnels and culverts along the border and coastlines to meet wartime needs.

With the rapid development of the local economy, land along the border and coastal defense lines has been extensively developed. Faced with the concerns of local development zone officials that “protecting facilities affects local development,” Xie Liang, referring to the “Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Military Facilities,” argued that “economic and social development should be coordinated with the protection of military facilities.” He drafted the “Implementation Plan for Joint Military-Civilian Protection” overnight, proposing an innovative model of “compensation mechanism + joint patrols.” After seven rounds of consultations, a cross-departmental coordination group was finally established, breaking the previous fragmented approach between the military and local authorities and building a mass prevention network under the unified management of the local Party committee and government, with broad participation from relevant military and civilian departments and the general public.

However, an even more difficult challenge followed. In the winter of 2019, an Air Force unit sought assistance: a residential building under construction had exceeded the airport’s height restriction zone, seriously threatening the safety of fighter jet takeoffs and landings. Braving the cold wind, Xie Liang immediately summoned the three levels of responsible personnel, pointed to the height restriction line on the survey map, and sternly told the developer, “Construction must stop immediately!” The developer, however, argued, “We have approval from the planning bureau!” “But you haven’t consulted the military authorities!” Xie Liang immediately retrieved the “Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Military Facilities” and firmly stated, “Unauthorized construction without the military’s consent can be demolished according to law.” After several persistent negotiations, the illegal building was finally demolished according to law.

During his years in charge of protecting military facilities, Xie Liang promoted the digital transformation of a number of important military facilities along the Guangxi border and coastline. The “military-civilian linkage, regular consultation, and rapid response” mechanism he spearheaded realized the vision of “protecting old positions and empowering new combat capabilities.”

A “Frontline Vanguard” Dedicated to Innovation

After being transferred to a new unit at the end of 2021, Xie Liang turned his attention to the vast ocean. Facing technological and military changes, he, like a constantly spinning top, charged forward at the forefront of military transformation.

A female militia company under the jurisdiction of a military sub-district was one of the prototypes for the film “Hai Xia.” This company, which had created a legend of “fishing boats fighting large warships and bayonet charges at sea,” encountered development challenges in the new era. Xie Liang planned a transformation blueprint for the female militia company. To this end, he visited numerous high-tech enterprises and established a professional talent database.

During a research visit to China Telecom, Ma Qinyan, a network engineer responsible for reporting on the innovation studio, impressed him deeply with her rigorous thinking and clear expression.

When he invited Ma Qinyan to join the militia, this technical backbone initially had many concerns: the research and development tasks were heavy, and rest time was also very tight. Xie Liang visited her multiple times, explaining in detail the flexible training model of “united as soldiers, dispersed as civilians,” and patiently explaining the benefits of participating in militia activities for personal skill development.

“Xie Liang not only understood my concerns, but also made me understand the social significance of fulfilling national defense obligations,” Ma Qinyan said. In July 2025, Ma Qinyan officially joined the female militia company.

During the August training and preparation drills, Xie Liang specifically selected Ma Qinyan to operate the information system she had helped develop at the command post. “If only the drone footage could be transmitted back to the command post in real time!” A casual remark from the commander was keenly observed by Ma Qinyan. Leveraging her professional skills, she modified the code on-site. After two days of technical work, the program upgrade was completed. Her outstanding performance earned her the title of Advanced Individual in the Training. Ma Qinyan remarked, “This practical experience has also had a positive impact on my technical research and development work, giving me new inspiration for my next steps.”

Under Xie Liang’s leadership, the women’s militia company has now gathered a group of professional talents, maintaining the distinctive advantages of the “Haixia” spirit while injecting new vitality for development.

As the setting sun cast a golden glow over the Beibu Gulf, Xie Liang walked alone towards the seawall after a day of training. Leaning against the railing, he listened to the resounding slogans of the women’s militia company carried on the wind. He knew that the future of this sea frontier would continue to be protected by this new force. All the innovation and perseverance we have achieved today are converging into an invisible yet incredibly strong Great Wall of Steel along the South China Sea coast. (Originally published in *PLA Life* magazine, Issue 11, 2025) Text and photos by Zhang Ruixiao, Chen Aibing, and Shen Simeng

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16424651.html

陆军某旅“夜袭阳明堡战斗模范连”：广开言路除弊革新

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李果霖 刘志勇 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-12-01

陆军某旅“夜袭阳明堡战斗模范连”——

广开言路除弊革新

■李果霖 解放军报特约通讯员 刘志勇 摄影报道

近日，陆军某旅“夜袭阳明堡战斗模范连”围绕训练中暴露的问题，及时召开专题组织生活会. 会上，连队干部和训练骨干不避短、不遮丑，逐一对照问题查摆自身不足，深刻开展批评和自我批评，以刀口向内的姿态带领官兵改进训风.



专题组织生活会上，官兵开展批评和自我批评.



连队举行向党旗宣誓活动，激励官兵建功岗位.

该连注重畅通民主渠道，采取多种方式鼓励官兵说真话、提意见，积极反馈连队训练、管理等方面存在的问题.

不久前，一场训练刚结束，便有官兵提出“火药味”十足的意见，认为夜间战术训练敌情设置单一、缺乏突发情况应对环节，并批评部分干部组训重形式轻实效、战术动作示范不规范.

这一意见引起连队领导关注，连队党支部随即召开专题组织生活会，主动“揭短亮丑”. 连长率先反思：“夜间战术训练存在‘老套路’问题，本质上还是实战意识不强，没有真正按战斗力标准施训……”负责组训的干部诚恳检讨，自己做的示范动作标准不高，今后一定要加强自身训练，给官兵做好表率.

“夜袭阳明堡战斗中，革命先辈们毁伤敌机 24 架，首创我军步兵打飞机的光辉战例. 夜战是我连传统优势，必须要靠扎扎实实的训练传承和弘扬……”会上，官兵们再次重温光荣连史，决心认真整改问题、锤炼过硬本领.

Google Translation

“Model Company of the Night Raid on Yangmingbao” of an Army Brigade: Opening Channels for Feedback, Eliminating Malpractices, and Innovating

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Li Guolin, Liu Zhiyong

Editor: Guo Yanfei

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“Model Company of the Night Raid on Yangmingbao” of an Army Brigade—Opening Channels for Feedback, Eliminating Malpractices, and Innovating

■ Li Guolin, Special Correspondent of PLA Daily, Liu Zhiyong, Photo Report

Recently, the “Model Company of the Night Raid on Yangmingbao” of an Army brigade held a special organizational meeting to address problems exposed during training. At the meeting, company officers and training leaders openly discussed their shortcomings and conducted in-depth self-criticism and criticism, leading the troops to improve training practices with a self-critical attitude.

At the special organizational meeting, officers and men conducted self-criticism and criticism.

The company held a swearing-in ceremony to the Party flag to encourage officers and men to make contributions in their posts.

The company emphasizes open democratic channels, employing various methods to encourage officers and men to speak frankly and offer opinions, actively providing feedback on problems in company training and management.

Not long ago, after a training exercise, some officers and men raised highly critical opinions, believing that the enemy scenario scenarios in the nighttime tactical training were too simplistic and lacked contingency response measures. They also criticized some officers for prioritizing form over substance in training and for their non-standard tactical demonstrations.

This feedback drew the attention of the company leadership, and the company's Party branch immediately convened a special organizational meeting to proactively address shortcomings. The company commander took the lead in reflecting: "The nighttime tactical training suffers from 'outdated methods,' which essentially stems from a weak sense of combat readiness and a failure to truly train according to combat effectiveness standards..." The officer in charge of training sincerely apologized, admitting that his demonstrations were not up to standard and promising to strengthen his own training to set a better example for the soldiers.

"During the night raid on Yangmingbao, our revolutionary predecessors destroyed 24 enemy aircraft, setting a glorious example of our army's infantry shooting down aircraft. Night combat is a traditional advantage of our company, and we must inherit and carry it forward through solid training..." At the meeting, officers and men once again reviewed the glorious history of the company and resolved to earnestly rectify problems and hone their skills.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424644.html

踏访新时代边关丨踏雪送课：从奖台到讲台

来源：解放军报 作者：李小健 龙喜涛 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-01

踏雪送课：从奖台到讲台

■李小健 龙喜涛

风雪寒冬季，练兵正当时.

初冬的北疆腹地，已是一派银装素裹. 前段时间，北部战区陆军某边防旅举行群众性练兵比武，赛程为期 3 天，来自全旅各基层单位的 60 余名训练尖兵围绕 5 公里武装越野、战斗射击等 10 余个课目展开角逐，10 余名官兵以优异成绩荣获比武"先进个人".

比武结束后，走下奖台的几名官兵代表又站上该旅新兵营的讲台，向即将下连的新战友分享交流比武经历和成长故事.

台下，一名名新兵听得入神. 在训练尖兵的鼓舞下，他们满怀信心，期待着开启崭新的军旅人生.



巡逻队伍行进在茫茫雪野中. 龙喜涛 摄

“这份荣誉，属于连队的每一个人”

随着幕布徐徐拉开，第一个出场的某连代理连长周金来迈着坚定的步伐走上讲台. 此次比武，他凭借总分第一的成绩获“军官个人全能第一名”.

这一成绩来之不易，台上的周金来讲起了其中艰辛. 备战的日子里，他把训练计划安排得满满当当. 每天清晨 4 点半，他准时挎着水壶、背着背囊出现在跑道上；实弹射击训练，他趴在地上一练就是几个小时，手上磨出了厚厚的茧子……

比武那几天，平均气温低于零下 20℃，锋利的冷风最高达到 8 级，整个大地跟冰窖一样. 伴着风雪展开的第一个课目是 5 公里武装越野，大家冒着严寒奔跑在北疆的草原上.



比武中，参赛官兵陆续抵达 5 公里武装越野终点. 李朋儒 摄

起初，身处第一梯队的周金来脚步稳健、节奏平缓. 但 2 公里刚过，他患有旧伤的右膝开始隐隐作痛：“骨头缝里钻心地疼，右脚每一次落地，膝盖就像被铁钎狠狠凿了一下. ”疼痛顺着神经蔓延，像藤蔓一样缠住了周金来的整条右腿，赛道上的他速度慢了下来，与前面的战友渐渐拉开距离.

此时，连里战士组成的啦啦队举着一条红色横幅大喊着：“压倒一切困难，战胜一切敌人！”那是周金来每次带领连队官兵训练时喊出的口号，大家无数次感到筋疲力尽、想要放弃时，是这句话激起了心中斗志.

“不行，倒也要倒在终点线上！”听到呐喊声，周金来咬咬牙，只感到耳畔响起风的声音. 他心里念叨着口号，感受着脚下的律动，重新调整呼吸.

终于只剩最后一百米，冲刺！他的眼睛死死盯着前方的红线，一股激昂之情从心底迸发. 他甩开步子，拼命向前，夺得第一名.

“周连长，我们也想成为和您一样坚强的人，再和大家说一说您这些年的奋斗经历吧. ”一名新兵举手提问. 看着台下一张张青春洋溢的面庞，周金来的思绪回到多年前.

那年，他当兵入伍分到陆军某旅. 作为一名义务兵，第一次参加旅队的群众性练兵比武活动，他便夺得 5 公里武装越野第一名的好成绩，并打破该课目保持多年的纪录，同年荣立三等功. 2 年后，他考入军校. 读书期间，他参加学校各类军体活动 10 余次，取得优异成绩，被评为优秀毕业学员. 2021 年，为了圆心中的戍边梦，他毅然走进了北疆.

今年初，上级调任周金来到某边防连代理连长. 他很快发现挑战远比想象中大：“这里的条件比我之前驻守的连队更加艰苦. ”

“寒风吹冻土，边关冷刺骨. 一条巡逻路，一走一上午. ”这是多年前一位老兵留下的顺口溜. 连队下辖的宝格达山哨所更是该旅最艰苦的哨所之一，全年无霜期仅 80 天，室外最低温度曾接近零下 50℃，风力经常在 8 级以上.



北部战区陆军某边防旅官兵骑马巡逻. 李朋儒 摄

“训练有劲头，守边才有底气. ”周金来根据连队情况拟制训练强化计划，带着大家在训练场上互相鼓劲、比拼赶超. 短短一个月时间，连队官兵进步明显，在上级考核中，成绩优良率显著提升. 讲台上，周金来说：“这份荣誉，属于连队的每一个人. 未来，我会继续带着大家向前奔跑！”

“岁月飞逝，我对边关的热爱始终如初”

“我是一名戍边 15 年的老兵. 明年服役期满后，我就要离开连队，这可能是我最后一次参加比武，我不想军旅生涯留有遗憾……”讲台上，某连一级上士陈坚拿着一封皱巴巴的请战书，念到上面的文字时眼眶红了.

原来，考虑到年龄和身体等状况，连长本想劝陈坚认真考虑后再做是否参赛决定，谁知听到比武消息的陈坚一早就写好了请战书. 经过慎重考虑，连队主官最终同意了陈坚的请求.

战场饮食保障课目比武开始，陈坚面前的战场没有硝烟，却同样令人热血沸腾. 此时，气温已达到零下 20℃，刺骨的寒风吹得人手指发麻. 顾不上许多，陈坚迅速系上围裙. 随着刀刃与砧板接触，一阵细密急促的“哒哒”声在赛场响起. 土豆片从他手下飞出，薄厚均匀，码得整整齐齐. “轰——”火焰猛然蹿起，一道道菜品出锅，被准时送往指定地域. 最终，陈坚在该项课目中获得第二名的好成绩.

“班长，是什么样的信念支撑您戍边这么多年？”从喧嚣都市到茫茫北疆，大学生士兵丁显豹一时难以适应严酷的环境，他很想知道眼前这位老兵是如何坚持下来的.

陈坚讲起自己的故事. 15 年前的冬天，这位南方小伙来到祖国北疆. 在哈尔滨换乘时，他第一次见到厚厚的积雪，想也没想抓起一把就放在嘴里尝味道. 等抵达驻地，他更是被眼前的景象所震撼：室外呵气成霜，樟子松挂满冰晶，军犬的脸上结满冰碴.

“没想到，真正的边防生活循环往复甚至有些单调，要说不受打击那是假话. ”渐渐地，因为干工作没头绪，陈坚将戍守边关的理想抛到脑后，“当时就只有一个想法，熬够日子快点离开. ”那段时间，陈坚在笔记本上计算退伍日期，电话中和父母抱怨日子艰苦，训练时偶尔偷个懒，各项成绩直线下滑.

当兵第 2 年的除夕夜，陈坚和战友们执勤巡逻，深夜才回到哨所. 一直等待着他们的战友看到一行人风尘仆仆归来，赶紧端出来几盘热气腾腾的饺子.

雪夜里，听着牧民家里响起的爆竹声，看着窗外纷纷扬扬的雪花，陈坚仿佛在一瞬间长大了. 他明白：哨所很小，八九个人就组成了一个温暖的“家”；哨所也很大，他们守护的是身后亮起的万家灯火.

一望无际的草原上，除了孤寂和苦涩，更有青春与梦想. 陈坚留下来了，这一守就是整整 15 年. 这些年，他当过炊事员、给养员、炊事班长、司务长等，一直保持着昂扬的状态，多次被评为“四有”优秀士兵，2 次荣立三等功.

“岁月飞逝，我对边关的热爱始终如初. 希望台下的年轻同志不忘初心、坚守理想，你们一定不会后悔今天的选择！”陈坚说.



哨位上的士兵. 李朋儒 摄

“强能先强心，人要战胜的首先是自己”

“宋班长，我在新兵连的几次射击考核成绩都不理想，想听听您的射击秘诀. ”听了某连中士宋诚埔的故事，坐在台下的新兵刘佳胜急切地想从眼前这位“枪王”口中获取一些“真经”.

时间回到比武赛场. 战斗射击课目中，宋诚埔透过瞄准镜紧盯着靶心，强风带来的干扰，对他而言是个不小的考验. 稳定心神、调整呼吸，宋诚埔右手食指缓缓将扳机向后预压，整套动作一气呵成. “砰、砰、砰！”枪声接连响起. “6 号靶位，10 发 95 环. ”场下传来战友们的欢呼，宋诚埔夺得战斗射击课目第一名.

能练就如今的本领，宋诚埔下了很大功夫. 新兵时第一次实弹射击，他的成绩是全连倒数第一，连及格线都够不着. 班长说他眼睛虽然瞄着准星，心却飘到九霄云外.

为了练心态，他常常先跑个 5 公里武装越野，之后在极度疲劳的状态下据枪瞄准. 这些年，他在苦练中战胜了雨雪风霜，更战胜了自己.

“强能先强心，人要战胜的首先是自己. ”宋诚埔对着刘佳胜说，“射手要拥有一颗强大的心脏，放下恐惧，相信自己，我在未来的比武场上等着你. ”

分享会结束后，宋诚埔将自己的训练笔记交给刘佳胜，得到鼓励的刘佳胜慢慢有了信心. 风雪中，他主动给自己加码，战友们据枪 15 分钟，他挺上半个小时；力量不够，他将练习臂力的哑铃从 3 公斤增加到 5 公斤再到 10 公斤；为了让手更稳，他打开针线包，一根一根“穿针引线”……

11 月底的一次考核中，刘佳胜的射击成绩有了不小进步. 他决心下连后更加努力地训练，将来在赛场上和宋班长一较高下.

Google Translation

Visiting the Border in the New Era | Delivering Lessons in the Snow: From the Podium to the Lecture Hall

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Editor: Guo Yanfei

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Delivering Lessons in the Snow: From the Podium to the Lecture Hall

■ Li Xiaojian, Long Xitao In the cold winter, training is in full swing.

The northern border region in early winter is already covered in a blanket of snow. Recently, a border defense brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army held a mass training competition. The three-day competition saw over 60 elite soldiers from various grassroots units across the brigade compete in more than 10 events, including a 5-kilometer armed cross-country run and combat shooting. More than 10 soldiers were awarded the title of "Advanced Individual" for their outstanding performance.

After the competition, several soldiers who had stepped down from the podium stood on the lecture hall of the brigade's new recruit camp to share their competition experiences and growth stories with their new comrades who were about to be assigned to their units.

The new recruits listened attentively. Inspired by the experienced soldiers, they were full of confidence and looked forward to starting a new chapter in their military careers.

The patrol team marched through the vast snow-covered fields. (Photo by Long Xitao)

"This honor belongs to every single person in the company."

As the curtain slowly rose, Zhou Jinlai, the acting company commander of a certain company, strode confidently onto the stage. In this competition, he won first place in the "Officer Individual All-Around Competition" with the highest total score.

This achievement was hard-won, and Zhou Jinlai recounted the hardships he endured. During the preparation days, he filled his training schedule to the brim. Every morning at 4:30, he would be on the track on time, carrying a water bottle and a backpack; in live-fire training, he would practice lying on the ground for hours, developing thick calluses on his hands…

During the competition, the average temperature was below -20°C, and the sharp, cold winds reached up to level 8, making the entire earth feel like an icebox. The first event, carried out amidst the wind and snow, was a 5-kilometer armed cross-country run, with everyone braving the bitter cold to run across the grasslands of northern Xinjiang.

During the competition, participating officers and men successively reached the finish line of the 5-kilometer armed cross-country run. (Photo by Li Pengru) Initially, Zhou Jinlai, in the leading group, walked steadily and at a moderate pace. But just over 2 kilometers, his right knee, which

suffered from an old injury, began to ache: “It hurt like my bones were being pierced; every time my right foot landed, it felt like my knee was being brutally hammered by an iron chisel.” The pain spread along his nerves, wrapping around Zhou Jinlai’s entire right leg like vines. His pace slowed, and he gradually fell behind his comrades.

At this moment, the company’s cheerleading squad held up a red banner and shouted: “Overcome all difficulties, defeat all enemies!” This was the slogan Zhou Jinlai always shouted when leading his company in training. Countless times when they felt exhausted and wanted to give up, it was this phrase that ignited their fighting spirit.

“No, even if I fall, I’ll fall at the finish line!” Hearing the shouts, Zhou Jinlai gritted his teeth, only feeling the wind rushing past his ears. He silently recited the slogan, felt the rhythm of his feet, and readjusted his breathing.

With only one hundred meters left, he sprinted! His eyes were fixed on the red line ahead, a surge of excitement welling up from his heart. He strode forward, pushing himself to the limit, and won first place.

“Company Commander Zhou, we also want to be as strong as you. Tell us about your struggles over the years,” a new recruit raised his hand to ask. Looking at the youthful faces below the stage, Zhou Jinlai’s thoughts drifted back to many years ago.

That year, he enlisted in the army and was assigned to a brigade. As a conscript, in his first brigade-level mass training competition, he won first place in the 5-kilometer armed cross-country race, breaking the long-standing record for that event, and was awarded a third-class merit that same year. Two years later, he entered military academy. During his studies, he participated in more than ten military sports activities, achieving excellent results and being named an outstanding graduate. In 2021, to fulfill his dream of defending the border, he resolutely went to the northern frontier.

Earlier this year, Zhou Jinlai was transferred by his superiors to act as company commander of a border defense company. He quickly discovered the challenges were far greater than he had imagined: “The conditions here are much harsher than in the company I was previously stationed in.”

“The cold wind blows across the frozen earth, the border is bitterly cold. A patrol route takes a whole morning.” This is a rhyme left by an old soldier many years ago. The Baogeda Mountain outpost under the company’s jurisdiction is one of the most arduous outposts in the brigade, with only 80 frost-free days a year, outdoor temperatures reaching nearly -50°C, and winds frequently exceeding force 8.

Soldiers of a border defense brigade of the Northern Theater Command Army patrol on horseback. Photo by Li Pengru.

“With enthusiasm in training, we have confidence in guarding the border.” Zhou Jinlai formulated an intensive training plan based on the company’s situation, leading everyone to encourage each

other and compete on the training ground. In just one month, the company's soldiers made significant progress, and the rate of excellent and good results in the superior's assessment significantly improved. On the podium, Zhou Jinlai said, "This honor belongs to everyone in the company. In the future, I will continue to lead everyone forward!"

"Time flies, but my love for the border remains unchanged."

"I am a veteran who has guarded the border for 15 years. Next year, after my term of service expires, I will leave the company. This may be my last time participating in the competition, and I don't want my military career to have any regrets..." On the podium, Sergeant Chen Jian of a certain company held a crumpled letter of application to participate, his eyes reddening as he read the words.

It turned out that, considering his age and physical condition, the company commander had originally wanted to persuade Chen Jian to seriously consider his decision before participating. However, upon hearing the news of the competition, Chen Jian had already written his application. After careful consideration, the company commander finally agreed to Chen Jian's request.

The battlefield food support competition began. The battlefield before Chen Jian was without gunpowder smoke, yet it was equally exhilarating. At this time, the temperature had reached -20°C, and the biting wind made one's fingers numb. Without thinking, Chen Jian quickly tied on his apron. As the blade struck the cutting board, a rapid, crisp "tap-tap" sound filled the arena. Potato slices flew from his hands, evenly sliced and neatly arranged. "Boom—" Flames leaped up, and dishes were cooked and delivered to their designated areas on time. Ultimately, Chen Jian achieved second place in this event.

"Squad leader, what kind of belief has sustained you in guarding the border for so many years?" From the bustling city to the vast northern frontier, college student soldier Ding Xianbao struggled to adapt to the harsh environment and was eager to know how this veteran had persevered.

Chen Jian began to tell his story. Fifteen years ago, in winter, this young man from the south arrived in the northern border region of his motherland. While transferring trains in Harbin, he saw thick snow for the first time and, without thinking, grabbed a handful and tasted it. Upon arriving at his post, he was even more shocked by the scene before him: breath turned to frost outdoors, pine trees were covered in ice crystals, and even the faces of military dogs were covered in ice.

"I never imagined that real border life would be so repetitive and even monotonous. It would be a lie to say I wasn't discouraged." Gradually, feeling lost and directionless, Chen Jian forgot his ideal of guarding the border. "At that time, I only had one thought: endure it all and leave as soon as possible." During that period, Chen Jian calculated his discharge date in his notebook, complained to his parents on the phone about the hardships, occasionally slacked off during training, and his grades plummeted.

On New Year's Eve of his second year in the army, Chen Jian and his comrades were on patrol, returning to the outpost late at night. Their comrades, who had been waiting for them, quickly brought out several plates of steaming dumplings upon seeing their weary return.

On a snowy night, listening to the firecrackers from the herders' homes and watching the snowflakes fluttering outside the window, Chen Jian felt as if he had grown up in an instant. He understood: the outpost was small, eight or nine people forming a warm "home"; the outpost was also vast, they were guarding the lights of countless homes behind them.

On the boundless grassland, besides loneliness and bitterness, there was also youth and dreams. Chen Jian stayed, and he remained there for a full 15 years. During those years, he served as a cook, supply officer, head cook, and quartermaster, always maintaining a high level of morale. He was repeatedly recognized as an outstanding soldier with "four qualities" (good character, strong work ethic, and excellent discipline), and twice awarded the Third-Class Merit Citation.

"Time flies, but my love for the border remains unchanged. I hope the young comrades below will not forget their original aspirations and uphold their ideals. You will definitely not regret your choice today!" Chen Jian said.

Soldiers on guard post. Photo by Li Pengru

"Strengthening ability begins with strengthening the mind; the first person one must overcome is oneself."

"Sergeant Song, my shooting scores in basic training haven't been ideal. I'd like to hear your shooting secrets." After hearing the story of Sergeant Song Chengpu from a certain company, Liu Jiasheng, a new recruit sitting below the stage, eagerly wanted to learn some "true wisdom" from this "gun king."

Back to the competition field. In the combat shooting exercise, Song Chengpu stared intently at the bullseye through the scope. The interference from the strong wind was a considerable challenge for him. Calming his mind and adjusting his breathing, Song Chengpu slowly pulled the trigger back with his right index finger, the entire movement executed flawlessly. "Bang, bang, bang!" Gunshots rang out in succession. "Target number 6, 95 rings in 10 shots!" Cheers erupted from his comrades below; Song Chengpu had won first place in the combat shooting event.

Song Chengpu has put in tremendous effort to achieve his current skill. During his first live-fire shooting exercise as a recruit, his score was last in the entire company, failing even to reach the passing mark. His squad leader said that although his eyes were on the sights, his mind was elsewhere.

To train his mentality, he often ran a 5-kilometer armed cross-country run before aiming his rifle in a state of extreme fatigue. Over the years, he has overcome rain, snow, wind, and frost through rigorous training, and more importantly, he has conquered himself.

“Strengthening your mind comes before strengthening your skills; the first person you must conquer is yourself,” Song Chengpu told Liu Jiasheng. “A marksman needs a strong heart. Let go of your fear, believe in yourself, and I’ll be waiting for you on the competition field in the future.” After the sharing session, Song Chengpu handed Liu Jiasheng his training notes. Encouraged, Liu Jiasheng gradually gained confidence. In the wind and snow, he proactively pushed himself harder; while his comrades held their guns for 15 minutes, he held them for half an hour. Lacking strength, he increased the weights he used to train his arm strength from 3 kg to 5 kg and then to 10 kg. To make his hands more stable, he opened his sewing kit and threaded needles one by one… In an assessment at the end of November, Liu Jiasheng’s shooting score improved significantly. He resolved to train even harder after joining his unit, hoping to compete against Squad Leader Song on the field in the future.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424638.html

西藏日喀则军分区“高原戍边模范营”官兵发扬优良传统坚守雪域边关

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西藏日喀则军分区“高原戍边模范营”官兵发扬优良传统坚守雪域边关——

奉献之歌响彻风雪高原

■解放军报记者 李 蕾 特约通讯员 左南星



“高原戍边模范营”官兵在巡逻路上. 作者提供

秋去冬来，喜马拉雅山脉寒风凛冽. 记者乘车前往西藏日喀则军分区“高原戍边模范营”采访. 汽车沿着盘山公路行驶，即使大口吸着氧气，严重的高原反应还是让记者头晕目眩、心跳加速.

岗巴藏语意为“雪山下的村庄”，是“高原戍边模范营”驻地，平均海拔 4800 米，空气含氧量不足平原地区 50%.

记者一行抵达营区时，蒋教导员正在部署巡逻任务. 这次任务目的地是海拔 6000 余米的某冰川腹地，路途艰险. 经过申请，记者随队参加巡逻.

部署完毕，巡逻分队精神抖擞地出发了. 一路碾冰压雪，巡逻车在一处山脚停下. 作为带队干部，蒋教导员站在排头，带领大家向着雪峰深处跋涉.

高原天气说变就变，前一刻还艳阳高照，下一刻就大雪突降，被寒风裹挟的雪片钻进记者的衣袖、脖领，先化成水、又结成冰.

气候恶劣是常态，更大的危险藏在积雪下——这段巡逻路乱石丛生、陡峭难行，一不留神就容易踩空. 果然，行至一处雪坡，上等兵王子健脚下一滑陷进冰缝，下半身瞬间被冰雪吞没. 战友准备去帮忙，蒋教导员却叫住了大家：“别动！小心周围还有雪坑，让我来！”只见他小心翼翼地用脚探路，慢慢接近王子健，然后用手扒开周围积雪，确定安全后才叫人来帮忙，合力将王子健拉了出来.

深不见底的冰缝、水流湍急的暗河、冰凌遍布的冰坡……深一脚浅一脚地艰难向前迈进，过膝积雪下的重重危险，让记者的心时刻悬在嗓子眼. “巡逻一直这么危险吗？还是只有冬天如此？”休息时，记者向班长尚开洛提问. 他没有说话，而是先递过来一本巡逻日志.

日志里，超过八成的巡逻天数标注着雨、雪、冰雹、大雾等天气，泥石流、雪崩等字眼也时常出现，“老虎嘴”“一线天”等地名，看上去就让人心头一紧. “每次巡逻都很艰辛，每走一趟巡逻路，本领也会长一分. ”尚开洛说，在生命禁区卫国戍边，要有艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献的决心.

那年深冬，该营韩志庚、王明贵两名战士冒着零下 30 多摄氏度的严寒，前往某山口执行任务. 任务途中，突如其来的暴风雪让他们迷失了方向. 失联断炊 3 天，两名战士凭借惊人毅力坚持下来. 然而，由于严重冻伤，他们不得不做手术……术后初愈，两人向前来看望的领导申请：我们想回连队帮大家干点力所能及的工作.

边关虽冷，热血难凉. 一茬茬官兵默默坚守在高原、牺牲奉献在边防，他们的事迹被记录在该营营史，有的官兵还将生命定格在雪域高原……

“边关虽苦甘如饴，愿与雪山共百年. ”一句在“高原戍边模范营”广为流传的诗，道出官兵的如磐信念：忠诚为魂、实干为本、奉献为荣.

建营以来，该营官兵将艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献的革命精神融入血脉，在雪域高原建功立业：9 次获得全国全军表彰、5 次被授予荣誉称号，涌现出 5 名一等功臣、47 名二等功臣……

蒋教导员告诉记者，虽然该营所属点位平均海拔 5000 米以上，许多点位常年大雪封山，但官兵把上哨留哨当成肯定，把牺牲奉献当成荣誉，每逢哨所轮岗，官兵上哨留哨申请率始终保持在 90%以上.

曾有人感叹：“在岗巴，躺着也是奉献. ”可该营官兵对此并不认同，营门前的“戍边石”上镌刻着他们的誓言：练得硬功夫，守好每寸土.

次仁旦塔是如今全营响当当的训练尖子，曾在国际军事比赛中取得出色成绩. 然而，5 年前初到该营，他是靠着班长的搀扶才完成第一次巡逻.

那天夜里，次仁旦塔听着窗外呼啸的风声辗转难眠. 他知道，腿软的兵，守不好边境线. 次仁旦塔下定决心加强训练，身体刚刚恢复，他便制订了一份强训计划.

俯卧撑、五公里越野、冲山头……日复一日的强化训练让次仁旦塔的体能水平突飞猛进.

“高原的风专挑软骨头吹. ”该营官兵说，他们钟爱这片天然训练场，更要在极端恶劣的自然环境中自我加压，努力把骨头练得比钢枪还硬.

巡逻队员、班长西热尼玛坚守一线点位 10 余年，谈起对“艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献”的理解，他说起了 5592 观察哨的故事.

“那个观察哨最开始只有一道矮墙，小风挡不住、大风没法挡. ”回忆初次上哨执行任务的情景，西热尼玛记忆犹新. 那年冬天，该营接上级命令设立 5592 观察哨. 由于海拔较高，土木工程作业难以开展，官兵只能从冻土中撬出石块，垒成矮墙. 此后，西热尼玛和战友们便在石窝子中执勤.

那时，气温低至零下 30 摄氏度，刺骨的寒风中，即使戴着厚厚的棉手套，不到几分钟双手也会冻得麻木.

“吃不了苦，就无法在边防扎根. ”说话间，西热尼玛摊开双手，冻疮愈合留下的瘢痕布满他粗糙的手掌. 这是他战风斗雪留下的痕迹，也是该营官兵特有的“勋章”.

巡逻仍在继续. 海拔不断攀升，风雪持续加大.

蒋教导员一直走在最前方为大家开路. 他匍匐在冰坡上，一只手紧握匕首抵住冰面，一只手举起锤子重重砸下. 沿着蒋教导员开出的路线，巡逻队员们一个接一个往冰川上攀爬. 由于体力消耗越来越大，一些战士的嘴唇变得乌青，但巡逻队伍没有一个人掉队. 经过数小时艰难跋涉，巡逻分队终于抵达目标点位. 来不及休息，官兵开始认真观察记录.

完成目标点位的观察任务后，巡逻分队踏上返程. 路上，尚开洛提议大家齐唱营歌《奋进吧，岗巴军人》.

“舍己利人寂苦困难不怕，神圣领土我捍卫，无惧热血洒……”雪域高原上，这首奉献之歌在群山间久久回荡.

战胜艰难险阻的力量源泉



艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献，是人民军队在长期革命实践中积淀形成的宝贵精神品质. 它伴随着人民军队的创建而萌芽，在艰苦卓绝的斗争环境中逐渐锤炼定型，成为我军战胜一切艰难险阻的力量源泉.

1936 年 12 月，毛泽东同志在《中国革命战争的战略问题》中，首次总结提出“艰苦奋斗”，指出党在过去“艰苦奋斗的经历”所起到的教育人民、挽救新的亡国危险的重要作用. 之后，他多次告诫全党全军，要始终做到艰苦奋斗，并言行一致、一以贯之.

革命战争年代，井冈山的红米饭南瓜汤，催生了革命的星星之火；长征路上的野菜草根，支撑了北上抗日的滚滚铁流；陕北高原的小米饭粗布衣，孕育了新中国的灿烂曙光. 新中国成立后，“一不怕苦、二不怕死”的口号，由进藏筑路大军首先提出，在边境作战中充分彰显；抗美援朝战场上“一把炒面一把雪”，打出了国威军威. 改革开放以来，从坚决捍卫国家主权、安全和领土完整的英勇斗争到维护地区和世界和平的实际行动，从抢险救灾、保卫人民生命财产安全的顽强拼搏到支援国家经济社会建设的无私奉献，无不是人民军队传承发扬艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献革命精神的生动写照.

回望来时路，无数官兵为了胜利不惜牺牲生命，冒着枪林弹雨强渡大渡河的十七勇士、狼牙山纵身跳崖的五壮士、舍身炸碉堡的董存瑞、奋勇堵枪眼的黄继光……艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献的革命精神，是人民军队从胜利走向胜利的重要法宝. 展望新征程，这一精神将继续为我们履行好新时代使命任务提供坚实有力的支撑.

（高洁整理、王瑞泓作图）

时刻与优良传统“对标对表”

■刘维姣

“为什么我们大路不走走小路，为什么我们不恋闹市钻山沟，为什么我们脚踏雷火不后退，面对死神不低头……”这一首军旅歌曲，生动刻画出我军官兵艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献的革命精神.

90 多年来，我们这支军队在艰苦斗争中诞生、在流血牺牲中成长. 艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献的革命精神，鼓舞着我军敢于压倒一切困难，敢于压倒一切敌人. 进入新时代，习主席把“坚持艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献的革命精神”作为我军政治工作优良传统的一项重要内容反复强调.

历史和实践充分证明，艰苦奋斗、牺牲奉献等优良传统是我军特有的政治优势和克敌制胜的法宝，是历史长河淘出的“真金”，必须倍加珍惜、长期坚持.

如今，受社会不良思想影响，个别官兵不比“贡献率”，攀比“得与失”；有的单位出现训练避难就易、训练强度点到为止等现象. 这些“怕艰苦”“怕奉献”，恰恰牺牲的是部队战斗力，损害的是人民对子弟兵的信任.

“自古军旅多艰险，从来为武少安闲. ”当前，实现建军一百年奋斗目标到了闯关夺隘的关键期、吃劲奋斗的攻坚期、加油加压的冲刺期，各级更要教育引导官兵时刻与我军优良传统“对标对表”，树立正确的利益观、得失观、生死观，进一步坚定热爱军营、扎根军营、建功军营的信念，为强国强军事业贡献力量.

Google Translation

Soldiers of the “Model Battalion for Border Defense on the Plateau” of the Shigatse Military Sub-district in Tibet/Xizang Uphold Fine Traditions and Guard the Snowy Border

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Li Lei, Zuo Nanxing

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-01

Soldiers of the “Model Battalion for Border Defense on the Plateau” of the Shigatse Military Sub-district in Tibet/Xizang Uphold Fine Traditions and Guard the Snowy Border—

A Song of Dedication Resounds Across the Snowy Plateau

■PLA Daily Reporter Li Lei, Special Correspondent Zuo Nanxing

Soldiers of the “Model Battalion for Border Defense on the Plateau” on patrol. (Photo provided by the author)

Autumn turns to winter, and the Himalayas are bitterly cold. The reporter traveled by car to the “Model Battalion for Border Defense on the Plateau” of the Shigatse Military Sub-district in Tibet/Xizang for an interview. The car drove along the winding mountain road, and even with heavy oxygen, severe altitude sickness still made the reporter dizzy and had a rapid heartbeat.

Gamba, meaning “village under the snow-capped mountains” in Tibetan, is the garrison of a “model border defense battalion on the plateau,” with an average altitude of 4,800 meters and an oxygen content of less than 50% of that at sea level.

When the reporters arrived at the camp, Political Instructor Jiang was deploying patrol duties. The destination of this mission was the heart of a glacier at an altitude of over 6,000 meters, a treacherous route. After applying, the reporters joined the patrol.

After deployment, the patrol team set off in high spirits. Crushing through ice and snow, the patrol vehicle stopped at the foot of a mountain. As the team leader, Political Instructor Jiang stood at the head, leading everyone trekking deeper into the snow-capped peaks.

The weather on the plateau is unpredictable; one moment it's sunny, the next a sudden blizzard. Snowflakes, carried by the cold wind, seeped into the reporters' sleeves and collars, first melting into water, then freezing again.

Harsh weather is the norm, but a greater danger lurks beneath the snow—this patrol route is riddled with rocks, steep and difficult to traverse, and a single misstep can easily lead to a fall. Sure enough, upon reaching a snow slope, Private Wang Zijian slipped and fell into a crevasse, his lower body instantly swallowed by the ice and snow. His comrades prepared to help, but Political Instructor Jiang stopped them: "Don't move! Be careful, there are snow pits around. Let me handle this!" He carefully probed the path with his feet, slowly approaching Wang Zijian, then used his hands to clear away the surrounding snow. Only after confirming it was safe did he call for help, and together they pulled Wang Zijian out.

The bottomless crevasse, the swiftly flowing underground river, the icy slope covered in icicles… Struggling forward with each step, the numerous dangers beneath knee-deep snow kept the reporter's heart in his throat. "Is patrolling always this dangerous? Or is it only this dangerous in winter?" During a break, the reporter asked Squad Leader Shang Kailuo. He didn't answer, but instead handed over a patrol log.

In the logbook, over 80% of the patrol days were marked with weather conditions such as rain, snow, hail, and dense fog. Terms like mudslides and avalanches also frequently appeared, and place names like "Tiger's Mouth" and "A Line of Sky" immediately sent shivers down one's spine. "Every patrol is arduous, but with each patrol route, our skills improve," said Shang Kailuo. He emphasized that defending the border in this dangerous region requires a resolute determination to endure hardship and make sacrifices.

That winter, two soldiers from the battalion, Han Zhigeng and Wang Minggui, braved temperatures below -30 degrees Celsius to carry out a mission at a mountain pass. During the mission, a sudden blizzard disoriented them. Lost and without food for three days, the two soldiers persevered with astonishing willpower. However, due to severe frostbite, they had to undergo surgery… Upon recovering, the two approached their visiting leaders and requested permission to return to their unit to help with whatever work they could.

Though the border is cold, their passion remains undiminished. Generation after generation of officers and men have silently stood guard on the plateau, sacrificing themselves for the border defense. Their deeds are recorded in the battalion's history, and some have even given their lives on the snowy plateau…

"Though the border is harsh, it is sweet; we are willing to live a hundred years with the snow-capped mountains." A widely circulated poem in the "Model Border Guard Battalion" expresses

the unwavering belief of the officers and men: loyalty as their soul, pragmatism as their foundation, and dedication as their honor.

Since its establishment, the officers and men of this battalion have integrated the revolutionary spirit of hard work and sacrifice into their very being, achieving great success on the snowy plateau: receiving national and military commendations nine times, being awarded honorary titles five times, and producing five first-class merit recipients and 47 second-class merit recipients…

Political Instructor Jiang told reporters that although the average altitude of the posts where the battalion is located is over 5,000 meters, and many posts are snowbound year-round, the officers and men consider being on duty or staying on duty a recognition of their abilities and sacrifice as an honor. During shift changes, the application rate for being on duty or staying on duty consistently remains above 90%.

Some have lamented, “In Gamba, even lying down is a form of dedication.” But the soldiers of this battalion disagree. Their oath, engraved on the “Border Guarding Stone” at the camp gate, reads: “Train hard to defend every inch of this land.”

Tsering Tenzin is now a top trainee in the entire battalion, having achieved outstanding results in international military competitions. However, five years ago, when he first arrived at the battalion, he relied on his squad leader’s support to complete his first patrol.

That night, Tsering Tenzin tossed and turned, unable to sleep, listening to the howling wind outside his window. He knew that soldiers with weak legs couldn’t guard the border well. Tsering Tenzin resolved to intensify his training. As soon as he recovered, he devised an intensive training plan.

Push-ups, five-kilometer cross-country runs, hill climbs… day after day of intensive training led to a rapid improvement in Tsering Tenzin’s physical fitness.

“The winds of the plateau specifically target the weak,” the soldiers of the battalion say. They cherish this natural training ground and strive to push themselves even in the extremely harsh natural environment, working hard to make their bones harder than steel rifles. Patrolman and squad leader Xire Nima has steadfastly maintained his post for over ten years. When discussing his understanding of “hard work, sacrifice, and dedication,” he recounted the story of the 5592 observation post.

“That observation post initially consisted of only a low wall, offering no protection against light winds or strong ones,” Xire Nima recalled vividly, remembering his first mission. That winter, the battalion received orders to establish the 5592 observation post. Due to the high altitude, civil engineering work was difficult, so the soldiers had to pry stones from the frozen ground to build the low wall. From then on, Xire Nima and his comrades performed their duties in this makeshift stone hut.

At that time, temperatures plummeted to -30 degrees Celsius. Even with thick cotton gloves, hands would become numb with cold within minutes in the biting wind.

“If you can’t endure hardship, you can’t take root on the border,” Xire Nima said, spreading his hands to reveal rough palms covered in scars from healed frostbite. These are the marks he left from battling the wind and snow, and also the unique “medals” of the officers and men of this battalion.

The patrol continued. The altitude kept rising, and the wind and snow intensified.

Political Instructor Jiang always led the way, clearing the path for everyone. He crawled on the ice slope, one hand gripping a dagger against the ice, the other wielding a hammer and bringing it down heavily. Following the route cleared by Political Instructor Jiang, the patrol members climbed the glacier one after another. Due to increasing physical exhaustion, some soldiers’ lips turned blue, but no one in the patrol team fell behind. After several hours of arduous trekking, the patrol team finally reached the target point. Without time to rest, the officers and men began to carefully observe and record.

After completing the observation task at the target point, the patrol team began the return journey. On the way, Shang Kailuo suggested that everyone sing the battalion song, “Strive On, Gamba Soldiers!”

“Selfless dedication, benefiting others, unafraid of hardship and difficulty, I defend our sacred territory, fearless of shedding blood...” On the snowy plateau, this song of dedication echoed for a long time among the mountains.

The Source of Strength to Overcome Difficulties and Obstacles

Hard work, struggle, sacrifice, and dedication are precious spiritual qualities accumulated by the People’s Army in its long revolutionary practice. They sprouted with the founding of the People’s Army, gradually forged and solidified in the arduous struggle, becoming the source of strength for our army to overcome all difficulties and obstacles.

In December 1936, Comrade Mao Zedong, in “Strategic Problems of China’s Revolutionary War,” first summarized and proposed the concept of “hard work and struggle,” pointing out the important role played by the Party’s past “experience in hard work and struggle” in educating the people and saving the nation from new dangers of subjugation. Afterwards, he repeatedly admonished the entire Party and army to always uphold hard work and struggle, and to be consistent in word and deed.

During the revolutionary war years, the red rice and pumpkin soup of Jinggang Mountain ignited the spark of revolution; the wild vegetables and roots along the Long March sustained the mighty tide of resistance against Japan; the millet rice and coarse cloth of the Shaanxi Plateau nurtured the brilliant dawn of the new China. After the founding of the People’s Republic of China, the slogan “Fear neither hardship nor death” was first put forward by the army building roads in Tibet/Xizang, and was fully demonstrated in border battles. On the battlefield of the Korean War, the phrase “a handful of fried noodles and a handful of snow” showcased the might and power of

the nation and its army. Since the reform and opening up, from the heroic struggle to resolutely defend national sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity to the practical actions to maintain regional and world peace, from the tenacious struggle to rescue and protect the lives and property of the people to the selfless dedication to supporting national economic and social development, all these vividly portray the People's Army's inheritance and promotion of the revolutionary spirit of hard work, sacrifice, and dedication.

Looking back on the past, countless officers and men sacrificed their lives for victory: the seventeen brave warriors who crossed the Dadu River under heavy fire, the five heroes who jumped off the cliff at Langya Mountain, Dong Cunrui who sacrificed himself to blow up a pillbox, Huang Jiguang who bravely blocked a machine gun emplacement… The revolutionary spirit of hard work, sacrifice, and dedication is a crucial magic weapon for the People's Army to advance from victory to victory. Looking ahead to the new journey, this spirit will continue to provide solid and powerful support for us to fulfill our missions and tasks in the new era.

(Compiled by Gao Jie, Illustrations by Wang Ruihong)

Always Aligning with Fine Traditions

■ Liu Weijiao

"Why do we take the side roads instead of the main roads? Why do we venture into the mountains instead of the bustling city? Why do we stand firm against danger and fire? Why do we not bow our heads to death?" This military song vividly portrays the revolutionary spirit of our officers and men—their arduous struggle and selfless dedication.

For over 90 years, our army has been born in arduous struggle and grown through bloodshed and sacrifice. The revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and selfless dedication inspires our army to dare to overcome all difficulties and all enemies. Entering the new era, President Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized "adhering to the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and selfless dedication" as an important part of the fine traditions of our army's political work. History and practice have fully proven that the fine traditions of arduous struggle and selfless dedication are our army's unique political advantage and magic weapon for defeating the enemy; they are "true gold" refined from the long river of history, and must be cherished and upheld for the long term.

Today, influenced by negative societal ideologies, some officers and men prioritize personal gain over contribution rates; some units exhibit phenomena such as avoiding challenging training and limiting training intensity. This fear of hardship and dedication sacrifices the combat effectiveness of the armed forces and damages the people's trust in their soldiers.

"Military service has always been fraught with peril, and those in the military rarely find peace." Currently, achieving the centenary goal of the People's Liberation Army is at a critical juncture, a crucial period of overcoming obstacles and achieving breakthroughs, a period of arduous struggle and intense effort. All levels must educate and guide officers and men to constantly align

themselves with the fine traditions of the People's Liberation Army, establish correct views on interests, gains and losses, and life and death, further strengthen their belief in loving, dedicating themselves to, and contributing to the cause of building a strong nation and a strong military.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424577.html

陆军某旅：基层指挥员跨军兵种编组力量

来源：解放军报 作者：黄可越 陈典宏 康子湛 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-01

联合训练重心下沉带来新景观

基层指挥员跨军兵种编组力量

解放军报讯 黄可越、记者陈典宏报道：日前，一场网上指挥对抗训练在陆军某旅模拟训练室火热展开. 走进指挥方舱，记者发现，连续指挥调动诸要素打出一套凌厉"组合拳"的，竟是该旅的一名合成营营长.

"基层指挥员下联合棋、蹚联合路，如今在旅里已成为常态. "该旅领导介绍，近期他们持续组织旅带营网上指挥对抗训练，交战双方全程自主判断、自主处置、自主对抗，战场海空情实时传递流转，陆航、远火、特战等要素全程参与，着力破解基层指挥员在跨军兵种对抗训练中，联合意识不强、战术素养不够等问题.



前不久，陆军某旅组织实弹射击训练. 解放军报特约通讯员 刘志勇摄

今年以来，该旅将联合作战指挥人才培养范围向营以下拓展，对基层指挥员遂行联合作战任务能力指标进行细化，要求其在精通本单位兵力兵器作战编组和指挥运用基础上，系统掌握其他军兵种在联合作战中的指挥协同、作战保障等相关知识和技能，着力打造联合作战"即插即用"的指挥模块.

夺点控要中未形成合力，机降分队与主攻分队衔接不畅；引导打击中未有效区分火力，对临机目标火力毁伤效果不佳……训练结束，一份问题清单随即“出炉”，里面详细罗列双方在情报侦搜、协同配合、引导打击等环节出现的失误及原因.

“现在我们不仅要会指挥地面力量，还要熟悉如何协调空中、海上等多种作战要素. ”曾多次参加网上指挥对抗训练的该旅干部谢铖深有感触. 记者深入该旅训练场发现，如今，学海图、练引导、绘航线等课目已成为基层指挥员训练的常规动作，有力推动基层指挥员的“末端思维”逐步向联合作战“体系思维”转变.

“过硬的指挥打仗能力，是各级指挥员的看家本领. ”该旅领导介绍，为破解基层指挥员参与联合训练机会少、战场环境构设难等矛盾问题，他们在常态组织模拟对抗训练的同时，还选派营连干部赴兄弟单位实地研学，邀请军队院校专家开展专题授课，为基层指挥员系统讲解联合指挥协同要点.

据统计，今年该旅累计组织网上指挥对抗训练数十场，通过集智攻关、实践检验形成多项战法训法，一批具备联合思维、掌握协同要领的基层指挥员正快速成长.

编 后

努力提升联合素养

■康子湛

感知战场态势、定下战斗决心……纵观近年来全军各大演习演训，一个显著变化就是基层指挥员在联合作战指挥链上的角色越来越重要、地位越来越突出. 随着体系作战成为未来战场的必然趋势，基层指挥员作为作战体系中的“神经末梢”，其联合素养、全局观念、应变能力的高低直接影响作战效能的发挥.

陆军某旅着力提升基层指挥员联合素养的探索启示我们：作战离不开联合，每名基层指挥员只有主动顺应联合训练重心下沉的新要求，不断强化联合思维，努力提升联合素养，才能在联合作战中大有作为、稳操胜券.

Google Translation

Army Brigade: Grassroots Commanders Form Cross-Branch Forces

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Huang Keyue, Chen Dianhong, Kang Zizhan

Editor: Sun Yue

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Combined-arms Training Focus Shifts Downward, Bringing New Landscape

Grassroots Commanders Form Cross-Branch Forces

PLA Daily News (Huang Keyue, Chen Dianhong): Recently, an online command and control exercise was held in the simulation training room of an Army brigade. Entering the command cabin, the reporter discovered that the one continuously commanding and mobilizing various elements to deliver a powerful "combination punch" was none other than a battalion commander of the brigade's combined-arms battalion.

"Grassroots commanders playing combined-arms chess and exploring combined-arms paths has now become the norm in the brigade," the brigade's leadership explained. Recently, they have been continuously organizing brigade-led online command and control exercises, with both sides independently assessing, handling, and engaging in combat. The battlefield air and sea situation is transmitted and processed in real time, with army aviation, long-range artillery, and special operations forces participating throughout. This aims to address the problems of weak combined-arms awareness and insufficient tactical skills among grassroots commanders in cross-branch combat training.

Not long ago, an army brigade organized live-fire training. (Photo by Liu Zhiyong, special correspondent for the PLA Daily)

Since the beginning of this year, the brigade has expanded the scope of combined-arms operations command training to include personnel below the battalion level, refining the performance indicators for grassroots commanders in combined-arms operations. They are required to not only be proficient in the operational organization and command of their own unit's forces and weapons, but also systematically master the relevant knowledge and skills of other branches in combined-arms operations, including command coordination and operational support. The aim is to create a "plug-and-play" command module for combined-arms operations.

During the capture of key points, a lack of synergy was observed; the air assault unit and the main attack unit had poor coordination; during guided strikes, firepower was not effectively differentiated, resulting in poor damage to impending targets… After the training, a list of problems was immediately compiled, detailing the errors and causes in intelligence gathering, coordination, and guided strikes.

"Now we not only need to be able to command ground forces, but also be familiar with how to coordinate various combat elements such as air and sea operations," said Xie Cheng, an officer from the brigade who has participated in numerous online command and control exercises. Reporters visited the brigade's training grounds and found that nautical chart study, guidance training, and route mapping have become routine exercises for grassroots commanders, effectively promoting a shift from "end-point thinking" to "systematic thinking" in combined-arms operations.

"Strong command and combat capabilities are the essential skills for commanders at all levels," the brigade leadership explained. To address the challenges of limited opportunities for grassroots commanders to participate in combined-arms training and difficulties in constructing battlefield

environments, they regularly organize simulated combat training, send battalion and company officers to other units for on-site study, and invite experts from military academies to conduct specialized lectures, systematically explaining the key points of combined-arms command and coordination to grassroots commanders.

Statistics show that the brigade has organized dozens of online command and control exercises this year. Through collaborative research and practical testing, they have developed numerous tactics and training methods, and a group of grassroots commanders with combined-arms thinking and a grasp of coordination are rapidly developing.

Editor's Note

Striving to Enhance Combined-arms Competence

■ Kang Zizhan

Perceiving the battlefield situation and making combat decisions… Looking at the major military exercises and training sessions in recent years, a significant change is that the role and prominence of grassroots commanders in the combined-arms operations command chain are becoming increasingly important. As system-of-systems warfare becomes the inevitable trend of the future battlefield, the level of combined-arms competence, overall perspective, and adaptability of grassroots commanders, as the "nerve endings" of the combat system, directly affects the effectiveness of combat operations.

The exploration by a certain army brigade in focusing on enhancing the combined-arms competence of grassroots commanders inspires us that combat cannot be separated from combined-arms operations. Only by proactively adapting to the new requirements of the downward shift in the focus of combined-arms training, continuously strengthening combined-arms thinking, and striving to improve combined-arms competence can each grassroots commander achieve great things and secure victory in combined-arms operations.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424773.html

拒绝“拔高凑数”！这场标兵评选的转变让典型真正立得住

来源：解放军报 作者：严子昌 魏 龙 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-02

第 71 集团军某旅某营严格标兵评选标准——

事迹不过硬主动不参评

■严子昌 魏 龙

初冬清晨，第 71 集团军某旅某营支援保障连尹指导员正在整理“十类标兵”推荐人员资料. 笔者翻看资料，发现一个奇怪之处——明明是评选“十类标兵”，可该连只推荐了 7 名官兵，有 3 类标兵人选推荐表中空空如也.

“这 3 类标兵，是放弃参评了吗？”“不是放弃，是确实没有符合条件的人选. ”尹指导员告诉笔者，以“理论学习标兵”为例，日常学习上课大家都很认真，但距离成为标兵仍有差距，“放在以前，可能有人觉得找个差不多的战士报上去就行，但现在各连都严格推荐标准，明确事迹不过硬就不参评. ”

从“能报则报”到“宁缺毋滥”，这一转变还需从头说起.

今年初，为激发官兵创先争优热情动力，该营组织开展标兵评选活动，区分“理论学习”“精武强能”等 10 个类别，由各连推荐人选，再逐级评定，定期举行颁奖仪式.

起初一段时间，各连确实涌现出不少训练尖子和模范标兵，但时间长了，问题开始出现：个别连队即使没有合适人选，也要把表现一般的同志“拔高”成各类尖子进行上报.

结果可想而知——颁奖现场，台下官兵议论纷纷：“他上周体能考核成绩还没我好，怎么就成了‘精武强能标兵’”“公差勤务能躲就躲，居然还能获评‘爱岗敬业标兵’”“标兵事迹不过硬，评选成了走过场”……

这些声音很快传到该营杨教导员耳中，他发现原本为了树立身边榜样、激发官兵斗志的评选活动，似乎正在逐渐沦为“为了评选而评选”的形式主义，不仅没有起到应有作用，反而让一些官兵产生负面情绪，甚至影响了组织威信.

经过一番调研，该营党委意识到，出现此类情况的原因，在于部分连队主官没有正确理解评选活动的真正用意，错误地将其当作争彩头的机会：有人担心上报的少了，显得自己连队不够积极，或者工作做得不到位，所以硬凑推荐人选；也有人觉得，多一个标兵就是多一份成绩，于是能报则报、多多益善.

找准病灶，对症下药. 该营党委一方面强调，开展标兵评选的目的是发挥先进典型辐射带动作用，激励官兵见贤思齐、建功军营，引导连队主官树立正确政绩观；另一方面进一步明确评选标准，不看材料看实绩，要求被推荐者必须在大项任务或比武考核中有实打实的过硬表现，经得起群众评议和实践检验. 而且符合条件的有几个报几个，不必硬凑数.

最近一次跨区机动任务中，某连修理技师王瑞连续 12 小时奋战在装备保障一线. 面对突发故障，他连夜带人抢修，确保全部装备按时抵达. 任务结束后，经过民主评议、支部推荐、营党委审核，王瑞被评为“精武强能标兵”. 不仅他的事迹被制成短视频在电子板报展播，其本人还代表营队参加了上级组织的强军故事会.

夕阳西下，营区宣传栏前，几名战士正驻足观看最新一期“龙虎榜”. 照片中的王瑞，脸上还沾着油污. “选他当标兵，大家都信服！”列兵陶建胜告诉笔者，“对标这样的榜样，我们的努力方向更加明晰. ”

Google Translation

Rejecting “Inflated Quotas”! This Shift in Model Soldier Selection Ensures Truly Recognizable Role Models

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Yan Zichang, Wei Long

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-02

A Battalion of a Brigade of the 71st Group Army Strictly Adheres to Model Soldier Selection Standards—Those with Insufficient Deeds Will Not Participate

■ Yan Zichang, Wei Long

On a crisp early winter morning, Political Instructor Yin of the Support and Logistics Company of a Battalion of a Brigade of the 71st Group Army was organizing the materials for recommended candidates for the “Ten Categories of Model Soldiers.” Upon reviewing the materials, the author noticed a strange phenomenon—although it was supposed to be a selection of “Ten Categories of Model Soldiers,” the company had only recommended 7 officers and men, with the recommendation lists for 3 categories of model soldiers completely blank.

“Did these three types of model soldiers give up their chances of being selected?” “No, they didn’t give up; there simply weren’t any qualified candidates.” Political Instructor Yin told the reporter, taking “model of theoretical learning” as an example: everyone studies diligently in class, but there’s still a gap between their current performance and that of a model soldier. “In the past, some might have thought they could just submit any reasonably good soldier, but now each company has strict recommendation standards, clearly stating that those with less impressive achievements won’t be considered.”

From “report if you can” to “better to have none than a bad one,” this shift needs to be explained from the beginning.

At the beginning of this year, to motivate officers and men to strive for excellence, the battalion organized a model soldier selection activity, dividing candidates into 10 categories, including “theoretical learning” and “military skills enhancement.” Each company recommended candidates, who were then evaluated at each level, with regular award ceremonies.

Initially, many training aces and model soldiers did emerge in each company, but over time, problems began to appear: some companies, even without suitable candidates, would “elevate” comrades with average performance to various categories and submit them for evaluation.

The result was predictable—at the awards ceremony, soldiers murmured amongst themselves: “His physical fitness test score last week wasn’t even as good as mine, how did he become a ‘Model

Soldier in Skill and Ability'?" "He avoids official duties whenever possible, yet he still gets a 'Model Soldier in Dedication' award." "The model soldier's deeds aren't solid; the selection process has become a formality..." These comments quickly reached the ears of Political Instructor Yang of the battalion. He realized that the selection activity, originally intended to establish role models and inspire morale, seemed to be gradually degenerating into a formalistic exercise "selection for the sake of selection," not only failing to achieve its intended purpose but also generating negative emotions among some soldiers and even affecting the organization's prestige.

After some investigation, the battalion's Party Committee realized that the reason for this situation was that some company commanders had not correctly understood the true purpose of the selection activity, mistakenly treating it as an opportunity to gain recognition: some worried that submitting too few nominations would make their company appear less proactive or inadequate, so they hastily compiled a list of recommended candidates; others felt that more model soldiers meant more achievements, so they submitted as many as possible.

Identifying the root cause and addressing it accordingly, the battalion's Party Committee emphasized two points. First, the purpose of the model soldier selection was to leverage the radiating and inspiring effect of advanced role models, motivating officers and men to emulate the virtuous and contribute to the military, and guiding company commanders to establish a correct view of performance. Second, it further clarified the selection criteria, focusing on actual achievements rather than written materials, requiring nominees to have solid performance in major tasks or competitions, capable of withstanding public evaluation and practical testing. Moreover, only those who meet the criteria should be nominated; there's no need to artificially inflate the numbers.

In a recent cross-regional maneuver mission, Wang Rui, a repair technician from a certain company, worked continuously for 12 hours on the front line of equipment support. Faced with a sudden malfunction, he led a team through the night to repair it, ensuring all equipment arrived on time. After the mission, following democratic evaluation, branch recommendation, and review by the battalion's Party Committee, Wang Rui was awarded the title of "Model Soldier of Excellent Military Skills and Abilities." Not only was his story made into a short video and displayed on the electronic bulletin board, but he also represented the battalion in a military story-telling event organized by higher authorities.

As the sun sets, several soldiers stand in front of the camp's bulletin board, looking at the latest "Model Soldier" list. Wang Rui, in the photo, still has oil stains on his face. "Everyone agrees with choosing him as a model soldier!" Private Tao Jiansheng told the reporter. "By setting an example like him, our direction for improvement becomes clearer."

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16424769.html

从批评到解决问题，晾衣场的“小革新”里藏着带兵大智慧

来源：解放军报 作者：常桂苹 王麒淞 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-02

小小塑料夹，巧解战士忧

■常桂苹 解放军报特约通讯员 王麒淞

晨光熹微，第78集团军某旅某连晾衣场内，一排排迷彩服随着微风轻轻晃动. 一眼看去，有几件衣服格外显眼——有的在衣领下方或是臂兜位置，用加粗的黑色记号笔醒目地写着名字，有的在袖口上，歪歪扭扭地缝着彩色小布条.

“这像什么样子！”注意到这个情况，该连国指导员当天下午利用教育时间，告诫大家要爱护军装，维护军人形象，“军装是军人的外在标志，随意涂写和私自缝改，不仅违反条令条例，还反映出个别同志作风纪律松懈. 从今天起，所有军装上的标记，必须清理干净！”

国指导员本以为这件事情到此结束了，没承想很快就有几名战士找上门来. 一级上士代学玉的脸上写满了为难：“指导员，您说的道理我们都懂，我们也绝对没有不尊重军装的意思，但迷彩服真的太容易拿错了.”

这话言之有理. 国指导员没有反驳，而是建议他们把名字写在衣服里面. 闻言，另一名战士挠了挠头：“我以前就是把名字写在衣服里面的，可还是会被战友拿错. 有一次，我3天都没找到自己的迷彩服，最后是在另一个班的战友那里找到的.”

“衣服不合身还能忍忍，但训练起来摸爬滚打，万一把别人的衣服弄坏了，不好交代……”听着几名战士的话，国指导员不由想起自己担任排长时，也曾因拿错迷彩服感到困扰. 他意识到，简单的批评和禁止，确实于事无补. “就这么一件小事，长时间困扰战士，得想办法解决了.”国指导员暗自思忖.

没过几天，该连快递室收到了一批塑料夹子，每个夹子上都有写名字的地方，这是国指导员专门订购的. 他将夹子分发给大家：“以后晾衣服，就把夹子夹在衣领上，上面写上名字，不伤军装、一目了然.”他还建议各个班排使用不同样式的衣架，方便区分. 从那以后，该连晾衣场内，再没有出现拿错衣服的现象.

事后，国指导员借由这件小事，给连队干部骨干上了一堂课：“战士看似出格的举动，背后也许有着不得已的原因. 作为带兵人，不能只看表面现象批评了事，只有找到症结所在，才能把问题彻底解决掉.”

Google Translation

From Criticism to Problem Solving: Small Innovations in the Clothesline Drying Area Reveal Great Wisdom in Military Leadership

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Chang Guiping, Wang Qisong

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-02

Small Plastic Clips, Cleverly Solving Soldiers' Problems

■ Chang Guiping, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Wang Qisong

At dawn, in the clothesline of a company of a brigade of the 78th Group Army, rows of camouflage uniforms swayed gently in the breeze. At first glance, several uniforms stood out—some had names prominently written in bold black marker below the collar or on the arm pockets, while others had small, crookedly sewn colorful strips of cloth on their cuffs.

"What kind of mess is this!" Noticing this, the company's political instructor used the afternoon's training session to warn everyone to cherish their uniforms and uphold the image of soldiers. "Uniforms are the outward symbol of a soldier. Randomly writing on or altering them not only violates regulations but also reflects a lack of discipline among some comrades. From today onwards, all markings on uniforms must be completely removed!"

The political instructor thought the matter was over, but unexpectedly, several soldiers soon came to him. First-Class Sergeant Dai Xueyu's face was full of difficulty: "Political Instructor, we understand what you're saying, and we absolutely didn't mean to disrespect the uniforms, but camouflage uniforms are really too easy to mix up."

This made sense. The political instructor didn't argue but suggested they write their names inside their uniforms. Upon hearing this, another soldier scratched his head: "I used to write my name inside my uniform, but my comrades still took the wrong one. Once, I couldn't find my camouflage uniform for three days, and finally found it at the hands of a comrade from another platoon."

"I can tolerate ill-fitting uniforms, but during training, crawling and rolling around, if I damage someone else's uniform, it's hard to explain..." Listening to the soldiers' words, Political Instructor Guo couldn't help but recall his own experience as a platoon leader, when he was also troubled by taking the wrong uniform. He realized that simple criticism and prohibitions were indeed ineffective. "Such a small matter has been bothering the soldiers for so long; I have to find a solution," Political Instructor Guo thought to himself.

A few days later, the company's delivery room received a batch of plastic clips, each with a place to write a name. These were specially ordered by Political Instructor Guo. He distributed the clips to everyone: "From now on, when hanging clothes to dry, clip them to the collar and write your name on them. It won't damage the uniform, and it's easy to see at a glance." He also suggested that each platoon and squad use different styles of hangers for easier identification. From then on, there were no more instances of mistaken clothes being taken from the company's drying yard.

Afterwards, Political Instructor Guo used this small incident to teach the company's officers and key personnel a lesson: "A soldier's seemingly outrageous behavior may have an unavoidable reason behind it. As leaders, we cannot simply criticize based on superficial phenomena; only by finding the root cause can we completely solve the problem."

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16424808.html

"长剑"在转型中砺锋——来自中部战区陆军某旅的观察报告

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：程春蕾 王政杰 韩成 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-12-02

"长剑"在转型中砺锋

——来自中部战区陆军某旅的观察报告

■程春蕾 王政杰 解放军报记者 韩 成

滨海滩头，涛声阵阵. 前不久，中部战区陆军某旅一场全要素演练紧张展开. 即将进入实弹射击的关键时刻，海上天色突变、云雾漫卷，目标渐渐隐匿于雾色之中.

"打，还是不打？"火炮刚占领发射阵地便遭此特情，该旅某连炮班班长黄佳豪临危不乱，快速分析研判目标数据后，果断定下打击决心. 1 秒、2 秒、3 秒……寻得最佳发射时机，黄佳豪随即下达指令，炮弹呼啸出膛，精准命中目标.

"敢打的自信和底气，来自向战转型跨越、勇于攻坚突破的淬火砺剑. "该旅领导告诉记者，近年来，他们加速推进人员"换脑"强能、武器平台升级、战法打法创新，嵌入体系锤炼新质战斗力，官兵险难环境应变、全域作战能力全面提升.

一轮射击完毕，天空下起大雨，"战场"能见度更低. 黄佳豪带领炮班，迅速转移阵地. 放眼演兵场，多辆战车冒雨疾驰，一道道车辙向远方延伸……



该旅远火分队进行实弹射击（资料照片）. 朱岩 摄

一群官兵的视距拓展，一支部队的视距超越

起飞，搜索，回传……某连侦察班班长蔡勇轻拨操作杆，侦察无人机“依令”升空，向数公里外的目标方向飞去. 很快，一组组目标坐标参数滚动呈现在手持终端屏幕上，蔡勇娴熟整编处理，第一时间将数据流转至火力分队.

不多时，炮弹呼啸过顶的声音在耳畔响起. 感受到科技赋能练兵带来的酣畅，这位有着十多年兵龄的老兵难掩激动.

几个月前，新的无人侦察装备刚刚配发连队，几个月后的实兵演练，旅里便将全部目标设在侦察兵的视距之外，倒逼官兵争分夺秒提升有人无人协同作战能力. 多次经历侦察平台和技术升级的蔡勇感慨：一架无人机的加持，能把侦察时间单位压缩至秒级，身处科技飞速发展的时代，每个人都要给自己能力提升按下“快进键”.

超视距，是目光的超越，也是思维的超越. 在炮兵部队，侦察兵被视作“炮兵之眼”，蔡勇作为旅里侦察骨干深谙其理. 回想过往，只要距离“敌人”和炮火足够近，就可以磨炼出锐利的“眼睛”. 然而，近年来演训场上变化不断，侦察目标越来越远，一次次超出视距限制，让他不断刷新对“眼睛”的认知.

几年前，营里换装新装备不久组织专业比武，官兵都没想到，曾多次摘金夺银的蔡勇，在新型侦察仪器操作环节，竟败在一名大学生新兵手下. 大家更没想到，当天比武结束，蔡勇便捧着教材，找到那位新兵拜师学艺. 在蔡勇看来，这并非不光彩的事，恰恰相反，借助时代“推背感”乘势而上，才是新时代官兵该有的状态.

“头脑的视距决定‘眼睛’的视距，关键靠知识和技术支撑.”这些年，紧跟军队转型步伐，该旅武器装备、作战平台、人员能力加快迭代升级，从人工观测器材到车载侦察系统，再到旅属无人机、连属小型无人机等，侦察设备接续更新；协同侦察、组网建链等能力升级培训教学压茬推进，侦察视界从平面到立体，侦察手段从靠双眼到靠芯片，蔡勇明显感到“推背感”成倍递增.

为此，蔡勇马不停蹄加油加压，跟厂家学装备原理、找院校寻教材案例、到兄弟单位学实战经验，下足苦功夫，不断补齐短板. 去年，在该旅侦察专业比武中，蔡勇带领全班斩获侦察车组第一名，获评侦察“尖刀班”.

“科技创新驱动着每一名官兵奋勇前进.”该旅领导介绍，着眼增强“视距之外”的本领，全旅官兵换装之前抢先“换脑”，前瞻研究新战法、新训法，一次次开启转型创新的加速度：大学生新兵、瞄准手孙韬运用数字电路知识计算瞄准参数，提升了火力打击反应速度，在比武中摘得桂冠；运输班班长张帆研制重装运输车铁路装载定位装置，大幅提高了定位精度、缩短了装载时间；副营长王欢总结出某火力精算法，有效提升打击效能……

一群官兵的视距拓展，折射出一支部队的视距超越. 从武器装备信息化指挥平台升级，到信息模块通用性改装，再到各类战法打法的研练创新，该旅紧盯科技之变，实现了多炮种

一网联动、多级指挥机构信息互通、多维手段辅助战场决策. 这些年，他们一刻不停歇，向立体侦察、精准打击的“新视距”全速攻坚.

“超越视距只是起点，超越对手才是最终目标. ”该旅领导说，“百年行军走到了吃劲的关键期，我们惟有奋力攻坚不松懈、铆足干劲加油冲，才能如期交出合格答卷，不负党和人民的重托. ”

肩负“全域作战”使命，打开全域练兵视野

“那是一个不断破茧的过程. ”这几年辗转多地练兵，远火营火炮技师李显一的心得体会，全部记在他工作电脑中的故障案例集里.

今年盛夏，李显一随队南下到某地驻训. 开训没多久，湿热的天气便给他出了一道难题：一门火炮没有任何征兆就“闹起了脾气”，炮管无法调转方向. 李显一打开电脑里的故障案例集，对照记录的故障现象，对涉及到的零件模块、机械部件逐个筛查，也没找出症结所在.

就在李显一苦寻良方之际，配电箱表面凝结的细密露珠，让他眼前一亮. 他打开箱门，一眼便发现一段发霉烧蚀的连接线.

“与北方干燥气候不同，金属配电箱在潮湿的南方极易受潮. ”返回宿营地，李显一把这次故障收录到故障案例集，之后召集维修骨干连夜摸索出物理干燥除湿、加装防水膜、定期清理积盐等多种对策办法.

近年来，部队训练环境、地域快速切换，是李显一的直观感受. 记者点击鼠标查看李显一的故障案例集，一条条涵盖多地域、多天候的排障经验背后，一幅全域练兵图景徐徐铺展.

“作为一支新质作战力量，肩负‘全域作战’使命向前冲，需要打开全域练兵视野. ”远火营指挥员说，装备列装几年来，他们成为全军各大演兵场的“常客”，从大漠戈壁到塞外草原，从中原山地到东南沿海，部队战斗力随着一次次转战不断提升：装备列装当年快速形成战斗力；武器系统升级当年打出首发精准命中的好成绩……

“切换陌生环境就是在切换练兵对手. ”一次大漠机动，意外的机械故障让火炮技师发现，不起眼的细微沙尘足以让战车“趴窝”；一次沿海练兵，火炮驾驶员在瓢泼大雨中发现，泥泞的滩涂是导致油料急速消耗的重要因素……经历一次次陌生地域磨砺，该旅官兵对战场的感知更清晰：战争不可能发生在理想环境里，缩短战场适应期，就是把握克敌制胜的先机.

“快速转换的战场锤炼快速应变的能力. ”辗转多地练兵这些年，某连连长曲加坡总感觉自己时间不够用，前一阵子还在海上组织航渡训练，没多久又搭上军列奔赴中原某陌生地域组织实弹射击. 如何应对高强度练兵节奏？“想在前、干在先！”曲加坡在机动途中就召集

干部骨干展开筹划，分析演练地域特点、研判特情、集智谋划应对之策. 凭借充足的超前准备，他们在实弹射击考核中反应迅速，打得又准又快，夺得“神炮连”奖牌.

从班长到连长，曲加坡跟随越走越远的练兵足迹快速成长，见证着旅队整体的跨越. 打赢使命催征，全旅官兵不断向极限发起挑战，开展火炮极限距离射击、无人机极限条件实飞等课目探索，一大批新的战法打法不断涌现，牵引部队战斗力建设不断提速.

“棋子”高速联动，“棋盘”体系释能

一名班长的指挥权限有多大？

某连炮班班长刘超底气十足地告诉记者：“战场有多大，权限就有多大. ”起初，记者认为这是刘超理想的“将来时”，深入采访之后发现，这是刘超正在经历的“进行时”.

一次实弹演练，该旅打破常规，首次增设了针对连、排、班等小编组战场指挥决策能力的检验内容，让包括刘超在内的不少末端指挥骨干一时措手不及.

这次“初体验”让刘超印象深刻. 不同以往，演练中他要先从作战想定中分析研判自身的作战任务和面对的“敌情”，之后还要根据作战地域、作战地形等，自主确定射击弹种、选择发射时机、处置各类战术情况. “以前知道打哪里、打得准就行，现在还要弄清楚怎么打、跟谁打. ”刘超一语道出变化.

“放眼近期世界几场局部冲突，体系支撑下的‘小群多路’作战，考验顶层指挥，更考验小编组联动本领. ”随着不断向体系练兵深水区迈进，该旅官兵越发感到夯实体系底盘的重要性，每个“棋子”都高速联动起来，整个“棋盘”体系才会释放出最大能量.

近年来，他们结合使命任务，在实战化练兵中不断加大对单兵单装、小编组作战单元的能力检验，通过不断增加战术协同要素、构设典型作战场景等，最大限度提升战训耦合度；紧盯短板弱项灵活调整内容、升级难度，将每个末端嵌入体系链条，把“硬指头”攥成体系“铁拳头”.

“体系作战指挥人才需要体系环境培养. ”该旅领导告诉记者，他们通过院校送学、跨兵种培训、体系演习实践等方式，全面探索体系作战指挥人才培养路径，助推各级末端指挥骨干不断向体系多能型转变.

转变，刻在班长刘超的能力跃升曲线上——

今年初的一次训练中，刘超以营指挥员参谋助手身份，坐上营火力打击指挥席，参与任务筹划部署、作战课题研究. 刘超提出的“细化小编组、点对点指挥”等建议被采纳. 回顾成长经历，刘超感慨：“体系根基越牢，练兵视野越开阔. ”

转变，写在班长郑宏的任务经历中——

一次多军兵种演习，远火营指控班班长郑宏与火箭军、空军战友携手制订“火力规划”，保障远火营高效嵌入体系打击链条，完成立体攻防研练，探索多项战法. 他说，越来越多的协同任务淬练，让他胜任体系战位的信心越来越足.

信心从何而来？探寻历史，让记者找到了答案——

该旅前身为晋察冀军区组建的首支炮兵部队，向来以善于攻坚、敢打硬仗著称. 穿越历史风云，从骡马化到机械化，再到信息化，他们一路走来始终攻坚打头阵、转型当先锋. “回望烽火来时路，奋楫强军新征程，我们目标信念更笃定、使命责任更强烈、冲锋锐气更充盈. ”该旅领导这样说.

Google Translation

“The Long Sword” Sharpens Its Edge During Transformation—An Observation Report from a Brigade of the Central Theater Command Army

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Author: Cheng Chunlei, Wang Zhengjie, Han Cheng

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“The Long Sword” Sharpens Its Edge During Transformation

—An Observation Report from a Brigade of the Central Theater Command Army

■ Cheng Chunlei, Wang Zhengjie, PLA Daily Reporter Han Cheng

On the beach, the waves crashed. Not long ago, a full-element exercise was being conducted by a brigade of the Central Theater Command Army. Just as they were about to enter the critical moment of live-fire shooting, the sky over the sea suddenly changed, clouds and fog rolled in, and the target gradually disappeared into the fog.

“To fire or not to fire?” The artillery had just occupied its firing position when this unexpected situation occurred. Huang Jiahao, the artillery squad leader of a company in the brigade, remained calm under pressure. After quickly analyzing and judging the target data, he decisively made the decision to strike. 1 second, 2 seconds, 3 seconds… Finding the best time to fire, Huang Jiahao immediately gave the order, and the shell roared out of the barrel, accurately hitting the target. “The confidence and strength to fight come from the tempering and honing of skills through transformation towards combat readiness and daring to overcome challenges,” the brigade’s leadership told reporters. In recent years, they have accelerated personnel “brainstorming” to enhance capabilities, upgraded weapon platforms, and innovated tactics and methods, embedding these into the system to hone new combat capabilities. This has comprehensively improved the

officers' and men' ability to respond to dangerous environments and their all-domain combat capabilities.

After a round of firing, heavy rain began to fall, further reducing visibility on the "battlefield." Huang Jiahao led his artillery squad to quickly relocate. Looking across the training ground, multiple armored vehicles sped through the rain, leaving tracks stretching into the distance…

The brigade's long-range artillery unit conducted live-fire exercises (archival photo). Photo by Zhu Yan. Expanding the visual range of a group of officers and men, surpassing the visual range of an entire unit. Takeoff, search, transmission… Cai Yong, the squad leader of a reconnaissance platoon in a certain company, lightly flicked the control lever, and the reconnaissance drone took off "on command," flying towards a target several kilometers away. Soon, sets of target coordinate parameters scrolled across the handheld terminal screen. Cai Yong skillfully processed and organized the data, immediately transmitting it to the fire support unit. Shortly after, the sound of artillery shells whistling overhead filled his ears. Experiencing the exhilarating feeling of training empowered by technology, this veteran with over ten years of service could not hide his excitement.

Just a few months ago, new unmanned reconnaissance equipment had been issued to the company. A few months later, in a live-fire exercise, the brigade set all targets beyond the reconnaissance soldiers' visual range, forcing officers and men to race against time to improve their manned-unmanned collaborative combat capabilities. Having experienced multiple upgrades to reconnaissance platforms and technologies, Cai Yong remarked: "With the support of a drone, reconnaissance time can be compressed to the second level. In this era of rapid technological development, everyone must press the 'fast forward' button on improving their capabilities."

Beyond visual range is not only about exceeding sight, but also about exceeding thought. In artillery units, reconnaissance soldiers are considered the "eyes of the artillery," a principle Cai Yong, as a reconnaissance backbone of the brigade, deeply understands. Looking back, as long as one was close enough to the "enemy" and artillery fire, one could hone sharp "eyes." However, in recent years, the training grounds have been constantly changing, with reconnaissance targets becoming increasingly distant, repeatedly exceeding visual range limits, constantly refreshing his understanding of what constitutes "eyes." Several years ago, shortly after the battalion received new equipment, a skills competition was held. To the soldiers' surprise, Cai Yong, a multiple gold and silver medalist, was defeated by a college student recruit in the operation of the new reconnaissance equipment. Even more unexpectedly, after the competition, Cai Yong, carrying his textbook, sought out the recruit to learn from him. In Cai Yong's view, this was not a disgrace; on the contrary, seizing the opportunity presented by the times was the proper state for soldiers in the new era.

"The mental range determines the visual range of the eyes, and the key lies in knowledge and technical support." In recent years, keeping pace with the military's transformation, the brigade has rapidly upgraded its weaponry, combat platforms, and personnel capabilities. From manual observation equipment to vehicle-mounted reconnaissance systems, and then to brigade-level and

company-level small drones, reconnaissance equipment has been continuously updated. Training and instruction on collaborative reconnaissance and network building capabilities have been steadily advancing. The reconnaissance perspective has expanded from two-dimensional to three-dimensional, and reconnaissance methods have evolved from relying on sight to relying on chips. Cai Yong has clearly felt the "push" in his reconnaissance capabilities increasing exponentially.

To this end, Cai Yong worked tirelessly, studying equipment principles from manufacturers, seeking textbooks and case studies from universities, and learning practical experience from other units, putting in tremendous effort to continuously address his shortcomings. Last year, in the brigade's reconnaissance skills competition, Cai Yong led his platoon to first place in the reconnaissance vehicle group competition, earning the title of "Sharp Knife Platoon" in reconnaissance.

"Technological innovation drives every officer and soldier to forge ahead," the brigade leadership explained. Focusing on enhancing their "beyond visual range" capabilities, the entire brigade proactively "re-engineered" their strategies before upgrading their equipment, conducting forward-looking research on new tactics and training methods, repeatedly accelerating transformation and innovation: Sun Tao, a college graduate recruit and aiming expert, used digital circuit knowledge to calculate aiming parameters, improving firepower response speed and winning the championship in the competition; Zhang Fan, the transport platoon leader, developed a railway loading and positioning device for heavy-duty transport vehicles, significantly improving positioning accuracy and shortening loading time; Deputy Battalion Commander Wang Huan summarized a precise firepower algorithm, effectively improving strike effectiveness… The expanded visual range of this group of officers and men reflects the extended visual range of the entire unit. From upgrading the information-based command platform for weaponry and equipment to modifying information modules for universality, and then to researching and innovating various tactics and methods, the brigade has kept a close eye on technological changes, achieving multi-type artillery network linkage, information sharing among multi-level command organizations, and multi-dimensional means to assist battlefield decision-making. In recent years, they have relentlessly pursued the "new visual range" of three-dimensional reconnaissance and precision strikes.

"Beyond visual range is just the starting point; surpassing the enemy is the ultimate goal," said the brigade's leadership. "The century-long march has reached a critical stage. Only by striving relentlessly and pushing forward with full force can we deliver a satisfactory answer on schedule and live up to the trust of the Party and the people." Shouldering the mission of "all-domain operations," opening up a comprehensive training perspective

"It's a process of constantly breaking out of the cocoon." Li Xianyi, an artillery technician in the long-range artillery battalion, has recorded all his insights from training in various locations over the past few years in a collection of fault case studies on his work computer.

This summer, Li Xianyi accompanied his team south to a certain location for training. Shortly after training began, the humid weather presented him with a problem: an artillery piece suddenly malfunctioned, its barrel unable to be turned. Li Xianyi opened his computer's troubleshooting case collection, meticulously checking each recorded malfunction, module, and mechanical component, but couldn't find the root cause.

As Li Xianyi struggled to find a solution, the fine dew condensing on the surface of the electrical distribution box gave him a clue. He opened the box and immediately spotted a moldy, burnt section of wiring.

"Unlike the dry climate of the north, metal distribution boxes are extremely susceptible to moisture in the humid south." Back at the campsite, Li Xianyi added this malfunction to his case collection and then gathered key maintenance personnel to work through the night, devising various countermeasures such as physical drying and dehumidification, installing waterproof membranes, and regularly cleaning accumulated salt.

In recent years, the rapid changes in the training environment and terrain have been a direct observation for Li Xianyi. A reporter clicked to view Li Xianyi's case collection; behind each troubleshooting experience spanning multiple regions and weather conditions, a picture of comprehensive training across all terrains gradually unfolds. "As a new type of combat force, shouldering the mission of 'all-domain operations' and charging forward, we need to broaden our training horizons across all domains," said the commander of the long-range artillery battalion. In the years since their equipment was commissioned, they have become "regulars" at major military training grounds across the country, from the Gobi Desert to the grasslands beyond the Great Wall, from the Central Plains mountains to the southeast coast. The unit's combat effectiveness has continuously improved with each relocation: equipment quickly achieved combat readiness in the same year it was commissioned; weapon systems achieved first-shot accuracy hits in the same year they were upgraded…

"Switching to an unfamiliar environment is like switching training opponents." During a desert maneuver, an unexpected mechanical failure led artillery technicians to discover that seemingly insignificant fine dust could cause a vehicle to break down; during a coastal training exercise, artillery drivers discovered in torrential rain that muddy beaches were a major factor in the rapid consumption of fuel… Through repeated tempering in unfamiliar terrains, the officers and men of this brigade have gained a clearer understanding of the battlefield: war cannot occur in an ideal environment; shortening the battlefield adaptation period is key to seizing the initiative in defeating the enemy.

"Rapidly changing battlefields hone the ability to respond quickly." After years of training in various locations, Company Commander Qu Jiapo always feels there's not enough time. Just recently, he was organizing a sea voyage training exercise, and shortly after, he boarded a military train to conduct live-fire exercises in an unfamiliar area of the Central Plains. How to cope with such a high-intensity training pace? "Think ahead and act first!" Qu Jiapo convened officers and

key personnel during the deployment to plan, analyze the characteristics of the training area, assess special situations, and brainstorm countermeasures. Thanks to ample advance preparation, they reacted quickly and accurately in the live-fire assessment, winning the “Divine Artillery Company” medal.

From squad leader to company commander, Qu Jiapo has grown rapidly alongside the ever-expanding training grounds, witnessing the brigade’s overall leap forward. Driven by the mission to win, the entire brigade’s officers and men continuously challenge their limits, exploring subjects such as artillery extreme-range firing and UAV extreme-condition flight training. A large number of new tactics and methods are constantly emerging, accelerating the construction of the unit’s combat effectiveness.

High-speed coordination among “chess pieces,” unleashing the power of the “chessboard” system

How much command authority does a squad leader have?

Liu Chao, a squad leader in a certain artillery company, confidently told reporters, “The bigger the battlefield, the bigger my authority.” Initially, the reporter thought this was Liu Chao’s ideal “future tense,” but after in-depth interviews, it became clear that this was Liu Chao’s current reality.

In a live-fire exercise, the brigade broke with convention, adding for the first time a test of the battlefield command and decision-making capabilities of small groups such as companies, platoons, and squads, catching many frontline command personnel, including Liu Chao, off guard.

This “first experience” left a deep impression on Liu Chao. Unlike before, in the exercise, he first had to analyze and assess his own combat mission and the “enemy situation” from the operational scenario, and then, based on the operational area and terrain, independently determine the type of ammunition to fire, choose the timing of firing, and handle various tactical situations. “Before, knowing where to hit and how accurately was enough; now, I also need to figure out how to hit and who to hit,” Liu Chao succinctly described the change.

“Looking at recent local conflicts around the world, ‘small-group, multi-path’ operations supported by a system test top-level command, but even more so, they test the coordination capabilities of small units.” As they continue to delve deeper into system-based training, the officers and men of this brigade increasingly feel the importance of solidifying the system’s foundation. Only when every “piece” is highly coordinated can the entire “chessboard” system unleash its maximum potential.

In recent years, combining their missions and tasks, they have continuously increased the testing of individual soldier and equipment capabilities, as well as small-unit combat capabilities, in realistic combat training. By continuously adding tactical coordination elements and constructing typical combat scenarios, they have maximized the coupling between combat and training. They have also focused on weaknesses and shortcomings, flexibly adjusting content and upgrading

difficulty, embedding each end point into the system chain, and turning “hard fingers” into a system “iron fist.”

“System-based combat command talent needs to be cultivated within a system environment,” the brigade’s leadership told reporters. They have comprehensively explored pathways for cultivating system-based combat command talent through methods such as sending personnel to military academies, cross-service training, and system-based exercises, helping key command personnel at all levels to continuously transform into multi-skilled system-based commanders.

The transformation is etched on the capability leap of squad leader Liu Chao—In a training exercise earlier this year, Liu Chao, as a staff assistant to the battalion commander, took to the battalion’s fire strike command seat, participating in mission planning and deployment, and research on operational topics. His suggestions, such as “refining small groups and point-to-point command,” were adopted. Reflecting on his growth, Liu Chao remarked, “The stronger the foundation of the system, the broader the training vision.”

The transformation is also reflected in the mission experience of squad leader Zheng Hong—In a multi-service exercise, Zheng Hong, the command and control squad leader of the long-range artillery battalion, collaborated with his comrades from the Rocket Force and Air Force to develop a “firepower plan,” ensuring the long-range artillery battalion’s efficient integration into the system strike chain, completing three-dimensional offensive and defensive drills, and exploring multiple tactics. He said that the increasing number of collaborative missions has boosted his confidence in fulfilling his system-wide combat position.

Where does this confidence come from? Exploring history provided the answer—The brigade’s predecessor was the first artillery unit established by the Jin-Cha-Ji Military Region, and it has always been known for its ability to overcome difficulties and fight tough battles. Through the vicissitudes of history, from horse-drawn transport to mechanization, and then to informatization, they have always been at the forefront of tackling tough challenges and pioneering transformations. “Looking back on the path we’ve traversed amidst the flames of war, and forging ahead on the new journey of building a strong military, our goals and beliefs are more resolute, our sense of mission and responsibility is stronger, and our fighting spirit is even more vigorous,” said the brigade’s leadership.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16425016.html

军营观察丨骑兵故事：二十年的讲述和聆听

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旅史馆走出全国“金牌志愿讲解员”

■刘 含

今年 7 月，一则喜讯从第五届全国红色故事讲解员大赛决赛现场，传回第 82 集团军某旅——

该旅旅史馆志愿讲解员崔冠楠从 175 名优秀选手中脱颖而出，夺得志愿讲解员组第一名，获评全国“金牌志愿讲解员”.

一段仿佛早已注定的缘分，让这场决赛格外动人心弦：崔冠楠抽到的讲解主题，正是关于她所在部队的老师长——彭雪枫.

“能讲老师长的故事，我感到既幸运又惶恐. ”崔冠楠说，老师长和骑兵团的故事她已经讲了 20 年，这是她头一次将这些故事带到全国讲台上来；惶恐的是，她怕讲不好先辈的故事，讲不到听众的心坎里.

抽到题目后的每个环节，都要与时间赛跑. 崔冠楠和战友们一起查阅资料、打磨讲稿，试图用一种全新的视角讲述、解读英雄的形象与情感. 然而，不知道因为太紧张还是太兴奋，崔冠楠一度无法沉下心来熟悉讲稿，这让她内心有点焦急.

比赛前一晚，崔冠楠路过演讲大厅时，一张彭雪枫横刀立马的照片映入眼帘，她迎着照片上那灼灼目光，时光仿佛回到了 20 年前.

那是她第一次站在史馆里，与历史对望、与革命先烈对话. 通过展板上的一段段记录，崔冠楠沉浸在先辈的故事里，眼泪不自觉地簌簌流下.

“我们部队的前身，就是彭雪枫师长率领的新四军第四师骑兵团……”第二天决赛现场，站上讲台，灯光牵着崔冠楠的目光跨越时光，一个个动情的故事娓娓道来.

“老师长，您听到了吗？”演讲最后，崔冠楠望向远方，轻轻问道. 短短一句话，让历史的回响与当下的传承在此刻交汇. 台下观众掌声如雷，经久不息. 最终，崔冠楠以优异成绩夺得志愿讲解员组第一名.

载誉归来，征尘未洗. 崔冠楠马不停蹄地带着从大赛中汲取的鲜活养分和滚烫感悟，奔赴野外训练场. 她说：“这些精彩的故事，必须第一时间送回‘家’，讲给战友们听. ”

“金牌”的光环下，是根植于部队厚重历史的长期积淀与一份难得的清醒. 在旅史馆讲解的 20 年间，崔冠楠经常对大家说：“不是我讲得好，是革命先辈的故事本身就充满力量. ”这些年，她始终感受到一种沉甸甸的使命：必须把先辈的故事讲好，讲给更多人听，让英雄的精神薪火相传.

近年来，她与战友们录制了 10 余堂精品微课，参与编写、演绎了许多红色情景剧.

一个好故事，胜过一打道理. 崔冠楠和战友们用 20 年时间的讲述所唤醒的赤诚、担当与信仰，已如种子般在广大官兵心中落地生根，化为前行路上深沉而持久的力量. “我愿永远做一名英雄故事的守护者和传播者，把咱们部队的英雄故事，一直讲下去. ”崔冠楠说.

骑兵故事：二十年的讲述和聆听

■刘 含



崔冠楠与战友一起参演情景剧. 裴书杰 摄

“只要还有人被这些故事打动，光荣与梦想就会传承下去”

旅史馆里，崔冠楠常常在一面庄严肃穆的英烈墙前驻足.

灯光下，墙壁上镌刻的一个个金色的名字熠熠生辉. 讲述这面墙上英烈的故事时，崔冠楠都会放慢脚步，让参观者在这面墙前多停留片刻.

然而，第一次面对这面墙壁时，崔冠楠似懂非懂.

2005 年，刚刚当兵入伍不久的崔冠楠，被选为旅史馆第一批志愿讲解员. 工作一段时间后，她觉得讲解任务很“简单”：将每件征集到的文物放进展柜，再背记好这个文物的解说词，等有人来参观，她就一边背诵解说词，一边带着大家参观. “至于为什么要讲述这些故事，以及这些故事背后真正承载着什么，那时的理解还很浅. ”崔冠楠说.

第一次感觉讲解任务并不“简单”，要从她第一次为战斗英雄的后人讲解说起.

2005 年 10 月，部队邀请一等功臣、战斗英雄王广华的儿子王林来史馆参观.

讲解前一晚，她和战友们一起细心擦拭每个展柜，翻来覆去地推敲解说词，对着镜子一遍遍调整语气和神态，希望以最好的状态迎接这位英雄后人.

见到王林时，崔冠楠内心被震撼了. 她很难想象，眼前这位鬓发微白的老人，在 4 岁时就失去了父亲.

王广华牺牲时，没有留下一张照片. 当时的王林对父亲的印象也是模糊的.

史馆内挂着一张王广华的画像，那是战友凭记忆精心绘制而成，是目前留存复原王广华烈士容貌的唯一珍贵物件. 崔冠楠将王林引导到这幅画像前，讲述王广华的战斗故事.

崔冠楠看着眼前和画像上英烈相似的容貌，仿佛跨越时空，感到一阵恍惚.

“王广华，1939 年参加新四军，多次在战斗中立功，在淮海战役中与战友一起骑着战马，连续 12 个小时追击敌坦克 100 余里，炸毁敌坦克 6 辆，活捉 43 名敌人，创下了‘骑兵俘坦克’的军事奇观，为掩护战友撤退，身中 7 枪不幸壮烈牺牲，年仅 26 岁……”

“谢谢你们！这是我第一次看到父亲的画像，脑海中又有了父亲的样子. ”王林像孩子一样将脸贴到画像上，转过头时已经泪流满面.

那一刻，关于为什么讲这些红色故事，又如何讲好这些故事，在崔冠楠心中有了新的答案.

从第一次讲解到现在，已经过去了 20 年. 站在史馆里，崔冠楠和战友们为一拨又一拨的参观者讲述骑兵故事. 这些参观者身份不同，有的是刚刚踏入军营的新兵，有的是即将退伍的老兵，还有的是前来参观学习的大学生. 然而相同的是，当大家站在这面英烈墙前时，他们总会驻足很久，流泪、仰望、默哀……

骑兵故事背后，是一段段沉甸甸的思念和一代代人传承的信念. 这些故事，连接着过去与现在. “只要还有人被这些故事打动，光荣与梦想就会传承下去. ”崔冠楠说.

“通过更丰富的情感表现，让骑兵故事更加具象化，也更贴近官兵的内心”

在一次次讲解中，崔冠楠也从参观者那里，不断获得新的启发.

一次，原骑兵团大队长孟昭贤之女孟秀玲受邀参观旅史馆，与官兵分享她记忆中的骑兵故事.

刚踏入馆内，孟秀玲的目光就被那柄珍藏多年的“雪枫刀”牢牢吸引. 透过玻璃展柜，刀身上斑驳的铸痕清晰可见，岁月的纹理纵横交错，无声地诉说着往昔的烽火.

“你们看，我们的马刀比日军的马刀要长出一截. ”看着展柜里形制不一的马刀，孟秀玲向大家指出了这个细节.

这不是偶然，多出来的几厘米背后，是一个让人动容的故事.

1941 年，彭雪枫带领的部队在一次战斗中遭到重创. 反思过后，部队决定成立骑兵团. 骑兵团成立之初，使用的马刀五花八门，自制统一的、能用于实战的马刀成为当务之急.

当时敌人封锁严密，制造马刀的材料奇缺. 最终，他们在洪泽湖旁的一个大塘中，找到了一批原地方政府撤退时沉下的钢材.

正值寒冬腊月，湖水冰冷刺骨. 当地群众闻讯后，自发赶来，冒着严寒一次次潜入水底，摸索着用绳子绑住钢材，再由岸上的官兵和群众合力拉上来. 就这样，一件件冰冷的钢材被打捞出水，送进了兵工厂.

骑兵团官兵收集了各式马刀，反复比对，最终设计出一款比日军马刀长出 5 厘米的新式马刀. 当新刀发到手中，骑兵们爱不释手，激动地在刀把上刻下“雪枫”二字，亲切地称之为“雪枫刀”.

“这 5 厘米，为的是把‘一寸长，一寸强’的长度优势，转化为骑兵对冲时先敌出手、克敌制胜的战术胜势！”孟秀玲的讲解，让这段历史瞬间变得立体而滚烫.

循着孟秀玲的目光望去，“雪枫刀”刀身颀长，静静地陈列在展柜里，寄托着骑兵团的魂，带着官兵重回那段铁血岁月.

崔冠楠和战友们的心情，随着故事的展开而跌宕起伏. “我们讲了这么多年的故事，原来还有如此生动的细节被忽略了. ”崔冠楠有些惭愧.

她开始反思：是否还有更多这样的细节沉睡在历史中？

这次触动，让崔冠楠和战友们不再满足于只做一个被动的讲解者. 他们主动查阅厚厚的旅史资料和理论书籍，沉浸到历史深处，去挖掘故事背后更深层的精神内涵.

他们决定用多样化的视角重新发现这段历史，用灵活的讲述方式，重新解读这段故事.

前不久，情景剧《烈火中的骑兵》在旅里倾情上演. 该剧演绎的是该旅另一个传奇战例——“机枪打飞机”.

1940 年 11 月 18 日，这个旅前身部队的战士李洪立将转盘机枪架在弹药手陈金富的肩膀上，硬生生将一架日军 98 式轻型轰炸机击落，创下我军历史上首次用机枪击落敌机的纪录.

“他们炸毁咱们的房子，但炸不断咱们的脊梁！”中士李波在剧中扮演弹药手陈金富. 此前，他只知道“机枪打飞机”是旅史中的一个传奇战例，对其前因后果了解不深. 当他真正去演绎这个角色，了解到陈金富在击落敌机后，将一片飞机残骸珍藏起来，放在父母坟前告慰的情景时，他对先辈的内心世界有了全新的认识和共鸣.

“与传统讲解相比，情景剧通过更丰富的情感表现，让骑兵故事更加具象化，也更贴近官兵的内心. ”参与创演的另一位旅史馆志愿讲解员张文轩深有体会地说.

“每一个故事细节，每一种内涵精神，都值得被深入挖掘，被精彩演绎. ”崔冠楠告诉记者，这些年，她与战友们一起组成创作团队，结合骑兵故事和身边人身边事，创作了一系列情景剧，让跨越时空的骑兵精神，在今天的舞台上绽放出不一样的风采.

“听着先辈的故事，想通自己的心事，努力成为新时代骑兵传人”

多年的讲解经历，让崔冠楠对史馆产生了一种依恋，也养成了一个习惯.

“每次到外面讲骑兵故事、参加授课比武或者参加大项任务前，我都会先来史馆里坐一会儿.”崔冠楠说，这里的故事和物件可以让心静下来，给人一股强大的精神力量.

年年岁岁，崔冠楠在这座史馆里，见证了一批又一批被骑兵故事激励成长的官兵.

“听着先辈的故事，想通自己的心事，努力成为新时代骑兵传人.”上等兵赛吉拉呼来自内蒙古，自幼热爱骑马. 第一次参观旅史馆时，他被一件弹痕累累的马鞍深深触动. 儿时学习骑马的经历，让他对先辈的故事有了更深的感受.

该旅每年举办“骑兵传人”系列军营文化艺术节，官兵们用笔墨将心中的骑兵精神绘制出来，每个人都在这个过程中获得了别样的体悟.

前不久的军营文化艺术节，赛吉拉呼利用业余时间，创作《骏马飞奔》《骑兵冲锋》等漆画，表达对先辈的崇敬之情. 军旅梦、家国情，化成斑斓的彩漆，见证着他对骑兵精神的传承，激发着他的训练热情.

在军营文化艺术节上，崔冠楠一边采访官兵，一边驻足观看. 一张彭雪枫的画像再次出现在她的眼前，就像比赛前的那晚一样.

这张画像的作者是某连战士刘青山，他向崔冠楠讲述起创作时的感动——如何查阅史料，如何被英雄纵马冲锋的身影震撼，如何在每一笔勾勒中体会当年先辈们的血性. 画到最后，他仿佛也成了举着马刀冲向敌阵的骑兵. 那一刻，他终于明白了“传人”二字的重量.

听到刘青山的讲述，崔冠楠会心一笑. 那一刻，她和其他讲解员也化身成一名聆听者，听官兵为他们讲述新时代骑兵传人的故事. 那段峥嵘岁月从未远去，而是在每一个奋楫前行的身影里，获得了永恒的生命力.

把先辈的传奇一直讲下去

■崔冠楠

今年，是我穿军装的第 20 年，也是我担任旅史馆讲解员的第 20 年.

20 年，我从一名青涩的新兵，成长为一名军官. 我与英雄故事朝夕相伴，时光仿佛在一次次抬起右手、指向展柜的那一刻静止，又仿佛在年轻官兵清澈的目光中不断延伸.

有人说，讲解是一份重复的工作. 的确，这些故事我讲了成百上千遍，有的甚至能倒背如流. 我也曾问自己：这些发生在几十年前的故事，还能不能打动今天这些在数字时代成长起来的年轻人？他们捧着手机、看着短视频，还会为一段遥远的历史驻足吗？

于是，我和战友们开始重新走进历史深处，挖掘那些被岁月掩盖的细节. 我们尝试用更贴近官兵的语言、更新颖生动的表达方式，让英雄的形象从历史中走出来，走进每个人的心里.

一次讲解结束，一名年轻战士小声问我：“如果生在战争年代，我会不会也像他们那样勇敢？”我看着他略带忐忑却真挚的眼神，轻轻地说：“勇敢，从来与时代无关，只与选择有关. 你今天选择穿上这身军装，认真对待每一次训练，就是在传承他们的精神. ”

他用力地点了点头. 那一刻，我知道，英雄的种子已经悄悄种下. 20 年里，我见证过太多这样的场景：即将退伍的老兵，在旅史馆英烈墙前久久伫立，敬一个标准的军礼；刚刚入伍的新兵，紧握拳头站在台下，眼神从迷茫逐渐变得坚定；几年前听讲解的战士，再见面时会兴奋地讲出，有一个故事，在他最难的时候，给了他力量……

这些瞬间，是我 20 年讲解生涯中珍贵的财富. 最让我触动的，是讲解员这个身份赋予我的“双重角色”. 大多数时候，我是讲述者；有时，我也会成为聆听者.

记得一次出发参加授课比武的前夜，我独自一人走在空荡的旅史馆展厅里，柔和的灯光洒在那些熟悉的展品上——锈迹斑斑的马刀、弹孔密布的战旗、磨烂的马鞍……望着这些朝夕相伴的文物，我忽然明白了什么是传承. 传承，不是单向的讲述，而是双向的奔赴；不是我把故事讲给你听，而是我们共同走进故事里，成为它延续的一部分.

这几年，我渐渐从旅史馆里走出，走向更加广阔的讲台，把英雄的故事讲给更多人听，我也不再仅仅是一名讲解员. 我想做一座桥，连接烽火岁月与和平年代；我想做一束光，照亮脚下的路. 每一个故事，都是一粒种子，它会在某个不经意的时刻，在某个年轻的心灵中，悄然发芽.

有时，新加入的年轻讲解员会问我：“怎样才能讲好这些故事？”我总会告诉他们：“先不要急着去讲，先要让这些故事，住进你心里. ”只有当一个故事先打动了自己，它才有可能去打动更多的人.

20 年过去了，我依然会认真准备每一次讲解，就像我刚开始站在旅史馆里那样. 不同的是，如今的我更加清楚地知道：我守护的，不仅是几段历史、几个故事，更是一种精神的传承、一种力量的传递.

这条路，我会一直走下去，我会把部队的英雄故事一直讲下去. 英雄的故事永远不会老去，它们就像天上的星辰，始终在那里，照亮一代又一代官兵前行的路.

（刘含整理

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | Cavalry Stories: Twenty Years of Narration and Listening

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Brigade History Museum Produces National “Gold Medal Volunteer Guide”

■ Liu Han

In July of this year, good news came from the finals of the 5th National Red Storytelling Competition to a brigade of the 82nd Group Army—

Cui Guannan, a volunteer guide at the brigade’s history museum, stood out from 175 outstanding contestants, winning first place in the volunteer guide group and being awarded the title of National “Gold Medal Volunteer Guide.”

A seemingly preordained fate made this final particularly moving: the topic Cui Guannan drew was about her unit’s division commander—Peng Xuefeng.

“I feel both lucky and apprehensive to be able to tell the story of the Commander-in-Chief,” said Cui Guannan. She has been telling the stories of the Commander-in-Chief and the Cavalry Regiment for 20 years, and this is the first time she has brought these stories to a national stage. Her apprehension stems from the fear of not telling the stories of her predecessors well, of failing to resonate with the audience.

Every step after drawing the topic was a race against time. Cui Guannan and her comrades researched materials and polished their speeches, attempting to tell and interpret the heroes’ images and emotions from a completely new perspective. However, whether due to nervousness or excitement, Cui Guannan was unable to calmly familiarize herself with the speech, which made her somewhat anxious.

The night before the competition, as Cui Guannan passed by the lecture hall, a photo of Peng Xuefeng, sword drawn, caught her eye. Meeting the burning gaze in the photo, she felt as if time had turned back 20 years.

That was the first time she stood in the history museum, gazing at history, conversing with revolutionary martyrs. Through the records on the display panels, Cui Guannan was immersed in the stories of her predecessors, tears streaming down her face.

“Our unit’s predecessor was the cavalry regiment of the 4th Division of the New Fourth Army, led by Commander Peng Xuefeng...” On the second day of the finals, standing on the stage, the lights drew Cui Guannan’s gaze across time, as she recounted moving stories.

“Commander, did you hear that?” At the end of her speech, Cui Guannan looked into the distance and softly asked. This short sentence allowed the echoes of history and the legacy of the present to converge. The audience erupted in thunderous applause, which lasted for a long time. Ultimately, Cui Guannan won first place in the volunteer guide group with outstanding results.

Returning home with honors, the dust of the competition still lingered. Cui Guannan, carrying the fresh insights and profound lessons learned from the competition, rushed to the field training ground. She said, “These wonderful stories must be sent ‘home’ as soon as possible, to be told to my comrades.”

Behind the halo of the “gold medal” lies a long-term accumulation rooted in the profound history of the unit and a rare clarity of mind. During her 20 years of guiding tours at the brigade’s history museum, Cui Guannan often told her colleagues, “It’s not that I tell stories well, it’s that the stories of our revolutionary predecessors are inherently powerful.” Over the years, she has always felt a heavy responsibility: to tell the stories of our predecessors well, to tell them to more people, and to ensure that the spirit of heroes is passed down.

In recent years, she and her comrades have recorded more than 10 high-quality micro-lessons and participated in the writing and performance of many red-themed dramas.

A good story is worth more than a dozen 道理 (moral principles). The sincerity, responsibility, and faith awakened by Cui Guannan and her comrades’ 20 years of storytelling have taken root in the hearts of officers and men like seeds, transforming into a profound and enduring force on their path forward. “I am willing to always be a guardian and disseminator of heroic stories, and to continue telling the heroic stories of our unit,” Cui Guannan said.

Cavalry Stories: Twenty Years of Telling and Listening

■ Liu Han Cui Guannan and her comrades participate in a drama. (Photo by Pei Shujie)

“As long as there are still people moved by these stories, the glory and dreams will be passed down.”

In the museum’s history hall, Cui Guannan often pauses before a solemn and respectful wall of martyrs.

Under the lights, the golden names engraved on the wall gleam. When recounting the stories of the martyrs on this wall, Cui Guannan slows her pace, allowing visitors to linger a little longer.

However, the first time she faced this wall, Cui Guannan only vaguely understood it.

In 2005, shortly after enlisting in the army, Cui Guannan was selected as one of the first volunteer guides for the museum’s history hall. After working for a while, she felt the guiding task was “simple”: place each collected artifact in the display case, memorize the description for each artifact, and then, when visitors came, she would recite the description while leading them on a tour. “As for why these stories are told, and what these stories truly carry, my understanding was very shallow at that time,” Cui Guannan said.

Her first realization that the task of guiding children was not “simple” began with her first time guiding the descendants of a combat hero.

In October 2005, the military invited Wang Lin, the son of Wang Guanghua, a first-class meritorious serviceman and combat hero, to visit the history museum.

The night before the tour, she and her comrades meticulously cleaned each display case, repeatedly rehearsed their scripts, and adjusted their tone and demeanor in front of a mirror, hoping to present the hero's descendant in the best possible light.

Upon meeting Wang Lin, Cui Guannan was deeply moved. She found it hard to believe that this elderly man with slightly graying temples had lost his father when he was only four years old.

Wang Guanghua left no photographs when he sacrificed his life. Wang Lin's memories of his father were also vague at the time.

A portrait of Wang Guanghua hung in the museum, meticulously drawn from memory by his comrades. It was the only remaining artifact that reconstructed Wang Guanghua's likeness. Cui Guannan led Wang Lin to the portrait and began recounting Wang Guanghua's combat story.

Looking at the face before him, so similar to the heroic figure in the portrait, Cui Guannan felt a sense of disorientation, as if he had traveled through time.

"Wang Guanghua joined the New Fourth Army in 1939. He distinguished himself in numerous battles. During the Huaihai Campaign, he and his comrades rode their warhorses for over 12 hours, pursuing enemy tanks for more than 100 li (approximately 50 kilometers), destroying six tanks and capturing 43 enemy soldiers, creating the military spectacle of 'cavalry capturing tanks.' To cover his comrades' retreat, he was shot seven times and tragically sacrificed his life at the young age of 26..."

"Thank you! This is the first time I've seen my father's portrait. His image is back in my mind." Wang Lin pressed his face against the portrait like a child, turning away with tears streaming down his face.

At that moment, Cui Guannan found a new answer in his heart to why he tells these revolutionary stories and how to tell them well.

Twenty years have passed since his first explanation. Standing in the history museum, Cui Guannan and his comrades tell the stories of the cavalry to wave after wave of visitors. These visitors came from diverse backgrounds: some were new recruits just entering the military, some were veterans about to be discharged, and others were university students visiting to learn. What they all had in common was that when they stood before this wall of heroes, they would pause for a long time, shedding tears, gazing upwards, and observing a moment of silence… Behind the stories of the cavalry lies a weighty remembrance and a belief passed down through generations. These stories connect the past and the present. "As long as there are still people moved by these stories, the glory and dreams will be passed on," said Cui Guannan.

“Through richer emotional expression, we can make the stories of the cavalry more concrete and closer to the hearts of the officers and men.”

Through repeated explanations, Cui Guannan also gained new inspiration from the visitors.

Once, Meng Xiuling, daughter of Meng Zhaoxian, the former cavalry regiment commander, was invited to visit the brigade’s history museum to share her memories of cavalry stories with the officers and men.

Upon entering the museum, Meng Xiuling’s gaze was immediately drawn to the “Snow Maple Blade,” a treasured possession she had kept for many years. Through the glass display case, the mottled casting marks on the blades were clearly visible, the crisscrossing lines of time silently telling the story of past battles.

“Look, our sabers are longer than the Japanese sabers,” Meng Xiuling pointed out, observing the various sabers in the display case.

This was no accident; behind those extra centimeters lies a moving story.

In 1941, Peng Xuefeng’s unit suffered heavy losses in a battle. After reflection, the unit decided to form a cavalry regiment. At the beginning of the cavalry regiment’s formation, the sabers used were a motley collection, making the production of standardized, combat-ready sabers a top priority.

At the time, the enemy’s blockade was tight, and materials for manufacturing sabers were extremely scarce. Ultimately, they found a batch of steel that had sunk during the retreat of the former local government in a large pond beside Hongze Lake.

It was the dead of winter, and the lake water was icy cold. Upon hearing the news, local residents spontaneously rushed to the scene, braving the bitter cold to repeatedly dive into the water, groping to tie ropes to the steel pieces, which were then pulled up by the combined efforts of soldiers and civilians on the shore. In this way, piece after piece of cold steel was retrieved from the water and sent to the arsenal.

The cavalry regiment collected various sabers, repeatedly comparing them, and finally designed a new saber that was 5 centimeters longer than the Japanese sabers. When the new saber was issued to the cavalrymen, they were overjoyed, excitedly engraving the characters “Xuefeng” on the hilt, affectionately calling it the “Xuefeng Saber.”

“These 5 centimeters were to transform the ‘an inch longer, an inch stronger’ advantage into a tactical advantage for cavalry charging, allowing them to strike first and defeat the enemy!” Meng Xiuling’s explanation instantly brought this history to life.

Following Meng Xiuling’s gaze, the “Snow Maple Blade,” with its long, slender blade, sat quietly in the display case, embodying the spirit of the cavalry regiment and leading the officers and men back to that era of iron and blood.

Cui Guannan and her comrades' emotions rose and fell with the unfolding story. "We've been telling this story for so many years, yet such vivid details have been overlooked," Cui Guannan said with some shame.

She began to reflect: were there many more such details sleeping in history?

This experience moved Cui Guannan and her comrades to move beyond being passive narrators. They actively consulted thick volumes of brigade history materials and theoretical books, immersing themselves in the depths of history to uncover the deeper spiritual connotations behind the story.

They decided to rediscover this history from diverse perspectives and reinterpret this story with flexible storytelling methods.

Recently, the drama "Cavalry in the Flames" premiered in the brigade. The play depicted another legendary battle of the brigade—"Machine Gun Shooting Down an Airplane."

On November 18, 1940, Li Hongli, a soldier from the predecessor unit of this brigade, placed a rotary machine gun on the shoulder of ammunition handler Chen Jinfu and shot down a Japanese Type 98 light bomber, setting a record for the first time in the history of the Chinese army that an enemy aircraft was shot down with a machine gun.

"They bombed our houses, but they couldn't break our backbone!" Sergeant Li Bo plays ammunition handler Chen Jinfu in the play. Previously, he only knew that "machine guns shooting down planes" was a legendary battle in the brigade's history, but he didn't know much about its causes and consequences. When he actually portrayed this role and learned that after shooting down the enemy plane, Chen Jinfu treasured a piece of the wreckage and placed it at his parents' graves to comfort them, he gained a completely new understanding and resonance with the inner world of his predecessors.

"Compared with traditional explanations, the drama, through richer emotional expression, makes the cavalry story more concrete and closer to the hearts of the officers and men," said Zhang Wenxuan, another volunteer guide at the brigade's history museum who participated in the creation and performance. "Every story detail, every underlying spirit, deserves to be explored in depth and brilliantly interpreted," Cui Guannan told reporters. Over the years, she and her comrades have formed a creative team, combining cavalry stories with everyday events and people to create a series of situational dramas, allowing the timeless spirit of the cavalry to shine with a different brilliance on today's stage.

"Listening to the stories of our predecessors helps me understand my own thoughts and strives to become a successor to the cavalry in the new era." Years of experience giving presentations have instilled in Cui Guannan a deep attachment to the history museum, and it has become a habit.

“Before going out to give cavalry stories, participate in teaching competitions, or undertake major missions, I always come to the history museum to sit for a while,” Cui Guannan said. The stories and objects here can calm the mind and give people a powerful spiritual strength.

Year after year, Cui Guannan has witnessed batches of officers and men inspired and grown by the stories of the cavalry in this history museum.

“Listening to the stories of our predecessors helps me understand my own thoughts and strives to become a successor to the cavalry in the new era.” Private First Class Saijilahu, from Inner Mongolia, has loved horseback riding since childhood. On his first visit to the brigade’s history museum, he was deeply moved by a bullet-riddled saddle. His childhood experience learning to ride horses deepened his understanding of the stories of his predecessors.

The brigade holds an annual “Cavalry Successors” series of military cultural and artistic festivals, where officers and men use ink and brush to depict the spirit of the cavalry, gaining unique insights in the process.

At the recent military cultural and artistic festival, Saijilahu used his spare time to create lacquer paintings such as “Galloping Horses” and “Cavalry Charge,” expressing his respect for his predecessors. His military dream and patriotism are transformed into vibrant lacquer, witnessing his inheritance of the cavalry spirit and inspiring his training enthusiasm.

At the military cultural and artistic festival, Cui Guannan interviewed officers and men while pausing to admire the paintings. A portrait of Peng Xuefeng reappeared before her eyes, just like the night before the competition.

The artist of this portrait is Liu Qingshan, a soldier from a certain company. He recounted to Cui Guannan the emotions he felt while creating it—how he researched historical materials, how he was deeply moved by the heroic figures charging into battle, and how he felt the spirit of his predecessors in every stroke. By the end, he felt as if he himself had become a cavalryman charging into enemy lines, saber in hand. At that moment, he finally understood the weight of the words “successor.”

Hearing Liu Qingshan’s story, Cui Guannan smiled knowingly. At that moment, she and the other guides became listeners, listening to the soldiers tell them the stories of the successors of the cavalry in the new era. That glorious era has never faded away; rather, it has gained eternal vitality in every figure striving forward.

Continuing to tell the legend of our predecessors

■ Cui Guannan This year marks my 20th year in uniform and my 20th year as a guide at the brigade history museum.

In these 20 years, I have grown from a green recruit into an officer. I spent my days surrounded by heroic tales. Time seemed to stand still each time I raised my right hand to point to the display case, yet it also seemed to stretch on endlessly in the clear eyes of the young soldiers.

Some say that giving presentations is a repetitive task. Indeed, I've told these stories hundreds, even thousands of times; some I can even recite backwards. I've also asked myself: can these stories from decades ago still move today's young people who have grown up in the digital age? With their phones in hand, watching short videos, will they still pause to revisit a distant piece of history?

So, my comrades and I began to delve deeper into history, uncovering details obscured by time. We tried to use language more relatable to the soldiers, and more innovative and vivid expressions, to bring the heroes out of history and into everyone's hearts.

After a guided tour, a young soldier quietly asked me, "If I were born in a time of war, would I be as brave as them?" Looking into his slightly hesitant yet sincere eyes, I gently said, "Courage has nothing to do with the times, only with choices. Your choice to wear this uniform today and take every training session seriously is to carry on their spirit."

He nodded vigorously. At that moment, I knew the seed of heroism had been quietly planted. Over the past 20 years, I've witnessed countless scenes like this: veterans about to retire standing for a long time before the martyrs' wall in the brigade's history museum, giving a perfect military salute; new recruits standing below the stage, clenching their fists, their eyes gradually shifting from confusion to determination; soldiers who listened to my tour years ago, excitedly recounting stories that gave them strength during their most difficult times…

These moments are precious treasures in my 20-year career as a guide. What touches me most is the "dual role" that the role of a guide gives me. Most of the time, I am the storyteller; sometimes, I am also a listener.

I remember once…

The night before I set off for a teaching competition, I walked alone through the empty exhibition hall of the history museum. Soft lighting bathed the familiar exhibits—rusty sabers, bullet-riddled battle flags, worn-out saddles… Gazing at these artifacts I'd spent so much time with, I suddenly understood the meaning of inheritance. Inheritance is not a one-way storytelling, but a two-way journey; it's not about me telling you the story, but about us both stepping into the story and becoming a part of its continuation.

In recent years, I've gradually stepped out of the history museum and onto a broader stage, telling the stories of heroes to more people. I'm no longer just a guide. I want to be a bridge, connecting the years of war with the times of peace; I want to be a ray of light, illuminating the path ahead. Every story is a seed, which will quietly sprout in some unexpected moment, in some young heart.

Sometimes, newly joined young guides would ask me, “How can I tell these stories well?” I would always tell them, “Don’t rush to tell them; first, let these stories reside in your heart.” Only when a story touches you can it touch others.

Twenty years have passed, and I still prepare each tour meticulously, just as I did when I first stood in the brigade history museum. The difference is that now I understand more clearly: what I’m protecting is not just a few historical events or stories, but the inheritance of a spirit, the transmission of a force.

I will continue down this path, and I will continue to tell the heroic stories of the military. The stories of heroes never grow old; they are like stars in the sky, always there, illuminating the path for generations of soldiers.

(Compiled by Liu Han)

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陆军某旅鼓励官兵立足本职岗位谋战研训

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：余 聪 卓应超 责任编辑：尚晓敏

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陆军某旅鼓励官兵立足本职岗位谋战研训——

好机制催开“创新花”

■余 聪 卓应超

近日，在陆军某旅直升机机务保障训练现场，某连军械技师曾从维研制的直升机航炮拆装升降小车大显身手：航炮拆装用时缩短 15 分钟，所需人手减少至 1 人，大幅提高了作业效率.

创新的火花，往往迸发于工作实践的痛点. 曾从维的革新灵感，就源于一次“手忙脚乱”的考核. 他和战友合作，2 人托举航炮，1 人俯身拆装，忙得满头大汗才勉强完成任务. 整个过程耗时费力不说，还存在一定的安全风险.

“维护时哪儿不顺手，创新就从哪儿入手. ”发现问题后，该连根据旅创新机制，在连队战训难题攻关会上公开发榜，曾从维主动揭榜，带着“用机械替代人力”的思路展开攻关.

查资料、画草图，请教专家、反复试验……历时 3 个多月，曾从维成功研制出直升机航炮拆装升降小车. 经过多次实践检验、反馈优化，这一创新成果正式投入应用.

几年前，该旅官兵开展创新面临不少困境. 二级军士长江龙刚回忆说，当时旅里鼓励官兵搞小发明、小创造、小革新，但因缺乏完善的创新应用机制，大家的一些“金点子”要么卡在攻关环节，要么完成后无法推广，最终不了了之.

“创新需要建立健全相关机制，为基层官兵铺路搭桥. ”旅党委一班人深入调研，广泛听取官兵意见建议，经过反复讨论研究，决定探索建立“发现问题—揭榜攻关—应用转化—反馈优化”的创新机制.

“让基层盛开‘创新之花’. ”他们鼓励基层单位定期举办军事民主建议日，收集战训难题；张榜征集攻关者，支持基层官兵揭榜领题. 同时，旅机关对基层的创新课题进行把关备案，并提供技术、经费等支持，组织革新成果试用验证和推广应用. 投入应用后，攻关团队还要继续跟踪应用效果、收集反馈意见、进行优化升级，形成“从实践中来，到实践中去”的良性循环.

新机制鼓励官兵立足本职岗位谋战研训，像曾从维一样的“基层创客”纷纷将设想变成现实，近年来该旅已有数十项小革新小发明在飞行保障一线转化为战斗力.

三级军士长董东，以前都是用一字螺丝刀拆卸某型战机主、尾助力器油滤. 这几年，该旅飞行训练频率高了，维护保障任务也随之增加，董东发现传统方法不仅花费的时间长、效率低，稍有不慎还容易损坏机件. 今年，在旅创新机制激励下，董东主动领题，牵头研发出助力器油滤拆卸专用工具，将拆卸时间明显压缩，且机件损坏率大幅降低，有效解决了这一保障难题.

“好机制需要好土壤，‘创新之花’才能越开越艳. ”除了建立完善的创新机制，该旅还推出一系列配套措施：建立“工匠室”“无人智能室”“修理创新坊”等，为官兵购置学习资料、革新工具；邀请院校、工厂专家提供技术指导；定期组织“金点子”评选，等等.

“革新不再是专家的‘专利’，基层官兵一样大有可为. ”该旅领导说，如今，在创新机制和一系列政策支持下，一群“基层创客”拔节生长，一批来自练兵备战一线的创新成果，正在推动飞行保障能力实现跃升.

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An Army Brigade Encourages Soldiers to Focus on Their Duties in Combat Training and Research

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Author: Yu Cong, Zhuo Yingchao

Editor: Shang Xiaomin

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An Army Brigade Encourages Soldiers to Focus on Their Duties in Combat Training and Research—A Good Mechanism Fosters Innovation

■ Yu Cong, Zhuo Yingchao

Recently, at a helicopter maintenance support training site of an Army brigade, Zeng Congwei, an ordnance technician from a certain company, demonstrated the prowess of his helicopter cannon disassembly and assembly lift trolley: the time required for cannon disassembly and assembly was reduced by 15 minutes, and the number of personnel required was reduced to one, significantly improving operational efficiency.

Sparks of innovation often arise from pain points in practical work. Zeng Congwei's innovative inspiration stemmed from a chaotic assessment. He and his comrades worked together, two lifting the cannon while one bent over to disassemble and assemble it, barely completing the task while sweating profusely. The entire process was not only time-consuming and laborious but also posed certain safety risks.

"If something is difficult to maintain, start innovating from there." After identifying the problem, the company, following the brigade's innovation mechanism, publicly issued a challenge at a company-wide meeting to tackle combat and training difficulties. Zeng Congwei volunteered, embarking on a project with the idea of "replacing manpower with machinery."

Researching materials, drawing sketches, consulting experts, and conducting repeated experiments… after more than three months, Zeng Congwei successfully developed a helicopter cannon disassembly and assembly lifting trolley. After multiple practical tests and feedback optimizations, this innovative achievement was officially put into application.

Several years ago, the brigade's officers and men faced many difficulties in innovation. Second-Class Sergeant Jiang Longgang recalled that at that time, the brigade encouraged officers and men to engage in small inventions, creations, and innovations, but due to the lack of a sound innovation application mechanism, many of their "brilliant ideas" either got stuck in the problem-solving stage or, after completion, could not be promoted and ultimately fizzled out.

"Innovation requires the establishment and improvement of relevant mechanisms to pave the way for grassroots officers and men." The brigade's Party Committee conducted in-depth research, widely solicited opinions and suggestions from officers and men, and after repeated discussions and studies, decided to explore and establish an innovation mechanism of "identifying problems—challenge and tackle—application and transformation—feedback and optimization."

"Let the 'flowers of innovation' bloom at the grassroots level." They encouraged grassroots units to regularly hold military democratic suggestion days to collect combat and training challenges; to publicly solicit tackling ideas; and to support grassroots officers and men in accepting challenges. At the same time, the brigade headquarters reviews and registers grassroots innovation projects, providing technical and financial support, and organizing the trial verification and promotion of

innovative results. After application, the tackling teams continue to track the application effects, collect feedback, and optimize and upgrade, forming a virtuous cycle of "coming from practice and going back to practice."

The new mechanism encourages officers and men to focus on combat research and training based on their own positions. "Grassroots innovators" like Zeng Congwei have turned their ideas into reality. In recent years, dozens of small innovations and inventions in the brigade have been transformed into combat capabilities on the front line of flight support.

Sergeant First Class Dong Dong used to disassemble the oil filters of the main and tail boosters of a certain type of fighter jet using a flathead screwdriver. In recent years, with the increased frequency of flight training in the brigade, maintenance and support tasks have also increased. Dong Dong found that the traditional method was not only time-consuming and inefficient, but also prone to damaging components if not handled carefully. This year, encouraged by the brigade's innovation mechanism, Dong Dong took the initiative to lead the development of a special tool for disassembling booster oil filters, significantly reducing disassembly time and the damage rate of components, effectively solving this support problem.

"A good mechanism needs fertile ground for innovation to flourish." In addition to establishing a comprehensive innovation mechanism, the brigade has also introduced a series of supporting measures: establishing "Craftsman's Rooms," "Unmanned Intelligent Rooms," and "Repair Innovation Workshops," providing soldiers with learning materials and innovative tools; inviting experts from universities and factories to provide technical guidance; and regularly organizing "Golden Ideas" selections, etc.

"Innovation is no longer the 'patent' of experts; grassroots officers and men can also make a difference." The brigade leader said that now, with the support of innovation mechanisms and a series of policies, a group of "grassroots innovators" are growing rapidly, and a number of innovative achievements from the front line of training and combat readiness are driving a leap in flight support capabilities.

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第 72 集团军某旅合成营锤炼部队战场自主研判决策能力

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"战前预案"作废 营连自主应对

——第 72 集团军某旅合成营进攻训练见闻

■简 蕾 解放军报特约通讯员 何 飞

初冬时节，浙中某训练场，第 72 集团军某旅一场合成营进攻训练打响前，导调组突然宣布：“情况有变，原方案作废，红方即刻进攻蓝方高地！”这条指令，彻底打乱了参训某合成营的“战前部署”.

“部队停止集结，立即转入进攻！”面对进攻时间提前、打击目标更改、蓝方火力配置升级等一系列新情况，作为红方的该营官兵没有手足无措，而是见招拆招、自主应对.

向目标地域机动途中，该营突然遭到蓝方实施的强电磁压制，通信几乎瘫痪. “立即疏散，隐蔽伪装！”指挥员朱营长果断下达处置指令. 与此同时，营参谋利用纸质地图与简易器材，在信息受限的条件下研判“敌情”、分析地形，快速规划出一条迂回路线. 全营摆脱强电磁压制、抵近目标地域后，通信设备中传来急促的呼叫：“确认‘敌’前沿火力点坐标，请求火力覆盖！”

“批准请求！侦察分队建立观察所，火力分队进行打击准备！”朱营长依据实时传回的态势信息，迅速定下战斗决心. 很快，前方步兵分队脱离载具，依托有利地形展开战斗部署；后方火力单元完成弹药装填，只待一声令下……

“现代战争中战场态势瞬息万变，能否沉着应变、抓住稍纵即逝的战机是取得胜利的关键.”该旅领导介绍，过去组织训练，他们往往提前下发行动预案，这种做法虽然便于部队协同，却容易固化官兵思维. 为适应实战要求，近年来他们主动打破“机关包办”的组训思路，以不设预案或临机调整等方式，向营连两级放权，引导一线作战单元自主研判态势、自主拟制计划、自主协同攻防，锤炼复杂条件下的应急应战能力.

练兵场上，该营某连执行侧翼穿插任务时，遭到蓝方小分队袭扰，前进通路被阻断. 同时，他们还侦测到强电磁干扰源逼近. 紧急关头，杨连长带领官兵积极应对战场形势变化：侦察排前出确认干扰源位置并实施监视；主力分队启用备用通信预案，规划替代路线……他们采取的有力应对措施，确保了连队在通信受限、通路受阻的不利条件下，按时机动至指定地域，为后续顺利发起进攻奠定了基础.

“以往训练，预案详尽周全，基层精力多耗费在熟记流程、卡控节点上. 如今，旅里赋予我们临机决策权限，这既是信任更是考验.”杨连长说，指挥权的下放，要求他们争分夺秒研战法、练战术、强技能.

训练持续至深夜，导调组最终裁定：红方成功突破蓝方防线. 复盘评估数据显示：该营在预案作废的情况下，临机调整战术行动数十次，关键信息流转效率明显提升，战场自主研判决策能力得到有效锤炼.

Google Translation

A Combined-Arms Battalion of a Brigade under the 72nd Group Army Hone its Battlefield Self-Assessment and Decision-Making Capabilities

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Jian Lei, He Fei

Editor: Shang Xiaomin

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“Pre-battle Plan” Obsolete, Battalion and Company Respond Independently

—Observations from an Offensive Training Exercise of a Combined-Arms Battalion of a Brigade under the 72nd Group Army

■ Jian Lei, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, He Fei

In early winter, at a training ground in central Zhejiang, before an offensive training exercise of a combined arms battalion of a brigade under the 72nd Group Army began, the directing group suddenly announced: “The situation has changed; the original plan is invalid. The Red Force will immediately attack the Blue Force’s high ground!” This order completely disrupted the “pre-battle deployment” of the participating combined-arms battalion.

“The troops cease assembly and immediately begin the offensive!” Faced with a series of new situations, including an earlier attack time, a change in the target, and an upgraded Blue Force firepower configuration, the officers and men of the battalion, as the Red Force, were not at a loss but instead responded independently and countered each move.

During their maneuver towards the target area, the battalion was suddenly subjected to strong electromagnetic suppression by the Blue Force, virtually paralyzing communications. “Immediately evacuate and take cover!” Battalion Commander Zhu decisively issued the order. Simultaneously, the battalion staff, using paper maps and rudimentary equipment, assessed the “enemy situation” and analyzed the terrain under limited information, quickly planning a flanking route. After the entire battalion escaped the strong electromagnetic suppression and approached the target area, an urgent call came through the communications equipment: “Confirmed coordinates of the ‘enemy’ forward firing positions, requesting fire coverage!”

“Request approved! Reconnaissance units establish observation posts, fire units prepare for attack!” Based on the real-time situational information transmitted back, Battalion Commander Zhu quickly made the battle decision. Soon, the forward infantry units disembarked from their vehicles and deployed for combat, utilizing the advantageous terrain; the rear fire units completed ammunition loading, awaiting only the order…

“In modern warfare, the battlefield situation changes rapidly. The ability to calmly adapt and seize fleeting opportunities is key to victory,” the brigade leadership explained. In the past, when organizing training, they often issued action plans in advance. While this facilitated troop coordination, it easily solidified the thinking of officers and men. To adapt to the demands of actual combat, in recent years they have proactively broken away from the “headquarters-only” training

approach, delegating authority to battalion and company levels by not setting pre-planned procedures or making on-the-spot adjustments. This guides frontline combat units to independently assess the situation, formulate plans, and coordinate offensive and defensive operations, honing their emergency response capabilities under complex conditions.

On the training ground, a company of this battalion, while carrying out a flanking maneuver, was harassed by a small Blue Force unit, blocking their advance. Simultaneously, they also detected a strong electromagnetic interference source approaching. In a critical moment, Company Commander Yang led his troops in actively responding to changes in the battlefield situation: the reconnaissance platoon advanced to confirm the location of the interference source and implemented surveillance; the main force activated its backup communication plan and planned alternative routes… Their effective countermeasures ensured that the company, despite limited communication and blocked routes, could maneuver to the designated area on time, laying the foundation for a successful subsequent attack.

“In the past, training plans were detailed and comprehensive, and the grassroots level spent a lot of energy memorizing procedures and controlling key points. Now, the brigade has given us the authority to make decisions on the spot, which is both a trust and a test,” said Company Commander Yang. The decentralization of command requires them to seize every minute to study tactics, practice strategies, and strengthen skills.

The training continued until late at night, and the directing group ultimately ruled that the Red Force had successfully broken through the Blue Force’s defenses. Post-training evaluation data showed that the battalion adjusted its tactical actions dozens of times on the spot when the original plan became obsolete, significantly improving the efficiency of key information flow and effectively honing its battlefield independent judgment and decision-making capabilities.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16425066.html

敢打必胜、夜战如虎，磨砺新时代夜老虎利刃

来源：雪山战鹰公众号 作者：刘洋 袁笑 责任编辑：李佳琦

2025-12-03

夜老虎连

陆军第 76 集团军某旅摩步 6 连

夜老虎连诞生于 1934 年，隶属鄂东北独立团，1947 年 2 月改编为华东野战军第二纵队四师 11 团 6 连. 作为一支能征善战、有着光荣传统的红军连队，先后经历了土地革命战争、抗日战争、解放战争、抗美援朝等战火洗礼.



1948年，因在淮海战役初期的一次夜战中勇猛顽强、战绩突出，上级授予该连“夜老虎”荣誉称号. 九十一年光辉历程中，经过无数次战火洗礼和考验，锻造出了勇猛顽强、敢打必胜的“夜老虎”精神，并在益林战斗、激战桃花岛、血战登步岛等战斗中，涌现出“华东三级人民英雄”秦玉芝，一等功臣张守存、王翁基、王耀希等英模人物.



抗日战争时期，该连随团从七里坪出发，高举抗日救国大旗挺进皖东. 期间，先后与日伪军游击作战十余次，不同程度打击了“日军不可战胜”的神话. 先后参加蒋家口伏击战、棋盘岭伏击战、运漕镇奇袭战、大桥战斗等大小百余次战斗，剿灭了大批汉奸、土匪及反动武装.



解放战争时期，该连先后参加了朝阳、宿北、白塔埠、孟良崮、南麻、胶东等战斗和淮海大决战、渡江作战等著名战役，为解放事业做出了重要贡献.

新时期风采

面对新时代历史使命，该连官兵始终铭记革命先辈的英雄事迹与铿锵誓言，在党的坚强领导下聚焦备战打仗.



敢打必胜的责任担当源于对使命的忠诚坚守、源于对人民的深情厚爱、源于对胜利的执着追求. 它是在血与火的考验中淬炼而成的品格，是在苦与乐的磨砺中铸就的信念. 这种担当不是空洞的口号，而是融入血脉的基因.



实战实训中，全连官兵始终保持冲锋姿态，勇于战法创新，深入钻研新型战术战法，在战场上能够快速歼灭“敌”有生力量，构建严密的阵地防空体系，为战役胜利奠定坚实基础. 面对新装备训练中的高难度课目，该连第一时间成立党员攻关组，昼夜奋战研究战法训法，将成功经验推广至全旅各个连队.



近年来，连队多次赴高原执行驻训任务. 在极端恶劣的环境下，全连官兵发扬“一不怕苦、二不怕死”的战斗精神，锤炼过硬胜战本领，用实际行动诠释了新时代军人的使命担当.



从淮海战役的夜袭战壕到新时代的电子荧屏，“夜老虎连”的胜战基因从未褪色. 当新型作战的号角吹响，这支浸染着战火荣光的红军连队，将继续锤炼胜战本领，以自强不息的势头朝着新时代强军目标奋勇前行.

文图收集 |刘洋 袁笑

Google Translation

Daring to Fight and Win, Fierce in Night Battles: Sharpening the New Era’s Night Tiger Blade

Source: Snow Mountain War Eagle Official Account

Author: Liu Yang, Yuan Xiao

Editor: Li Jiaqi

2025-12-03

Night Tiger Company

6th Motorized Infantry Company, a brigade of the 76th Group Army of the PLA

The Night Tiger Company was founded in 1934, belonging to the Northeast Hubei Independent Regiment. In February 1947, it was reorganized into the 6th Company of the 11th Regiment, 4th Division, 2nd Column of the East China Field Army. As a Red Army company with a glorious tradition of fighting and combat prowess, it has experienced the baptism of fire in the Land Revolution War, the War of Resistance Against Japan, the War of Liberation, and the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea.

In 1948, due to its bravery and tenacity in a night battle during the early stages of the Huaihai Campaign, and its outstanding achievements, the company was awarded the honorary title of “Night Tiger” by its superiors. Throughout its 91-year glorious history, the company has undergone countless baptisms and trials in battle, forging the fierce, tenacious, and invincible spirit of the “Night Tigers.” In battles such as the Yilin Battle, the fierce battle of Taohua Island, and the bloody battle of Dengbu Island, it produced exemplary figures such as Qin Yuzhi, a “Third-Class People’s

Hero of East China," and Zhang Shoucun, Wang Wengji, and Wang Yaoxi, all recipients of the First-Class Merit Citation.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan, the company, along with its regiment, departed from Qiliping, advancing into eastern Anhui under the banner of resistance against Japan and national salvation. During this period, it engaged in more than ten guerrilla battles against the Japanese and puppet troops, shattering the myth of the "invincibility of the Japanese army" to varying degrees. It participated in over a hundred battles, large and small, including the Jiangjiakou Ambush, the Qipanling Ambush, the Yuncao Town Surprise Attack, and the Daqiao Battle, eliminating a large number of traitors, bandits, and reactionary armed forces.

During the Liberation War, the company participated in battles such as Chaoyang, Subei, Baitabu, Menglianggu, Nanma, and Jiaodong, as well as famous campaigns like the Huaihai Campaign and the Crossing the Yangtze River Campaign, making significant contributions to the liberation cause.

New Era Spirit: Facing the historical mission of the new era, the officers and men of the company always remember the heroic deeds and resounding oaths of their revolutionary predecessors, focusing on combat readiness under the strong leadership of the Party.

The sense of responsibility to fight and win stems from unwavering loyalty to their mission, deep love for the people, and a persistent pursuit of victory. It is a character forged in the crucible of blood and fire, a belief forged in the trials of hardship and joy. This responsibility is not an empty slogan, but a gene ingrained in their very being.

In actual combat training, the entire company maintains a charging posture, dares to innovate tactics, and deeply studies new tactics and methods. On the battlefield, they are able to quickly annihilate enemy forces and build a tight air defense system, laying a solid foundation for victory in battles. Faced with the highly challenging training subjects using new equipment, the company immediately established a Party member task force, working day and night to research tactics and training methods, and then disseminating successful experiences to all companies throughout the brigade.

In recent years, the company has repeatedly undertaken training missions on the plateau. In extremely harsh environments, all officers and men displayed the fighting spirit of "not fearing hardship or death," honing their combat skills to achieve victory, and demonstrating the mission and responsibility of soldiers in the new era through their actions.

From the night raids on trenches during the Huaihai Campaign to the electronic screens of the new era, the winning genes of the "Night Tiger Company" have never faded. As the call for new types of warfare sounds, this Red Army company, steeped in the glory of war, will continue to hone its combat skills and forge ahead with unyielding momentum towards the goal of building a strong military in the new era.

Text and photos collected by Liu Yang and Yuan Xiao

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425173.html

立体突击山林间！第 75 集团军某旅开展空地协同训练

来源：解放军报 作者：付鑫鹏 刘维礼 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-04

立体突击山林间

——第 75 集团军某旅开展空地协同训练见闻

■付鑫鹏 刘维礼

空中，战机编队凌空呼啸，直扑目标地域；机舱内，突击队员全副武装，随时做好战斗准备……近日，第 75 集团军某旅在某山林地展开一场空地协同训练.

“进入‘敌’雷达搜索区域！”飞行途中，上级通报突然传来. 编队长机机长命令各机组关闭电台，保持无线电静默. 随后，编队战机依托山地等有利地形实施超低空突防，各机组飞行员驾驶战机不断调整飞行速度与飞行高度，成功规避“敌”雷达搜索. 意外进入“敌”防空火力网、遭“敌”电磁干扰……向目标地域机动途中，上级通报不时传来，各机组密切配合，连续处置多个特情，多种协同战法得到实战化检验.

“刀不磨不快，兵不练不强. ”该旅领导介绍，为了全面检验前期空地融合训练成果，此次协同训练，他们紧贴实战要求，结合典型作战场景临机导调多种特情，重点围绕立体突击、敌后破袭等实战化课目组织连贯训练，部队真打实备能力得到进一步锤炼.

经过一路奔袭，编队顺利抵达目标地域上空. 战机低空悬停，突击队长率先索降着陆，突击队员紧随其后依次索降. 安全着陆后，突击队按预案展开战斗队形，迅速向“敌”目标悄然抵近.

“‘敌’前沿防御工事坚固，火力猛烈！”抵近途中，侦察兵实时回传情报信息. 突击队长冷静研判形势后，指挥突击队员兵分两路，一组向“敌”前沿发起佯攻，全力吸引“敌”火力，另一组利用复杂地形迂回渗透至“敌”后方，做好战术夹击准备. 密林间，突击队员闻令而动，采取小群多路方式向“敌”纵深发起多方位、多批次冲击，成功打击“敌”重要目标.

“发现‘敌’武装直升机！”正当官兵清扫“敌”残余兵力时，“敌”机发起突袭. 紧急关头，突击队长立即指挥通信兵将“敌”机坐标等信息回传至后方指挥部，请求战机空中支援. 不多时，战机编队呼啸而至，协同突击队对“敌”机展开立体火力打击……

完成任务后，突击队快速撤离战场，前往预定地域集结. 引擎轰鸣声中，战机搭载突击队员返航.

任务归来，复盘展开. 参训的该旅空中、地面分队官兵对此次协同训练进行总结梳理，一些平时训练中难以发现的深层次问题逐一浮出水面. 该旅作训科一名参谋表示，他们将拉单列表制订改进措施，针对性调整训练方案，力争打一仗、进一步.

Google Translation

Three-Dimensional Assault in the Mountains! A Brigade of the 75th Group Army Conducts Air-Ground Coordination Training

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Fu Xinpeng, Liu Weili

Editor: Guo Yanfei

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Three-Dimensional Assault in the Mountains

—Observations on Air-Ground Coordination Training Conducted by a Brigade of the 75th Group Army

■ Fu Xinpeng, Liu Weili

In the air, combat aircraft [helicopter] formations roared through the sky, heading straight for the target area; inside the cockpits, assault team members were fully armed, ready for combat at any moment… Recently, a brigade of the 75th Group Army conducted an air-ground coordination training exercise in a mountainous forest area.

“Entering the enemy’s radar search area!” During the flight, a report suddenly came from higher command. The squadron leader ordered all crews to shut down their radios and maintain radio silence. Subsequently, the formation combat aircraft used the advantageous terrain, such as mountains, to conduct ultra-low-altitude penetration. Each crew pilot continuously adjusted their speed and altitude, successfully evading the enemy’s radar search. Unexpectedly entering the “enemy’s” air defense network and encountering “enemy” electromagnetic interference... During the maneuver to the target area, reports from higher command came frequently. The various crews cooperated closely, handling multiple contingencies in succession, and various collaborative tactics were put to realistic combat testing.

“A knife that isn’t sharpened won’t be sharp, and men that aren’t trained won’t be strong.” The brigade leadership explained that, in order to comprehensively test the results of previous air-ground integrated training, this joint training exercise closely adhered to actual combat requirements, combining typical combat scenarios with impromptu simulations of various contingencies. The focus was on organizing continuous training around realistic combat subjects such as three-dimensional assault and raids behind enemy lines, further honing the unit’s real-world combat readiness capabilities.

After a rapid advance, the formation successfully arrived over the target area. The combat aircraft hovered at low altitude, and the assault team leader rappelled down first, followed by the assault team members. After a safe landing, the assault team deployed into combat formation according to the plan and quickly and quietly approached the “enemy” target.

“The ‘enemy’ forward defensive fortifications are strong, and their firepower is fierce!” During the approach, reconnaissance soldiers transmitted intelligence information in real time. After calmly assessing the situation, the assault team leader ordered his men to split into two groups. One group launched a feint attack on the “enemy’s” front lines to draw enemy fire, while the other group used the complex terrain to infiltrate behind enemy lines and prepare for a pincer attack. In the dense forest, the assault team moved swiftly, launching multiple attacks from various directions and waves deep into the “enemy’s” territory, successfully striking key “enemy” targets.

“Enemy armed helicopters spotted!” Just as the troops were clearing out the remaining “enemy” forces, enemy aircraft launched a surprise attack. In this critical moment, the assault team leader immediately instructed the communications officer to transmit the coordinates and other information of the “enemy” aircraft back to the rear command post, requesting air support. Soon after, a formation of combat aircraft roared in, coordinating with the assault team to launch a three-dimensional firepower attack on the “enemy” aircraft…

After completing their mission, the assault team quickly withdrew from the battlefield and headed to the designated regrouping area. With the roar of engines, the combat aircraft carrying the assault team returned to base.

After returning from the mission, a debriefing was conducted. The air and ground troops participating in the training summarized and reviewed the joint exercise, revealing some deep-seated problems that were difficult to detect during routine training. A staff officer from the brigade’s training department stated that they will compile a list of improvement measures and adjust training programs accordingly, striving to make further progress with each battle.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425165.html and http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425165_2.html

军营观察丨雪线之上，情系“士兵的呼吸”

来源：解放军报 作者：严贵旺 郭丰宽 刘大辉 等 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-04

在高原，氧气到底有多重要，可能只有经历过才有深刻体会. 曾几何时，一代代高原官兵靠着“三分靠氧气、七分靠精神”的顽强意志在“生命禁区”坚守.

氧气是维护高原官兵身心健康、保障部队战斗力的必备条件. 近年来，在中央军委的决策部署下，一场“吸氧之变”正在雪域高原发生——军委机关统筹规划，从政策支持、标准制定到资源配置进行系统布局，联勤保障部队所属单位聚力攻坚，打造立体供氧格局，驻高原各部队保障部门协同发力，确保制供氧落实到一线、连通到班排.

从战略规划到工程实施，再到边防部队的末端落实，一个以固定站点制氧机组为支撑、小型制氧机为补充的氧气供应保障体系基本形成. “床头氧”“哨位氧”“训练氧”成为常态，单兵增氧呼吸器、供氧方舱等逐步列装，3D 打印维修配件、远程故障诊断等持续升级……高原氧气保障实现了从“救命氧”到“保健氧”“战斗氧”的跨越式发展，为钢铁长城筑起坚实的生命支撑.

冬季，是高原较为缺氧的季节. 日前，本报记者深入高原部队采访，近距离感受“吸氧之变”催生的高原戍边新图景.



某高原哨所，官兵正在执勤.

雪线之上，情系“士兵的呼吸”

■严贵旺 解放军报记者 郭丰宽 特约记者 刘大辉

记者调查

过去吸氧是“奢侈品”，现在氧气是触手可及的“日用品”

“驻守高原缺的是氧气，不缺的是精神！”西藏军区某旅一级上士侯敏在高原服役 10 多年，对“缺氧”有着刻骨铭心的记忆.

某次边防巡逻途中，巡逻小队在海拔 5000 多米的山口突遇暴风雪，官兵们躲进山坳等待风雪停歇. 高原反应加剧时，那个简陋的蓝色氧气袋在官兵手中传递，每人只能吸氧几十秒. “过去氧气很宝贵，氧气袋是重要巡逻物资和‘生命补给’. ”侯敏说.

“缺氧的时候，高原戍边凭的是意志力. ”某团二级上士王兵回忆，在含氧量较低的冬季，巡逻归来会头痛胸闷，真是“三分靠氧气，七分靠精神”！

这些记忆，是高原一线官兵与缺氧环境艰苦抗争的缩影. 多年前，某哨所官兵在冰崖上凿出“天梯”，依靠牦牛驮运上百斤重的氧气瓶；受制氧技术制约，基层连队军医发明“30 分钟间歇吸氧法”，将氧气留给最需要的战友.

解决高原官兵吸氧难题，是新时代高原部队建设的必然要求. 近年来，西藏军区保障部将制供氧保障列为重要工程，在上级机关支持下，投入大量资源构建起点面结合、阶梯辐射的供氧保障体系.

“过去氧气瓶只能放在卫生室，如今氧气直接通到床头. ”某旅三级军士长古晓完成训练后，回到宿舍开启吸氧机，氧气从固定制氧站传输而来，训练的疲惫在输氧管的气流声中慢慢缓解. 该旅新建的固定制氧站点，能保障数千名官兵同时吸氧.

“过去吸氧是‘奢侈品’，现在氧气是触手可及的‘日用品’. ”西藏军区保障部卫生处领导介绍，这样的固定氧站点，全区部队已建成 164 座，氧气直通班排.

针对西藏边防哨点多、驻勤分队散的特点，他们拟制“氧气孤岛”攻坚清单，采取“上级配发+本级采购”形式，为不同需求单位配备制氧方舱、便携制氧机等设备，形成立体供氧新格局.

在查果拉哨所，小型落地式制氧机配发执勤点哨，将氧气源源不断输送至雪山战位. “在这伸手把天抓的地方，官兵基本实现了‘吸氧自由’！”在某执勤哨，上等兵余迅兴奋地向记者展示床头摆放的吸氧终端，“吸氧时长、浓度都能智能调节，太给力了”.



巡逻间隙，西藏军区某部巡逻官兵使用便捷制氧装备吸氧.

“吸氧之变”背后的保障新机制，正成为戍边常态

某团二级上士赵宝生即将服役期满，面对进退走留的抉择时，他写下留队申请，开启了新一段高原戍边征程. 在他看来，随着高原吸氧保障能力的提升，官兵的健康情况正在逐年改善.

“新一代营房中安装多种制氧设备，弥散式制氧让室内氧气充足. ”该团军医陈明介绍，“吸氧之变”背后的保障新机制，正成为戍边常态.

赵宝生的血氧饱和度常年稳定在 90%以上，心肺功能显著增强. “制供氧条件改善，让我们健康有保障，坚守哨位更有底气！”他说，“如今身体状态稳定，我还能在这儿多干几年，把青春献给这片热土. ”

三级军士长王峰在海拔 5000 多米的某哨所坚守 16 年. 前不久，上级为海拔 5000 米以上哨所每名官兵配发一台小型智能制氧机，如今执勤归来，王峰和战友可以随时吸上“床头氧”，大家的守哨信心更足了.

不仅如此，西藏军区保障部还为海拔 5000 米以上哨所建立官兵健康档案，每个月上报数据信息，针对性开展健康巡诊.

“官兵健康有保障，反映的是上级为基层解难帮困的态度，增强的是官兵的归属感，提振的是扎根高原的精气神. ”日喀则军分区保障部门一位领导说.

在日喀则军分区卫生站，张站长正在查阅每月上报的官兵健康档案：“急性高原病发病率从 5 年前的 20%降至 5%，官兵血氧饱和度平均提升 8 个百分点，睡眠质量优良率也有所提升. ”他告诉记者，现在巡诊时官兵脸上的“高原红”常能看到，但“乌紫唇”明显减少.

新兵石明曾听老兵说，海拔越高，适应期越长. 石明被分配到海拔 5000 米以上某哨所，多元化的氧气保障消除了他的顾虑.

“有了制供氧保障这个坚实后盾，新兵高原适应期明显缩短. ”一份数据显示，近年来新兵申请上高海拔哨所服役的比例逐年提升.

在驻地海拔 4500 米的某营，中士樊浩的女儿正和小伙伴在营院中玩耍. 军嫂明璐回忆，3 年前她来探亲，曾因缺氧等原因而高烧，如今来队家属房中安装了弥散式供氧设备，来队探亲的军属也安心多了.

如今，执勤有“哨楼氧”，图书室有“阅读氧”，文化中心配备了“K 歌氧”. 下士杨帆打趣道：“以前吼首歌经常‘眼前一黑’，现在能连唱好几首呢！”



新疆军区某部高压氧舱内，官兵在吸氧休息.

有力保障，让训练作战实现“带氧冲锋”

晨曦刺破云层，将海拔 4300 多米的综合训练场染成金色. 一场对抗训练激战正酣.

红方指挥员黄营长面前的指挥信息系统亮起预警：“蓝方正在包抄某高地. ”

“突击分队抢占阵地！”命令下达后，红方指战员从迷彩背囊取出单兵增氧设备，含住呼吸阀冲向雪线.

他们连续突破海拔差达 800 米的 3 个高地，抢在蓝方之前抵达目标地域.

“过去冲一次山头后，我们要预留‘喘气时间’缓一缓，现在能无缝衔接打穿插！”走下演训场，黄营长松了一口气说，“带氧冲锋”有力提高了作战效率.

在边防线上，氧气保障让巡逻效能更高. 某团曹连长说，连队巡逻点位需要翻越雪山，那条路极为艰险，缺氧环境让战士消耗大量体力. 曾有战士因缺氧晕倒，巡逻队走了十几小时才返营.

如今，巡逻队配有便携制氧装备，方便途中补充氧气. 曹连长带队巡守这条路线，官兵身体状态得到保障，巡逻效率得以提升.

让官兵振奋的是，新型高原机动供氧方舱已逐步配发一线——方舱拆卸方便，能伴随部队快速部署，有效保障野战宿营地帐篷含氧量，被官兵称为“氧气堡垒”.

在海拔 4700 米某驻训地，机器轰鸣声中，制氧方舱正常运转. 军医陈云举着血氧仪穿梭在野营帐篷间：“官兵的高海拔驻训适应期缩短，靠的就是高效的‘制氧流程’. ”

“吸氧之变”带来的效应正在显现：某部官兵佩戴单兵增氧呼吸器攀登山崖，心率指标平稳；机动演练中，某分队官兵身体机能平稳，比预定时间提前抵达集结地域……

“有力保障，让训练作战实现‘带氧冲锋’. ”西藏军区保障部卫生处领导表示，“当官兵高原练兵时呼吸畅快，他们就能把全部力量灌注进使命任务. ”



西宁联勤保障中心某部一名制氧员正在检查制供氧设备.

摄影：蒲 津 黄路飞 张泽瑞

编辑连线

军营观察版编辑对话西宁联勤保障中心卫勤处处长闫保华——

让“供氧力”赋能战斗力

（素材提供：王圣尧、张延斌；视频剪辑：刘洋）

习主席强调，各级要满腔热忱关心关爱官兵，主动为官兵解决实际困难，把官兵练兵备战积极性、主动性、创造性充分发挥出来，齐心协力把强军事业推向前进. 西宁联勤保障中心聚焦保健康、强战力需求，构建“集中供氧、智能监测、移动补给”三位一体高原供氧体系，实现从“基础覆盖”到“智能精送”的跨越. 吸氧保障如何服务战斗力？围绕这一话题，军营观察版编辑与西宁联勤保障中心卫勤处处长闫保华进行连线交流.

编辑：近年来，高原制供氧站点不断增多、手段不断升级，请介绍一下相关情况.

闫保华：高原含氧量不足内地 60%，直接威胁战斗力与官兵生命安全. 中心自 2016 年起在多个点位试点集中供氧，将“救命氧”转为“日常氧”. 我们探索推行“集中供氧+移动补给”双轨模式——固定哨所配备制氧站，驻训期间使用机动制氧方舱，巡逻途中配备便携制氧机，实现点线结合、全程供氧. 引入高原制供氧装备态势感知系统，构建供氧“数智大脑”，实时采集设备数据，依托智能分析技术快速判断故障，实现站点组网管理. 系统可远程控制停机，实现装备 24 小时无人值守，保障能力实现质的飞跃.

编辑：高原供氧主要面临哪些难点，部队采取了哪些办法？

闫保华：西部高原制氧站点分布广、线路长，部分哨所交通物流不便，维修配件难以及时送达；一线官兵维修能力不足，故障频发导致供氧持续性难以保证；高能耗、高成本的运行模式，也对战斗力生成形成制约.

自 2018 年以来，我们在 4000 米以上地域部署了高原制供氧装备态势感知系统终端，有力保障“高纯氧”稳定供应. 系统对制氧站点实施组网管理，实时监测供氧能力分布，实现精准调度输送. 数据显示，集中供氧后官兵高原反应发生率下降 30%，血氧饱和度达标率提升，官兵士气高涨，部队战斗力不断提高.

编辑：请谈一下未来高原供氧保障的发展方向.

闫保华：下一步，我们将推进供氧体系向智能化、精准化、全域化升级，构建高原供氧“云平台”，实现按需供氧；打造“前伸后送、平战一体”网络，借助 3D 打印实现备件快速生成；加强人才队伍建设，真正实现“任务在哪，氧气到哪”.

第一现场

高原制氧员

从“氧烦恼”到“氧自由”

■张军辉 解放军报特约通讯员 孟 钊

“听老班长说，多年前上高原执行任务时，只有高反严重的病号才能吸上氧气. 现在不光床头有氧气，好多点位建了吸氧方舱，连驾驶室都能随时吸氧. ”驻守在海拔 4300 多米的陆军某部制氧员尹浩臣感慨道.

2018 年，尹浩臣第一次赴高原驻训时，每次都要开车到几十公里外灌装氧气，来回耗时几小时，才能保障官兵每天吸一小时氧. 如今，各单位配备制氧方舱，可同时灌装多瓶高浓度氧气，配套安装床头供氧设备，还建起富氧室内训练场和微压氧舱.

“制氧供氧常态化后，官兵高原反应能及时缓解，身体机能快速恢复，完成训练、巡逻任务的劲头更足了. ”尹浩臣说.

前不久，驻守海拔 4800 多米的西藏某兵站制氧员李钰，接到西宁联勤保障中心药品仪器监督检验站的电话：“制氧机空气压缩机高温报警，已远程停机，请做好检修准备. ”不到半小时，在技术骨干远程指导下，故障排除，制氧机重新启动.

“现在制氧机有了信息化保障手段，我们不用三更半夜去巡查值守了！”李钰欣喜地说.

这一变化得益于药品仪器监督检验站建成的大型制供氧设备态势感知控制系统，能 24 小时实时监测高原点位制供氧设备的运行状态，对工作数据进行分析，并远程指导维修骨干排除故障.

“报告！制氧机故障，申请检修……”驻守海拔 4000 多米的某团制氧机发出警报后，值班工程师立即远程停机处置，紧急指导该单位制氧员郝志杰检修. 检查发现零件损坏后，郝志杰取出检验站配送的 3D 打印零件，更换后制氧机顺利启动.

“用 3D 打印技术制作制氧机零件，是我在联勤保障中心组织的维修骨干培训班上学到的. ”郝志杰打开工具包，展示着里面各式各样的 3D 打印配件.

该检验站信息科李主任介绍，用 3D 打印技术制作制氧机零件，突破了传统后勤维修模式的限制，为战场提供了更高效、精准的维修支持.

从“氧烦恼”到“氧自由”，科技正为高原官兵筑起一道坚实的“生命氧线”.

高原守哨兵

氧气“护航”高原巡逻

■马卫生



11 月的那场巡逻，让我印象深刻. 暴风雪突然封山，能见度骤降. 我和战友们戴着新型供氧面罩，在海拔 4600 多米的雪线上艰难前行.

面罩下的氧气源源不断，顺着鼻腔钻进肺部. 顶风冒雪攀登跋涉，充足的氧气供应让我们保持头脑清醒. 沿着既定路线，我们一鼓作气攀上目标点位，全程无一人掉队.

这在过去不可想象. 还记得作为新兵的我第一次参加巡逻，在海拔近 5000 米的山脊负重徒步，风裹着雪粒迎面吹来，每一次呼吸都很艰难. 我感到头部胀痛，腿脚发软，一个踉跄坐在地上. 随队军医递来便捷氧气包，我渐渐恢复了意识. 那时连队没有制氧设备，氧气是“救命氧”，只能留给最需要的战士……

在上级支持下，詹娘舍这个“雪山孤哨”，如今供氧保障发生了翻天覆地的变化. 宿舍里，输氧线接通到床头，吸氧时间、氧气浓度一键调节；健身房内，氧气实现弥散式供应，官兵训练状态持续“在线”；巡逻路上，便携制氧装备统一配发，突击车上也安装了制氧装置. 连队组织训练，我们手腕佩戴智能血氧仪，身体指标一目了然.

除掉“缺氧”这个拦路虎，高原练兵如火如荼. 作为守哨老兵，我见证了练兵之变. 室内组训灵活多样，官兵参训放开手脚；新兵更快适应高原环境，基本实现“满一周能参加低强度训练、满一月能参加短距离巡逻”.

保障条件改善，让哨所练兵备战成绩一路上升. 今年年终考核，哨所训练成绩有了新的进步. 大家纷纷表示：如今驻守哨所，战友们甩开膀子加紧练. 充足的氧气保障，让我们在高原训练的道路上跑出了加速度.

（左南星整理）

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | Above the Snowline, the Concern for “Soldiers’ Breath”

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On the plateau, the true importance of oxygen can only be fully appreciated through experience. For generations, plateau soldiers have persevered in this “forbidden zone of life” with an indomitable will, relying on “three parts oxygen and seven parts spirit.”

Oxygen is essential for maintaining the physical and mental health of plateau soldiers and ensuring the combat effectiveness of the troops. In recent years, under the decision-making and deployment of the Central Military Commission, a “transformation in oxygen supply” is taking place on the snowy plateau—the Central Military Commission has made overall plans, systematically arranging from policy support and standard setting to resource allocation; units under the Joint Logistics Support Force have focused their efforts on building a three-dimensional oxygen supply system; and support departments of various troops stationed on the plateau have worked together to ensure that oxygen production and supply reach the front line and connect to platoons and squads.

From strategic planning to engineering implementation, and then to the grassroots deployment by border troops, a basic oxygen supply guarantee system has been formed, supported by fixed-site oxygen generators and supplemented by small oxygen generators. “Bedside oxygen,” “sentinel oxygen,” and “training oxygen” have become the norm. Individual oxygen-enhancing respirators and oxygen supply cabins are gradually being deployed, and upgrades such as 3D-printed repair parts and remote fault diagnosis are continuously being implemented… The oxygen supply guarantee for the plateau has achieved a leapfrog development from “life-saving oxygen” to “health-preserving oxygen” and “combat oxygen,” building a solid life support for the Great Wall of Steel.

Winter is a season of relatively low oxygen levels on the plateau. Recently, our reporter went deep into the plateau troops for interviews, experiencing firsthand the new landscape of plateau border defense brought about by the “transformation of oxygen intake.”

Soldiers are on duty at a plateau outpost.

Above the Snowline, a Concern for Soldiers’ Breathing

■ Yan Guiwang, PLA Daily Reporter; Guo Fengkuan, Special Correspondent; Liu Dahui

Reporter Investigation: In the past, oxygen was a “luxury,” now it’s an readily available “daily necessity.”

“What we lack while stationed on the plateau is oxygen, not spirit!” Hou Min, a first-class sergeant in a brigade of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command, has served on the plateau for over 10 years and has a deeply etched memory of “oxygen deficiency.”

During a border patrol, the patrol team encountered a blizzard at a mountain pass at an altitude of over 5,000 meters. The soldiers took shelter in a ravine, waiting for the blizzard to subside. As altitude sickness worsened, the simple blue oxygen bag was passed from hand to hand, each person

only able to breathe for a few dozen seconds. “Oxygen was very precious in the past; oxygen bags were important patrol supplies and ‘life-saving supplies,’” Hou Min said.

“When oxygen is scarce, guarding the plateau relies on willpower,” recalled Wang Bing, a second-class sergeant in a certain regiment. In the winter, when oxygen levels are low, returning from patrols would result in headaches and chest tightness; truly, “three parts depend on oxygen, seven parts on spirit!” These memories are a microcosm of the arduous struggle of soldiers on the front lines of the plateau against the oxygen-deficient environment. Years ago, soldiers at a certain outpost carved a “ladder” into an ice cliff, relying on yaks to transport oxygen cylinders weighing hundreds of kilograms. Limited by oxygen production technology, medics at the grassroots level invented a “30-minute intermittent oxygen inhalation method,” reserving oxygen for their comrades who needed it most.

Solving the oxygen problem for soldiers on the plateau is an inevitable requirement for the construction of plateau troops in the new era. In recent years, the Logistics Department of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command has listed oxygen production and supply as a key project, investing significant resources, with the support of higher authorities, to build a comprehensive oxygen supply system that combines basic and general needs, and radiates outwards in a tiered manner.

“In the past, oxygen cylinders could only be placed in the medical room; now, oxygen is delivered directly to the bedside,” said Gu Xiao, a third-level sergeant major in a certain brigade, as he returned to his dormitory after training and turned on his oxygen concentrator. Oxygen was transmitted from a fixed oxygen production station, and the fatigue from training gradually eased with the sound of the airflow from the oxygen tube. The brigade’s newly built fixed oxygen production station can ensure that thousands of soldiers can inhale oxygen simultaneously.

“Oxygen was once a luxury, but now it’s a readily available daily necessity,” said a leader from the Health Department of the Logistics Support Department of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command. He explained that 164 such fixed oxygen stations have been built across the region, providing oxygen directly to platoon and squad levels.

Addressing the challenges posed by the numerous border outposts and scattered deployment units in Tibet/Xizang, they developed a “comprehensive oxygen supply list” and adopted a “superior allocation + local procurement” approach, equipping units with oxygen-generating cabins, portable oxygen generators, and other equipment to create a new, multi-dimensional oxygen supply system.

At the Chagola outpost, small, floor-standing oxygen generators have been distributed to the outposts, continuously supplying oxygen to the snow-capped mountain positions. “In this place where the sky seems to touch your hand, the soldiers have basically achieved ‘oxygen freedom’!” At a certain outpost, Private Yu Xun excitedly showed reporters the oxygen terminal placed beside his bed. “The oxygen duration and concentration can be intelligently adjusted; it’s amazing!”

During patrol breaks, soldiers from a unit of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command use convenient oxygen-generating equipment to breathe oxygen.

The new support mechanism behind the “transformation of oxygen supply” is becoming the norm for border defense. Sergeant Zhao Baosheng of a certain regiment is about to complete his service. Faced with the choice of staying or leaving, he wrote an application to remain in the army, embarking on a new chapter in his high-altitude border defense journey. In his view, with the improvement of oxygen supply capabilities at high altitudes, the health of officers and men is improving year by year.

“The new generation of barracks is equipped with various oxygen-generating devices, and the diffused oxygen generation ensures sufficient oxygen indoors,” explained Chen Ming, the regiment’s military doctor. The new support mechanism behind the “transformation of oxygen supply” is becoming the norm for border defense.

Zhao Baosheng’s blood oxygen saturation has remained stable above 90% for many years, and his cardiopulmonary function has significantly improved. “The improved oxygen supply conditions ensure our health, giving us more confidence to stand guard!” he said. “Now that my physical condition is stable, I can stay here for a few more years and dedicate my youth to this land.” Sergeant Wang Feng has been stationed at a border post at an altitude of over 5,000 meters for 16 years. Not long ago, higher authorities equipped each soldier at outposts above 5,000 meters altitude with a small, intelligent oxygen generator. Now, upon returning from duty, Wang Feng and his comrades can enjoy “bedside oxygen” anytime, boosting their confidence in their postings.

Furthermore, the Logistics Department of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command has established health records for soldiers at outposts above 5,000 meters, submitting data monthly and conducting targeted health checkups.

“Ensuring the health of soldiers reflects the higher authorities’ attitude of helping and supporting grassroots units, enhances soldiers’ sense of belonging, and inspires their spirit of dedication to the plateau,” said a leader from the logistics department of the Shigatse Military Sub-district.

At the Shigatse Military Sub-district Health Station, Station Chief Zhang was reviewing the monthly health records of soldiers: “The incidence of acute altitude sickness has dropped from 20% five years ago to 5%, soldiers’ blood oxygen saturation has increased by an average of 8 percentage points, and the rate of excellent sleep quality has also improved.” He told reporters that now, during checkups, the “plateau red” complexion of soldiers is often seen, but the “purple lips” have significantly decreased.

New recruit Shi Ming had heard from veterans that the higher the altitude, the longer the acclimatization period. Assigned to a post above 5000 meters, Shi Ming’s concerns were alleviated by the diversified oxygen supply system.

“With this solid support of oxygen supply, the acclimatization period for new recruits has been significantly shortened,” data shows. In recent years, the proportion of new recruits applying to serve at high-altitude posts has been increasing annually.

At a battalion stationed at an altitude of 4500 meters, Sergeant Fan Hao’s daughter was playing with her friends in the camp. Military spouse Ming Lu recalled that three years ago, when she visited, she had a high fever due to oxygen deficiency. Now, diffused oxygen supply equipment has been installed in the family quarters, making visiting military families much more reassured.

Now, there’s “sentry tower oxygen” for duty, “reading oxygen” in the library, and “karaoke oxygen” in the cultural center. Corporal Yang Fan joked, “Before, I’d often faint after belting out a song, but now I can sing several in a row!” Soldiers rest and inhale oxygen in a hyperbaric oxygen chamber of a unit in the Xinjiang Military Command.

Strong support enables “oxygen-fueled assaults” in training and combat. The morning sun pierced the clouds, turning the comprehensive training ground at an altitude of over 4,300 meters golden. A fierce combat training exercise was underway.

The command information system in front of Battalion Commander Huang, the commander of the Red Force, lit up with an alarm: “The Blue Force is encircling a certain high ground.”

“Assault teams, seize the position!” After the order was given, the Red Force soldiers took out their individual oxygen supply devices from their camouflage backpacks, held the breathing valves in their mouths, and rushed towards the snow line.

They successively broke through three high grounds with an altitude difference of 800 meters, reaching the target area before the Blue Force.

“In the past, after charging a hill, we had to allow time to catch our breath. Now we can seamlessly connect and carry out infiltration!” Stepping off the training ground, Battalion Commander Huang breathed a sigh of relief, saying, “Oxygen-fueled assaults” have significantly improved combat efficiency.

On the border defense line, oxygen support makes patrols more effective. Company Commander Cao of a certain regiment said that the company’s patrol points required traversing snow-capped mountains, a route that was extremely treacherous, and the oxygen-deficient environment caused soldiers to expend a great deal of energy. One soldier even fainted due to lack of oxygen, and the patrol team took more than ten hours to return to camp.

Now, the patrol team is equipped with portable oxygen-generating equipment, making it convenient to replenish oxygen along the way. With Company Commander Cao leading the patrol along this route, the soldiers’ physical condition is ensured, and patrol efficiency is improved.

What excites the soldiers is that new high-altitude mobile oxygen supply cabins have been gradually deployed to the front lines—the cabins are easy to disassemble and can be quickly

deployed with the troops, effectively ensuring the oxygen content of tents in field camps, earning them the nickname “oxygen fortresses” from the soldiers.

At a training site at an altitude of 4,700 meters, the oxygen-generating cabins are operating normally amidst the roar of machinery. Military doctor Chen Yun, carrying a pulse oximeter, moved between the camping tents: “The shortened acclimatization period for soldiers during high-altitude training is thanks to the efficient ‘oxygen production process.’“

The effects of this “transformation in oxygen intake” are becoming apparent: soldiers in one unit, wearing individual oxygen-enhancing respirators, climbed cliffs with stable heart rates; during a mobile exercise, soldiers in another detachment maintained stable physical functions and arrived at the assembly area ahead of schedule…

“Powerful support allows training and combat to achieve ‘oxygen-fueled assault’,” said a leader from the Health Department of the Logistics Support Department of the Tibet/Xizang Military Command. “When soldiers can breathe freely during high-altitude training, they can dedicate all their energy to their mission.” An oxygen generator operator from a unit of the Xining Joint Logistics Support Center is inspecting the oxygen production and supply equipment.

Photography: Pu Jin, Huang Lufei, Zhang Zerui

Editor’s Note: A Conversation Between the Military Camp Observation Edition Editor and Yan Baohua, Director of the Medical Services Department of the Xining Joint Logistics Support Center—

Empowering Combat Effectiveness with “Oxygen Supply”

(Materials provided by: Wang Shengyao, Zhang Yanbin; Video editing: Liu Yang)

President Xi Jinping emphasized that all levels should wholeheartedly care for and support officers and men, proactively solve their practical difficulties, and fully unleash their enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity in training and combat readiness, working together to advance the cause of building a strong military. The Xining Joint Logistics Support Center, focusing on the needs of health and combat effectiveness, has constructed a three-in-one plateau oxygen supply system integrating “centralized oxygen supply, intelligent monitoring, and mobile replenishment,” achieving a leap from “basic coverage” to “intelligent and precise delivery.” How does oxygen supply support serve combat effectiveness? The Military Camp Observation Edition editor conducted a video conference with Yan Baohua, Director of the Medical Services Department of the Xining Joint Logistics Support Center, to discuss this topic.

Editor: In recent years, the number of plateau oxygen supply stations has been increasing, and the methods have been continuously upgraded. Please introduce the relevant situation.

Yan Baohua: The oxygen content on the plateau is less than 60% of that in inland areas, directly threatening combat effectiveness and the lives of soldiers. Since 2016, the center has piloted

centralized oxygen supply at multiple locations, transforming “lifesaving oxygen” into “daily oxygen.” We have explored and implemented a dual-track model of “centralized oxygen supply + mobile resupply”—fixed outposts are equipped with oxygen-generating stations, mobile oxygen-generating cabins are used during training exercises, and portable oxygen generators are deployed during patrols, achieving point-to-line and continuous oxygen supply. We have introduced a situational awareness system for plateau oxygen supply equipment, constructing a “digital intelligence brain” for oxygen supply, collecting equipment data in real time, and relying on intelligent analysis technology to quickly diagnose faults and achieve networked management of stations. The system can remotely control shutdown, enabling 24-hour unattended operation of equipment, resulting in a qualitative leap in support capabilities.

Editor: What are the main difficulties in plateau oxygen supply, and what methods have the troops adopted?

Yan Baohua: Oxygen production stations on the western plateau are widely distributed and have long routes. Some outposts face inconvenient transportation and logistics, making it difficult to deliver maintenance parts in a timely manner. Frontline soldiers lack sufficient maintenance capabilities, leading to frequent malfunctions and making it difficult to guarantee the continuity of oxygen supply. The high-energy-consumption and high-cost operating model also restricts combat effectiveness.

Since 2018, we have deployed a situational awareness system terminal for plateau oxygen production and supply equipment at altitudes above 4,000 meters, effectively ensuring a stable supply of “high-purity oxygen.” The system implements network management of oxygen production stations, monitors the distribution of oxygen supply capacity in real time, and achieves precise dispatch and delivery. Data shows that after centralized oxygen supply, the incidence of altitude sickness among soldiers has decreased by 30%, the rate of achieving the target blood oxygen saturation level has increased, soldier morale has risen, and the combat effectiveness of the troops has continuously improved.

Editor: Please discuss the future development direction of plateau oxygen supply support.

Yan Baohua: Next, we will upgrade the oxygen supply system to be more intelligent, precise, and comprehensive, building a “cloud platform” for plateau oxygen supply to achieve on-demand oxygen supply; creating a “front-end and rear-end delivery, peacetime-wartime integrated” network, utilizing 3D printing to rapidly generate spare parts; and strengthening the talent pool to truly achieve “oxygen wherever the mission is.”

First Scene: Plateau Oxygen Generator From “Oxygen Worries” to “Oxygen Freedom”

■ Zhang Junhui, Special Correspondent for the PLA Daily, Meng Zhao

“My old squad leader told me that many years ago, when we went to the plateau for missions, only those suffering from severe altitude sickness could breathe oxygen. Now, not only is there oxygen

at the bedside, but many locations have built oxygen-breathing cabins, and even the driver's cab can breathe oxygen at any time," said Yin Haochen, an oxygen generator stationed at an altitude of over 4,300 meters in an army unit.

In 2018, when Yin Haochen first went to the plateau for training, he had to drive dozens of kilometers away each time to fill up oxygen, taking several hours round trip, just to ensure that the soldiers could breathe oxygen for one hour each day. Now, each unit is equipped with oxygen-generating cabins, capable of simultaneously filling multiple bottles of high-concentration oxygen, along with bedside oxygen supply equipment. Oxygen-enriched indoor training grounds and micro-pressure oxygen chambers have also been built.

"With oxygen production and supply becoming routine, soldiers' altitude sickness is alleviated promptly, their physical functions recover quickly, and they have more energy to complete training and patrol missions," said Yin Haochen.

Not long ago, Li Yu, an oxygen generator operator stationed at a military post in Tibet/Xizang at an altitude of over 4,800 meters, received a call from the Xining Joint Logistics Support Center's Medicine and Instrument Supervision and Inspection Station: "The oxygen generator's air compressor has a high-temperature alarm and has been remotely shut down. Please prepare for maintenance." In less than half an hour, with remote guidance from technical experts, the fault was resolved, and the oxygen generator restarted.

"Now that the oxygen generator has information technology support, we don't have to patrol and stand guard in the middle of the night anymore!" Li Yu said happily.

This improvement is thanks to the large-scale oxygen production and supply equipment situational awareness and control system built at the pharmaceutical and instrument supervision and inspection station. This system can monitor the operational status of oxygen production and supply equipment at high-altitude locations 24/7, analyze operational data, and remotely guide maintenance personnel to troubleshoot faults.

"Report! Oxygen generator malfunction, requesting repair…" After an oxygen generator at a regiment stationed at an altitude of over 4,000 meters issued an alarm, the on-duty engineer immediately remotely shut it down and urgently guided the unit's oxygen generator operator, Hao Zhijie, to repair it. After discovering a damaged part, Hao Zhijie used 3D-printed parts supplied by the inspection station to replace it, and the oxygen generator started successfully.

"I learned how to use 3D printing technology to make oxygen generator parts in a maintenance personnel training course organized by the Joint Logistics Support Center," Hao Zhijie said, opening his toolkit to show off the various 3D-printed accessories inside.

Director Li of the inspection station's information department explained that using 3D printing technology to make oxygen generator parts breaks through the limitations of traditional logistics maintenance models, providing more efficient and precise maintenance support for the battlefield.

From “Oxygen Worries” to “Oxygen Freedom,” technology is building a solid “lifeline” for soldiers stationed on the plateau.

Plateau Guards: Oxygen “Escorts” Plateau Patrols

■ Ma Weisheng

The patrol in November left a deep impression on me. A sudden blizzard blocked the mountain, drastically reducing visibility. My comrades and I, wearing new oxygen masks, struggled to advance along the snow line at an altitude of over 4,600 meters.

The oxygen under the masks flowed continuously, entering our lungs through our nasal passages. Climbing and trekking against the wind and snow, the ample oxygen supply kept us alert. Following the predetermined route, we climbed to our target point in one go, with no one falling behind.

This was unimaginable in the past. I still remember my first patrol as a new recruit, hiking with heavy loads on a mountain ridge at an altitude of nearly 5,000 meters.

The wind, carrying snowflakes, blew against my face, making each breath difficult. My head throbbed, my legs went weak, and I stumbled and sat down on the ground. The accompanying medic handed me a portable oxygen tank, and I gradually regained consciousness. At that time, the company had no oxygen-generating equipment; oxygen was “lifesaving oxygen,” reserved only for the soldiers who needed it most…

With the support of higher command, the oxygen supply to Zhan Niangshe, this “isolated outpost in the snow-capped mountains,” has undergone a dramatic transformation. In the dormitories, oxygen lines are connected to the bedsides, and the oxygen inhalation time and concentration can be adjusted with a single button; in the gym, oxygen is diffused, keeping soldiers constantly “online” during training; on patrol routes, portable oxygen generators are uniformly distributed, and even assault vehicles are equipped with oxygen-generating devices. When the company organizes training, we wear smart pulse oximeters on our wrists, making our physical indicators clear at a glance.

With the obstacle of “oxygen deficiency” removed, high-altitude training is in full swing. As a veteran of the outpost, I have witnessed this transformation in training. Indoor training is flexible and diverse, allowing officers and men to participate with greater freedom; new recruits adapt to the high-altitude environment more quickly, generally achieving the goal of “being able to participate in low-intensity training after one week and short-distance patrols after one month.”

Improved logistical support has led to a continuous rise in the outpost’s training and combat readiness performance. This year’s year-end assessment showed further progress in the outpost’s training results. Everyone expressed that now, stationed at the outpost, comrades are training with renewed vigor. Sufficient oxygen supply has allowed us to accelerate our training on the high-altitude frontier.

(Compiled by Zuo Nanxing)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425154.html

砺刃山野！陆军某部炮兵分队开展实弹射击考核

来源：解放军报 作者：刘延源 李建骄 刘东敏 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-04

砺刃山野

——陆军某部炮兵分队实弹射击考核掠影

■刘延源 李建骄 刘东敏 摄影报道



射击前装定诸元.

快速机动、抢占阵地、标定目标……近日，陆军某部将炮兵分队拉到野外陌生地域开展实弹射击考核，检验官兵快速机动、火力压制、快打快撤等实战能力.

考核命令下达，官兵迅速登车向目标地域开进. 途中，导调组临机设置“无人机侦察”“通过炮火封锁区”等特情. 官兵沉着应对处置，顺利化解一个个险情.



官兵奔向战位.



对目标实施火力打击.

占领阵地后，官兵随即展开射击前准备工作. 不久，随着指挥员一声令下，数枚炮弹呼啸出膛，直扑目标.

经过数轮打击，目标被悉数摧毁. 指挥所增设新的打击目标，分队官兵立即进行机动转移. 途中，分队指挥员与侦察小组、气象小组等作战单元保持密切沟通，缩短了新阵地开设和武器参数装定时间.



战车编队快速机动.

夜色渐暗，隆隆炮声再次响起，目标点腾起阵阵烟尘……

Google Translation

Sharpening Blades in the Field! An Artillery Unit of the Army Conducts Live-Fire Firing Assessment

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Liu Yanyuan, Li Jianjiao, Liu Dongmin

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-04

Sharpening Blades in the Field

—A Glimpse into the Live-Fire Firing Assessment of an Artillery Unit of the Army

■ Photo report by Liu Yanyuan, Li Jianjiao, and Liu Dongmin Setting firing parameters before firing.

Rapid maneuver, seizing positions, target marking… Recently, an army unit deployed its artillery unit to an unfamiliar field area for a live-fire assessment to test the soldiers' rapid maneuverability, fire suppression, and rapid strike-and-retreat capabilities.

Upon receiving the assessment order, the soldiers quickly boarded vehicles and advanced towards the target area. En route, the directing group improvised scenarios such as "drone reconnaissance" and "passing through an artillery fire blockade zone." The soldiers calmly responded and successfully resolved each emergency.

Soldiers rushed to their battle stations.

Firing strikes on the target.

After occupying their positions, the officers and men immediately began pre-firing preparations. Soon, at the commander's order, several shells roared from the barrels, heading straight for the target.

After several rounds of fire, the target was completely destroyed. The command post identified new targets, and the platoon immediately began its maneuver. En route, the platoon commander maintained close communication with reconnaissance and weather teams, shortening the time required to establish new positions and set weapon parameters.

The tank formation moved rapidly.

As night fell, the rumble of artillery fire resumed, and plumes of dust rose from the target area…

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425390.html

“制度刚性”与“管理温度”如何平衡?陆军某旅的探索给人启发

来源：解放军报 作者：咎金光 王书扬 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-12-05

“制度刚性”与“管理温度”如何平衡？陆军某旅的探索给人启发——

“温情一刻钟”温暖官兵心

■咎金光 王书扬



绘图：唐建平

点击“视频通话”，看着儿子的笑脸出现在手机屏幕上，陆军某旅某连一级上士朱凯不自觉地把脸凑近了些，嘴角微微上扬.

晚上 8 点半，朱凯一天中最期待的“温情一刻钟”开始了.

短短 15 分钟，朱凯把白天抽空从儿童故事书上记下来的故事，从头到尾给儿子讲了一遍.挂断电话前，儿子充满期待地问：“爸爸，明天还有新故事吗？”

“有啊，爸爸有一肚子故事要讲给你听呢！”

看着朱凯难得露出的笑脸，班里战士笑称：“朱班长讲故事可比喊口令温柔多了.”

温柔也有无用武之地的时候. 连队领导说，以往，按照旅机关制订的手机管理规定，连里一般分两个时段放开手机使用：晚上 6 点半至 7 点，9 点半至 10 点. 这一规定对单身官兵影响不大，却让不少已婚官兵犯了愁——他们大多与爱人、孩子长期两地分居，白天自己参加学习训练，爱人上班、孩子上学；晚饭后打电话，不是爱人没忙完家务，就是孩子没做完作业，等到 9 点半后拿到手机，孩子大多已经入睡. 接通视频电话，只能从屏幕里看一眼孩子熟睡的小脸蛋，是不少已婚官兵都有过的共同经历.

该旅探索推行“温情一刻钟”机制，解决这一现实难题，源于一次“意外”.

一天晚上，该旅政治工作部高主任到基层单位巡查. 走到指挥通信连时，高主任无意中听到一名军士正在打电话.

原来，刚刚结束岗哨值勤任务的军士小周回到宿舍就领取手机，到指定区域与妻子视频通话. 电话那头，只有妻子努力压低的声音.

“这么晚才打电话，女儿早就睡着了.”

“对不起，刚才在站岗. 明天争取早一点.”

挂断电话，小周立在原地，怅然若失，连高主任走到自己身后都没察觉.

“这种情况常有吗？”高主任轻声问道.

小周猛然一惊，不好意思地把手机藏在身后：“小孩子睡觉早，时间对不上，正常.”

高主任拍拍小周的肩膀，没多说什么，走了.

几天后，该连召开连务会，高主任来了. 会上，高主任以小周的情况为例，围绕“如何消除‘亲情时差’”谈了自己的体会：“部队外训时，我发现很多官兵都把手机桌面和聊天背景设置成家庭合影，有的还随身带着爱人、孩子的照片，一有空就拿出来看两眼.”

有的官兵与恋爱对象“相见时难别亦难”，平时交流的时间又很少；有的军嫂生病卧床，却因丈夫不在身边只能“独力支撑”……高主任细数官兵面临的种种难题，声音不大却很有力：“为祖国站岗，为人民扛枪，既靠在座的各位，也靠你们背后的家人.”一席话，听得在场官兵频频点头，一些常年不能陪伴爱人和孩子的老兵忍不住红了眼眶.

“制度有刚性，但管理要有温度. 官兵与家人之间的情感联结，就隔着一个合理的通话时间，如果连这点事情都解决不好，还谈什么服务基层、服务官兵？”高主任要求连队干部骨干，在遵守管理规定前提下，拿出符合连队实际、满足官兵需求的务实举措，真正把为官兵解难题、办实事落实落细.

经过讨论研究，该连制订出一套科学化、精细化的解决方案：在保证正常值勤、训练和夜间休息的前提下，每晚 7 点至 9 点间灵活设置“温情一刻钟”，方便官兵根据自身担负任务情况和家人时间安排，轮流错峰与家人进行视频通话.

这个看似不起眼的调整，没有影响正常作息秩序，却大大方便了官兵与家人的亲情沟通. 新的制度规定施行后，每到“温情一刻钟”时间，都能看到官兵在指定区域与家人视频通话的情景——

“爸爸，这道题我不会，你能教教我吗？”

“彤彤，给爸爸分享一下今天在幼儿园的开心事.”

“下个周末，我准备带孩子去公园转转.”

……

谈及新机制给官兵带来的变化，朱凯深有感触地说，每次挂断电话，大家脸上都带着微笑，一天工作训练的疲惫仿佛瞬间消失了.

该旅领导介绍，经过一段时间的探索和优化，他们将“温情一刻钟”机制在旅队各基层单位推广，受到官兵欢迎. 一名军士说：“组织连打电话这种小事都想在心头、办到实处，让我们感受到了实实在在的温暖，我们还有什么理由不安心工作、干好工作呢！”

Google Translation

How to Balance “Institutional Rigidity” and “Management Warmth”? An Army Brigade’s Exploration Offers Inspiration

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zan Jinguang, Wang Shuyang

Editor: Wang Yigeng

2025-12-05

How to Balance “Institutional Rigidity” and “Management Warmth”? An Army Brigade’s Exploration Offers Inspiration—

“A Fifteen-Minute Warm Hour” Touches the Hearts of Officers and men

■ Zan Jinguang, Wang Shuyang

Illustration: Tang Jianping

Clicking “Video Call,” seeing his son’s smiling face appear on the phone screen, Sergeant Zhu Kai, a first-class sergeant from a company of an Army brigade, unconsciously moved his face closer, a slight smile playing on his lips.

At 8:30 pm, Zhu Kai's most anticipated "fifteen-minute warm hour" began.

In just 15 minutes, Zhu Kai told his son a story he had memorized from a children's storybook during the day, from beginning to end. Before hanging up, the son asked expectantly, "Dad, will there be any new stories tomorrow?"

"Yes, Dad has a ton of stories to tell you!"

Seeing Zhu Kai's rare smile, the soldiers in his platoon joked, "Squad Leader Zhu's storytelling is much gentler than his commanding shouts."

Gentleness, however, has its limitations. The company leadership explained that previously, according to the brigade headquarters' regulations on mobile phone management, the company generally allowed mobile phone use during two time slots: 6:30-7:00 PM and 9:30-10:00 PM. This regulation didn't significantly affect single soldiers, but it caused considerable distress for many married soldiers—most of them lived apart from their spouses and children for extended periods. During the day, they participated in training while their spouses went to work and their children to school; when they called after dinner, either their spouses hadn't finished housework or their children hadn't finished homework, and by the time they got their phones back at 9:30 PM, their children were mostly asleep. Making a video call and only being able to glimpse their child's sleeping face on the screen was a common experience for many married soldiers.

The brigade's exploration and implementation of a "15-minute warm-hearted moment" mechanism to solve this practical problem stemmed from an unexpected event.

One evening, Director Gao of the brigade's Political Work Department was inspecting grassroots units. When he reached the command and communications company, Director Gao overheard a sergeant making a phone call.

It turned out that Sergeant Zhou, who had just finished his sentry duty, went back to his barracks to retrieve his phone and went to a designated area to video call his wife. On the other end of the line, only his wife's voice, strained to be heard, could be heard.

"Calling so late? Our daughter is already asleep."

"Sorry, I was on guard duty. I'll try to go earlier tomorrow." Hanging up, Zhou stood there, lost in thought, not even noticing Director Gao approaching from behind.

"Does this happen often?" Director Gao asked softly.

Zhou was startled and embarrassedly hid his phone behind his back: "Children go to bed early, so the timing doesn't match up, it's normal." Director Gao patted Zhou on the shoulder, said nothing more, and left.

A few days later, the company held a meeting, and Director Gao attended. At the meeting, Director Gao used Xiao Zhou's case as an example to share his experiences on "how to eliminate the 'time

lag in family relationships'": "During military training, I noticed that many soldiers set their phone wallpapers and chat backgrounds to family photos, and some even carried photos of their spouses and children with them, looking at them whenever they had a spare moment." Some soldiers find it difficult to see their partners and part, yet they have very little time to communicate; some military wives are bedridden with illnesses, but because their husbands are not by their side, they have to "support themselves alone"... Director Gao recounted the various difficulties faced by the soldiers, his voice soft but powerful: "To stand guard for the motherland and carry guns for the people, we rely not only on those of you here, but also on your families." His words resonated with the soldiers present, who nodded frequently, and some veterans who have been unable to spend much time with their spouses and children couldn't help but tear up.

"Rules have rigidity, but management must have warmth. The emotional connection between soldiers and their families is separated by a reasonable amount of time for a phone call. If even this is not handled well, how can we talk about serving the grassroots and serving the soldiers?" Director Gao demanded that the company's officers and key personnel, while adhering to management regulations, come up with practical measures that suit the company's actual situation and meet the needs of the soldiers, truly implementing solutions to their problems and doing practical things for them.

After discussion and research, the company developed a scientific and meticulous solution: while ensuring normal duty, training, and nighttime rest, a "warm-hearted 15-minute" time is flexibly set between 7 pm and 9 pm every night, allowing soldiers to take turns making video calls with their families according to their own duties and their families' schedules.

This seemingly insignificant adjustment, without disrupting normal routines, greatly facilitates communication between soldiers and their families. After the new system was implemented, every "15-minute heartwarming moment" could be seen soldiers video chatting with their families in designated areas—

"Dad, I don't know how to do this problem, can you teach me?"

"Tongtong, share with Dad what happened at kindergarten today."

"Next weekend, I'm planning to take the kids to the park."

... Speaking of the changes the new mechanism has brought to the soldiers, Zhu Kai said with deep feeling that every time they hang up the phone, everyone has a smile on their face, and the fatigue of a day's work and training seems to disappear instantly.

The brigade leadership explained that after a period of exploration and optimization, they have promoted the "15-minute heartwarming moment" mechanism in all grassroots units of the brigade, which has been welcomed by the soldiers. One sergeant said, "The organization even thinks about such a small thing as making phone calls and takes it seriously, making us feel real warmth. What reason do we have not to work diligently and do our jobs well!"

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425386.html

第八十集团军某旅按实战要求组训的一段经历

来源：解放军报 作者：宋超 王宏阳 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-12-05

训练教案不再“炒剩饭”

——第八十集团军某旅按实战要求组训的一段经历

■宋 超 解放军报特约通讯员 王宏阳

冬日，胶东某野外训练场，第 80 集团军某旅教学法现场观摩活动正在火热进行. “进出路构筑”课目教学示范中，该旅首席教练员陈豪借助 10 余组数据展开建模分析，引入 5 类兵种要素进行体系作战推演. 与以往相比，他这次采用的训练教案紧贴实战需求、处置特情得当，得到大家一致认可.

陈豪介绍，他的转变源于一次教学法考核. 当时，教练员陈松带着曾经获奖的教案“重型支援桥的架设与撤收”参加考核，却遭到一名基层指挥员质疑：“你讲的这套操作流程本身没有问题，但在夜间作业时可能来不及展开，上次实兵对抗我们连就吃了大亏！建议编写教案时，尽可能考虑战场的复杂环境. ”

这引起考核组成员、该旅教导队队长赵树祥的关注. 他深入调研发现，有的教练员编写教案“炒剩饭”，沿用旧教案，但旧教案涉及的战场环境多为开阔地，缺乏对复杂电磁干扰、城市巷战、山地丛林作战等特殊场景的考量，明显脱离实战；有的教练员把重点放在教案的表现形式上，管用实用的招法并不多；还有的教案看似预想充分，但未做到具体问题具体分析，特情处置方案比较笼统……

“编写教案出现问题，说到底还是向战为战导向没有牢固立起来！”对此，旅领导牵头组织 6 名教练员标兵、10 余名基层训练骨干成立教案研究小组，对教练员进行指导帮带. 他们分头采集山地、丘陵、平原等不同地形条件下的装备实操参数，增加特情处置环节，强化教案的实战性；建立官兵基础技能清单，实行分层分类施训，增强教案的针对性；梳理各单位道路抢通、防化应急洗消、渡河工程保障等任务场景的训练需求，增强教案贴近性.

在研究小组指导下，经过不断打磨，教练员们的教案不再是“熟悉的配方”，而是充盈着“打仗的味道”. 前不久，教练员朱静鹏带着新编写的教案，深入训练场进行修改完善. 为了验证战术动作实用性，他翻出近 3 年的演训复盘视频，与班长骨干一起对比分析 12 种特情处置场景，找到最优方案. 现在，像这样“带着问题找答案、盯着实战写教案”的做法，已成为该旅教练员的共识.

此外，旅教导队还专门建立了“教案孵化库”，收集各单位演训难题、官兵训练反馈、装备升级要点，定期组织战术、装备、教学专家集中“会诊”，确保每一份教案严格对标实战.

“教案活起来，训练实起来，战斗力才能强起来. ”该旅领导介绍，下一步他们将建立教案动态更新机制，把参加上级演训和考核的新经验、新战法等及时转化为教学内容，努力做到课堂无缝对接战场.

Google Translation

An Experience of a Brigade of the 80th Group Army Conducting Training According to Real Combat Requirements

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Song Chao, Wang Hongyang

Editor: Wang Yigeng

2025-12-05

Training Lessons Are No Longer “Rehashed”

—An Experience of a Brigade of the 80th Group Army Conducting Training According to Real Combat Requirements

■ Song Chao, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Wang Hongyang

On a winter’s day, at a field training ground in Jiaodong [Shandong Province near Qingdao], a teaching method demonstration activity of a brigade of the 80th Group Army was in full swing. In the demonstration of the “Construction of Access Routes” subject, the brigade’s chief instructor, Chen Hao, used more than 10 sets of data to conduct modeling analysis and introduced five types of military elements to conduct system combat simulations. Compared with the past, the training lesson plan he used this time closely followed the needs of actual combat and handled special situations appropriately, receiving unanimous approval.

Chen Hao explained that his transformation stemmed from a teaching method assessment. At the time, instructor Chen Song brought his award-winning lesson plan, “Erection and Removal of Heavy Support Bridges,” to the assessment. However, it was questioned by a grassroots commander: “The operational procedures you described are not problematic in themselves, but there might not be enough time to implement them during nighttime operations. Our company suffered a great loss in the last live-fire exercise! I suggest that when writing the lesson plan, the complex environment of the battlefield should be considered as much as possible.” This caught the attention of Zhao Shuxiang, the brigade’s training team leader and a member of the assessment team. His in-depth research revealed that some instructors were simply rehashing old lesson plans, which often focused on open battlefields and lacked consideration for complex electromagnetic interference, urban warfare, and mountain/jungle combat, making them clearly detached from real combat. Some instructors prioritized the presentation of the lesson plans, offering few practical and effective methods. Others, while seemingly well-planned, failed to analyze specific problems in detail, and their contingency plans were rather vague.

“The problems with lesson plan writing ultimately stem from a failure to firmly establish a combat-oriented approach!” In response, the brigade leadership organized a lesson plan research group comprised of six exemplary instructors and over ten grassroots training personnel to provide guidance and support to the instructors. They separately collected equipment operation parameters under different terrain conditions, including mountains, hills, and plains, adding emergency response procedures to enhance the practicality of the training plans; they established a list of basic skills for officers and men, implementing tiered and categorized training to enhance the relevance of the training plans; and they analyzed the training needs of various units for mission scenarios such as road clearing, chemical emergency decontamination, and river crossing support to enhance the relevance of the training plans.

Under the guidance of the research team, and through continuous refinement, the instructors’ training plans are no longer “familiar formulas” but are imbued with the “flavor of combat.” Not long ago, instructor Zhu Jingpeng took newly written training plans to the training ground for revision and improvement. To verify the practicality of tactical maneuvers, he reviewed training debriefing videos from the past three years, comparing and analyzing 12 emergency response scenarios with squad leaders and key personnel to find the optimal solution. Now, this approach of “finding answers by addressing problems and writing training plans with a focus on real combat” has become a consensus among the brigade’s instructors.

In addition, the brigade’s training unit has established a dedicated “lesson plan incubation database” to collect training challenges from various units, feedback from soldiers, and key points for equipment upgrades. It regularly organizes tactical, equipment, and teaching experts for centralized “consultations” to ensure that every lesson plan is strictly aligned with actual combat.

“Only when lesson plans are dynamic and training is practical can combat effectiveness be enhanced,” the brigade’s leadership explained. They added that their next step is to establish a dynamic lesson plan update mechanism, promptly transforming new experiences and tactics from higher-level exercises and assessments into teaching content, striving for seamless integration between the classroom and the battlefield.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425622.html

从“苦练”向“精练”转型，“智能靶场”为训练注入科技动能

来源：解放军报 作者：张亚楠 曾存军 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-06

陆军某团借助科技手段提升高原环境训练质效——

“智能靶场”让实弹射击更精准

■张亚楠 曾存军

初冬，喀喇昆仑高原某射击场上，陆军某团某分队一场多课目连贯实弹射击训练紧张进行. 与以往不同的是，此次训练依托“智能靶场”系统，为“米秒环”的传统课目训练注入了科技动能.

训练现场，中士葛裴迅速卧倒，据枪、瞄准、击发，动作一气呵成. 枪声响过，他轻触身旁的终端屏幕，弹着点分布、弹道轨迹、偏差分析等数据随即呈现. 系统显示，在当前海拔、气温、风速等条件下，他的弹着点普遍向右上方偏离约 3 厘米.

“过去我们只知道‘打高了’‘偏右了’，但不知道究竟高多少、偏多少. 有了这套系统，我们就能准确地知道偏了多少. ”葛裴欣喜地说，他根据系统提示的修正量，在后续射击中调整了瞄准点. 经过几轮验证与微调，他最终打出“优秀”成绩.

“高原环境高寒缺氧、风沙肆虐，弹道轨迹与平原地区有何差别？过去往往凭经验概略估算，现在有了精确依据. ”该分队领导介绍，“智能靶场”系统实现了“射击—评估—修正”的闭环，通过特制的感应靶标和高精度传感器，能及时采集每一发子弹的弹着点，并同步记录射击瞬间的风速、气温、气压等关键环境参数，为分析偏差原因、提出改进建议提供数据参考.

一次俯仰角射击训练中，下士刘楠楠仍按平原训练习惯瞄准，导致弹道偏高，连续 3 发子弹脱靶. 正当他感到困惑时，记录员调出了他的射击数据：系统显示，他的瞄准点比平地射击偏高. 经过调整，他的射击命中率大幅提高. 刘楠楠说：“系统提供的数据把抽象的‘感觉’变成了具体的‘修正量’，学得快、记得牢，训练质效比以往高了不少. ”

该团领导介绍，引入“智能靶场”系统以来，官兵掌握高原环境射击技能的速度明显加快，实弹射击考核优秀率和大风等恶劣天气条件下的射击稳定性都有大幅提升. 一次训练中，某分队受命在陌生峡谷地带快速构设射击阵地，官兵凭借这套系统积累的大量数据，迅速判明情况并调整瞄准点，首轮射击便取得优异成绩.

该团作训股股长介绍，这套系统还能为每名官兵建立动态训练档案，记录并分析每名射手的各项数据指标，精准掌握个人技术短板和阶段性考核成绩，实现“一人一策”的组训教学. 随着训练重心从“苦练”向“巧练”“精练”转型，该团人才培养效率显著提升、周期明显缩短.

该团领导表示，下一步，他们将继续加大极限距离射击、恶劣气候适应性训练等方面探索，推动高原环境射击训练向体系化、精准化、智能化方向迈进.

Google Translation

From “Hard Training” to “Refined Training”: “Intelligent Firing Range” Injects Technological Power into Training.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Yanan, Zeng Cunjun

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-06

An Army Regiment Improves Training Efficiency in High-Altitude Environments with Technological Means—.

“Intelligent Firing Range” Makes Live-Fire Shooting More Precise.

■ Zhang Yanan, Zeng Cunjun

In early winter, at a firing range on the Karakoram Plateau [a major mountain range spanning the borders between China, India, and Pakistan], a detachment of an Army regiment was conducting a multi-subject continuous live-fire shooting training exercise. Unlike previous exercises, this training relied on an “intelligent firing range” system, injecting technological power into the traditional “meter-second ring” training..

At the training site, Sergeant Ge Pei quickly lay down, took up his rifle, aimed, and fired—all in one fluid motion. After the gunshot, he lightly touched the terminal screen beside him, and data such as bullet impact distribution, trajectory, and deviation analysis were immediately displayed. The system showed that under the current altitude, temperature, and wind speed conditions, his bullet impact point generally deviated about 3 centimeters to the upper right..

“In the past, we only knew ‘too high’ or ‘too far to the right,’ but we didn’t know exactly how much higher or more far. With this system, we can accurately know how much we’ve missed,” Ge Pei said happily. He adjusted his aiming point in subsequent shots based on the corrections suggested by the system. After several rounds of verification and fine-tuning, he finally achieved an “excellent” score..

“How does the trajectory of a bullet differ from that in the plains, given the high altitude, cold, oxygen deficiency, and rampant sandstorms? In the past, we often relied on rough estimates based on experience; now we have precise data,” the unit leader explained. The “intelligent firing range” system achieves a closed loop of “shooting-evaluation-correction.” Through specially designed induction targets and high-precision sensors, it can collect the impact point of each bullet in real time and simultaneously record key environmental parameters such as wind speed, temperature, and air pressure at the moment of firing, providing data reference for analyzing the causes of deviations and proposing improvement suggestions..

During an elevation angle shooting training exercise, Corporal Liu Nannan still aimed according to his plains training habits, resulting in a trajectory that was too high, causing three consecutive bullets to miss the target. Just as he was feeling confused, the recorder pulled up his shooting data: the system showed that his aiming point was too high compared to shooting on flat ground. After adjustment, his shooting accuracy improved significantly. Liu Nannan said, “The data provided by

the system transforms the abstract ‘feeling’ into concrete ‘correction amounts,’ making learning faster, remembering more firmly, and significantly improving training efficiency compared to the past.”.

The regiment’s leadership explained that since the introduction of the “intelligent firing range” system, soldiers have mastered high-altitude shooting skills much faster, and the pass rate in live-fire assessments and shooting stability under adverse weather conditions such as strong winds have both greatly improved. In one training exercise, a detachment was ordered to quickly construct a firing position in an unfamiliar canyon area. Relying on the large amount of data accumulated by this system, the soldiers quickly assessed the situation and adjusted their aiming points, achieving excellent results in the first round of shooting..

The regiment’s training section chief explained that this system can also create dynamic training files for each soldier, recording and analyzing various data indicators for each shooter, accurately identifying individual technical weaknesses and stage assessment results, and achieving “one-person-one-policy” training. As the training focus shifts from “hard work” to “skillful training” and “refined training,” the regiment’s talent development efficiency has significantly improved and the training cycle has been noticeably shortened..

The regiment’s leadership stated that, going forward, they will continue to explore areas such as extreme-range shooting and adaptation training to harsh weather conditions, pushing high-altitude environment shooting training towards a more systematic, precise, and intelligent approach.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425602.html

铁甲焕新颜！某部官兵义务修缮黄继光故居陈设的退役装备

来源：解放军报 作者：徐健飞 王亚萍 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-06

英雄故里 铁甲新颜

■徐健飞 王亚萍



西部战区陆军某装备保障队文职人员为退役坦克轮毂补色. 舒羽泉摄

“铁甲柔情展身手，英雄故里护丰碑；无私支援显担当，军民同心筑真情. ”11 月 26 日，黄继光纪念馆为西部战区陆军某装备保障队送去一面锦旗，感谢保障队官兵义务维护修缮黄继光故居陈设的退役装备.

为纪念中国人民志愿军抗美援朝出国作战 75 周年，该保障队与黄继光纪念馆签订联教共育协议. 保障队组织官兵前往黄继光纪念馆参观时，了解到黄继光故居陈列的坦克、大炮等退役装备因岁月侵蚀，出现锈蚀、褪色情况.

“这些曾经的‘战友’，应该以威武的面貌展现在公众面前. ”保障队官兵主动请缨，抽调技术骨干组成修缮小组，携带专业工具来到黄继光故居，对展陈装备进行全面“体检”，并制订科学精细的修缮方案.

修缮过程中，官兵按照装备维护标准，对涂装工艺精益求精. 一丝不苟除锈打磨，反复比对、精准调配漆料，对坦克轮毂螺丝进行规范补色……“用专长为英雄故乡做点力所能及的事，让更多参观者欣赏到状态良好的装备展陈，我们感到很光荣. 英雄的精神同样激励着我们，在装备维修保障任务中更加细致严谨，确保每一件装备都处于最佳状态. ”该保障队一级上士雷英豪说.

经过数日连续奋战，原本锈迹斑驳的坦克、大炮铁甲锃亮，焕然一新.

近日，黄继光侄子、黄继光纪念馆副馆长黄拥军受邀走进军营，以“传承英雄志、奋进强军路”为主题，动情讲述英雄的成长轨迹与壮烈瞬间.

保障队领导表示，此次装备修缮与系列联教活动，不仅使承载着厚重历史的退役装备得到了科学专业的维护，更让抗美援朝精神、黄继光英雄事迹在军民互动中植根于心，转化为官兵练兵备战、担当强军重任的磅礴动力.

Google Translation

Armored Vehicles Get a New Look! Soldiers of a Certain Unit Voluntarily Repair Decommissioned Equipment Displayed at Huang Jiguang’s Former Residence.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Xu Jianfei, Wang Yaping

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-06

Hometown of Heroes, Armored Vehicles Get a New Look.

■Xu Jianfei, Wang Yaping

Civilian personnel of an equipment support team of the Western Theater Command Army touch up the paint on the wheel hubs of decommissioned tanks. Photo by Shu Yuquan.

“Armored vehicles display their tenderness, protecting the monument in the hometown of heroes; selfless support shows their responsibility, the military and civilians work together to build true friendship.” On November 26, the Huang Jiguang Memorial Hall presented a banner to an equipment support team of the Western Theater Command Army, thanking the team’s officers and men for their voluntary maintenance and repair of the decommissioned equipment displayed at Huang Jiguang’s former residence..

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Chinese People’s Volunteers’ participation in the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea, the support team signed a joint education agreement with the Huang Jiguang Memorial Hall. When the support team organized a visit to the Huang Jiguang Memorial Hall, they learned that the retired equipment displayed at Huang Jiguang’s former residence, including tanks and artillery, had rusted and faded due to the passage of time..

“These former comrades-in-arms should be presented to the public in their majestic form,” said a member of the support team. The team volunteered to form a restoration group, comprised of technical experts, and brought specialized tools to Huang Jiguang’s former residence to conduct a comprehensive “check-up” of the exhibited equipment and develop a scientific and meticulous restoration plan..

During the restoration process, the soldiers adhered to equipment maintenance standards, paying meticulous attention to the painting process. They meticulously removed rust and sanded the surface, repeatedly compared and precisely mixed paints, and standardized the color touch-ups on the tank wheel hub bolts. “We feel honored to use our expertise to do what we can for the hometown of a hero, allowing more visitors to appreciate the well-maintained equipment. The spirit of the hero also inspires us to be more meticulous and rigorous in equipment maintenance and support tasks, ensuring that every piece of equipment is in optimal condition,” said Lei Yinghao, a first-class sergeant in the support team..

After several days of continuous work, the previously rusty tanks and artillery armor were gleaming and looked brand new..

Recently, Huang Yongjun, nephew of Huang Jiguang and deputy curator of the Huang Jiguang Memorial Hall, was invited to the military camp to give a moving speech on the theme of “Inheriting the Hero’s Spirit and Striving for a Strong Military,” recounting the hero’s growth trajectory and heroic moments..

The support team leaders stated that this equipment repair and series of joint training activities not only ensured the scientific and professional maintenance of the retired equipment carrying a heavy historical weight, but also allowed the spirit of the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea and the heroic deeds of Huang Jiguang to take root in the hearts of soldiers and civilians through

military-civilian interaction, transforming into a powerful driving force for officers and men to train for combat and shoulder the heavy responsibility of building a strong military.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425590.html

打破建制壁垒！陆军某旅临机编组训练打出战场“组合拳”

来源：解放军报 作者：许生军 李由之 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-06

陆军某旅紧贴任务需求配置作战模块——

临机编组练协同

■许生军 解放军报记者 李由之

“‘敌’前沿部署突变，前出侦察！”近日，陆军某旅一场临机编组连贯训练紧张展开. 接到指令，该旅侦察分队迅速前出. 面对低空盘旋的“敌”无人机，官兵迅速展开隐蔽伪装.

通过“染毒地带”、遭遇小股“敌”袭扰……一路前行，一路特情. 侦察分队连续处置多个特情后，新指令传来，要求他们抽调 2 名战士，协助障碍清除组完成任务. 这 2 名分队战士闻令而动，迅速携带专业器材加入障碍清除组，协同执行任务.

“战场瞬息万变，以往的固定编组模式，难以有效应对战场复杂情况. ”该旅领导介绍，此次训练，他们打破建制壁垒，根据任务需求和人员专长，临机编组配置作战模块，确保每个环节都有最优力量处置，有效破解特情叠加下兵力分散、协同不畅等问题，全面锤炼官兵快速反应和临机应变能力.

记者看到，面对训练中临机导调的多种特情，临机模块化编组成为破局关键. 原本按建制行动的分队，根据战场态势和任务属性迅速进行重组：侦察分队和火力分队组成处突组，直扑袭扰之“敌”；通信分队携带抗干扰设备，在电子对抗分队掩护下前出恢复通信；工兵分队从火力单元抽组人员，加入抢修组抢通“被毁”道路……官兵紧密配合、通力合作，圆满完成各项任务.

训练结束，各模块官兵还围绕临机编组存在的问题现场复盘总结，并针对性制订改进措施，为下一步训练找准方向.

“只有平时在复杂条件、极端环境下反复锤炼，战时才更有胜算. ”该旅机关一名参谋向记者介绍了部队后续转场训练计划，战场环境涵盖多种复杂地域，他们将采取优化人员编组数据库、强化模块间接口训练等措施，进一步提升临机编组训练质效.

Google Translation

Breaking Down Organizational Barriers! An Army Brigade’s Impromptu Formation Training Demonstrates Battlefield “Combination Punch”.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Xu Shengjun, Li Youzhi

Editor: Sun Yue

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An Army Brigade Deploys Combat Modules Closely to Mission Requirements—Impromptu Formation Training for Coordination.

■Xu Shengjun, PLA Daily Reporter, Li Youzhi.

“The enemy’s forward deployment has suddenly changed; advance reconnaissance!” Recently, an army brigade conducted a series of impromptu formation training exercises. Upon receiving the order, the brigade’s reconnaissance unit quickly moved forward. Facing low-flying “enemy” drones, the soldiers quickly deployed concealment and camouflage..

Passing through “contaminated areas,” encountering small groups of “enemy” harassment... Special situations arose along the way. After handling multiple special situations, a new order came in, requiring them to send two soldiers to assist the obstacle clearing team in completing the mission. These two soldiers responded immediately, quickly joining the obstacle clearing team with specialized equipment to carry out the mission collaboratively..

“The battlefield is ever-changing, and the traditional fixed formation model is insufficient to effectively cope with complex battlefield situations,” the brigade leadership explained. In this training exercise, they broke down organizational barriers, improvising combat modules based on mission requirements and personnel expertise. This ensured optimal force for each stage, effectively addressing issues such as troop dispersion and poor coordination under overlapping contingencies, and comprehensively honing the rapid response and adaptability of officers and men..

Reporters observed that improvised modular formations proved crucial in breaking through various contingencies presented during the training. Units originally operating according to their established formations were rapidly reorganized based on the battlefield situation and mission attributes: reconnaissance and firepower units formed emergency response teams to directly attack the harassing “enemy”; communications units, carrying anti-jamming equipment, advanced under the cover of electronic warfare units to restore communications; and engineering units drew personnel from firepower units to join repair teams to clear “damaged” roads… Officers and men cooperated closely and worked together to successfully complete all tasks..

After the training concluded, officers and men from each module reviewed and summarized the problems encountered in the impromptu grouping, and formulated targeted improvement measures to identify the direction for the next stage of training..

“Only by repeatedly honing our skills under complex conditions and extreme environments in peacetime can we have a better chance of victory in wartime,” a staff officer from the brigade headquarters told reporters, introducing the unit’s subsequent relocation training plan. The battlefield environment covers a variety of complex terrains, and they will take measures such as optimizing the personnel grouping database and strengthening interface training between modules to further improve the quality and effectiveness of impromptu grouping training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425919.html

第 82 集团军某旅党委坚持以上率下领战务战

来源：解放军报 作者：刘含 王轶 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-08

第 82 集团军某旅党委坚持以上率下领战务战——

议战议训的“质效之变”

■刘 含 解放军报特约通讯员 王 轶

入冬时节，第 82 集团军某旅一位领导办公桌上，摆着一份针对部队战备训练问题的情况报告. 前段时间，他带领研究小组成员，多次沉到练兵备战一线调研. 他说：“问题根源找得准、挖得深，才能对症下药. ”

就在此前的第三季度旅党委议战议训会上，这名领导对当时战备训练整体情况与存在的矛盾问题作了汇报发言. 他用具体案例和数据说明，将症结精准定位到几个关键环节.

这些汇报内容，多数得到大家认可，不过还是有旅党委委员指出，他对某些问题的剖析不够透彻. 比如，“分队训练基础还需巩固，主要表现为车组协同训练不扎实”问题被简单带过时，一名委员立即提出：“必须深挖. 不能光看车组之间协同训练质效低，还要深入查纠指挥员指挥筹划念脚本、背台词现象. ”

另一名班子成员则提出补充意见：“通过检查发现，部分单位训练秩序需要进一步正规，尤其是第二教练地的训练组织，缺乏针对性预习和复盘，这也是导致训练效益低的重要原因. ”

围绕问题的讨论直指积弊，“火药味”十足. 这位旅领导告诉笔者，小小细节，折射变化. 此前有段时间，类似问题上会研究时，有些同志把以前的“经验总结”稍加修改当作发言材料，讲成绩浓墨重彩，谈问题常用模糊字眼带过，分析原因大而化之. 有些问题看似讨论过了，实则很难落地解决.

有一次，他调研后发现合成训练中存在两个协同问题，大家虽表示认同，但由于研究不深、思考不足，都没能提出有效的解决办法，问题暂时被搁置下来. 结果，后来一次合成训练中，类似问题又出现了.

“党委的核心职能就是领战务战，如果做不好，那便是政治上的不合格. ”这位旅领导感言，现在想想，如果党委班子都不能带头领战务战，又怎能指望基层官兵练兵备战取得实效？

深化政治整训过程中，该旅党委坚持刀刃向内，深刻剖析检视自身，查摆出多个问题：满足于把方向、作指示、提要求，对具体作战问题钻研不深；研战谋战精力被事务性工作牵扯，对中心工作投入不足；存在“过关心态”，组织筹划过度依赖业务部门，甚至有时“只挂帅、不出征”……

“议战议训，事关备战打仗，决不能流于形式、走了过场. ”基于这样的认识，党委班子成员走出办公室，走上训练场，提高深入基层调研频次，依据掌握的实际情况分析问题，确保每次议战议训都能切中要害.

第三季度旅党委议战议训会前，这名领导带着课题攻关小组深入训练一线，采集训练数据，征询各级指挥员意见建议. “仅靠几个人研究，总有考虑不周的地方，多听听大家意见，才能更好解决问题. ”他说.

最终，在第三季度党委议战议训会上，经过集思广益，旅党委决定组织专项攻关，限期解决讨论中提到的几个重难点问题.

“这种依托集体智慧破解关键难题的实践，是党委议战议训制度优势的集中体现. ”负责会议记录的组织科张干事，对旅党委议战议训会的“质效之变”感受尤为直观，“会前调研更深入了，脑子里装满了思考；会议内容更充实了，不再泛泛而谈，代之以针对性极强的剖析与对策……”

翻阅该旅近段时间党委议战议训会议发言内容，关于具体作战问题的深刻反思，涵盖指挥、协同、保障等方方面面.

领导干部不仅能“带头”，还要会“带动”. 这种表率作用不仅体现在议战议训的“言”上，更体现在带兵打仗的“行”上.

前不久，在该旅作战室，一场关于“典型行动规范”的研讨持续到深夜. 一名旅领导带着自己整理的厚厚一沓资料，直接加入由几名参谋组成的课题攻关小组. 他告诉大家：“从今天起，我全程参与，咱们一起把这块硬骨头‘啃’下来. ”

“这样编组的战术依据是什么？在不同敌情背景下能否保持灵活性？与最新作战条令的契合度如何……”作训科赵参谋和同事明显感受到，旅领导加入后，问题研究更具体深入，他们的压力更大了，但动力也更足了.

“以往领导主要是听汇报、作指示，现在却是实打实地和我们一起研究. ”赵参谋坦言，领导带头钻研，他和同事也自发学起来，案头上摆放着各类作战理论专著和条令汇编，笔记本上则密密麻麻记录着待解决的问题.

领导干部领战研训的一言一行，也潜移默化影响着基层. 某营技师孙德振一直想研发一套高炮瞄准跟踪可视化系统，提升车组协同效率. 过去担心人微言轻、想法不被重视，目睹旅党委领战研训的坚定行动后，他鼓起勇气“揭榜”攻关.

孙德振不仅得到各级党委大力支持，还有领导干部主动加入他的攻关小组，一起研究方案、解决难题. 系统研发进入关键阶段，急需一批专用元器件，上级党委开辟“绿色通道”，确保了研发进度. 如今，这套系统进入测试阶段，经受了实弹射击检验.

“过去是‘要我研’，现在是‘我要研’. ”孙德振道出许多基层官兵心声，“领导干部身先士卒，树立了好榜样，我们也不能落后，必须紧紧跟上. ”

Google Translation

The Party Committee of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Adheres to Leading by Example in Combat Readiness and Training

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Liu Han, Wang Yi

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-08

The Party Committee of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Adheres to Leading by Example in Combat Readiness and Training—A “Quality and Efficiency Change” in Combat Readiness and Training Discussions

■ Liu Han, Special Correspondent of PLA Daily, Wang Yi

As winter approaches, a report on the combat readiness and training issues of the troops sits on the desk of a leader of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army. Some time ago, he led a research team to conduct multiple field investigations at the front lines of training and combat readiness. He said, “Only by accurately identifying and deeply investigating the root causes of problems can we prescribe the right remedy.”

At the brigade’s third-quarter meeting on combat readiness and training, this leader reported on the overall situation of combat readiness and training and the existing contradictions and problems. He used specific cases and data to illustrate that the crux of the problem was precisely located in several key areas.

Most of the report’s content was well-received, but some members of the brigade’s Party Committee pointed out that his analysis of certain issues was not thorough enough. For example, when the issue of “the basic training of the squads still needs to be consolidated, mainly manifested in the lack of solid crew coordination training” was simply glossed over, one committee member immediately pointed out: “We must investigate further. We can’t just look at the low quality and

efficiency of crew coordination training; we also need to thoroughly investigate and correct the phenomenon of commanders reciting scripts and memorizing lines during command and planning."

Another member of the leadership team added: "Through inspection, we found that the training order in some units needs to be further standardized, especially the training organization at the second training location. The lack of targeted pre-training and debriefing is also a significant reason for the low training efficiency." The discussion surrounding the issues directly addressed deep-seated problems, and was quite heated. This brigade leader told the author that small details reflect changes. Previously, when similar issues were discussed in meetings, some comrades would slightly modify previous "experience summaries" as their speaking material, emphasizing achievements while using vague terms to gloss over problems and offering generalized analyses of causes. Some issues seemed to have been discussed, but in reality, they were difficult to resolve in practice.

On one occasion, after conducting research, he discovered two coordination issues in combined arms training. While everyone agreed, due to insufficient research and reflection, no effective solutions were proposed, and the problems were temporarily shelved. However, similar problems resurfaced in a later combined arms training exercise.

"The core function of the Party Committee is to lead and execute combat operations. If this is not done well, it is a political incompetence," the brigade leader remarked. "Looking back now, if the Party Committee itself cannot take the lead in leading and executing combat operations, how can we expect the grassroots officers and men to achieve effective training and combat readiness?" During the in-depth political rectification process, the brigade's Party Committee adhered to self-examination and introspection, identifying several problems: complacency in setting direction, issuing instructions, and making demands, with insufficient in-depth research into specific operational issues; the energy devoted to combat planning and research was diverted to administrative tasks, resulting in insufficient investment in core tasks; there was an "over-concern mentality," with organizational planning relying excessively on operational departments, sometimes even resulting in "only giving orders but not actually participating"...

"Discussions on combat and training are crucial to preparing for war and must not be merely formalities or perfunctory." Based on this understanding, members of the Party Committee left their offices and went to the training grounds, increasing the frequency of in-depth investigations at the grassroots level, analyzing problems based on the actual situation they grasped, and ensuring that each discussion on combat and training was to the point.

Before the brigade's Party Committee's third-quarter meeting on combat and training, this leader led a research team to the front lines of training, collecting training data and soliciting opinions and suggestions from commanders at all levels. "Relying on just a few people to study will always leave some things unconsidered; listening to everyone's opinions is the best way to solve problems," he said.

Ultimately, at the third-quarter Party Committee meeting on combat readiness and training, after brainstorming, the brigade's Party Committee decided to organize a special task force to resolve several key and difficult issues raised in the discussions within a specified timeframe.

"This practice of relying on collective wisdom to solve key problems is a concentrated manifestation of the advantages of the Party Committee's system for combat readiness and training," said Officer Zhang from the Organization Section, who was responsible for taking meeting minutes. He felt the "change in quality and efficiency" of the brigade's Party Committee's meetings on combat readiness and training particularly keenly. "The pre-meeting research is more in-depth, and our minds are full of thought; the meeting content is more substantial, no longer just general discussions, but replaced by highly targeted analysis and countermeasures..." Reviewing the speeches at the brigade's recent Party Committee meetings on combat readiness and training, the profound reflections on specific operational issues cover all aspects of command, coordination, and support.

Leading cadres must not only be able to "take the lead," but also be able to "drive" others. This exemplary role is reflected not only in the "words" of combat readiness and training discussions, but also in the "actions" of leading troops into battle.

Not long ago, in the brigade's operations room, a discussion on "typical action norms" continued until late at night. A brigade leader, carrying a thick stack of compiled materials, joined a research team composed of several staff officers. He told them, "From today onwards, I'll be involved from start to finish. Let's tackle this tough challenge together."

"What is the tactical basis for this team composition? Can it maintain flexibility under different enemy situations? How well does it align with the latest operational regulations?" Staff Officer Zhao from the training section and his colleagues clearly felt that with the brigade leader's involvement, the research became more specific and in-depth. Their pressure increased, but so did their motivation.

"In the past, the leaders mainly listened to reports and gave instructions; now they are genuinely researching alongside us," Staff Officer Zhao frankly stated. With the leader taking the lead in research, he and his colleagues spontaneously began studying as well. Their desks were piled high with various operational theory monographs and regulations compilations, and their notebooks were filled with notes on the problems to be solved.

The words and actions of the leading cadres in guiding combat research and training subtly influenced the grassroots. Sun Dezhen, a technician from a certain battalion, had been wanting to develop a visual system for anti-aircraft gun aiming and tracking to improve the efficiency of vehicle crew coordination. Previously, he worried that his voice was too weak to be heard and his ideas too easily ignored. However, witnessing the brigade's Party committee's resolute actions in leading combat research and training, he mustered the courage to take on the challenge.

Sun Dezhen not only received strong support from Party committees at all levels, but also had leading cadres actively join his research team to study solutions and solve problems together. When the system development entered a critical stage, a batch of specialized components was urgently needed. The higher-level Party committee opened a “green channel” to ensure the development progress. Now, the system has entered the testing phase and has undergone live-fire testing.

“In the past, it was ‘I had to develop it,’ now it’s ‘I want to develop it,’“ Sun Dezhen expressed the sentiments of many grassroots officers and men. “Leading cadres have taken the lead and set a good example; we cannot fall behind and must keep up.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425915.html

新疆军区某团开展昼夜连贯野外抢修训练锤炼应急保障能力

来源：解放军报 作者：李小龙 杨 龙 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-08

大山腹地，马达再次响起

——新疆军区某团昼夜连贯野外抢修训练见闻

■李小龙 杨 龙

“3 台车辆受损，上级命我部前出抢修！”朔风渐起，喀喇昆仑腹地，新疆军区某团一场野外抢修训练拉开帷幕.

接到指令，该团修理连张连长综合研判态势，快速定下决心. 随后，官兵清点排故所需工具器材，集结登车向目标地域进发.

“遭‘敌’炮火袭击！”车队刚出发不久，特情突至. 张连长立即下令：“全体下车，隐蔽警戒！”官兵闻令而动，警戒组率先抢占制高点组织掩护，侦察组操控无人机前出侦察，其余人员对车辆进行伪装隐蔽. 特情处置完毕后，车队再次出发.

抵达目标地域，各组官兵按照任务分工展开抢修作业. 抢救组使用滑轮组增大牵引力，首先对淤陷车辆展开救援；抢修组兵分两路，分别对水箱破损和管路破裂的车辆进行检修. 金属碰撞声中，官兵争分夺秒、密切协作，将故障车辆全部修复.

“战场抢修快一秒，打赢胜算就能多一分. ”该团领导介绍，此次野外抢修训练，他们聚焦任务实际和保障需求，坚持把环境设险、把课目设难、把敌情设真，连贯组织保障分队围绕快速检测、应急修理等课目展开专攻精练. 训练中，导调组根据任务进度临机导调多种特情，锤炼官兵复杂环境下的应急保障能力.

昼夜连贯练精“真把式”. 夜幕降临，警报声骤然响起，夜间抢修训练随即展开. “弹药车遭‘敌’破坏，无法启动！”导调指令传来，张连长立即下令展开抢修. 大漠戈壁夜色如墨，官兵密切配合，在微光条件下紧锣密鼓对受损车辆进行抢修.

“东南方向发现‘可疑人员’！”特情传来，张连长命令警戒组迅速占领有利地形，进行排查阻击. 与此同时，他紧盯热成像设备显示屏，一边观察作业现场情况，一边指挥抢修组加快抢修作业. 随着最后一颗螺丝被拧紧，发动机再次发出轰鸣声，受损车辆恢复正常.

训练结束，张连长带领专业骨干和抢修组成员进行复盘. 官兵围绕抢修作业、战术协同等方面展开讨论交流，梳理出“敌情意识不强”“协同作业能力不够”等短板弱项，并逐个环节剖析原因. “针对这次训练暴露的问题，我们将尽快制订改进措施，组织官兵开展补差训练，确保随时拉得出、上得去、修得好. ”张连长说.

Google Translation

A Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command Conducts Continuous Day-and-Night Field Repair Training to Hone Its Emergency Support Capabilities.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Li Xiaolong, Yang Long

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-08

Deep in the mountains, engines roar again

—A glimpse into a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command’s continuous day-and-night field repair training

■ Li Xiaolong, Yang Long

“Three vehicles damaged. Orders have been issued for our unit to proceed with repairs!” As the north wind picks up, a field repair training exercise begins in the heart of the Karakoram Mountains, conducted by a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command.

Upon receiving the order, Company Commander Zhang of the regiment’s repair company comprehensively assessed the situation and quickly made a decision. Subsequently, the officers and men inventoried the necessary tools and equipment for troubleshooting, assembled, boarded the vehicles, and headed towards the target area.

“Attacked by ‘enemy’ artillery fire!” The convoy had barely set off when an emergency occurred. Company Commander Zhang immediately ordered, “All dismount and take cover!” The soldiers moved swiftly. The guard group seized high ground to provide cover, the reconnaissance group deployed drones for reconnaissance, and the remaining personnel camouflaged and concealed the vehicles. After handling the emergency, the convoy set off again.

Upon arriving at the target area, each group of soldiers began repair work according to their assigned tasks. The rescue group used pulley systems to increase traction, first rescuing vehicles stuck in the mud; the repair group split into two groups, respectively inspecting and repairing

vehicles with damaged water tanks and ruptured pipes. Amidst the clanging of metal, the soldiers worked against the clock, cooperating closely to repair all the faulty vehicles.

“Every second faster in battlefield repairs increases the chances of victory,” the regiment’s leadership explained. In this field repair training, they focused on the actual mission and support needs, insisting on creating challenging environments, difficult scenarios, and realistic enemy situations. The support units were organized to conduct specialized training in rapid detection and emergency repair. During the training, the directing group simulated various contingencies based on the mission progress, honing the soldiers’ emergency support capabilities in complex environments.

Day and night, they honed their skills to perfection. As night fell, the alarm suddenly sounded, and nighttime repair training commenced. “The ammunition vehicle has been damaged by the ‘enemy’ and cannot start!” Upon receiving the directing order, Company Commander Zhang immediately ordered repairs to begin. In the pitch-black Gobi Desert, the soldiers worked closely together, diligently repairing the damaged vehicle under low-light conditions.

“Suspicious personnel spotted to the southeast!” Upon receiving this emergency, Company Commander Zhang ordered the guard team to quickly occupy advantageous terrain for investigation and interception. Simultaneously, he kept a close eye on the thermal imaging equipment display, observing the situation at the work site while directing the repair team to expedite the repair work. With the last screw tightened, the engine roared back to life, and the damaged vehicle was restored to normal operation.

After the training, Company Commander Zhang led the specialized personnel and repair team members in a debriefing session. The officers and men discussed and exchanged ideas on emergency repair operations and tactical coordination, identifying weaknesses such as “weak awareness of the enemy situation” and “insufficient ability to coordinate operations,” and analyzing the reasons for each aspect. “In response to the problems exposed in this training, we will formulate improvement measures as soon as possible, organize officers and men to carry out remedial training, and ensure that we can be deployed at any time, reach the scene, and repair problems effectively,” said Company Commander Zhang.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425886.html

从沱沱河兵站那盏灯中，我读懂了天路保障的意义

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风雪兵站的寻常一天

■李松原

清晨 6 点，海拔 4500 米的沱沱河兵站，气温降至零下 30 摄氏度. 新兵程晓健完成智能供氧系统与锅炉房的巡检，在记录本逐项打钩. 他的班长、三级军士长杨鑫宇站在指挥室窗前，目光透过结满冰霜的玻璃，望向公路延伸的方向. 这天，有一支运输边防物资的车队将在这里短暂休息.

兵站一天的工作在井然有序中开始. 医务室里，应对急性高原反应的药品和氧气设备摆在最顺手的位置；维修班将防滑链和应急启动电源装上了保障车；厨房的灶台上，第一锅驱寒的姜汤已经沸腾. 杨鑫宇像过去 12 年许多个清晨一样，沿着这条走了无数遍的路线巡查. 在走廊的照片墙前，他停下脚步，那里记录着兵站从帐篷、砖房到如今现代化营房的变迁. 他什么也没说，但跟在一旁的程晓健还不太懂班长坚守在这里的意义.

上午 10 时，风雪骤然加大. 对讲机里传来观察哨的报告：“车队已过风火山口，预计一小时后抵达. ”随即，兵站像一台精密的机器，各个部位开始运转起来.

11 时 20 分，引擎的低吼穿透风雪. 一辆辆运输车依次驶入营区，车身覆盖着厚厚的“冰甲”. 头车驾驶室的门打开，二级军士长岳国峰跳了下来. 他与上前迎接的杨鑫宇用力握了握手：“老杨，这是今年最后一趟了. ”岳国峰的声音有些沙哑. 杨鑫宇点点头，没有过多寒暄，转身走向医疗点——那里已经排起了队，几名面色不佳的新驾驶员正在接受检查.

这样的场景，杨鑫宇经历过太多次. 他熟悉每一个环节：引导新驾驶员去吸氧休息，提醒维修班重点检查头车的制动系统，安排炊事班将预留的热饭热菜快速分发. 他也熟悉像岳国峰这样的老汽车兵，知道他们需要什么——往往不是过多的关照，而是一个能让他们彻底放松的温馨环境. 程晓健注意到，岳国峰在嘈杂声中接过一杯热水，慢慢走到窗边，安静地喝着，眼睛却盯着室外漫天的飞雪.

午餐在食堂进行. 两个老兵坐在靠墙的位置. 岳国峰夹了一筷子炖菜：“今年的雪，唐古拉山口那边积得特别厚. ”

“预报已经收到，你们接下来的行程要多加注意. ”杨鑫宇一边叮嘱，一边给岳国峰盛了一碗汤.

对话简短，信息量不少. 程晓健听了逐渐明白，这种交流背后，是经年累月形成的经验和对这条天路深刻的了解. 原来，保障不只在热水和饭菜里，也在这些表达彼此关心的只言片语中.

午后，风雪稍歇. 车队补充完燃油和给养，准备再次出发. 岳国峰临上车前，回头看了一眼兵站主楼，向站在门口的杨鑫宇挥了挥手. 没有告别的话语，引擎相继启动，车队缓缓驶出院门，碾过积雪，驶向下一个目的地.

杨鑫宇没有马上回屋，望着车队红色的尾灯在灰白的天幕下逐渐连成细线，最终消失在远方. 此时，风雪渐大，兵站里，很快安静下来，但医务室的灯还亮着，锅炉持续发出低沉的嗡鸣，厨房里正在准备晚餐的食材……他们，在等候下一批官兵的到来.

入夜后，程晓健站完最后一班岗. 他穿过安静的走廊，看见杨鑫宇还在值班室，台灯的光晕勾勒出他伏案的侧影. 程晓健没有打扰，轻轻走向宿舍大门.

推开厚重的防寒门帘，凛冽的风卷着雪粒瞬间扑在脸上. 兵站屋顶那盏灯穿透黑夜，让人在很远的地方就能看见.

程晓健忽然理解了这盏灯的意义. 它亮着，就说明这条漫长的天路上有一个节点是通畅的、是温暖的、是随时可以停靠的. 杨鑫宇在这里的 12 年，就是确保这盏灯在黑夜里长亮. 他像一枚牢固的铆钉，铆在海拔 4500 米的高原上，迎接每一支南来北往的车队和每一名行色匆匆的战友.

程晓健知道，此刻岳国峰所在的车队正在风雪中疾驰. 而几百公里外，另一个兵站的灯光同样亮着，那里的战友也正和他们一样，做着同样的准备. 整条青藏线上，这些点点灯光连绵不断，共同守护着天路的畅通.

这一年，沱沱河兵站累计完成了 300 余次车队保障任务. 这一天，只不过是他们度过的寻常一天. 凝视着眼前的灯光，程晓健觉得自己越发成熟了，这是风雪兵站给予他最珍贵的历练和馈赠.

Google Translation

From the Lamp at Tuotuohe Military Post, I Understood the Significance of Ensuring the Safety of the “Sky Road.”

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Li Songyuan

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-08

A typical day at a snow-covered military post

■ Li Songyuan At 6 a.m., at the Tuotuohe Military Post, at an altitude of 4,500 meters, the temperature dropped to -30 degrees Celsius. [The Tuotuo River is located in Tanggula Mountain Town, in the southern part of Golmud City, Qinghai Province, south of the Kekexili Mountains.] New recruit Cheng Xiaojian completed his inspection of the intelligent oxygen supply system and boiler room, checking off each item in his logbook. His squad leader, Sergeant Yang Xinyu, stood by the window of the command room, his gaze piercing through the frost-covered glass towards

the direction of the road. That day, a convoy transporting border defense supplies would take a short break here.

The day's work at the military post began in an orderly fashion. In the medical room, medicines and oxygen equipment for dealing with acute altitude sickness were placed in the most convenient positions; the maintenance team installed anti-skid chains and emergency start-up power supplies on the support vehicles; on the stove in the kitchen, the first pot of ginger soup to ward off the cold was already boiling. Like countless mornings over the past 12 years, Yang Xinyu patrolled the route he had walked countless times. He stopped before the photo wall in the corridor, which documented the transformation of the outpost from tents and brick houses to the modern barracks it was today. He said nothing, but Cheng Xiaojian, walking beside him, didn't quite understand the significance of his squad leader's steadfast presence here.

At 10:00 AM, the wind and snow intensified suddenly. A report came over the walkie-talkie from the observation post: "The convoy has passed the Fenghuo Pass and is expected to arrive in an hour." Immediately, the outpost, like a precise machine, began to operate.

At 11:20 AM, the low roar of engines pierced the wind and snow. One transport vehicle after another drove into the camp, their bodies covered in a thick layer of ice. The door to the driver's cab of the lead vehicle opened, and Sergeant Yue Guofeng jumped out. He shook hands firmly with Yang Xinyu, who came forward to greet him: "Old Yang, this is the last trip this year." Yue Guofeng's voice was a little hoarse. Yang Xinyu nodded, offering no further pleasantries, and turned to walk towards the medical station—where a line had already formed, and several new drivers, looking unwell, were undergoing checks.

Yang Xinyu had witnessed this scene countless times. He was familiar with every step: guiding new drivers to rest and inhale oxygen, reminding the maintenance team to focus on checking the lead vehicle's braking system, and arranging for the cooks to quickly distribute the reserved hot meals. He also knew veteran drivers like Yue Guofeng, knowing what they needed—often not excessive care, but a warm and relaxing environment. Cheng Xiaojian noticed that Yue Guofeng, amidst the noise, took a cup of hot water, slowly walked to the window, and quietly drank it, his eyes fixed on the swirling snow outside.

The meal was served in the mess hall. Two veterans sat against the wall. Yue Guofeng picked up a piece of stew: "This year's snow is particularly thick over the Tanggula Pass."

"The forecast has been received. You need to be extra careful on your upcoming journey," Yang Xinyu instructed, while serving Yue Guofeng a bowl of soup.

The conversation was brief, but packed with information. Cheng Xiaojian gradually understood that behind this exchange lay years of accumulated experience and a profound understanding of this "sky road." He realized that support wasn't just in hot water and meals, but also in these small expressions of mutual care.

In the afternoon, the snowstorm subsided slightly. The convoy replenished its fuel and supplies and prepared to set off again. Before getting into the vehicle, Yue Guofeng glanced back at the main building of the outpost and waved to Yang Xinyu, who was standing at the door. Without a word of farewell, the engines started one after another, and the convoy slowly drove out of the gate, crunching through the snow, heading towards its next destination.

Yang Xinyu didn't immediately return to his room, watching the convoy's red taillights gradually merge into thin lines against the gray sky, finally disappearing into the distance. At this time, the snowstorm intensified, and the outpost quickly quieted down, but the light in the infirmary remained on, the boiler continued its low hum, and ingredients for dinner were being prepared in the kitchen… They were waiting for the next batch of soldiers to arrive.

After nightfall, Cheng Xiaojian finished his last shift. He walked through the quiet corridor and saw Yang Xinyu still in the duty room, the lamplight outlining his profile as he hunched over his desk. Cheng Xiaojian didn't disturb him, and quietly walked towards the dormitory door.

Pushing aside the heavy, cold-proof curtain, a biting wind whipped up snowflakes and instantly stung his face. The light on the roof of the outpost pierced the darkness, visible from afar.

Cheng Xiaojian suddenly understood the significance of that light. Its illumination meant that there was a point on this long, arduous journey that was open, warm, and a place to stop at any time. Yang Xinyu's twelve years here had been about ensuring that this light remained lit in the darkness. He was like a sturdy rivet, anchored at an altitude of 4,500 meters on the plateau, welcoming every convoy traveling north and south, and every comrade hurrying along.

Cheng Xiaojian knew that at this moment, Yue Guofeng's convoy was speeding through the snowstorm. And hundreds of kilometers away, the lights of another outpost were also on, and the comrades there were making the same preparations. Along the entire Qinghai-Tibet Railway, these twinkling lights stretch endlessly, collectively safeguarding the smooth flow of this vital transportation route.

This year, the Tuotuohe military post completed over 300 convoy support missions. This day was just another ordinary one for them. Gazing at the lights before him, Cheng Xiaojian felt he had matured considerably; this was the most precious experience and gift the snow-covered military post had given him.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425880.html

第 82 集团军某旅活用红色资源深化教育实践活动

来源：解放军报 作者：郭杰峰 陶磊 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-08

第 82 集团军某旅活用红色资源深化教育实践活动——

坚定强军信念 提高打赢能力

■郭杰峰 解放军报特约记者 陶 磊

在中国人民抗日战争纪念馆，重温中华儿女抗击侵略者的烽火岁月；在中国人民革命军事博物馆，感受波澜壮阔的革命历史……今年以来，第 82 集团军某旅组织官兵，分批走进驻地周边革命旧址和红色场馆开展现地教学. 一堂堂沉浸式授课直击官兵心灵，引导官兵传承红色基因.

该旅领导介绍，作为专业防化力量，他们常年担负应急救援任务. 与各类毒剂打交道犹如在刀尖上起舞，官兵不仅要练强专业技能，还要具备临危不乱的心理素质.

为进一步激发官兵血性胆气和练兵备战热情，该旅在聚焦“铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动中，注重将驻地周边红色资源作为铸魂育人的鲜活教材，精心设计主题鲜明的红色教育路线，组织官兵开展“追寻红色足迹、赓续红色血脉”系列活动，不断提升教育质效. “我们把教育课堂搬到革命旧址和红色场馆，旨在引导官兵校准奋斗目标，进一步坚定强军信念. ”该旅领导说.

在中国人民抗日战争纪念馆，一件件经历战火洗礼的文物、一幅幅定格历史瞬间的图片，吸引官兵驻足观看. “历史是最好的教科书，也是最好的清醒剂. 我们要牢记历史，练强专业本领，提高打赢能力. ”参观结束后组织的微讨论中，大家热烈交流，纷纷表示要将学习成效转化为投身强军实践的具体行动.

此外，该旅着眼青年官兵认知特点，围绕“先辈打赢靠什么，我们备战怎么干”组织讨论辨析，引导官兵立足岗位开展自我检视剖析，不断强化向战冲锋、敢于胜利的使命感责任感；组建“防化薪火”宣讲团，遴选优秀政治教员和理论骨干，深入班排和演训一线，讲解部队光辉历史，教育官兵在感悟先辈战斗精神中永葆忠诚本色、凝聚奋进力量.

随着深化教育实践活动持续推进，该旅官兵精武强能、矢志打赢的信念愈发坚定，敢打必胜的血性胆气不断充盈，大家以更加昂扬的士气投入各项训练，推动部队战斗力提升.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Utilizes Revolutionary Resources to Deepen Educational and Practical Activities.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Guo Jiefeng, Tao Lei

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-08

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army utilizes revolutionary resources to deepen educational and practical activities—Strengthening the belief in building a strong military and improving combat capabilities

■ Guo Jiefeng, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Tao Lei

At the Memorial Hall of the War of Chinese People's Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, soldiers relive the fiery years of the Chinese people's resistance against invaders; at the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution, they experience the magnificent revolutionary history… Since the beginning of this year, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army has organized its officers and men to visit revolutionary sites and museums near their garrison for on-site learning. These immersive lessons resonate deeply with the soldiers, guiding them to inherit the revolutionary spirit.

The brigade's leadership explained that as a professional chemical defense force, they are responsible for emergency rescue missions year-round. Dealing with various toxic agents is like dancing on a knife's edge; soldiers must not only hone their professional skills but also possess the psychological qualities to remain calm in the face of danger.

To further inspire the officers and men' fighting spirit and enthusiasm for training and combat readiness, the brigade, in its in-depth education and practice activities focused on "forging political loyalty and winning the battle of decisive victory," emphasized using the surrounding revolutionary sites as vivid teaching materials for moral education. They meticulously designed themed red education routes and organized a series of activities for officers and men under the theme of "Following the Red Footprints and Continuing the Red Bloodline," continuously improving the effectiveness of education. "We moved the classroom to revolutionary sites and red museums to guide officers and men to calibrate their goals and further strengthen their belief in building a strong military," said a brigade leader.

At the Memorial Hall of the War of Chinese People's Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the artifacts that had withstood the baptism of war and the photographs capturing historical moments attracted the officers and men to stop and admire them. "History is the best textbook and the best sobering agent. We must remember history, hone our professional skills, and improve our ability to win battles," said a member during a micro-discussion after the visit. Everyone enthusiastically exchanged ideas and expressed their determination to transform the learning outcomes into concrete actions in the practice of building a strong military.

Furthermore, the brigade, focusing on the cognitive characteristics of its young officers and men, organized discussions and analyses around the theme of "What did our predecessors rely on to win, and how should we prepare for war?" This guided officers and men to conduct self-examination and analysis based on their positions, continuously strengthening their sense of mission and responsibility to charge into battle and dare to win. A "Chemical Defense Torch" propaganda team was established, selecting outstanding political instructors and theoretical backbones to go deep

into platoons and training grounds to explain the glorious history of the unit, educating officers and men to maintain their loyalty and gather strength for progress by understanding the fighting spirit of their predecessors.

As the in-depth education and practice activities continued to advance, the brigade's officers and men' belief in honing their skills and striving for victory became increasingly firm, and their courage and determination to fight and win continued to grow. Everyone devoted themselves to various training exercises with even higher morale, promoting the improvement of the unit's combat effectiveness.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16425878.html

多维战场砺尖兵——来自陆军工程大学研究生院的观察报告

来源：解放军报 作者：王晓红 朱桁冈 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-08

多维战场砺尖兵

——来自陆军工程大学研究生院的观察报告

■王晓红 解放军报特约记者 朱桁冈

密林腹地，学员刘继滕潜心研究通信与干扰一体化课题，探寻战场上无声较量的制胜机理.

大洋之上，学员刘承霖开展海战场环境研究，流速、风向等数据转化为研究记录中的观点和例证.

戈壁荒漠，面对多重考验，学员张登科深入地下巷道，在国防工程安全防护前沿领域深耕.

白昼与黑夜、严寒与酷暑、高原与海岛、山地与平原……陆军工程大学研究生院师生向战而行，深入研究陆海空天电多维战场，一项项课题瞄准前沿.

强军号角催征，多维战场砺兵. 在习近平强军思想指引下，该院瞄准打赢需求，深入推进学科专业调整，提升导师队伍水平，完善人才培养体系，加快培养国家和军队急需的高层次人才.



陆军工程大学研究生院学员昂首阔步行进在校园大道上. 解放军报特约记者 朱桁冈摄

从“课程教授”到“课研耦合”——

课堂改革聚焦部队需求

某海域，前一刻还风平浪静，转眼间就乌云密布. 海面上浪花翻涌，狠狠砸向船舷.

海风呼啸，能见度只有十几米，试验平台前甲板已没入水中 1 米多. 此时此刻，由教员邵飞负责的研究生课程《军桥设计理论与方法》，正伴着这场海上试验同步开讲.

“不用担心，我站在最前面. ”邵飞一边高声呼喊，一边带领团队在风浪中运用智能信息系统采集数据. 而刚刚喊出的这句话，在邵飞心里回响了 28 年.

28 年前，邵飞初当教员，他跟着教授王景全研究的第一个项目是某船艇上部结构改装设计. 当时资料有限，他和王教授时常因此困扰.

“不用担心，我站在最前面. ”当年，王教授带着邵飞在试验船上战风斗浪，采集数据时总是站在最前沿. “前辈不顾个人安危，年轻人还怕什么？”邵飞说，从王教授身上学到的向战攻坚的拼劲儿，是他最想传给学员的东西.

28年后，邵飞成为首席专家，带领团队进行课题攻坚.“时代变了，部队作战保障需求也变了，现在我手头的课题是‘高海况跨海机动保障’. ”邵飞说，“以前站上讲台，讲的多是土木工程、军用桥梁方面的理论知识. 现在讲的多是世界级难题，也是部队急需破解的实战课题. ”

“科研一线摸爬滚打多年的经验告诉我，授课不能局限于空泛的理论，学员的课堂应该在试验平台上，在装备研制的全链路里. ”为此，邵飞把“高海况跨海机动保障”科研课题直接嵌进《军桥设计理论与方法》课堂. 课题里“恶劣环境下装备稳定转载”的需求，给课程里“军桥环境适应性”“结构承载合理性”等概念，配上了鲜活的军事应用场景；课堂上讲的桥体设计、载荷计算，又成了科研里“优化转载结构”的关键支撑.

“以前这门课，只有土木工程和军用桥梁两个方向；现在，材料、船舶、地质、车辆工程全融进来了. ”邵飞翻着新教案，向记者介绍，“部队需要什么样的人才，我们就培养什么人才，课程围绕打仗需求设计，才能确保学生到了部队能够胜任岗位. ”

教学和科研一耦合，课堂和战场就通了.

邵飞带领团队运用工程装备研究成果，研发出某一体化新型装备系统，成功解决了高海况下“靠泊”“过驳”等难题. 这次试验的每一组数据，都成了《军桥设计理论与方法》鲜活的教案，被搬进课堂.

“学员跟着我上试验船，看风浪里装备怎么运行，比他们在教室里听 10 遍‘环境适应性’课程都管用. ”邵飞说，他们探索建立“理论—科研—实践—创新”链条，让科研给课程提供实战方向、课程给科研培养攻坚人才.

邵飞的课堂，是该院课程改革的一个缩影.

记者翻开学校《研究生教育改革方案》，处处都是向战为战的痕迹：盯着部队演训需求，升级传统学科；围绕智能化、无人化，改革课程内容；融合多学科，破解作战训练难题. 近 5 年来，该院 20 门精品课程、30 项军事案例，都是这样“生长”出来的.

如今，邵飞牵头的某重大装备体系研制任务即将完成. 站在试验船的甲板上，风还是那么大，浪还是那么高，可他心里清楚，比风浪更急迫的，是肩上转型攻坚、为战育人的使命.

从“知识传授”到“技战讲解”——

教学方向锚定战场打赢

教员张中威的《材料力学》课堂上战味浓郁. “某新型机动防护技术，上周已在部队落地. ”张中威说.

这战味，藏在课堂外的脚印里. 今年夏天，张中威冒着酷暑，带领教研团队，3 次深入某工兵旅. 他们跟着官兵跑了 4 天，笔记本记满训练“堵点”. 部队的“问题清单”，最终转化为教案里标红的“课题方向”.

“部队在零下 30 摄氏度的环境里攻关，咱们的科研不能在恒温房里慢半拍！”那年，张中威带领团队扎进实验室，围绕“工事快速构筑与抢修”立项. 秋天，演训场传来消息——团队研制的应急抢修材料与施工工艺，在某部演训中发挥了重要作用.

现在张中威的课，公式旁贴着演训照，案例里带着部队官兵的反馈. 学员说：“听张教员的课，像跟着部队执行任务，每个知识点都有战场坐标. ”

“以前只琢磨如何讲透知识，现在先问部队打仗缺啥. ”课间，张中威攥着刚传来的新“问题清单”说，“教学的方向，就得锚定战场打赢！”

另一间教室里，教员丁国如正在授课. “现代战争，电磁频谱是无形命脉！”他的语气铿锵.

黑板上“电磁频谱”旁，放着一张演训照——装备天线直指天空，仿佛下一秒就有信号杂音.

这堂课的战味，早有铺垫. 课前，课程组给出任务：收集最新电磁对抗案例. 上课号响，教室变“战场”——红蓝频谱图在动画里闪烁，进攻方要“毁”信号，防御方得实时“控”资源.

“别死盯数据！”丁国如站在争论的学员中间，指尖轻点屏幕，“这就是昨天某部演训的‘卡脖子’问题！真到了战场上，慢一秒就会丢失阵地！”

“要的就是对抗感！”一旁听课的教员谷江春凑过来，翻出读博士时的笔记本，上面满是来自训练一线的记录.

当年，谷江春跟着导师跑了多个部队. 站在装备旁，他常听官兵吐槽：“复杂环境下，频谱一干扰，装备就容易失灵！”他见过凌晨 3 点的试验场，见过官兵急红的眼，也记着导师的话：“到一线才能找到教学科研的根！”

近 5 年来，谷江春经常带着空本子去演训场，装满“问题”才返回. 讲电磁频谱，他列出 10 多个部队案例. 学员说：“课本理论突然有了‘战斗气息’！”

这样的研究生课堂，在该院并不鲜见：《高级数学模型》设置作战场景，模拟全流程实践；《防护结构》以任务为驱动，把战场作业贯穿教学；《作战指挥概论》用三维沙盘复盘，打造沉浸式战场环境……

“以前研究生课程讲工程技术多，军事场景较少. ”招生培养处负责人说，“现在，教学科研紧盯未来战场，吸纳新理论、新装备，就是要培养出懂战、能战的人才. ”

从张中威的“冻土课题”，到丁国如的“电磁对抗”；从谷江春的演训笔记，到一堂堂充满实战味的课——这群军校教员认准一个道理：只有把战场“搬”进课堂，才能教会学员打赢本领.

从“课堂研学”到“沙场攻关”——

研究重心瞄准实战靶心

9 月 3 日，铁流滚滚，盛大阅兵式上装备方队米秒不差驶过长安街.

人群中，东部战区空军某部参谋罗宏川和武警部队某部高级工程师贺伟雄的目光，紧紧锁定战车方阵，内心平静而激动.

平静，是数据赋予的底气；激动，源于肩负使命的荣光.

这两位从陆军工程大学毕业的博士，在教员苏正炼带领下，成为今年纪念抗战胜利 80 周年阅兵式装备保障的骨干.

“以前靠老师傅眼睛看，现在靠大模型计算. ”苏正炼的话，道破了时代之变. 大数据、大模型涌进演训场，部队要的不仅是“修得好”，更是“预判准”“保得巧”.

从“课堂研学”到“沙场攻关”，该院学员在更多维的战场快速成长.

学员孙佳琛的战场在实验室屏幕上. “战争不给准备时间”，她牢记这句话，跟随王金龙院士团队向新一代短波通信冲锋. 深夜代码闪烁，参数反复调试，他们在编织“永不消逝的电波网”.

学员刘建邦的脚步从江河迈向深蓝. 王景全院士团队怀着“征服江海为打赢”的信念，在狂风骤雨里试装备，在巨浪滔天中找答案：如何让天堑变通途？如何让跨海保障更高效？

钱七虎院士团队的实验室里，爆炸冲击波掀飞记录纸. 学员刘一鸣亲眼见证了新型防护装置填补战场空白的一幕幕.

刘尚合院士团队的实验室里，学员谢喜宁在跟“隐形敌人”——静电较量. 实战化环境里，数据记了一组又一组. 精确到小数点后几位的数字，是驯服“静电幽灵”的缰绳，是新时代武器装备的安全屏障.

“敢闯科学‘无人区’，敢当开拓者、领跑者. ”这是该院师生的共同信条. 他们常常计算两道“时代算术题”：

从 0 到 1：在空白处画起跑线，让科研扎根战场；

从 1 到 0：把奖章锁进抽屉，向新战场出发.

东至海防前哨，南到密林腹地，西抵雪域高原，北达大漠戈壁……该院师生带着课题走出去，与一线部队拧成“一股绳”：课题共研，让实验室对接训练场；资源共用，让设备服务实战；人才共育，让智慧融入建设；成果共享，让创新点亮实践.

每一次算法迭代，都是向实战靶心的靠近；每一项成果落地，都是“科研为战”的生动注脚. 他们从课堂出发，向战而行，书写着新一代军校师生的答卷.

Google Translation

Sharpening Elite Soldiers on Multidimensional Battlefields—An Observation Report from the Graduate School of the Army Engineering University

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Wang Xiaohong, Zhu Henggang

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-08

Sharpening Elite Soldiers on Multidimensional Battlefields

—An Observation Report from the Graduate School of the Army Engineering University

■ Wang Xiaohong, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Zhu Henggang

In the heart of the dense forest, cadet Liu Jiteng dedicates himself to researching the integration of communications and jamming, exploring the winning mechanisms of silent warfare on the battlefield.

On the open ocean, cadet Liu Chenglin conducts research on the maritime battlefield environment, transforming data such as current speed and wind direction into viewpoints and examples in his research records.

In the Gobi Desert, facing multiple challenges, cadet Zhang Dengke delves into underground tunnels, cultivating expertise in the cutting-edge field of national defense engineering safety protection.

Day and night, bitter cold and scorching heat, plateaus and islands, mountains and plains… Faculty and students of the Graduate School of the Army Engineering University march towards battle, conducting in-depth research on the multidimensional battlefield of land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace, with each research project targeting the forefront.

The clarion call for a strong military urges us on; sharpening soldiers on multidimensional battlefields. Guided by Xi Jinping's thought on strengthening the military, the academy, aiming at the needs of winning wars, has deepened the adjustment of its disciplines and majors, improved the level of its mentor team, perfected its talent training system, and accelerated the cultivation of high-level talents urgently needed by the country and the military.

Students of the Graduate School of the Army Engineering University march confidently along the campus avenue. (Photo by Zhu Henggang, Special Correspondent of the PLA Daily) From "Course Teaching" to "Course-Research Coupling"—Classroom Reform Focuses on the Needs of the Troops

In a certain sea area, the sea was calm one moment, and then dark clouds gathered in the next. Waves surged and crashed against the ship's hull.

The sea wind howled, visibility was only a dozen meters, and the foredeck of the test platform was already more than one meter submerged. At this moment, the graduate course "Theory and Methods of Military Bridge Design," taught by instructor Shao Fei, was being taught simultaneously with this sea test.

"Don't worry, I'm at the front," Shao Fei shouted as he led his team to collect data using an intelligent information system amidst the wind and waves. These words had echoed in Shao Fei's heart for 28 years.

Twenty-eight years ago, Shao Fei, a new instructor, worked on his first project with Professor Wang Jingquan: the redesign of the superstructure of a ship. Limited resources at the time often troubled him and Professor Wang.

"Don't worry, I'll be at the forefront." Back then, Professor Wang led Shao Fei on the experimental vessel, braving the wind and waves, always standing at the forefront when collecting data. "Our predecessors disregarded their personal safety; what should we, the young, fear?" Shao Fei said. The tenacity and determination he learned from Professor Wang is what he most wants to pass on to his students.

Twenty-eight years later, Shao Fei has become a chief expert, leading a team to tackle challenging research projects. "Times have changed, and so have the needs of the military's operational support. My current research topic is 'High Sea State Cross-Sea Mobility Support,'" said Shao Fei. "Before,

when I stood on the podium, I mostly talked about theoretical knowledge in civil engineering and military bridges. Now, I talk about world-class problems, which are also practical issues that the military urgently needs to solve."

"Years of experience working on the front lines of scientific research have taught me that teaching cannot be limited to abstract theory. Students' classrooms should be on experimental platforms, within the entire chain of equipment development." To this end, Shao Fei directly embedded the research topic of "High Sea State Cross-Sea Mobility Support" into his course, *Military Bridge Design Theory and Methods*. The requirement for "stable equipment transfer in harsh environments" in the research topic provided vivid military application scenarios for concepts such as "military bridge environmental adaptability" and "structural load-bearing rationality" in the course; the bridge design and load calculations discussed in class became key support for "optimizing the transfer structure" in the research.

"Previously, this course only had two directions: civil engineering and military bridges; now, materials science, shipbuilding, geology, and vehicle engineering are all integrated," Shao Fei explained to the reporter, flipping through the new teaching materials. "We train the kind of talent the military needs, designing the curriculum around combat requirements to ensure students can competently fulfill their roles in the military." This coupling of teaching and research bridges the gap between the classroom and the battlefield.

Shao Fei led his team to develop a new integrated equipment system using research findings on engineering equipment, successfully solving challenges such as berthing and transshipment in high sea states. Every set of data from this experiment became a vivid teaching material for the course "Military Bridge Design Theory and Methods," brought into the classroom.

"Students coming aboard the test vessel with me to see how the equipment operates in wind and waves is more effective than them listening to ten lectures on 'environmental adaptability' in the classroom," Shao Fei said. They are exploring the establishment of a "theory-research-practice-innovation" chain, allowing research to provide practical direction for the curriculum, and the curriculum to cultivate talent for tackling key challenges in research.

Shao Fei's class is a microcosm of the college's curriculum reform.

A reporter flipped through the school's "Graduate Education Reform Plan," and everywhere there were traces of a focus on combat readiness: upgrading traditional disciplines by focusing on the needs of troop training; reforming curriculum content around intelligent and unmanned systems; and integrating multiple disciplines to solve combat training problems. In the past five years, the college's 20 high-quality courses and 30 military case studies have all "grown" in this way.

Now, the development of a major equipment system led by Shao Fei is nearing completion. Standing on the deck of the test ship, the wind is still strong, the waves are still high, but he knows that what is more urgent than the wind and waves is the mission on his shoulders to transform and tackle key challenges, and to cultivate talent for combat.

From “knowledge transmission” to “technical and tactical explanation”—Teaching direction anchored to battlefield victory. The “Materials Mechanics” class taught by instructor Zhang Zhongwei is imbued with a strong sense of combat readiness. “A certain new mobile protection technology was deployed to the troops last week,” Zhang Zhongwei said.

This sense of combat readiness is hidden in the footprints outside the classroom. This summer, Zhang Zhongwei braved the scorching heat, leading his teaching and research team to conduct three in-depth visits to an engineering brigade. They spent four days following the soldiers, their notebooks filled with notes on training bottlenecks. The troops’ “problem list” ultimately transformed into “research directions” highlighted in red in their lesson plans.

“The troops are tackling challenges in -30 degrees Celsius environments; our research can’t lag behind in a temperature-controlled environment!” That year, Zhang Zhongwei led his team into the laboratory, focusing on a project on “rapid construction and repair of fortifications.” In the autumn, news came from the training grounds—the emergency repair materials and construction techniques developed by the team played a crucial role in a certain unit’s training exercise.

Now, in Zhang Zhongwei’s classes, training photos are pasted next to formulas, and case studies include feedback from troops. Students say, “Listening to Instructor Zhang’s lectures is like following the troops on a mission; every knowledge point has a battlefield coordinate.”

“Before, I only thought about how to thoroughly explain the knowledge; now I first ask what the troops lack for combat,” Zhang Zhongwei said during a break, clutching a newly received “problem list.” “The direction of teaching must be anchored to winning on the battlefield!”

In another classroom, Instructor Ding Guoru is giving a lecture. “In modern warfare, the electromagnetic spectrum is an invisible lifeline!” His tone was firm.

Next to the word “electromagnetic spectrum” on the blackboard was a training exercise photo—equipment antennas pointed directly at the sky, as if signal noise would erupt at any moment.

The combat-oriented atmosphere of this lesson had been carefully prepared. Before class, the course team assigned the task of collecting the latest electromagnetic countermeasures cases. When the class started, the classroom transformed into a “battlefield”—red and blue spectrum diagrams flashed in animation, the attacking side had to “destroy” the signal, and the defending side had to “control” resources in real time.

“Don’t fixate on the data!” Ding Guoru stood among the arguing students, lightly tapping the screen. “This is the ‘bottleneck’ problem from yesterday’s training exercise! In real combat, a second’s delay will mean losing ground!”

“That’s the feeling of confrontation we need!” Instructor Gu Jiangchun, who was observing the class, leaned over and pulled out his doctoral notebook, filled with notes from the front lines of training.

Back then, Gu Jiangchun had followed his mentor to several military units. Standing beside the equipment, he often heard soldiers complain: “In complex environments, interference with the spectrum can easily cause equipment to malfunction!” He had seen the test range at 3 a.m., the soldiers’ red-eyed frustration, and remembered his mentor’s words: “Only by going to the front line can you find the roots of teaching and research!” For the past five years, Gu Jiangchun has often gone to the training ground with an empty notebook, returning only after filling it with “problems.” When discussing the electromagnetic spectrum, he listed more than ten cases from the military. “The textbook theory suddenly has a ‘combat feel’!” said a student. Such graduate-level classes are not uncommon at this academy: “Advanced Mathematical Modeling” sets up combat scenarios, simulating the entire process of practice; “Protective Structures” is task-driven, integrating battlefield operations throughout the teaching; “Introduction to Combat Command” uses a 3D sand table to create an immersive battlefield environment…

“Previously, graduate courses focused more on engineering technology and less on military scenarios,” said the head of the admissions and training department. “Now, teaching and research are focused on the future battlefield, absorbing new theories and equipment, all to cultivate talent who understand and can fight.” From Zhang Zhongwei’s “permafrost project” to Ding Guoru’s “electromagnetic countermeasures”; from Gu Jiangchun’s training notes to classes full of combat realism—these military academy instructors believe in one principle: only by bringing the battlefield into the classroom can they teach students the skills to win.

From “classroom learning” to “battlefield challenges”—Research Focus Targets Real Combat On September 3rd, a massive military parade saw equipment formations march past Chang’an Avenue with perfect precision. Among the crowd, Luo Hongchuan, a staff officer from an air force unit of the Eastern Theater Command, and He Weixiong, a senior engineer from an armed police unit, stared intently at the armored vehicle formation, their hearts calm yet filled with excitement.

The calm stemmed from the confidence provided by data; the excitement from the glory of shouldering a mission.

These two PhD graduates from the Army Engineering University, under the guidance of instructor Su Zhenglian, became the backbone of equipment support for this year’s parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory against Japan.

“Before, we relied on the eyes of experienced technicians; now we rely on large-scale model calculations,” Su Zhenglian’s words revealed the changing times. Big data and large-scale models are flooding the training grounds; the troops need not only “good repairs,” but also “accurate predictions” and “skillful maintenance.”

From “classroom learning” to “battlefield challenges,” the academy’s students are rapidly growing in a more multidimensional battlefield.

Student Sun Jiachen’s battlefield is on the laboratory screen. “War doesn’t give time for preparation,” she firmly believes, following Academician Wang Jinlong’s team in their charge

towards next-generation shortwave communication. Late at night, code flashes, parameters are repeatedly adjusted—they are weaving an “everlasting network of radio waves.”

Student Liu Jianbang’s footsteps have journeyed from rivers to the deep blue sea. Academician Wang Jingquan’s team, with the belief of “conquering rivers and seas to win battles,” tests equipment in torrential rain and searches for answers amidst towering waves: How to turn natural barriers into thoroughfares? How to make cross-sea support more efficient?

In Academician Qian Qihu’s team’s laboratory, the shockwave of an explosion ripples through the recording paper. Student Liu Yiming witnesses firsthand how new protective devices fill gaps in battlefield capabilities.

In Academician Liu Shanghe’s team’s laboratory, student Xie Xining battles the “invisible enemy”—static electricity. In a realistic combat environment, data is recorded in batches. Numbers accurate to several decimal places are the reins to tame the “static ghost,” the safety barrier for new-era weaponry.

“Dare to venture into the ‘no man’s land’ of science, dare to be pioneers and leaders.” This is the shared motto of the academy’s faculty and students. They often solve two “arithmetic problems of our time”: From 0 to 1: drawing the starting line on a blank canvas, allowing scientific research to take root on the battlefield; From 1 to 0: locking medals away and setting off for new battlefields.

From the eastern coastal defense outposts to the southern heart of dense forests, from the western snow-capped plateaus to the northern Gobi Desert… the faculty and students of this academy take their research projects out into the world, working hand-in-hand with frontline troops: collaborative research connects laboratories to training grounds; resource sharing ensures equipment serves actual combat; joint talent cultivation integrates wisdom into development; and shared results illuminate practice with innovation.

Every algorithm iteration brings them closer to the bullseye of actual combat; every achievement is a vivid testament to “scientific research for war.” Starting from the classroom and marching towards war, they are writing the answer sheet for a new generation of military academy faculty and students.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16426028.html

中新“合作-2025”陆军联合训练中方参训部队抵新

来源：新华社 作者：王涵　罗可 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-12-08

新华社新加坡 12 月 8 日电（王涵、罗可）一架搭载中国和新加坡 “合作-2025”陆军联合训练中方参训人员和装备的运-20 飞机 8 日抵达新加坡樟宜空军基地.

据了解，此次联训不仅是中新两国陆军第 7 次举办“合作”系列联合训练，也是继 2023 年确定”以三年为一个课题周期”后的第三年. 在”联合城市反恐作战”课题基础上，前两年分

别侧重于营指挥所演习、营实兵综合演练，今年则突出旅级推演和营级实兵演练，旨在深化提高两军在联合反恐行动中的协同配合能力.

参加此次联训的中方部队由第 74 集团军某旅抽组. 此后的十余天时间，中新双方将通过混合编组、联合指挥、协同行动等方式，在城市反恐作战指挥、战术运用、后勤保障等方面进行全方位交流，携手探索现代城市反恐作战的新战法、新思路，共同提升应对非传统安全威胁的能力水平.

Google Translation

Chinese Troops Participating in China-Singapore “Cooperation-2025” Joint Army Training Arrive in Singapore

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Author: Wang Han, Luo Ke

Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-12-08

Singapore, December 8 (Xinhua) -- A Y-20 transport aircraft carrying Chinese personnel and equipment participating in the China-Singapore “Cooperation-2025” joint army training arrived at Changi Air Force Base in Singapore on December 8.

It is understood that this joint training is not only the 7th time the armies of China and Singapore have held the “Cooperation” series of joint training exercises, but also the third year since the “three-year cycle” was established in 2023. Based on the topic of “joint urban counter-terrorism operations,” the previous two years focused on battalion command post exercises and battalion-level comprehensive drills, respectively. This year, the focus is on brigade-level simulations and battalion-level live-fire exercises, aiming to deepen and improve the coordination and cooperation capabilities of the two militaries in joint counter-terrorism operations.

The Chinese troops participating in this joint training are drawn from a brigade of the 74th Group Army. Over the next ten days, China and Singapore will conduct comprehensive exchanges on urban counter-terrorism command, tactics, and logistical support through mixed formations, joint command, and coordinated actions. They will work together to explore new tactics and ideas for modern urban counter-terrorism operations and jointly improve their ability to respond to non-traditional security threats.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16426101.html

第 82 集团军某旅依法依规组织年度军事训练考核见闻

来源：解放军报 作者：张宇鹏 盖 楠 闫麒兆 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-09

细到微末处 严在分秒间

——第 82 集团军某旅依法依规组织年度军事训练考核见闻

■张宇鹏 盖 楠 解放军报特约通讯员 闫麒兆



第 82 集团军某旅官兵在 400 米障碍课目考核现场. 张子毅摄

一

冀北腹地，初冬的寒风掠过演训场，第 82 集团军某旅年度军事训练考核正紧张进行.

“前进！”手榴弹使用课目考场上，口令发出的瞬间，某连上等兵黄皓頔快速起身，跃进、隐蔽、投掷、再跃进……当两枚手榴弹精准命中目标地环靶“一内一外”时，计时器定格在 39 秒.

比平时最好成绩还快上一些！小黄正要咧嘴一笑，考官的判定却让他表情凝滞：“《军事体育训练大纲》明确规定，手榴弹出手后隐蔽时间须达 3 秒，你的隐蔽时间不够，成绩加 5 秒. ”现场的多角度监控录像画面清晰显示，手榴弹投出后尚未“爆炸”，小黄就提前跃出掩体.

这种对实战细节严格把控的场景，在战术基础动作考场同样上演. 某连中士小吴以一套干净利落的匍匐前进刷新连队纪录，喘息未定，就被监考人员通知，他因匍匐转换时枪口触地，成绩降低一等.

“有的连队在组训时尚能严抠大纲细则，但一到考场，片面追求速度和完成度的惯性思维就容易抬头，看似纸面成绩有所提升，却与考核规范和实战要求渐行渐远. ”该旅考核领导小组组长告诉笔者，为了避免考核“凭习惯”“差不多”，他们将大纲中每一个课目的考核要点拆解成可量化、可测量、可评判的细则，定下多秒表精确计时、激光测距仪测量、多角度录像备查、争议成绩三方复核等组合措施，既查违规也纠偏差，确保成绩评定精准到秒、规范到物，真正考出战斗力底数.

二

“越是不引人注意的细节，越容易成为盲区. ”对此，工兵连桥梁班徐班长有亲身感受. 前期一次考核中，他带领班组熟练展开“正向撤收”作业，按以往进程，再有几分钟就能完成考核.

可导调组特情突至：“大部队前方桥梁被毁，命你组迅速前出架桥！”突如其来的命令让全班有些措手不及，从正向撤收状态转为紧急架设，再反向撤收追赶部队，时间根本来不及. 手忙脚乱中，该班因严重超时被判定为不合格.

复盘会上，徐班长的反思深刻沉重：“大纲早已明确正向、反向撤收的不同应用场景，咱们练惯了‘一套动作’，就忽视了其它细节，导致面对突发情况‘掉链子’. ”这场败仗给他们打了一剂“清醒针”.

在营党委统一部署下，徐班长带领大家重新研读大纲，将平时“不常考”“没注意”的偏训弱训课目拎出来，列为重点攻关对象，重新制订补短计划. 徐班长仔细研究近年作战案例，分析了各种复杂战场环境下桥梁作业的特点，不仅带领大家研究无人机干扰、电磁压制、临机转场等增设内容，还模拟泥泞、陡坡等多种复杂地形，在不同环境下反复练协同、练应变、练处置，有效增强了应对战场各类突发情况的能力.

此次年终考核中，面对导调组临机设置的各种复杂情况，全班依据考核标准沉着果断高效处置. 这次，接到“预定作业点遭‘敌’火力覆盖，立即转换至备用作业点”的特情后，徐班长带领班组快速转移，提前完成任务.

三

大纲对细节的要求，不仅重塑了参考官兵的认识，更检验着风气监督员的履职能力.

跑道上，风气监督员程佳辉任职后第一次担负监督任务，心情既激动又忐忑. 随着 3000 米跑进入最后冲刺阶段，某连王副连长进入弯道时，脚步偏向操场内侧，有意无意“抄近道”，小程立即上前制止，“大纲规定，未按规定路线跑直接评定不及格，请立刻退回跑道！”

“考场执纪的公平公正，就体现在一处处容易被忽视的细节中. ”该旅一名领导介绍，此次考核前，他们组织监考人员逐条学习大纲规定及细则，明确考核中易被忽略的违规行为，从源头上确保考核的权威性与公正性.

“引体时下颌低于杠面，该次动作不计数……”引体向上考核中，观察到一名营部参谋下颌未过杠就被计数时，程佳辉对照考核细则提出扣分建议，被指出的参谋仔细核对后，边签字确认边服气表示：“依照标准严抓细节，考出来才是真水平. ”

所有课目全程多角度录像备查，争议判罚由考核组“双盲”复核，考核领导小组对临界成绩和争议环节进行重点抽查复核；扣分当场出示具体条款依据……新的监督机制落地后，官兵们发现，“下不为例”的空间消失了，每个判罚都经得起条文对照和视频回溯的双重检验.

暮色降临练兵场，该旅年度军事训练考核告一段落，但围绕落实落细大纲的思考与实践却未停歇. 加练补训的身影依旧活跃，研读大纲、研讨细则更加深入……官兵们渐渐懂得，考场从无可以被忽略的“小事”，每一处被认真对待的细节，都是通往未来战场的一块坚固基石.

感 悟

从严治考必较真

■孙德生

带兵时间长了，常会思考一个问题：平时在训练场上反复打磨的那些细节，到底为了什么？

依法治训、从严治考，从来不是一句空话套话，它就藏在手榴弹投出后必须等待的那 3 秒里，藏在战术基础动作中枪口不能触碰地面的那几厘米里，藏在跑道上不能抄近道的那几步里. 这些考场上的“斤斤计较”，恰恰是对战场法则的敬畏与遵从. 大纲中这些看似不起眼的“条条框框”，恰恰是连接训练场与战场最坚实的桥梁.

我们常说“战场上敌人不会给你第二次机会”，考场上的每一次迁就照顾、每一个“差不多”，或许在平时无足轻重，但上了战场，就可能意味着暴露，意味着失败甚至牺牲. 依法治训，首先就要敬畏这些写进大纲的细节，把它们当作不可逾越的“法”，因为对细节的每一次迁就，都是在实战的堤坝上掘开一道裂隙.

然而，知易行难. 我们有时会不自觉地被一些“惯性”牵着走. 去年是这么考的，今年还这么练；这个课目一直是这个流程，便以为天经地义. 这种“惯性思维”是依法治训的大敌，它让我们忽视了至关重要的细节，用经验习惯代替了科学标准.

如何牢牢把握住这些决定战场成败的细节呢？我想，无非是回归“认真”二字. 认真“读法”，带着敌情和实战设想，把大纲条文读细、读透，搞清楚每一个数据、每一个步骤背后的“为什么”；认真“普法”，把这些细节的重要性讲清讲透，让战士们不仅知其然，更知其所以然，变“要我守规”为“我要守规”；认真“执法”，善于运用科技手段辅助考核工作，多用数据说话，多用录像佐证，同时完善交叉监督、回避复核等机制，让执纪过程本身经得起检验，让公平公正成为每名官兵看得见、摸得着的规则.

说到底，在考场上较真细节，就是在为未来的胜利投下最坚实的砝码. 我们今天所坚持的每一秒、每一厘，都是在压缩与实战的差距，都是在为官兵的生命负责. 当法治精神真正融入部队血脉，当按纲施训、从严治考从外部要求变为内心自觉，一支部队的精气神和战斗力，便会在这些“细节”磨砺中，变得更加昂扬坚实.

Google Translation

A Glimpse into the Annual Military Training Assessment Organized by a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army in Accordance with Laws and Regulations

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Yupeng, Gai Nan, Yan Qizhao

Editor: Sun Yue

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Meticulous Details, Strict Discipline in Every Second

—A Glimpse into the Annual Military Training Assessment Organized by a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army in Accordance with Laws and Regulations

■ Zhang Yupeng, Gai Nan, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Yan Qizhao

Soldiers of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army at the 400-meter obstacle course assessment site. Photo by Zhang Ziyi

I. In the heart of northern Hebei, the early winter wind swept across the training ground as the annual military training assessment of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army was in full swing.

"Forward!" At the grenade handling test site, the moment the command was given, Private Huang Haodi of a certain company quickly stood up, leaped forward, concealed himself, threw the grenade, and leaped forward again… When two grenades accurately hit the target ring "one inside and one outside," the timer stopped at 39 seconds.

Even faster than his best performance! Xiao Huang was about to grin when the examiner's judgment froze his expression: "The Military Physical Training Outline clearly stipulates that the concealment time after throwing a grenade must be at least 3 seconds. Your concealment time is insufficient; add 5 seconds to your score." Multi-angle surveillance footage clearly showed that Xiao Huang jumped out of cover before the grenade even "exploded."

This scene of strict control over combat details also played out in the tactical basic movements test. Sergeant Wu of a certain company broke the company record with a clean and efficient crawling movement. Before he could catch his breath, the examiner informed him that his score had been lowered by one grade because his rifle muzzle touched the ground during a crawling transition.

"Some companies are meticulous in adhering to the syllabus during training, but once in the examination room, the ingrained mindset of prioritizing speed and completion easily resurfaces. While their paper scores may seem improved, they stray further and further from the assessment standards and actual combat requirements," the head of the brigade's assessment leadership group told the reporter. To avoid assessments based on habit or a "good enough" approach, they broke

down the assessment points for each subject in the syllabus into quantifiable, measurable, and evaluable details. They implemented a combination of measures, including precise timing with multiple stopwatches, laser rangefinder measurements, multi-angle video recording for review, and tripartite verification of disputed scores. This approach both checks for violations and corrects deviations, ensuring that assessments are accurate to the second and standardized to the item, truly revealing the true level of combat effectiveness.

Secondly, “The more inconspicuous the detail, the easier it is to become a blind spot.” Squad leader Xu of the engineering company’s bridge platoon has firsthand experience with this. In a previous assessment, he led his squad to skillfully conduct a “forward withdrawal” operation. According to the usual process, they would have completed the assessment in just a few minutes.

Suddenly, an emergency call came from the directing group: “The bridge ahead of the main force has been destroyed. Your group is ordered to move forward immediately to rebuild the bridge!” This sudden order caught the entire squad off guard. They had to switch from a forward retreat to emergency bridge construction, and then retreat in the opposite direction to catch up with the main force—there simply wasn’t enough time. In the chaos, the squad was deemed unqualified due to severely exceeding the time limit.

At the debriefing meeting, Squad Leader Xu’s reflection was profound and sobering: “The syllabus clearly outlined the different application scenarios for forward and reverse retreats. We were so used to practicing ‘one set of actions’ that we neglected other details, causing us to ‘drop the ball’ in the face of an emergency.” This defeat served as a wake-up call.

Under the unified deployment of the battalion’s Party committee, Squad Leader Xu led everyone to reread the syllabus, identifying the less frequently tested and neglected training subjects as key areas for improvement, and developing a new plan to address these shortcomings. Squad Leader Xu meticulously studied recent combat cases, analyzing the characteristics of bridge operations under various complex battlefield environments. He led his team in studying added scenarios such as drone interference, electromagnetic suppression, and impromptu relocation, and simulated various complex terrains including mud and steep slopes. They repeatedly practiced coordination, adaptability, and handling in different environments, effectively enhancing their ability to respond to various battlefield emergencies.

During this year-end assessment, facing various complex situations impromptu set by the directing group, the entire squad calmly, decisively, and efficiently handled the situations according to the assessment standards. This time, upon receiving the emergency message that “the designated work site is under enemy fire, immediately switch to the backup work site,” Squad Leader Xu led his team to quickly relocate and complete the mission ahead of schedule.

The detailed requirements of the syllabus not only reshaped the understanding of the participating officers and men but also tested the performance capabilities of the discipline supervisors.

On the runway, discipline supervisor Cheng Jiahui, undertaking his first supervisory task since taking office, felt both excited and apprehensive. As the 3000-meter race entered its final sprint, Deputy Company Commander Wang of a certain company, entering the bend, veered his feet towards the inside of the track, intentionally or unintentionally "taking a shortcut." Xiao Cheng immediately stepped forward to stop him, stating, "The syllabus stipulates that running outside the designated route results in an immediate failure. Please return to the track immediately!"

"The fairness and impartiality of the examination discipline are reflected in the details that are easily overlooked," explained a leader from the brigade. Before this assessment, they organized invigilators to study the syllabus regulations and details item by item, clarifying easily overlooked violations and ensuring the authority and fairness of the assessment from the outset. "If the chin is below the bar during a pull-up, the movement will not be counted..." During the pull-up assessment, when Cheng Jiahui observed that a battalion staff officer's chin was not above the bar but was still counted, he suggested a deduction based on the assessment rules. The staff officer carefully checked the suggestion, signed to confirm, and said with satisfaction, "Following the standards and paying attention to details is how we truly demonstrate our abilities." All subjects are recorded from multiple angles for review. Disputed judgments are reviewed by the assessment team using a "double-blind" process, and the assessment leadership group conducts focused spot checks on borderline scores and controversial points. Specific clauses and justifications for deductions are presented on the spot... After the new supervision mechanism was implemented, the officers and men found that the room for "no exceptions" had disappeared, and every judgment could withstand the dual scrutiny of clause comparison and video review.

As dusk fell on the training ground, the brigade's annual military training assessment came to an end, but the reflection and practice surrounding the detailed implementation of the syllabus continued. The extra training sessions continue, with soldiers studying the syllabus and discussing details in greater depth… They are gradually understanding that there are no "small things" that can be ignored in the examination; every detail that is taken seriously is a solid foundation for the future battlefield.

Reflections: Strict Examination Discipline Requires Serious Attention

■Sun Desheng After leading troops for a long time, I often ponder this question: What is the purpose of those details that are repeatedly refined on the training ground?

Training according to law and strict examination discipline are never just empty words. They are hidden in the three seconds that must be waited after a grenade is thrown, in the few centimeters in basic tactical maneuvers where the muzzle of the gun cannot touch the ground, and in the few steps on the track where shortcuts cannot be taken. These meticulous attentions on the examination field are precisely a respect for and adherence to the laws of the battlefield. These seemingly insignificant "rules and regulations" in the syllabus are precisely the most solid bridge connecting the training ground and the battlefield.

We often say, “On the battlefield, the enemy won’t give you a second chance.” Every concession or “good enough” in the examination room may seem insignificant in peacetime, but on the battlefield, it could mean exposure, failure, or even sacrifice. Training according to law begins with respecting these details written in the syllabus, treating them as inviolable “laws,” because every concession to detail is like digging a crack in the dam of actual combat.

However, knowing is easier than doing. Sometimes we are unconsciously led astray by certain “habits.” Last year’s exam was conducted this way, so this year’s training will be the same; this subject has always followed this procedure, so we take it for granted. This kind of “habitual thinking” is the greatest enemy of training according to law; it makes us ignore crucial details and replace scientific standards with experience and habits.

How can we firmly grasp these details that determine success or failure on the battlefield? I think it simply comes down to returning to the word “seriousness.” Carefully “reading the law,” with the enemy situation and realistic combat scenarios in mind, involves meticulously studying the outline and articles, understanding the “why” behind every piece of data and every step; diligently “educating the public,” explaining the importance of these details clearly and thoroughly, ensuring soldiers not only know what to do, but also why, transforming “being told to follow the rules” into “wanting to follow the rules”; and diligently “enforcing the law,” skillfully utilizing technology to assist in assessments, relying more on data and video evidence, while improving mechanisms such as cross-supervision and recusal review, ensuring the disciplinary process itself can withstand scrutiny, and making fairness and justice visible and tangible rules for every officer and soldier.

Ultimately, paying attention to details in the examination room is laying the most solid foundation for future victory. Every second and every millisecond we persist in today is narrowing the gap with actual combat, and is taking responsibility for the lives of our officers and men. When the spirit of the rule of law truly permeates the blood of the armed forces, when training according to the outline and strict examination become an internalized consciousness from external requirements, the morale and combat effectiveness of an army will become more vigorous and solid through the tempering of these “details.”

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16426098.html

指导员的“激将法”，如何让失意战士重回“巅峰”？

来源：解放军报 作者：冉中尧 宋梦磊 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-09

一道“战书”，“激”出一个好兵

■冉中尧 宋梦磊

近日，第 79 集团军某旅军体运动会暨创破纪录比武落下帷幕，某连中士小吴在多个中长跑项目中取得优异成绩.

“指导员，谢谢你让我重新找回信心. ”走下领奖台，小吴迫不及待冲到连队沈指导员身边，紧紧抱住了他.

谁能想到，这名闪耀赛场的训练骨干，5 个多月前，还一心想着退伍.

那时，沈指导员刚到连队任职不久. 一次连队组织长跑训练，队伍整体节奏平稳，唯独小吴起跑不久就开始掉队.

起初，沈指导员以为小吴身体不舒服，便上前询问. 可小吴低着头，一直说自己没事.

那天以后，沈指导员开始留心观察小吴. 果然，小吴不仅训练时提不起精神，休息时也经常一个人独处，很少与战友交流.

通过与小吴班长的沟通，沈指导员才得知实情. 原来，小吴以前是连队的训练骨干，他性格要强，积极要求上进，当上等兵时就拿过旅军体运动会 3000 米季军. 选晋下士后，又在营里组织的基础体能比武中夺得冠军.

去年，一次训练中，小吴左脚踝不慎扭伤. 军医叮嘱他痊愈后再训练，可小吴不想耽误整体进度，休息了几天，就偷偷加练，结果拉伤了膝部韧带.

这一次，小吴只能按医生建议卧床养伤，但心中总有一种不甘. 考虑到小吴平时表现优异，班排骨干并没有过多关注他受伤后的失落情绪，每次训练回来，除了问候一下，其他时间多是和班里其他战士交流.

渐渐地，小吴感到被冷落，失去了之前那股拼劲. 身体恢复后，他的训练热情不断消退，甚至产生了退伍的想法.

摸清真相后，沈指导员找到小吴谈心. 本想关心一下他的恢复情况，不料一开口就被顶了回来：“指导员，您不用再费心了，我准备今年退伍. ”

“你若想走，没人留你！这点困难就把你打倒了，将来还怎么面对人生的风雨坎坷？”沈指导员突然变得严肃起来，看着小吴脸上复杂的表情，他随即话锋一转，下了一道“战书”——“听说你体能不错，敢不敢跟我比比单杠？”

“比就比！”沈指导员的器械训练成绩在连队数一数二，但小吴心里那股不服输的劲儿，瞬间被点燃了.

两人来到器械训练场. 沈指导员先上杠，一口气做到单杠 5 练习. 轮到小吴时，他刚完成单杠 3 练习就开始手臂发抖、身体摇晃，只能作罢.

小吴本以为自己会受到批评，但让他没想到的是，沈指导员心平气和地拍了拍他的肩膀：“单杠练的不只是臂力，更是不服输的韧劲. 你以前能拿冠军，现在身体恢复了，只要坚持科学训练，一定能再创佳绩. ”说着，他再次上杠，为小吴示范分解动作.

看着眼前这一幕，再想想指导员之前说过的“狠话”，小吴顿时明白指导员使用了“激将法”，良苦用心可见一斑.

接下来的日子，沈指导员为小吴制订了“阶梯式”训练计划，避免旧伤复发的同时，还能提升训练质效. 小吴也没辜负指导员的期望，清晨的训练场上、周末的健身房里，总能看到他加练的身影. 很快，他的 3000 米跑重回“巅峰”，其他各项训练成绩也“水涨船高”.

“指导员，我想留队，争创新的荣誉！”一天晚饭后，小吴敲开沈指导员的房门，语气坚定地递交了留队申请书.

今年 9 月，小吴顺利晋升中士. 考虑到他综合素质过硬，比赛经验丰富，连队安排他担任体能训练骨干.

训练场上，小吴毫无保留分享自己的技巧和心得. 当战友遇到困难或挫折时，他都会像沈指导员那样，巧妙引导、悉心帮教.

Google Translation

How Did the Instructor’s “Motivational Tactics” Help a Disheartened Soldier Return to His “Peak”?

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Ran Zhongyao, Song Menglei

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-09

A “challenge” “motivates” a good soldier

■ Ran Zhongyao, Song Menglei

Recently, the military sports meet and record-breaking competition of a brigade of the 79th Group Army concluded. Sergeant Xiao Wu of a certain company achieved excellent results in several middle- and long-distance running events.

“Instructor, thank you for helping me regain my confidence.” Stepping off the podium, Xiao Wu rushed to Instructor Shen of the company and hugged him tightly.

Who would have thought that this shining training backbone on the field was thinking about retiring from the army just over five months ago?

At that time, Instructor Shen had only recently taken up his post in the company. During a long-distance running training session, the overall pace of the team was steady, but Xiao Wu started to fall behind shortly after the start.

Initially, Instructor Shen thought Xiao Wu was feeling unwell, so he went to inquire. Xiao Wu kept his head down, insisting he was fine.

After that day, Instructor Shen began to observe Xiao Wu closely. Sure enough, Xiao Wu not only lacked enthusiasm during training but also often spent his rest time alone, rarely interacting with his comrades.

Through communication with Xiao Wu's squad leader, Instructor Shen learned the truth. It turned out that Xiao Wu had previously been a training backbone member of the company. He was strong-willed and ambitious, having won third place in the 3000-meter race at the brigade's sports meet when he was a private first class. After being promoted to corporal, he won the championship in the battalion's basic physical fitness competition.

Last year, during training, Xiao Wu sprained his left ankle. The military doctor advised him to fully recover before training, but Xiao Wu, not wanting to delay the overall progress, secretly added extra training after a few days of rest, resulting in a strained knee ligament.

This time, Xiao Wu could only follow the doctor's advice to rest in bed, but he felt a deep sense of resentment. Considering Xiao Wu's excellent performance, the platoon leaders didn't pay much attention to his dejected mood after his injury. After each training session, they would only offer a greeting and spend most of their time chatting with other soldiers in the platoon.

Gradually, Xiao Wu felt neglected and lost his previous fighting spirit. After recovering, his enthusiasm for training steadily declined, and he even considered leaving the army.

After figuring out the truth, Instructor Shen talked to Xiao Wu. He wanted to inquire about his recovery, but was immediately met with a sharp retort: "Instructor, you don't need to worry anymore. I plan to leave this year."

"If you want to leave, no one will stop you! If this little difficulty defeats you, how will you face the storms and hardships of life in the future?" Instructor Shen suddenly became serious. Looking at the complex expression on Xiao Wu's face, he immediately changed the subject and issued a challenge—"I heard you're in good physical condition. Do you dare to compete with me on the horizontal bar?"

"Sure!" Instructor Shen's performance in equipment training was among the best in the company, but Xiao Wu's competitive spirit was instantly ignited.

The two arrived at the equipment training area. Instructor Shen went first, completing five repetitions on the horizontal bar in one go. When it was Xiao Wu's turn, he only managed three repetitions before his arms began to tremble and his body swayed, forcing him to give up.

Xiao Wu expected criticism, but to his surprise, Instructor Shen calmly patted him on the shoulder: "The horizontal bar trains more than just arm strength; it trains an indomitable spirit. You used to win championships, and now that you've recovered, as long as you stick to scientific training, you'll definitely achieve even greater success." With that, he went back up on the bar and demonstrated the movements to Xiao Wu.

Seeing this, and recalling the instructor's earlier "stern words," Xiao Wu immediately understood that the instructor had used reverse psychology, revealing his good intentions.

In the following days, Instructor Shen developed a "step-by-step" training plan for Xiao Wu, aiming to prevent the old injury from recurring while improving training efficiency. Xiao Wu didn't disappoint his instructor; he could always be seen training extra in the mornings and at the gym on weekends. Soon, his 3000-meter run returned to its peak, and his other training results also improved significantly.

"Instructor, I want to stay in the team and strive for new honors!" One evening after dinner, Xiao Wu knocked on Instructor Shen's door and firmly submitted his application to stay.

This September, Xiao Wu was successfully promoted to sergeant. Considering his excellent overall qualities and rich competition experience, the company assigned him to be a key member of physical training.

On the training field, Xiao Wu shared his skills and insights without reservation. When his comrades encountered difficulties or setbacks, he would, like Instructor Shen, skillfully guide and carefully help them.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16426320.html

陆军某旅打造射击"毁伤数据库"火力打击效果有了"金标准"

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：向黎鸣 喻润东 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-12-10

陆军某旅打造射击"毁伤数据库"——火力打击效果有了"金标准"

■解放军报记者 向黎鸣 特约记者 喻润东



陆军某旅组织装甲突击车实弹射击训练. 刘佳鑫 摄

前不久，陆军某旅一场实弹射击考核在野外驻训场展开. "核心结构未摧毁，毁伤效果不达标！"该旅某火力分队首轮打击结束后，尽管侦测设备显示"敌"目标被命中，但考核组却给出了"不达标"的判定结果.

这是为何？该旅火力科黄参谋向记者展示了无人机回传的画面：目标工事虽遭到打击，但内部支撑结构尚好. “命中目标只是基本要求，实现有效毁伤才是关键. ”谈及这一评判标准，他向记者讲起此前一次演训经历.

当时，火力分队炮弹虽然命中“敌”工事，但由于弹种选择不当，导致目标核心结构未被摧毁. “敌”工事内残余兵力负隅顽抗，导致后续跟进的突击分队行动受阻.

议战议训会上，该旅党委研究感到：“未来战场分秒必争，必须打通‘感知—决策—打击—评估’链条，确保火力打击实现最大毁伤效果. ”

立起“金标准”，打出“组合拳”. 该旅领导告诉记者，在“有效毁伤”这条“金标准”牵引下，他们全面优化火力打击效果评价体系，对部分不符合实战要求的评价标准进行修订，推动官兵从片面追求“精准命中”向更加注重“有效毁伤”进阶. 不仅如此，该旅党委还研究决定，以作战数据链建设为抓手，核算梳理历年实弹射击数据，利用信息化平台对多种训练数据进行系统聚合，精心打造射击“毁伤数据库”，及时测算评估毁伤效果，为指挥员调整部署提供数据支撑.

今年野外驻训，他们探索建立作战数据采集流转机制，利用无人机、装甲侦察车、雷达探测设备等，多维度收集目标数据，完成火力打击后，空中与地面设备立即捕捉目标毁伤实况，实时回传毁伤数据，不断丰富射击“毁伤数据库”的数据类型，辅助指挥员精准研判打击效果.

考核现场，指挥车内，该火力分队指挥员利用射击“毁伤数据库”得出的结论，与考核组给出的判定结果几乎完全一致. 判明首轮射击毁伤不足后，他果断下令更换弹种并实施二次火力打击，最终将“敌”目标彻底摧毁.

走下考核场，这名分队指挥员介绍，依托射击“毁伤数据库”，他们在平时训练中紧贴实战构设“刁钻”目标，区分破坏、压制、歼灭等多种打击效果，组织官兵以数据为支撑，深挖装备潜能、研练战法训法，火力打击能力不断提升.

Google Translation

An Army Brigade Develops a “Damage Database” for Shooting, Achieving a “Gold Standard” for Firepower Strike Effectiveness

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Xiang Liming, Yu Rundong

Editor: Lin Shiqing

Published: 2025-12-10

An Army Brigade Develops a “Damage Database” for Shooting—A “Gold Standard” for Firepower Strike Effectiveness

■PLA Daily Reporter Xiang Liming, Special Correspondent Yu Rundong

An Army brigade organizes live-fire training with armored assault vehicles. Photo by Liu Jiaxin

Recently, an Army brigade conducted a live-fire assessment at a field training ground. “The core structure was not destroyed, and the damage effect did not meet the standard!” After the first round of strikes by a firepower unit of the brigade, although the detection equipment showed that the “enemy” target was hit, the assessment team gave a “failure to meet the standard” judgment.

Why is this? Staff Officer Huang of the brigade’s firepower section showed reporters images transmitted by a drone: although the target fortifications were hit, the internal support structure was still intact. “Hitting the target is only the basic requirement; achieving effective damage is the key.” He recounted a previous training exercise to the reporter when discussing this evaluation standard.

At that time, although the artillery shells from the fire support unit hit the “enemy” fortifications, the core structure of the target was not destroyed due to the inappropriate selection of ammunition. The remaining forces inside the “enemy” fortifications put up a stubborn resistance, hindering the subsequent assault team’s operation.

At a meeting to discuss combat and training, the brigade’s Party Committee concluded: “In the future battlefield, every second counts. We must streamline the ‘perception-decision-strike-assessment’ chain to ensure that firepower strikes achieve maximum damage.” Establishing a “gold standard” and launching a “combination punch,” the brigade’s leadership told reporters that, guided by this “gold standard” of “effective damage,” they comprehensively optimized the firepower strike effectiveness evaluation system, revised some evaluation standards that did not meet the requirements of actual combat, and promoted the officers and men to move from a one-sided pursuit of “precise hits” to a greater emphasis on “effective damage.” Furthermore, the brigade’s Party Committee decided to focus on building an operational data link, analyzing and compiling historical live-fire data, and using an information platform to systematically aggregate various training data to create a meticulously crafted “damage database.” This database allows for timely calculation and evaluation of damage effects, providing data support for commanders to adjust deployments.

During this year’s field training exercise, they explored and established an operational data collection and transfer mechanism. Utilizing drones, armored reconnaissance vehicles, and radar detection equipment, they collected target data from multiple dimensions. After completing a fire strike, air and ground equipment immediately captured the target damage situation and transmitted damage data back in real time, continuously enriching the data types in the “damage database” and assisting commanders in accurately assessing the strike effect.

At the assessment site, inside the command vehicle, the conclusions drawn by the fire unit commander using the “damage database” were almost identical to the assessment team’s judgment. After determining that the initial round of firing damage was insufficient, he decisively ordered a change of ammunition and a second fire strike, ultimately completely destroying the “enemy” target.

Stepping off the assessment field, the squad commander explained that, relying on the shooting “damage database,” they closely simulated real combat scenarios during routine training, constructing “tricky” targets, distinguishing between various strike effects such as destruction, suppression, and annihilation, and organizing officers and men to use data as support to deeply explore the potential of equipment and study tactics and training methods, thereby continuously improving their firepower strike capabilities.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16426515.html

陆军某旅炮兵分队开展实弹射击训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：蔡从润 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-12-11



近日，陆军某旅炮兵分队开展实弹射击训练. 蔡从润 摄

Google Translation

Artillery Unit of an Army Brigade Conducts Live-Fire Training

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Cai Congrun

Editor: Lin Shiqing

Published: 2025-12-11

Recently, an artillery unit of an Army brigade conducted live-fire training. (Photo by Cai Congrun)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16426452.html

第 74 集团军某旅聚合人才优势加快发展新质战斗力

来源：解放军报 作者：陈典宏 许浩杰 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-12-11

编者按习主席强调，要更新思想观念，大胆创新探索新型作战力量建设和运用模式，充分解放和发展新质战斗力. 近年来，随着我军实战化训练不断走向深入，摆在部队面前的实战化训练课题越来越多，各领域技术应用越来越广泛，对部队发展新质战斗力提出了新的挑战. 着眼这一变化，第 74 集团军某旅积极改革创新实战课题攻关模式，选拔高素质新型军事人才组建“飞行专家组”，领衔实战课题攻关，飞行训练取得新成效.

第 74 集团军某旅聚合人才优势加快发展新质战斗力

“飞行专家组”领衔课题攻关

解放军报讯 记者陈典宏、特约通讯员许浩杰报道：天高云阔，鹰击长空. 前不久，第 74 集团军某旅组织飞行训练，面对被“敌”雷达追踪的特情，该旅飞行员不拘泥于实施干扰的常规操作，灵活调整飞行航线和打法，成功摆脱追踪. 鏖战结束，飞行员走下战机，向旅“飞行专家组”成员竖起大拇指.

“这些灵活打法，是旅‘飞行专家组’带领我们集智攻关的成果. ”一名飞行员介绍，“飞行专家组”以“科技+”“智能+”等手段，助力战法训法创新，解决了不少制约战斗力提升的瓶颈问题.

“以往实战课题攻关都是按建制展开，随着实战化训练走深走实，课题数量越来越多、难度越来越高，这一传统攻关模式出现了弊端. ”该旅领导告诉记者，有的飞行员因跨专业知识储备不够、能力素质不足，导致负责的课题论证不充分、研究方法不科学；有的飞行员因研训精力分配不科学，导致训练成绩下滑.

为此，旅队打破建制界限、聚合人才优势，组建训法创新、战法创新、科研创新等 7 个“飞行专家组”，领衔实战课题顶层设计、训练重难点问题攻关、大项演训活动筹划等工作.

谢飞行员曾担任旅侦察科长、作训科长、营长，擅长训练统筹规划和多机型训法运用，成为训法创新专家组成员后，为改进训法提出多条行之有效的意见建议；梁飞行员精通软件设计和算法应用，被选拔进入科研创新专家组后，牵头进行某训练系统的设计研发，运用大数据和新算法提升飞行训练质效……

课题攻关实践中，“飞行专家组”成员采取“分组研究+集中会商”“分组确定课题+相互衔接验证”等模式，开展自研性课题和指导性课题攻关，进一步完善“分析短板、理论攻研、战法创新、训练实践、成果固化”的创新成果转化链路，给实战课题攻关带来新气象.

“头雁”领路，带动“群雁”高飞. 在实战课题攻关实践中，该旅还要求“飞行专家组”成员深入一线调查研究，指导各营连开展自研性课题攻关，为各营连培养研究型、创新型人才. 在“飞行专家组”的指导帮带下，一批具备组训和科研能力的基层骨干逐步成长起来，成为“飞行专家组”的后备人才.

“唯改革者进，唯创新者强. ”该旅领导说，随着“飞行专家组”在实战课题攻关领域发挥出越来越明显的作用，许多新技术应用到新装备训练中，取得了一批战法训法成果.

Google Translation

A 74th Group Army Brigade Leverages Its Talent Pool to Accelerate the Development of New Combat Capabilities.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Chen Dianhong, Xu Haojie

Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-12-11

Editor’s Note: President Xi Jinping emphasized the need to update thinking and boldly innovate and explore new models for the construction and application of combat forces, fully liberating and developing new combat capabilities. In recent years, as the PLA’s combat-oriented training has deepened, the number of combat-oriented training topics facing the troops has increased, and the application of technologies in various fields has become more widespread, posing new challenges to the development of new combat capabilities. In view of this change, a brigade of the 74th Group Army actively reformed and innovated its combat-oriented training model, selecting high-quality new-type military personnel to form a “flight expert group” to lead the research on combat-oriented topics, achieving new results in flight training.

A brigade of the 74th Group Army leverages its talent pool to accelerate the development of new combat capabilities.

“Flight Expert Group” Leads Research on Topics

PLA Daily News (Reporter Chen Dianhong, Special Correspondent Xu Haojie):

The sky is high and the clouds are vast; eagles [helicopters] soar through the sky. Not long ago, a brigade of the 74th Group Army organized flight training. Faced with the special situation of being tracked by “enemy” radar, the brigade’s pilots did not adhere to the conventional operation of jamming, but flexibly adjusted their flight paths and tactics, successfully shaking off the pursuers. After the fierce battle, the pilots disembarked from their combat aircraft and gave a thumbs-up to the members of the brigade’s “flight expert group.”

“These flexible tactics are the result of the collective wisdom and efforts of the brigade’s ‘flight expert group’ in leading us to overcome challenges,” a pilot explained. The “flight expert group” used “technology+” and “intelligent+” methods to assist in the innovation of combat tactics and training methods, solving many bottleneck problems that hindered the improvement of combat effectiveness.

“In the past, combat-related research projects were carried out according to the established organizational structure. As combat-oriented training has deepened and become more practical, the number and difficulty of projects have increased, and this traditional research model has revealed its drawbacks,” a brigade leader told reporters. Some pilots, due to insufficient cross-disciplinary knowledge and inadequate capabilities, led to insufficient argumentation and unscientific research methods for the projects they were responsible for; others, due to unscientific allocation of research and training energy, experienced a decline in training performance.

To this end, the brigade broke down organizational barriers and pooled its talent advantages, forming seven “Flight Expert Groups” focusing on training method innovation, combat method innovation, and scientific research innovation. These groups led the top-level design of practical training projects, tackled key and difficult training issues, and planned major training exercises.

Pilot Xie, who previously served as the brigade’s reconnaissance section chief, operations and training section chief, and battalion commander, is skilled in training coordination and planning, as well as the application of multi-aircraft training methods. After becoming a member of the training method innovation expert group, he offered numerous effective suggestions for improving training methods. Pilot Liang, proficient in software design and algorithm application, was selected to join the scientific research innovation expert group, where he led the design and development of a training system, using big data and new algorithms to improve the quality and efficiency of flight training. In the practice of tackling key problems, members of the “Flight Expert Groups” adopted models such as “group research + centralized consultation” and “group-based topic determination + mutual verification” to conduct self-developed and guiding research projects. This further improved the innovation achievement transformation chain of “analyzing shortcomings, theoretical research, combat method innovation, training practice, and solidifying results,” bringing a new atmosphere to the tackling of practical training projects.

Leading the way, the “flock” soars high. In tackling practical combat challenges, the brigade also requires members of the “Flight Expert Group” to conduct in-depth investigations and research at the front lines, guiding battalions and companies in carrying out self-developed research projects and cultivating research-oriented and innovative personnel for each unit. Under the guidance and assistance of the “Flight Expert Group,” a group of grassroots backbone personnel with training and research capabilities have gradually grown, becoming reserve talents for the “Flight Expert Group.”

“Only reformers advance, only innovators are strong,” said the brigade’s leadership. As the “Flight Expert Group” plays an increasingly significant role in tackling practical combat challenges, many

new technologies have been applied to training with new equipment, resulting in a number of successful combat tactics and training methods.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16426651.html

军营观察丨炮兵营专业训练有“新解”

来源：解放军报 作者：王康泰 陈典宏 黄 海 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-12

新闻样本

“有了专修室，训练更加得心应手”

■汪义翔 解放军报记者 陈典宏

大漠戈壁，朔风渐起，第 74 集团军某旅某炮兵营实弹射击考核如期举行. 第一次随营参加某新型火炮实弹射击，瞄准手小熊全神贯注，瞪大双眼.

“首发命中，目标被摧毁！”现场，随着炮长一声令下，炮弹呼啸出膛、直扑目标，打出“开门红”.

“装填！”炮长洪亮的声音再次响起. 小熊立即瞄准目标，复查瞄准情况，炮口指向目标……

戈壁滩上，炮声阵阵. 考核组通报，全营单目标命中率超出预期. 新型火炮首次实弹射击打出这样的成绩，让刘营长感到欣慰.

今年，该营列装某新型火炮. 官兵兴奋之余，压力随之而来，新装备带来新要求，倒逼着他们学习新装备、苦练新技能、研究新战法.

半年前调整到瞄准手岗位的小熊坦言，起初面对新装备、新专业，他一度感到本领恐慌. 他说，从当时的手足无措到如今实弹射击的沉稳自信，得益于旅队开展的新装备前置训练.

“将专修室内专攻精练和野外训练场上的练兵实践相结合，加速了战斗力生成. ”该旅机关陈参谋向记者介绍，旅队综合利用现有训练场地和闲置区域，根据专业特点组建若干专业训练专修室用于理论讲解、模拟训练和难题攻关，为新装备前置训练提供平台.

“有了专修室，训练更加得心应手. ”负责教学的教练员说，“利用模拟器材，可以完成瞄准手的大部分操作训练. ”

半年前，小熊在骨干的带领下，从瞄准原理、操作手法开始学起，从最初的经常“脱靶”，到如今炸点已经能够稳稳地落在靶心.

“每周 3 次集中授课、2 次模拟操作考核，每月 1 次连贯训练. ”新装备前置训练计划表上的时间线格外醒目. 友邻单位的优秀教练员成为专修室的“常客”，从基础原理到操作细节，他们分岗位分专业，把知识融会贯通讲；全营官兵利用模拟器材反复练，练出高质效.

实弹射击考核这天，小熊凭借反复训练形成的肌肉记忆，快速转动手轮，精确装定诸元；弹药手小夏快速装填炮弹，动作娴熟利落；炮长小闫指挥全班人员默契配合，沉着处置……

一发发炮弹呼啸出膛，在天空划出一道道壮美的轨迹.

记者调查

炮兵营专业训练有“新解”

■王康泰 解放军报记者 陈典宏 特约通讯员 黄 海



第 74 集团军某旅组织实弹射击考核. 黄 林摄

跨建制共享教学力量，让“一家练”汇聚“众家长”

一场寒潮席卷而至，茫茫戈壁，气温骤降.

刚刚在这里完成实兵训练的第 74 集团军某旅某炮兵营，针对暴露出的短板问题开展研究.

简易车炮库里，肖炮长一边指挥示范班操作装备，一边向战友们讲解相关细节.

任职 15 年来，肖炮长一直担负营里的专业教学任务，像这样的示范教学，已是家常便饭. 尽管如此，讲台上的他丝毫不敢马虎. 他从底层逻辑、基础原理讲起，官兵听得格外认真.

“送弹的动作要领是什么”“不同弹种推弹入膛的手法有何区别”“半自动装填机如果出现故障，人工装弹如何提高速度”……授课结束，战士们围在肖炮长身边请教.

与以往不同的是，今天听课的对象不仅有本营战友，还出现了许多新面孔——他们是来自全旅各单位同一专业的官兵. 只要有需求，大家就可以申请来听课.

“讲台”面向全旅，在这里已不新鲜. 肖炮长坦言，这是旅队对专长化任教实践探索的有益举措.

“充分运用优秀教练员资源，激活组训任教的源头活水，才能提升训练质效. ”刘营长告诉记者，部队换装转型遇到的第一个难题是“缺好老师”.

在开展基础训练前，该旅以个人自荐与营连推荐相结合的方式，选拔出一批训练尖子作为教学“种子选手”. 如何发挥出“酵母作用”？得益于专长化任教推行，他们在全旅打破建制共享教学力量，开展互学互教活动.

“共享教学力量，让我们有了追赶兄弟单位的底气. ”新任炮长小闫对于专长化任教感触很深. 白天操课，他努力把“他山之玉”转变为“自家之长”，每次训练遇到什么难题，他总会拨通肖炮长的电话请教. 两人交流，有时只有三言两语，有时也会为了一个问题讨论很久.

一次夜训，小闫操作的火炮突发故障，连队骨干轮番上阵排除故障均以失败告终. 就在这时，他拨通了肖炮长的电话. 电话那头，肖炮长结合经验一步步指导：“先检查电气面板有无显示故障，如果没有故障，可使用降级操作……”小闫按照肖炮长的指导，终于排除故障.

“战友结对帮带，不仅有利于年轻骨干成长进步，更增进了战友之间并肩作战的情谊. ”该旅作训科赵参谋说，这些年，连与连之间、营与营之间，跨单位结对子已成为常态，像肖炮长这样的优秀教练员，已带出多名“高徒”.

巧制计划表统筹练兵资源，大小专业分类施训

随着阵阵口令声传来，数十名战士根据指令同时开展参数装定.

大漠戈壁，放眼望去，由近及远，数十个训练场地有序排开，各场地整齐摆放着不同种类的训练器材.

刘营长指着训练场感慨地说：“戈壁滩上条件尽管简陋一些，但该训的课目都训到了. ”

早在今年初，上级就通知：新装备一时难以全部到位. 不仅如此，与新装备配套的文件资料、训练器材都十分紧缺.

专业训练即将展开，紧缺的训练器材和局促的训练场地，却要保障多个炮班开展专业训练，如何分配训练资源让刘营长犯了难.

面对训练资源紧缺难题，该旅党委一班人多次讨论研究解决对策. “装备配发有先后，但战斗力建设不能存在‘空档期’，不能等到上级配齐装备和器材才开展训练”“硬件设施短时间内难以到位是现实，但可以用科学的训练方法弥补不足”……越讨论，大家越有信心，一致认为，随着集约化组训的深化运用，资源不足的困局能够迎刃而解.

时间紧迫，未雨绸缪，该旅一方面通过采购、自建、申领等多种方式补充训练器材、完善训练设施，另一方面转变训练理念、优化训练方案. 不久后，全新的训练计划“新鲜出炉”.

“这张计划表的巧妙之处在于，既统筹时间和内容，还统筹人员与资源. ”该旅作训科赵参谋介绍，前期他们对全旅的训练器材、训练场地、武器装备等训练资源进行盘点，通过训练月计划，统一调度全旅训练资源，计划表上各单位什么时间训、训什么内容、场地在哪里以及相关保障等信息一目了然. 训练月计划下发后，各营再根据自身实际，进一步细化完善，制作成各连队的训练周表.

记者观察发现，在拟制训练月计划和训练周表时，他们总体遵循了“大专业小集中，小专业大集中”的原则——

比如火炮操作员，各营人员基数大，相关训练资源较为充足，专业训练通常由各营连组织. 而雷达、气象等小特专业则相反，人员基数小、训练资源少，各分队自行组织专业训练效果不佳，则由旅队统一组织集训，确保训练质效.

“直到现在，营里的训练资源依旧不足，但通过集约化组训，大纲规定的专业课目我们都能训到. ”刘营长说，“谁先占场地谁先训、谁没器材谁后训、一人训多人看”等问题，目前得到有效解决.

丰富模拟仿真手段，训练更加“有的放矢”

“目标距离和方位确定……”某新型火炮训练专修室内，3 台仿真火炮整齐排列，数名炮手听到指令后迅速行动，转动手轮、瞄准目标、按下发射按钮，一套动作干脆利落.

“一炮，未命中；二炮，误差 1 米；三炮，误差 3 米……”操作完成后，射击结果立即呈现在大屏幕上，射击精度、弹着点分布等情况一目了然，模拟系统根据每名官兵的训练成绩曲线，给出不同的改进建议.

“这种模拟化训练，可以克服场地限制、装备限制. ”瞄准手小熊赞不绝口，“对于直瞄射击而言，在不同操作方式下，即使瞄准景况完全一致，射点也可能有较大差别. 以往训练中缺少检查射点的手段，怎样的操作手法才是最佳、最适合自己的，瞄准手只能在长时间的实弹射击中寻找感觉. ”

如今，训练专修室配备了数据采集、考核评估等功能设施，可以进行全流程数据采集、辅助分析、质效评估，大幅降低了装备和弹药消耗，训练效费比明显提升.

“3、2、1，放！”某专修室内，官兵坐在操作台前，紧盯屏幕，运指如飞，一场实战背景下模拟射击训练进入关键阶段. 闫炮长带领炮班协同操作，炮弹直扑“敌”阵地. 片刻，“目标摧毁”的字样出现在屏幕上，考核系统给出“优”的评价.

考核结束，闫炮长感慨地说：“模拟训练和考评系统，不但解决了实装操作受限的问题，还能模拟各种复杂的战斗情景，训练更加‘有的放矢’. ”

“模拟训练仿真度越高，官兵训练质效也越高.”闫炮长告诉记者，掀起这间用帐篷搭建起来的专修室门帘，火炮就停在门外，从模拟训练到实装操作只有一扇“门”的距离.

规范细化考核标准，挤掉脱离实战的“水分”

“炮手注意！”弹药使用与勤务专修室内，一场专业考核正在展开，参考官兵闻令而动，按照流程完成一系列操作.

专修室内，一张考核标准细则十分醒目，上面不仅对操作动作、时间、精度等指标有详细要求，还对口令表述、操作时机、手法要领等进行标准化设定.

“一号炮手，动作不标准，存在安全隐患，扣10分；三号炮手，流程不顺畅，扣5分……”考核结束，考核员小黄依次通报成绩，参考官兵的操作过程与标准流程同时投放在前方大屏幕上.

“对于炮手而言，考核中需要关注的不仅是米、秒、环等指标，为炮车构筑掩体、临机处置特情等方面更需要关注.”小黄说，在日常考核中，米、秒、环等指标比较好把握，而其他实战化训练的核心能力指标由于缺乏详细的量化，往往受考核员主观因素的影响较大.

小黄讲述了亲身经历的例子——同样一个考核课目，换了考核员，成绩会有差别，特别是考察官兵综合能力的课目，研判“敌”情是否准确、处置措施是否符合实战要求、战法运用是否得当，不同考核员由于训练理念不同，往往会有不同的评判.

今年 4 月，该旅党委征集官兵意见建议时，小黄将他的看法如实上报. 不到一周，旅队召集各专业骨干，对以往考核中易出现的问题进行梳理分类，依据大纲规范细化考核方案，确保不管谁组织考核，都能按实战化标准考，最大限度减少人为因素和个人经验的干扰，挤掉脱离实战的“水分”. 对重点操作细节，采取架设相机录制、大屏幕实时显示等方式，确保考核有迹可循.

专修室内，一号炮手小陈率先完成训练考核，经考核员小黄评定优秀后，迅速赶到下一个场地. 短暂休息后，他开始装填弹药课目训练……每个场地的考核结束后，考核成绩优良的官兵继续参加下一个课目的训练考核，未通过考核的则留在原地继续训练.

“采取这种过关升级的办法，人员、时间、内容、质量可以更精准地跟踪问效.”小黄说.

孵化先训、接装培训、专班研训、交叉跟训……今年以来，该旅党委积极运用“四化”组训法，统筹训练资源，蹚出了新装备形成战斗力的新路子. 在不久前旅队组织的考核中，刘营长所在营队参考炮班优良率大幅提升.

亲历者说

这个“首发命中”来之不易

■第 74 集团军某旅班长 闫海洋

结束数月的野外驻训任务，我们旅从戈壁大漠回到位于岭南的部队营区. 回来休整没几天，旅队就开展装备维修保养、复训补训.

这一年，工作“连轴转”是常态. 今年旅队列装新型火炮，专业训练需要从零学起. 一开始，我信心满满. 毕竟，我与火炮打交道多年，摸清了火炮的各种“脾气”，掌握新型火炮操作技能应该用不了多久时间. 接触新型火炮后，我发现并没有想象中那么容易. 虽然都是火炮，可结构原理、操作流程、战法运用完全不同，自己一下子成了新手.

“自己都是新手，又怎么带着班里战友学好新专业？”那段时间，我十分焦急. 当时，全营仅有一门从兄弟单位“借”来的新型火炮，大家只能轮流实操训练，训练时间根本不够.

机关领导在蹲点调研时，我们反映了这个问题. 不久后，某新型火炮训练专修室成立，我和战友们欣喜不已. 依托模拟仿真设备提前熟悉新型火炮，降低了训练风险，提高了训练质效.

待转入实装训练后，我们很快进入状态，熟练掌握新装备的操作要领. 今年野外驻训期间，第一次参加实弹射击，我们班打出“首发命中”的好成绩. 这个成绩，来之不易！

编辑连线

编辑对话第七十四集团军某旅旅长——

加快基础训练转型升级

基础训练是战斗力生成的基石. 随着“四化”组训法全面推开，部队如何结合具体实践，加快基础训练转型升级？围绕这一话题，本版编辑与第 74 集团军某旅旅长进行连线交流.

编辑：我们注意到，旅队今年换装，这对全旅基础训练产生哪些影响？解决了哪些突出问题？

旅长：影响是全方位的. 比如拟定各项训练计划、培养教练员队伍、建设训练设施等，这些都要根据新装备、新编制做出全面调整. 在探索实践过程中，通过各方努力，硬件设施建设和人才队伍培养已取得长足进步，而转变各级指挥员的训练理念难度不小. 各级指挥员“穿新鞋走老路”的现象时有发生，比如保障资源难共享，有的单位把好资源藏着掖着；有的单位没有遵循战斗力生成规律，盲目求快求全，随意拔高训练目标；还有的组训施教惯用老一套，让官兵死记硬背，同样的训练课目反复练、练反复，导致没多久出现训练瓶颈；个别营连主官组训能力偏弱，拟定计划凭经验“照猫画虎”，导致出现偏训漏训弱训问题……这些都是今年开展训练解决的突出问题.

编辑：你认为加快基础训练转型升级的关键是什么？

旅长：关键是要按纲施训. 新的军事训练大纲对训练的方方面面做了系统科学的规范，是部队开展训练的基本遵循. 新的军事训练大纲明确指出，基础训练在按建制、按专业训练的基础上，贯彻集约专修理念，突出岗位核心能力，推行质量调控，实施专长化任教、集约化组训、模拟化训练、标准化考核. 可以说，落实法规制度、按照新的军事训练大纲开展训练，是提高训练质效的根本保证.

编辑：谈谈你对按纲施训的看法？

旅长：如何把新的军事训练大纲落到实处、见到实效，是我们各级党委的重要职责. 各级不仅要认真学习军事训练法规，通晓训练规律、明确训练思路、掌握训练方法，做到严之有据、严在法内、严得科学，还要做按纲施训的“明白人”，这样才能更好地统一训练思想，提高训练水平.

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | Artillery Battalion’s Specialized Training Has a “New Interpretation”

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Editor: Sun Yue

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News Sample

“With a specialized training room, training is much easier”

■ Wang Yixiang, PLA Daily Reporter Chen Dianhong

In the vast Gobi Desert, as the north wind rises, a live-fire assessment of an artillery battalion of a brigade under the 74th Group Army is held as scheduled. Xiao Xiong, a gunner participating in a live-fire exercise of a new type of artillery for the first time, is fully focused, his eyes wide open.

“First shot hit, target destroyed!” At the scene, with the gunner’s order, the shell roared out of the barrel, heading straight for the target, achieving a “good start.”

“Load!” The gunner’s booming voice rang out again. Xiao Xiong immediately aimed at the target, checked the aiming, and pointed the gun at the target…

On the Gobi Desert, the sound of artillery fire echoed. The assessment team reported that the battalion’s single-target hit rate exceeded expectations. The successful live-fire exercise of the new artillery brought satisfaction to Battalion Commander Liu.

This year, the battalion received a new type of artillery. While the officers and men were excited, the pressure also increased. The new equipment brought new requirements, forcing them to learn the new equipment, hone new skills, and research new tactics.

Xiao Xiong, who was transferred to the gunner position six months ago, admitted that he initially felt insecure about his abilities in the face of the new equipment and new specialty. He said that his transformation from initial helplessness to his current composure and confidence in live-fire exercises was thanks to the brigade's pre-training for the new equipment.

"Combining specialized indoor training with practical training on the field has accelerated the generation of combat effectiveness," Staff Officer Chen from the brigade headquarters told reporters. The brigade comprehensively utilizes existing training grounds and unused areas, establishing several specialized training rooms based on professional characteristics for theoretical explanations, simulation training, and tackling challenging problems, providing a platform for pre-training for the new equipment.

"With the specialized training room, training has become much easier," said the instructor in charge of teaching. "Using the simulators, we can complete most of the aiming operator's operational training." Six months ago, under the guidance of experienced instructors, Xiao Xiong started learning from aiming principles and operating techniques. From frequently missing the target initially, he can now consistently land the bomb in the bullseye.

"Three intensive lectures per week, two simulated operation assessments, and one continuous training session per month." The timeline on the pre-training plan for the new equipment is particularly striking. Excellent instructors from neighboring units have become "regulars" in the training room, explaining everything from basic principles to operational details, tailored to different positions and specialties, integrating knowledge comprehensively. All officers and men in the battalion practice repeatedly using the simulators, achieving high-quality and efficient training.

On the day of the live-fire assessment, Xiao Xiong, relying on muscle memory developed through repeated training, quickly turned the handwheel and accurately set the firing data; ammunition handler Xia swiftly loaded shells with skillful and efficient movements; gunner Yan commanded his entire squad in seamless coordination, calmly handling the situation… Shell after shell whistled from the barrel, tracing magnificent trajectories across the sky.

Reporter Investigation: Artillery Battalion's Professional Training Has a "New Interpretation"

■ Wang Kangtai, PLA Daily Reporter Chen Dianhong, Special Correspondent Huang Hai

A brigade of the 74th Group Army organized a live-fire assessment. Photo by Huang Lin.

Sharing Teaching Resources Across Organizations: "One Training Unit" Gathers "Many Parents"

A cold wave swept in, and the temperature plummeted across the vast Gobi Desert.

An artillery battalion of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, having just completed live-fire training here, is conducting research on the shortcomings that have been exposed.

In a makeshift vehicle-mounted artillery depot, Gunner Xiao directed the demonstration squad in operating the equipment while explaining relevant details to his comrades.

For 15 years, Artillery Commander Xiao has been responsible for professional instruction within his battalion, and demonstrations like this are commonplace. Despite this, he remains meticulous on the platform. He explains from the ground up the logic and fundamental principles, drawing the soldiers' keen attention.

"What are the key points of the ammunition feeding action?" "What are the differences in the methods of pushing different types of ammunition into the chamber?" "If the semi-automatic loading machine malfunctions, how can manual loading be accelerated?"… After the lecture, the soldiers surrounded Artillery Commander Xiao, asking questions.

Unlike in the past, today's audience included not only his own battalion's comrades but also many new faces—soldiers from various units across the brigade specializing in the same field. Anyone with a need can apply to attend.

The "lecture platform" is open to the entire brigade; it's nothing new here. Artillery Commander Xiao frankly admits that this is a beneficial measure for the brigade to explore specialized teaching practices.

"Making full use of excellent instructors and activating the source of training and instruction is essential to improving training effectiveness," Battalion Commander Liu told reporters. He added that the first challenge encountered in the unit's equipment transformation was the "lack of good teachers."

Before conducting basic training, the brigade selected a group of top trainees as "seed players" for instruction through a combination of self-nomination and battalion/company recommendations. How to leverage this "catalytic effect"? Thanks to the implementation of specialized instruction, they broke down organizational barriers and shared teaching resources across the brigade, conducting mutual learning and teaching activities.

"Sharing teaching resources gives us the confidence to catch up with our brother units," said Xiao Yan, the newly appointed artillery commander, deeply impressed by specialized instruction. During daytime training, he strives to transform "others' strengths" into "his own." Whenever he encounters a problem during training, he always calls Artillery Commander Xiao for advice. Their exchanges sometimes consist of only a few words, and sometimes they discuss a single issue at length.

One night during training, the artillery Xiao Yan was operating suddenly malfunctioned. Several key personnel from the company took turns troubleshooting, but all attempts failed. Just then, he called Artillery Commander Xiao. On the other end of the line, Artillery Commander Xiao,

drawing on his experience, guided him step by step: “First, check if there’s a fault display on the electrical panel. If there isn’t, you can use a downgraded operation...” Following Artillery Commander Xiao’s guidance, Xiao Yan finally resolved the problem.

“The comrade-in-arms mentoring program not only benefits the growth and progress of young backbone personnel but also enhances the camaraderie among comrades-in-arms,” said Staff Officer Zhao of the brigade’s training section. He added that in recent years, cross-unit pairing between companies and battalions has become commonplace, and outstanding instructors like Artillery Commander Xiao have trained numerous outstanding apprentices.

Skillful planning and resource allocation for training, categorizing training by specialty

As commands rang out, dozens of soldiers simultaneously began setting parameters.

Across the vast Gobi Desert, dozens of training grounds stretched out in an orderly fashion, each displaying various types of training equipment.

Battalion Commander Liu pointed to the training grounds and remarked, “Although conditions on the Gobi Desert are somewhat rudimentary, we’ve managed to train on all the necessary subjects.”

As early as the beginning of this year, higher authorities notified that the new equipment would not be fully available immediately. Furthermore, supporting documentation and training equipment were in short supply.

Specialized training was about to begin, but the shortage of training equipment and cramped training grounds, coupled with the need to ensure that multiple artillery squads could conduct specialized training, presented a challenge for Battalion Commander Liu.

Faced with this shortage of training resources, the brigade’s Party Committee held numerous discussions to develop solutions. “Equipment distribution has a sequence, but combat capability building cannot have a ‘gap period.’ We can’t wait until higher authorities have provided all the equipment and materials before starting training.” “It’s a reality that hardware facilities cannot be in place in a short time, but we can make up for the deficiencies with scientific training methods.”... The more they discussed, the more confident they became, unanimously agreeing that with the deepening application of intensive training, the resource shortage predicament could be resolved.

With time running out, the brigade proactively supplemented training equipment and improved training facilities through various means, including procurement, self-construction, and application. Simultaneously, they transformed their training philosophy and optimized training programs. Soon after, a brand-new training plan was unveiled.

“The ingenuity of this training plan lies in its comprehensive coordination of time and content, as well as personnel and resources,” explained Staff Officer Zhao of the brigade’s training section. He explained that they conducted a preliminary inventory of the brigade’s training equipment, training grounds, and weaponry. Through the monthly training plan, they unified the allocation of

training resources across the brigade. The plan clearly outlines when each unit will train, what the training content will be, the location of the training grounds, and related support information. After the monthly training plan is issued, each battalion further refines and improves it based on its own circumstances, creating weekly training schedules for each company.

Reporters observed that in drafting the monthly and weekly training plans, they generally followed the principle of "centralizing large specialties in smaller areas and concentrating small specialties in larger areas"—for example, artillery operators, with a large number of personnel and relatively abundant training resources in each battalion, typically have their specialized training organized by the individual battalions and companies. Conversely, specialized specialties such as radar and meteorology have smaller personnel and fewer training resources; individual unit training is less effective, so the brigade organizes centralized training to ensure training quality and efficiency.

"Even now, the battalion's training resources are still insufficient, but through intensive training, we can train all the professional subjects stipulated in the syllabus," said Battalion Commander Liu. "Problems such as 'whoever occupies the space first trains first, whoever lacks equipment trains later,' and 'one person trains while others watch' have been effectively resolved."

Enriching simulation methods makes training more "targeted."

"Target distance and bearing confirmed..." In the training room of a new type of artillery, three simulated artillery pieces are neatly arranged. Several gunners act swiftly upon hearing the command, turning handwheels, aiming at the target, and pressing the fire button—a series of crisp and clean movements.

"First shot, miss; second shot, error 1 meter; third shot, error 3 meters..." After the operation, the firing results are immediately displayed on the large screen. The firing accuracy, bullet impact distribution, and other information are clearly visible. The simulation system provides different improvement suggestions based on each soldier's training performance curve.

"This simulated training overcomes limitations in terms of both location and equipment," praised aimer Xiao Xiong. "For direct-fire shooting, even with identical aiming conditions, the firing point can vary significantly depending on the operating method. Previously, training lacked means to check the firing point; aimers could only find the optimal and most suitable operating method through prolonged live-fire exercises." Now, the training workshop is equipped with data acquisition and assessment facilities, enabling full-process data collection, auxiliary analysis, and quality and efficiency evaluation, significantly reducing equipment and ammunition consumption and noticeably improving the cost-effectiveness of training.

"3, 2, 1, fire!" In a certain workshop, soldiers sat at their workstations, intently watching the screens, their fingers flying across the keyboard. A simulated shooting training exercise under realistic combat conditions entered a crucial stage. Artillery Commander Yan led his team in coordinated operations, firing shells directly at the "enemy" position. Moments later, the words "Target Destroyed" appeared on the screen, and the assessment system gave an "Excellent" rating.

After the assessment, Artillery Commander Yan remarked, “The simulation training and assessment system not only solves the problem of limited real-world operation but also simulates various complex combat scenarios, making training more targeted.”

“The higher the fidelity of the simulation training, the higher the quality and efficiency of the soldiers’ training,” Commander Yan told reporters. Lifting the curtain of this specialized training room, constructed of tents, reveals the artillery pieces parked outside; the distance from simulation training to real-world operation is just a “door.”

Standardized and detailed assessment criteria eliminate “water” that is detached from real combat.

“Gunners, attention!” In the ammunition use and service specialized training room, a professional assessment is underway. The participating soldiers act upon the command, completing a series of operations according to the procedures.

Inside the specialized training room, a detailed set of assessment standards is prominently displayed. It not only details the requirements for operational actions, time, and accuracy but also standardizes the expression of commands, timing of operations, and key techniques.

“Gunner No. 1, your movements are not standard, posing a safety hazard, deduct 10 points; Gunner No. 3, your procedure is not smooth, deduct 5 points...” After the assessment, examiner Xiao Huang announced the scores one by one, displaying the soldiers’ operational processes and standard procedures simultaneously on the large screen in front.

“For gunners, the assessment requires attention not only to indicators like meters, seconds, and rings, but also to aspects like constructing cover for the artillery vehicle and handling unexpected situations,” Xiao Huang said. He explained that in routine assessments, indicators like meters, seconds, and rings are relatively easy to grasp, while other core competency indicators in combat training, due to a lack of detailed quantification, are often significantly influenced by the examiner’s subjective factors.

Xiao Huang recounted a personal example—the same assessment subject, with different examiners, would yield different results, especially for subjects assessing soldiers’ comprehensive abilities. Whether the assessment of the “enemy” situation was accurate, whether the response measures met combat requirements, and whether the tactics were applied appropriately—different examiners often have different judgments due to differing training philosophies.

In April of this year, when the brigade’s Party Committee solicited opinions and suggestions from soldiers, Xiao Huang truthfully reported his views. Within a week, the brigade convened key personnel from various specialties to review and categorize common problems encountered in previous assessments. Based on the syllabus, they refined the assessment plan to ensure that regardless of who organizes the assessment, it adheres to realistic combat standards, minimizing interference from human factors and personal experience, and eliminating any “watered-down”

aspects unrelated to actual combat. For key operational details, methods such as camera recording and real-time display on large screens were employed to ensure the assessment was traceable.

In the specialized training room, gunner Xiao Chen was the first to complete the training assessment. After being rated excellent by assessor Xiao Huang, he quickly moved to the next training area. After a short rest, he began training in ammunition loading… After each assessment, soldiers with excellent results continued to the next training exercise, while those who failed remained in their current location to continue training.

“This pass-and-advancement method allows for more precise tracking and evaluation of personnel, time, content, and quality,” said Xiao Huang.

Incubation training, equipment acceptance training, specialized training teams, cross-training… Since the beginning of this year, the brigade’s Party Committee has actively utilized the “four-pronged” training method, coordinating training resources and forging a new path for the formation of combat capability from new equipment. In a recent brigade-organized assessment, the excellent rate of the artillery squad in Battalion Commander Liu’s battalion significantly improved.

A firsthand account: This “first-shot hit” was hard-won

■ Yan Haiyang, Squad Leader of a Brigade of the 74th Group Army: After several months of field training, our brigade returned from the Gobi Desert to our barracks in Lingnan. After only a few days of rest, the brigade began equipment maintenance, repair, and retraining.

This year, continuous work has been the norm. This year, the brigade was equipped with new artillery, requiring us to learn specialized training from scratch. Initially, I was full of confidence. After all, I had dealt with artillery for many years, understood its various “tempers,” and thought mastering the operation skills of the new artillery wouldn’t take long. However, after handling the new artillery, I found it wasn’t as easy as I had imagined. Although they were all artillery pieces, their structural principles, operating procedures, and tactical applications were completely different, making me feel like a complete novice.

“How can I, a novice myself, lead my comrades in learning this new specialty?” I was extremely anxious during that time. At that time, the entire battalion only had one new artillery piece “borrowed” from a brother unit, and everyone had to take turns practicing, with simply not enough training time.

When the leadership conducted on-site research, we raised this issue. Soon after, a specialized training workshop for a new type of artillery was established, and my comrades and I were overjoyed. Using simulation equipment to familiarize ourselves with the new artillery in advance reduced training risks and improved training efficiency.

After transitioning to live-fire training, we quickly got into the swing of things and mastered the operating procedures of the new equipment. During our field training this year, in our first live-fire exercise, our squad achieved a “first-shot hit” result. This achievement was hard-won!

Editor's Note: An interview with the brigade commander of a brigade in the 74th Group Army—Accelerating the Transformation and Upgrading of Basic Training. Basic training is the cornerstone of combat effectiveness. With the full implementation of the "Four Modernizations" training method, how can the military combine it with specific practices to accelerate the transformation and upgrading of basic training? To explore this topic, our editors conducted a video conference with the brigade commander of a brigade under the 74th Group Army.

Editor: We noticed that the brigade underwent equipment re-equipment this year. What impact has this had on the brigade's basic training? What prominent issues have been resolved?

Brigade Commander: The impact is comprehensive. For example, formulating various training plans, cultivating instructors, and constructing training facilities all require comprehensive adjustments based on the new equipment and organizational structure. In the process of exploration and practice, through the efforts of all parties, significant progress has been made in hardware construction and personnel training. However, transforming the training concepts of commanders at all levels is quite challenging. The phenomenon of commanders "wearing new shoes but walking the old path" still occurs frequently. For example, resource sharing is difficult, with some units hoarding good resources; some units do not follow the laws of combat effectiveness generation, blindly pursuing speed and comprehensiveness, arbitrarily raising training goals; some units habitually use outdated methods in training organization and instruction, forcing officers and men to memorize by rote, repeatedly practicing the same training subjects, leading to training bottlenecks in a short time; some battalion and company commanders have weak training organization capabilities, formulating plans based on experience, resulting in biased, incomplete, and weak training… These are all prominent problems that have been addressed in this year's training.

Editor: What do you think is the key to accelerating the transformation and upgrading of basic training?

Brigade Commander: The key is to train according to the syllabus. The new military training syllabus provides a systematic and scientific framework for all aspects of training, serving as the fundamental guideline for troop training. The syllabus clearly states that basic training, based on organizational structure and professional specialization, should implement the concept of intensive and specialized training, emphasizing core competencies for each position, promoting quality control, and implementing specialized instruction, intensive training organization, simulation-based training, and standardized assessment. In short, implementing regulations and conducting training according to the new military training syllabus is the fundamental guarantee for improving training quality and effectiveness.

Editor: What are your views on training according to the syllabus?

Brigade Commander: Ensuring the new military training syllabus is effectively implemented and yields tangible results is a crucial responsibility of Party committees at all levels. All levels must

not only diligently study military training regulations, understand training principles, clarify training approaches, and master training methods, ensuring strictness is based on evidence, within the law, and scientifically sound, but also become “enlightened” individuals who understand how to conduct training according to the syllabus. Only in this way can we better unify training thinking and improve training levels.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16426648.html

第 76 集团军结合深化政治整训学习贯彻习近平强军思想

来源：解放军报 作者：张磊峰 张石水 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-12

第 76 集团军结合深化政治整训学习贯彻习近平强军思想——

赓续优良传统 激发胜战之气

■解放军报记者 张磊峰 特约记者 张石水

“作为新时代红军传人，我们要赓续优良传统，研战谋战务战，努力锤炼能打仗、打胜仗的过硬本领. ”冬日，第 76 集团军一名党委常委来到某高原驻训地，结合学习《习近平论强军兴军（四）》，与“拥政爱民模范连”官兵分享感悟体会，引导大家深刻领会习近平强军思想中蕴含的军事观和方法论.

“政治上的坚定源于理论上的清醒. 要坚持用习近平强军思想武装头脑，不断夯实信仰信念根基，提振奋斗攻坚的精气神. ”该集团军领导告诉记者，《习近平论强军兴军（四）》印发部队后，集团军党委一班人结合深化政治整训，认真读原著、学原文、悟原理，全面学习领会习近平强军思想的重大意义、科学内涵、精髓要义、实践要求，进一步加强政治锻造、思想改造，引导官兵坚定强军信念、投身强军实践.

实践中，该集团军通过“领导讲大课、基层讲小课、官兵讲微课”方式，帮助官兵加深理解领悟；充分发挥部队红色资源优势，把光荣战史教育融入理论学习，引导官兵在感悟先辈精神力量中赓续优良传统、争当红色传人；坚持学思用贯通、知信行统一，引导官兵立足岗位实际把自己摆进去、把职责摆进去、把工作摆进去，进一步强化使命担当，切实将学习感悟转化为干事创业的热情动力.

“当年，先辈们在鄂豫皖地区坚持游击战，枪支弹药不足，就用大刀长矛与敌人搏斗；粮食短缺，就以树皮野菜充饥……”前不久，该集团军组织开展“讲好荣誉战旗故事”活动，“最美新时代革命军人”、某旅营长张灿灿结合《习近平论强军兴军（四）》中关于弘扬优良传统的重要论述，讲述部队光荣战史，教育引导官兵擦亮忠诚底色、矢志奋斗强军. 大家纷纷表示，要沿着先辈们的足迹奋勇前进，以更高标准、更严要求完成好各项任务.

赓续优良传统，激发胜战之气. 该集团军领导告诉记者，他们大力弘扬理论联系实际的学风，立牢以实际成效检验学习成果的导向，不断激发官兵练兵备战热情. 连日来，该集团军官兵持续展开重难点课目专攻精练，多项战法训法创新成果得到检验.

Google Translation

The 76th Group Army Combines In-Depth Political Rectification with Studying and Implementing Xi Jinping's Thought on Strengthening the Military

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Leifeng, Zhang Shishui

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-12

The 76th Group Army Combines In-Depth Political Rectification with Studying and Implementing Xi Jinping's Thought on Strengthening the Military—

Continuing Fine Traditions and Inspiring the Spirit of Victory

■PLA Daily Reporter Zhang Leifeng, Special Correspondent Zhang Shishui

"As successors of the Red Army in the new era, we must continue fine traditions, study, plan, and implement warfare, and strive to hone our skills to fight and win battles." In winter, a member of the Standing Committee of the Party Committee of the 76th Group Army visited a high-altitude training site. Combining his study of "Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Military (IV)," he shared his insights with the officers and men of the "Model Company for Supporting the Government and Cherishing the People," guiding them to deeply understand the military perspectives and methodologies contained in Xi Jinping's thought on strengthening the military.

"Political steadfastness stems from theoretical clarity. We must persist in arming our minds with Xi Jinping's thought on strengthening the military, continuously solidify the foundation of our faith and beliefs, and boost our morale for hard work and overcoming challenges." A leader of the group army told reporters that after the distribution of *Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Military (IV)* to the troops, the group army's Party Committee, in conjunction with intensifying political rectification, diligently read the original text, studied the original words, and grasped the underlying principles. They comprehensively studied and understood the significant meaning, scientific connotation, essence, and practical requirements of Xi Jinping's thought on strengthening the military, further strengthening political forging and ideological transformation, and guiding officers and men to firmly uphold their belief in strengthening the military and dedicate themselves to its practice.

In practice, the group army has helped its officers and men deepen their understanding and comprehension through a system of "leaders giving large lectures, grassroots soldiers giving small

lectures, and officers and men giving micro-lectures." It has fully leveraged the unit's red resources, integrating the education of glorious war history into theoretical learning, guiding officers and men to carry on fine traditions and strive to become successors of the red spirit by appreciating the spiritual strength of their predecessors. It has adhered to the integration of learning, thinking, and application, and the unity of knowledge, belief, and action, guiding officers and men to integrate themselves, their responsibilities, and their work into their own lives, further strengthening their sense of mission and responsibility, and effectively transforming their learning and understanding into enthusiasm and motivation for undertaking their duties.

"Back then, our predecessors persisted in guerrilla warfare in the Hubei-Henan-Anhui region. When guns and ammunition were insufficient, they fought the enemy with broadswords and spears; when food was scarce, they ate tree bark and wild vegetables to stave off hunger..." Not long ago, the army group organized an activity to "tell the story of the honorary battle flag." Zhang Cancan, a battalion commander of a certain brigade and "the most beautiful revolutionary soldier of the new era," combined the important expositions on carrying forward fine traditions in "Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Army (IV)" to tell the glorious war history of the unit, educating and guiding officers and men to polish their loyalty and strive to strengthen the army. Everyone expressed their determination to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors and forge ahead, completing all tasks with higher standards and stricter requirements.

Continuing the fine traditions and inspiring a spirit of victory. The army group's leadership told reporters that they vigorously promote a learning style that integrates theory with practice, firmly establishing the orientation of testing learning outcomes with practical results, and continuously stimulating the enthusiasm of officers and men for training and combat readiness. In recent days, officers and men of the army group have continued to conduct intensive training on key and difficult subjects, and many innovative combat tactics and training methods have been tested.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16426689.html

中新"合作-2025"陆军联合训练展开混编联训

来源：新华社 作者：王涵 罗可 责任编辑：王韵 2025-12-12

新华社新加坡 12 月 12 日电（王涵 罗可）近日，参加中新"合作-2025"陆军联合训练的双方队员展开混编联训，围绕联合城市反恐行动中最经典的室内近距离战斗课目开展经验交流、技能训练，在联训中进一步增进互信和友谊.

室内近距离战斗战术也称"CQB 战术"，是一种专为建筑物、小巷等狭小作战空间设计的战斗技巧，强调隐蔽突然、协作默契、快速精准，突出短时作战，与传统野战模式差异显著.

训练过程中，双方以战术小队的形式，对移动技巧、多维搜索、房屋突入、救护等内容进行交流探讨和强化训练，深入研究实践如何利用角度搜索，在减少自身暴露的情况下进行

快速射击. 中方参训队员窦水超说：“如果不能熟悉室内空间不同角度和方向可能存在的威胁，不懂得相互掩护，不知道警戒位置和方法，就很难把握突入时机，实现最终的作战意图. ”

“准备！”训练现场，随着小队长简短的口令和手势指挥，队员迅速突入房屋，交替搜索前进、隐蔽接近目标区域，占据有利位置后，猛然对目标实施模拟打击. 其间，参训官兵结合武器装备性能和任务实际，围绕联训中发现的不足进行复盘讨论、训练检验，逐步优化力量分布和行动指挥，使训练效果得到了提升.

从装备使用技巧到战术动作要领，每个内容战术小队都要反复磨合，一步一个脚印合练. 队员们纷纷表示，他们不仅掌握了实战技能，更培养了紧急时刻一个眼神就能会意并有效行动的默契感.

据了解，中新两军官兵通过技能训练充分熟悉双方人员装备、打牢战术配合基础后，将共同转入实弹射击、旅级推演和营级实兵演练阶段.

Google Translation

China-Singapore “Cooperation-2025” Joint Army Training Begins Mixed-Unit Training

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Author: Wang Han, Luo Ke

Editor: Wang Yun

2025-12-12

Singapore, December 12 (Xinhua) -- Recently, participants in the China-Singapore “Cooperation-2025” joint army training exercise conducted mixed-unit training, exchanging experiences and training skills on indoor close-quarters combat, a classic element of joint urban counter-terrorism operations. The training further enhanced mutual trust and friendship.

Indoor close-quarters combat tactics, also known as “CQB tactics,” are combat techniques specifically designed for confined combat spaces such as buildings and alleyways. They emphasize concealment, surprise, seamless cooperation, speed, and precision, highlighting short-duration operations, and differ significantly from traditional field combat models.

During the training, both sides, in tactical squads, exchanged and discussed and reinforced training on movement techniques, multi-dimensional search, building entry, and first aid, deeply exploring and practicing how to utilize angled searches to conduct rapid firing while minimizing self-exposure. Dou Shuichao, a Chinese participant in the training, said, “If you’re not familiar with the potential threats from different angles and directions within an indoor space, don’t know how to provide mutual cover, and are unaware of warning positions and methods, it’s difficult to seize the opportunity to penetrate and achieve the ultimate operational objective.”

“Ready!” At the training site, with the squad leader’s brief command and hand gestures, the team members quickly stormed into the building, alternately searching and advancing, covertly approaching the target area, and after occupying advantageous positions, suddenly launching a simulated attack on the target. During the training, the participating officers and men, combining the performance of weapons and equipment with the actual mission, reviewed and discussed the shortcomings discovered during the joint training, and conducted training tests, gradually optimizing force distribution and command, thus improving the training effectiveness.

From equipment usage skills to tactical maneuvers, each tactical element required repeated practice by the squad, step by step. The team members expressed that they not only mastered practical combat skills but also cultivated a tacit understanding where a single glance was enough to convey meaning and enable effective action in an emergency.

It is understood that after the officers and men of the Chinese and Singaporean armies have become fully familiar with each other’s personnel and equipment through skills training and have laid a solid foundation for tactical cooperation, they will jointly move into the stage of live-fire shooting, brigade-level simulations, and battalion-level live-fire exercises.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16427088.html

第 77 集团军某旅开展机动训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王成 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-12



近日，第 77 集团军某旅开展机动训练. 王成 摄

Google Translation

A 77th Group Army Brigade Conducts Mobile Training.

Source: China Military Online - PLA Daily

Author: Wang Cheng

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-12

Recently, a 77th Group Army brigade conducted mobile training. (Photo by Wang Cheng)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16426767.html

从老兵故事到战友心声：“礼赞老兵”栏目藏着最真的军旅情

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘含 陈梓彧 王轶 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-12-15

第八十二集团军某旅利用军营广播开设“礼赞老兵”栏目——

战友，有许多心里话想对你说

■刘 含 陈梓彧 解放军报特约通讯员 王 轶

深冬时节，白杨叶落. 退伍季过后，第 82 集团军某旅的营区内，口号声与装备轰鸣声依旧，只是在一些班排，几张收拾得格外整洁的空床铺和已被轻轻撕去标签的储物柜，无声地诉说着离别.

这几天，笔者与几名年轻战士闲聊，话题不时提及旅里军营广播播出的“礼赞老兵”特别栏目. 那些故事，像营房旁的老树根，在官兵心中越扎越深.

这是一个什么样的栏目，能让官兵们念念不忘？

时间拨回到一个月前，旅宣传科考虑到今冬退伍士兵中有不少人是兵龄较长的带兵人和骨干. 于是，他们便计划退伍季期间，在军营广播开设“老兵故事”专栏，宣扬他们的先进事迹.

征稿活动启动后，各营上报的老兵材料事迹突出、数据详实，符合典型宣传的要求. 然而，广播站负责人、宣传科张干事在某营上报的材料中，发现了一份特殊附件——某连军士唐丰写给班长、一级上士乔成成的一封信. 通篇没有褒奖与功绩，只有朴素的真情：

“班长，你总说带兵要‘眼里有活’. 我以前不懂，现在慢慢明白了. ”信中唐丰回忆了新兵训练受伤时，班长为他仔细包扎；想起了班长带着大家训练，年年考核全优，教会他们的不仅是军事技能，更是责任与不放弃的韧劲……“这些小事，班长你大概早忘了. 可对我来说，这就是军营的样子. ”

这封信让大家既感意外又受触动. 整理发现，各营连上报的材料中，也有不少类似的纸条信件：有同年兵之间的深情祝福，有年轻骨干对引路班长的真挚感谢. 纸张不一，字迹各异，情感却同样炽热.

“本来只是想通过播发老兵事迹，褒扬典型、树立标杆. ”张干事坦言，“但基层传递给我们的，是兵与兵之间的情感联结和深厚情谊，或许，这才是他们最想听到和表达的内容. ”

分析这一现象，该旅领导感到，官兵彼此朝夕相处、甘苦与共，对于老兵的引领与关照，很多年轻战士点滴在心，面对面时却难以付诸言语. 如何给这些深沉的情感提供表达平台，成了机关考虑的关键.

于是，宣传科决定对栏目进行调整，从“老兵故事”改为“礼赞老兵”，并明确新的播发原则：事迹报道需精炼，同时开辟专门时段，原文播发这些来自基层战友想对彼此说的心里话，不求雕饰，唯重真诚.

征稿通知下达，一批带着温度的稿件很快汇聚而来.

某连战士米旭东对班长李建勇说：“建勇班长是我敬重的老大哥. 生活中无论谁遇到困难，他总是第一时间伸出援手，耐心开导. 我相信，班长到了地方，也一定能干出一番事业！”

而老兵们发出的声音，则更加深沉内敛. 一份未署名的稿件来自勤务营，作者没提立功受奖，只平实地讲述了维护装备十几年的点点滴滴：“它们就像我的老伙计，脾气早已被我摸得门儿清. 最后一次车炮场日，我把所有关键部位检查了一遍，螺丝也都紧了一遍，还跟接手的战友反复交代，不是不放心，只是舍不得……”

某侦察连一位老兵的投稿，是写给自己班的战士的：“铁打的营盘流水的兵，带兵这么多年，总觉得自己足够坚强了. 可轮到自己收拾行李，想起和战友一起钻丛林、赴戈壁的日子，鼻子还是禁不住发酸. 以前总觉得是你们离不开我，现在才知道，是我离不开你们……”对部队和战友的留恋，通过广播传递，让听到的每个人对军旅人生有了更深的理解.

没有华丽的辞藻，朴素的话语像冬日暖阳，照进每个人心里. 栏目播出期间，不少官兵会不自觉静下来倾听，常有人因一段故事而会心一笑或眼眶湿润. 有战士说：“听着广播，好像一下子读懂了身边的老兵. ”也有连队干部反馈，官兵之间的交流更主动了，年轻军士开始更自觉地请教业务、承担责任.

“‘礼赞老兵’栏目受到欢迎，给我们开展工作提供了宝贵经验. ”张干事说，“政治工作要真正走进官兵心中，就必须主动贴近官兵最真实的情感脉动，尊重并珍视每一份朴素的心声. 当我们提供的平台能够承载并升华这些日常积淀的情谊时，激发出的认同感、归属感和使命感就构成了坚实的思想根基. 这就是在感人心中悄然强固信念. ”

如今，“礼赞老兵”栏目的一些精品节目被机关精心刻录成光盘，作为特殊礼物送给每一名退伍老兵. 许多连队将广播稿打印出来，供官兵阅读品味.

驼铃声落不久，新兵又将入营. 相信他们会从那些广播稿、从班长讲述的故事里，触摸到这支队伍的情感温度，理解“老兵”二字的分量，在岗位上绽放出属于自己的光彩.

Google Translation

From Veteran Stories to Comrades' Heartfelt Words: The "Salute to Veterans" Column Reveals the Truest Military Sentiments

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Liu Han, Chen Ziyu, Wang Yi

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-15

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army launched the "Salute to Veterans" column via military broadcast system—Comrades, there are many things we want to say to you

■ Liu Han, Chen Ziyu, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Wang Yi

In the depths of winter, poplar leaves fall. After the demobilization season, the sounds of slogans and equipment still echo in the barracks of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army. Only in some platoons and squads, a few neatly arranged empty beds and storage lockers with labels gently removed silently tell of farewell.

These past few days, I chatted with several young soldiers, and the topic frequently came up with the "Salute to Veterans" special column broadcast on the brigade's military broadcast system. Those stories, like the old tree roots beside the barracks, have taken deeper and deeper root in the hearts of the officers and men.

What kind of column is this that the officers and men remember so fondly?

Rewinding to a month ago, the brigade's propaganda department considered that many of the soldiers retiring this winter were long-serving leaders and key personnel. Therefore, they planned to launch a "Veteran Stories" column on the barracks radio during the demobilization season to publicize their exemplary deeds.

After the call for submissions was launched, the materials submitted by each battalion featured outstanding deeds and detailed data, meeting the requirements for exemplary publicity. However, Zhang, the propaganda officer in charge of the broadcasting station, discovered a special attachment in the materials submitted by one battalion—a letter from Sergeant Tang Feng of a certain company to his squad leader, First-Class Sergeant Qiao Chengcheng. The letter contained no praise or praise, only simple, heartfelt emotions:

"Squad Leader, you always said that leading soldiers requires 'being observant.' I didn't understand before, but now I'm slowly coming to understand." In the letter, Tang Feng recalled how his squad leader carefully bandaged his wound during basic training; he remembered how his squad leader led everyone in training, achieving top marks in assessments year after year, teaching them not only military skills but also responsibility and unwavering perseverance… "These little

things, Squad Leader, you've probably long forgotten. But for me, this is what military life is all about."

This letter surprised and moved everyone. Upon reviewing the materials submitted by various battalions and companies, it was discovered that many similar notes and letters were also found: heartfelt blessings between comrades, and sincere gratitude from young leaders to their mentor squad leaders. The paper varied, the handwriting differed, but the emotions were equally fervent.

"Originally, we just wanted to commend role models and set examples by broadcasting the stories of veterans," Officer Zhang frankly admitted. "But what the grassroots conveyed to us was the emotional connection and deep friendship between soldiers. Perhaps this is what they most wanted to hear and express."

Analyzing this phenomenon, the brigade leadership felt that officers and men lived and worked together day and night, sharing joys and sorrows. Many young soldiers deeply appreciated the guidance and care of the veterans, but found it difficult to express it in person. How to provide a platform for these profound emotions to be expressed became a key consideration for the headquarters.

Therefore, the publicity department decided to adjust the program, changing it from "Veteran Stories" to "Celebrating Veterans," and clarifying new broadcasting principles: the reports of deeds should be concise, and a dedicated time slot should be allocated to broadcast the heartfelt words these comrades from the grassroots wanted to say to each other, without embellishment, emphasizing sincerity.

After the call for submissions was issued, a batch of heartfelt articles quickly gathered.

Soldier Mi Xudong said to his squad leader Li Jianyong, "Squad Leader Jianyong is a respected elder brother to me. Whenever anyone encounters difficulties in life, he's always the first to lend a helping hand and patiently offer guidance. I believe that when you get to your post, you'll definitely achieve great things!"

The veterans' voices, however, were even deeper and more reserved. An unsigned manuscript from the service battalion, where the author made no mention of merits or awards, simply recounting over a decade of maintaining equipment: "They're like my old buddies, I know their temperaments inside and out. On the last day at the vehicle and artillery range, I checked all the critical parts, tightened all the screws, and repeatedly explained everything to the comrade taking over. It wasn't that I didn't trust them, it's just that I couldn't bear to part with them..." A veteran from a reconnaissance company submitted a piece to his platoon: "The barracks remain, but the soldiers come and go. After leading troops for so many years, I always thought I was strong enough. But when it's my turn to pack my bags, thinking of the days I spent with my comrades traversing jungles and Gobi Deserts, my nose still can't help but tingle. I used to think it was you who couldn't live without me, but now I realize it's me who can't live without you..." This deep affection for the

unit and comrades, conveyed through the broadcast, gave everyone who heard it a deeper understanding of military life.

Without flowery language, these simple words, like the warm winter sun, shone into everyone's hearts. During the program's broadcast, many officers and men would unconsciously quiet down to listen, often smiling knowingly or their eyes welling up with tears at a single story. One soldier said, "Listening to the broadcast, it's like suddenly understanding the veterans around me." Company officers also reported that communication among officers and men had become more proactive, with younger soldiers more willing to seek advice and take on responsibilities.

"The popularity of the 'Salute to Veterans' program has provided us with valuable experience in our work," said Officer Zhang. "For political work to truly resonate with officers and men, it must proactively connect with their most genuine emotional pulse, respecting and cherishing every simple voice. When the platform we provide can carry and elevate these accumulated sentiments, the resulting sense of identity, belonging, and mission forms a solid ideological foundation. This is how we quietly strengthen our beliefs through touching moments."

Now, some of the best episodes from the "Salute to Veterans" program have been carefully recorded onto CDs by the headquarters and given as special gifts to every retiring veteran. Many companies have printed out the broadcast scripts for officers and men to read and appreciate.

The camel bells have barely faded when new recruits will arrive. I believe that they will feel the emotional warmth of this team from those broadcast scripts and the stories told by the squad leader, understand the weight of the word "veteran", and shine in their own way in their posts.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16427083.html

第 82 集团军某旅着力提升政治工作对备战打仗的贡献率

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘小云 卢东方 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-12-15

第 82 集团军某旅着力提升政治工作对备战打仗的贡献率——

"生命线"加速向战场延伸

■刘小云 解放军报记者 卢东方

中原腹地，密林深处，第 82 集团军某旅一场装备试验以红蓝对抗形式进行. 某营官兵分成两路，展开对抗，测试装备性能，检验战法训法.

作为蓝方，郭教导员指挥官兵灵活应变，倒逼红方使出浑身解数. 硝烟散尽，机关参谋和院校专家分析一组组数据，给予蓝方高度评价："红方攻得狠，蓝方守得好，都充分发挥出了装备性能. "

这不是郭教导员第一次担任演训指挥员. 多年的任职经历让他感到，政治干部只有争当“两个行家里手”，才能树立威信、让人信服.

深化政治整训中，该旅党委也充分认识到了这一点. 近年来，他们紧紧围绕能打仗、打胜仗这个中心任务，着力提升政治干部能力素质、发挥政治工作服务保证作用，筹划开展政治工作，取得了一批创新成果，同时暴露出一些问题和不足. 作为见证者，郭教导员向记者讲述了此前的经历.

一次，该旅组织实兵对抗训练，某连上任不久的指导员根据自己拟定的政治工作预案进行战场鼓动，但因与战斗时机扣得不紧、空话套话较多，不仅没有激发官兵士气，反而让大家产生了抵触心理.

“做好作战中政治工作，政治干部首先要懂军事训练，具备战场指挥能力. ”复盘总结时，该旅领导一针见血指出问题所在，“军队因战而生，军队政治工作也必然因战生威. 政治干部如果对打仗知之不深，一味念稿子、背台词、走流程，就扛不起指挥员的职责，严重损害政治工作的威信威力. ”

在随后进行的讨论中，有的官兵反映，个别政治干部平时这里站站、那里看看，讲道理头头是道，却对战场情况若明若暗、思考不够，一遇到实操考核、演训任务等，就习惯性退居“二线”、甘当“配角”；有的官兵坦言，一些作战政治工作方案，内容很丰富、手段很先进，但与实战贴得不紧；有的干部骨干甚至直接说出了自己的困扰：开展思想政治教育，有时与训练抢资源、抢时间、抢人头，却苦无解决之法……

“必须把政治工作从自我设计、自我循环、自我检验的怪圈中摆脱出来，提升政治工作对备战打仗的贡献率. ”结合深化政治整训，该旅举一反三，把问题整改作为整训重点，一方面梳理形成政治工作问题清单，组织政治干部对照检视反思，树立政治干部好样子，一方面组织课题攻关，探索政治工作服务保证战斗力建设的作用机理.

整改效果如何？

采访中，记者翻阅该旅多份文件，里面既有政治工作拥抱新时代、适应新体制、担当新使命的总体部署，也有政治工作嵌入重大演训活动服务备战打仗的实施意见，目标任务明确、计划步骤清晰. 这背后，是该旅推出的一系列举措.

“未来仗怎么打，政治工作就怎么做. ”他们利用实兵对抗、指挥所演练等时机，把政治工作与军事行动一体筹划部署、一体组织实施、一体总结评估，紧跟军事行动进程，研练开展政治工作的内容、形式和方法；通过“跨界”学习，登门请教和结对帮带等方式，组织政治干部与军事干部一起研讨战例、分析态势、处置特情；安排政治干部到作战分队、战斗岗位跟学跟训，学习掌握新装备操作技能……

如何发挥党组织战斗功能作用？如何因势利导开展作战动员？如何嵌入式开展思想政治教育同时不干扰演训？在此过程中，该旅政治干部们坚持用战斗力标准的尺子量长短，着眼推动“生命线”加速向战场延伸，探寻一个个问题的“更优解”.

“插不上手、说不上话、使不上劲”，曾经是该旅一些政治干部在练兵备战中经常遭遇的尴尬. 经过整训整改，这种现象得到明显改观.

有一次，该旅组织战术训练. 战斗攻坚阶段，某连连长被判“负伤”，要求指导员接替指挥. 快速研判战场态势后，该连指导员发现了对手软肋，立即调整兵力部署，带领官兵最终扭转了不利局面.

危急关头的出色表现，得益于平时的精武强能. 记者了解到，这名指导员所在营党委大抓军事素质基础、典型行动分析和先进装备技能考核，将其作为衡量个人成长进步的重要指标. 受此激励，政治干部参训组训研训热情高涨，其中不少人在军事比武中摘金夺银.

“这名指导员，果然有两把‘刷子’！”透过望远镜看到这一幕，一名旅领导说道. 在他看来，政治干部敢于叫响“跟我上”并不够，还要努力做到“能打赢”.

心中装着责任，目光紧盯战场. 经过政治整训的洗礼，该旅政治干部展现出新的面貌、政治工作持续焕发新的活力.

前段时间，该旅组织战场救护、通信装备操作、战术动作等多课目比拼，政治干部踊跃参与、个个争先，多人登上“龙虎榜”. 紧接着，这些政治干部又受命带队参加上级组织的演训活动，他们一手抓军事工作、一手抓政治工作，以其在指挥岗位上的出色表现，立起了政治干部好样子.

Google Translation

An 82nd Group Army Brigade Focuses on Enhancing the Contribution of Political Work to Combat Readiness.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Liu Xiaoyun, Lu Dongfang

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-15

A brigade of the 82nd Group Army focuses on enhancing the contribution of political work to combat readiness—

“Lifeline” accelerates its extension to the battlefield

■ Liu Xiaoyun, PLA Daily reporter Lu Dongfang

In the heart of the Central Plains, deep in the forest, a brigade of the 82nd Group Army conducted an equipment test in a red-blue confrontation format. Soldiers of a certain battalion were divided into two groups to conduct confrontations, testing equipment performance and verifying tactics and training methods.

As the blue force, Political Instructor Guo commanded his troops to adapt flexibly, forcing the red force to use all its strength. After the smoke cleared, staff officers and experts from military academies analyzed the data and gave the blue force high praise: “The red force attacked fiercely, and the blue force defended well; both fully utilized the equipment’s performance.”

This was not the first time Political Instructor Guo had served as a training commander. Years of experience have taught him that political cadres can only establish authority and gain the trust of others by becoming “experts in two areas” (political skills and political awareness).

During the in-depth political rectification campaign, the brigade’s Party Committee fully recognized this point. In recent years, they have focused on the central task of being able to fight and win battles, striving to improve the capabilities and qualities of political cadres, leveraging the service and guarantee role of political work, and planning and carrying out political work. They have achieved a number of innovative results, while also exposing some problems and shortcomings. As a witness, Political Instructor Guo recounted a previous experience to the reporter.

Once, during a live-fire combat training exercise organized by the brigade, a newly appointed political instructor of a certain company conducted battlefield mobilization based on his own draft political work plan. However, because it was not closely aligned with the timing of the battle and contained too much empty rhetoric, it not only failed to boost the morale of the officers and men but also created resistance among them.

“To effectively conduct political work in combat, political officers must first understand military training and possess battlefield command capabilities.” During the debriefing, the brigade leadership pointed out the core issue: “The army was born for war, and military political work must also gain strength through war. If political officers lack in-depth knowledge of combat and merely read from prepared scripts, memorize lines, and follow procedures, they cannot shoulder the responsibilities of a commander, severely damaging the credibility and effectiveness of political work.”

In the subsequent discussion, some officers and men reported that certain political officers, while seemingly adept at reasoning and argumentation, lacked a clear understanding of the battlefield situation and failed to think critically enough. When faced with practical assessments and training exercises, they habitually retreated to the “second line” and became mere “supporting actors.” Some officers and men frankly admitted that some... The operational political work plan was rich in content and advanced in methods, but it wasn’t closely aligned with actual combat. Some officers and key personnel even directly expressed their frustration: conducting ideological and

political education sometimes competed with training for resources, time, and manpower, yet they struggled to find a solution…

"We must break political work out of the vicious cycle of self-design, self-circulation, and self-examination, and increase its contribution to combat readiness." In conjunction with deepening political rectification, the brigade drew inferences from one instance to others, making problem rectification a key focus of the rectification. On the one hand, they compiled a list of political work problems, organized political cadres to examine and reflect on them, and established good examples for political cadres. On the other hand, they organized research projects to explore the mechanism by which political work serves and guarantees combat effectiveness.

What were the results of the rectification?

During the interview, the reporter reviewed several documents from the brigade, which included overall plans for political work to embrace the new era, adapt to the new system, and assume new missions, as well as implementation opinions on embedding political work into major exercises and training activities to serve combat readiness. The goals and tasks were clear, and the plans and steps were well-defined. Behind this is a series of measures launched by the brigade.

"How future battles are fought determines how political work is conducted." They utilized opportunities such as live-fire exercises and command post drills to plan, deploy, organize, and evaluate political work in conjunction with military operations. They closely followed the progress of military operations, refining the content, forms, and methods of conducting political work. Through "cross-sector" learning, visiting experts, and pairing up for mentorship, they organized political cadres to discuss battle cases, analyze situations, and handle contingencies with military cadres. They arranged for political cadres to learn and train alongside combat units and combat posts, mastering the operation skills of new equipment…

How to leverage the combat function of the Party organization? How to guide combat mobilization in a timely manner? How to embed ideological and political education without interfering with exercises and training? In this process, the brigade's political cadres adhered to the standards of combat effectiveness, focusing on accelerating the extension of the "lifeline" to the battlefield, and exploring "optimal solutions" to each problem.

"Unable to participate, unable to speak, and unable to exert influence" was a common predicament faced by some political cadres in the brigade during training and preparation for war. After rectification and reform, this situation has significantly improved.

On one occasion, the brigade organized tactical training. During the assault phase, a company commander was declared "wounded," and the political instructor was ordered to take over command. After quickly assessing the battlefield situation, the political instructor identified the enemy's weakness, immediately adjusted troop deployment, and led his troops to ultimately reverse the unfavorable situation.

This outstanding performance in a critical moment was attributed to their rigorous training and skill development. Reporters learned that the Party Committee of the battalion to which this political instructor belonged emphasized basic military skills, analysis of typical actions, and assessment of advanced equipment skills, using these as important indicators for measuring individual growth and progress. Inspired by this, political officers showed great enthusiasm for training and research, with many winning gold and silver medals in military competitions.

“This political instructor is truly skilled!” a brigade leader remarked, observing this scene through binoculars. In his view, it’s not enough for political officers to simply shout “Follow me!”; they must also strive to “win.”

With responsibility in their hearts and eyes fixed on the battlefield, the brigade’s political officers, after undergoing political rectification training, have shown a new look, and political work continues to radiate new vitality.

Some time ago, the brigade organized a competition in multiple subjects, including battlefield first aid, communication equipment operation, and tactical maneuvers. Political officers actively participated and competed fiercely, with many making it onto the “Top Performers” list. Following this, these political officers were tasked with leading teams to participate in training exercises organized by higher authorities. They simultaneously focused on military and political work, setting a good example for other political officers through their outstanding performance in command positions.

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那个新教导员的笔记本里，记的是官兵的冷暖事

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：蒋圣硕 田哲 责任编辑：郭妍菲

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营里来了新教导员

■陆军某旅战士 蒋圣硕



插图：方 汉

听说机关宣传科长要来营里当教导员，连队不少官兵第一反应是：少数宣传口出身的干部嘴皮子溜，以后会不会要经常听教导员的“长篇大论”.

然而，第一次全营集合，教导员的话言简意赅：“我是咱们营的新教导员，有啥事欢迎大家随时找我聊.”

更出乎意料的是，接下来一段时间，除了平时谈心交心、下达任务时的必要口令，大家很少听到教导员讲“长篇大论”.

慢慢地，大家发现教导员有个雷打不动的习惯——每周必到一个连队参加班务会. 每次参会，他总拿着一个封皮被磨得发白的笔记本. 战士们一边发言，他一边埋头记. 大家都感到纳闷：教导员一直在记笔记，他到底在记啥？

答案很快揭晓. 教导员参加我们班班务会的第二天，机关保障部陈助理员来连队调研，调研的主题正是大家在班务会上反映的问题. 一周后，连队在障碍训练场组织训练，官兵们惊喜地发现，不仅有崭新的攀登绳、加固过的云梯，还有增加了防滑纹的攀登墙.

原来，那天班务会上，新兵小王发言时一直低着头，右手不自觉地缩在袖子里. 李班长发现了他的异常，关切地问：“小王，你的手怎么了？”小王支支吾吾地说：“没事，训练时不小心受了点伤……”

李班长性子比较急，闻言忍不住打断小王的话：“什么不小心？攀登墙的防滑纹都快磨平了，训练时一不留神就容易受伤.”

一直埋头记录的教导员突然抬起头，目光从小王的袖子移到李班长脸上：“具体哪个位置？磨损到什么程度？”简短的两句话，是他参加班务会以来为数不多的主动发言.

我们后来听说，那天班务会结束后，教导员和李班长去了障碍训练场. 他把训练器材仔细检查了一遍，一边看一边在笔记本上标注问题特征和细节.

连队西头宽敞明亮的新晾衣房、学习室里焕然一新的电脑键盘……战友们发现，教导员是个喜欢“多动手少动口”的干部，自打他到任以后，营里几个连队都有了不少新变化.

前不久的一天夜里，教导员查铺时，推门发出的“吱呀”声惊醒了靠门口睡的战士小刘. 他立即停下脚步，借着走廊的灯光查看那扇发出声响的门，发现门轴有些松动.

没过两天，排房里响起了“叮叮当当”的敲打声. 供应保障队陈班长带着人，挨个宿舍给门加装静音条、更换合页，还细心地将所有松动的床架加固了一遍.

又是一次班务会，教导员依然听得多、说得少，时不时埋头记笔记. 大家心里都清楚，教导员的笔记本里，记的是官兵的冷暖事.

（刘华山整理）

“说与做”的辩证法

■田 哲

刚来营队，不爱说话，参加班务会时听得多、说得少；时间久了，行动在先，人人点赞“多动手少动口”的作风. 官兵对新教导员印象的转变，蕴含着政治工作“说与做”的辩证法.

政治干部的主要职责是做思想政治工作. “说得好”，把道理讲正确讲透彻，只解决了对客观事物的认识问题. “做得好”，把正确的认识付诸行动，才能在改造客观事物的实践中取得实际成效，并检验和完善认识成果. 这位新教导员平时没有多讲为兵服务的大道理，笔记本里却记着官兵的冷暖事，积极用行动解决大家的急难愁盼，因此立起了威信、赢得了兵心，这刚好印证了那句老话：政治工作三分靠说、七分靠做.

政治工作是做人的工作，因人而始、为人而施. 其成效如何，在很大程度上取决于能否处理好“说”与“做”的关系. 脱离“做”的“说”，难免流于形式、失之空泛；缺乏“说”的引领和总结的“做”，则可能意图不清、方向不明、效果有限. 政治干部唯有以“说”讲清道理、明晰方向，以“做”现示范、见担当，才能让政治工作如盐在水，达到春风化雨、润物无声之效.

Google Translation

The New Political Director’s Notebook Was Filled with The Joys and Sorrows of the Soldiers.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Jiang Shengshuo, Tian Zhe

Editor: Guo Yanfei

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A new political director arrived at the battalion

■ Soldier Jiang Shengshuo from a certain army brigade

Illustration: Fang Han

Upon hearing that the head of the propaganda office of the headquarters was coming to the battalion as political director, many soldiers in the company’s first reaction was: These are some officers from the propaganda department, known for their smooth talk; will we have to listen to the political director’s “long-winded speeches” all the time?

However, at the first battalion-wide assembly, the political director’s words were concise: “I am the new political director of our battalion. Feel free to come to me anytime if you have any questions.”

Even more unexpectedly, for the next period of time, apart from regular heart-to-heart talks and necessary commands when issuing tasks, everyone rarely heard the political director give long speeches.

Gradually, everyone discovered that the political director had an unwavering habit—attending a squad meeting at one company every week. Each time he attended, he always carried a notebook with a worn-out cover. As the soldiers spoke, he diligently took notes. Everyone was puzzled: the political director was constantly taking notes, but what was he actually writing down?

The answer was soon revealed. The day after the political director attended our platoon's meeting, Assistant Chen from the brigade's Support Department came to the company for a survey. The topic of the survey was precisely the issues raised at the platoon meeting. A week later, the company organized training at the obstacle course, and the soldiers were pleasantly surprised to find not only brand-new climbing ropes and reinforced ladders, but also climbing walls with added anti-slip textures.

It turned out that during the platoon meeting that day, new recruit Xiao Wang had kept his head down while speaking, his right hand unconsciously tucked into his sleeve. Squad Leader Li noticed his unusual behavior and asked with concern, "Xiao Wang, what happened to your hand?" Xiao Wang stammered, "It's nothing, I accidentally injured it during training..." Squad Leader Li, being rather impatient, couldn't help but interrupt, "What do you mean, 'accidentally'? The anti-slip texture on the climbing wall is almost worn smooth; it's easy to get injured during training if you're not careful." The instructor, who had been engrossed in taking notes, suddenly looked up, his gaze shifting from Xiao Wang's sleeve to Squad Leader Li's face: "Which spot exactly? How badly is it worn?" These two short sentences were one of the few times he had spoken voluntarily since joining the squad meeting.

We later heard that after the squad meeting that day, the instructor and Squad Leader Li went to the obstacle course. He carefully inspected the training equipment, marking problems and details in his notebook as he went.

The spacious and bright new drying room at the west end of the company, the brand-new computer keyboard in the study room… the comrades discovered that the instructor was an officer who preferred to "do more and talk less," and since his arrival, several companies in the battalion had seen many changes.

One night not long ago, the instructor woke up a soldier named Xiao Liu, who was sleeping near the door, when he pushed open the bunk door during his rounds. He immediately stopped and, using the corridor light, checked the door and found the hinges were loose.

Two days later, a series of knocking sounds echoed through the barracks. Squad Leader Chen from the supply support team led his men to each dormitory, installing soundproofing strips on the doors, replacing hinges, and carefully reinforcing all the loose bed frames.

At another squad meeting, the instructor, as always, listened more and spoke less, frequently taking notes. Everyone knew that the instructor's notebook contained records of the soldiers' joys and sorrows.

(Compiled by Liu Huashan)

The Dialectic of "Speaking and Doing"

■ Tian Zhe When he first arrived at the camp, he was quiet and listened more than he spoke at squad meetings; over time, he took action first, earning praise from everyone for his "more hands, less words" approach. The change in the soldiers' impression of the new political director embodies the dialectic of "saying and doing" in political work.

The primary responsibility of political cadres is to conduct ideological and political work. "Speaking well," explaining principles correctly and thoroughly, only addresses the issue of understanding objective things. "Doing well," putting correct understanding into action, is what achieves practical results in transforming objective things and tests and refines the results of understanding. This new political director didn't often preach grand principles of serving the soldiers, but his notebook recorded the soldiers' needs and concerns, actively addressing their urgent needs and anxieties. Therefore, he established authority and won the soldiers' hearts, perfectly illustrating the old saying: political work is 30% talk and 70% action.

Political work is about working with people; it begins with people and is implemented for people. Its effectiveness largely depends on whether the relationship between "saying" and "doing" is handled well. "Speaking" without "doing" inevitably becomes formalistic and empty; "doing" without the guidance and summary of "speaking" may have unclear intentions, ambiguous direction, and limited effects. Only by speaking clearly about principles and directions, and by setting an example and demonstrating responsibility, can political cadres ensure that political work is like salt in water, achieving a subtle and pervasive effect.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16427089.html

老兵把 16 年韶华留在高原，记忆留给雪山

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李金朝 刘晓东 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-12-15

韶华留在高原 记忆留给雪山

■李金朝 解放军报特约记者 刘晓东



退伍老兵合影留念. 刘晓东 摄

当阿里高原的雪打在脸上时，新疆军区某团一级上士王世强，总会想起 19 岁那年的冬天. 那是王世强戍守高原的第一年，强烈高原反应让他彻夜难眠. 躺在床上，听着窗外呼啸的风声，他问自己：“我能坚持下来吗？”

16 年后，答案写在王世强黝黑的脸庞和布满老茧的手上. 就在十几天前，这位一级上士脱下了军装，向雪山告别.

铁门被推开，发电机房的轰鸣声响彻耳畔. 那天，王世强蹲在一台设备旁，正在抓紧时间向下士韩仲林传授自己的检修经验. “接口要磨亮，密封胶得捂热. 高原的低温不饶人，一点都马虎不得. ”他的声音沙哑，每个字都被“铆”进轰鸣声中.

敞开的工具箱中，有一把缠着胶带的旧钳子，钳口有个醒目的缺口.

“这把钳子跟着我 10 多年了. ”王世强拿起钳子，眼中满是珍惜. “班长，这缺口怎么来的？”韩仲林问. 王世强停下动作，摩挲着钳身，眼神像望见了很远的地方.

那年大雪封山，发电机半夜趴窝. 零件短缺，王世强和战友仅凭几把工具“硬修”. 他用这把钳子拧开冻住的接头、剥电线皮，手指冻得没知觉，全凭感觉拧. 翌日凌晨，机器重新轰鸣，他和战友累得瘫坐在地上，相视而笑.

钳口的缺口，就是那时留下的.

放下钳子，王世强掏出一本笔记本，递给韩仲林：“设备有啥脾气，故障怎么排，都写在这里了. ”韩仲林郑重接过这个笔记本.

王世强拍了拍韩仲林的肩，看向轰鸣的机组：“我走了. 你们要静下心来守好它们. ”

第二天清晨，巡逻队伍顶风出发. 风雪刮得人睁不开眼，王世强走在前面，跋涉雪海. 这条往返几十公里的路，他走了 16 年.

在一片碎石滩，王世强停下，拂开积雪，露出一块褐色石头. “这是‘路标石’，以后走到这儿，要格外小心. ”他向战友们示范如何踩稳石块通过，来来回回示范了好几遍.

来到中途的观察点板房，推门迎来阵阵暖意. 王世强摸了摸取暖设备，仔细查看接口，提醒战友随时检修. “过去这里是‘漏风房’，战士歇脚，连口热水都没有. ”后来，王世强和战友们一镐镐刨开冻土，扛来材料，建起这个“温暖驿站”.

下午，巡逻队抵达界碑，“中国”二字在阳光下分外耀眼. 王世强站在界碑前，缓缓举手敬礼，16 年的风雪在那一刻凝成他眼中炽热的光.

告别的日子到了，王世强天不亮就起床，默默清扫营区的积雪. 他钻进大棚，为绿油油的白菜、挂果的西红柿再浇一次水.

欢送会在食堂举行，战友们默默围着王世强，红了眼圈. 宣读命令，念到“王世强”时，他迈步出列，庄严敬礼，缓缓卸下肩章、领花.

紧接着，王世强转身，面向战友，面向雪山，面向飘扬的五星红旗，举起右手，敬上最后一个军礼. 风雪落向他卸掉军衔的肩膀，眼泪滑落面颊.

那把有缺口的钳子，留在了工具箱；那块“路标石”，守在巡逻路旁；一棚“扎根菜”，在大棚中拔节生长……老兵把 16 年韶华留在高原，记忆留给雪山.

Google Translation

Veteran Leaves 16 Years of His Youth on the Plateau, Memories Remain on the Snow-capped Mountains

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Li Jinchao, Liu Xiaodong

Editor: Guo Yanfei

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Youth Left on the Plateau, Memories Remain on the Snow-capped Mountains

■ Li Jinchao, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily Liu Xiaodong Veterans pose for a group photo. Photo by Liu Xiaodong

When the snow of the Ali Plateau hits his face, Wang Shiqiang, a first-class sergeant in a regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command, always thinks of the winter when he was 19. That was Wang Shiqiang’s first year guarding the plateau, and severe altitude sickness kept him awake all night. Lying in bed, listening to the howling wind outside the window, he asked himself, “Can I persevere?”

16 years later, the answer is written on Wang Shiqiang’s dark face and calloused hands. Just over ten days ago, this first-class sergeant took off his uniform and bid farewell to the snow-capped mountains.

The iron gate was pushed open, and the roar of the generator room echoed in his ears. That day, Wang Shiqiang squatted beside a piece of equipment, diligently passing on his maintenance experience to Corporal Han Zhonglin. “The joints need to be polished smooth, the sealant needs to be warmed up. The low temperatures at high altitudes are unforgiving; you can’t be careless at all.” His voice was hoarse, each word riveted into the roar of the machine.

In the open toolbox lay an old pair of pliers wrapped in tape, with a conspicuous notch in the jaws.

“These pliers have been with me for over ten years,” Wang Shiqiang said, picking them up with eyes full of appreciation. “Squad leader, how did you get this notch?” Han Zhonglin asked. Wang Shiqiang stopped, stroking the pliers, his gaze seeming to look into the distance.

That year, heavy snow blocked the mountain passes, and the generator broke down in the middle of the night. With spare parts scarce, Wang Shiqiang and his comrades “repaired” the equipment with only a few tools. He used these pliers to unscrew frozen joints and strip wire insulation, his fingers numb with cold, relying entirely on feel. The next morning, the machines roared to life again. Exhausted, he and his comrades collapsed to the ground, exchanging smiles.

The notch in the jaws was a remnant of that encounter.

Setting down the pliers, Wang Shiqiang pulled out a notebook and handed it to Han Zhonglin: “Whatever the equipment’s quirks are, how to troubleshoot them, it’s all written here.” Han Zhonglin solemnly accepted the notebook.

Wang Shiqiang patted Han Zhonglin on the shoulder, looking at the roaring machinery: “I’m leaving. You all need to stay focused and protect them.”

The following morning, the patrol team set off against the wind. The wind and snow were so intense they could barely open their eyes. Wang Shiqiang walked ahead, trudging through the snow. He had walked this round trip of dozens of kilometers for 16 years.

At a gravel beach, Wang Shiqiang stopped, brushed away the snow, revealing a brown stone. “This is a ‘marker stone.’ Be extra careful when you come here in the future.” He demonstrated to his comrades how to step firmly on the stone, showing them several times.

Arriving at the observation post’s prefabricated houses midway through the journey, Wang Shiqiang was greeted by a wave of warmth as he pushed open the door. He touched the heating equipment, carefully inspected the connections, and reminded his comrades to check it regularly. “This used to be a drafty place; soldiers couldn’t even get a hot drink when they rested here,” he explained. Later, Wang Shiqiang and his comrades painstakingly dug through the frozen ground, carrying materials to build this “warm rest stop.”

In the afternoon, the patrol reached the boundary marker. The words “China” shone brightly in the sunlight. Wang Shiqiang stood before the marker, slowly raising his hand in salute. Sixteen years of wind and snow seemed to solidify into a burning light in his eyes at that moment.

The day of farewell arrived. Wang Shiqiang rose before dawn, silently clearing the snow from the camp. He went into the greenhouse to water the lush green cabbages and the tomatoes one last time.

A farewell ceremony was held in the mess hall. His comrades silently surrounded Wang Shiqiang, their eyes reddening. When the order was read, and his name was called “Wang Shiqiang,” he stepped forward, solemnly saluted, and slowly removed his epaulets and collar insignia. Immediately afterward, Wang Shiqiang turned to face his comrades, the snow-capped mountains, and the fluttering five-starred red flag, raising his right hand in a final salute. Snowflakes fell on his shoulders, now bare of his rank insignia, and tears streamed down his face.

The chipped pair of pliers remained in the toolbox; the “road marker” stood guard by the patrol route; a greenhouse of “rooted vegetables” thrived… The veteran left 16 years of his youth on the plateau, his memories etched in the snow-capped mountains.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16427327.html

第 71 集团军某旅某营依法依规走实年度表彰奖励每一步

来源：解放军报 作者：王润鑫 杜天耀 宋世杰 李永涛 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-16

年终岁尾，第 71 集团军某旅某营依法依规走实年度表彰奖励每一步——

军功章里“战味”浓

■王润鑫 杜天耀 解放军报特约记者 宋世杰

初冬的苏北大地，寒风凛冽. 第 71 集团军某旅某营会议室内，气氛格外热烈. 墙上，一张《年度表彰奖励工作流程图》写明了从基层推荐到党委审定的各个步骤；桌面上，官兵日常表现记录整齐摆放，每一页都翔实记录着训练成绩、任务表现、作风纪律、群众评议等情况，这些都是官兵奋力拼搏留下的足迹.

“年度表彰奖励是对官兵一年来辛勤付出与取得成绩的褒奖与肯定，事关每一个人的切身利益，绝不能年底‘拍脑袋’，而是要全年‘看实绩’. ”该营陈教导员一边翻阅材料，一边对记者说，他们以《军队功勋荣誉表彰条例》和“双争”活动实施细则等法规为依据，鲜明立起创先争优、向战为战风向标，真正让荣誉回归战斗力本位.

落实法规不走样、顺应兵心不脱节，法治精神才能一步步落实为看得见、摸得着、信得过的实践路径.



某连“四有”优秀士兵分享收获的喜悦. 余 杰摄

第一步

标准怎么定 法规说了算

今年年度表彰奖励工作刚启动，围绕“是不是该给他一个‘四有’”的讨论就引起营党委的注意.

这个“他”，是一名已服役多年的老兵. 这名老兵年底即将退役，有人觉得他人缘好、资历老，“应该给他评一个‘四有’优秀士兵，让他体面离队”，但也有人说，老兵今年因为身体原因从未参与任何大项任务，训练成绩也处于中下游，“评上了大家也不会服气”.

“过去每到评功评奖时都能听到‘新兵让老兵’‘排排坐、吃果果’的声音，看似讲风格、顾情面，实则背离了法规初衷. ”陈教导员翻开相关法规，语气坚定地说：“今年,营党委开始表彰奖励工作的第一件事，就是组织全体官兵原原本本学法规、明底线、立规矩. ”

相关法规开宗明义强调，实施奖励必须坚持服务中心、聚焦备战打仗，注重实际贡献，做到实事求是、客观公正，“坚决防止和克服平均主义、迁就照顾、论资排辈等错误做法”的要求更是直指积弊. 这些不是软性倡导，而是刚性约束；不是可商量的“建议”，而是必须执行的“铁律”.

尤其有一条硬杠杠，让全营官兵印象深刻：年度表彰奖励指标70%以上用于参与中心工作和执行重大任务的官兵. 这条规定，立起了向战打赢的硬标准，这意味着，若没在演训一线、任务前沿留下实绩，就难以跻身表彰奖励名单.

标准怎么定？法规说了算. 营党委态度鲜明：制度设计的初衷，从来不是为了照顾平衡，而是为了激励打赢，“给退役老兵一次机会”“按连队人数比例分配名额”等想法被叫停.

前不久的一次军人大会上，那名老兵也主动表态：“荣誉要给那些真正在战位上拼搏的人. ”

“并不是哪个单位人数多，表彰奖励名额就多. ”陈教导员介绍，营党委还根据各连队年度任务强度、完成质效等情况，对表彰奖励名额进行了科学调配. 榴炮一连全年参加 3 次跨区演训，指挥保障连连续 6 个月在外执行高强度保障任务，这两个连队都因成绩过硬而在评功评奖中得到倾斜. 连队官兵得知此消息，干劲也更足.

“荣誉不是‘分’出来的，而是‘干’出来的”，这成为营队上下的共识.

第二步

推荐凭实绩 全程公开化

这天，榴炮二连公示栏前，一份表彰奖励推荐人选公示名单引来战士们围观——某班战士小李在红蓝对抗中成功伪装阵地，躲过“敌”无人机侦察，被推荐为嘉奖人选；炮一班班长带领班组在夜间演练中零失误完成火力打击任务，被推荐为“四有”优秀士兵人选……每个被推荐人选都附有详细的公示材料，这些介绍内容均来自训练记录和任务日志，确保被推荐人员的各项成绩有据可依、真实可查.

“小李还在外面集训呢，没想到这次的‘四有’优秀士兵推荐人选中也有他！”几名战士看见战友榜上有名，很是高兴.

记者与他们交谈了解到，过去评功评奖时，曾有少数在外人员因暂时不在单位而失去评功评奖机会. 除个别官兵存在“不在单位就不算为单位做贡献”的错误认识外，机制不够完善也是重要因素.

“官兵对在外执行任务人员的具体表现不了解，会直接影响对他们的评价，有时即使被推荐，也可能会遭受质疑. ”该连张指导员介绍，今年，营队将在外执行任务人员表现情况纳入统一管理，建立专项档案，对其日常表现、阶段评定、任务完成质效等进行动态记录.

他指着小李的公示材料告诉记者，他们与小李集训所在单位保持联系，了解到他在担任助教、协助组训等方面表现优异，且考核成绩排名靠前. 得到集训单位提供的证明材料后，连队梳理汇总并在公示栏公示.

上等兵小王被列入嘉奖公示名单，同样引起了在场官兵的讨论. 原来，小王去年多项考核成绩不及格，曾被列为重点帮带对象. 今年以来，他凭着不服输的劲头认真训练，不仅成绩全部达标，还在旅战术基础课目比武中夺得第三名. 张指导员告诉大家，法规明确个人进步幅度明显应优先考虑表彰，“进步就是实绩，法规支持就该奖”.

阳光之下，自有公信. 今年，该营首先召开民主评议，再由党支部结合全年履职情况提出初步人选并全连公示，同步公布营纪委监督电话. 当推荐过程看得见、说得清、经得起问，官兵的心气就顺了，争先的劲头更足了.

第三步

审核须严格 规矩要守牢

“旅里下发的表彰奖励工作计划划出了红线、明确了标尺，我们的任务就是一条条对、一项项核，确保每一份荣誉都经得起检验. ”

该营陈教导员介绍，各连党支部上报的推荐名单，并不意味着“板上钉钉”. 营党委敢较真、能兜底、守底线，才能真正让表彰奖励结果拥有公信力.

具体应该怎么走实这一步？前不久，收到各连推荐材料后，营党委成立由干部骨干组成的审核组，对照法规要求严格把好“三关”：把牢数据核验关，逐人调阅军事训练信息系统记录、考核成绩单、值班日志、任务命令等原始凭证，凡事迹模糊、数据缺失、贡献无法溯源的，一律退回补充或取消资格；严格程序合规关，逐一核查是否经过民主评议、支部集体研究、全连公示、无异议反馈等规定流程，对“先定人后补程序”“以个别意见代替民主推荐”等做法坚决纠正；严肃纪律审查关，营纪委牵头对近一年内有存疑的人员进行重点复核，凡在重大演训、战备值班中履职不力被通报的，严格执行“一票否决”.

某连一名战士拟被推荐为嘉奖人选. 审核组在审核过程中发现，这名战士在今年的驻训任务中曾出现问题被上级通报. 尽管后续表现积极，但考虑到他曾在重大任务中出现责任问题，营队没有将其列入上报名单. “法规不是软约束，程序不是走过场. 营党委必须当好把关人. ”陈教导员说.

新任排长小林是否能被列入“四有”优秀军官人选，营党委在审核时也经过了一番慎重考虑.

此前，小林在第一次参加实装模拟训练时因经验不足险些导致装备损坏，被全营通报. 经过短暂的意志消沉后，他迅速调整状态，在随后的一次演训中主动请缨担任前沿观察组长，带领全排全天候值守，准确上报敌情，助力营火力单元精准摧毁目标，综合表现获导调组表扬.

连队党支部综合小林的全年表现，将其推荐为“四有”优秀军官人选. 面对个别人的议论，营党委没有简单“一刀切”，而是调取其全年履职档案、演训评估报告和群众评议记录，召开专题会议审议，经过全面、客观、公正评价，最终一致同意将其上报.

夜训场上，上等兵刘浩正跟随班组进行夜间火力协同演练. 今年，他因在实兵对抗中成功处置通信中断特情、保障关键节点畅通而被推荐为“四有”优秀士兵人选. 面对荣誉，他没有松懈，反而加码训练. 刘浩说：“只有把本领练到极致，才配得上这份荣誉和认可. ”

当表彰奖励牢牢聚焦战斗力，当程序规则彰显法治精神，荣誉就真正成为引导官兵向战而行的“灯塔”. 正如该营周营长所言：“一次公正评奖，胜过十次动员. ”

感 言

让荣誉回归本色

■李永涛

这些年，每每看到基层上报的推荐表彰奖励人选名单，我都会多问一句：这个推荐，经得起问吗？

问什么？问官兵服不服，问实绩硬不硬，问程序走得实不实. 因为我们深知，一旦荣誉掺了水分，受损的是整个队伍的士气.

导向正，则人人思战；导向偏，则个个失望.

曾经，个别单位习惯用“平衡”代替标准：老同志快退了，得照顾一下；有同志没得过奖，轮也该轮上了；先进连队今年评得多，明年就得让一让……这些做法，看似讲风格、顾情面，实则模糊了法规界限. 久而久之，官兵心里就打鼓：组织到底看重什么？是干得多，还是待得久？是冲在前，还是会来事？这些疑虑，比训练场上的一次失利更伤士气. 因为训练出错可以反思重来，可信任一旦流失，重建却需漫长时日.

真正的公平，从来不是“人人有份”，而是“干者有得”. 做好表彰奖励工作，首先要立起严格依法的风向标，树立备战打仗鲜明导向. 荣誉必须向表现最优的个人聚焦，向任务最重的地方倾斜，那些在战位上扛重任、在任务中出实绩，还有常年在外执行各项重要任务并取得优异成绩的官兵，理应成为表彰的主体.

开展表彰奖励工作，各级党委机关首先要立场鲜明、树好导向、把住关口. 在指标分配上不搞平均摊派，在审核过程中不搞变通照顾，坚决杜绝“看人情”“打招呼”等现象，真正把资源向中心任务聚焦. 基层则要走实程序，民主评议讲实话、支部研究看实绩、公示内容列实事，不写“表现良好”这类空话，而是让大家清晰看到干了什么、考得怎样、贡献在哪儿. 表彰奖励工作阳光透明，必须经得起监督. 基层风气监督员要学透法规、大胆履职，对不良风气坚决说“不”. 只有过程真、数据实、监督严，结果才能立得住，官兵才真服气.

“一次公正评奖，胜过十次动员. ”它告诉每一名官兵，在这支军队里，真干的不吃亏，真拼的有回报. 唯有如此，才能激发出“人人思战、个个争先”的强大动能，为如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标凝聚磅礴力量.

Google Translation

A Battalion of a Brigade under the 71st Group Army Implements Annual Commendation and Award Procedures in Accordance with Laws and Regulations

Source: PLA Daily

Authors: Wang Runxin, Du Tianyao, Song Shijie, Li Yongtao

Editor: Sun Yue

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At the end of the year, a battalion of a brigade under the 71st Group Army implemented annual commendation and award procedures in accordance with laws and regulations—the medals are imbued with the spirit of battle

■ Wang Runxin, Du Tianyao, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Song Shijie

In early winter, the wind howled across northern Jiangsu. Inside the meeting room of a battalion of a brigade under the 71st Group Army, the atmosphere was exceptionally warm. On the wall, a "Flowchart of Annual Commendation and Award Procedures" outlined each step from grassroots recommendation to Party Committee approval; on the table, records of soldiers' daily performance were neatly arranged, each page detailing training achievements, mission performance, conduct and discipline, and public evaluations—all footprints left by the soldiers' hard work and dedication.

"Annual commendations and awards are a reward and affirmation of the hard work and achievements of officers and men throughout the year. They concern the vital interests of every individual and must not be decided on a whim at the end of the year; rather, they must be based on actual performance throughout the year," said Political Instructor Chen of the battalion, while reviewing materials. He explained that they have established a clear benchmark of striving for excellence and combat readiness, based on regulations such as the "Regulations on Commendation and Awards for Military Merit and Honor" and the "Double Striving" activity implementation rules, truly ensuring that honors are grounded in combat effectiveness.

Only by implementing regulations without deviation and aligning with the soldiers' sentiments can the spirit of the rule of law be gradually translated into tangible, reliable practical paths.

A company's "Four-Good" outstanding soldier shares the joy of his achievements. (Photo by Yu Jie)

First Step: How to Set Standards? Regulations Decide. As soon as the annual commendation and award work began this year, the discussion surrounding "whether he should be awarded the 'Four-Good' title" attracted the attention of the battalion's Party Committee.

This "he" is a veteran who has served for many years. This veteran is set to retire at the end of the year. Some feel he's well-liked and senior, and "should be awarded the title of 'Outstanding Soldier with Four Virtues' so he can leave with dignity." Others argue that due to health reasons, he hasn't participated in any major missions this year, and his training performance was below average, so "no one would accept the award."

"In the past, every time there was a commendation or award ceremony, we'd hear 'new recruits let veterans sit in rows and eat fruit,' seemingly showing consideration for personal relationships, but actually deviating from the original intent of the regulations," said Instructor Chen, opening the relevant regulations and stating firmly, "This year, the first thing the battalion party committee did when starting the commendation and award work was to organize all officers and men to study the regulations thoroughly, understand the bottom line, and establish rules." The relevant regulations clearly emphasize that the implementation of awards must adhere to serving the central tasks, focusing on combat readiness, emphasizing actual contributions, and being realistic, objective, and fair. The requirement to "resolutely prevent and overcome egalitarianism, favoritism, and

seniority-based practices" directly addresses long-standing problems. These are not soft advocacy, but rigid constraints; not negotiable "suggestions," but "ironclad rules" that must be enforced.

One particularly stringent rule left a deep impression on all officers and men in the battalion: over 70% of the annual commendation and reward quota must be allocated to officers and men participating in core tasks and executing major missions. This regulation established a hard standard for winning battles, meaning that without tangible achievements on the front lines of training and exercises, it would be difficult to be included in the commendation and reward list.

How are the standards set? The regulations decide. The battalion's Party Committee made its stance clear: the initial intention of the system design was never to maintain balance, but to incentivize victory. Ideas such as "giving retired veterans a chance" and "allocating quotas according to the number of personnel in each company" were discontinued.

At a recent military meeting, that veteran also proactively stated: "Honor should go to those who truly fight on the front lines."

"It's not that the larger the number of personnel in a unit, the more commendation and reward quotas there are," explained Political Instructor Chen. The battalion's Party Committee also scientifically allocated commendation and reward quotas based on the intensity and effectiveness of each company's annual tasks. The 1st Howitzer Company participated in three cross-regional training exercises throughout the year, and the Command and Support Company carried out high-intensity support missions for six consecutive months. Both companies received preferential treatment in performance evaluations and awards due to their outstanding achievements. Upon learning this, the soldiers were even more motivated.

"Honor isn't 'distributed,' it's 'earned,'" became a consensus throughout the battalion.

The second step: Recommendations based on merit, with full transparency.

That day, a list of recommended candidates for commendations and awards attracted the attention of the soldiers on the bulletin board of the 2nd Howitzer Company. Soldier Li from a certain platoon was recommended for commendation after successfully camouflaging the position during a red-blue force-on-force exercise, evading reconnaissance by "enemy" drones; the platoon leader of the 1st Artillery Platoon led his platoon to complete a fire strike mission flawlessly during a nighttime exercise, and was recommended as a candidate for "Four-Good" Outstanding Soldier… Each recommended candidate was accompanied by detailed information, all derived from training records and mission logs, ensuring that the achievements of the recommended personnel were verifiable and based on evidence.

"Xiao Li is still away for training. We didn't expect him to be among the 'Four-Good' outstanding soldiers recommended this time!" Several soldiers were overjoyed to see their comrade on the list.

During conversations with them, reporters learned that in the past, a few personnel stationed away from their units lost the opportunity for commendations and awards. Besides the misconception

held by some soldiers that "being away from the unit means not contributing," an imperfect mechanism was also a significant factor.

"Soldiers are unaware of the specific performance of personnel on missions, which directly affects their evaluation. Sometimes, even if they are recommended, they may face skepticism," explained Political Instructor Zhang of the company. This year, the battalion will include the performance of personnel on missions in unified management, establishing special files to dynamically record their daily performance, periodic assessments, and mission completion quality.

Pointing to Xiao Li's publicized materials, he told reporters that they maintained contact with Xiao Li's training unit and learned that he performed exceptionally well as an assistant instructor and in assisting with training, ranking highly in assessments. After receiving supporting materials from the training unit, the company compiled and posted them on the bulletin board.

Private First Class Wang's inclusion on the commendation list sparked discussion among the officers and men present. It turned out that Wang had failed several assessments last year and had been designated as a key candidate for mentorship. This year, however, he trained diligently with an indomitable spirit, not only achieving all required scores but also winning third place in the brigade's basic tactical skills competition. Political Instructor Zhang told everyone that regulations clearly state that significant individual progress should be given priority for commendation; "Progress is real achievement, and if the regulations support it, it should be rewarded."

Under the sunlight, there is credibility. This year, the battalion first held a democratic appraisal, then the Party branch, based on the year's performance, proposed preliminary candidates, which were then publicized throughout the company, along with the battalion's disciplinary committee's hotline for supervision. When the recommendation process is visible, clear, and can withstand scrutiny, the officers and men feel more at ease, and their drive to excel is even stronger.

Step Three: Strict Review and Unwavering Adherence to Rules

"The commendation and award work plan issued by the brigade draws the red lines and clarifies the standards. Our task is to check each item one by one to ensure that every honor can withstand scrutiny," explained Political Instructor Chen of the battalion. He added that the recommended lists submitted by each company's Party branch are not final. Only when the battalion Party committee is willing to be rigorous, can it provide a safety net, and upholds the bottom line can the commendation and award results truly have credibility.

How exactly should this step be taken? Recently, after receiving the recommendation materials from each company, the battalion party committee established a review group composed of cadres and key personnel. Adhering to regulations, they strictly controlled three key aspects: First, data verification: reviewing records from the military training information system, performance evaluation sheets, duty logs, and mission orders for each individual. Any submissions with unclear achievements, missing data, or untraceable contributions were returned for supplementation or disqualified. Second, procedural compliance: verifying whether each submission had undergone

the prescribed procedures of democratic evaluation, branch collective discussion, company-wide public announcement, and feedback without objection. Practices such as “selecting candidates first and then supplementing procedures” or “using individual opinions to replace democratic recommendation” were resolutely corrected. Third, disciplinary review: the battalion discipline inspection commission led a focused review of personnel with questionable records within the past year. Those who were publicly criticized for dereliction of duty during major exercises or combat readiness duty were strictly subject to a “one-vote veto.”

A soldier from a certain company was nominated for commendation. During the review process, the review group discovered that this soldier had been criticized by higher authorities for problems during this year’s training mission. Despite his subsequent positive performance, the battalion did not include him in the reporting list due to his past issues of responsibility during a major mission. “Regulations are not soft constraints, and procedures are not just formalities. The battalion party committee must act as the gatekeeper,” said Political Instructor Chen.

Whether the newly appointed platoon leader, Xiao Lin, could be included in the list of “Four-Qualified” outstanding officers was also carefully considered by the battalion party committee during the review process.

Previously, Xiao Lin nearly damaged equipment due to lack of experience during his first live-fire simulation training, and was reprimanded by the entire battalion. After a brief period of discouragement, he quickly adjusted his mindset and volunteered to serve as the leader of the forward observation group in a subsequent exercise. He led his platoon on round-the-clock duty, accurately reporting enemy situations and assisting the battalion’s firepower unit in precisely destroying targets. His overall performance earned praise from the directing group.

Based on Xiao Lin’s performance throughout the year, the company party branch recommended him as a candidate for “Four-Qualified” outstanding officers. Faced with criticism from a few individuals, the battalion’s Party committee did not resort to a simplistic “one-size-fits-all” approach. Instead, it reviewed the individual’s performance record for the entire year, training evaluation reports, and public feedback records, held a special meeting to deliberate, and, after a comprehensive, objective, and fair evaluation, unanimously agreed to submit the case for consideration.

On the night training field, Private Liu Hao was conducting a nighttime fire coordination exercise with his squad. This year, he was recommended as a candidate for the “Four-Good” Outstanding Soldier for successfully handling a communication disruption and ensuring the smooth operation of key nodes during a live-fire exercise. Despite the honor, he did not slacken his efforts but instead intensified his training. Liu Hao said, “Only by honing my skills to the extreme can I deserve this honor and recognition.” When commendations and awards are firmly focused on combat effectiveness, and when procedures and rules embody the spirit of the rule of law, honor truly becomes a “beacon” guiding officers and men towards combat readiness. As Battalion Commander Zhou said, “One fair award is worth more than ten mobilizations.”

Reflections: Let Honor Return to Its True Colors

■ Li Yongtao

Over the years, whenever I see the lists of recommended candidates for commendations and awards submitted by grassroots units, I always ask one more question: Can this recommendation withstand scrutiny?

What do I ask? I ask if the officers and men are convinced, if their actual achievements are solid, and if the procedures were followed rigorously. Because we deeply understand that once honors are tainted, it damages the morale of the entire team.

With the right direction, everyone is eager to fight; with the wrong direction, everyone is disappointed.

In the past, some units were accustomed to using "balance" instead of standards: Older comrades are about to retire, so they should be given some consideration; some comrades haven't received awards before, so it's their turn; advanced companies received many awards this year, so they should give way next year… These practices, seemingly showing style and consideration for personal relationships, actually blurred the boundaries of regulations. Over time, officers and men began to wonder: What does the organization really value? Is it the amount of work done, or the length of service? Is it being at the forefront, or being good at networking? These doubts are more demoralizing than a single setback on the training field. Training errors can be reflected upon and corrected, but once trust is lost, rebuilding it takes a long time.

True fairness is never about "everyone getting a share," but about "those who do the work getting the reward." To effectively carry out commendation and reward work, we must first establish a strict legal framework and a clear orientation towards combat readiness. Honors must be focused on the best-performing individuals and those with the heaviest workload. Those officers and men who shoulder heavy responsibilities in their posts, achieve outstanding results in missions, and consistently perform excellent duties in various important tasks should rightfully be the main recipients of commendations.

In carrying out commendation and reward work, Party committees and organs at all levels must first have a clear stance, establish a good direction, and strictly control the process. There should be no equal allocation of quotas, no leniency or compromise during the review process, and phenomena such as "favoritism" or "lobbying" must be resolutely eliminated. Resources must truly be focused on the central tasks. At the grassroots level, procedures must be rigorous: democratic evaluations must be truthful, branch discussions must focus on actual performance, and public announcements must include concrete facts. Empty phrases like "good performance" should be avoided; instead, everyone should clearly see what was done, how well it was performed, and its contributions made. The commendation and reward process must be transparent and able to withstand scrutiny. Grassroots conduct supervisors must thoroughly understand regulations, boldly perform their duties, and resolutely say "no" to unhealthy practices. Only with genuine

processes, accurate data, and strict supervision can results be sustainable and truly satisfy officers and men.

“One fair award is worth more than ten mobilizations.” This tells every officer and soldier that in this army, those who work hard will not be disadvantaged, and those who strive will be rewarded. Only in this way can we unleash the powerful momentum of “everyone thinking of fighting and everyone striving to be the best,” thus gathering immense strength to achieve the centenary goal of the People’s Liberation Army on schedule.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16427326.html

不再“扬长避短”！这个连用“较真”让官兵收获成长

来源：解放军报 作者：孙润乾 刘小云 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-16

第 82 集团军某旅某连年终总结工作敢于较真碰硬——

12 份个人总结报告被退回重写

■孙润乾 解放军报特约通讯员 刘小云

这些天，做事一向沉稳细心的第 82 集团军某旅某连二级上士吴伟鹏，遭遇了一次难忘的“返工”——重写个人年终总结报告.

看着两天前自己写得满满当当的 4 页纸，吴伟鹏有些想不通. 可听完赵连长一席话，他紧皱的眉头渐渐舒展开来：“年终总结就该这样，讲成绩要大大方方，查问题要深刻具体. ”

在这个连，和吴伟鹏有相同经历的还有 11 名官兵，他们的个人总结被退回重写.

一份个人年终总结，为何这么较真，还要重新“回炉”？这事还得从头说起.

前段时间，按照机关下发的工作计划，该连对年终总结工作作了周密安排，不仅要求官兵撰写个人总结报告，还特意强调讲成绩要注意总结经验做法，查问题要有具体整改措施. 连队官兵立即行动，用心梳理一年的成绩得失，甚至有人打足了“提前量”，通知下发当晚就把总结报告交了上来.

逐一翻看收上来的一大摞个人总结，赵连长心中喜忧参半. 喜的是大家行动迅速，忧的是一些官兵的总结与本人实际表现出入很大.

是差不多就行了，还是坚持原则、深挖原因？思来想去，赵连长决定找当事人聊聊.

今年，吴伟鹏两次参加集团军比武，取得了优异成绩，可在总结中，成绩背后的经验和思考毫无踪影，反倒是一些“鸡毛蒜皮”的琐事写了不少.

“晒成绩、讲经验害怕被战友认为是在炫耀，还是着眼当好班长说说如何抓好日常教育管理保险. ”面对赵连长的询问，吴伟鹏实话实说.

赵连长又与中士叶海鹏聊了聊. 叶海鹏担任连队文书兼军械员认真负责，创新规范武器领取和保养流程，多次受到上级表扬. 不过，他的体能成绩一直处在下游，总结中，他对短板不足一笔带过.

“总结是为了‘打一仗、进一步’，如果这时还‘扬长避短’，怎么能得到提升？”赵连长的话语重心长，叶海鹏听完心服口服.

几场谈心下来，赵连长发现大家对待个人总结都有自己的小心思：有的顾忌战友看法，不好意思讲经验；有的害怕影响个人形象或评功评奖，谈问题含含糊糊、避重就轻；还有的反思原因过于笼统，一说就是理论学习不深、作风养成不够……

“总结不是简单给年度工作划句号，而是通过提炼经验、查找不足抓好整改，推动工作改进提升，不能就这样敷衍了事. ”赵连长与指导员商议后，决定将 12 份内容不符合规定要求的总结报告退回本人重写.

随后召开的连队军人大会上，赵连长专门讲评了前期总结情况，教育引导官兵转变作风，找准自身定位，实事求是讲成绩、查问题，知行合一改进工作，自我提高. 连队还督促各班排扎实搞好年终总结，综合个人全年表现，客观公正推荐评功评奖人选.

会后没两天，赵连长就看到了一些新变化. 吴伟鹏把两次参加比武的经验做法梳理成方便背记的顺口溜，主动帮带年轻军士编写教案，手把手传授技巧方法；叶海鹏则找到连队训练骨干“拜师”，为他制订专项训练计划……

几天过后，连队值班员谢四江收齐 12 份“回炉”后的个人总结报告，赵连长一边翻看一边说：“他们最近的扎实作风表现足以说明，这一稿写得不会差. ”事实确实如此，连队支委会重新审看这些材料，给出高度评价.

Google Translation

No More “Playing to Your Strengths and Avoiding Your Weaknesses”! This Company’s “Strictness” Helps Soldiers Grow

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Sun Runqian, Liu Xiaoyun

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-16

A Company of a Brigade of the 82nd Group Army Dares to Be Strict and Tough in its Year-End Summary Work—

12 Personal Summary Reports Returned for Rewriting

■Sun Runqian, Special Correspondent of PLA Daily, Liu Xiaoyun

These days, Wu Weipeng, a sergeant second class of a company of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army, who is always calm and meticulous in his work, encountered an unforgettable "rework"—rewriting his personal year-end summary report.

Looking at the four pages he had filled two days ago, Wu Weipeng was somewhat puzzled. But after listening to Company Commander Zhao's words, his furrowed brows gradually relaxed: "Year-end summaries should be like this; achievements should be presented openly and honestly, and problems should be identified in depth and specific."

In this company, 11 other soldiers had the same experience as Wu Weipeng; their personal summaries were returned for rewriting.

Why take a personal year-end summary so seriously, even requiring a re-evaluation? The story begins in the beginning.

A while ago, following a work plan issued by headquarters, the company meticulously arranged its year-end summary work. This included requiring officers and men to write personal summary reports, and specifically emphasizing that achievements should be based on summarizing experiences and practices, while problems should be addressed with concrete rectification measures. The company's officers and men immediately sprang into action, carefully reviewing the year's gains and losses. Some even submitted their reports the very night the notice was issued.

Reviewing the large stack of personal summaries, Company Commander Zhao felt a mix of joy and worry. He was pleased that everyone acted quickly, but worried that some soldiers' summaries differed significantly from their actual performance.

Should "good enough" suffice, or should he adhere to principles and delve deeper into the reasons? After much thought, Company Commander Zhao decided to speak with the individuals involved.

This year, Wu Weipeng participated in the group army's skills competition twice, achieving excellent results. However, his summary lacked any mention of the experiences and reflections behind his achievements; instead, it was filled with trivial matters. "Showing off achievements and sharing experiences might be seen as boasting by my comrades. Let's focus on being a good squad leader and talking about how to effectively manage daily education and safety," Wu Weipeng honestly told Company Commander Zhao.

Company Commander Zhao then spoke with Sergeant Ye Haipeng. Ye Haipeng, serving as the company clerk and armorer, was diligent and responsible, innovating and standardizing weapon requisition and maintenance procedures, earning him numerous commendations from superiors. However, his physical fitness scores were consistently low, and in his summaries, he glossed over his shortcomings.

“The purpose of a summary is to ‘fight a battle and move forward.’ If you’re still ‘playing to your strengths and avoiding your weaknesses’ at this point, how can you improve?” Company Commander Zhao’s words were earnest, and Ye Haipeng was convinced.

After several heart-to-heart talks, Company Commander Zhao discovered that everyone had their own concerns about their personal summaries: some were hesitant to share their experiences due to concerns about their comrades’ opinions; some were afraid of affecting their personal image or receiving awards and commendations, so they spoke vaguely and avoided the main issues; others’ reflections were too general, simply stating that their theoretical study was insufficient or their work style was not well-developed…

“A summary is not simply putting a period to the year’s work; it’s about extracting experiences, identifying shortcomings, and making improvements to drive work progress. It can’t be done so perfunctorily,” Company Commander Zhao said. After discussing with the political instructor, he decided to return the 12 summary reports that did not meet the requirements to the individuals who submitted them for rewriting.

At the subsequent company-wide meeting, Company Commander Zhao specifically reviewed the previous summaries, educating and guiding officers and men to change their work style, accurately identify their own roles, realistically discuss achievements and identify problems, and improve their work by integrating theory with practice. The company also urged each squad and platoon to conduct thorough year-end summaries, comprehensively considering individual performance throughout the year, and objectively and fairly recommending candidates for awards and commendations.

Within two days of the meeting, Company Commander Zhao noticed some new changes. Wu Weipeng summarized his experiences from two competitions into easy-to-remember rhymes, proactively helping younger soldiers write lesson plans and personally teaching them techniques and methods; Ye Haipeng, on the other hand, sought out a training leader in the company to “apprentice” him, and developed a specialized training plan for him... A few days later, Xie Sijiang, the company’s duty officer, collected 12 revised personal summary reports. Company Commander Zhao, while reviewing them, said, “Their recent solid work style is enough to prove that this draft is well-written.” Indeed, the company’s branch committee re-examined the materials and gave them high praise.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16427322.html

第 71 集团军某旅推行集约化年终检查让基层轻装上阵

来源：解放军报 作者：施海波 吴安宁 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-16

第 71 集团军某旅推行集约化年终检查——

“一站式”会诊 “点对点”把脉

■施海波 解放军报记者 吴安宁

作训科参谋检查训练计划落实情况，组织科干事了解主题教育开展情况，装管科助理员核查武器装备维护状况……年终岁尾，第 71 集团军某旅机关联合检查组前往某连开展年终检查，检查组成员按照分工密切配合，检查过程集约高效.

“往年年终迎检时，我们忙得像陀螺，这个检查组刚走那个检查组又来. 今年年终检查，基本上一两场检查就能覆盖全部内容，我们也能把更多精力集中在年底其他重要工作上. ”谈及机关年终检查的新变化，该连张指导员竖起大拇指.

该旅领导告诉记者，他们要求机关在年终检查中改进工作作风，推行集约化检查机制，改变以往各科室分头组织、轮番检查的做法，尽量做到能合并的合并、能集中的集中，避免给基层带来迎检负担. 今年年终检查开始前，他们专门组织协调会，统筹机关各业务科室组建联合检查组，并要求检查组在实事求是查摆问题的基础上，从各自专业角度分析问题、出谋划策，提供切实可行的解决办法，坚决杜绝“多头检查、来回折腾”“光说问题、不提建议”等现象.

“一站式”会诊，“点对点”把脉. “针对这个问题，建议从战备方案和政治教育两方面协同推进解决……”近日，该旅机关联合检查组赴某点位开展年终检查，针对检查中发现的“少数官兵战备意识不强”问题，同为检查组成员的作训科李参谋和宣传科王干事，分别从各自角度提出整改意见，并梳理形成一份反馈报告，供该点位官兵参考借鉴.

采访期间，该旅纪检科田科长向记者展示了一份《机关基层双向测评表》. “这份测评表，让我们兼具‘考官’与‘考生’身份，我们在给基层打分的同时，基层官兵也会对联合检查组的工作作风、检查方法、指导效果等打分. ”田科长介绍.

“这一难点课目的训练方式，我建议这样调整……”某连训练场，该旅机关联合检查组成员、作训科孙参谋针对他在检查中摸排发现的问题，为该连官兵提供改进思路，他一边画示意图，一边征求官兵意见建议. 孙参谋坦言：“以前年终检查，我们习惯于‘挑毛病’，把脉开方不够. 如今双向测评像一面镜子，我们在基层检查时首先会考虑，指出的问题，基层认不认可？提出的改进方案，有没有可行性？”

“作战示范课目能否增加夜训环节指导，我与战友们开展无人机夜训时，热成像镜头容易被露水打湿……”训练场上，检查组成员认真记录该旅某连一名班长的建议，检查结束后将相关问题反馈至旅作训科. 日前，该旅作训科专题研究了无人设备的夜训问题，并计划在新年度训练中增加该课目的比重.

Google Translation

A brigade of the 71st Group Army Implements Streamlined Year-End Inspections, Lightening the Burden on Grassroots Units

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Shi Haibo, Wu Anning

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-16

A brigade of the 71st Group Army Implements Streamlined Year-End Inspections—"One-Stop" Consultation, "Point-to-Point" Diagnosis

■ Shi Haibo, PLA Daily Reporter Wu Anning

Training office staff inspected the implementation of training plans, organization office officers learned about the progress of thematic education, and equipment management office assistants checked the maintenance status of weapons and equipment… At the end of the year, a joint inspection team from the headquarters of a brigade of the 71st Group Army conducted a year-end inspection at a company. The team members cooperated closely according to their assigned tasks, making the inspection process efficient and streamlined.

"In previous years, we were spinning like tops during the year-end inspections. One inspection team had barely left before another arrived. This year, the year-end inspections can basically cover everything in one or two sessions, allowing us to focus more on other important tasks at the end of the year," said Political Instructor Zhang of the company, giving a thumbs-up when discussing the new changes in the headquarters' year-end inspections.

The brigade leadership told reporters that they required the headquarters to improve its work style during the year-end inspection, implementing a centralized inspection mechanism. This changed the previous practice of separate, rotating inspections by different departments, aiming to merge or centralize inspections wherever possible to avoid burdening the grassroots with inspections. Before the year-end inspection began this year, they specifically organized a coordination meeting to form joint inspection teams from various departments. The teams were required to realistically identify problems, analyze them from their respective professional perspectives, offer suggestions, and provide practical solutions, resolutely preventing phenomena such as "multiple inspections and back-and-forth trips" and "only pointing out problems without offering suggestions."

"One-stop" consultation, "point-to-point" diagnosis. "Regarding this issue, it is recommended to address it through a coordinated approach involving both combat readiness plans and political education..." Recently, a joint inspection team from the brigade headquarters conducted a year-end inspection at a certain location. Addressing the issue of "a few soldiers lacking strong combat readiness awareness" discovered during the inspection, Staff Officer Li from the Training Office and Officer Wang from the Publicity Office, both members of the inspection team, offered rectification suggestions from their respective perspectives and compiled them into a feedback report for the soldiers at that location to refer to.

During the interview, Office Chief Tian from the brigade's Discipline Inspection Office showed the reporter a "Two-Way Evaluation Form for Headquarters and Grassroots Units." "This evaluation form allows us to act as both 'examiners' and 'examinees.' While we score the grassroots units, the grassroots soldiers will also score the joint inspection team's work style, inspection methods, and guidance effectiveness," Office Chief Tian explained.

"For this difficult subject's training method, I suggest adjusting it as follows..." At a company training ground, Staff Officer Sun from the Training Office, a member of the brigade headquarters' joint inspection team, provided improvement ideas for the company's soldiers based on the problems he discovered during the inspection. He drew a diagram while soliciting opinions and suggestions from the soldiers. Staff Officer Sun frankly admitted, "In the past, during year-end inspections, we were used to 'finding faults,' but we didn't offer enough solutions. Now, the two-way evaluation is like a mirror. When we inspect the grassroots level, we first consider whether the grassroots accept the problems we point out, and whether the proposed improvement plans are feasible."

"Could we add night training guidance to the combat demonstration subjects? When my comrades and I conduct night training with drones, the thermal imaging lenses easily get wet from the dew..." On the training field, members of the inspection team carefully recorded the suggestion from a squad leader of a company in the brigade. After the inspection, they reported the relevant issues to the brigade's training department. Recently, the brigade's training department conducted a special study on the night training of unmanned equipment and plans to increase the proportion of this subject in the new year's training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16427444.html

中新"合作-2025"陆军联合训练进行实兵综合演练

来源：新华社 作者：王涵　罗可 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-12-16

新华社新加坡 12 月 16 日电（王涵　罗可）近日，中新"合作-2025"陆军联合训练进入实兵综合演练阶段. 中新双方围绕联合城市反恐行动，区分旅级指挥推演、营级实兵行动，展开分段训练、连贯训练和综合演练，进一步提高双方联合训练水平.

训练阶段转进后，训练场地也从第 3 师裕廊营区转移至新加坡武装部队军训城. 据了解，军训城于今年 3 月建成启用，是新加坡首个高楼城市训练设施，全方位布设了智能仪器与实时反馈系统，中新两国陆军也是首度在此举办"合作"系列联合训练.

在指挥作业室内，中新双方旅级指挥员成立联训指挥机构，结合实体模型和影像图，按照情况介绍、混编研讨、模拟推演等步骤展开指挥所演练，探索城市反恐战法，优化联合行动方案，有效提升了联合指挥能力.

实兵演练中，中新混编分队充分发挥有人无人协同作战效能，利用侦察机器狗、机器球、无人机辅助侦察，根据多维侦察情报，更加精准实施包围封锁、狙击控局、快速突入、火力打击、解救人质等作战行动. 从分段到连贯，中新双方参训队员边讨论边实践，促进训练向实战靠拢，展现了双方高度的专业素养和协同水平.

“城市反恐就像在刀尖上跳舞，每一个动作都要精准到位. ”中方参训指挥人员刘寿桃在训练结束后表示，在高楼林立的复杂环境中，中新双方协同行动能力经历了高强度检验与淬炼，有效提升了混编小队临机处置、默契配合及精准打击的实战能力，积累了遂行城市反恐作战任务的宝贵经验.

随着演练不断深入，中新双方官兵联合指挥、战术协同和综合保障等各方面能力进一步巩固，中新两国陆军在实战化训练中积累的经验与信任，正逐步转化为未来应对真实反恐挑战的底气与信心.

Google Translation

China-Singapore “Cooperation-2025” Joint Army Training Enters Live-Fire Comprehensive Exercise Phase

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Author: Wang Han, Luo Ke

Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-12-16

Singapore, December 16 (Xinhua) -- The China-Singapore “Cooperation-2025” joint army training program recently entered the live-fire comprehensive exercise phase. The two sides, focusing on joint urban counter-terrorism operations, conducted segmented training, continuous training, and comprehensive exercises, including brigade-level command simulations and battalion-level live-fire operations, further improving their joint training capabilities.

Following the shift to the training phase, the training ground has been moved from the 3rd Division’s Jurong Camp to the Singapore Armed Forces Training City. It is understood that the Training City, completed and put into operation in March this year, is Singapore’s first high-rise urban training facility, equipped with intelligent instruments and real-time feedback systems. This is also the first time the Chinese and Singaporean armies have held a series of joint “Cooperation” training exercises here.

In the command center, brigade-level commanders from both China and New Zealand established a joint training command structure. Using physical models and visual aids, they conducted command post exercises following steps including situation briefings, mixed-unit discussions, and simulations. This explored urban counter-terrorism tactics, optimized joint action plans, and effectively enhanced joint command capabilities.

During the live-fire exercise, the mixed Chinese-New Zealand units fully utilized the effectiveness of manned and unmanned collaborative operations. Employing reconnaissance robots, robotic spheres, and drones for reconnaissance assistance, and based on multi-dimensional intelligence, they more precisely implemented encirclement and blockade, sniping and control, rapid infiltration, fire strikes, and hostage rescue operations. From segmented to continuous drills, the Chinese and New Zealand trainees discussed and practiced simultaneously, promoting the training's alignment with real combat and demonstrating a high level of professionalism and coordination between the two sides.

"Urban counter-terrorism is like dancing on a knife's edge; every movement must be precise and accurate," said Liu Shoutao, the Chinese commander participating in the training, after the exercise. He added that in the complex environment of towering buildings, the joint operational capabilities of China and New Zealand underwent a high-intensity test and refinement, effectively improving the combat capabilities of mixed teams in impromptu response, seamless cooperation, and precision strikes, and accumulating valuable experience in carrying out urban counter-terrorism operations.

As the exercises deepened, the joint command, tactical coordination, and comprehensive support capabilities of the Chinese and New Zealand troops were further consolidated. The experience and trust accumulated by the two armies in realistic combat training are gradually transforming into the confidence and strength to meet future real counter-terrorism challenges.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16427623.html

【军营放大镜】谁懂啊！能拆战车的硬汉，洗手跟外科医生一样"较真"

来源：中国军视网 作者：许寰 祁凯 李游 等 责任编辑：李佳琦

2025-12-17

简介：寻找军营里那种独特的"美". 在沈阳联勤保障中心某汽车运输旅，他们把精密的零部件当做婴儿一样悉心呵护，维修前必须像外科医生一样反复洗手. 对于他们而言，这种极致的负责，就是通往胜利最可靠的保证. （作者：许寰 祁凯 李游 闫庆健 徐玉山 任建行 吴孟尧 董明旭 乔明鉴）

Google Translation

Dismantle Tanks Wash Their Hands with the Same Dedication as Surgeons

Source: China Military Network

Authors: Xu Huan, Qi Kai, Li You, et al.

Editor: Li Jiaqi

2025-12-17

Summary: Seeking the unique “beauty” within the military camp. In a motor transport brigade of the Shenyang Joint Logistics Support Center, they handle delicate parts with the care of infants, washing their hands repeatedly like surgeons before any repair. For them, this extreme responsibility is the most reliable guarantee for victory. (Authors: Xu Huan, Qi Kai, Li You, Yan Qingjian, Xu Yushan, Ren Jianxing, Wu Mengyao, Dong Mingxu, Qiao Mingjian) [A 4:50-minute video showing how enlisted personnel (conscripts) deal with vehicles as noted above.]

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16427726.html

陆军某团结合高原驻训任务培育官兵战斗精神

来源：解放军报 作者：张亚楠 曾存军 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-12-18

陆军某团结合高原驻训任务培育官兵战斗精神——

高原风雪急 练兵热潮涌

■张亚楠 曾存军

“条件越艰苦，越能练筋骨. 我们要利用好高原高寒缺氧的天然练兵场，练强战斗本领、练硬战斗作风. ”日前，正在高原驻训的陆军某团防化分队在上级组织的专业考核中取得总评优秀的好成绩. 走下考核场，该分队领导对笔者说.

今年上半年，该团部分专业分队赴高原驻训. 一段时间后，机关围绕驻训官兵面临的突出难题开展问卷调查，尽管机关已经在后勤保障方面投入了大量人力物力，仍有部分官兵在“意见建议”栏填了“休假难”“条件苦”等意见.

“是机关工作没做到位，还是官兵确有急难愁盼？”带着疑问，该团机关工作组沉到驻训一线，扎进班排蹲点调研，摸清官兵思想状况，找到问题根源：从条件便利的营区到环境艰苦的高原驻训场，不少年轻官兵感到不适应，出现了思想波动.

随后召开的党委会上，该团党委一班人围绕这一现象深入剖析感到，随着物质条件不断改善，年轻官兵初次接触高原艰苦环境难免不适应，必须引导官兵传承革命先辈艰苦奋斗红色基因，结合驻训任务锤炼一不怕苦、二不怕死的战斗精神.

经过一番深入讨论，他们最终决定，在驻训分队中广泛开展“横向比找差距，纵向比看变化”群众性讨论，引导官兵与兄弟单位比奉献意识、与先进典型比吃苦精神、与身边战友比干事劲头，检视反思自己在思想认识、作战本领、专业技能等方面存在的差距不足，激励大家扎根高原战位、磨砺战斗精神.

一次强军故事分享会上，他们邀请兄弟单位官兵代表走上讲台，畅谈自己坚守高原、矢志强军的感悟体会. 现场聆听兄弟单位官兵不惧艰苦环境、士气高昂投入练兵备战的先进事迹，该团不少原本对驻训环境不太适应的官兵不由得感到惭愧.

分享会结束后，该团组织官兵展开讨论交流. 多次参加高原驻训的一级上士高飞深有感触地说：“以前驻训住帐篷，睡到半夜被窝都不太暖和，手机信号也时有时无. 如今驻训，住的是保温板房，24 小时有热水保障，还用上了高速畅通的网络. 上级想方设法改善驻训保障条件，我们还有什么理由不履行好自己的职责使命？”

随着战斗精神培育活动不断深入，该团驻训分队官兵进一步坚定精武强能、建功高原的决心. 分享会后的一次五公里武装越野训练，列兵小张不仅严格按要求全副武装，还主动在腿上绑了沙袋. 面对班长的点赞，他说：“友邻部队一名战友作战靴磨破了还坚持训练，我要向他学习，争当高原精武标兵！”

时值深冬，高原已是寒风凛冽，该团驻训场上却热潮涌动：防化专业训练，官兵主动要求增加毒剂侦检难度；战术训练，官兵顶着严寒，针对高原环境改进单兵战斗动作.

Google Translation

An Army Regiment Cultivates Combat Spirit Among Soldiers Through Plateau Training Missions

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Yanan, Zeng Cunjun

Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-12-18

An Army Regiment Cultivates Combat Spirit Among Soldiers Through Plateau Training Missions— Heavy Snowstorms on the Plateau, Training Surge

■ Zhang Yanan, Zeng Cunjun

“The harsher the conditions, the better we can train our bodies. We must make good use of the natural training ground of the high-altitude, cold, and oxygen-deficient plateau to strengthen our combat skills and cultivate a tough fighting spirit.” Recently, the chemical defense unit of an Army regiment currently undergoing plateau training achieved excellent results in a professional assessment organized by higher authorities. After leaving the assessment site, the unit’s leader told the reporter.

In the first half of this year, some specialized units of the regiment went to the plateau for training. After a period of time, the headquarters conducted a questionnaire survey on the prominent problems faced by the soldiers during the training. Although the headquarters had already invested a lot of manpower and resources in logistical support, some soldiers still filled in opinions such as “difficulty in taking leave” and “harsh conditions” in the “opinions and suggestions” column.

“Is it a failure of the headquarters’ work, or are the officers and men genuinely facing urgent difficulties and anxieties?” With these questions in mind, the regiment’s headquarters working group went deep into the front lines of training, conducting in-depth investigations at the platoon

and squad levels to understand the soldiers' thoughts and identify the root cause of the problem: many young officers and men felt unaccustomed to the harsh environment of the high-altitude training grounds, experiencing fluctuations in their morale.

At the subsequent Party Committee meeting, the regiment's Party Committee leadership deeply analyzed this phenomenon and concluded that with continuously improving material conditions, it was inevitable that young officers and men would experience initial difficulties adapting to the harsh high-altitude environment. They felt it was essential to guide the soldiers to inherit the revolutionary spirit of hard work and struggle from their predecessors, and to cultivate a fighting spirit of fearlessness in the face of hardship and death in conjunction with the training missions.

After in-depth discussions, they ultimately decided to widely launch a mass discussion within the training units, using horizontal comparisons to identify gaps and vertical comparisons to observe changes. This would guide officers and men to compare their dedication with that of other units, their willingness to endure hardship with advanced role models, and their enthusiasm for action with their comrades, examining and reflecting on their own shortcomings in ideological understanding, combat skills, and professional abilities, and encouraging everyone to take root in their high-altitude positions and hone their fighting spirit.

At a story-sharing session on strengthening the military, they invited representatives from other units to the stage to share their experiences and insights on their dedication to the plateau and their commitment to building a strong military. Listening to the advanced deeds of soldiers from other units who, undeterred by the harsh environment and with high morale, devoted themselves to training and combat readiness, many soldiers in the regiment who had previously struggled to adapt to the training environment felt ashamed.

After the sharing session, the regiment organized a discussion among its soldiers. Senior Sergeant Gao Fei, who had participated in plateau training multiple times, remarked with deep feeling: "Before, during training, we lived in tents, and even at midnight, the blankets weren't very warm, and cell phone signal was intermittent. Now, we live in insulated prefabricated houses, have 24-hour hot water, and high-speed internet. The higher-ups are doing everything they can to improve training conditions; what reason do we have not to fulfill our duties and missions?"

As the combat spirit cultivation activities deepened, the soldiers of the regiment's training detachment further strengthened their determination to hone their skills and contribute to the plateau. During a five-kilometer armed cross-country training exercise after the sharing session, Private Zhang not only strictly followed the requirements for full gear but also voluntarily strapped sandbags to his legs. Faced with his squad leader's praise, he said, "A comrade from a neighboring unit continued training even with his combat boots worn out. I want to learn from him and strive to become a model soldier in the high-altitude region!" In the depths of winter, when the high-altitude region was bitterly cold, the training grounds of this regiment were brimming with enthusiasm: during chemical defense training, officers and men proactively requested to increase

the difficulty of detecting toxic agents; during tactical training, officers and men braved the severe cold to improve individual combat maneuvers for the high-altitude environment.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428047.html

战术训练在凌晨打响，看看这场夜训与以往有何不同？

来源：解放军报 作者：卢运国 马铮 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-19

第八十一集团军某旅提升夜间作战能力——

战术训练在凌晨打响

■卢运国 马 铮

初冬子夜，万籁俱寂. 某野外驻训场上空，红色信号弹划破夜空，第 81 集团军某旅某连官兵从掩体中迅疾跃出，一场后半夜战术突击训练骤然打响.

“目标高地西侧发现‘敌’警戒哨，迅速完成渗透清剿！”接到指令，中士李浩然带领战斗小组穿过铁丝网，利用红外夜视仪锁定“敌”警戒哨位置，果断射击将哨兵“歼灭”. 此时，腕表显示：1 时 18 分.

“过去组织夜训，时间多在 20 时至次日 0 时，官兵精力充沛，训练成绩亮眼，但也让不少人练出了‘时间惯性’. ”该旅作训科干部宋振华坦言，战争不会按部队作息时间表打响，去年跨区训练中遭遇的那记 “闷棍”，至今仍警醒着该旅官兵.

“发现‘敌’红外侦察！”那次战斗一改惯例，在后半夜打响，李浩然接到上级通报，立即指挥战斗小组关闭热源，利用植被阴影构建伪装带. 当“敌”无人机掠过树梢时，他果断发射照明弹制造强光干扰，本打算利用“敌”无人机传感器重置间隙完成战术转移，但组里成员却因夜深困倦、反应迟钝，被“敌”无人机发现，导致侦察行动失败.

吃一堑，长一智. 该旅党委围绕提升夜间作战能力展开专题研究，决定打破传统夜训时间安排习惯，将部分战术课目训练调整至凌晨 1 时至 5 时实施，每个课目均嵌入复杂特情，全程模拟真实战场环境. 他们还通过精细打磨训练计划、科学制订夜间安全预案，着力破解后半夜训练可能面临的种种难题.

“起初，不少官兵难以适应后半夜训练节奏. ”宋振华告诉笔者，为帮助官兵科学“倒时差”，该旅根据卫生科提供的科学指导，采取白天分段作息，训练前补充高能量食品，训练后按摩穴位、补给热饮等方式，帮助官兵快速恢复体能.

经过一段时间的适应性训练，官兵渐渐练出了全时段作战的过硬本领，通过技战术升级助推部队全天候作战能力提升.

“左翼攻击群与指挥所通信中断，立即排查抢修！”一次后半夜训练中，通信连马连长突然接到指令. 此时恰逢凌晨“大气波导”现象高发期，无线电信号在低空形成异常折射，导致原本通畅的信道突然出现多个虚假信号源. 马连长迅速调动无人机升空建立临时链路，同时指挥便携式雷达车捕捉真实信号特征，圆满完成后续任务.

“过去训练总挑信号稳定的时段，哪知道电磁波也会‘捉迷藏’.”马连长说，如今，他们通过紧贴实战的夜间训练，摸索出多种跨兵种通信协同模式，梳理形成“后半夜复杂电磁环境应对手册”，夜间抗干扰能力显著提升.

天边泛起鱼肚白，一阵尖锐的警报声刺破晨雾，该旅参训官兵随即转入装甲突击训练. 数架无人机呼啸升空，步战车展开队形，向目标地域开进……

Google Translation

Tactical Training Commenced in the Early Morning; How Did This Night Training Differ from Previous Ones?

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Lu Yunguo, Ma Zheng

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-19

A brigade of the 81st Group Army enhances its night combat capabilities—Tactical training commences in the early morning

■Lu Yunguo, Ma Zheng

In the early winter night, all was quiet. Above a field training ground, a red signal flare pierced the night sky. Soldiers of a company of a brigade of the 81st Group Army swiftly leaped from their bunkers, and a late-night tactical assault training exercise suddenly began.

“Enemy sentry post spotted on the west side of the target hill. Quickly complete the infiltration and elimination!” Upon receiving the order, Sergeant Li Haoran led his combat team through the barbed wire, used infrared night vision devices to lock onto the “enemy” sentry post’s location, and decisively fired, “annihilating” the sentry. At this moment, his wristwatch showed: 1:18 AM.

“In the past, night training was mostly conducted from 8 PM to midnight. Soldiers were full of energy and achieved excellent training results, but this also led many to develop a ‘time inertia,’” admitted Song Zhenhua, an officer in the brigade’s training department. He added that war doesn’t follow a fixed schedule, and the unexpected setback they experienced during last year’s cross-regional training still serves as a stark reminder to the brigade’s soldiers.

“Enemy infrared reconnaissance detected!” That battle deviated from the norm, taking place in the latter half of the night. Upon receiving the report, Li Haoran immediately directed his combat team to shut down heat sources and create camouflage using the shadows of vegetation. When the “enemy” drone swept past the treetops, he decisively launched flares to create strong light interference, intending to use the gaps in the drone’s sensor reset to complete a tactical relocation. However, due to the late hour and drowsiness, his team members were slow to react and were detected by the “enemy” drone, resulting in the failure of the reconnaissance operation.

Once bitten, twice shy. The brigade’s Party Committee conducted a special study on improving nighttime combat capabilities, deciding to break with traditional nighttime training schedules and adjust some tactical training exercises to be conducted between 1:00 AM and 5:00 AM. Each exercise incorporates complex contingency plans, simulating a real battlefield environment throughout. They also meticulously refined training plans and scientifically formulated nighttime safety contingency plans to address potential challenges of late-night training.

“Initially, many soldiers struggled to adapt to the late-night training pace,” Song Zhenhua told the reporter. To help soldiers adjust to the time difference, the brigade, based on scientific guidance from the medical department, adopted methods such as staggered daytime rest, high-energy food supplements before training, and acupressure massage and hot drinks after training to help soldiers quickly recover their energy.

After a period of adaptive training, the soldiers gradually developed excellent all-weather combat skills, and the upgrade of tactics and techniques boosted the unit’s all-weather combat capabilities.

“The left-wing attack group has lost communication with the command post. Investigate and repair immediately!” During a late-night training session, Company Commander Ma of the communications company suddenly received this order. This occurred during the peak of the “atmospheric ducting” phenomenon in the early morning, causing abnormal refraction of radio signals at low altitudes, resulting in multiple false signal sources suddenly appearing in previously clear channels. Company Commander Ma quickly deployed drones to establish temporary links, while simultaneously directing portable radar vehicles to capture the true signal characteristics, successfully completing the subsequent mission.

“In the past, we always chose times with stable signals for training, but who knew electromagnetic waves could ‘play hide-and-seek’?” Company Commander Ma said. Now, through nighttime training closely aligned with actual combat, they have developed various cross-service communication coordination models and compiled a “Handbook for Responding to Complex Electromagnetic Environments in the Second Half of the Night,” significantly improving their nighttime anti-jamming capabilities.

As dawn broke, a sharp alarm pierced the morning mist, and the brigade’s participating soldiers immediately transitioned to armored assault training. Several drones roared into the sky, and infantry fighting vehicles deployed in formation, advancing towards the target area…

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428044.html

聚焦练兵备战，这个单位让军功章的成色在硝烟里见真章

来源：解放军报 作者：杨健江 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-19

东部战区陆军某旅评功评奖聚焦练兵备战——

实绩摆上桌面 荣誉实至名归

■杨健江

冬日清晨，东部战区陆军某旅一场实战化考核刚结束，指挥保障连官兵纷纷围在连队公示栏前，目光齐刷刷落在刚刚贴出的立功受奖人员名单上. 该连驾驶员桑郎罗布的名字，赫然列在首位.

“真没想到，一名驾驶员能在评功评奖中脱颖而出！”看到名单，大家由衷感慨.

其实，当初连里推荐桑郎罗布立三等功时，曾在官兵中引起争议：“开车也能立功”“方向盘难道比枪炮更重要”……身边战友的私下议论，像碎玻璃一样扎在桑郎罗布的心上. 思来想去，他主动找到指导员：“把立功机会让给别的同志吧. ”

指导员没接茬，只是递给他一瓶水：“不着急，明天再说. ”

第二天，连队召开军人大会，指导员亮出一张表格：全年任务、比武竞赛、考核成绩、民主测评，具体到人，一目了然.

“桑郎罗布全年安全行驶万余公里，零违章、零失误；在装备换季保养中，他带领全连驾驶员攻克 8 台老旧车辆维修保养技术难题，实现装备零故障；全要素演练期间，一台运输车突发故障堵住车库门，他冒着暴雨仅用 5 分钟排除故障，确保演练顺利进行……”面对全连官兵，指导员的话掷地有声，“这些算不算战斗力？是不是硬邦邦的成绩？”

指导员接着说：“表彰奖励不是‘分蛋糕’，必须凭实绩说话. ”官兵听完心服口服：荣誉就要经得起实绩检验、群众评议，让干得好的站 C 位、当主角.

“只有把荣誉授予实绩突出的官兵，才能真正立起‘靠素质立身、凭实绩进步’的鲜明导向，真正做到受奖者硬气、落选者服气. ”该旅领导介绍，以往组织评功评奖，存在论资排辈、平衡照顾的情况，“评奖”变成了“平奖”，看似皆大欢喜，实际上挫伤了官兵创先争优的积极性.

今年评功评奖工作展开后，该旅杜绝“人情席位”，不排“辈分座次”，要求基层开展工作公平公正，凭实绩说话. 他们严格依据《军队功勋荣誉表彰实施办法》等相关规定，坚持以战领建、以绩定奖，构建“任务清单+成绩榜单+贡献排位”三维评定模型，拉单列表形成

“实绩明白账”，并严格落实群众评议、机关联审、党委裁定等关键环节，以“实绩榜”立起评功评奖的硬标尺.

某连副班长胡子涵去年曾获奖项，今年又被推荐受表彰. 班里有新兵想提干，需要“四有”优秀士兵荣誉. 有人劝胡子涵“发扬风格”. 连队支委会上，党支部书记陶成龙将两人一年来的表现一并摆出：班长不在位，胡子涵主动补位，带领班组完成多项急难险重任务；这名新兵的单杠、3000 米跑课目勉强及格，专业技能也不够熟练. “荣誉不是‘让’出来的，而是实实在在干出来的！”最终，连队党支部推荐胡子涵为“四有”优秀士兵.

“犯过错的战士，还能戴红花？”义务兵陈植坤曾因夜里站岗时打盹在全连作检查，但他没有因此消沉，而是把教训转化为动力：午休练冲刺，夜里练深蹲. 年底军体运动会上，他以优异成绩刷新旅 400 米跑纪录. “功是功，过是过，必须一把尺子量到底. ”连队党支部经过充分酝酿，一致同意为陈植坤报请奖励.

“要让军功章的成色在战场上‘称斤两’，在硝烟里见真章. ”该旅领导表示，他们还把新质新域研训研战表现纳入奖励范畴，激励官兵战位立功、岗位建功，推动部队全面建设迈上新台阶、焕发新活力.

Google Translation

Focusing on Military Training and Combat Readiness, This Unit Demonstrates the True Value of Military Medals Amidst the Smoke of Battle

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Yang Jianjiang

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-19

A Brigade of the Eastern Theater Command Army Focuses on Military Training and Combat Readiness in its Merit Evaluation and Awards—Achievements on the Table, Honors Well-Deserved

■Yang Jianjiang

On a winter morning, a combat-oriented assessment of a brigade of the Eastern Theater Command Army had just concluded. Soldiers of the command support company gathered around the company’s bulletin board, their eyes fixed on the newly posted list of award recipients. The name of the company’s driver, Sanglang Luobu, was prominently displayed at the top.

“I never expected a driver to stand out in the merit evaluation and awards!” Everyone exclaimed sincerely upon seeing the list.

In fact, when the company initially recommended Sanglang Luobu for a third-class merit award, it caused controversy among the soldiers: “Can driving earn merit?” “Is the steering wheel more important than guns and cannons?”... The private discussions among his comrades pierced Sanglang Luobu’s heart like shards of glass. After much deliberation, he approached the political instructor: “Let’s give this opportunity for merit to another comrade.” The instructor didn’t respond, but simply handed him a bottle of water: “No rush, we’ll talk about it tomorrow.” The next day, the company held a general meeting of soldiers. The instructor displayed a table: annual tasks, competition results, assessment scores, and democratic evaluations—all clearly listed down to the individual.

“Sanglang Luobu drove over 10,000 kilometers safely throughout the year, with zero violations and zero errors; during the seasonal equipment maintenance, he led the company’s drivers to overcome the technical difficulties of repairing and maintaining eight old vehicles, achieving zero equipment malfunctions; during a full-element exercise, a transport vehicle suddenly broke down, blocking the garage door. He braved the torrential rain and resolved the problem in just five minutes, ensuring the exercise proceeded smoothly...” Addressing the entire company, the instructor’s words resonated deeply. “Don’t these count as combat effectiveness? Aren’t they solid achievements?”

The instructor continued: “Recognition and awards aren’t about ‘dividing the cake,’ they must be based on actual performance.” The soldiers were convinced: honors must withstand the test of performance and public evaluation, allowing those who perform well to take center stage. “Only by awarding honors to officers and men with outstanding achievements can we truly establish a clear orientation of ‘establishing oneself through competence and advancing based on performance,’ ensuring that award recipients feel confident and those who are not selected are convinced of their merits,” the brigade’s leadership explained. In the past, the evaluation and award process was plagued by seniority-based systems and favoritism, turning “awards” into “equal awards,” which, while seemingly pleasing to everyone, actually dampened the enthusiasm of officers and men to strive for excellence.

This year, after the evaluation and award process began, the brigade eliminated “favoritism” and “seniority-based ranking,” requiring grassroots units to conduct the work fairly and impartially, based on actual performance. They strictly adhered to relevant regulations such as the “Implementation Measures for Military Merit and Honor Commendation,” insisting on combat-oriented development and performance-based awards. They constructed a three-dimensional evaluation model of “task list + performance list + contribution ranking,” creating a clear record of performance. They also strictly implemented key processes such as public evaluation, joint review by the organization, and decision-making by the Party Committee, establishing a “performance list” as the hard standard for evaluation and awards.

Hu Zihan, a deputy squad leader in a certain company, had won an award last year and was recommended for commendation again this year. A new recruit in his squad wanted to be promoted

to officer and needed the “Four-Good” Outstanding Soldier honor. Some advised Hu Zihan to “show his style.” At the company’s Party branch committee meeting, Party branch secretary Tao Chenglong presented the performances of both men over the past year: when the squad leader was absent, Hu Zihan proactively filled in, leading his squad to complete several urgent, difficult, and dangerous tasks; the new recruit barely passed the horizontal bar and 3000-meter run, and his professional skills were not yet proficient. “Honor isn’t ‘given,’ it’s earned through hard work!” Ultimately, the company’s Party branch recommended Hu Zihan as a “Four-Good” Outstanding Soldier.

“Can a soldier who has made mistakes still receive a red flower?” Conscript Chen Zhikun was once reprimanded by the entire company for dozing off while on night duty, but he didn’t become discouraged. Instead, he turned the lesson into motivation: practicing sprints during lunch breaks and squats at night. At the end-of-year military sports meet, he broke the brigade’s 400-meter record with excellent results. “Merit is merit, and demerit is demerit; we must apply the same standard to all.” After thorough deliberation, the company’s Party branch unanimously agreed to nominate Chen Zhikun for an award.

“The true value of military medals must be judged on the battlefield, revealed in the smoke of war,” the brigade leadership stated. They also include performance in new-type training and combat in the award criteria to encourage officers and men to achieve merit in their positions and posts, thus propelling the unit’s overall development to a new level and revitalizing it.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428245.html

第 75 集团军某旅强化兵种协同破解复训补训难题

来源：解放军报 作者：任芋亭 闵 宁 张忠博 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-20

第 75 集团军某旅强化兵种协同破解复训补训难题——

融入“体系棋盘”补短板

■任芋亭 闵 宁

初冬时节，滇西某地，第 75 集团军某旅一场综合演练激战正酣. 硝烟弥漫中，爆破手冲向障碍区，电抗分队同步释放干扰信号，切断“敌”通信链路. 与此同时，防空分队构筑对空拦截网，炮兵群实施火力压制，各兵种力量在指挥所一体化指挥下高效协同，演练现场战味十足.

“此次复训补训，我们牢固立起‘体系练兵’鲜明导向，核心就是破解以往‘单骑突进’与体系实战脱节的问题. ”该旅领导介绍，过去复训补训，各营常常存在“各自为战”现象，虽然单课目补弱成绩提升明显，但一到驻训阶段的协同演练，各兵种之间配合生疏、反应迟缓，看似已经攻克的短板再次凸显，导致“单项冒尖”难以汇聚“体系铁拳”，协同作战效果不佳.

今年，该旅将复训补训纳入“体系棋盘”统筹推进，通过跨兵种协同训练打通能力梗阻，实现短板互补、合力制胜.

演练现场，工兵连爆破班取代以往步兵营工兵班的人工破障，改用新型火箭爆破器无人爆破，有力支援步兵分队完成突击，破障效率大幅提升；电抗分队嵌入火力协同通信指挥链，通过自设复杂电磁环境，倒逼通信抗干扰能力提升……各兵种在互补中强化协同、在协同中找准短板，形成“训—演—改”闭合回路.

为提升复训补训质效，该旅改变以往各营“自训、自补、自考”模式，由机关梳理汇总年度演练暴露的短板，制订纠偏清单，按照“短板互补、优势并用、体系检验”方式，解决过去短板课目“头痛医头、脚痛医脚”的问题，以兵种协同演练达到“合中练、练中补”的目标.

在此基础上，他们还组织“跨营施教”，打破建制壁垒，选派 30 余名专业骨干交叉教学，通过“共同课目示范学、重点难点突出训、小特专业专攻练”等方式，盘活教学资源，推动训练质效提升.

如今，复训补训不再是该旅各营关起门来“修修补补”，而是融入“体系棋盘”共补短板，以往“训得好却考不好”“考得好却融不好”等难题得到有效破解，部队实战能力稳步提升.

用好练兵“黄金期”

■张忠博

眼下，部队已经结束年度军事训练考核，转入复训补训阶段. 这是查缺补漏、固强补弱的关键环节，轻视不得、马虎不得.

然而，有的单位缺少精准性，组训没有重点、不作区分，所有人“一套题”；有的把复训补训当作例行公事，简单组织就算完成任务……战斗力建设是一个系统工程，要求每一个节点都过硬、每一个课目都达标，复训补训不到位，就会形成“短板效应”，不仅影响战斗力建设成效，还会影响实战化军事训练深入推进. 各级应充分利用好这一练兵“黄金期”，瞄准梳理出的问题，选强配强训练骨干，制订科学有效的训练措施，展开针对性专攻精练，切实把漏项补上、短板固牢，推动战斗力水平全面提升.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 75th Group Army Strengthens Intra-Service Coordination to Solve the Challenges of Retraining and Supplementary Training

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Ren Yuting, Min Ning, Zhang Zhongbo

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-20

A brigade of the 75th Group Army strengthens intra-service coordination to solve the challenges of retraining and supplementary training—Integrating into the "system chessboard" to address weaknesses

■Ren Yuting, Min Ning

In early winter, in a certain area of western Yunnan, a comprehensive exercise of a brigade of the 75th Group Army was in full swing. Amidst the smoke, demolition experts rushed towards the obstacle course, while the electronic warfare unit simultaneously released jamming signals to cut off the "enemy's" communication links. At the same time, the air defense unit constructed an air interception network, and the artillery group implemented fire suppression. All branches of the PLAA coordinated efficiently under the integrated command of the command post, making the exercise highly realistic.

"In this refresher and supplementary training, we firmly established a clear orientation towards 'systematic training,' the core of which was to address the disconnect between previous 'individual advances' and systemic combat realism," the brigade leadership explained. In the past, refresher and supplementary training often resulted in each battalion operating independently. While improvements in individual subjects were significant, during joint exercises at the field training phase, coordination between different branches of service became rusty, and responses were slow. The seemingly overcome weaknesses resurfaced, making it difficult for individual excelling to coalesce into a comprehensive "systematic force," leading to poor collaborative combat effectiveness.

This year, the brigade integrated refresher and supplementary training into a unified "systematic chessboard," using cross-branch collaborative training to overcome capability bottlenecks, achieve complementary weaknesses, and secure victory through combined efforts.

At the drill site, the demolition squad of the engineer company replaced the manual obstacle breaching previously performed by the infantry battalion engineer squads, using a new type of rocket-propelled demolition device for unmanned breaching. This effectively supported infantry units in completing their assaults, significantly improving obstacle breaching efficiency. The electronic warfare unit was integrated into the fire coordination communication command chain, creating a complex electromagnetic environment to force improvements in communication anti-jamming capabilities… Various branches of the armed forces strengthened coordination through complementarity and identified weaknesses through coordination, forming a closed loop of "training-exercise-improvement."

To improve the quality and effectiveness of retraining and supplementary training, the brigade changed the previous "self-training, self-supplementation, and self-examination" model of each battalion. The headquarters compiled and summarized the shortcomings exposed in the annual exercises, formulated a correction list, and addressed the past problem of "treating symptoms

rather than the root cause" in weak areas through a "complementary weaknesses, combined strengths, and systemic testing" approach. This achieved the goal of "training in conjunction with other branches and supplementing weaknesses through training" through inter-branch collaborative exercises.

Building on this foundation, they also organized "cross-battalion teaching," breaking down organizational barriers and selecting over 30 professional backbone personnel for cross-teaching. Through methods such as "demonstration learning of common subjects, focused training on key and difficult points, and specialized training in specific areas," they revitalized teaching resources and promoted improved training quality and efficiency.

Now, retraining and supplementary training are no longer isolated "patching and repairing" efforts by each battalion within the brigade; instead, they are integrated into a "systematic chessboard" to jointly address shortcomings. Previous problems such as "good training but poor performance in assessments" and "good performance in assessments but poor integration" have been effectively solved, and the unit's combat capabilities have steadily improved.

Making Good Use of the "Golden Period" for Training

■ Zhang Zhongbo

Currently, the unit has completed its annual military training assessment and entered the retraining and supplementary training phase. This is a crucial stage for identifying and addressing deficiencies, strengthening strengths and addressing weaknesses, and cannot be taken lightly or carelessly.

However, some units lack precision, failing to focus on key points or differentiate between subjects during training, with everyone receiving the same set of questions; others treat refresher and supplementary training as routine tasks, considering simple organization sufficient… Combat capability building is a systematic project, requiring every stage to be robust and every subject to meet standards. Inadequate refresher and supplementary training will create a "weak link effect," not only affecting the effectiveness of combat capability building but also hindering the in-depth advancement of realistic military training. All levels should fully utilize this "golden period" for training, targeting the identified problems, selecting and assigning strong training personnel, formulating scientific and effective training measures, and conducting targeted intensive training to effectively address omissions and strengthen weaknesses, thereby promoting a comprehensive improvement in combat capability.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428244.html

第 78 集团军某旅借助信息技术提升复训补训质效

来源：解放军报 作者：张光轩 王麒淞 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-20

第 78 集团军某旅借助信息技术提升复训补训质效——

搭乘“智能快车”上台阶

■张光轩 王麒淞

仲冬北疆，呵气成霜，第 78 集团军某旅模拟训练中心内一派火热景象. 正在参加补差训练的下士郭涛端坐在防化侦察车模拟器前，仔细观察系统记录反馈的操作数据.

就在不久前的实装考核中，郭涛暴露出对某型试剂辨识能力不足的问题. 他将个人训练短板输入模拟训练系统后，随即获得一张内容详尽的“训练档案卡”，并被量身定制补差计划.

“过去，受场地、人员等限制，训练计划难以精准匹配个体差异. ”某营王营长坦言，选择在复训补训阶段吃“大锅饭”，基层确有苦衷. 一个连队每天要拆分多个组，虽然教练员对装备和流程非常熟悉，却难以精准掌握每个人的短板弱项，训练计划多依赖经验判断，导致“吃不饱”“吃不下”的现象时有发生，整体训练质效难有突破.

如何才能在补短板的同时不耽误提专长？经过集思广益，该旅决定引进覆盖各主战专业的模拟训练平台，利用平台还原防化侦察、工程机械、舟桥架设等专业装备的实操条件，系统记录参训官兵的训练数据.

然而，一次挖掘冻土作业时，中士董睿龙在模拟器上练就的技巧未能派上用场，险些耽误任务完成时效. “手上感觉不一样，真实的机械反馈和模拟器存在差异. ”他感慨道.

为解决“虚拟”与“现实”衔接中存在的问题，该旅组织技术骨干研究论证，完善“模拟+实装”衔接模式. 官兵首先在模拟器上熟悉流程，而后到装备上找感觉，再针对暴露的问题，回到模拟器上强化. 这种模式，能够帮助官兵走好从“虚拟”到“现实”的最后一步.

作为爆破专业“大拿”，过去每逢复训补训，陆荣壮就铆在教练员岗位，既要编写教案，又要组织示教，忙得连轴转. 今年，他得以抽出身来投入自己的补差训练. 笔者看到，陆荣壮利用模拟训练器材，有条不紊展开水下排爆等险难课目处置.

防化专修训练室内，VR 仿真器材营造真实战场环境；射击模拟系统上，弹着点分布和击发时机清晰可见……据了解，该旅围绕多个课目，借助信息技术手段探索形成组训机制，优良率较往年提升明显.

Google Translation

A Brigade of the 78th Group Army Enhances the Effectiveness of Retraining and Supplementary Training Through Information Technology.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Guangxuan, Wang Qisong

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-20

A brigade of the 78th Group Army enhances the effectiveness of retraining and supplementary training through information technology—Taking the "Smart Express" to a new level

■ Zhang Guangxuan, Wang Qisong

In the midwinter of northern Xinjiang, breath turns to frost, but inside the simulation training center of a brigade of the 78th Group Army, a scene of bustling activity unfolds. Corporal Guo Tao, participating in supplementary training, sits attentively in front of a chemical reconnaissance vehicle simulator, carefully observing the operational data recorded and fed back by the system.

Just recently, during a live-fire assessment, Guo Tao revealed a deficiency in his ability to identify a certain type of reagent. After inputting his personal training weaknesses into the simulation training system, he immediately received a detailed "training file card" and a customized supplementary training plan.

"In the past, due to limitations in venue and personnel, training plans were difficult to accurately match individual differences," admitted Battalion Commander Wang of a certain battalion. He acknowledged that the grassroots level had its own difficulties in choosing to maintain a "common approach" during retraining and supplementary training. A company is often divided into multiple groups daily. While instructors are very familiar with the equipment and procedures, they struggle to accurately identify each individual's weaknesses and shortcomings. Training plans rely heavily on experience, leading to frequent instances of insufficient or inadequate training, hindering overall training effectiveness.

How can we address weaknesses while simultaneously developing specialized skills? After brainstorming, the brigade decided to introduce a simulation training platform covering all main combat specialties. This platform recreates the practical conditions of specialized equipment used in chemical defense reconnaissance, engineering machinery, and pontoon bridge construction, systematically recording training data from participating soldiers.

However, during a permafrost excavation operation, Sergeant Dong Ruilong's skills honed on the simulator were rendered useless, nearly delaying the mission's completion. "The feel is different in real hands; there's a difference between the feedback from real machinery and the simulator," he remarked.

To resolve the issues in bridging the "virtual" and "real" environments, the brigade organized technical experts to research and refine the "simulation + real equipment" integration model. Soldiers first familiarize themselves with the procedures on simulators, then get a feel for the equipment, and finally return to the simulator to reinforce any problems that arise. This model helps soldiers successfully take the final step from "virtual" to "real."

As a top expert in explosives, Lu Rongzhuang used to be constantly on the job as an instructor during refresher and retraining sessions, writing lesson plans and organizing demonstrations. This

year, he was able to dedicate time to his own remedial training. The author observed Lu Rongzhuang using simulation training equipment to methodically conduct underwater explosive ordnance disposal and other challenging tasks.

In the chemical defense training room, VR simulation equipment creates a realistic battlefield environment; on the shooting simulation system, the distribution of bullet impact points and firing timing are clearly visible… It is understood that the brigade has explored and formed a training mechanism around multiple subjects using information technology, resulting in a significant improvement in the pass rate compared to previous years.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428240.html

2025 驻训观察·胜负闻思录丨顺藤摸瓜？请君入瓮！这场战术博弈藏着战场生存法则

来源：解放军报 作者：严子昌 魏 龙 蒋雨铖 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-20

侦察未设防，遭遇“顺藤摸瓜”

打破老套路，上演“请君入瓮”

■严子昌 魏 龙 解放军报特约通讯员 蒋雨铖



该旅官兵进行侦察搜索训练. 胡庆峰摄

沙场见闻

皖东密林，朔风渐起. 陆军某旅一场对抗训练激战正酣. 面对“敌”前沿工事，红方无人机操作手王和彬熟练操控无人机升空侦察.

“侦察结束，是否返回，请指示. ”不多时，王和彬报告.

“按预定方案返回. ”红方侦察分队指挥员况江庭的声音透着几分轻松，在他看来，这次侦察任务进展顺利.

一切似乎井然有序. 然而，致命的隐患正埋藏在这“井然有序”之中.

“是否需要扩大对无人机返程路径的监控范围？或者派出一支小队前出警戒？”二级上士粟积玉提醒道. 有着丰富侦察经验的他，深知蓝方的狡黠.

“你也太谨慎了. ”况江庭不以为意地摆摆手说，“无人机巡航高度不低，速度也不慢，蓝方地面部队想跟踪？难！还是按原计划操作，尽快回收，避免节外生枝. ”

正是这种盲目“自信”，给接下来的败局埋下伏笔：从指挥员到操作手，他们潜意识里认为，与侦察兵相比，无人机侦察体积小、速度快、隐蔽性强，蓝方发现尚且困难，更别提实施跟踪了.

空中，无人机飞向预定降落点；地面，王和彬正准备接应. 此刻，谁也没有想到，几公里外，精心伪装的几名蓝方官兵正悄然跟进.

原来，蓝方指挥员尹朝阳提前埋伏在阵地前沿，本想趁机搞“奇袭”，结果“歪打正着”撞见红方无人机回撤，更让他们意外的是，无人机居然毫无防备，径直飞向阵地. 尹朝阳当即决定抓住时机，迅速带人跟了上去.

无人机缓缓降落，红方还沉浸在完成任务的喜悦中，浑然不觉已成为蓝方瞄准镜里的“猎物”.

“行动！”随着尹朝阳一声令下，刹那间，枪声响起. 红方侦察分队根本来不及反应，便连同刚刚降落的无人机被“一锅端”.

导演部判定传来，况江庭有些难以置信. 尹朝阳走到无人机旁，笑道：“况连长，多谢‘天眼’带路，给我们的行动当了回好向导. ”

次日，双方易地再战，训练进入新阶段.

“同志们，昨天的跟头，栽得狠，但也栽得值！”首轮对抗训练的惨痛教训，像一盆冷水浇醒了红方侦察分队指挥员况江庭，“蓝方给我们上了一课，叫作‘螳螂捕蝉，黄雀在后’. 今天，咱们就演一出‘将计就计’！”

红方再次出动无人机对蓝方进行侦察，任务完成，无人机返航. 但这一次，情况截然不同.

无人机并未径直飞往降落点，而是在接近降落区域上空时，开始不规则机动，在空中划出几个“S”弯. 这一反常举动，同样被埋伏的蓝方捕捉.

“红方无人机轨迹异常，像是在兜圈子. ”蓝方侦察兵报告.

“对手这是学聪明了，想靠这种伎俩迷惑我们，但无人机总要降落，只要耐心跟上，一定能找到降落点. ”蓝方指挥员尹朝阳研判态势后，命令各组保持距离、持续跟踪.

无人机盘旋几周后，似乎确认安全，逐渐开始降落. 尹朝阳立即下令潜伏小组向该区域集结，准备故技重施.

然而，他们不知道的是，红方已布设“天罗地网”——侦察任务开始前，况江庭便召集骨干反复推演蓝方可能采取的手段，并制订了一套“双保险”应对方案.

一方面，他命令无人机返航时故意增加航迹复杂度，在预定区域上空多次盘旋、变向、悬停，最大限度干扰和摆脱潜在跟踪；另一方面，即便蓝方识破意图仍尾随而至，红方也早已在降落点周边设下伏兵，只要蓝方靠近，便可将其一举歼灭.

“报告，发现两组‘敌人’，分别从东北和东南方向靠近.”红方观测手的报告声在况江庭的耳机中响起，他嘴角微扬：“好！等他们全部进入包围圈.”

蓝方侦察小组小心翼翼地跟踪红方无人机，殊不知，他们正一步步落入对手设下的陷阱.

“砰！”随着手雷在不远处炸响，四面八方响起的枪声和包抄上来的红方，让蓝方侦察小组瞬间明白——中计了！

没过多久，导演部判定：蓝方侦察小组全员被俘.

事后，况江庭与尹朝阳再次相遇. 况江庭主动上前说：“放松警惕的教训犹如当头一棒，把我们打醒了. 战场上，没有一刻是安全的.”

尹朝阳向况江庭竖起大拇指：“你们用无人机当诱饵，这招‘回马枪’厉害.”

指挥员之思——

首战遇挫，根本原因是敌情观念不强，我们以为无人机飞得高、速度快，蓝方就“看不见、追不上、打不着”. 殊不知，战场上没有一刻是安全的，只有站在“假如我是蓝方”的角度审视战场态势，才能时刻保持警惕，掌握战场主动.

——陆军某旅连长 况江庭

兵无常势，水无常形. 首战，我利用对手麻痹心态，“顺藤摸瓜”取得胜利；再战，对手调整战术，摒弃“老套路”，而我们企图故技重施，即便发现无人机轨迹异常，却未引起足够警觉. 教训告诉我：只有做到因时因地因势制宜，依据局势和对手变化调整战术战法，才能占据主动、制胜战场.

——陆军某旅连长 尹朝阳

编辑观澜

忘战必危，怠战必败

■康子湛

忘战必危，怠战必败. 眼睛里永远有敌情，才会有打仗的标准、打仗的作风；脑海里永远有敌人，才会有能打仗的努力、打胜仗的动力.

文中两场训练一胜一负，恰如一枚硬币的两面，告诉我们一个道理——战场上，危险无处不在，但最大的危险是对危险的视而不见. 当一支部队习惯于熟悉的“套路”，当一名军人失去了对危险的警觉，失败便悄然埋下伏笔.

纵观全军演训场，敌情意识犹如一面明镜，既映照指挥员在复杂态势下的决策水平，又检验部队在极限条件下的作战效能，也丈量着训练场与战场之间的真实距离.

这一年，敌情预判催生新思维. 陆军某旅着眼智能化战争新特点，在考核中精心构设“指挥节点毁瘫”“遭‘敌’无人机群突袭”等新特情，让训练场成为未来战场的“镜像场”. 空军某部建立“电磁频谱特情库”，通过动态追踪、智能分析干扰规律，实现对“敌”战术企图的精准洞察、提前预判. 从“临机应对”到“前瞻设计”，敌情预判意识已经成为战斗力生成的先导力量，牵引部队训练向未来战争靠拢、向打赢标准聚焦.

这一年，体系应对展现新能力. 陆军某旅构设高难度飞行靶机、高频次“敌”机袭扰、对抗性模拟攻击等复合型“敌”情，检验部队快速研判、高效协同和精准打击的体系能力. 火箭军某旅在强电磁压制“黑障区”内，快速启用备用通信链路，实现火力协同“不断链”. 从单点应对到体系联动，从被动防御到主动反制，敌情应对能力在体系化训练中实现整体跃升.

这一年，精准构设确立新标准. 海军航空兵某部鲜明立起“每个架次都是实战”的训练导向，通过构设复杂“电磁迷雾”，让飞行员在极限对抗条件下锤炼“快敌一秒、胜敌一招”的过硬本领. 陆军某旅将装备完好性检查纳入战备拉动必检内容，从防毒面具气密性到通信器材抗干扰性，实施全装备战备普查，确保敌情意识落实到“最后一毫米”. 敌情构设从粗放式向精准化转变，从概略化向实战化跃升，为打赢未来战争奠定坚实基础.

唯有牢记“眼睛里永远有敌情、脑海里永远有敌人”，把每一个“意外”视为战场上的必然，把每一个细节当作决定胜负的关键，才能不断缩小训练场与战场之间的差距；只有把敌情意识转化为官兵的内心警觉和练兵场上的条件反射，才能让今天的训练对明天的胜利负责.

Google Translation

2025 Training Observation: Reflections on Victory and Defeat | Following the Clues? A Trap to Catch the Enemy! This Tactical Game Reveals the Rules of Battlefield Survival

Source: PLA Daily

Authors: Yan Zichang, Wei Long, Jiang Yucheng

Editor: Sun Yue

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Unprepared Reconnaissance Leads to “Following the Clues”

Breaking the Mold, a “Trap to Catch” Segment is Staged

■ Yan Zichang, Wei Long, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Jiang Yucheng

Soldiers of the brigade conduct reconnaissance and search training. Photo by Hu Qingfeng

Battlefield Observations

In the dense forests of eastern Anhui, a north wind begins to blow. A fierce confrontation training exercise is underway at an army brigade. Facing the “enemy’s” forward fortifications, Wang Hebin, a drone operator from the Red Army, skillfully maneuvers the drone for reconnaissance.

“Reconnaissance complete. Should we return? Please give instructions.” Shortly after, Wang Hebin reports.

“Return according to the predetermined plan.” The voice of Kuang Jiangting, commander of the Red Army reconnaissance unit, is somewhat relaxed. In his view, this reconnaissance mission is progressing smoothly.

Everything seemed orderly. However, a fatal hidden danger lurked within this “orderly” facade.

“Should we expand the monitoring range of the drone’s return path? Or send a small team forward for reconnaissance?” Sergeant Su Jiyu suggested. With extensive reconnaissance experience, he knew the Blue Force’s cunning.

“You’re being too cautious,” Kuang Jiangting waved his hand dismissively. “The drone’s cruising altitude isn’t low, and its speed isn’t slow. Blue Force ground troops want to track it? Difficult! Let’s stick to the original plan, recover it as soon as possible, and avoid any unforeseen complications.”

It was this blind “confidence” that sowed the seeds of their subsequent defeat: from commanders to operators, they subconsciously believed that compared to reconnaissance soldiers, drones were smaller, faster, and more stealthy; the Blue Force would have difficulty even detecting them, let alone tracking them.

In the air, the drone flew towards its designated landing point; on the ground, Wang Hebin prepared to receive it. At that moment, no one suspected that several kilometers away, several carefully camouflaged Blue Force soldiers were quietly following.

It turned out that Blue Force commander Yin Chaoyang had been lying in ambush at the front lines, intending to launch a surprise attack. However, he inadvertently stumbled upon the Red Force drone retreating. Even more surprisingly, the drone was completely unprepared and flew straight

towards the position. Yin Chaoyang immediately decided to seize the opportunity and quickly led his men to follow.

The drone slowly landed. The Red Force, still basking in the joy of completing their mission, was completely unaware that they had become “prey” in the Blue Force’s sights.

“Action!” With Yin Chaoyang’s order, gunfire erupted instantly. The Red Force reconnaissance team had no time to react and was wiped out along with the drone that had just landed.

The directorate’s assessment came through, leaving Kuang Jiangting somewhat incredulous. Yin Chaoyang walked to the drone and smiled, “Company Commander Kuang, thank you ‘Sky Eye’ for guiding our operation.”

The next day, the two sides switched locations and resumed training, entering a new phase.

“Comrades, yesterday’s setback was devastating, but worthwhile!” The painful lesson of the first round of combat training was like a bucket of cold water poured over Kuang Jiangting, commander of the Red Team’s reconnaissance unit. “The Blue Team taught us a lesson called ‘The mantis stalks the cicada, unaware of the oriole behind.’ Today, we’ll put on a ‘turn the tables’ play!” The Red Team once again deployed drones to reconnoiter the Blue Team. The mission was accomplished, and the drones returned. But this time, the situation was completely different.

The drones didn’t fly directly to the landing point. Instead, as they approached the landing area, they began to maneuver erratically, drawing several “S” curves in the air. This unusual behavior was also detected by the ambushing Blue Team.

“The Red Team’s drone trajectory is abnormal; it’s like it’s circling,” reported a Blue Team reconnaissance soldier.

“The enemy has learned their lesson and is trying to mislead us with this tactic, but the drones will eventually land. As long as we patiently follow, we’ll definitely find the landing point,” Blue Team commander Yin Chaoyang assessed the situation and ordered each group to maintain distance and continue tracking. After circling for several weeks, seemingly confirming safety, the drone gradually began to land. Yin Chaoyang immediately ordered the infiltration team to assemble in the area, preparing to repeat the same tactic.

However, unbeknownst to them, the Red Team had already laid a “net of traps”—before the reconnaissance mission began, Kuang Jiangting had convened key personnel to repeatedly simulate the Blue Team’s possible tactics and devised a “double-insurance” response plan.

On one hand, he ordered the drone to deliberately increase the complexity of its flight path upon return, circling, changing direction, and hovering multiple times over the designated area to maximize interference and evade potential tracking; on the other hand, even if the Blue Team discerned their intentions and followed, the Red Team had already laid an ambush around the landing point, ready to annihilate the Blue Team as soon as they approached.

“Report, two groups of ‘enemy’ detected, approaching from the northeast and southeast respectively.” The Red Team observer’s report rang in Kuang Jiangting’s earpiece. A slight smile played on his lips: “Good! Wait until they’re all within the encirclement.” The Blue Team reconnaissance team cautiously tracked the Red Team drone, unaware that they were falling into a trap set by their opponents.

“Bang!” A grenade exploded nearby, followed by gunfire from all directions and the encircling Red Team, instantly making the Blue Team reconnaissance team realize—they’d been tricked!

Shortly afterward, the command determined: the entire Blue Team reconnaissance team had been captured.

Afterward, Kuang Jiangting and Yin Chaoyang met again. Kuang Jiangting stepped forward and said, “The lesson of letting our guard down was like a wake-up call, waking us up. There is never a safe moment on the battlefield.” Yin Chaoyang gave Kuang Jiangting a thumbs up: “Your use of drones as bait was a brilliant ‘counter-attack’ tactic.” The Commander’s Reflection—The initial setback was fundamentally due to a weak understanding of the enemy situation. We assumed that because the drones flew high and fast, the Blue Force couldn’t see them, catch up with them, or hit them. Little did we know that there is never a safe moment on the battlefield. Only by examining the battlefield situation from the perspective of “if I were the Blue Force” can we maintain constant vigilance and seize the initiative.

—Kuang Jiangting, Company Commander of an Army Brigade Military tactics are ever-changing, like water without a fixed shape. In the first battle, we took advantage of the opponent’s complacency and achieved victory by “following the clues.” In the second battle, the opponent adjusted their tactics, abandoning their “old routines,” while we attempted to repeat the same trick. Even when we discovered the abnormal drone trajectory, we failed to raise sufficient alarm. The lesson I learned is that only by adapting to the times, places, and circumstances, and adjusting tactics and strategies according to changes in the situation and the opponent, can we seize the initiative and win on the battlefield.

—Yin Chaoyang, Company Commander of an Army Brigade

Edited by Guan Lan

Forgetting war is dangerous; complacency in war is sure to lead to defeat

■Kang Zizhan

Forgetting war is dangerous; complacency in war is sure to lead to defeat. Only by always keeping the enemy situation in mind can we have the standards and style for fighting; only by always keeping the enemy in mind can we have the effort to fight and the motivation to win.

The two training exercises in the article, one win and one loss, are like two sides of the same coin, telling us a truth—on the battlefield, danger is everywhere, but the greatest danger is ignoring it.

When a unit becomes accustomed to familiar "routines," and when a soldier loses his awareness of danger, defeat is quietly sown.

Looking across the entire army's training grounds, enemy situation awareness is like a clear mirror, reflecting the commander's decision-making level in complex situations, testing the unit's combat effectiveness under extreme conditions, and measuring the true distance between the training ground and the battlefield.

This year, enemy situation prediction has spurred new thinking. An army brigade, focusing on the new characteristics of intelligent warfare, meticulously constructed new scenarios during assessments, such as "command node destruction and paralysis" and "surprise attack by enemy drone swarms," turning the training ground into a "mirror image" of the future battlefield. An air force unit established an "electromagnetic spectrum special situation database," achieving precise insight and early prediction of enemy tactical intentions through dynamic tracking and intelligent analysis of interference patterns. From "immediate response" to "forward-looking design," enemy situation prediction awareness has become a leading force in combat capability generation, guiding troop training towards future warfare and focusing on the standards of victory.

This year, system-wide response has demonstrated new capabilities. An army brigade constructed complex enemy situations, including high-difficulty target drones, high-frequency enemy aircraft harassment, and adversarial simulated attacks, testing the unit's system-wide capabilities for rapid analysis, efficient coordination, and precise strikes. A rocket force brigade, within a strong electromagnetic suppression "blackout zone," rapidly activated backup communication links, ensuring uninterrupted fire coordination. From single-point responses to systemic coordination, from passive defense to proactive countermeasures, the ability to respond to enemy situations has achieved a comprehensive leap forward through systematic training.

This year, precise situation assessment has established new standards. A naval aviation unit has clearly established a training orientation of "every sortie is real combat," using complex "electromagnetic fog" to hone pilots' skills to "beat the enemy by a second and defeat them by a single move" under extreme combat conditions. An army brigade has incorporated equipment integrity checks into mandatory inspections during combat readiness mobilizations, conducting comprehensive combat readiness checks on all equipment, from the airtightness of gas masks to the anti-jamming capabilities of communication equipment, ensuring that enemy situation awareness is implemented down to the "last millimeter." Enemy situation assessment has shifted from extensive to precise, and from generalized to combat-oriented, laying a solid foundation for winning future wars.

Only by keeping in mind that "there is always an enemy in our eyes and an enemy in our minds," treating every "unexpected event" as inevitable on the battlefield, and every detail as the key to victory or defeat, can we continuously narrow the gap between the training ground and the battlefield. Only by transforming the awareness of the enemy into the inner vigilance of officers

and men and the conditioned reflex on the training ground can we ensure that today's training is responsible for tomorrow's victory.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428436.html

训练场呈现崭新练兵图景，复补训模式之变驱动官兵能力跃升

来源：解放军报 作者：倪鑫磊 朱君 廖晓彬 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-22

陆军某旅改进复补训工作——

各专业分队一起“练协同”

■倪鑫磊 朱 君 解放军报特约记者 廖晓彬

寒冬时节，陆军某旅综合训练场呈现一幅崭新的练兵图景：多支专业分队打破建制，在同一地域穿插展开复补训，彼此互为条件、查缺补漏. 这一幕，正是该旅聚焦多兵种协同改进复补训工作的一个缩影.

正在现场组织训练的干部邹家宝介绍，以往旅里都是按照“按营集约、按类编组”模式组织复补训，虽然人员分层组训，但各分队往往“各自为战”，侧重于个人基础课目补差，忽视了多兵种专业协同训练. 如今，复补训工作改进后，既能补齐官兵个人能力短板，又可以有效提升协同作战效能.

这一思路，源于此前一次演练的失败经历.

那次，该旅组织营战术综合演练. 舟桥分队快速完成浮桥架设后，突遭“敌”炮火袭击特情，因伪装分队发烟掩护不及时，导致行动迟滞、“战损”严重. 这两个分队官兵专业素质都很过硬，为何“战场”配合不力？原来，舟桥分队呼叫掩护请求后，未给伪装分队留出足够机动时间；伪装分队接到指令后，未与舟桥分队沟通，导致制订的方案出现偏差.

这种情况并非个例. 日常蹲点跟训中，该旅党委一班人发现，其他分队在演训中也一定程度存在专业能力强、协同能力弱等问题，根本原因还是各兵种分队合练机会少，协同配合生疏. “组织开展复补训，不能只注重提高单兵能力素质，还必须夯实战术协同基础. ”该旅领导态度坚决.

为此，他们果断转换思路，推动复补训工作从“各自补差”向“协同补训”转型，打破专业与建制壁垒，统筹训练场地资源，组织各专业分队在多兵种协同模式下展开强化训练，并围绕同一实战背景制订计划，设置具体内容.

在该旅渡河训练场，记者看到，舟桥分队与道路分队“合兵一处”. 舟桥分队中士黄立盼是一名门桥指挥员，由于专业基础扎实，个人补差训练阶段，他很快通过考核检验，随即被编入由道路分队二级上士费亚权所带领的小组进行合练.

码头边，费亚权根据黄立盼的指令，熟练操控机械设备平整道路，黄立盼则依据费亚权实时通报的工作进度，快速指挥门桥装卸载作业. 小组其他成员各司其职、有序操作. 整个过程，两个分队人员配合默契，衔接流畅，作业效率显著提升.

为了增进各专业之间的互联互通，此次复补训中，各分队训练骨干在完成个人补差的同时，还被派往其他专业分队担任教员，既传授本专业知识技能，又向兄弟单位学习战术战法，真正使复补训成为各专业分队能力融合的催化剂.

伪装与侦察两个专业，平时训练中互为对手，上了“战场”又需要密切配合. 复补训中，伪装分队训练骨干、三级军士长刘盟来到侦察分队，系统讲解战场伪装的要领，并请侦察分队的战友挑毛病、找破绽. 在此过程中，他也学习掌握了最新的反侦察技能.

前不久，旅里组织复补训阶段性成效检验考核. 在侦察分队和伪装分队协同作业的一个课目中，侦察分队骨干吴彤运用刘盟所教的专业知识，敏锐识别出以往易被忽略的伪装痕迹. “以前看到异常也说不出门道，经过刘班长的点拨，一眼就能看透虚实. ”吴彤坦言，这种双向嵌入式的“互教互学”模式，破除了各专业间的认知障碍，熟悉了彼此装备的性能边界.

复补训模式之变，驱动旅队整体能力跃升. 近期考核数据显示，该旅官兵在基础课目合格率、专业课目优良率稳步提高的同时，跨专业协同课目成绩也有明显提升. 官兵普遍反映，如今的复补训，让每个人都能在“体系棋盘”上精准发力、固强补弱.

“从单项能力的‘修修补补’到战术协同的‘加钢淬火’，复补训工作还有很大的改进空间. ”该旅领导介绍，他们正在探索建立有关常态化机制，为实战化训练奠定更加坚实的基础.

Google Translation

A New Training Landscape Emerges on the Training Ground: Changes in Remedial Training Model Drive a Leap in Officers’ and Soldiers’ Capabilities

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Authors: Ni Xinlei, Zhu Jun, Liao Xiaobin

Editor: Guo Yanfei

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An Army Brigade Improves Remedial Training—Specialized Units Practice Coordination Together

■ Ni Xinlei, Zhu Jun, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Liao Xiaobin

In the depths of winter, a new training landscape unfolds on the comprehensive training ground of an Army brigade: multiple specialized units, breaking down organizational structures, conduct remedial training in the same area, mutually supporting each other and addressing weaknesses.

This scene is a microcosm of the brigade's focus on improving remedial training through multi-service coordination.

Zou Jiabao, an officer organizing training on-site, explained that previously, the brigade organized remedial training according to a "battalion-based, category-based" model. Although personnel were trained at different levels, each unit often operated independently, focusing on improving individual basic skills while neglecting multi-service professional coordination training. Now, with improved retraining, not only can individual soldier skill deficiencies be addressed, but coordinated combat effectiveness can also be significantly enhanced.

This approach stems from a previous failed exercise.

In that exercise, the brigade organized a battalion-level tactical drill. After the pontoon bridge unit quickly completed the pontoon bridge erection, it was suddenly attacked by "enemy" artillery fire. Due to the camouflage unit's delayed smoke cover, the operation was slowed and "traumatized." Both units had highly skilled personnel; why was their "battlefield" coordination so poor? It turned out that after the pontoon bridge unit called for cover, it did not allow the camouflage unit sufficient time to maneuver; and after receiving the order, the camouflage unit failed to communicate with the pontoon bridge unit, leading to deviations in the planned strategy.

This situation is not an isolated case. During routine on-site training, the brigade's leadership discovered that other units also exhibited problems to some extent in training, such as strong professional skills but weak coordination. The root cause was the lack of opportunities for joint training among different branches of the armed forces, resulting in unfamiliarity with coordination and cooperation. "Organizing retraining should not only focus on improving individual soldier capabilities, but also on strengthening the foundation of tactical coordination," the brigade leadership firmly stated.

To this end, they decisively shifted their approach, transforming retraining from "individual improvement" to "collaborative improvement," breaking down professional and organizational barriers, coordinating training ground resources, and organizing various specialized units to conduct intensive training under a multi-service collaborative model. They also developed plans and set specific content around the same combat scenario.

At the brigade's river-crossing training ground, reporters observed the pontoon bridge unit and the road unit working together. Sergeant Huang Lipan of the pontoon bridge unit, a pontoon bridge commander, quickly passed the assessment during his individual improvement training due to his solid professional foundation and was subsequently assigned to a group led by Sergeant Fei Yaquan of the road unit for joint training.

At the dock, Fei Yaquan skillfully operated machinery to level the road according to Huang Lipan's instructions, while Huang Lipan quickly directed the loading and unloading operations of the pontoon bridge based on Fei Yaquan's real-time progress reports. Other members of the group

performed their duties in an orderly manner. Throughout the entire process, the two detachments cooperated seamlessly, resulting in significantly improved operational efficiency.

To enhance interdisciplinary collaboration, during this refresher training, training leaders from each detachment, while completing their individual remedial training, were also assigned to other specialized detachments as instructors. They not only imparted their professional knowledge and skills but also learned tactics and strategies from other units, truly making the refresher training a catalyst for the integration of capabilities among the various specialized detachments.

The camouflage and reconnaissance specialties are adversaries in peacetime, but require close cooperation on the "battlefield." During the refresher training, Sergeant First Class Liu Meng, a training leader from the camouflage detachment, visited the reconnaissance detachment, systematically explaining the essentials of battlefield camouflage and asking his comrades to point out flaws and weaknesses. In the process, he also learned and mastered the latest counter-reconnaissance skills.

Recently, the brigade organized a phase-one assessment of the refresher training's effectiveness. In a collaborative exercise between the reconnaissance and camouflage detachments, Wu Tong, a key member of the reconnaissance detachment, used the professional knowledge taught by Liu Meng to keenly identify camouflage traces that were previously easily overlooked. "Before, even when I saw something unusual, I couldn't articulate why. But after Squad Leader Liu's guidance, I can see right through it," Wu Tong frankly admitted. This two-way, embedded "mutual teaching and learning" model has broken down cognitive barriers between different specialties, allowing them to become familiar with the performance boundaries of each other's equipment.

This shift in the retraining model has driven a leap in the overall capabilities of the brigade. Recent assessment data shows that while the pass rate for basic subjects and the excellent rate for specialized subjects have steadily increased, the performance in cross-specialty collaborative subjects has also significantly improved. Soldiers generally report that the current retraining allows everyone to precisely exert their strengths and address weaknesses within the "system chessboard."

"From 'patching up' individual capabilities to 'forging and tempering' tactical coordination, there is still much room for improvement in retraining," the brigade leadership explained. They are exploring the establishment of a regular mechanism to lay a more solid foundation for combat-oriented training.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428426.html

军政兼优！陆军某旅瞄准战场需求重塑政治干部好样子

来源：解放军报 作者：丁凯强 石 宇 宋世杰 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-22

陆军某旅引导政治干部锻造综合能力素质——

"两个行家里手"活跃在演兵场

■丁凯强 解放军报记者 石 宇 特约记者 宋世杰

炮声轰鸣，硝烟弥漫. 初冬时节，陆军某旅一场实战化对抗训练激战正酣. “我方炮兵阵地遭‘敌’火力打击，出现人员伤亡……”对抗进入白热化阶段，上级突然下达导调指令. 与此同时，对手采取无人机喊话等手段展开猛烈心理攻势，企图夸大“战损”以动摇炮兵分队军心士气.

紧急关头，某连刘指导员按照作战方案，立即展开战场鼓动. 他深入一线阵地，一边阐明实际战斗情况，一边号召官兵坚守阵地、顽强战斗. 不仅如此，他还带领突击组果断前出，操纵反无人装备干扰“敌”无人机信号，利用便携式喊话系统对“敌”展开诱导劝降，有效遏制对手心理攻势，为赢得对抗最终胜利奠定了基础.

“无论军事干部还是政治干部，上了战场都要带兵打仗，只有平时练就军政兼优的过硬本领，才能更好地适应战场需求. ”该旅领导介绍，为深入学习贯彻《关于大力弘扬优良传统、全面肃清流毒影响 重塑政治干部形象威信的若干规定》，他们积极教育引导政治干部弘扬我军政治工作优良传统，增强补短板的紧迫感、强素质的危机感，争当上台能讲课、上装能操作、上场能组训、上阵能指挥的“两个行家里手”.

为了加速政治干部能力升级，该旅按照“追寻本源、讨论辨析、画像立样”思路，组织政治干部围绕“共和国勋章”获得者李延年等优秀政治干部的先进事迹开展集体讨论辨析，对照政治工作“十一个坚持”优良传统、“军队好干部五条标准”查找自身存在的问题不足，明确努力方向；常态开展“政治干部学军事”活动，邀请旅队训练骨干、精武尖子为政治干部授课，帮助政治干部深学军事理论、熟悉装备操作. 该旅还以大项任务为牵引，让政治干部参与任务筹划、动员部署、火力计划制订、实弹射击指挥等环节，全方位淬炼政治干部军事素质.

该旅干部孟子阳从旅机关调整到连队担任指导员后，给自己立下一条“铁规矩”：练兵备战冲在前，险难任务带头干. 持续深化政治整训以来，孟子阳积极参加“政治干部学军事”活动，军事素质提升明显，争当“两个行家里手”的底气更足. 前不久，孟子阳所在连组织某新型火炮实弹射击检验训练. 训练展开在即，连长因临时受领另一项紧急任务无法参加，带队组训的担子落到了孟子阳身上. 虽是临阵受命，孟子阳毫不慌张，主动挑起大梁，带领连队按原定计划机动至陌生地域，组织官兵按时展开训练. 训练展开后，面对专业教学力量不足、没有成熟经验借鉴等实际困难，孟子阳带头查资料、做笔记，逐条梳理装备操作技巧，带领连队骨干总结出多种校炮操炮方法，最终圆满完成任务.

“指导员冲锋的身影，就是最有力的战场动员. ”回忆这次任务经历，该连军士孙浩楠感触颇深：“任务期间，指导员以身作则、冲锋在前，以实际行动带动大家奋勇争先，立起了政治干部的好样子. ”

采访期间，记者踏访该旅多个演兵场，政治干部身先士卒、模范带头的身影随处可见. 旅指挥所内，指挥席上的政治干部反应迅速，提出的多条建议被指挥员采纳；营指挥车里，教导员与营长共同坐镇指挥，熟练参与战场决策；火炮阵地上，指导员带领官兵完成装备展开作业后，适时跟进展开战场鼓动……

“战斗力标准是军队建设唯一的根本的标准，政治工作的‘准星’必须始终瞄准能打胜仗‘靶心’. ”该旅领导介绍，政治干部弘扬优良传统，练兵备战当先锋、站排头，有效激发了官兵精武强能热情，今年以来，部队多次完成上级赋予的重大任务. “我们将引导政治干部持续加强革命性锻造，进一步归正政治品质、思想作风和工作指导，以过硬作风和形象感召部队、取信官兵，推动单位全面建设迈上新台阶. ”该旅领导说.

Google Translation

Excellent in Both Military and Political Affairs! An Army Brigade Aims to Reshape the Image of Political Cadres to Meet Battlefield Needs

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Ding Kaiqiang, Shi Yu, Song Shijie

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-22

An Army brigade guides political cadres to forge comprehensive capabilities and qualities—“Two experts” active on the training ground

■ Ding Kaiqiang, PLA Daily reporter; Shi Yu, special correspondent; Song Shijie

The roar of artillery fire and the smoke of battle filled the air. In early winter, realistic combat training was in full swing at an Army brigade. “Our artillery positions have been attacked by ‘enemy’ fire, resulting in casualties...” As the confrontation reached its climax, a directive from higher command was suddenly issued. At the same time, the opposing force launched a fierce psychological offensive using methods such as drone broadcasts, attempting to exaggerate “trauma” to undermine the morale of the artillery units.

In this critical moment, Political Instructor Liu of a certain company, following the operational plan, immediately launched a battlefield mobilization. He went deep into the front-line positions, explaining the actual combat situation while calling on officers and men to hold their positions and fight tenaciously. Furthermore, he led his assault team forward decisively, manipulating anti-drone equipment to jam the signals of “enemy” drones and using a portable loudspeaker system to induce and persuade the “enemy” to surrender, effectively curbing the opponent’s psychological offensive and laying the foundation for winning the final victory.

“Whether military or political officers, they must lead troops into battle. Only by honing their military and political skills in peacetime can they better adapt to the demands of the battlefield,” the brigade leadership explained. To thoroughly study and implement the “Several Provisions on Vigorously Promoting Fine Traditions, Comprehensively Eliminating the Poisonous Influence, and Reshaping the Image and Prestige of Political Cadres,” they actively educate and guide political cadres to carry forward the fine traditions of our army’s political work, enhance their sense of urgency in addressing shortcomings and their sense of crisis in improving their skills, striving to become “two experts”: capable of lecturing, operating equipment, organizing training, and commanding in battle.

To accelerate the upgrading of political cadres’ capabilities, the brigade, following the approach of “tracing the origins, discussing and analyzing, and creating role models,” organized political cadres to conduct collective discussions and analyses on the advanced deeds of outstanding political cadres such as Li Yannian, recipient of the “Medal of the Republic.” They compared their own shortcomings against the “eleven principles of political work” and the “five standards for good military cadres,” clarifying their direction for improvement. The brigade also regularly conducts “political cadres learning military skills” activities, inviting brigade training backbone personnel and elite soldiers to give lectures to political cadres, helping them to deeply study military theory and become familiar with equipment operation. Furthermore, the brigade uses major missions as a driving force, involving political cadres in mission planning, mobilization and deployment, firepower planning, and live-fire command, comprehensively honing their military qualities.

After being transferred from the brigade headquarters to serve as a political instructor in a company, Meng Ziyang, an officer in the brigade, set a strict rule for himself: to be at the forefront of training and combat readiness, and to take the lead in undertaking dangerous and difficult tasks. Since the ongoing political rectification campaign, Meng Ziyang has actively participated in the “Political Cadres Learn Military Skills” activity, resulting in a significant improvement in his military proficiency and giving him greater confidence in becoming an expert in both military and civilian fields. Not long ago, Meng Ziyang’s company organized live-fire testing training for a new type of artillery. With the training about to begin, the company commander was unable to participate due to an urgent assignment, leaving Meng Ziyang to lead the training. Despite being assigned this task at the last minute, Meng Ziyang remained calm and proactively took on the responsibility, leading his company to move to an unfamiliar area according to plan and organizing the troops to begin training on schedule. After the training commenced, facing practical difficulties such as insufficient professional teaching resources and a lack of mature experience to draw upon, Meng Ziyang took the lead in researching materials and taking notes, meticulously reviewing equipment operation techniques, and leading the company’s key personnel to summarize various methods for calibrating and operating the artillery, ultimately successfully completing the mission.

“The political instructor’s charging figure is the most powerful battlefield mobilization.” Recalling this mission experience, Sergeant Sun Haonan of the company was deeply moved: “During the

mission, the political instructor set an example by charging ahead, inspiring everyone to strive for excellence with his actions, setting a good example for political cadres." During the interview, the reporter visited several training grounds of the brigade, where the exemplary figures of political cadres leading by example were everywhere. Inside the brigade command post, political cadres on the command seat reacted quickly, and many of their suggestions were adopted by the commander; in the battalion command vehicle, the political instructor and battalion commander jointly commanded, skillfully participating in battlefield decision-making; on the artillery positions, after leading the soldiers to complete equipment deployment operations, the political instructor followed up with timely battlefield mobilization…

"Combat effectiveness is the sole fundamental standard for military construction, and the 'aisle' of political work must always be aimed at the 'bullseye' of winning battles." The brigade leadership explained that political cadres, carrying forward fine traditions, took the lead in training and preparing for war, effectively stimulating the enthusiasm of officers and men for honing their skills and abilities. Since the beginning of this year, the unit has successfully completed several major tasks assigned by higher authorities. "We will guide political cadres to continuously strengthen their revolutionary spirit, further rectify their political qualities, ideological style, and work guidance, and inspire the troops and gain the trust of officers and men with their excellent work style and image, so as to promote the overall development of the unit to a new level," said the brigade leader.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428425.html

新疆军区某红军团"师带徒"模式激活军士培养新动能

来源：解放军报 作者：李会翔 滕宇飞 高 群 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-22

新疆军区某红军团不拘一格探索军士培养模式——

中士的"师傅"是下士

■李会翔 滕宇飞 解放军报特约通讯员 高 群

日前，笔者走进新疆军区某红军团综合训练场，恰好碰见中士胡好文正向他的带教师傅、下士刘洪涛汇报当天的组训情况.

"徒弟比师傅军衔高？"乍一听他俩的"师徒"关系，笔者以为自己听错了. 察觉到笔者的疑惑，胡好文打开了话匣子.

今年 3 月，大学生士兵胡好文从义务兵套改为中士，成功实现军衔"跳级". 然而，他没高兴多久，烦恼接踵而至——专业基础薄弱、组训能力不足、训练经验缺乏……"挂着中士的军衔，只能干义务兵的活. "面对个别战友的议论，胡好文心里很不是滋味.

胡好文的境遇引起该团党委的关注. 他们组织机关人员围绕军士选晋后的使用培养情况深入班排展开专题调研. 调研结果显示，不仅大学生士兵套改军士普遍存在“军衔高、能力弱”的问题，其他新晋升的年轻军士也一定程度存在“军衔与能力不匹配”的问题.

“年轻军士是基层建设的重要力量，必须想方设法帮助他们在岗位实践中尽快提升本领. ”在广泛调研论证的基础上，该团党委一班人决定，针对这类“军衔与能力倒挂”现象，探索推行“师带徒”军士培养模式，并将这一模式纳入团队人才建设总体规划.

他们依据《军士暂行条例》《军士职业发展管理暂行规定》等法规科学制订实施细则，构建“机关统筹指导、基层单位主抓”的工作链路，明确各级职责分工，倾力为年轻军士成长成才创造条件.

不久后，素质过硬、兵龄更长的下士刘洪涛，成为了中士胡好文的师傅. 在刘洪涛指导帮带下，胡好文刻苦训练，成长进步明显. 笔者在采访中了解到，“师带徒”军士培养模式推行以来，“徒弟军衔比师傅高”的例子在该团还有多个.

随着“师带徒”军士培养模式落地落实，该团区分不同军士的成长需求，对这一模式进行持续优化. 针对大学生士兵套改军士“军衔高、能力弱、兵龄短”的特点，他们确定“以能力强弱定师徒”原则，为这部分军士遴选能力突出、责任心强的军士作为带教老师，有针对性地帮助他们固强补弱；对按正常流程晋升的军士群体，则由经验丰富、素质全面的高级军士依托平时训练、大项任务等时机进行手把手帮带，助推他们拓展能力、升级本领；建立“过程考核+结果评估”的考核体系，定期量化评价帮带成效，并据此调整帮带计划. 此外，该团还设立“师徒进步奖”，表彰优秀师徒组合，激励他们再接再厉.

“为了充分发挥高级军士的人才酵母作用，团队在‘一位师傅带一位徒弟’的基础上，探索推开‘一位师傅带多位徒弟’的‘师带徒’新模式. ”该团干部鲁博介绍，团队依托高级军士专业特长成立工作室，由经验丰富的高级军士担任负责人兼带教师傅，采取“技能传授+项目攻坚”形式，加快年轻军士成长速度.

夜深人静，笔者在该团“国庆工作室”看到，房间里依然灯火通明. 一级军士长王国庆正带领几名年轻军士研讨某装备离合器快速拆装技术. 此前，团队配发新装备时，一度面临“有人开、无人修”的难题. 为此，王国庆主动请教装备厂家技术人员，带领几位徒弟边学边干，最终摸索出一套有效的维护保养方法. “跟着王班长不仅学到了技术，更学到了敢于攻坚克难的精神，我对走好今后的军旅路更有信心了. ”下士安涛说.

如今，该团越来越多年轻军士在“师带徒”活动中成长蜕变. 近日，在上级组织的考核中，不少年轻军士崭露头角，光荣登上领奖台.

Google Translation

A Red Army Regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command Activates New Momentum in Sergeant Training Through Its "Mentor-Apprentice" Model.

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Author: Li Huixiang, Teng Yufei, Gao Qun

Editor: Sun Yue

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A Red Army regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command explores an unconventional sergeant training model—A sergeant's "mentor" is a corporal.

■ Li Huixiang, Teng Yufei, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Gao Qun

Recently, this reporter visited the comprehensive training ground of a Red Army regiment of the Xinjiang Military Command and happened to meet Sergeant Hu Haowen reporting the day's training situation to his mentor, Corporal Liu Hongtao.

"The apprentice has a higher rank than the mentor?" At first glance, I thought I misheard their "mentor-apprentice" relationship. Sensing my confusion, Hu Haowen began to explain.

In March of this year, college student soldier Hu Haowen was promoted from conscript to sergeant, successfully achieving a rank "skip." However, his joy was short-lived, as troubles soon followed—weak professional foundation, insufficient training ability, lack of training experience… "With the rank of sergeant, I can only do the work of a conscript." Faced with the comments of some comrades, Hu Haowen felt deeply resentful.

Hu Haowen's situation attracted the attention of the regiment's Party Committee. They organized staff to conduct a special investigation into the utilization and training of sergeants after promotion. The investigation revealed that not only did college graduate soldiers generally face the problem of "high rank but weak ability" when converted to sergeants, but other newly promoted young sergeants also experienced a degree of "mismatch between rank and ability."

"Young sergeants are an important force in grassroots development, and we must find ways to help them improve their skills as quickly as possible through practical experience." Based on extensive research and discussion, the regiment's Party Committee decided to explore and implement a "mentor-apprentice" sergeant training model to address this "rank-ability mismatch" phenomenon, and incorporated this model into the regiment's overall talent development plan.

Based on regulations such as the "Provisional Regulations on Sergeants" and the "Provisional Regulations on the Management of Sergeant Career Development," they scientifically formulated implementation rules, constructed a work chain of "overall guidance from headquarters and

primary responsibility from grassroots units," clarified the division of responsibilities at all levels, and devoted themselves to creating conditions for the growth and development of young sergeants.

Soon afterward, Corporal Liu Hongtao, with excellent qualities and longer service, became the mentor of Sergeant Hu Haowen. Under Liu Hongtao's guidance and assistance, Hu Haowen trained diligently and made significant progress. During the interview, the author learned that since the implementation of the "mentor-apprentice" sergeant training model, there have been several examples in the regiment of "apprentices having higher ranks than their mentors."

As the "mentor-apprentice" sergeant training model has been implemented, the regiment has continuously optimized this model based on the different growth needs of various sergeants. In response to the characteristics of college student soldiers being promoted to sergeant—"high rank, weak ability, and short service time"—they established the principle of "assigning mentors based on ability." This involves selecting highly capable and responsible sergeants as mentors for these sergeants to provide targeted support in strengthening their strengths and addressing their weaknesses. For sergeants promoted through the normal process, experienced and well-rounded senior sergeants provide hands-on guidance during routine training and major missions, helping them expand their abilities and upgrade their skills. An assessment system combining "process evaluation" and "outcome evaluation" has been established to regularly quantify the effectiveness of mentorship and adjust the mentorship plan accordingly. Furthermore, the regiment has established a "Mentor-Mentor Progress Award" to recognize outstanding mentor-mentee pairs and encourage them to continue their efforts.

"To fully leverage the talent-generating role of senior sergeants, the team, building upon the existing 'one master mentoring one apprentice' model, has explored and expanded to a new 'master-apprentice' model where 'one master mentors multiple apprentices'," explained Lu Bo, an officer in the regiment. The team established workshops based on the professional expertise of senior sergeants, with experienced senior sergeants serving as both leaders and mentors. This "skills transfer + project-based learning" approach accelerates the growth of young sergeants.

Late at night, in the regiment's "National Day Workshop," the lights were still on. First-Class Sergeant Wang Guoqing was leading several young sergeants in discussing the quick disassembly and assembly technique for a certain equipment's clutch. Previously, when the team received new equipment, they faced the problem of "someone to operate it, but no one to repair it." To address this, Wang Guoqing proactively consulted with the equipment manufacturer's technicians, leading his apprentices in a learning-by-doing process, ultimately developing an effective maintenance method. "Following Sergeant Wang, I not only learned the technology, but also the spirit of daring to overcome difficulties. I have more confidence in my future military career," said Corporal An Tao.

Today, more and more young soldiers in the regiment are growing and transforming through the "mentor-apprentice" program. Recently, in an assessment organized by higher authorities, many young soldiers distinguished themselves and proudly stood on the podium.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16428747.html

第 74 集团军某旅加强党员党性锻炼，聚焦“三份报告”背后的故事

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：黄可越 陈典宏 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-12-23

“红蓝对抗中，我因惯性思维，未采纳一项合理化建议，导致航渡超时……”前不久，第 74 集团军某旅一场实战化训练硝烟未散，党委常委随即开展复盘总结. 全程下来，成绩亮点只作简要汇报，查找短板、反思不足成为主要内容.

组织入党一生一次，思想入党一生一世. 党性需要不断锤炼，一刻也不能放松. 该旅党委聚焦党员党性锻炼常态化、实效化，探索以现实思想报告、形势分析报告、党委践诺报告等“三份报告”为抓手，在剖析问题中检视党性，引导党员干部在“晒成绩、找差距、明方向”中提纯党性、强化担当，为战斗力建设注入持久动力.

“三份报告”背后的故事

——第 74 集团军某旅加强党员党性锻炼的见闻与思考

■黄可越 解放军报记者 陈典宏



第七十四集团军某旅“硬骨头六连”组织党员开展践诺活动. 李彬 摄

一名党员的现实思想报告——

“评价自己表现是‘一般’”

“我给自己一年来的工作自评为‘一般’. ”前不久，谈起年终述职，第 74 集团军某旅“硬骨头六连”下士、党员小田坦言道.

这一年，小田工作虽无大错，却也出现一些小问题. 此前，在党支部组织的党员民主测评中，连队有多名战友给他打了“基本合格”，这让小田深受触动.

连队党支部没有简单批评了事，而是专门为有类似情况的党员骨干组织了一场会议. 会上，从新兵到骨干，大家开诚布公指出他们的不足.

“受领任务有时拈轻怕重”“喜欢待在‘舒适区’”“信任是在小事中积累的，不然容易让人觉得‘不靠谱’”……面对面思想交锋，大家的批评直指小田问题所在，让他彻底清醒. 他当场制订整改计划，请全体战友监督.

从那以后，他坚持改正缺点，训练工作样样争先，在最近一次民主测评中赢得了战友们的认可.

“评价自己表现‘一般’，就是为了时刻督促自己，不能再掉队.”小田说，之所以对自己有如此清醒的认识，是上级层层作出的表率.

比如，某连党支部书记刘书良，在连队获评“四铁”先进单位后，依然在向营党委的报告中主动揭短：“突击式抓建的老想法还没完全根除，工作标准时高时低”“抓训练有时重尖子、轻全员”……“述职不是表功，而是一次‘思想体检’.”刘书良说，“只有把真实想法摆出来，问题才能找准，党性锻炼才有方向.”

记者了解到，为了让“活思想”真正成为锤炼党性的抓手，该旅党委打破年终述职“一锤定音”的传统，结合大项任务、岗位变动等节点，每季度组织阶段性思想汇报，要求党员汇报内容不搞“空对空”，必须联系实际工作，触及思想灵魂.

“党支部告诉我们，党员有真实想法很正常，关键是要创造机会，让这些‘活思想’定期见见面、透透气.”小田向记者讲述了一段他目睹的战友经历.

今年夏季，某连担负了一项试训任务. 上级要求航渡保障完全靠自主完成，这样一来难度陡增. 当时一听任务要求，少数骨干产生了畏难情绪.

党支部在部署任务时察觉到这一问题，就利用训练间隙组织开展思想汇报，重点围绕“党员该怎么带头攻坚”谈想法、找对策. “我在汇报思想时，与连队一些身边典型在执行急难险重任务时的表现做了对照，越对照越惭愧.”一名骨干说，坦诚交流思路越聊越清，最终，数十条实用建议被汇总起来，大家一下有了信心斗志.

旅领导经常提醒各级，要着力推动党内政治生活具体化、常态化，尤其在执行大项任务、处理敏感事项时，各级党组织不仅增加思想汇报频次，更把场合从会议室延伸到驻训场、行军途中，在任务一线谈心交心，实现从“面对面”到“心贴心”的转变.

一次次坦诚的“思想见面”，擦亮了党性底色，也为练兵备战注入了坚实的思想动力. 现在，小田与身边战友聊起这些，大家不约而同都有一样的感觉.

一名营党委书记的形势分析报告——

“应该把‘紧箍咒’念在平时”

“党员小何带教新兵时，多次打断战士提问，还用‘这么简单的事都做不好’等言语，这样情绪化的表达不合适.”前不久，在炮兵营按纲抓建形势分析会上，营党委书记范永山拿着刚梳理完的报告，专门聊起这件事.

记者翻阅这份报告看到，里面没有空话套话，只有一个个具体事例、一条条责任链路：“某连个别党员对新装备操作不熟练，影响指控效率，由副营长负责帮带，组织‘逐人过’考核”“炊事班党员老邵节约意识不强，食材浪费现象时有发生，由专人做好谈心交心工作，拿出整改措施”……

范永山告诉记者，他对形势分析制度的重视，源于以往的一次“教训”. 当时，他刚担任营党委书记不久，某连就因训风不实被上级通报. 在全营军人大会上，该连党支部副书记检讨时的一句话，让范永山至今记忆犹新：“平时组织不常念‘紧箍咒’，关键时刻思想就容易松懈，党性也跟着打折扣.”

“党性锻炼就像拧紧‘螺丝’，必须抓在平时、严在经常.”那之后，范永山把定期整理完善形势分析报告当成抓工作的一个重要抓手. 他给自己定下规矩：定期参加各连形势分析会，对报告亲自审核，问题不具体、分析不深刻、措施不实在的一律重新“回炉”.

如今，在范永山的推动下，该营的形势分析报告越来越实. 党员小何带教新兵缺乏耐心的问题在被指出后，范永山多次找他谈心交心：“党员的先进性，不仅体现在训练成绩上，更体现在对战友的耐心帮带上.”他还帮小何制订带教计划表，每周对照检查一次成效. 数月后，小何带教的新兵全部取得考核良好以上成绩，他本人也在年底的党支部党员民主测评中获评“优秀”.

制度的生命力，在关键时刻尤为凸显. 今年汛期，驻地连遭暴雨，某营通过形势分析会发现问题苗头：“部分党员对抢险救灾应急预案不够熟悉，应急处置能力不足，一旦发生险情可能掉链子.”

明确及时补短方向后，该营党委副书记邹军立即牵头抓预案修订、器材检修、出动模拟. 不久后，一场特大暴雨突袭，营区附近村庄被洪水围困. 邹军带着党员突击队第一时间赶赴现场，按照演练过的预案分工协作，连续奋战数小时，加固堤坝百余米、转移多名受困群众，践行了党员的责任担当.

“熔炉不热，党性难纯.”翻看近期的形势分析报告，范永山告诉记者，本月的问题又比上月少了两条. 他深有感触地说：“落实形势分析制度就是要把‘紧箍咒’念在平时，让党员在一次次找问题、改不足中，把党性锤炼得更纯粹、更过硬，确保关键时刻站得出来、顶得上去.”

一名旅党委常委的践诺报告——

“时刻记得自己肩上有担子”

“侦察专业综合训练场 3 个月内开工建设，年底前投入使用！”年初党委扩大会上，该旅党委常委、汪参谋长盯着承诺清单，向全体官兵郑重作出承诺.

公开承诺，是该旅党委多年坚持的惯例. 每年年初，他们结合部队建设实际和官兵急难愁盼问题，梳理形成承诺践诺清单，明确事项、责任和时限，通过强军网等渠道公示，接受全体官兵监督. 到了年底，党委班子成员督导机关相关业务科室，完成一项、销号一项.

“承诺不是喊口号，关键在落地. ”汪参谋长清楚，承诺兑现起来并不容易. 就拿训练场建设来说，涉及选址设计、施工协调、交付验收等多个环节，且营区地质条件不理想，施工难度较大.

一句承诺，就是一份责任. 他多次组织召开现场会，带着机关参谋和设计人员，反复实地勘察测量，对比多个方案确定最优，紧锣密鼓推进建设进度.

工作遇到阻力，他多方奔波协调，把官兵的迫切需求和对战斗力的提升，一条条摆出来、讲清楚. “践诺不能打折扣，要么不承诺，承诺了就要兑现到底. ”

有段时间，有人担心雨季影响工期，想简化部分设施建设，向他汇报时立刻被否决：“攀登架的承重标准、障碍的保护措施，都是关系官兵训练安全的大事，一丝一毫不能含糊. ”经过优化施工方案，工期最终没有受到影响.

记者看到，除练兵备战外，践诺报告还关注着官兵的急难愁盼. 针对部分官兵家属临时来队住房紧张的情况，报告中有这样一项承诺：“国庆中秋‘双节’前完成家属区改造，让临时来队家属拎包入住. ”为了推动这项工作，一名旅党委常委经常到家属区现场办公，协调解决施工中的难题，最终让这项“暖心”工程比原计划提前近一个月完成.

长假期间，当看到临时来队家属们高高兴兴地搬进崭新的住房，官兵们纷纷感叹：“旅党委说到做到，大家心里都暖暖的. ”

“党委的承诺能不能兑现，检验的是党组织的威信，更是对党员领导干部党性的考验. ”一位旅党委常委告诉记者，结合深化政治整训，他们在全体党员中广泛开展“拉承诺践诺清单、看教育整改成效”实践活动，引导大家把承诺落到实处.

如今，侦察专业综合训练场已正式投入使用，官兵可同时开展攀登、索降、越障等训练. 看着官兵们在训练场上挥汗如雨的身影，汪参谋长翻开笔记本，郑重在已完成工作那栏做了标红.

从承诺到践诺，从党委到党员，一级做给一级看，一级带着一级干，践行承诺就这样成为锤炼党性、树立形象的具体行动.

延伸思考

炉旺才能出好钢

■王 鹏

共产党员的党性不是与生俱来、一蹴而就的，也不会因组织上入党就一劳永逸、永远合格. 它如同精钢的锻造，需在持续不断的高温炉火中淬炼提纯.

倘若理想信念的“炉膛”长期不生火，或者温度不够高，就失去了淬炼提纯的功能，如同未烧透的钢坯，轻则质地疏松，重则不堪一击.

三份报告、三种载体，正像炼钢炉中的炉火——温度高不高，决定着作用发挥好不好，直接影响最终出炉的钢材质量. 加强党员党性锻炼，一要主动“亮丑”，让党员在直面问题中净化思想、提升境界；二要注重“常态”，把监督管理抓在平时、严在经常，防止小问题变成大隐患；三要突出“引领”，党员干部带头示范，以自身行动影响和带动全体官兵，形成“一级带一级、全员齐跟进”的良好局面.

有什么样的党内政治生活，就有什么样的党员和党风. 第 74 集团军某旅以三份报告为载体构建起的党性锻炼体系启示我们：锤炼党性是一个由量变到质变、不断强化的过程，必须久久为功、常抓不懈. 只有真正严肃党内政治生活，才能让党员在持续的教育和思想淬炼中，始终牢记第一身份是党员、第一职责是为党工作，真正把爱党、忧党、护党、兴党落实到工作的每个环节.

Google Translation

A 74th Group Army Brigade Strengthens Party Spirit Training for Its Members, Focusing on the Stories Behind the “Three Reports.”

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Huang Keyue, Chen Dianhong

Editor: Guo Yanfei

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“During the red-blue confrontation, due to habitual thinking, I failed to adopt a reasonable suggestion, resulting in a delay in transit...” Not long ago, after a recent realistic combat training exercise, the Party Committee Standing Committee of a brigade of the 74th Group Army immediately conducted a debriefing and summary. Throughout the exercise, achievements and highlights were only briefly reported; identifying shortcomings and reflecting on deficiencies became the main focus.

Joining the Party organizationally is a once-in-a-lifetime event, but joining the Party ideologically is a lifelong commitment. Party spirit needs constant tempering and cannot be relaxed for a moment. The brigade’s Party Committee focuses on the normalization and effectiveness of Party

spirit training for its members, exploring the use of "three reports"—a report on current thoughts, a report on situation analysis, and a report on fulfilling Party commitments—as a tool to examine Party spirit through problem analysis. This guides Party members and cadres to purify their Party spirit and strengthen their sense of responsibility by "showing off achievements, identifying gaps, and clarifying directions," injecting lasting momentum into combat capability building. The Story Behind the "Three Reports"

—Observations and Reflections on Strengthening Party Spirit Training for Members of a Brigade of the 74th Group Army

■ Huang Keyue, PLA Daily Reporter Chen Dianhong

The "Hard-Bone Sixth Company" of a brigade of the 74th Group Army organizes Party members to carry out a pledge-keeping activity. Photo by Li Bin

A Party Member's Realistic Thought Report—

"My performance is 'average'"

"I would rate my work over the past year as 'average'." Not long ago, when talking about his year-end performance review, Corporal Xiao Tian, a Party member of the "Hard-Bone Sixth Company" of a brigade of the 74th Group Army, frankly admitted.

This year, while Xiao Tian's work did not involve any major mistakes, some minor issues arose. Previously, in a democratic evaluation of Party members organized by the Party branch, several comrades in the company gave him a "basically qualified" rating, which deeply affected Xiao Tian.

The company's Party branch did not simply criticize him; instead, it organized a special meeting for key Party members with similar issues. At the meeting, from new recruits to key personnel, everyone frankly pointed out their shortcomings.

"Sometimes he shirks his responsibilities when given tasks," "He likes to stay in his comfort zone," "Trust is built up through small things; otherwise, he's easily seen as unreliable"... In a face-to-face exchange of ideas, everyone's criticisms directly addressed Xiao Tian's problems, bringing him to a complete awakening. He immediately formulated a rectification plan and asked all his comrades to supervise him.

From then on, he persisted in correcting his shortcomings, striving to excel in all training activities, and recently won the approval of his comrades in the democratic evaluation.

"Evaluating my performance as 'average' is to constantly remind myself not to fall behind again," Xiao Tian said. He explained that his clear self-awareness stemmed from the exemplary conduct set by his superiors at all levels.

For example, Liu Shuliang, the Party branch secretary of a certain company, still proactively pointed out shortcomings in his report to the battalion Party committee after his company was

awarded the title of “Four Irons” advanced unit: “The old idea of ’crash course’ in building up the company hasn’t been completely eradicated, and work standards fluctuate,” and “Sometimes training focuses on the elite while neglecting the entire workforce.” “Reporting on duties isn’t about boasting, but a ‘thought check-up’,” Liu Shuliang said. “Only by presenting our true thoughts can we accurately identify problems and give direction to Party spirit training.”

The reporter learned that, in order to truly make “living thoughts” a tool for tempering Party spirit, the brigade Party committee broke with the tradition of “one-shot” year-end performance reviews. In conjunction with major tasks and job changes, they organize quarterly periodic thought reports, requiring Party members to avoid empty rhetoric and to connect their reports to practical work, touching upon their core thoughts.

“The Party branch told us that it’s normal for Party members to have real thoughts; the key is to create opportunities for these ‘living thoughts’ to meet and breathe regularly,” Xiao Tian told the reporter, recounting an experience he witnessed from a comrade.

This summer, a certain company undertook a trial training mission. The higher command required that all navigation support be completed independently, which significantly increased the difficulty. Upon hearing the mission requirements, a few key personnel felt daunted.

The Party branch noticed this problem when deploying the mission and organized thought-provoking sessions during training breaks, focusing on how Party members should take the lead in tackling difficult tasks. “When I reported my thoughts, I compared myself to the performance of some exemplary members in the company during urgent, difficult, and dangerous missions. The more I compared myself, the more ashamed I felt,” said one key member. The more frankly they discussed their ideas, the clearer their thinking became. Ultimately, dozens of practical suggestions were compiled, and everyone gained confidence and morale.

The brigade leadership frequently reminded all levels to focus on making intra-Party political life more concrete and regular, especially when carrying out major tasks and handling sensitive matters. Party organizations at all levels not only increased the frequency of thought-provoking sessions but also extended the occasions from meeting rooms to training grounds and marches, engaging in heart-to-heart talks on the front lines of missions, achieving a shift from “face-to-face” to “heart-to-heart.”

These repeated frank “thought meetings” have polished the Party spirit and injected solid ideological motivation into training and combat readiness. Now, when Xiao Tian talks about these things with his comrades, they all share the same feeling.

A Situation Analysis Report from a Battalion Party Committee Secretary—

“We should keep the ‘tight rein’ in mind in daily life”

“When Party member Xiao He was training new recruits, he repeatedly interrupted the soldiers’ questions and used phrases like ‘You can’t even do such a simple thing well.’ Such emotional

expressions are inappropriate." Not long ago, at a situation analysis meeting on the artillery battalion's implementation of the syllabus, Battalion Party Committee Secretary Fan Yongshan, holding a newly completed report, specifically discussed this matter.

The reporter reviewed the report and saw that it contained no empty rhetoric, only concrete examples and a chain of responsibilities: "In a certain company, some Party members were not familiar with the operation of new equipment, affecting command and control efficiency. The deputy battalion commander was responsible for providing guidance and organizing 'one-on-one' assessments." "Old Shao, a Party member in the cookhouse, lacked a strong sense of thrift, and food waste occurred frequently. A designated person was assigned to conduct heart-to-heart talks and develop rectification measures..."

Fan Yongshan told the reporter that his emphasis on the situation analysis system stemmed from a previous "lesson." At the time, he had only recently become the battalion's Party Committee Secretary when a certain company was reprimanded by higher authorities for its poor training practices. A remark made by the company's deputy Party Branch Secretary during his self-criticism at a battalion-wide meeting remains vivid in Fan Yongshan's memory: "If the organization doesn't regularly remind us to be disciplined, our thinking will easily slacken at critical moments, and our Party spirit will suffer."

"Party spirit training is like tightening a screw; it must be done regularly and rigorously." After that, Fan Yongshan made regularly compiling and improving situation analysis reports a key aspect of his work. He set a rule for himself: regularly attend the situation analysis meetings of each company, personally review the reports, and rework any reports that lacked specific details, depth of analysis, or practical measures.

Now, under Fan Yongshan's guidance, the battalion's situation analysis reports are becoming increasingly practical. After pointing out that Party member Xiao He lacked patience in mentoring new recruits, Fan Yongshan repeatedly talked to him, saying, "A Party member's advanced nature is not only reflected in training results, but also in patiently helping and guiding comrades." He also helped Xiao He develop a mentoring plan, checking its effectiveness weekly. Months later, all the new recruits trained by Xiao He achieved good or above scores in their assessments, and he himself was rated "Excellent" in the year-end democratic evaluation of Party members.

The vitality of a system is particularly evident in critical moments. During this year's flood season, the area was hit by torrential rains. A battalion, through a situation analysis meeting, discovered early signs of problems: "Some Party members are not familiar enough with the emergency response plan for disaster relief and their emergency response capabilities are insufficient; they might falter in the event of an emergency." After clarifying the direction for timely improvement, Zou Jun, the deputy secretary of the battalion's Party committee, immediately took the lead in revising the plan, inspecting equipment, and conducting simulations. Shortly afterward, a massive rainstorm struck, and villages near the camp were surrounded by floodwaters. Zou Jun led a Party member commando team to the scene immediately. Following the rehearsed plan, they worked

continuously for several hours, reinforcing over 100 meters of dikes and evacuating many trapped residents, demonstrating the responsibility and commitment of Party members.

“If the furnace isn’t hot, Party spirit won’t be pure.” Reviewing recent situation analysis reports, Fan Yongshan told reporters that there were two fewer problems this month than last month. He remarked with deep feeling, “Implementing the situation analysis system means keeping the ‘tight rein’ in mind at all times, allowing Party members to forge a purer and stronger Party spirit through repeated problem identification and improvement, ensuring they can stand up and take charge at critical moments.” A report on fulfilling a promise by a member of the brigade’s Party Committee Standing Committee—

“Always remember the responsibilities on my shoulders”

“The comprehensive training ground for reconnaissance professionals will begin construction within three months and be operational by the end of the year!” At the beginning of the year, at the expanded Party Committee meeting, Chief of Staff Wang, a member of the brigade’s Party Committee Standing Committee, solemnly made this promise to all officers and men while looking at the list of commitments.

Public commitments have been a long-standing practice of the brigade’s Party Committee. Every year at the beginning, they compile a list of commitments based on the actual situation of the unit’s development and the urgent needs and concerns of the officers and men, clarifying the items, responsibilities, and deadlines. This list is then publicized through channels such as the Strong Army Network for the supervision of all officers and men. At the end of the year, members of the Party Committee supervise the relevant departments of the headquarters to ensure that each item is completed and removed from the list.

“A promise is not just a slogan; the key is implementation.” Chief of Staff Wang understands that fulfilling a promise is not easy. Take the construction of the training ground as an example. It involves multiple stages, including site selection and design, construction coordination, and delivery and acceptance. Furthermore, the geological conditions of the camp area were not ideal, making construction quite difficult.

A promise is a responsibility. He organized numerous on-site meetings, leading staff officers and designers to repeatedly conduct on-site surveys and measurements, comparing multiple plans to determine the optimal one, and pushing forward the construction schedule at a rapid pace.

When encountering obstacles, he tirelessly coordinated with various parties, clearly outlining and explaining the urgent needs of the officers and men and their desire to improve combat effectiveness. “Promises cannot be compromised; either don’t make a promise, or fulfill it to the end.” For a time, some people worried that the rainy season would affect the construction period and wanted to simplify the construction of some facilities. When they reported this to him, it was immediately rejected: “The load-bearing standards of the climbing frames and the protective measures for the obstacles are all major issues related to the safety of the officers and men during

training; there can be no ambiguity in any aspect." After optimizing the construction plan, the construction period was ultimately not affected.

The reporter observed that, in addition to training and combat readiness, the promise fulfillment report also addressed the urgent needs and concerns of the officers and men. In response to the housing shortage faced by some officers and men' families temporarily staying at the unit, the report included the following promise: "Complete the renovation of the family quarters before the National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival holidays, allowing temporarily staying families to move in immediately." To advance this work, a member of the brigade's Party Committee Standing Committee frequently visited the family quarters to work on-site, coordinating and resolving construction difficulties, ultimately completing this heartwarming project nearly a month ahead of schedule.

During the long holiday, seeing the temporarily staying families happily moving into their brand-new homes, the officers and men exclaimed, "The brigade's Party Committee keeps its word; it warms our hearts."

"Whether the Party Committee's promises can be fulfilled tests the Party organization's prestige and, more importantly, the Party spirit of its leading cadres," a member of the brigade's Party Committee Standing Committee told reporters. In conjunction with deepening political rectification, they widely carried out the "List of Promises and Fulfillments, and the Effectiveness of Education and Rectification" practical activity among all Party members, guiding everyone to put their promises into practice.

Now, the reconnaissance professional comprehensive training ground is officially in use, allowing officers and men to conduct climbing, rappelling, and obstacle course training simultaneously. Watching the officers and men sweating profusely on the training field, Chief of Staff Wang opened his notebook and solemnly marked the completed tasks in red.

From promises to fulfilling them, from the Party Committee to Party members, each level sets an example for the next, leading by example. Fulfilling promises thus becomes a concrete action for tempering Party spirit and establishing a positive image.

Further Reflection: A Strong Furnace Produces Good Steel

■ Wang Peng

The Party spirit of a Communist Party member is not innate or achieved overnight, nor is it a guarantee of permanent qualification simply by joining the Party. It is like the forging of fine steel, requiring continuous tempering and purification in a high-temperature furnace.

If the "furnace" of ideals and beliefs remains stagnant or the temperature is insufficient, it loses its tempering and purification function, becoming like an under-scorched steel billet—at best, porous; at worst, easily broken.

The three reports and three carriers are like the furnace fire in a steelmaking furnace—the temperature determines the effectiveness of their function and directly affects the quality of the final steel produced. Strengthening the Party spirit of Party members requires three key steps: First, proactively "exposing shortcomings," allowing Party members to purify their thoughts and elevate their moral character by facing problems head-on. Second, emphasizing "routine," ensuring supervision and management are implemented consistently and rigorously to prevent small problems from escalating into major hidden dangers. Third, highlighting "leadership," with Party members and cadres setting an example, influencing and motivating all officers and men through their actions, creating a positive environment of "each level leading the next, with everyone following suit."

The quality of intra-Party political life determines the quality of Party members and the Party's style. The Party spirit training system constructed by a brigade of the 74th Group Army, based on three reports, teaches us that cultivating Party spirit is a process of gradual transformation from quantitative to qualitative change, requiring sustained and persistent effort. Only by truly and rigorously conducting intra-Party political life can Party members, through continuous education and ideological tempering, always remember that their primary identity is that of a Party member and their primary responsibility is to work for the Party, truly implementing love for the Party, concern for the Party, protection of the Party, and commitment to the Party in every aspect of their work.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16428746.html

第 80 集团军某旅构筑部队与家庭齐抓共管"护栏"守好廉政防线

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：苑森伟 杨泽南 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-12-23

第 80 集团军某旅健全廉政建设工作机制纯正部队风气

齐抓共管筑牢廉政防线

解放军报讯 苑森伟、杨泽南报道：临近年终，第 80 集团军某旅结合高级军士选晋、年终总结等重点工作，扎实开展一系列廉政教育活动，并将教育触角向官兵家庭延伸，通过家属委员会等多种渠道，鼓励引导官兵家属携手共筑廉政防线. 这是该旅不断健全廉政建设工作机制，聚力夯实官兵思想根基、纯正部队风气的一个缩影.

"家庭是倡廉助廉的重要阵地. 将廉政教育从工作圈延伸至生活圈，是我们推动风气建设往深里走、往实里落的一个举措. "该旅领导介绍，为推动各类监管协调贯通，他们在强化纪委监管、群众监督基础上，把官兵家属纳入廉政建设体系，强化对官兵"八小时以外"的监督管理，构筑起部队与家庭齐抓共管的"护栏".

与此同时，该旅持续加强廉政建设，推动反腐倡廉融入日常、抓在经常. 他们全面打造“营院有展板、广播有声音、视窗有解读”的三位一体廉政环境，不断浓厚“可见、可听、可学”的廉政文化氛围；广泛组织“典型案例大家谈”“法纪知识大闯关”等群众性讨论辨析活动，引导官兵深学细悟、践诺倡廉；常态开展廉政风气督查，对军士选晋考核、物资招标采购等事项实行全过程监督，从源头上确保公正透明.

不久前，该旅组织基础课目训练考核. 考核展开前，他们组织官兵集中学习相关法纪规定，进一步强化法纪意识、规矩意识；考核过程中，纪检监察部门全程参与监督，风气监督员全程巡考巡查，确保考出真水平、摸清真底数，以良好风气促进战斗力稳步提升.

风清气正润兵心，常抓不懈见成效. 近期，上级组织一次训练抽考，该旅官兵闻令而动、积极应考，展现出过硬综合素质和良好精神风貌，取得优异成绩.

Google Translation

An 80th Group Army Brigade Builds a “Protective Fence” Through Joint Efforts Between the Troops and Their Families to Safeguard the Anti-Corruption Line.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Yuan Senwei, Yang Zenan

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-23

A brigade of the 80th Group Army improves its anti-corruption work mechanism and purifies the military atmosphere. Joint efforts build a solid anti-corruption line.

PLA Daily News (Yuan Senwei and Yang Zenan)

As the year draws to a close, a brigade of the 80th Group Army, in conjunction with key tasks such as the selection and promotion of senior sergeants and year-end summaries, has carried out a series of anti-corruption education activities, extending the reach of education to the families of officers and men. Through family committees and other channels, the brigade encourages and guides officers and men’ families to work together to build an anti-corruption line. This is a microcosm of the brigade’s continuous efforts to improve its anti-corruption work mechanism, focusing on strengthening the ideological foundation of officers and men and purifying the military atmosphere.

“The family is an important front for promoting integrity and combating corruption. Extending anti-corruption education from the workplace to the home is a measure we are taking to deepen and solidify our efforts in building a positive work environment,” the brigade leadership explained. To promote coordinated oversight across various sectors, they have incorporated the families of officers and men into the anti-corruption system, strengthening supervision and management of

officers and men outside of working hours, thus constructing a “protective barrier” of joint management by the military and their families.

Meanwhile, the brigade continues to strengthen anti-corruption efforts, integrating anti-corruption into daily life and making it a regular practice. They have comprehensively created a three-pronged anti-corruption environment: display boards in the barracks, broadcasts, and interpretive materials on screens, constantly fostering a “visible, audible, and learnable” anti-corruption culture. They widely organize mass discussion and analysis activities such as “Discussions on Typical Cases” and “Law and Discipline Knowledge Quizzes” to guide officers and men to deeply study and understand, and to practice integrity. They regularly conduct anti-corruption inspections, implementing full-process supervision of matters such as the selection and promotion of sergeants and the procurement of supplies, ensuring fairness and transparency from the source.

Not long ago, the brigade organized a basic subject training assessment. Before the assessment, they organized officers and men to study relevant laws and regulations, further strengthening their awareness of laws and regulations. During the assessment, the discipline inspection and supervision department participated in the entire process, and discipline supervisors patrolled and inspected the entire process to ensure that the true level of performance was demonstrated and the soldiers’ true abilities were ascertained, thus promoting a positive atmosphere and steadily improving combat effectiveness.

A clean and upright atmosphere nourishes the soldiers’ hearts, and persistent efforts yield results. Recently, the higher authorities organized a training spot check. The officers and men of the brigade responded swiftly and actively participated in the test, demonstrating excellent comprehensive qualities and a good mental outlook, achieving outstanding results.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16428749.html

陆军某团开展机动训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：曾存军 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-12-23



冬日，陆军某团开展机动训练. 曾存军摄

Google Translation

An Army Regiment Conducts Mobile Training.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Zeng Cunjun

Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-12-23

An Army regiment conducts mobile training in winter. (Photo by Zeng Cunjun)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428831.html

军营观察丨新排长下连之后

来源：解放军报 作者：杨茂生 张文哲 戚辰飞 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-12-24

向下扎根，向上生长

■刘双喜

初任排长，是从“一道杠”到“官之初”的关键跨越. 新排长要想走得稳、走得远，必须以过硬的能力素质为根基，向下扎根，向上生长，把个人理想抱负融入强军实践，奋力跑好历史的接力棒.

把准方向不偏航. 提升第一任职能力，首要是政治能力. 新排长须深学细悟习近平强军思想，在大是大非前保持清醒，在任务考验中站稳立场，确保带兵育人不迷向、练兵备战不偏向. 尤其面对年轻士兵的活思想，更要善于用理论武装校正航向，用红色基因浸润兵心.

练硬打仗真本事. 排长的职责是带出能打仗的兵. 若自身武艺不精、战术不熟，何以服众、何以带兵？新排长须以“归零心态”补短板，主动务战研战：既要精通手中装备性能，成为专业领域的“明白人”；也要掌握组训施训规律，创新方法激发士兵训练热情；更要在急难险重任务中冲锋在前，立起“打仗型”干部的标杆.

厚植爱兵大情怀. 新排长常面临“年龄相近、资历尚浅”的现实挑战，更需放下架子、扑下身子. 通过各种方式摸清士兵的脾气秉性、家庭困难，把思想工作做到心坎上. 坚持严管与厚爱结合，对存在问题“唱黑脸”，给士兵成长“搭梯子”，用真心换真情，把“散沙”聚成“铁拳”.

扎根基层接地气. 官之初最忌“镀金”心态、“漂浮”做派. 新排长须从整理内务、站岗执勤等小事做起，杜绝“纸上谈兵”. 发扬“钉钉子精神”，对定下的目标一抓到底，在基层沃土中扎深根、长才干，如此方能在基层舞台书写无愧于时代的答卷.

新排长下连之后

■杨茂生 张文哲 解放军报记者 戚辰飞



陆军某旅一名排长在训练场上为战友示范战术动作. 刘 帅摄



陆军某旅一名排长为战友讲解装甲车模拟器操作使用方法. 张飞跃摄

近日，记者来到陆军某旅采访，恰逢该旅一批新排长刚刚结束集训回到连队.

与这些朝气蓬勃的新排长对话，感到他们心中既有想要在岗位上干出一番成绩的愿望，也有对如何走好第一步的担忧.

新排长是部队战斗力建设的“新鲜血液”，是基层建设的重要一环. 能否培养好、使用好新排长，使其快速融入战位、适应岗位、发挥能力，事关部队长远建设. 由此，下连之后的新排长如何打开局面、带好队伍成了记者关注的课题.

记者随即走访该旅多个连队，接触了许多已能独当一面的排长，倾听他们当初的困惑和烦恼，解读他们如何一步步加钢淬火，走出了自己的“破局之路”. 希望他们的故事能为今天的新排长带来启示，带来动力.

放下架子，沉下身子

正所谓“新官上任三把火”，2 年前，看着同期毕业的军校同学有的在各类集训中拿到名次，有的刚下连就参加大项任务荣立三等功，来到陆军某旅某连担任新排长的彭林迫不及待烧起了“第一把火”.

“任务交给我，保证能拿下！”一次实战化训练，彭林主动请缨，带着全排官兵在密林里迂回穿插. 在快要接近“敌”方阵地的时候，原计划的道路“被毁”，他规划了一条自认为是“捷径”的路线.

“这条路距离虽短，但途中有一段地形低洼，前些天下过雨，路面情况可能会严重影响行军速度. ”一名老班长指着地图提出了不同意见. 自信满满的彭林压根没把老班长的话放在心上，自顾自地带着队伍继续进发.

不出所料，出发没多久，路面变得泥泞、湿滑，行进途中几名战士还不慎摔倒，影响了行军时间，任务以失败告终.

得知情况的指导员找到彭林：“有干事热情是好的，但急于求成不可取，盲目自信更不可取. ”懊悔不已的彭林意识到，处处是课堂，事事有学问，行稳才能致远.

调整好心态的彭林把自己当成一名“新兵”，主动找班长骨干学习专业经验、讨论训练安排. 一次，连里下发了新装备，他跟着“技术大拿”勤学苦练. 后来的专业比武中，彭林带领全排取得全旅第 2 名的好成绩.

他还向连队主官请教带兵方法和管理经验，利用闲暇时间，把兵情录翻了好几遍，将班排情况牢记在心. 得知战士小张担心考学复习时间不够，他与连队协调开设“夜间自习室”；发现战士小刘因家庭变故分心，他主动谈心，帮助申请困难补助金……如今的彭林是官兵眼中自信而沉稳的排长，也是大家心中亲如兄弟的战友.

和彭林类似，某连排长陈杰下连之后也靠“撸起袖子、甩开膀子”跨过沟沟坎坎、赢得官兵信任.

第一次参加海训，陈杰自认为游泳水平过硬，没必要再去晒太阳、呛海水，便留在室内游泳馆帮带初次参加海训的新兵.

正午，排里的战士们个个脸颊通红、满身泥沙地来到餐厅.

“上午游得怎么样？”陈杰端着餐盘来到战士小王身边，谁知小王把凳子往旁边挪了挪说：“排长，我身上全是沙子，别弄脏了你的衣服……”听到这话，陈杰的脸瞬间涨得通红.

事后，连长找到陈杰谈心：“作为全排的主心骨，你不带头参训，大家的精气神从哪来？”

从那以后，陈杰放下架子，沉下身子，带头往前冲. 海训场上，构筑工事，他第一个拿起铁锹；装备维护保养，他钻到车底和战士一起排除故障……陈杰冲锋在前，全排众志成城，最终在建制比武中取得好成绩.

直面挑战，加速奔跑

“学识不等于本领，文凭更不等于水平. ”说起自己的“官之初”，排长李皓楠仍记得当时的窘境.

军校读书期间，李皓楠是妥妥的“学霸”，兵棋推演、战术作业样样在行，还担任过定向越野俱乐部的骨干.

谁能想到，这位优秀毕业学员下连后并不顺利. 旅里组织军体运动会，李皓楠负责组训连队的参赛官兵. 运动会中，好几名队员出现伤病情况不得已中途退赛，最终连队成绩位于全旅中下游.

原来，备赛之前，连队官兵刚刚经历过大项任务，较大强度的训练让大家的身体状态有些疲惫，但是为了在运动会上取得好成绩，大家咬牙坚持. 忽略了现实情况的李皓楠没有适时调整训练计划，导致连队官兵比赛成绩不理想，一些人还出现了伤病.

那天晚上，李皓楠度过了下连后的第一个难眠之夜.

为了更好地组织体能训练，提升官兵成绩，李皓楠主动报名参加教导队“军体骨干集训”，学习科学的训练理论和方法. 同时，他还养成了写训练总结的习惯，无论演训任务、比武竞赛还是体能考核，他都会认真复盘、思考得失，并拟制下一阶段的目标和计划. 渐渐地，李皓楠身上的书卷气少了，多了些带兵人的踏实劲儿，工作也打开了新局面.

该旅一份调查显示，超过七成新排长曾在军校获得各类表彰，但超过半数的新排长都表达了“难以快速适应千头万绪的基层工作”“能力水平和现实要求有差距”等困惑.

“当一名好排长，绝对不是轻轻松松就能实现的. ”杜意尧的新排长之路同样走得不太顺利. 3 年前，刚到连队不久的杜意尧赶上驻训任务，连长安排他清点物资. 由于此前没干过类似工作，他认真翻阅战备物资规范，和骨干一起梳理需要携带的各类物资，并提前进行了任务分工.

本以为万无一失，执行起来却出现了混乱. 清点战备物资的人员数量不够，工作进展缓慢. 负责装车的官兵又因为经验不足，导致车辆配重不均衡，只得把物资卸下重装. 最终，全营出发时间晚了 1 小时，领导对杜意尧所在连队提出了批评.

这让杜意尧深受打击，本就内向的他开始怀疑自己的能力，干工作畏首畏尾.

“失败并不可怕，可怕的是一次干不好就给自己打上不合格的标签. ”注意到杜意尧的气馁，指导员时常找他谈心，“准备充分了就放手去干，成长进步来自于大胆实践. ”

受到鼓舞的杜意尧开始“毛遂自荐”，主动承担任务. 从牵头设置实弹射击场地到筹划全营驾驶员复训，在各项工作的淬炼下，杜意尧开展工作越来越得心应手. 年终岁尾，杜意尧在换季保养、年终总结等任务交织的情况下，还利用点滴时间导演了老兵退伍晚会，赢得大家称赞.

抓住契机，弯道超车

下连后小半年的时间，杨桢的脸上常常阴云密布.

初到该旅某营支援保障连任排长，为了尽快补齐短板，杨桢虚心求教、刻苦训练. 但新技能的掌握并不容易，第一次专业比武，他使出浑身解数却表现平平. 眼见自己的“官之初”没什么起色，杨桢感觉“电量越来越低”，干什么都提不起劲，训练成绩一直不上不下.

转变发生于一次实战化训练. 由于“敌”情突变，红方指挥车中传来的信息通报数量剧增. 为了帮助指挥员快速决策，杨桢和几名通信技师进行排查后，有了“破题之法”. 只见他在设备前埋头攻关，数分钟后，便利用自编代码完成了情报的整合分析，为己方赢得了宝贵的作战时间.

任务结束后，连长请杨桢分享经验，他谦虚地说自己是碰运气. 一旁的老班长为他加油打气：“战场上，管用的就是金点子！”

战友们的认可让杨桢“电量越来越足”，年底的一次演训任务中，重拾信心的他带领全排出色完成通信保障任务，被评为“保障先进个人”.

这些年，杨桢利用专业所长成功解决了不少工作难题：为了缩减指挥员的决策时间，他将大模型技术融入指挥信息系统；为了方便连队主官快速掌握人员信息，他制作出电子兵情录，还将其进一步迭代为功能多样的“可视化辅助知兵系统”，该系统在全旅推广使用；为了帮助连队官兵提升训练成绩，他开发出能够进行数据分析的“军事训练管理系统”……

该旅人力资源科一名干事告诉记者，像杨桢这样跨军兵种分配、专业不对口的排长在基层仍然存在. 下连之后，学习新专业的新鲜劲一旦过了，再碰上些沟沟坎坎，他们很容易就没了干劲.

“新排长可以主动抓住工作中的契机，寻找各个专业之间的交汇点，从而发挥特长优势进而实现弯道超车. ”几年前，欧阳腾从陆军工程大学装备保障专业毕业后，被分配到该旅某营榴弹炮兵连担任排长. 作为这个专业的“门外汉”，欧阳腾经历了一段艰难的“补课”时光.

一次实弹射击任务开始前，连队一门火炮的自动装填系统突发故障. 修理技师此时正奔忙于其他阵地，在院校学习维修保障的欧阳腾主动上前检查装备，迅速找到故障原因. 在他和几名炮手的努力下，火炮状态恢复正常.

得到赞许的欧阳腾备受鼓舞. 从那之后，他白天扎在训练场强能补差、缠着班长骨干刨根问底，晚上在学习室啃专业书籍、常常最后一个离开.

后来，欧阳腾被任命为连队炮手专业的教练员. 他充分发挥自己的专长，和火炮技师一起编撰了“火炮常见故障维修手册”，进一步提升了大家的装备维修技能. 去年，该旅某项试点攻关任务中，欧阳腾带领全排高标准完成火力打击任务，命中率位于全营第一.

我眼中的新排长

■陆军某旅一级军士长 雷 鹏

不知不觉，在部队走过了 28 个春秋的我，和不少年轻的排长打过交道.

说实话，我曾对这些“学生官”有些成见. 要是有人问我眼中的新排长啥样，我那时肯定会说他们手上没“老茧”，身上没“兵味”.

然而，随着接触的新排长越来越多，我的想法渐渐发生了转变——

一次练习闩体分解结合课目，刚刚下连的排长张帅提出建议：“安装拨动子这个部件时，翻转一下闩体，让拨动子的方形插孔‘内接’于圆形凹槽，或许会让操作流程快上十几秒. ”我有些惊讶，凭借经验操作了十几年，从未想过优化这个细节. 按照他的想法，整个流程确实快了不少，我不禁对他竖起大拇指.

类似的故事还有不少，我眼中的新排长也悄然变了模样. 他们虽然基层经验不足，但思维灵活、勇于创新，为部队的建设和发展注入了新动力.

前些年，毕业于某院校信息工程专业的吴叙霆来到连队任排长. 一次夜训，他盯着战车的指挥系统说：“这套系统使用的数据链协议已经过时了，无法让硬件发挥出应有潜力……”那晚，我们从车库聊到学习室，他讲着全新理念，我说着实践案例，一来二去，最终琢磨出了新路子. 由于更加便捷高效，这套做法在全旅推广.

这让我意识到，作为一名老班长，不仅要把自己的经验和心得传递给新排长，还要主动向他们学习.

前段时间，战车加装了新系统，大家操作起来有些吃力. 我想到刚刚下连的排长赵卫东学习过相关课程，便找他要资料.

第二天，赵卫东就抱着厚厚一摞册子来到车场. 看着密密麻麻的图表和字母，大家直皱眉头，但他耐心地为我们讲解这个界面代表什么、那段代码起什么作用，晦涩的资料从他口中变成了能够上手操作的指令.

看着大家快速上手新装备，我很高兴，也更加意识到，新排长和老班长的“双向奔赴”让大家彼此成就、共同成长.

“军营观察”版编辑对话陆军某旅政治工作部领导——

度过适应期，走好第一步

新排长下连之后，各级如何帮助他们书写好“下篇文章”，完成从军校学员到基层干部的成长与蜕变？围绕这一话题，本版编辑与陆军某旅政治工作部王副主任进行连线交流.

编辑：从校门进入营门，从操场走向战场，新排长下连之初常常遇到哪些难题？

王副主任：新排长下连后遇到的挑战是方方面面的. 例如角色转换的压力，从被管理者变为管理者，融入集体的同时更要快速建立威信、带起队伍；带兵本领的差距，院校成绩优异不能与基层表现出色完全画等号；还有环境变化的不适，基层事务千头万绪，考验工作方法和干事劲头.

编辑：部队各级如何帮助新排长开好局、起好步？

王副主任：解决之道在于“系统集训”与“跟踪帮带”相结合. 岗前集训针对性地搭起“预实践”平台，帮助新排长提前适应、强能补差. 当然，集训只是起点. 新排长下连后，各级要通过名师带徒、规划目标等方式，帮助新排长平稳度过适应期，扎实迈好第一步.

编辑：作为新排长集训队的负责人，您对最近刚刚下连的新排长们有什么建议？

王副主任：送给大家 3 句话. 一是保持归零心态，基层是真正的课堂，官兵是最好的老师，希望你们谦逊好学，在实践沃土中深扎根系；二是坚持实干为本，带兵贵在真心，育人重在表率，希望你们以心换心，用自身的模范行动赢得信任、带好队伍；三是牢记为战初心，希望身处一线部队的你们时刻向战而行，在强军征程中奋力奔跑.

Google Translation

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Editor: Xu Zhanhu

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Rooted Downwards, Growing Upwards

■ Liu Shuangxi

Taking office as a platoon leader is a crucial leap from a low-ranking officer to a high-ranking one. For a new platoon leader to advance steadily and far, they must be grounded in solid capabilities and qualities, rooted downwards, and growing upwards, integrating their personal ideals and aspirations into the practice of strengthening the military, striving to run the baton of history well.

Maintaining the Right Direction. Improving the ability to assume the first position primarily requires political competence. New platoon leaders must deeply study and understand Xi Jinping’s thought on strengthening the military, remain clear-headed in the face of major issues of principle, stand firm in their position during mission tests, and ensure that leading and educating soldiers is not misguided and that training and combat readiness are not deviated from the correct path. Especially when facing the active thoughts of young soldiers, they must be adept at using theoretical armament to correct the course and using the red gene to nourish the hearts of soldiers.

Developing True Combat Skills. The responsibility of a platoon leader is to train soldiers who can fight. If one's own skills are lacking and tactics are unfamiliar, how can one command respect and lead troops? New platoon leaders must adopt a "zero-based mentality" to address their shortcomings, proactively engaging in combat research and development: they must be proficient in the performance of their equipment, becoming experts in their field; they must also grasp the principles of training and implementation, innovating methods to ignite soldiers' enthusiasm for training; and, more importantly, they must take the lead in urgent, difficult, and dangerous missions, setting a benchmark for "combat-ready" officers.

Cultivate a deep love for soldiers. New platoon leaders often face the challenge of "similar age and relatively little experience," requiring them to set aside airs and get down to earth. They must understand the soldiers' temperaments, personalities, and family difficulties through various means, addressing their concerns and concerns directly. They must combine strict management with genuine care, addressing problems head-on while providing opportunities for soldiers' growth, using sincerity to win genuine affection and transforming "scattered sand" into an "iron fist."

Be grounded in the grassroots. The worst thing for new officers is a "gilded" mentality and a superficial approach. New platoon leaders must start with small tasks such as organizing their quarters and standing guard, avoiding mere theoretical discussions. They must embody the spirit of perseverance, seeing set goals through to the end, deeply rooting themselves in the fertile soil of grassroots work and developing their talents. Only in this way can they write a worthy answer to the times on the grassroots stage.

New Platoon Leaders After Joining Their Units

■ Yang Maosheng, Zhang Wenzhe, PLA Daily Reporter Qi Chenfei

A platoon leader of an army brigade demonstrates tactical maneuvers to his comrades on the training ground. (Photo by Liu Shuai)

A platoon leader of an army brigade explains the operation of an armored vehicle simulator to his comrades. (Photo by Zhang Feiyue)

Recently, reporters visited an army brigade, just as a group of new platoon leaders had returned to their units after completing intensive training.

Talking with these energetic new platoon leaders, it was felt that they had both the desire to achieve something in their positions and the concerns about how to take their first steps well.

New platoon leaders are the "fresh blood" for the army's combat effectiveness and an important link in grassroots construction. The ability to effectively train and utilize new platoon leaders, enabling them to quickly integrate into their positions, adapt to their roles, and maximize their capabilities, is crucial to the long-term development of the armed forces. Therefore, how new platoon leaders can establish themselves and lead their troops effectively after joining their units became a key focus for reporters.

Reporters then visited several companies within the brigade, interviewing many platoon leaders who were already capable of independent command, listening to their initial struggles and anxieties, and understanding how they gradually honed their skills and forged their own path to success. It is hoped that their stories can provide inspiration and motivation for today's new platoon leaders.

Setting aside airs and getting down to work

As the saying goes, "A new broom sweeps clean," and two years ago, seeing his classmates from military academy achieving top rankings in various training exercises and even earning third-class merits in major missions immediately after joining their units, Peng Lin, a new platoon leader in a company of an army brigade, couldn't wait to ignite his "first fire."

"Give me the mission, and I guarantee I can handle it!" During a realistic combat training exercise, Peng Lin volunteered, leading his entire platoon in a maneuver through dense forest. As they approached the "enemy" position, the original planned route was "destroyed," and he devised what he considered a "shortcut."

"This route is shorter, but there's a section in low-lying terrain. It rained a few days ago, and the road conditions might seriously affect our marching speed," a veteran sergeant pointed to the map and offered a dissenting opinion. Confident in his abilities, Peng Lin completely ignored the veteran's words and led his troops onward.

As expected, not long after setting off, the road became muddy and slippery. Several soldiers slipped and fell, delaying the march and ending the mission in failure.

Upon learning of the situation, the political instructor approached Peng Lin: "Enthusiasm is good, but being impatient for quick results is undesirable, and blind confidence is even worse." Remorseful, Peng Lin realized that every step is a lesson, and everything requires learning; only by proceeding steadily can one go far.

Adjusting his mindset, Peng Lin treated himself like a "new recruit," actively seeking out his sergeant and other experienced soldiers to learn professional skills and discuss training arrangements. Once, when the company received new equipment, he diligently studied and practiced under the guidance of a "technical expert." Later, in a skills competition, Peng Lin led his platoon to second place in the entire brigade.

He also consulted with the company commander on leadership methods and management experience, using his spare time to thoroughly review the platoon's situation log, memorizing the details of each squad and platoon. Learning that soldier Zhang was worried about not having enough time to study for exams, he coordinated with the company to set up a "night study room"; noticing that soldier Liu was distracted by family troubles, he proactively talked to him and helped him apply for hardship allowances… Now, Peng Lin is a confident and composed platoon leader in the eyes of his soldiers, and a comrade-in-arms as close as a brother to them.

Similar to Peng Lin, platoon leader Chen Jie of another company also relied on “rolling up his sleeves and getting to work” to overcome obstacles and win the trust of his soldiers after joining the company.

During his first sea training, Chen Jie, confident in his swimming skills, felt there was no need to go out in the sun and swallow seawater, so he stayed at the indoor swimming pool to mentor the new recruits participating in sea training for the first time.

At noon, the soldiers in the platoon arrived at the mess hall, their faces flushed and covered in mud and sand.

“How was your swimming this morning?” Chen Jie asked, carrying a tray to soldier Xiao Wang. Xiao Wang moved his stool aside, saying, “Platoon leader, I’m covered in sand, don’t get your clothes dirty...” Hearing this, Chen Jie’s face instantly turned bright red.

Afterwards, the company commander had a heart-to-heart talk with Chen Jie: “As the backbone of the platoon, if you don’t lead by example in training, where will everyone’s morale come from?”

From then on, Chen Jie put aside his pride, humbled himself, and took the lead. On the sea training field, when building fortifications, he was the first to pick up a shovel; when maintaining equipment, he crawled under vehicles to troubleshoot problems alongside the soldiers... With Chen Jie charging ahead, the entire platoon united as one, ultimately achieving excellent results in the unit competition.

Facing the Challenge, Accelerating the Run

“Knowledge is not equal to ability, and a diploma is certainly not equal to competence.” Speaking of his early days as an officer, Platoon Leader Li Haonan still remembers the awkward situation he faced.

During his time at military academy, Li Haonan was a top student, excelling in wargaming, tactical exercises, and even serving as a key member of the orienteering club.

Who would have thought that this outstanding graduate wouldn’t have a smooth ride after joining his unit? When the brigade organized a military sports meet, Li Haonan was responsible for training his company’s participating soldiers. During the meet, several team members suffered injuries and had to withdraw midway, ultimately resulting in the company’s performance ranking in the lower half of the brigade.

It turned out that before the competition, the company’s soldiers had just completed a major mission, and the high-intensity training had left them physically exhausted. However, in order to achieve good results at the meet, they gritted their teeth and persevered. Ignoring this reality, Li Haonan failed to adjust the training plan in time, leading to the company’s poor performance and the injuries suffered by some.

That night, Li Haonan spent his first sleepless night since joining his unit.

To better organize physical training and improve the soldiers' performance, Li Haonan volunteered to participate in the training team's "Military Sports Backbone Training Camp," learning scientific training theories and methods. Meanwhile, he also developed the habit of writing training summaries. Whether it was a training exercise, a competition, or a physical fitness assessment, he would carefully review and reflect on the gains and losses, and formulate goals and plans for the next stage. Gradually, Li Haonan's bookish air diminished, replaced by the down-to-earth approach of a leader, and his work entered a new phase.

A survey by the brigade showed that over 70% of the new platoon leaders had received various awards at military academies, but more than half expressed confusion such as "difficulty in quickly adapting to the complexities of grassroots work" and "a gap between their abilities and the demands of reality."

"Being a good platoon leader is definitely not something that can be achieved easily." Du Yiyao's path to becoming a new platoon leader was also not smooth. Three years ago, shortly after arriving at the company, Du Yiyao was assigned a training mission, and the company commander assigned him to inventory supplies. Having never done similar work before, he carefully reviewed the combat readiness material specifications, worked with key personnel to sort out the various supplies that needed to be carried, and assigned tasks in advance.

Thinking everything was foolproof, chaos ensued during execution. The lack of personnel to inventory combat supplies slowed down the work. The soldiers responsible for loading the trucks, lacking experience, caused uneven weight distribution, forcing them to unload and reload supplies. Ultimately, the entire battalion was an hour late in departing, and the leadership criticized Du Yiyao's company.

This deeply affected Du Yiyao. Already introverted, he began to doubt his abilities and became hesitant in his work.

"Failure isn't terrible; what's terrible is labeling yourself as unqualified after one bad experience," the political instructor noticed Du Yiyao's discouragement and frequently talked to him. "If you're well-prepared, just go for it. Growth and progress come from bold practice." Encouraged, Du Yiyao began to volunteer, taking on tasks proactively. From leading the setup of a live-fire range to planning the battalion's driver retraining, Du Yiyao became increasingly adept at his work through various tasks. At the end of the year, amidst seasonal maintenance and year-end summaries, Du Yiyao still managed to direct a veterans' retirement party, winning praise from everyone.

Seizing the Opportunity, Overtaking on a Curve

For nearly half a year after joining the company, Yang Zhen's face was often clouded with worry.

Upon arriving at a support company in a battalion of the brigade as a platoon leader, Yang Zhen humbly sought guidance and trained diligently to quickly address his shortcomings. However, mastering new skills was not easy. In his first professional skills competition, he gave it his all but

performed only moderately. Seeing his initial performance as an officer stagnant, Yang Zhen felt his "energy level dwindling," lacking motivation for anything, and his training results remained stagnant.

The turning point came during a realistic combat training exercise. Due to a sudden change in the "enemy" situation, the number of information reports transmitted from the Red Force command vehicle increased dramatically. To help the commander make quick decisions, Yang Zhen and several communications technicians investigated and came up with a solution. He focused intently on the equipment, and within minutes, he used self-written code to complete the intelligence integration and analysis, buying valuable combat time for his side.

After the mission, the company commander asked Yang Zhen to share his experience. He humbly said that he had just gotten lucky. His veteran sergeant encouraged him, saying, "On the battlefield, brilliant ideas are what truly matter!" The recognition from his comrades fueled Yang Zhen's enthusiasm. During a training exercise at the end of the year, regaining his confidence, he led his platoon to an outstanding performance in communication support, earning him the title of "Advanced Individual in Support."

Over the years, Yang Zhen has successfully solved numerous work-related problems using his professional expertise: to reduce commanders' decision-making time, he integrated large-scale modeling technology into the command information system; to facilitate rapid personnel information gathering for company commanders, he created an electronic troop intelligence record and further iterated it into a multifunctional "visualized troop-management system," which was adopted throughout the brigade; to help his company's soldiers improve training performance, he developed a "military training management system" capable of data analysis…

An officer from the brigade's human resources department told reporters that platoon leaders like Yang Zhen, assigned across military branches and with unrelated specialties, still exist at the grassroots level. After being assigned to their units, once the initial excitement of learning a new specialty wears off, and they encounter various challenges, they easily lose motivation.

"New platoon leaders can proactively seize opportunities in their work, finding intersections between different specialties, thereby leveraging their strengths and achieving a breakthrough." Several years ago, after graduating from the Equipment Support major at the Army Engineering University, Ouyang Teng was assigned to a howitzer artillery company in a battalion of the brigade as a platoon leader. As a complete novice in this field, Ouyang Teng underwent a difficult period of catching up.

Before a live-fire exercise, the automatic loading system of one of the company's artillery pieces malfunctioned. While the repair technicians were busy at other positions, Ouyang Teng, who was studying maintenance support at the academy, proactively stepped forward to inspect the equipment and quickly identified the cause of the malfunction. Thanks to his efforts and those of several gunners, the artillery was restored to normal operation.

Encouraged by the praise he received, Ouyang Teng spent his days intensively training on the field, relentlessly questioning his squad leaders and key personnel, and his evenings studying professional books in the study room, often being the last to leave.

Later, Ouyang Teng was appointed as an instructor for the company's artillery specialties. He fully utilized his expertise, collaborating with artillery technicians to compile a "Manual for Repairing Common Artillery Faults," further enhancing everyone's equipment maintenance skills. Last year, during a pilot project in the brigade, Ouyang Teng led his platoon to achieve a high standard in firepower strikes, with the highest hit rate in the entire battalion.

My View of the New Platoon Leaders

■ Lei Peng, First-Class Sergeant Major, a brigade of the Army

Unconsciously, I've spent 28 years in the military and have interacted with many young platoon leaders.

To be honest, I used to have some prejudice against these "student officers." If someone asked me what new platoon leaders were like, I would definitely say they didn't have calluses on their hands and didn't have the "soldier's smell."

However, as I came into contact with more and more new platoon leaders, my thinking gradually changed. During a practice exercise involving the disassembly and assembly of the latch body, Zhang Shuai, a newly assigned platoon leader, suggested, "When installing the toggle switch, flip the latch body so that the square socket of the toggle switch 'interlocks' with the circular groove. This might speed up the operation by ten seconds or so." I was somewhat surprised; having operated based on experience for over a decade, I had never thought of optimizing such a detail. Following his suggestion, the entire process was indeed much faster, and I couldn't help but give him a thumbs up.

There are many similar stories, and the new platoon leaders in my eyes have quietly changed. Although they lack grassroots experience, their flexible thinking and innovative spirit inject new momentum into the construction and development of the unit.

A few years ago, Wu Xuting, a graduate of an information engineering program from a certain university, came to the company as a platoon leader. One night during training, he stared at the command system of the armored vehicle and said, "The data link protocol used in this system is outdated, preventing the hardware from reaching its full potential..." That night, we talked from the garage to the study room; he explained new concepts, and I shared practical examples. Through this back-and-forth, we finally figured out a new approach. Because it's more convenient and efficient, this approach has been rolled out across the entire brigade.

This made me realize that as a veteran squad leader, I not only need to pass on my experience and insights to new platoon leaders, but also actively learn from them.

Recently, a new system was installed on the armored vehicles, and everyone was struggling to operate it. I remembered that Zhao Weidong, the newly assigned platoon leader, had taken relevant courses, so I asked him for materials.

The next day, Zhao Weidong arrived at the vehicle yard with a thick stack of booklets. Looking at the dense diagrams and letters, everyone frowned, but he patiently explained what each interface represented and the function of each piece of code. The obscure information transformed into easy-to-use instructions from his mouth.

Seeing everyone quickly get up to speed with the new equipment made me very happy, and I also realized even more that this "mutual support" between new and veteran squad leaders allows everyone to achieve mutual success and grow together.

The editor of the "Military Camp Observation" section interviewed leaders of the Political Work Department of an Army brigade—Overcoming the Adaptation Period and Taking the First Step Well. After new platoon leaders are assigned to their units, how can various levels help them write their "next chapter" and complete their growth and transformation from military academy cadets to grassroots officers? This section's editor discussed this topic.

A video conference was held with Deputy Director Wang of the Political Work Department of an Army brigade.

Editor: From the school gates to the barracks, from the training grounds to the battlefield, what challenges do new platoon leaders often encounter at the beginning of their service?

Deputy Director Wang: New platoon leaders face challenges from all sides. For example, the pressure of role transition—from being managed to being managed, integrating into the group while quickly establishing authority and leading the team; the gap in leadership skills—excellent academic performance in military academies does not necessarily equate to outstanding performance at the grassroots level; and the discomfort of environmental change—grassroots affairs are numerous and complex, testing work methods and enthusiasm.

Editor: How can the military at all levels help new platoon leaders get off to a good start?

Deputy Director Wang: The solution lies in combining "systematic training" with "on-the-job mentoring." Pre-service training specifically builds a "pre-practice" platform to help new platoon leaders adapt in advance and strengthen their skills. Of course, training is only the starting point. After new platoon leaders are assigned to their units, all levels should help them smoothly transition through the adaptation period and take a solid first step by providing mentorship and goal setting.

Editor: As the head of the new platoon leader training team, what advice do you have for the newly assigned platoon leaders?

Deputy Director Wang: I have three pieces of advice for you. First, maintain a beginner's mindset. The grassroots level is the real classroom, and the soldiers are the best teachers. I hope you will be humble and eager to learn, deeply rooting yourselves in the fertile soil of practice. Second, adhere to practical work as the foundation. Leading troops requires sincerity, and educating people relies on setting an example. I hope you will reciprocate with sincerity and win trust and lead your teams well through your exemplary actions. Third, remember your initial aspiration for combat. I hope that you, serving on the front lines, will always be prepared for battle and strive forward on the journey to building a strong military.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428990.html

第 82 集团军某旅立起向日常训练要战斗力风向标

来源：解放军报 作者：郭在兴 王飞虎 刘小云 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-12-25

第八十二集团军某旅立起向日常训练要战斗力风向标——

年终考核不再“一锤定音”

■郭在兴 王飞虎 解放军报特约通讯员 刘小云



该旅组织干部进行指挥技能考核. 徐超 摄

前段时间，第 82 集团军某旅的年终军事训练考核紧张进行，笔者发现，以往个别营连集中冲刺、轰轰烈烈“突击式”备考的场景不见了，取而代之的是各项收尾工作有条不紊地推进.

演训场上，旅作训科汪科长正督导刚执行完任务、从驻训地归队的几个分队官兵，结合全年训练实际，按部就班开展强化补差训练.

汪科长告诉笔者，年终考核也是一次阶段性考核，其目的是帮助官兵找准差距，固强补弱. 今年年终考核成绩，作为各单位年度综合成绩评定的组成部分，不再是评判工作质效的决定性因素.

“以往年终考核‘一锤定音’，不少连队为考而练，全员突击.”谈起变化，汪科长深有感触，“新军事训练大纲实行后，我们仔细研究变化、特点，决定将基础训练、战术演练和阶段

性考核等不同阶段的成绩，分别按一定比例计入各单位年度成绩，引导官兵把功夫下在平时. ”

完成一天的强化补差训练，某连下士杨子俊与战友一同有说有笑返回. 大家都感到，把功夫下在平时，远比下在“评时”更有质效.

“以前部队驻训返回后，不少有‘先见之明’的连队会拿出大把时间突击训练，最终是谁准备充分、会‘抱佛脚’，谁就能取得好成绩”“少则十几天，多则个把月，官兵们白天黑夜连轴转，其他训练和工作的正常节奏难免被打乱”……战友的议论，让杨子俊想起此前一段经历.

那年底，杨子俊受领某重要课目教学备课任务后，准备全身心钻研课目. 可临近年终考核，班里几名新兵还没完全适应负重训练，为了不拖连队后腿，身为班长的杨子俊只能先搁置手头任务，投入精力帮新兵补短板. 最终，年终考核虽顺利过关，但他的教学备课任务却因此迟滞，拖了很久才完成.

“那段时间心力交瘁，根本没顾上带全班复盘总结过去一年的经验不足，思考新的一年怎样更进一步. ”杨子俊坦言，年终考核不再“一锤定音”，他们也就没必要突击备考，从“为考而练”变为“为战而练”，自然练得更扎实、更稳定.

基层各项日常工作按部就班，官兵们也就有了更多时间精力查漏补缺. 近段时间，针对义务兵军事体能上的薄弱点，各连制订专攻精练计划，指导战士们固强补弱，有效提升部队战斗力；军士队伍则围绕明年的授课计划，着手编写教案、试讲试教……

走出备课室，某连一级上士铁英杰告诉笔者，今年年终考核还有一大亮点，那就是干部普考与军士抽考相结合.

过去一年，旅队大项任务多，人员动散，点多面广. 有的连队留守营区，有的仍在外驻训或执行专项任务，有的刚参加完实弹检验任务返回，还有不少后续工作亟待完成. 由于精力有限，面对考核时，连队常常要作出取舍.

旅队综合衡量后，决定由机关统筹把关，重点考察指挥员和带兵人能力素质，灵活确定考核内容，避免因刚性落实“全员上阵”、课目设置“一刀切”等，导致官兵仓促应考.

考核没有覆盖全员. 对基层分队干部的普考，侧重考察法规理论、专业技能、基础体能 3 个方面. 同时，面向中高级军士进行基础体能的抽考. 其余官兵，则由各营连根据本单位情况自行组织考核.

“就像参加一次普通的阶段性考核，回归了年终考核的本质. ”铁英杰说，往年的“米、秒、环”老几样被替换，取而代之的是支撑高效指挥的必备技能与带兵打仗所需的基本能力.

这立起了向日常训练要战斗力的风向标. “只要大家把功夫下在平时，扎扎实实掌握，不必刻意抽时间突击准备，也能考出好成绩. ”考核中，某连二级上士龙子恒被抽考后，从容上阵，取得不错的成绩.

该连赵连长对笔者说，干部骨干现在学习劲头很足，连队每周都开展军事训练法规理论研学. 组织训练时，干部骨干主动站到排头；每月一次的体能考核，干部与战士一同排名. 这次，尽管刚返回营区就迎来年终考核，但大家平时有底，心里不慌.

笔者注意到，年终考核当天，各部队照常组织训练，专业技能考核是利用训练间隙完成的. 引体向上、3 公里跑等课目的考核，放在下午体能训练时间进行，不再专门设置时间和场地. 这样的安排，获得基层官兵普遍欢迎.

年终考核落下帷幕，背后折射出部队训练理念的转变. 该旅官兵表示：“像训练一样考核，才会像训练一样打仗，锤炼出随时能战的过硬本领！”

Google Translation

An 82nd Group Army Brigade Sets a Benchmark for Improving Combat Effectiveness Through Routine Training

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Guo Zaixing, Wang Feihu, Liu Xiaoyun

Editor: Lin Shiqing

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An 82nd Group Army Brigade Sets a Benchmark for Improving Combat Effectiveness Through Routine Training—Year-End Assessments No Longer a “One-Shot Wonder”

■ Guo Zaixing, Wang Feihu, Special Correspondent of PLA Daily, Liu Xiaoyun

The brigade organized officers to conduct command skills assessments. (Photo by Xu Chao)

Recently, the year-end military training assessment of a brigade of the 82nd Group Army was underway. The author observed that the previous scenes of individual battalions and companies intensively preparing for the assessment were gone; instead, various finishing tasks were being carried out in an orderly manner.

On the training field, Section Chief Wang of the brigade’s training section was supervising several detachments that had just completed their missions and returned from their training base, conducting intensive remedial training step by step, based on the actual training throughout the year.

Section Chief Wang told the reporter that the year-end assessment is also a phased assessment, its purpose being to help officers and men identify gaps and strengthen their strengths. This year, the

year-end assessment results, as a component of each unit's overall annual performance evaluation, are no longer the decisive factor in judging work quality.

"In the past, the year-end assessment was a 'one-shot deal,' and many companies trained only for the exam, with everyone cramming," Section Chief Wang said, reflecting on the changes. "After the implementation of the new military training syllabus, we carefully studied the changes and characteristics, and decided to include the results of different stages, such as basic training, tactical drills, and phased assessments, in each unit's annual performance evaluation according to a certain proportion, guiding officers and men to put in the effort regularly." After a day of intensive remedial training, Corporal Yang Zijun and his comrades returned home chatting and laughing. Everyone felt that putting in the effort regularly was far more effective than focusing on the "assessment."

"In the past, after returning from field training, many far-sighted companies would dedicate a significant amount of time to intensive training. Ultimately, whoever was best prepared and crammed at the last minute achieved the best results." "For anywhere from ten days to a month, soldiers worked day and night, inevitably disrupting the normal rhythm of other training and work..." These comments from his comrades reminded Yang Zijun of a previous experience.

At the end of that year, Yang Zijun received the task of preparing lessons for an important subject and was ready to devote himself entirely to mastering it. However, with the year-end assessment approaching, several new recruits in his squad hadn't fully adapted to weight training. To avoid holding the company back, Yang Zijun, as the squad leader, had to put aside his current tasks and focus his energy on helping the new recruits overcome their weaknesses. Ultimately, although they passed the year-end assessment smoothly, his lesson preparation was delayed and took a long time to complete.

"I was exhausted during that period and didn't have time to lead the whole class in reviewing and summarizing the shortcomings of the past year, or thinking about how to improve in the new year," Yang Zijun admitted. He explained that since the year-end assessment was no longer a "one-shot deal," they no longer needed to cram for it. The focus shifted from "training for the exam" to "training for combat," naturally leading to more solid and consistent training.

With routine work proceeding smoothly at the grassroots level, officers and men had more time and energy to identify and address any gaps in their skills. Recently, each company has developed specialized training plans to address the weaknesses in the military physical fitness of conscripts, guiding soldiers to strengthen their strengths and address their weaknesses, effectively improving the unit's combat effectiveness. Meanwhile, the sergeant corps is working on lesson plans and conducting trial lectures for next year's teaching schedule…

Leaving the preparation room, Sergeant Tie Yingjie, a first-class sergeant from a certain company, told the reporter that another highlight of this year's year-end assessment was the combination of general assessments for officers and random assessments for sergeants.

In the past year, the brigade had many major tasks, personnel were scattered, and the locations were numerous and widespread. Some companies remained at the barracks, while others were still stationed elsewhere for training or special missions. Some had just returned from live-fire exercises, leaving much follow-up work to be done. Due to limited resources, companies often had to make choices when facing assessments.

After comprehensive consideration, the brigade decided that the headquarters would coordinate and oversee the assessments, focusing on the capabilities and qualities of commanders and troop leaders. The assessment content would be flexibly determined to avoid hasty testing for officers and men due to rigid implementation of "all personnel involved" or "one-size-fits-all" subject settings.

The assessments did not cover all personnel. The general examination for officers at the grassroots level focused on three aspects: legal theory, professional skills, and basic physical fitness. Simultaneously, random checks on basic physical fitness were conducted for mid- to senior-level sergeants. The remaining officers and men were assessed by their respective battalions and companies based on their unit's specific circumstances.

"It's like participating in a regular periodic assessment, returning to the essence of the year-end assessment," said Tie Yingjie. The old "meter, second, ring" tests have been replaced by essential skills supporting efficient command and basic abilities required for leading troops in combat.

This sets a benchmark for improving combat effectiveness through routine training. "As long as everyone puts in the effort regularly and masters the material thoroughly, there's no need for cramming; good results are achievable without it," said Sergeant Long Ziheng of a certain company, who calmly took the test and achieved a good score.

Company Commander Zhao told the reporter that officers and key personnel are now highly motivated to learn, and the company conducts weekly study sessions on military training regulations and theories. During training sessions, officers and key personnel take the lead; in the monthly physical fitness assessment, officers and men are ranked together. This time, although the year-end assessment came immediately after returning to the barracks, everyone was confident and calm.

The reporter noted that on the day of the year-end assessment, all units conducted training as usual, with professional skills assessments completed during training breaks. Assessments of subjects like pull-ups and the 3-kilometer run were conducted during the afternoon physical fitness training session, without dedicated time or location. This arrangement was widely welcomed by the grassroots officers and men.

The year-end assessment has concluded, reflecting a shift in the military's training philosophy. The officers and men of the brigade said, "Only by assessing us like we are training can we fight like we are training, and hone our skills to be ready to fight at any time!"

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16428972.html

军营观察丨筑城连的“能力突围”

来源：解放军报 作者：王爱虎 和力 赵文环 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-12-25

“我们的战斗，在枪响之前”

■和力　赵文环

夕阳的余晖，洒落在新构筑的工事上. 陆军某旅二级上士花建华，伫立在掩体旁，目送参演分队的车辆隆隆驶入阵地.

引擎轰鸣，他的目光平静而坚定. 时光倒回 8 年前，同样的场景下，他眼中却满是不甘.

那年，还是新兵的花建华首次参加实兵演习. 他所在的筑城连鏖战数日，筑起坚固的防御工事. 演习即将打响，移交工事后，他们收拾工具撤离.

眼见兄弟连队战友全副武装冲向阵地，花建华忍不住问班长：“当兵不就为打仗？咱们怎么连枪响都听不到就得走？”

班长轻拍他的肩：“我们的战斗，在枪响之前.”

这句话，说出了筑城兵的使命：他们的战场，不在硝烟弥漫的冲锋陷阵中，而在战前的紧张施工作业中.

掘战壕、修掩体、设障碍……当其他战友奋勇向前时，筑城兵已完成任务. 他们如同战场的“布景师”，用铁锹和机械构筑防线，只为战友少流血、胜利更牢靠. 恰似舞台剧的幕后工作人员，大幕拉开、灯光亮起，正是他们悄然退场之时.

这样的角色定位，注定了筑城兵远离聚光灯. 花建华曾目睹精心构筑的工事在演习中被摧毁. 连队许多战友直到退伍，也未曾在演习中“消灭”过一个“敌人”. 筑城兵的价值何在？他一度陷入迷茫.

思想的转折，发生在几年前的一次联合演习. 花建华带领班组构筑的反坦克壕，成功迟滞了对手装甲部队的突击. 那一刻，花建华看清楚了筑城兵的价值所在：自己手中的每一锹土，都实实在在影响着战局.

“我们不是局外人，而是作战体系中不可或缺的一环！”这场演习，成为连队许多官兵思想转变的契机. 他们不再纠结于“为何冲锋的不是我”，而是专注于如何成为出色的“战场建筑师”.

“保障节点也要具备抗毁伤能力，一个节点被毁，其他节点必须能立即补位！”花建华所在连队大力推行“一专多能”训练，一级上士茶君能熟练操作 3 种工程机械，下士罗潇更掌握

了工事构筑与机械操作双项技能. 在近期一次演练中，暴雨冲毁通路，这些“多面手”迅速开辟新通道，保障了部队机动畅通.

当演练官兵向筑城兵竖起大拇指时，花建华更加理解了班长当年那句话的含义.

在波澜壮阔的强军征程上，无数像花建华这样的士兵默默耕耘在战位上. 战幕拉开前，他们用汗水浇筑胜利的根基；当冲锋号角吹响，他们选择无声退场，将舞台留给冲锋的战友.

筑城连的“能力突围”

■王爱虎　和力　赵文环

会开车的不懂机械，懂机械的不会维修



演训中，陆军某旅官兵在烟雾掩护下破除障碍物. 赵文环 摄

晨雾未散，海拔 2000 多米的演训场上，集结哨声刺破寒风. 陆军某旅筑城连官兵迎着风沙列队待发，为即将开始的对抗演习构筑工事.

杨连长的目光扫过队列——排头是几名骨干军士，他们身后则是一张张年轻的面孔. 这支常年处于“兵分多路”状态的连队，此刻可投入演训的兵力明显不足.

这些年，该连任务愈加繁重，部分官兵远赴海外维和，机动兵力不足成为常态. 人才结构单一等问题，也在实战化训练中暴露无遗.

杨连长对几年前那次任务记忆犹新：连队前出数百公里构筑工事体系. 预案虽周密，现实却严峻——装载机操作手仅 2 人在位，车辆驾驶员缺编，骨干力量捉襟见肘.

无奈之下，他们只得向友邻单位求援. 即便得到支援，驾驶员和操作手数量仍无法满足装备一次性投送需求，官兵只能分段倒运装备.

“一个筑城连，竟难以完成基本的力量投送任务！”看着官兵疲惫的身影，杨连长心中不由感慨.

演兵场上，挫折一个接着一个. 一级上士茶君难忘那个深夜：他驾驶运输车第三次往返途中，车突然熄火. 他急得满头大汗，但唯一懂维修的军士正在别处抢修，分身乏术.

因关键岗位操作手缺席，工程进度严重滞后. “构筑交通壕，挖掘机操作手被调走，我们十几人抡铁锹挖了一整天，进度不到机械作业的三分之一. ”二级上士花建华的回忆透着无奈.

现代战场上，一个掩体角度偏差、一条壕沟深度不足，都可能让战友付出生命代价. 实战要求筑城兵不仅要快速构建传统工事，更要掌握新型障碍设置、预制工事装配等多种技能.

然而，当时的连队里“会开车的不懂机械，懂机械的不会维修”，多数人仅精通单一专业，战场适应性不足；关键技能掌握在少数骨干手中，而骨干们固守着自己的“责任田”，班组如同“孤岛”，人才培养模式明显滞后.

打破专业间的“孤岛”，只是第一步

深刻的教训，让连队党支部认识到：大家必须成为“多面手”.

会议室内，杨连长与班长骨干们共商重新分班计划，提出要打破专业壁垒，实施“换岗轮训”，挖掘机操作手须兼学其他工程机械与车辆驾驶，驾驶员也要掌握工程机械操作，中士以上军士必须精通 2 种以上装备操作.

方案一提出，会场顿时议论纷纷，讨论一直持续到熄灯号响起. 虽然部分骨干有畏难情绪，但大家一致同意，先试行一段时间.

一次演习前，连队挖掘机操作骨干被临时抽调去执行其他任务. 演习中，眼看构筑反坦克壕的任务就要延误，关键时刻，刚通过“换岗轮训”掌握挖掘机操作的一名骨干主动请缨“补位”，带领几名同样新学机械操作的战友，齐心协力完成了任务.

实践的验证，让“换岗轮训”的齿轮加速转动. 官兵不再固守单一岗位，而是积极主动地在不同专业领域轮换学习.

专业间的“孤岛”被打破，方能纵横更广阔的战场. 训练场上，这样的场景渐渐成为常态：几名驾驶员在挖掘机旁排着队，等待练习机械操作；而机械操作手则围着运输车，学习钻研车辆驾驶与基础维修.

随着“换岗轮训”深入推进，新的问题随之浮出水面：部分战士换岗的新专业课目合格率不高，主专业课目的成绩也有所下降.

问题到底出在哪里？杨连长深入调研后发现，在组训方法上，骨干们大多习惯“手把手教动作”，却疏于讲解原理；同时，新增课目挤占了主专业的训练时间，导致部分官兵主专业水平下滑.

对症下药，一场聚焦教学法的比武随之展开. 下士陈艳川带领的教学组创新组训方式，既练操作又学原理. 过了一段时间，官兵相关课目考核成绩明显提升.

连队及时总结经验，推出“专长任教”新举措：打破兵龄限制，有专长的官兵通过相关考核，即可担任专业教练员；摒弃经验主义，组织编写标准化教案；跨越专业壁垒，鼓励教学方法“移植”.

经过不懈探索，连队总结出一套行之有效的能力生成路径：“换岗轮训”消除专业盲区，“专长任教”提升教学质效，“周期管控”实现动态调整.



陆军某旅筑城连官兵操纵机械构筑工事. 赵文环 摄



陆军某旅筑城连装载机操作手修整通行道路. 赵文环 摄

训练场上，一派热火朝天的景象. 推土机轰鸣作响，茶君紧握操纵杆，额上沁出细密汗珠. 这位拥有 12 年驾龄的老兵，正全神贯注地操纵着推土机，在凹凸不平的地面上作业. 操作室外，几名年轻士兵望着老班长，低声交流着.

不远处，骨干李富国正悉心指导新兵周朝阳操作挖掘机；工程测量员陈浩龙为大家细致讲解着车辆伪装要领；文书陈杰投入地练习着北斗手持机操作……

据统计，该连 60%的军士骨干能熟练操作 2 种以上装备，具备顶岗能力的官兵大幅增加，教学骨干队伍持续壮大.

能力的延伸重塑了思维

暴雨如注，夜色如墨. 一场夜间工程构筑演练，在极端条件下打响.

几道强光手电刺破雨幕，映照出一座新开挖的露天工事：十几名浑身泥浆的筑城兵，正与时间和暴雨赛跑.

杨连长深一脚浅一脚地踩在泥泞中，目光紧锁各组进度.

“左板抬高 2 厘米！”茶君嘶哑的指令穿透雨声. 他抹去脸上的泥水，与战友合力精准打入连接销钉，将沉重的预制件拼接成半地下掩蔽部.

“左侧，再收半斗！”不远处，花建华的指令通过电台直达挖掘机，操作手、一级上士岳亮立即微调挖斗. 另一边，下士罗潇正沉稳地操纵装载机，修整车辆掩体坡度.

雨声、人声、机械轰鸣声交织. 这些官兵的任务，是在规定时间内构筑起包含多个车辆掩体、地下掩蔽部及交通壕的工事体系.

若按传统作业模式，这一任务需要一个满编筑城连协同完成. 此刻，连队部分官兵远在海外维和，部分官兵留守营区. “人少，战位不能空，标准不能降！”杨连长语气坚决.

破题的关键，蕴藏在连队转型催生的全新组织模式与认知模式之中.

以往，连队驾驶员、操作手、构工员界限分明. 如今，茶君既是驾驶员，又是掩蔽部搭建骨干，还能操作装载机；花建华指挥挖掘机的同时，可以随时准备顶替疲惫的操作手……人员“流动”起来，为创新作业流程奠定了基础.

连队探索出“循环交叉作业法”，官兵被编为 3 组：一组专注工事开挖，二组同步铺设掩蔽部构件，三组接力修整交通壕，循环作业、交叉操作，工序无缝衔接.

杨连长提供了一组对比数据：同样的任务、同样的时限，采用新作业法后，所需人员降至原来的三分之一. 这不仅是官兵个人综合技能叠加的效应，更是系统化编组、集约化用兵思维的成功实践.

能力的延伸，深刻重塑了官兵在战场上的“角色认知”. 驾驶员刘日晨的经历便是一个生动例证：战友的运输车在雨中熄火，他迅速排除了故障. “过去，驾驶员的职责是开好车；现在，驾驶员还必须懂维修、能应急. ”刘日晨说，“战场上不分你的任务、我的任务，只有我们的胜利. ”

从“我是一名驾驶员、我是一名操作手”到“我是保障链上能修复断点的一环”，筑城兵从“能操作、会施工”向“懂原理、善应变”进化，真正成为战场上的问题解决者和体系维护者.

这种思维重塑的深层逻辑，被杨连长概括为：“多能不是追求万能，而是为了在战场‘断链’时，确保我们拥有可靠的‘保底’手段. ”

思维的跃升，在关键时刻迸发出惊人能量. 前不久一次演习，连队面临近 20 名骨干临时缺位的考验. 结果令人振奋——参演官兵“上车能驾驶，下车能作业，操机可施工，进壕能挖掘”，凭借扎实的复合技能，按时高标准完成任务.

“以前，遇到这种情况，我们下意识的反应是‘等’——等待配属、等待增援；现在，我们第一时间思考的是如何‘融’——如何重组现有的人员与技能，重构任务流程. ”杨连长感慨道.

能力的延伸仍在继续. 目前，除筑城专业外，连队许多官兵掌握了电台操作、北斗通信、车辆伪装等技能.

比“技能清单”更长的，是思维的延伸. 夕阳下，茶君指导年轻战士练习机械驾驶. 他传授的不仅是操作技巧，还有“何时介入作业流程效率最高”的时机判断. 远处，练习伪装技能的官兵研讨着如何将单项伪装融入整个工事体系……从这群年轻筑城兵眼中，笔者看到的已非“掌握一门技能”的满足，而是“理解整个战场、融入作战体系”的强烈渴望.

他们深知，多拓展一寸能力的边界，思维便多一分穿透战场迷雾的锐利光芒. 他们更坚信，胜利永远青睐那些率先完成思维蜕变、具备体系作战能力的军人. 新时代强军征程上，筑城连的能力“突围”，永远在路上.

“军营观察”版编辑对话陆军某旅作训科科长——

做新时代的“战场设计师”

从冷兵器时代的城墙壕沟，到现代战争中的复合防御体系，背后都有筑城兵的影子. 在战争形态不断演变的今天，这支古老的兵种正经历怎样的转型、面临何种挑战？围绕这一话题，本版编辑与陆军某旅作训科科长进行了连线交流.

编辑：对普通读者而言，筑城兵的概念相对陌生，请您解读一下其核心使命.

科长：筑城兵的核心使命可凝练为 8 个字：保存自己，迟滞敌人. 他们的战斗不同于冲锋陷阵的步兵或火力覆盖的炮兵，他们的决胜时刻在战前已经展开：通过精密构筑工事、科学设置障碍，为作战体系创造更有利的战场态势. 现代筑城兵又被称为“战场设计师”，他们不仅要精通土木工程，为战友构筑生存屏障、提升防御效能，更需深研战术战法，通过预设障碍体系，诱导、迟滞、分割敌方进攻队形，为友军创造火力歼敌的有利窗口.

编辑：近年来，无人机、精确制导武器等新型装备深刻重塑战争形态. 在此背景下，筑城兵的价值体现在哪里？

科长：随着战争形态的改变，筑城兵的价值更加凸显. 他们是现代战场上的“成本控制大师”和“节奏设计师”. 比如，一枚精确制导导弹价值不菲，而筑城兵用专业技能和普通材料构筑的假目标工事，成本却低得多. 通过系统规划，筑城兵构建起真假结合的防御体系，迫使对手每前进一步，都要在时间、装备和人员上付出巨大代价，有效扰乱其作战节奏. 以低成本的战场工程作业，牵制对手的高价值装备，形成“非对称消耗”效应，这就是筑城兵在高科技战争中不可替代的价值.

编辑：展望未来，筑城兵的角色将如何演进？

科长：过去，筑城兵输出的是体力与土方；未来，筑城兵输出的将是决策依据和战术选项. 比如，通过模拟计算，筑城兵可以为指挥员提供“在哪里设置障碍性价比高”“如何伪装能诱骗敌方侦察”等方案. 这意味着，筑城兵将用工程智慧为体系防护增加一层“思维铠甲”.

编辑：对新时代筑城兵而言，核心能力要求有哪些？

科长：可以概括为 3 点：一是具备体系思维，要深刻理解每一处工事、每一道障碍在战场全局中的节点作用；二是增强抗毁韧性，要具备在复杂战场环境下快速修复、补充、重构防御体系的能力，确保关键节点功能不中断；三是要甘当幕后英雄，以坚韧不拔的意志和精湛的专业技能，默默构筑起坚固的防御工事.

Google Translation

Military Camp Observation | The “Breakthrough” of the Fortification Company

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Author: Wang Aihu, He Li, Zhao Wenhuan

Editor: Xu Zhanhu

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“Our battle begins before the gunfire”

■ He Li, Zhao Wenhuan

The afterglow of the setting sun falls on the newly constructed fortifications. Sergeant Hua Jianhua, a second-class sergeant from an army brigade, stands beside his bunker, watching the vehicles of the participating units rumble into the position.

The engines roar, but his gaze is calm and resolute. Rewind eight years, to a similar scene, but his eyes are filled with resentment.

That year, Hua Jianhua, then a new recruit, participated in his first live-fire exercise. His fortification company fought for several days, building solid defensive fortifications. As the exercise was about to begin, after handing over the fortifications, they packed up their tools and withdrew.

Seeing his comrades from the same company, fully armed, rushing towards the position, Hua Jianhua couldn’t help but ask his squad leader, “Isn’t the point of being a soldier to fight? Why are we being forced to leave before we even hear the gunfire?”

The squad leader gently patted his shoulder: “Our battle begins before the gunfire.”

This statement encapsulates the mission of the fortification builders: their battlefield isn't in the smoke-filled charge, but in the intense pre-battle construction work.

Digging trenches, repairing fortifications, setting up obstacles… while other comrades bravely advance, the fortification builders have already completed their tasks. They are like the "scene set designers" of the battlefield, using shovels and machinery to construct defensive lines, all to minimize the bloodshed of their comrades and ensure a more secure victory. Like the backstage crew of a stage play, when the curtain rises and the lights come on, it's time for them to quietly exit.

This role destined the fortification builders to stay away from the spotlight. Hua Jianhua witnessed meticulously constructed fortifications being destroyed in exercises. Many of his comrades, until their discharge, never "eliminated" a single "enemy" in an exercise. What is the value of fortification builders? He was once confused.

The turning point came a few years ago during a joint exercise. Hua Jianhua led his squad in constructing an anti-tank ditch, successfully delaying the enemy's armored assault. At that moment, Hua Jianhua clearly saw the value of fortification builders: every shovelful of earth he wielded had a real impact on the battle.

"We are not outsiders, but an indispensable link in the combat system!" This exercise became a turning point in the thinking of many officers and men in the company. They no longer agonized over "why I wasn't the one charging," but focused on how to become excellent "battlefield architects."

"Support nodes must also have the ability to withstand damage. If one node is destroyed, others must be able to immediately fill the gap!" Hua Jianhua's company vigorously promoted "multi-skilled" training. First-Class Sergeant Cha Jun is proficient in operating three types of engineering machinery, while Corporal Luo Xiao has mastered both fortification construction and machinery operation skills. In a recent exercise, torrential rain washed away roads, and these "all-rounders" quickly opened new passages, ensuring the smooth movement of the troops.

When the soldiers in the drill gave the fortification-building company a thumbs-up, Hua Jianhua understood even more deeply the meaning of his squad leader's words from years ago.

On the magnificent journey of building a strong military, countless soldiers like Hua Jianhua silently toil at their posts. Before the battle begins, they water the foundation of victory with their sweat; when the bugle call sounds, they choose to silently retreat, leaving the stage to their comrades charging forward.

The Fortification-Building Company's "Breakthrough in Capabilities"

■ Wang Aihu, He Li, Zhao Wenhuan Those who can drive don't understand machinery, and those who understand machinery can't repair it.

During the drill, soldiers of an army brigade cleared obstacles under the cover of smoke. (Photo by Zhao Wenhuan) Before the morning mist had dissipated, on the training ground at an altitude of over 2,000 meters, the assembly whistle pierced the cold wind. Soldiers of the fortification-building company of an army brigade lined up against the wind and sand, ready to construct fortifications for the upcoming confrontation exercise.

Company Commander Yang's gaze swept across the ranks—at the head were several core soldiers, followed by rows of young faces. This company, perpetually in a state of "multi-pronged deployment," clearly lacked sufficient manpower for training exercises.

In recent years, the company's missions had become increasingly demanding, with some soldiers deployed overseas for peacekeeping operations, making insufficient mobile forces a common occurrence. Problems such as a homogeneous personnel structure were also starkly exposed during realistic combat training.

Company Commander Yang vividly remembered a mission from several years ago: the company advanced hundreds of kilometers to construct a fortification system. Despite meticulous planning, reality proved harsh—only two loader operators were available, vehicle drivers were insufficient, and core personnel were stretched thin.

In desperation, they had to request assistance from neighboring units. Even with support, the number of drivers and operators was still insufficient for a single equipment delivery, forcing the soldiers to transport equipment in sections.

"A fortification company, struggling to complete even a basic force deployment mission!" Looking at the exhausted figures of his soldiers, Company Commander Yang couldn't help but sigh.

On the training ground, setbacks came one after another. Sergeant First Class Cha Jun vividly remembers that late night: on his third round trip driving a transport vehicle, the engine suddenly stalled. He was sweating profusely with anxiety, but the only sergeant skilled in repairs was elsewhere, leaving him unable to help.

Due to the absence of operators in key positions, the project was severely delayed. "To build the trenches, the excavator operators were transferred, and a dozen of us dug with shovels all day, achieving less than a third of the progress of mechanized work," recalled Sergeant Second Class Hua Jianhua, his voice filled with helplessness.

On the modern battlefield, a slight deviation in the angle of a bunker or an insufficient depth in a trench can cost a comrade's life. Real combat demands that fortification soldiers not only quickly construct traditional fortifications but also master various skills such as setting up new obstacles and assembling prefabricated fortifications.

However, at that time, the company was characterized by "those who could drive didn't understand machinery, and those who understood machinery couldn't maintain it." Most people were only proficient in a single specialty, lacking battlefield adaptability. Key skills were held by a few key

personnel, who remained confined to their own “responsibility areas,” making their squads like “islands,” and the talent development model was clearly lagging behind.

Breaking down these professional “islands” was only the first step. The profound lessons made the company’s Party branch realize that everyone must become “versatile.”

In the meeting room, Company Commander Yang discussed a plan to reorganize squads with the squad leaders and key personnel. He proposed breaking down professional barriers and implementing “rotational training.” Excavator operators would be required to learn to drive other construction machinery and vehicles, drivers would also need to master construction machinery operation, and sergeants and above would be proficient in operating at least two types of equipment.

The plan immediately sparked heated discussion, which continued until lights out. Although some key personnel were hesitant, everyone agreed to try it out for a period of time.

Before an exercise, the company’s key excavator operators were temporarily reassigned to other tasks. During the exercise, when the task of constructing the anti-tank ditch was about to be delayed, a key soldier who had just mastered excavator operation through “rotational training” volunteered to “fill in,” leading several comrades who were also newly learning machine operation to complete the task together.

Practical experience accelerated the “rotational training” process. Soldiers no longer remained confined to single positions but actively rotated through different professional fields for learning.

Breaking down the “islands” between specialties allowed them to navigate a broader battlefield. On the training ground, this scene gradually became the norm: several drivers lined up beside the excavator, waiting to practice machine operation; while machine operators surrounded transport vehicles, learning and studying vehicle driving and basic maintenance.

As “rotational training” progressed further, new problems emerged: some soldiers had low pass rates in their new professional skills, and their scores in their primary professional skills also declined.

Where exactly did the problem lie? After in-depth research, Company Commander Yang discovered that in terms of training methods, key personnel were mostly accustomed to “teaching the movements step by step,” but neglected to explain the underlying principles. At the same time, newly added subjects encroached on training time for core specialties, leading to a decline in the professional skills of some soldiers.

To address this problem, a competition focusing on teaching methods was launched. Corporal Chen Yanchuan led a teaching group that innovated its training methods, combining operational training with theoretical instruction. After a period of time, the soldiers’ performance in relevant subject assessments significantly improved.

The company promptly summarized its experience and introduced a new measure: “specialty-based instruction.” This broke down the age-based restrictions, allowing soldiers with special skills to serve as professional instructors after passing relevant assessments; it abandoned empiricism and organized the compilation of standardized lesson plans; and it transcended professional barriers, encouraging the “transfer” of teaching methods.

Through persistent exploration, the company summarized an effective capability development path: “rotational training” to eliminate professional blind spots, “specialty-based instruction” to improve teaching quality and efficiency, and “periodic management” to achieve dynamic adjustment.

Soldiers of a fortification company of an army brigade operate machinery to construct fortifications. (Photo by Zhao Wenhuan) A loader operator in the fortification company of an army brigade repairs a road. (Photo by Zhao Wenhuan) On the training ground, a scene of bustling activity unfolds. Bulldozers roar, and Cha Jun grips the control lever tightly, beads of sweat forming on his forehead. This veteran with 12 years of driving experience is intently operating the bulldozer, working on the uneven ground. Outside the control room, several young soldiers watch their veteran sergeant, exchanging hushed conversations.

Not far away, backbone soldier Li Fuguo is carefully instructing new recruit Zhou Chaoyang on operating an excavator; engineering surveyor Chen Haolong is meticulously explaining vehicle camouflage techniques; clerk Chen Jie is diligently practicing operating a Beidou handheld device…

According to statistics, 60% of the company’s sergeant backbone personnel are proficient in operating two or more types of equipment, the number of officers and men capable of taking on additional duties has increased significantly, and the teaching backbone team continues to grow.

The extension of capabilities reshapes thinking. Torrential rain pours down, the night is as dark as ink. A nighttime engineering construction exercise is launched under extreme conditions. Several beams of strong flashlight pierced the rain, illuminating a newly excavated open-air fortification: a dozen soldiers, covered in mud, were racing against time and the downpour.

Company Commander Yang trudged through the mud, his eyes fixed on the progress of each group.

“Raise the left platform by 2 centimeters!” Cha Jun’s hoarse command cut through the rain. He wiped the mud from his face and, together with his comrades, precisely drove in the connecting pins, assembling the heavy prefabricated components into a semi-underground shelter.

“Left side, reduce the bucket by half again!” Not far away, Hua Jianhua’s command was transmitted directly to the excavator via radio. The operator, First Sergeant Yue Liang, immediately made minor adjustments to the bucket. On the other side, Corporal Luo Xiao steadily operated the loader, adjusting the slope of the vehicle shelter.

The sounds of rain, voices, and the roar of machinery mingled. These soldiers' task was to construct a fortification system containing multiple vehicle shelters, underground bunkers, and communication trenches within the allotted time.

Under traditional operational methods, this task would require a full-strength fortification company to complete. Currently, some soldiers are on peacekeeping missions overseas, while others remain at the camp. "We're short-staffed, but our positions can't be empty, and our standards can't be lowered!" Company Commander Yang stated firmly.

The key to solving this problem lies in the new organizational and cognitive models fostered by the company's transformation.

Previously, the roles of driver, operator, and construction worker were clearly defined. Now, Cha Jun is not only a driver and a key member of the shelter construction team but also operates a loader; Hua Jianhua, while directing the excavator, can be ready to replace a tired operator at any time… This personnel "mobility" has laid the foundation for innovative operational processes.

The company has developed a "cyclical cross-operation method," dividing soldiers into three groups: one group focuses on excavation, the second group simultaneously lays shelter components, and the third group takes turns repairing communication trenches. This cyclical, cross-operation ensures seamless workflow.

Company Commander Yang provided comparative data: for the same task and timeframe, the required personnel were reduced to one-third of the original number after adopting the new method. This is not only the combined effect of the soldiers' individual comprehensive skills, but also a successful practice of systematic organization and intensive troop deployment thinking.

This extension of capabilities has profoundly reshaped the soldiers' "role perception" on the battlefield. The experience of driver Liu Richen is a vivid example: when his comrade's transport vehicle stalled in the rain, he quickly resolved the problem. "In the past, a driver's responsibility was to drive well; now, a driver must also know how to maintain the vehicle and be able to respond to emergencies," Liu Richen said. "On the battlefield, there is no distinction between your task and mine; there is only our victory."

From "I am a driver, I am an operator" to "I am a link in the support chain that can repair broken points," the fortification soldiers have evolved from "being able to operate and construct" to "understanding principles and being good at responding," truly becoming problem solvers and system maintainers on the battlefield.

The deep logic behind this reshaping of thinking was summarized by Company Commander Yang as: "Being versatile is not about pursuing omnipotence, but about ensuring that we have reliable 'safety net' measures when the 'chain' breaks on the battlefield." This leap in thinking unleashes astonishing energy at critical moments. In a recent exercise, the company faced the challenge of having nearly 20 key personnel temporarily absent. The result was exhilarating—the participating

soldiers were able to drive in vehicles, operate machinery, and dig trenches, demonstrating solid multi-skilled abilities and completing the mission on time and to a high standard.

“Previously, in such situations, our instinctive reaction was to ‘wait’—waiting for reinforcements; now, our first thought is how to ‘integrate’—how to reorganize existing personnel and skills, and restructure the mission flow,” Company Commander Yang remarked.

The expansion of capabilities continues. Currently, in addition to fortification expertise, many soldiers in the company have mastered skills such as radio operation, BeiDou communication, and vehicle camouflage.

Even longer than the “skills list” is the extension of thinking. Under the setting sun, Cha Jun instructs young soldiers on how to operate machinery. He teaches not only operational techniques but also the timing for intervention in the operational process to maximize efficiency. In the distance, soldiers practicing camouflage skills discussed how to integrate individual camouflage techniques into the entire fortification system… From the eyes of these young fortification builders, what I saw was no longer the satisfaction of “mastering a skill,” but a strong desire to “understand the entire battlefield and integrate into the combat system.”

They deeply understand that expanding the boundaries of their capabilities by even an inch increases the sharpness of their thinking as they pierce the fog of battle. They firmly believe that victory always favors those soldiers who first complete the transformation of their thinking and possess system-wide combat capabilities. On the journey to build a strong military in the new era, the “breakthrough” of the fortification company’s capabilities is a never-ending process.

“Military Camp Observation” editor interviews the head of the training section of an army brigade—Being a “Battlefield Designer” in the New Era

From the city walls and trenches of the cold weapon era to the composite defense systems of modern warfare, the shadow of fortification builders can be seen behind them. In today’s ever-evolving warfare, what kind of transformation is this ancient branch of the military undergoing, and what challenges does it face? Around this topic, the editor of this section conducted a video conference with the head of the training section of an army brigade.

Editor: The concept of fortification soldiers is relatively unfamiliar to the average reader. Could you please explain their core mission?

Section Chief: The core mission of fortification soldiers can be summarized in eight words: preserve themselves, delay the enemy. Their combat differs from that of infantry charging into battle or artillery providing heavy fire. Their decisive moment begins before the battle: through meticulously constructing fortifications and scientifically setting obstacles, they create a more favorable battlefield situation for the combat system. Modern fortification soldiers are also known as “battlefield designers.” They not only need to be proficient in civil engineering to build survival barriers and improve defensive effectiveness for their comrades, but also need to deeply study

tactics and methods. By pre-setting obstacle systems, they can induce, delay, and divide the enemy's attack formation, creating favorable windows for friendly forces to annihilate the enemy with firepower.

Editor: In recent years, new equipment such as drones and precision-guided weapons have profoundly reshaped the nature of warfare. In this context, where does the value of fortification soldiers lie?

Section Chief: With the changing nature of warfare, the value of fortification soldiers has become even more prominent. They are the "cost control masters" and "rhythm designers" of the modern battlefield. For example, a precision-guided missile is extremely valuable, while the decoy fortifications built by fortification troops using specialized skills and ordinary materials are much cheaper. Through systematic planning, the fortification troops construct a defense system that combines real and decoy targets, forcing the enemy to pay a heavy price in time, equipment, and personnel for every step forward, effectively disrupting their operational rhythm. By using low-cost battlefield engineering operations to tie down the enemy's high-value equipment and creating an "asymmetric attrition" effect, this is fortification. The irreplaceable value of fortification soldiers in high-tech warfare.

Editor: Looking to the future, how will the role of fortification soldiers evolve?

Section Chief: In the past, fortification soldiers provided physical labor and earthmoving; in the future, they will provide decision-making support and tactical options. For example, through simulation calculations, fortification soldiers can provide commanders with solutions such as "where to set up obstacles cost-effectively" and "how to camouflage to deceive enemy reconnaissance." This means that fortification soldiers will use engineering wisdom to add a layer of "mental armor" to system defense.

Editor: What are the core capability requirements for fortification soldiers in the new era?

Section Chief: These can be summarized in three points: First, possessing systemic thinking, deeply understanding the key role of each fortification and obstacle in the overall battlefield; second, enhancing resilience, possessing the ability to quickly repair, replenish, and reconstruct the defense system in complex battlefield environments, ensuring the uninterrupted function of key nodes; and third, being willing to be unsung heroes, silently building solid defensive fortifications with unwavering will and superb professional skills.

http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16429250.html

军营观察丨让"每一公里"都向胜战延伸

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：范恩达 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-12-26

策划人语

“里程”和“速率”，对于军人而言，有着特殊含义.

这一年，战舰犁波耕浪，把深蓝梦想铺展到远海大洋；战鹰仗剑长空，将忠诚航迹铭刻于云霄之上；铁甲驰骋纵横，在大江南北的淬火之地碾出胜战之路.

八千里路云和月，这些战车、战舰、战机的“里程表”“速率值”“坐标点”，共同构成了一份“年度报告”. 这份“报告”，记录着部队实战化训练的强度与广度，见证着官兵思战谋战、向战而行的日夜不辍. 这一公里一公里的延伸，是一个个任务圆满完成的基础；这一次次抵达的坐标，是一支军队能力边界拓展的证明.

年终岁尾，让我们透过一车、一舰、一机的年度“里程”，从微观触摸强军实践的加速度. 这段征程，是全军官兵向着如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚奋战的缩影；这些足迹，点点滴滴汇聚成不可阻挡的奔涌浪潮.

镌刻在“里程”中的成长

■解放军报记者　范恩达

一份年终总结，或在口头汇报，或在纸面书写. 在陆军某旅“模范火箭炮兵连”，属于一辆战车的“总结”以另一种方式呈现——

从“0”到“4396”，一组里程表中持续增长的数字，便是这辆战车最真实、最朴素的“年终总结”.

今年初，车组成员进行了一个不成文的仪式——将小计里程表归零. 这不只是简单的机械复位，而是一种独特的计时方式——新的一年，从零开始，用车轮丈量一年的征程.

里程表归零之际，连队官兵早已整装待发. 在该连荣誉室内，记者见到了一摞请战书，上面的红手印格外鲜亮. 指导员陶诚隆告诉记者，这些请战书是今年第一次执行任务前收到的，“全连一人不落”.

请战书中，这辆战车的操作员潘朝写道：“我将冲在最前方. ”炮长、二级上士利匆的笔迹力透纸背：“对党忠诚、听党指挥，刺刀见红、血洒疆场……”这些笔迹承载的，正是一种急切的渴望：用自己的努力，在这段新的里程，留下朝向战场、通往胜利的履痕.

“里程可以累计，战斗力更要一步一步夯实. ”在该连，里程数的增加从不意味着数字的简单叠加，每一次紧急拉动、每一次夜间机动，都被赋予了超越物理位移的意义.

车轮滚滚向前，如何在一段段里程的增长中培育出胜战能力，才是官兵们关心的练兵要旨. 利匆的训练笔记中，记录着每次拉动的路线与里程，标记着每一段行程所锤炼的专业能力和暴露的短板弱项. “唯有让发动机每一次轰鸣都与实战同频，每一段里程才算真正有了价值. ”利匆说.

岁末年终，山风再次拂过车场，万籁俱寂. 战车里程表上的数字，记录下这一年的风雨征程. 那些走过的路，也已化作官兵眼中的坚定、化作人与战车之间的默契、化作整个连队官兵对“胜战”二字更加深刻的理解.

新的一年即将开始，这辆战车里程表上的数字也将再度更新. 对于“模范火箭炮兵连”的官兵而言，他们的战车只有一个不变的方向——让行驶过的每一公里，都坚实有力地向胜战延伸.

观看视频 感受震撼瞬间

让“每一公里”都向胜战延伸

■解放军报记者　范恩达

1 年，4000 余公里，两个数字交汇出一辆远程箱式火箭炮车的年度征程. 这不仅是地理位置上的跨度，更是一种能力半径的延伸.

“一直在路上. ”陆军某旅“模范火箭炮兵连”某车炮长、二级上士利匆用这句话概括了这辆战车的一年. 站在战车前，利匆胸膛里鼓荡着难以名状的自豪之情. 此刻，这辆战车静静蛰伏在车场内，小计里程表上的数字定格在“4396 公里”.

在这段征程中，利匆记录下了 3 个特殊的里程数与目的地——东南沿海、长安街上、西北戈壁. 它们像 3 个醒目的注脚，标记着这个车组能力迭代升级的关键节点.

前不久，记者来到该旅，聆听属于这辆战车的年度故事.



陆军某旅炮兵分队的训练场景. 组织实弹射击. 李晨曦 摄



陆军某旅炮兵分队的训练场景. 官兵快速出动，奔赴战位. 李晨曦 摄



陆军某旅炮兵分队的训练场景. 组织训练前动员. 李晨曦 摄

里程：736 公里

东南沿海亮剑，探寻未来战场深度的崭新“蓝海”

时至今日，谈及“海峡雷霆-2025A”任务，利匆仍记忆犹新.

今年初春，东南沿海某地，这辆远程箱式火箭炮车内，气氛凝重. “流程天天走，但打实弹和模拟射击，感受天差地别. ”利匆回忆，那一刻他感受到的压力，远超物理意义上的后坐力，那是对实战能力的直接拷问.

这次任务，考题苛刻：必须按序依次命中目标点. 这不仅是为了摧毁目标，更是要检验“指哪打哪”的实战能力.

最初的模拟训练，结果并不理想，火力能覆盖，按序依次打击的效果却没有显现. “必须研究清楚！”连长的话砸在地上. 深夜，这辆战车与指挥车的灯光依然亮着. 荧幕蓝光映着一张张紧绷的脸，一遍遍修改计划，调整参数，模拟对比……数据如潮水般涌来又被筛去.

“当时就像在解一道很难的数学题. ”参与攻关的二级上士席渊说. 从子夜到拂晓，超过 30 轮的测试、比对，新的模拟结果终于显示成功. 此时，天边泛起鱼肚白. “那是找到答案的曙光. ”席渊说.

克劳塞维茨在《战争论》中写道：“战争是充满偶然性的领域. ”真正的考验，往往以意外的方式降临.

战前最后一夜，这辆被确定为主炮的战车即将完成最后一遍检测，一滴雨水猝然砸在利匆的脸上.

“雨！”利匆心头一颤. 没有片刻犹豫，他立刻和两名操作手拖着厚重的防雨布冲向战车.

海边的雨说来就来，转眼间风助雨势，防雨布在狂风中被扯得呼呼作响，刚盖住车尾，车头就被吹开. 情急之下，利匆大喊一声：“压住！”3 人直接翻身，用身体扑在了数米长的冰冷炮管上，死死压住防雨布.

暴雨如注，他们浑身湿透，但他们身下的炮管安然无恙.

发射前最后的流程演练中，利匆上报诸元，指挥所回复：“表尺误差 0.3. ”

“0.3”，这个数字在误差允许范围内，却让车内空气瞬间凝固. “不行. 0.3 也是误差，差 0.1 都不行！”利匆的声音斩钉截铁.

弹种、药温、坐标……所有输入项被反复核准，全部正确，问题藏在何处？利匆带领车组乘员开始了一场事无巨细的排查. 时间流逝，压力如山. 最终，症结被锁定在一个极易被忽略的细节：导航系统的自动更新.

“切换手动输入固定坐标！”指令下达. 当修正后的诸元再次上报，电台里终于传来“误差为零”的消息.

那一刻终于来临. 大地微颤，火箭弹依次刺向长空. 远方传回的画面与数据，让所有艰辛凝结为捷报：首发精确命中. 随后，所有火箭弹按序依次炸响.

此次任务，是攻关新型战术打法的一个高光注脚，但并非唯一. 在该连，打法创新已成为常态. 他们持续开展“克敌制胜金点子”活动，成果清单不断延长：11 项战法从研讨走向演训场，6 类装备器材的革新，让“人装结合”更为顺畅. 每一次改进，都让这把“剑”更锋利，也让“执剑人”的思维不断升级.

一次平台对抗演练，规则突然改变：“不规定发射时间，只明确成爆时刻. ”这等于淘汰了按部就班的“时间表”. 目标距离各异、不同弹种飞行时间不同、各车准备速度不一，如何让全连像一门炮那样协同？

连队官兵迅速掀起“头脑风暴”. 正向思维碰壁，他们便逆向而行. 他们创造出“时间倒推法”——从统一的“成爆时刻”倒推出每一辆车“出发时刻”与“发射时间”.

那两天，炮长们反复背诵不同射距的弹道时间表，协同演练了无数次. 考核当日，所有火箭弹在不同时刻出膛，在同一瞬间覆盖目标区域.

从大项任务的攻坚，到演训规则的升级，那片象征未来战场复杂性与未知性的“蓝海深度”被一次次勘测. 在这里，这辆战车和它的乘员们，完成的是一次次深刻的进化：从被动适应考场，到主动定义战场；从追求火力覆盖，到掌控战场节奏.

里程：2103 公里

长安街受阅，感受置身体系作战的能力要求

当驾驶着战车，驶过天安门接受检阅时，除了激动，还能感受到什么？

2025 年 9 月 3 日，纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年阅兵式上，该连驾驶员、一级上士刘洋驾驶着这辆火箭炮车驶过天安门. 那一刻，他胸中的热血与钢铁洪流一同澎湃.

“当整个方阵以同一个节奏前进时，我们感受到的是一种体系的脉动. ”刘洋这样描述受阅时的感受，阅兵场上的训练让他对于精准定位有了新的理解——

它不仅仅是车速与间距的控制，而是“在正确的时间、地点，做出正确的动作”.

这种体会，始于刚刚进驻阅兵集训地的一个傍晚. 那天训练后，刘洋独自走向装备停放区. 暮色中，来自各军兵种的新锐装备沉默列阵.

过去，他为自己驾驭的这门火箭炮车自豪. 但在那片融合了各军兵种诸多力量的钢铁方阵前，一个更清晰的图景呈现在他眼前：现代战场上，没有孤立的“撒手锏”，只有环环相扣的“体系链”. 他的战车，是其中必须准时激活、分毫不差的关键一环.

这份感悟，也回荡在连队的荣誉室里. 那里，并置着两张相隔 70 年的照片：

一张是 1953 年，战斗英雄焦玉喜. 在抗美援朝战场，他为掩护“喀秋莎”火箭炮阵地，毅然以身引开敌机，用生命守护了全连“开火”的战机.

另一张是 2023 年，二级上士陈红兴的请战书，笔迹如铁：“绝不有愧于国. ”如今，这封信已被军事博物馆收藏.

“焦玉喜先辈用生命守护的，是火炮能够准时‘打得出去’的战机；陈红兴写下的，是新型装备‘顶得上去’的决心. ”该连李连长在训练中常常说起，“而我们要保证的，是装备在联合体系中永不掉队. ”

阅兵结束后，刘洋对“定位”的理解变得更加具体.

一次常规的弹药装填训练，让刘洋记忆犹新. 按照训练大纲，装填车与发射车需保持“安全距离”完成作业，以往大家总是凭经验停车. 但刘洋心里总惦记着阅兵场上那种“分毫不差”的感觉.

“未来战场上，如果每次装填都能快一些，那我们的火力真空期就会短一些，整个火力体系的战斗节奏会大有不同. ”他在复盘会上提出这个想法，“这点时间，可能就决定了谁掌握下一波火力的主动权. ”

于是，一场关于“停车距离”的试验开始了. 训练场上，刘洋和战友们拿着卷尺、对讲机，反复测试不同停车距离对装填速度的影响. 一米五、一米四、一米三……卷尺拉出精确距离，秒表记录最短用时，数据在反复验证中不断积累.

经过数十次测试，规律渐渐浮现，装填作业动作链一气呵成，毫无迟滞. 平均单次作业时间，较大纲标准缩短了近 10 秒.

对于刘洋和战友们来说，融入这段里程中的，是一辆战车从“火力覆盖”到“体系破击”的理念跃升，更是未来联合战场上，一个现代化火力节点在体系画卷中的能力坐标.

里程：3835 公里

西北戈壁砺兵，解答战斗力加速升级的时代考卷

对远程火箭炮兵来说，最重要的是什么？

“时间. ”炮长利匆的回答毫不犹豫，“从确认目标到炮弹落地，每一秒都在为胜利倒计时. ”

这个答案，早在连队首次开进西北戈壁时，就已刻进利匆心里. 那年，列装新装备不到百天，全连便在漫天风沙中完成了首次试射.

许多个夜晚，板房里的灯光亮至凌晨，他们反复计算、验证，戈壁的壮美星河他们无暇仰望. 当试射任务圆满完成，他们验证的不仅是装备性能，更是一种能力生成的“初始速度”.

不同的时间，同一片戈壁，记录着这辆战车升级的“加速度”.

今年，当该型战车再次碾过熟悉的砂砾，它面对的是一份全新的考卷. 答案不再关于“能否打响”，而是在逼近实战的极限条件下，能否“打得快、打得准”.

此次驻训中的一项任务，是某新型系统的试训论证. 面对这套底层数据、安全边界、组训模式全是空白的全新系统，负责任务的连队干部，带头攻坚克难. 那段时间，他们往返于战车与技术室之间，翻阅的资料摞起来近 1 米高.

汗水，最终凝结为一组关键数据：从捕获目标到火箭弹离膛，火力反应时间缩短了三分之二. 在分秒必争的现代战场，这段时间差，往往意味着主动与被动之分.

戈壁上的淬炼，不仅在于能力的验证，更在于发现问题. 实弹射击任务中，战车表现优异. 但复盘会上，一个问题被摆上桌面：受限于装备设计，某型弹药全车装填仍耗时过长.

“我们的‘拳’已经很快，但‘收拳再打’的间隔长了”“靠原来的办法练，很难再有质的突破”……复盘会上，讨论声此起彼伏. 但战斗力生成不等人，战备形势更不等人.

讨论声中，火炮技师陈非的一句话点燃了全场：“我们能不能自己造一个适配这辆战车的固弹架？”

创新的火花，在从大漠归建后猛烈迸发. 没有图纸，就自己画；没有经验，就反复试. 连队干部、技师和几名炮长组成了攻关小组. 连续 4 天，他们泡在修理间，草图画了又改，材

料选了又换，焊接的火花日夜闪烁. 一个可快速拆卸安装的简易固弹架，从构想变成了实物.

“试验那天，我们都很紧张，目光在计时器与装填手之间来回切换. ”作为炮长的利匆屏气凝神. 功夫不负有心人，结果令人振奋：改装后，某型弹药装填耗时比大纲规定的时间还要少.

这份源于战场的“小发明”，后来被原厂设计专家高度肯定. 他们专程索要了连队整理的可行性报告，并将其正式列入了后续装备的升级改进计划.

“从当年的‘喀秋莎’，到今天的新型战车，不变的是那股非找到‘最优解’不可的劲头. ”利匆感慨地说.

如今，新一年的训练即将开始. 等待这辆战车的，或许是更远的征程、更复杂的考题. 但无论下一个坐标点在哪里，它和驾驭它的官兵们都已准备就绪.

（应受访者要求，本文部分人名为化名）

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Editor’s Note: “Mileage” and “speed” hold special meaning for soldiers.

This year, warships plowed through the waves, spreading their deep-blue dreams to the distant oceans; warplanes soared through the skies, etching their loyal tracks into the clouds; armored vehicles raced across the land, forging a path to victory in the crucible of war across the north and south of China.

Eight thousand miles of road under the clouds and moon—the “mileage,” “speed values,” and “coordinates” of these vehicles, warships, and aircraft together constitute an “annual report.” This “report” records the intensity and breadth of the troops’ combat-oriented training, witnessing the tireless efforts of officers and men in thinking about, planning for, and marching towards war. Each kilometer of extension is the foundation for the successful completion of each mission; each reached coordinate is proof of the expansion of an army’s capabilities.

As the year draws to a close, let us examine the annual "mileage" of a vehicle, a ship, and an aircraft to witness the accelerating pace of building a strong military. This journey is a microcosm of the entire army's officers and men' arduous struggle towards the centenary goal of building the army on schedule; these footprints, bit by bit, converge into an unstoppable surging tide.

Growth Engraved in the "Mileage"

■ PLA Daily Reporter Fan Enda

A year-end summary may be oral or written. In the "Model Rocket Artillery Company" of a certain army brigade, the "summary" of a combat vehicle is presented in a different way—from "0" to "4396," a series of continuously increasing numbers on the odometer is the most authentic and simple "year-end summary" of this combat vehicle.

At the beginning of this year, the crew members conducted an unwritten ceremony—resetting the trip odometer to zero. This is not just a simple mechanical reset, but a unique way of keeping track of time—starting a new year from zero, measuring the journey of the past year with the wheels.

As the odometer was reset to zero, the company's officers and men were already fully prepared. In the company's honor room, reporters saw a stack of letters of application for combat duty, their red handprints particularly bright. Political Instructor Tao Chenglong told reporters that these letters were received before the company's first mission this year, and "not a single person in the company was left out."

In one letter, Pan Chao, the operator of this armored vehicle, wrote: "I will be at the forefront." The handwriting of the gunner, Sergeant Second Class Li Cong, was powerful and penetrating: "Loyal to the Party, obeying the Party's command, bayonet to bayonet, blood shed on the battlefield..." These handwritings carried an urgent desire: to leave their mark on this new journey, towards the battlefield and towards victory.

"Mileage can be accumulated, but combat effectiveness must be solidified step by step." In this company, increasing mileage is never just a simple accumulation of numbers; every emergency mobilization, every night maneuver, is given a meaning that transcends physical displacement.

As the wheels roll forward, how to cultivate the ability to win battles through increasing mileage is the key training principle that officers and men care about. Li Cong's training notes meticulously record the routes and mileage of each troop deployment, marking the professional skills honed and the weaknesses exposed during each journey. "Only when every roar of the engine resonates with actual combat does every mileage truly have value," Li Cong says.

As the year draws to a close, the mountain winds once again sweep across the vehicle depot, silencing all sounds. The numbers on the vehicle's odometer record the year's arduous journey. Those traversed roads have transformed into the unwavering resolve in the eyes of the officers and men, into the tacit understanding between man and vehicle, and into a deeper understanding of "victory" for the entire company.

A new year is about to begin, and the numbers on this vehicle's odometer will be updated again. For the officers and men of the "Model Rocket Artillery Company," their vehicles have only one unchanging direction—to ensure that every kilometer traveled extends firmly and powerfully towards victory.

Watch the video and experience the awe-inspiring moments.

Let "every kilometer" extend towards victory.

■ PLA Daily reporter Fan Enda

One year, over 4,000 kilometers—these two numbers converge to encapsulate the annual journey of a long-range box-type rocket launcher vehicle. This is not merely a geographical span, but an extension of its capability radius.

"Always on the road." Li Cong, a second-class sergeant and gunner of a vehicle in a "Model Rocket Artillery Company" of an Army brigade, summarized this vehicle's year with these words. Standing before the vehicle, Li Cong's chest swelled with indescribable pride. At this moment, the vehicle lies quietly in the vehicle yard, the odometer reading frozen at "4,396 kilometers."

During this journey, Li Cong recorded three special mileages and destinations—the southeast coast, Chang'an Avenue, and the northwestern Gobi Desert. These serve as three striking footnotes, marking key milestones in the iterative upgrade of this vehicle's capabilities.

Recently, a reporter visited the brigade to hear the annual story of this vehicle.

Training scene of an artillery unit of an Army brigade. Organizing live-fire exercises. Photo by Li Chenxi. Training scene of an artillery unit of an army brigade. Soldiers quickly deploy to their battle positions. Photo by Li Chenxi. Training scene of an artillery unit of an army brigade. Mobilization before training. Photo by Li Chenxi. Mileage: 736 kilometers. Showing its strength on the southeast coast, exploring a new "blue ocean" of future battlefield depth.

Even today, Li Cong still vividly remembers the "Strait Thunder-2025A" mission.

In early spring this year, in a certain location on the southeast coast, the atmosphere inside this long-range box-type rocket launcher was heavy. "We went through the procedures every day, but the feeling of firing live ammunition and simulated firing was completely different," Li Cong recalled. The pressure he felt at that moment far exceeded the physical recoil; it was a direct test of combat capability.

This mission had a demanding test: targets had to be hit sequentially. This was not only to destroy targets but also to test the "point-and-shoot" combat capability.

The initial simulation training was less than ideal; while the firepower covered the area, the sequential strikes failed to achieve their intended effect. "We must figure this out!" the company commander's words rang out. Late at night, the lights of the tank and command vehicle remained

on. The blue light of the screen reflected tense faces as plans were revised, parameters adjusted, and simulations compared repeatedly… data flooded in and was sifted through.

“It was like solving a very difficult math problem,” said Sergeant Xi Yuan, one of the team members involved in the project. From midnight to dawn, over 30 rounds of testing and comparisons were conducted, and finally, the new simulation results showed success. At this moment, the sky began to lighten. “That was the dawn of finding the answer,” Xi Yuan said.

Clausewitz wrote in *On War*: “War is a realm full of chance.” The real test often arrives unexpectedly.

On the last night before the battle, this tank, designated as the main gun, was about to undergo its final inspection when a drop of rain suddenly hit Li Cong’s face.

“Rain!” Li Cong’s heart skipped a beat. Without a moment’s hesitation, he and two operators immediately dragged the heavy tarpaulin towards the tank.

The rain at the seaside came suddenly, and in the blink of an eye, the wind fanned the storm, tearing the tarpaulin with a whooshing sound. Just as it covered the rear of the vehicle, the front was blown away. In a moment of urgency, Li Cong shouted, “Hold it down!” The three men immediately rolled over, throwing themselves onto the several-meter-long, cold gun barrel, pressing the tarpaulin down firmly.

The rain poured down, soaking them to the bone, but the gun barrel beneath them remained intact.

During the final pre-launch rehearsal, Li Cong reported the data. Command replied, “Diameter error 0.3.”

“0.3”—this number was within the acceptable error range, yet it made the air inside the vehicle freeze instantly. “No. 0.3 is still an error; even 0.1 is unacceptable!” Li Cong’s voice was resolute.

Ammunition type, propellant temperature, coordinates… all inputs were repeatedly verified, all correct. Where was the problem? Li Cong led his crew in a meticulous investigation. Time ticked by, and the pressure mounted. Ultimately, the crux of the problem was pinpointed to a detail easily overlooked: the navigation system’s automatic update.

“Switch to manual input of fixed coordinates!” the command was given. When the corrected data was reported again, the radio finally crackled with the message, “Error zero!”

That moment finally arrived. The earth trembled slightly, and rockets soared into the sky in succession. The images and data transmitted from afar condensed all the hard work into a victory report: the first shot hit its target precisely. Subsequently, all the rockets detonated in sequence.

This mission was a shining example of tactical innovation, but not the only one. In this company, tactical innovation has become the norm. They continuously conduct “Golden Ideas for Victory,” and the list of achievements continues to grow: 11 tactics have moved from discussion to training

exercises, and the innovation of 6 types of equipment has made the “personnel-equipment integration” smoother. Every improvement makes the “sword” sharper and also upgrades the thinking of the “sword wielder.” During a platform-based combat exercise, the rules suddenly changed: “No launch time is specified, only the detonation time.” This effectively eliminated the rigid “timetable.” With varying target distances, different types of ammunition having different flight times, and different vehicle preparation speeds, how could the entire company coordinate like a single cannon?

The company’s officers and men quickly launched a brainstorming session. When forward thinking failed, they went against the grain. They created a “time-reverse calculation method”—deriving the “departure time” and “launch time” of each vehicle from the unified “detonation time.”

For two days, the gunners repeatedly memorized the ballistic timetables for different firing ranges and practiced coordinated maneuvers countless times. On the day of the assessment, all rockets were launched at different times, covering the target area simultaneously.

From tackling major tasks to upgrading training rules, the “blue ocean depth” symbolizing the complexity and unknowns of the future battlefield was repeatedly explored. Here, this armored vehicle and its crew have undergone profound evolution: from passively adapting to the testing ground to actively defining the battlefield; from pursuing firepower coverage to controlling the rhythm of the battlefield.

Distance: 2103 kilometers Participating in the parade on Chang’an Avenue, experiencing the capability requirements of system-of-systems warfare

When driving the armored vehicle past Tiananmen Square for inspection, what else can you feel besides excitement?

On September 3, 2025, at the military parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, Liu Yang, a first-class sergeant and driver of this company, drove this rocket artillery vehicle past Tiananmen Square. At that moment, his blood surged with the steel torrent.

“When the entire formation advances at the same rhythm, we feel a systemic pulse,” Liu Yang described his feelings during the parade. The training on the parade ground gave him a new understanding of precise positioning—it’s not just about controlling speed and spacing, but “making the right move at the right time and place.”

This understanding began one evening shortly after arriving at the parade training site. After training that day, Liu Yang walked alone to the equipment storage area. In the twilight, the newest equipment from various branches of the armed forces stood silently in formation.

In the past, he was proud of the rocket launcher he drove. But before that steel formation, a fusion of forces from various branches of the armed forces, a clearer picture unfolded before him: on the

modern battlefield, there are no isolated “trump cards,” only interconnected “system chains.” His vehicle was a crucial link that had to be activated precisely on time.

This realization also resonated in the company’s hall of honor. There, two photos, separated by 70 years, were placed side by side: one of combat hero Jiao Yuxi in 1953. On the Korean War battlefield, to cover the “Katyusha” rocket launcher position, he resolutely drew enemy aircraft away with his own body, protecting the entire company’s “firing” aircraft with his life.

Another letter, dated 2023, is a letter of application to join the fight by Sergeant Chen Hongxing, written in resolute handwriting: “I will never let my country down.” This letter is now in the collection of the Military Museum.

“What our predecessor Jiao Yuxi protected with his life was the opportunity for artillery to ‘fire’ on time; what Chen Hongxing wrote was the determination for new equipment to ‘stand up to the challenge,’“ Company Commander Li often said during training. “And what we must ensure is that our equipment never falls behind in the joint system.” After the parade, Liu Yang’s understanding of “positioning” became more concrete.

A routine ammunition loading training exercise remains vivid in Liu Yang’s memory. According to the training syllabus, the loading vehicle and the launching vehicle must maintain a “safe distance” to complete the operation. In the past, everyone always relied on experience to stop. But Liu Yang always remembered the feeling of “perfect precision” he experienced on the parade ground.

“On the future battlefield, if we can reload faster each time, our firepower vacuum will be shorter, and the combat rhythm of the entire firepower system will be significantly different,” he proposed at the debriefing meeting. “That short time difference could determine who controls the initiative for the next wave of firepower.”

Thus, an experiment on “stopping distance” began. On the training ground, Liu Yang and his comrades, armed with measuring tapes and walkie-talkies, repeatedly tested the impact of different stopping distances on reloading speed. 1.5 meters, 1.4 meters, 1.3 meters… the measuring tape measured precise distances, the stopwatch recorded the shortest time, and the data accumulated through repeated verification.

After dozens of tests, the pattern gradually emerged, and the reloading operation chain was completed seamlessly, without any delays. The average time per operation was reduced by nearly 10 seconds compared to the standard syllabus.

For Liu Yang and his comrades, what is integrated into this journey is not only a leap in the concept of a combat vehicle from “firepower coverage” to “system disruption,” but also, more importantly, the capability coordinates of a modern firepower node in the system landscape of future joint battlefields.

Mileage: 3835 km

Sharpening Skills in the Northwest Gobi Desert: Answering the Era's Test of Accelerated Combat Capability Upgrades

What is most important for long-range rocket artillery?

"Time," Gunner Li Cong answered without hesitation, "From target confirmation to shell landing, every second is a countdown to victory."

This answer was etched into Li Cong's mind when the company first entered the Northwest Gobi Desert. That year, less than 100 days after being equipped with the new equipment, the entire company completed its first test firing amidst swirling sandstorms.

Many nights, the lights in the prefab houses burned until dawn as they repeatedly calculated and verified, oblivious to the magnificent starry sky of the Gobi. When the test firing mission was successfully completed, they verified not only the equipment's performance but also the "initial speed" of capability generation.

Different times, the same Gobi Desert, recording the "acceleration" of this vehicle's upgrade.

This year, as the same vehicle once again traverses the familiar gravel, it faces a completely new test. The answer is no longer about "whether it can fire," but rather, under near-real combat conditions, whether it can "fire quickly and accurately."

One of the tasks during this training exercise was the trial and demonstration of a new system. Faced with this entirely new system—with no prior knowledge of underlying data, security boundaries, or training models—the company officers in charge of the mission led the charge, overcoming numerous difficulties. During that period, they shuttled between the armored vehicles and the technical room, the stack of documents they reviewed nearly a meter high.

Their hard work ultimately culminated in a set of crucial data: the fire response time from target acquisition to rocket launcher release was reduced by two-thirds. In the fast-paced modern battlefield, this time difference often determines whether an attack is proactive or reactive.

The training in the Gobi Desert was not only about verifying capabilities but also about identifying problems. During live-fire exercises, the armored vehicles performed exceptionally well. However, during the debriefing meeting, one issue surfaced: due to equipment design limitations, the full loading time for a certain type of ammunition was still too long.

"Our punches are already fast, but the interval between 'retracting the punch and striking again' is too long," "Relying on the old methods of training makes it difficult to achieve a qualitative breakthrough"… Discussions arose frequently during the debriefing meeting. But combat capability development waits for no one, and the state of combat readiness waits for no one either.

Amidst the discussion, a question from artillery technician Chen Fei ignited the entire room: "Could we build our own ammunition rack to fit this vehicle?" The sparks of innovation ignited fiercely after their return from the desert. Without blueprints They drew it themselves; lacking

experience, they experimented repeatedly. A task force comprised of company officers, technicians, and several gunners formed to tackle the problem. For four consecutive days, they immersed themselves in the repair shop, revising sketches and selecting and changing materials, the sparks of welding flashing day and night. A simple ammunition rack that could be quickly disassembled and installed transformed from a concept into a reality.

“On the day of the test, we were all very nervous, our eyes constantly shifting between the timer and the loader,” said Li Cong, the gunner, holding his breath. Hard work pays off, and the result was exhilarating: after modification, the loading time for a certain type of ammunition was even less than the time specified in the syllabus.

This “small invention” originating from the battlefield was later highly praised by the original design experts. They specifically requested the feasibility report compiled by the company and officially included it in the subsequent equipment upgrade and improvement plan.

“From the ‘Katyusha’ of yesteryear to today’s new armored vehicles, what remains unchanged is that drive to find the ‘optimal solution’,” Li Cong remarked.

Now, the new year’s training is about to begin. What awaits this vehicle may be a longer journey and more complex challenges. But wherever the next destination may be, it and the officers and men who will command it are ready.

(At the request of the interviewees, some names in this article have been changed.)

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http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16429247.html

从质疑到敬佩：一场比武，让我读懂“姜还是老的辣”

来源：解放军报 作者：陈祥宇 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-26

姜还是老的辣

■第 72 集团军某旅某连上等兵 陈祥宇

前段时间，我和一名同年兵搭档参加旅通信装备操作比武，取得了好名次. 连长点名表扬了我们，还号召大家向我们学习. 战友们送上热烈掌声，我则看向身旁的班长朱子汉，心里很是感慨.

我是大学毕业生士兵，学的是计算机专业，下连不到一个月，我就凭借“先天优势”，成为同年兵的“小教员”.

专业训练顺风顺水，我渐渐地有些飘了，开始嫌朱班长教的方法老套，思维理念落后，还总强调细枝末节. 一次训练间隙，我跟同年兵嘀咕：“按班长教的这套方法操作，速度太慢了，效率不高. ”

1 个多月前，连干部通知旅里即将举办旅通信装备操作比武，连里要组织摸底考核. 我跃跃欲试，一心想要证明自己，于是和一位同年兵组成搭档. 那几天，只要有空闲，我们就泡在装备室突击训练，朱班长经常过来指导.

一天晚上，训练效果一直不理想，我开始急躁起来. 原本在一旁安静观看的朱班长，突然开口：“停一下. 如果强干扰和频谱贴合情况同时出现，你们怎么处置？我以前遇到过……”

不知哪来的火气，我猛地打断他：“班长，让我自己练，行吗？操作手册，我都能背下来了！”

朱班长脸一红，但一贯好脾气的他只是沉默了几秒，点点头说：“好，你们先练. ”说完，他转身走出装备室，还轻轻带上了门.

不久后，连队组织摸底考核. 实战应用部分，考官连续抛出几种特情叠加的复杂情况，我一时间手足无措——操作手册里没有写应该如何处置这些情况. 直到考核结束，我和搭档也没能正确操作. 毫无意外地，我们成绩垫底.

那天下午，我一个人坐着发呆. 搭档走过来，小声说道：“后来了解到，其实班长那天晚上想讲的，好像就是类似的情况……”

我心里一阵懊恼. 晚饭后，我们找到正在保养器材的朱班长，我鼓起勇气，就之前的不当言行诚恳道歉：“班长，对不起. 您能再教教我们吗？”

朱班长擦了擦手上的油渍，顿时来了兴趣：“我现在就有时间. ”他说完就带我们来到装备室，复盘考核情况，讲解正确的操作要点、故障预判方法和处置流程.

听他这么一讲，我这才知道，他那些我曾经看不上眼的“老办法”，都是在十几年的任务实践中总结提炼出来的.

我虚心求教，朱班长倾囊相授. 如何通过声音判断设备状态、如何在极限条件下保持通联、如何排除复杂情况叠加的突发故障……短短几天时间，我获益匪浅，学到了不少实用方法.

在朱班长的帮带下，我和搭档顺利通过连里组织的第 2 次摸底考核和营里的选拔，取得参加旅比武的资格.

“姜还是老的辣. ”比武时，果不其然出现了朱班长讲过的特情. 我们冷静回忆朱班长教授的处置方法，按步骤有条不紊操作. 通联恢复的提示音响起，我和搭档成功处置特情，顺利完成比武，站上了领奖台.

载誉归来，回到班里，我向朱班长表达谢意，心里有了打算：今后，一定戒骄戒躁，跟着朱班长好好学专业，早日把自己锻造成一名通信尖兵.

（王文杰、韦仕麒整理）

Google Translation

From Doubt to Admiration: A Competition Made Me Understand “Experience Matters”

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Author: Chen Xiangyu

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-26

Experience Matters

■ Chen Xiangyu, Private First Class, Company, Brigade, 72nd Group Army

A while ago, I partnered with a fellow soldier to participate in the brigade’s communications equipment operation competition and achieved good results. The company commander specifically praised us and called on everyone to learn from us. My comrades gave us a warm round of applause, and I looked at my squad leader, Zhu Zihan, beside me, feeling quite moved.

I am a college graduate soldier, majoring in computer science. Less than a month after joining the company, I became a “junior instructor” for my fellow soldiers, thanks to my “natural advantage.”

As my professional training went smoothly, I gradually became a little arrogant. I started to think that Squad Leader Zhu’s teaching methods were outdated, his thinking was backward, and he always emphasized trivial details. During a training break, I grumbled to a fellow soldier, “Operating like this, following the squad leader’s method, is too slow and inefficient.”

A little over a month ago, the company officers notified us that the brigade was about to hold a communications equipment operation competition, and the company would be organizing a preliminary assessment. Eager to prove myself, I partnered with a fellow soldier. For the next few days, whenever we had free time, we spent intensive training in the equipment room, with Squad Leader Zhu frequently coming to guide us.

One evening, the training wasn’t going well, and I started to get impatient. Squad Leader Zhu, who had been quietly watching, suddenly spoke up: “Stop. What do you do if strong interference and spectrum overlap occur simultaneously? I’ve encountered this before...”

I don’t know where the anger came from, but I abruptly interrupted him: “Squad Leader, let me practice by myself, okay? I can recite the operation manual by heart!”

Squad Leader Zhu blushed, but his usual good temper only lasted a few seconds before he nodded and said, “Okay, you guys practice first.” Then he turned and left the equipment room, gently closing the door behind him.

Shortly after, the company organized a preliminary assessment. In the practical application section, the examiner presented several complex situations with overlapping contingencies, leaving me completely at a loss—the operation manual didn’t explain how to handle these situations. Even by the end of the assessment, my partner and I hadn’t been able to operate correctly. Unsurprisingly, we came in last place.

That afternoon, I sat alone, lost in thought. My partner came over and whispered, “Later I learned that what the squad leader wanted to talk about that night was actually a similar situation...”

I felt a pang of regret. After dinner, we found Squad Leader Zhu, who was maintaining equipment. I mustered my courage and sincerely apologized for my previous inappropriate words and actions: “Squad Leader, I’m sorry. Could you teach us again?”

Squad Leader Zhu wiped the grease from his hands and immediately became interested: “I have time right now.” He then led us to the equipment room, reviewed the assessment, and explained the correct operating points, fault prediction methods, and handling procedures.

Hearing him explain, I realized that those “old methods” I had previously looked down upon were all distilled and refined from over a decade of mission experience. I humbly sought his guidance, and Squad Leader Zhu generously shared his knowledge. How to judge equipment status by sound, how to maintain communication under extreme conditions, how to troubleshoot sudden malfunctions involving complex situations… In just a few days, I benefited immensely and learned many practical methods.

With Squad Leader Zhu’s help, my partner and I successfully passed the company’s second preliminary assessment and the battalion’s selection, qualifying to participate in the brigade’s skills competition.

“Experience is the best teacher.” During the competition, sure enough, the emergency situation that Squad Leader Zhu had described occurred. We calmly recalled the handling methods he taught us and operated methodically step by step. The communication restoration prompt sounded, and my partner and I successfully handled the emergency, completed the competition smoothly, and stood on the podium.

Returning home with honors, I expressed my gratitude to Squad Leader Zhu and made a decision: from now on, I will definitely avoid arrogance and impetuosity, learn my profession diligently under Squad Leader Zhu’s guidance, and forge myself into a top-notch communications soldier as soon as possible.

(Compiled by Wang Wenjie and Wei Shiqi)

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16429246.html

拒绝“本末倒置”！看这个连队如何以革新破题，向战斗力聚焦

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革新到底为了啥

■李言平 冯要博

“我们通过改进操舟机启动装置，实现了一键操作，提高了启动成功率，降低了机械故障率.”这天，新疆军区某团举办第一届装备器材革新展评会，某连冲锋舟分队负责人于万超，介绍他负责革新的成果.

对该连来说，这个革新成果是不小的突破. 过去，在该连，无论干部骨干还是普通一兵，工作训练习惯了按部就班. 直到几个月前，该连杨连长受到启发，开始鼓励官兵开展装备器材革新.

当时，团里传来一个大新闻：某连官兵的革新成果获得国家实用新型专利，还被上级推广应用. 带着好奇，杨连长来到这个连队一探究竟.

原来，该连官兵在一些特殊天气条件下训练时，采用传统办法捆包直列装药遇到了难题. 为此，他们研制了一个快速转换装置. 整个装置并不复杂，但大幅提高了直列装药捆包效率.

“革新不一定‘高大上’，简单的小巧思，也可以解决训练难题.”杨连长回到连队后，和指导员一拍即合，决定开展装备器材革新活动.

开展思想教育，召开筹备会议，成立研究小组……一段时间过去，杨连长却不见官兵有什么行动. 就在这时，他无意间听到了大家的心里话：“人家都拿到国家专利了，咱们再怎么革新也难得到领导表扬……”

杨连长恍然大悟：原来，一些战士觉得连队鼓励革新是为了领导表扬. “这不是本末倒置吗？”杨连长认为亟需开展一次专题教育，纠正错误认识，讲明开展革新活动的目的.

教育课上，杨连长介绍了自己的参观见闻，并告诉大家，那个连队开展革新并取得令人瞩目的成果，出发点是为了解决训练难题，获得专利、受到表扬均属意外之喜.

“我们鼓励革新，同样是为了解决制约战斗力提升的训练难题.”杨连长郑重亮明态度. 接着，他让冲锋舟分队负责人于万超讲述去年一次综合演练中发生的意外.

那次演练中，冲锋舟分队需前出配合警卫分队行动. 然而就在人员登舟完毕准备出发时，操作手拉拽启动绳，操舟机却没反应，反复操作均是如此. 情急之下，于万超只得组织人员转移至备用舟，才没有耽误任务进度.

类似情况，以往训练中也出现过. 究其原因，是因为操舟机启动方式单一，且启动装置稳定性较差，非常考验操作手的能力. 但除了这个问题，操舟机其他性能都很不错.

“有人埋怨装备有缺陷，也有人建议更换新型装备，但有没有人想过，其实可以通过改进启动装置来解决问题？”杨连长鼓励大家说，连队官兵藏龙卧虎，经验同样丰富，有些问题不用等靠，完全能够自主解决，“这就是开展革新活动的意义”.

在教育课最后，杨连长再次强调“不能盯着领导的表扬干工作”，让官兵“把目标放在提高战斗力上”，并动员大家发挥聪明才智，围绕制约战斗力提升的训练难题开展革新创造. 官兵们听得眼睛发亮，若有所思.

“我觉得可以给操舟机增加一个电启动装置，提高启动成功率. ”几天后，于万超带着设计草图，主动找到杨连长，提出操舟机启动装置改进思路. 深入讨论过后，杨连长决定将这个课题交给于万超负责.

经过一个多月的攻关、调试，于万超和战友将设想变成现实. 这一革新成果，解决了长期困扰该连的训练难题.

于万超的成功经历鼓舞了很多战士，不少人就改进现有装备器材，纷纷提出颇具创意的想法. 经过连队筛选，一些好点子陆续付诸实践.

“不为名，不为利，只为提升战斗力. ”杨连长说，这个道理看似简单，但不是每个人都懂，只有想明白革新到底为了啥，官兵的积极性创造性才能得到充分释放，连队战斗力建设才会水涨船高.

Google Translation

Rejecting “Putting the Cart Before the Horse”! See How This Company Breaks Through Innovation and Focuses on Combat Effectiveness

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Li Yanping, Feng Yaobo

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-26

What is the Purpose of Innovation?

■ Li Yanping, Feng Yaobo

“By improving the boat handling machine’s starting device, we achieved one-button operation, increasing the success rate of starting and reducing the mechanical failure rate.” On this day, at the first equipment and materials innovation exhibition and evaluation meeting held by a regiment of

the Xinjiang Military Command, Yu Wanchao, the head of the assault boat detachment of a certain company, introduced the results of his innovation.

For this company, this innovation is a significant breakthrough. In the past, in this company, whether officers, key personnel, or ordinary soldiers, work and training were accustomed to following a set routine. Until a few months ago, Company Commander Yang was inspired and began to encourage officers and men to carry out equipment and materials innovation.

At that time, big news came from the regiment: the innovation results of the officers and men of a certain company obtained a national utility model patent and were promoted and applied by higher authorities. Curious, Company Commander Yang came to this company to find out. It turned out that the soldiers in the company had encountered difficulties using traditional methods to bundle linear explosive charges during training in certain weather conditions. To address this, they developed a quick conversion device. The device itself wasn't complex, but it significantly improved the efficiency of bundling linear explosive charges.

"Innovation doesn't have to be 'high-tech'; simple, clever ideas can solve training problems." After returning to the company, Company Commander Yang and the political instructor immediately agreed to launch an equipment innovation campaign.

Ideological education was conducted, preparatory meetings were held, and a research group was established… Some time passed, but Company Commander Yang didn't see any action from the soldiers. Just then, he overheard their thoughts: "Others have already obtained national patents; no matter how much we innovate, it's hard to get praise from the leadership…"

Company Commander Yang suddenly realized: some soldiers felt that the company encouraged innovation for the sake of leadership praise. "Isn't this putting the cart before the horse?" Company Commander Yang believed that a special education session was urgently needed to correct this misconception and explain the purpose of the innovation campaign.

During the training session, Company Commander Yang shared his observations from his visit, explaining that the company's remarkable achievements in innovation stemmed from a desire to solve training challenges; the patents and praise were merely unexpected bonuses.

"We encourage innovation, also to address training challenges hindering combat effectiveness," Company Commander Yang solemnly stated. He then asked Yu Wanchao, the leader of the assault boat unit, to recount an incident that occurred during a comprehensive exercise last year.

In that exercise, the assault boat unit was tasked with coordinating with the guard unit. However, just as the personnel were boarding and preparing to depart, the operator pulled the start rope, but the boat control mechanism failed to respond, despite repeated attempts. In a moment of urgency, Yu Wanchao had to organize a transfer to a spare boat to avoid delaying the mission.

Similar situations had occurred in previous training exercises. The reason was that the boat control mechanism had a single starting method and poor stability, heavily relying on the operator's skill. Aside from this problem, the boat control mechanism performed well in all other aspects.

"Some complain about equipment defects, and others suggest replacing them with new equipment, but has anyone considered that the problem could actually be solved by improving the starting device?" Company Commander Yang encouraged everyone, saying that the company's officers and men were full of hidden talents and experienced individuals, and that some problems didn't need to wait for help; they could solve them independently. "That's the significance of carrying out innovation activities."

At the end of the training session, Company Commander Yang reiterated, "We can't just focus on getting praise from leaders," urging the officers and men to "focus on improving combat effectiveness," and mobilized everyone to use their ingenuity to innovate and create solutions to the training problems hindering combat effectiveness. The officers and men listened with bright eyes, deep in thought.

"I think we can add an electric starting device to the boat handling machine to improve the starting success rate," Yu Wanchao said a few days later, bringing design sketches to Company Commander Yang, proposing an improvement to the boat handling machine's starting device. After in-depth discussion, Company Commander Yang decided to assign this project to Yu Wanchao.

After more than a month of hard work and debugging, Yu Wanchao and his comrades turned their idea into reality. This innovative achievement solved a long-standing training problem that had plagued the company.

Yu Wanchao's success inspired many soldiers, and many offered creative ideas for improving existing equipment. After screening by the company, some of these good ideas were put into practice.

"Not for fame, not for profit, but only to improve combat effectiveness," said Company Commander Yang. He explained that this principle seems simple, but not everyone understands it. Only by understanding the true purpose of innovation can the enthusiasm and creativity of officers and men be fully unleashed, and only then can the company's combat effectiveness truly improve.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/lj/16429238.html

"黄草岭英雄连"迎回荣誉战旗，续写使命担当

来源：解放军报 作者：任泽滔 童祖静 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-26

阔别六十余载，第 72 集团军某旅"黄草岭英雄连"迎回荣誉战旗——

战旗"回家"记

■任泽滔 解放军报特约记者 童祖静



“黄草岭英雄连”指导员苗墅为刚下连的新兵讲述战旗的故事. 章铖 摄

日前，第 72 集团军某旅“黄草岭英雄连”官兵迎回一位既熟悉又陌生的“战友”.

说熟悉，是因为连队官兵对这位“战友”的故事耳熟能详，一代代官兵在它的激励下接续奋斗，创造诸多荣誉；说陌生，是因为连队官兵大多只在连史照片中见过它的样子.

这位“战友”是谁？带着疑惑，记者来到该连采访. 连队荣誉室内，一面精心装裱的“黄草岭英雄连”战旗，摆放在展厅正中央. “在中国人民革命军事博物馆的帮助下，我们按原件等比例复制了这面战旗. ”该连指导员苗墅告诉记者，官兵口中的“战友”就是它.

抗美援朝战场上，该连前身部队、志愿军第 42 军 370 团 4 连奉命坚守黄草岭 796.5 高地，打响了抗美援朝东线战场第一枪. 数个昼夜里，连队击退敌人数十次进攻，牢牢守住阵地. 战后，4连被授予“黄草岭英雄连”荣誉战旗. 1953 年，这面战旗参加志愿军战地展览，1959 年被正式移交中国人民革命军事博物馆收藏.

提起荣誉战旗“回家”之路，苗墅颇为感慨. 多年来，“黄草岭英雄连”战旗就像一位老战友，始终是大家心中的牵挂. 连队官兵只要去北京，“进军博看战旗”就成了固定行程安排，不少已经退伍的连队老兵，还抽时间专程前往中国人民革命军事博物馆，凝望这面写满铁血荣光的荣誉战旗.

去年，该连战士罗德红休假期间前往中国人民革命军事博物馆，拍摄了一张战旗照片并分享在朋友圈，引得连队战友点赞评论. “要是这面战旗在我们荣誉室该多好. ”连史讲解员董岩松的评论得到官兵跟帖点赞，也被苗墅记在了心里.

今年，该旅开展恢复和弘扬政治工作优良传统系列活动，为了进一步完善连史，讲好连队政治工作优良传统故事，苗墅带领“寻根小组”前往多个省市，拜访连队前辈及其后代，面对面收集连队先辈的战斗事迹.

一次寻根过程中，“寻根小组”与一位抗美援朝老兵交流时意外得知，他当年参与了“黄草岭英雄连”荣誉战旗的制作. 苗墅拿出手机向他展示战旗照片，老兵盯着照片看了又看，一边回忆当年战斗场景，一边介绍战旗制作过程. 看着前辈炽热而激动的眼神，苗墅又想起了董岩松的期盼：要是这面战旗在我们荣誉室该多好！

“荣誉战旗是先辈光荣事迹的最好见证，也是连队开展铸魂育人工作的重要载体. ”苗墅向记者介绍，回到连队后，他与支部一班人商议决定，与中国人民革命军事博物馆联系，争取复制一面荣誉战旗. 得知连队想法，中国人民革命军事博物馆有关负责人十分重视，指定专人向他们介绍了复制战旗的审批手续及相关程序. 在军旅两级机关大力支持下，该连复制战旗的申请很快得到批准.

由于演训任务繁重，苗墅作为连队主官没有时间前往中国人民革命军事博物馆，最后决定选派董岩松作为官兵代表前往北京对接. 受领这个特殊的任务，董岩松倍感惊喜. “没想到，自己的想法能被连队采纳. 作为一名‘黄草岭传人’，我一定全力以赴把战旗复制任务完成好. ”出发前，董岩松向连队党支部立下“军令状”.

抵达北京后，董岩松在博物馆工作人员帮助下，详细记录战旗的大小、材质等细节. 字间距离、字体颜色，甚至旗面的褶皱，董岩松都一一记在笔记本里并拍摄大量细节照片，仅整理出来的数据就有整整 3 页纸. 在这期间，得知连队准备复制战旗，“黄草岭英雄连”首任指导员李兆勤的儿子李京学多次给连队打来电话，根据李兆勤生前对战旗的描述，帮助官兵准确把握战旗布料、印染技术等细节. 一切准备就绪后，连队联系专业团队复制了一面与原战旗基本一致的战旗.

接过“黄草岭英雄连”战旗，扛起“黄草岭传人”责任. 如今，这面复制的战旗已成为该连铸魂育人的新载体. 训练间隙开展“战旗故事会”，党员骨干轮流讲述黄草岭阻击战中的战斗故事，带领官兵感悟先辈英勇杀敌的战斗精神；组织“战旗下比打赢”群众性练兵活动，引导大家自觉把战旗精神融入日常、化作行动，以练兵备战的实际成效传承英雄精神.

前不久，该连参加上级组织的实兵对抗演训. 出发前，全连官兵面向战旗庄严宣誓，叫响“困难前面有三连，三连面前无困难”战斗口号，随后直接奔赴演训场. 对抗中，连队各战斗班组在强电磁环境下密切配合，灵活运用“有人+无人”战术，成功摧毁对手多个碉堡，凭借出色表现赢得对抗最终胜利.

Google Translation

“Huang Caoling Heroic Company” Welcomes Back its Honored Battle Flag, Continuing its Mission and Responsibility

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Ren Zetao, Tong Zujing

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-26

After more than sixty years, the “Huang Caoling Heroic Company” of a brigade under the 72nd Group Army welcomed back its honored battle flag—A Record of the Battle Flag’s “Homecoming”

■ Ren Zetao, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Tong Zujing

“Huang Caoling Heroic Company” Political Instructor Miao Shu tells the story of the battle flag to newly recruited soldiers. (Photo by Zhang Cheng)

Recently, the officers and men of the “Huang Caoling Heroic Company” of a brigade under the 72nd Group Army welcomed back a “comrade-in-arms” who was both familiar and unfamiliar.

Familiar because the officers and men of the company were very familiar with the story of this “comrade-in-arms,” and generations of officers and men had continued to fight under its inspiration, creating many honors; unfamiliar because most of the officers and men of the company had only seen its image in the company’s historical photos.

Who is this “comrade-in-arms”? With this question in mind, the reporter went to the company for an interview. In the company’s honor room, a meticulously framed battle flag bearing the inscription “Huang Caoling Heroic Company” sits prominently in the center of the exhibition hall. “With the help of the Military Museum of the Chinese People’s Revolution, we replicated this battle flag to scale,” the company’s political instructor, Miao Shu, told reporters. This is the “comrade-in-arms” the soldiers refer to.

On the Korean War battlefield, the company’s predecessor, the 4th Company of the 370th Regiment of the 42nd Army of the Chinese People’s Volunteer Army, was ordered to defend Hill 796.5 of Huang Caoling, firing the first shot on the eastern front of the war. For several days and nights, the company repelled dozens of enemy attacks, firmly holding its position. After the war, the 4th Company was awarded the “Huang Caoling Heroic Company” honorary battle flag. In 1953, this battle flag was exhibited at a Volunteer Army battlefield exhibition, and in 1959, it was officially transferred to the Military Museum of the Chinese People’s Revolution for its collection.

Recalling the journey of the honorary battle flag “home,” Miao Shu was deeply moved. Over the years, the “Huang Caoling Heroic Company” battle flag has been like an old comrade-in-arms, always a cherished memory for everyone. Whenever the company’s soldiers go to Beijing, “visiting the battle flag at the Military Museum” becomes a fixed part of their itinerary. Many retired veterans even take time to make a special trip to the Military Museum of the Chinese People’s Revolution to gaze upon this honorary battle flag, inscribed with the glory of iron and blood.

Last year, soldier Luo Dehong visited the Military Museum of the Chinese People’s Revolution during his leave, took a photo of the battle flag, and shared it on his WeChat Moments, attracting likes and comments from his comrades. “How wonderful it would be if this battle flag were in our honor room,” commented Dong Yansong, the company’s history guide, receiving likes and comments from soldiers, a sentiment that Miao Shu also kept in mind.

This year, the brigade launched a series of activities to restore and promote the fine traditions of political work. To further enrich the company’s history and tell the stories of the company’s fine

traditions of political work, Miao Shu led a "roots-seeking team" to several provinces and cities to visit company veterans and their descendants, collecting firsthand accounts of the company's ancestors' combat deeds.

During one such root-seeking trip, the "roots-seeking team" unexpectedly learned from a veteran of the Korean War that he had participated in the production of the "Huang Caoling Heroic Company" honorary battle flag. Miao Shu showed the veteran a photo of the battle flag on his phone. The veteran stared at the photo, recalling the battle scenes of yesteryear while explaining the flag's production process. Seeing the veteran's fervent and excited eyes, Miao Shu recalled Dong Yansong's wish: "How wonderful it would be if this battle flag were in our honor room!"

"The honorary battle flag is the best testament to the glorious deeds of our predecessors and an important vehicle for the company's work in cultivating moral character and inspiring future generations," Miao Shu explained to the reporter. Upon returning to the company, he and his branch decided to contact the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution to try and replicate the honorary battle flag. Upon learning of the company's idea, the relevant officials at the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution attached great importance to it, assigning a specific person to explain the approval procedures and related processes for replicating the battle flag. With the strong support of both the military and brigade levels, the company's application to replicate the battle flag was quickly approved.

Due to the heavy workload of training exercises, Miao Shu, as the company commander, did not have time to go to the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution. Ultimately, it was decided to send Dong Yansong as a representative of the officers and men to Beijing for the liaison. Dong Yansong was overjoyed to receive this special mission. "I never expected my idea to be adopted by the company. As a 'successor of Huang Caoling,' I will do my utmost to complete the task of replicating the battle flag." Before setting off, Dong Yansong made a solemn pledge to the company's Party branch.

Upon arriving in Beijing, with the help of museum staff, Dong Yansong meticulously recorded details such as the size and material of the battle flag. He noted down the spacing between characters, the font color, and even the folds of the flag, taking numerous detailed photos in his notebook. The compiled data alone filled three pages. During this time, upon learning that the company was preparing to replicate the battle flag, Li Jingxue, the son of Li Zhaoqin, the first political instructor of the "Huang Caoling Heroic Company," called the company multiple times. Based on Li Zhaoqin's descriptions of the battle flag, he helped the soldiers accurately grasp the details of the fabric and dyeing techniques. Once everything was ready, the company contacted a professional team to replicate a battle flag that was essentially identical to the original.

Taking over the "Huang Caoling Heroic Company" battle flag, he shouldered the responsibility of being a "successor of Huang Caoling." Today, this replicated battle flag has become a new vehicle for the company's moral and ethical development. During training breaks, "Battle Flag Storytelling Sessions" are held, where Party members and key personnel take turns recounting battle stories

from the Huang Caoling Blockade Battle, leading soldiers to appreciate the heroic fighting spirit of their predecessors. Mass training activities, such as “Competing to Win Under the Battle Flag,” are organized to guide everyone to consciously integrate the spirit of the battle flag into their daily lives and translate it into action, passing on the heroic spirit through the practical results of training and combat readiness.

Recently, the company participated in a live-fire exercise organized by higher authorities. Before departure, all soldiers solemnly swore an oath facing the battle flag, shouting the battle cry, “Difficulties lie ahead of the Third Company, and no difficulty is in the face of the Third Company!” They then went directly to the training ground. During the exercise, the company’s combat squads cooperated closely in a strong electromagnetic environment, flexibly employing “manned + unmanned” tactics, successfully destroying multiple enemy bunkers and winning the final victory with their outstanding performance.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/16429703.html

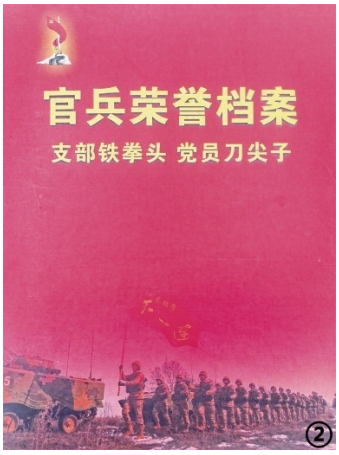
写满铁血荣光的《连队光荣史册》，激励“红一连”官兵奋勇前行

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：童 康 覃肇朋 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-12-29

永不褪色的精神图谱

■童 康 覃肇朋 摄影报道





第 83 集团军某旅“红一连”连史馆里，陈列着一本封面斑驳、纸张卷了边的《连队光荣史册》（图①）.这本册子中，记录着该连自创建以来参加过的 300 余场战役战斗及解放后执行有关重大任务的情况，描绘出一支英雄连队的精神图谱.

战争年代，“红一连”先后参加黄洋界保卫战、平型关战役、辽西会战等重要战役战斗，被上级授予“英勇连”“百战百胜连”等荣誉称号. 1951 年，连队当时所在的第 43 军政治部制作下发《连队光荣史册》. 此后多年间，该连数任指导员接力传承，对连队解放前参加的战役战斗、取得的战绩战果，以及解放后执行重大任务所获荣誉，做了认真梳理和记录.

这本写满铁血荣光的《连队光荣史册》，成为“红一连”铸魂育人的“传家宝”. 新兵下连、新干部到任参观连史馆时，都会在这本册子前驻足参观，学习连队光荣历史，把红色基因、荣誉观念融入血脉. 作为一种传承方式，连队制作了新的《官兵荣誉档案》（图②），每当官兵参加重大演训等任务取得荣誉时，都会在第一时间记入其中.

薪火相传，砥砺奋进. 进入新时代，连队出色完成国际维和、抢险救灾、新装备试训等重大任务. 从烽火岁月浴血征战，到改革转型时期敢为人先，“红一连”官兵用实际行动证明，那些记录在纸上的荣誉，绝不是简单的文字，而是汹涌澎湃的力量，激励着英雄传人永不懈怠、奋勇前行.

Google Translation

A Glorious History of the Company Filled with Iron Will and Glory Inspires the Soldiers of the “Red First Company” to Forge Ahead

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Tong Kang, Qin Zhaopeng

Editor: Guo Yanfei

Published: 2025-12-29

An Everlasting Spiritual Chart

■Photo Report by Tong Kang and Qin Zhaopeng

In the history museum of the “Red First Company” of a brigade of the 83rd Group Army, there is a book with a faded cover and curled edges, titled “A Glorious History of the Company” (Figure ①). This book records the more than 300 battles and campaigns the company participated in since its establishment, as well as its major missions after liberation, depicting the spiritual chart of a heroic company.

During the war years, the “Red First Company” participated in important battles and campaigns such as the Battle of Huangyangjie, the Battle of Pingxingguan, and the Liaoxi Campaign, and was awarded honorary titles such as “Heroic Company” and “Hundred-Battle-Winning Company” by

its superiors. In 1951, the Political Department of the 43rd Army, to which the company belonged at the time, produced and distributed the "Glorious History of the Company." Over the years, successive political instructors of the company carried on this tradition, meticulously reviewing and recording the battles and campaigns the company participated in before liberation, its achievements, and the honors it received during major missions after liberation.

This "Glorious History of the Company," filled with heroic deeds and glorious achievements, became a cherished heirloom for the "Red First Company," a testament to its spirit and character. New recruits and officers visiting the company history museum always stop to read this booklet, learning about the company's glorious history and internalizing the red gene and sense of honor. As a form of inheritance, the company created a new "Army and Soldier Honor Archives" (Figure ②), which records every honor earned by officers and men during major exercises and training missions.

Passing on the torch, forging ahead with determination. Entering the new era, the company has successfully completed major missions such as international peacekeeping, disaster relief, and new equipment trials. From the bloody battles fought during the years of war to the pioneering spirit during the reform and transformation period, the officers and men of the "Red First Company" have proven with their actions that the honors recorded on paper are not just simple words, but a surging force that inspires the successors of heroes to never slacken and to forge ahead bravely.

http://www.81.cn/lj_208555/jdt_208556/16429706.html

细微的暖意汇聚成磅礴的力量，温暖着戍边人的心

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李蕾 陈武斌 杨舒 刘拙杨 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-12-29

岁末边关暖意浓

■陈小菁

岁末的寒风，掠过喀喇昆仑的雪山，拂过北疆的林海，绕过东南海岛的礁石，又在戈壁雷达天线上回旋. 又是一年将尽时，走进边防线上的座座哨所，扑面而来的不是严寒，而是一股直抵人心的暖意.



阳光照耀雪山.



官兵林间巡逻.

这暖，是点亮“生命禁区”的时代之光. 海拔 4900 米的雪线之上，在“鲜花盛开的天堂”——西藏昆木加哨所，美好的名字与严酷的环境形成了巨大反差.

然而，在风雪呼啸的清晨，总有一面五星红旗，在战士的守护下，准时在哨楼顶端升起. 在哨所里，战士们精心培育象征着希望的花种，让“冰玫瑰”“蜡烛花”“石头花”四季常开，战士更用日复一日的坚守，让哨所盛开永不凋谢的“鲜花”.

更暖的改变正在发生. 如今，配送车定期驶上雪山寒哨，新鲜的蔬菜、水果，活鱼、活虾被送入新型菜窖. 科技赋能带来保障能力的飞跃，也让昔日“生命禁区”变成一个足以抵御风雪的“温暖港湾”. 这暖，是国家强盛投射在边关哨所的温度，是各级关爱送抵战士心头的温暖.

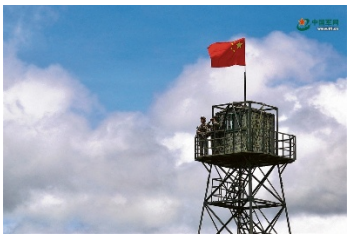
这暖，更是血脉相承、永不褪色的精神薪火. 在北疆某临江哨所，寒风刺骨，却有一种“新老交接”仪式，比炉火更能驱散严寒——那就是为界碑描红.

去年冬天，一名老兵拂去碑上的积雪，完成了退伍前的最后一次描红. 他将带着体温的毛笔郑重交给哨长：“这界碑，这抹红，今后就交给你们了. ”今年，一名新兵从哨长手中接过那支毛笔，俯身专注地描绘，让“中国”二字在冰雪中更加鲜亮.

从雪山寒哨到临江哨塔，从西南边陲到北疆林海，“温暖”的内涵被不断丰富和诠释. 它既是保障有力的物理温暖，更是精神充盈、信念坚定的心灵暖流. 它藏在家人寄来的爱心包裹里，藏在夜半执勤下哨后的一碗热粥中，更藏在风雪巡逻路上，老兵对新兵的关怀与鼓励中.

细微的暖意，汇聚成磅礴的力量，足以融化厚重的冰层，抵御猛烈的寒风. 每一种温暖的注脚，都在告诉我们，今日戍边人的生活，并非只有艰苦与寂寞，还有被祖国人民牵挂的幸福、被使命点燃的激情，以及被战友深情包裹的温暖.

旧岁将辞，新年即至. 当我们享受团圆时，请不要忘记，在遥远的风雪边关，正有“温暖”在静静生发、默默传递. 军人以奉献与坚守，连缀成一条无形而又坚固的“边防线”，守护着山河无恙，岁月安然.



西南边陲，五星红旗飘扬在执勤哨楼上



新疆河尾滩边防连，官兵在高原巡逻.



三角山哨所，一名军嫂与丈夫团圆.



一名战士拍摄星空下的戈壁哨楼.

昆木加哨所

雪线之上有春天

■解放军报记者 李 蕾 特约记者 陈武斌

云南曲靖的冬夜，寂静得能听见时光流淌的声音. 凌晨 3 时，杨林又一次醒来——不是在西藏军区昆木加哨所那熟悉的铁皮床上，而是在曾经朝思暮想、如今充满团圆气氛的家里.

离开雪域高原已半个多月，每当夜深人静，老兵杨林的耳畔依然有风声呼啸，那是 10 多年戍边岁月刻进他生命中的节律.

杨林起身走向书桌，打开台灯. 昏黄的光线下，几个透明分装袋依次排开，里面装着不同品种的花籽：波斯菊、格桑、高山杜鹃……他给每一包都附上一张纸条，用工整的字迹写下栽培说明："波斯菊，耐寒，需充足日照，高原地区宜春末播种，土壤需疏松，忌积水……"

写到这里时，杨林停顿片刻. 雪线之上的昆木加，哪儿有什么积水？在海拔 4900 米的雪山上，土地常年封冻，夏季冻土融化的厚度也不过 20 厘米. 但他还是提笔写下这句话，因为在心里，这是一份期待，更承载着他的牵挂.

2026 年元旦将至，杨林购买了多种花籽，作为新年礼物寄给雪山上的战友. 他带着刚满 6 岁的小女儿，用镊子一颗颗地筛选出饱满圆润的种子.

这不是必要的工序，采购的花种已经过专业筛选. 但在老兵的心里，他需要这种"仪式感"——以一种近乎虔诚的专注，来填补内心突然塌陷的角落.

哨所"花"常开

10 多年前的画面，时常在杨林的脑海浮现.

那年冬天，军用卡车载着新兵们在青藏线上一路颠簸. 杨林裹着配发的厚重棉衣，依然冻得牙齿打颤.

带兵干部说："昆木加哨所有着'鲜花盛开的天堂'之称……"18 岁的杨林，脑海中浮现出一幅画：雪山环抱的营房前，盛开着格桑花海.

现实却是另一番景象. 车轮碾过最后一道冰坎，他的视野中只剩蓝色的天、白色的雪、灰色的哨楼. 不见草木，没有鲜花，连飞鸟都不曾出现.

"花呢？"不知哪个新兵小声问出了大家的疑惑.

时任李哨长热情地和新兵握手. 随后，他端出一个铁盒，盒盖打开时，所有人都屏住了呼吸——十几朵用冰雪制作的"冰玫瑰"静静躺在盒中，每朵都有掌心大小，在阳光下闪光. 李哨长给他们每人分了一朵："这就是昆木加的'花'. 哨所到处盛开'鲜花'，需要你们用心去寻找. "

那朵"花"在杨林掌心融化，寒意透过手套渗进皮肤，他第一次理解了雪山上的"花"为何那么美——那是一种在严酷环境中诞生的坚守之美.

后来杨林才知道，那天李哨长天不亮就去背阴处取来坚冰，戴着手套用磨具为新兵们准备了这份“迎新礼物”. 一朵“冰玫瑰”如果放在室内，寿命往往只有几小时. 但正是这种转瞬即逝的“美”，让昆木加的“花”有了别样的意义.



高原战士精心呵护哨所植物.

坚守的日子里，杨林渐渐发现，哨所四季“花”常开.

开春巡逻，官兵把对春天的期待写进歌词：“格桑盼春归，战士守国门. ”夏天到了，大家在捡回的戍边石上画出牡丹、月季，将戍边石点缀在哨楼上，战友们笑着说，“昆木加的石头会开花”. 冰封时节，战士用磨具做出朵朵“冰玫瑰”，再涂上颜料，让哨所的冬天春意盎然.

分拣完种子，杨林取出信纸，写下心里话：“云南是花的海洋，我心里却空落落的. 寄去象征希望的花种，天寒地冻，你们试着种一种. 失败了不怕，就当给高原的冻土添点肥. 保重身体，替我守好‘家’. ”落款“老杨”两个字，他写得很用力.

翌日一大早，市中心的快递站刚开门，杨林已经抱着包裹站在门口. 返乡以来，这不是他第一次往西藏寄包裹. 每次看着快递箱被胶带缠绕密实，像一颗等待萌芽的花苞，杨林的心中都充满期待.

这一刻，望着包裹被送上运输带，想到战友收到包裹时喜悦的表情，杨林的心感到无比踏实.

从南陲云南到雪域高原，从亚热带到永久冻土带，辗转数千公里，海拔爬升数千米——这是一包包花种跨越的时空，也承载着一名老兵对另一个“家”的思念.

风雪中的“斗花赛”



哨所官兵开展“斗花赛”.

临近岁末的一个周末，哨长扎西次仁把大家召集在一起，请大家为办好今冬“斗花赛”献计献策.

冬至那天的清晨，天亮得很晚，只有哨楼顶端的国旗在探照灯下显出一抹飘动的红. 中士徐进在哨位上执勤，他的视线不时地投向那条通向山外的路.

就在前一天晚上，徐进接到杨林打来的电话，得知一份特殊礼物已在寄往雪山的路上. 徐进的手机上随后收到物流信息：包裹抵达日喀则，此刻正在送往哨所的路上.

“徐班长，别急！”四班班长、二级上士王思诚从哨楼的楼梯口探出头，“杨班长刚才打来电话说，邮车上午才到呢！”

“万一早到了呢？”徐进在心里想：杨班长寄来的花种，他要在今天的“斗花赛”中当奖品用.

往年“斗花赛”的奖品，有时是一包战友家乡寄来的特产，有时是战友外出集训带回的纪念品. 但是这一次，他提议把杨班长寄来的花种作为“头奖”，鼓励大家为哨所增添更多的色彩.

上午 9 时，哨所活动室已经布置妥当：4 张长桌拼成展示台，上面铺着崭新的绿色桌布. 各班陆续搬来精心准备的“作品”，室内顿时热闹起来.

一班准备了一盆蟹爪兰，红色花苞静静绽放，用炮弹壳装饰的花盆十分别致. “绿植很难养活，开花更是非常罕见. ”上等兵李光手捧着这盆花，脸上写满自豪，“晚上怕它受冻，我们几个轮流起来调整保温灯. ”

三班的展示令人赞叹——那是一棵几十厘米高的腊梅，枝头挂着鹅黄色的花骨朵. 更难得的是，它被种在木桶里，土壤是中士程品从几十公里外的山谷中背回来的.

最常见的还是属于昆木加的“花”. 五班将蜡烛熔化、重塑成“蜡烛梅”，花瓣薄如蝉翼. 六班展示的是“石头花”——战士们从河谷中精选鹅卵石，在上面描绘各种哨所的“花”，从“冰玫瑰”到“铁丝绣球”，犹如一部视觉化的哨所花卉史.

最特别的是下士加措的“作品”. 他没有搬来任何实物，而是在白板上用磁贴固定 7 张照片：每张照片上都是一朵“冰玫瑰”，拍摄于同一个地点：哨楼东侧的岩石旁. 这些照片拍摄时间跨度为 3 年.

“这是我整理的哨所记忆. ”加措有些略带羞涩地说，“这些‘冰玫瑰’都是班长们精心制作的，凝聚着对哨所的热爱，还有他们对新兵的帮带……‘冰玫瑰’会融化，但守哨精神不褪色. ”

加措的话音未落，活动室里响起热烈的掌声.

守着守着就爱了

昆木加哨所，战士在雪山上瞭望.

上午 11 时，汽车的引擎声由远及近. 所有人都涌向门口，看着驾驶员搬下那个纸箱. 扎西次仁打开纸箱，一个个分装的花种袋露出来，每一包上都有杨班长熟悉的字迹.

活动室里安静下来. 大家传递着这些花种袋子，动作轻柔. 花种在塑料袋里发出轻微的沙沙声，像一声声远方的问候.

扎西次仁拨通了杨林的电话. 电话那头，老班长熟悉的声音传开，电话这头的问候声响彻房间.

“老班长，你好”“杨班长，想你了”……扎西次仁向杨林介绍这次“斗花赛”的趣闻. 杨林一边听一边回应：“嚯，蟹爪兰、腊梅都种活了？‘蜡烛梅’，这个创意好！加措，你搞了个照片展，真是有心人啊！”

电话开着免提，每个班派代表讲述参赛作品背后的故事：有人为了捡一块形状完美的鹅卵石，在河滩上寻觅许久；哨所种活的植物中，每一株都要经历数次试种，每次看到植物枯死，那感觉别提多难受了；看到花开枝头，那种幸福感简直爆棚……

最终经全体投票，一等奖颁给了一班的蟹爪兰和三班的腊梅；二等奖颁给了加措的照片展. 一等奖胜在官兵用勤劳与智慧创造了“奇迹”——在“生命禁区”让鲜花盛开；二等奖胜在为大家留下了“记忆”——把老兵的热爱、老兵精神永远留在哨所，让守哨精神赓续传承.

颁奖时，扎西次仁把杨林寄来的花种分成 3 份，分给获奖的班级与个人.

“这不是终点，而是起点. ”扎西次仁说，“明年春天，我们要把这些种子种下去. 到时候，咱们要用行动告诉杨班长，他寄来的花种，开出又一个花季. ”

加措握紧那包波斯菊种子，感到一种前所未有的重量. 这不是花的重量，是时间的重量，是承诺的重量.

电话热线接近尾声，新兵们争相向杨林报告自己的新成绩：单杠又能多拉两个，即将参加新年度巡逻……

电话热线中，不时传出杨林爽朗的笑声. 加措最后一个接过电话，轻声说：“班长，您曾叮嘱我的话，我懂了. ”这一刻，加措的眼神中有了一种光彩，那是只有经历过昆木加冬天的人才有的眼神——是风雪淬炼过的清澈与坚定.

“懂了就好. ”杨林在电话中意味深长地说，“守着守着就懂了，守着守着就爱了，爱上了就离不开了！”挂断电话，活动室里很久没人说话. 窗外的风雪依旧，温暖在室内的空气中流动.

界碑前的誓言

巡逻任务如期而至. 这次的目的地是 20 号界碑，需要穿越昆木加最复杂的地形.

队伍在清晨出发，官兵头灯的光柱在黑暗中切开通道，能见度仅几米. 当他们进入冰蚀谷时，真正的考验开始了：冰层下是暗河，表面看着坚实，踩上去才知道脆弱.

上次巡逻，加措曾一不小心掉入冰缝，他本能地伸手乱抓，被前面的战友一把拽住背包带. 但右腿已经卡进冰缝，刺骨的冷水灌满靴子.

这次巡逻，加措走得更慢，但更稳. 每一步都深思熟虑，每一次落脚都感受地面的“反馈”. 他不再对抗这片土地，而是学习与它共处——冰缝在哪里，暗流在哪里，哪里的冰层更厚实.

队伍抵达 20 号界碑. 界碑上的“中国”二字清晰而鲜艳. 就在他们抵达的瞬间，风雪突然停歇，云层裂开一道缝隙，阳光如瀑布倾泻，照亮了雪线.

加措第一次“看见”他守护的土地. 不是地图上的线条，不是沙盘上的模型，而是阳光下的山河. 他内心的迷茫，在这一刻找到了答案——那是他读懂老兵的坚守，与这片土地建立连接的方式.

“对着界碑，每个人都说一说自己的新年愿望. ”扎西次仁说，这是昆木加的传统.

轮到加措时，他沉默了很久. 风吹起界碑上的雪沫，在阳光下像金色的尘. “我愿……”他的声音坚定，“成为昆木加的花. 不是开一季就谢的花，是那种把种子埋进冻土，来年还能发芽的花. 我愿在这里扎根，扎得很深很深，深到风雪刮不走. ”

巡逻归来，加措走到温室. 他照顾的那株蟹爪兰在保温灯下静静生长. 他打开杨林寄来的花种袋，倒出几颗放在掌心，这些花种，承载一个关于春天的承诺.

窗外，风雪又起. 但加措知道，有些东西比风雪更持久——那些在石头上开出的花，在冰雪中绽放的玫瑰，还有让人扎根的信念.

冻土会记住每一颗种子的努力，当春天再来，那些深埋的等待，都会在阳光下找到绽放的方式. 就像驻守昆木加哨所的官兵，在雪线之上，用青春浇灌永不凋零的春天.

（图为陈武斌、杨满库、魏小龙 摄）

临江哨所

风雪中为界碑描红

■杨 舒 刘拙杨



官兵在国门前巡逻. 朱明鹤 摄

彤云密布，北疆初雪. 寒风如冰针，刺向北部战区陆军某部临江哨所.

新兵张琛航望着窗外一片苍茫，眼神里有新奇，也有紧张. 他的身旁，哨长许则义也在凝望着风雪，喃喃道：“该去给界碑描红了. ”

一阵寒风呼啸而过，许则义恍然回神——那个曾经带他描红的老班长毛嘉乐，已于去年退伍. 如今已成长为哨长的他，肩负着带新兵的责任.

记忆随雪花飘回几年前. 也是一个雪天，许则义初到哨所，酷寒、孤寂的环境让他心中怅然若失. 老兵毛嘉乐将他带到界碑前. 碑石被风雪覆盖，隐约可见红色的“中国”二字.

“这是镌刻在战士心中的颜色. ”毛嘉乐一边说，一边从怀中掏出一个油布盒——里面是一支毛笔，一罐用体温呵护着的油漆. 他俯身拂去积雪，为界碑描红，白雪皑皑中，那抹红骤然鲜活，如被点燃的火焰.

“界碑是国家的印记，这抹红是军人的底色，也是心中的信念. ”这话语，从此烙在许则义心上.

呼啸的风声将许则义拉回现实. 他转身，语气坚定地对张琛航说：“准备一下，我们去描红. ”他取出那个熟悉的油布盒，贴身揣好，踏入风雪.

路上，许则义讲起毛嘉乐退伍那天的情景. 那也是一个雪天，老兵特地来到界碑前，为界碑最后一次描红，与界碑最后一次合影. “这界碑，这抹红，今后就交给你们了！”这是老班长离开哨所前留给许则义的最后一句话.

终于，他们抵达界碑. 风雪依旧，界碑静默. “张琛航. ”许则义转过身，郑重地将带着体温的油布盒递过去，“今天，你来描红. ”

张琛航愣了一下，随即挺直胸膛，接过这份“重托”. 他俯身，饱蘸鲜红，专注地将颜料描进碑刻中. 那一刻，新兵稚嫩的侧脸，与当年老兵们的一张张面庞重叠.

许则义静静看着这一幕，一股暖流在心中流淌. 风雪未有停歇之意. 但界碑上那抹刚刚描绘过的红，却倔强地鲜亮着，仿佛拥有了抵御严寒的温度.

Google Translation

Subtle Warmth Converges into a Powerful Force, Warming the Hearts of Border Guards.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Li Lei, Chen Wubin, Yang Shu, Liu Zhuoyang

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Warmth at the Border at Year's End

■ Chen Xiaojing

The year-end wind sweeps across the snow-capped Karakoram Mountains, brushes the forests of northern Xinjiang, circles the reefs of southeastern islands, and swirls around radar antennas in the Gobi Desert. As another year draws to a close, stepping into the border outposts, one is not met with bitter cold, but with a warmth that touches the heart.

Sunlight shines on the snow-capped mountains.

Soldiers patrol in the forest.

This warmth is the light of our times illuminating the "forbidden zone of life." Above the snow line at an altitude of 4,900 meters, at the "paradise of blooming flowers"—the Kunmujia outpost in Tibet—the beautiful name contrasts sharply with the harsh environment.

However, on snowy mornings, a five-star red flag is always raised on time atop the watchtower, guarded by soldiers. Inside the outpost, soldiers meticulously cultivate flowers symbolizing hope, ensuring that "ice roses," "candle flowers," and "stone flowers" bloom year-round. Through their daily steadfastness, the soldiers ensure that the outpost is a place where "flowers" never fade.

Warmer changes are taking place. Now, delivery trucks regularly travel to the snow-covered, frigid outposts, bringing fresh vegetables, fruits, live fish, and shrimp to new-style cellars. Technological advancements have brought a leap in support capabilities, transforming what was once a "forbidden zone" into a "warm harbor" strong enough to withstand wind and snow. This warmth is the weight of national strength projected onto the border outposts, the warmth of care delivered to the hearts of soldiers at all levels.

This warmth is also the enduring spirit passed down through generations. At a riverside outpost in northern Xinjiang, where the wind is biting cold, a "handover" ceremony dispels the chill more effectively than a fireplace—that is, repainting the boundary marker.

Last winter, a veteran brushed the snow off the boundary marker, completing his final stroke of red ink before his discharge. He solemnly handed the still-warm brush to the sentry commander: "This boundary marker, this touch of red, is now yours." This year, a new recruit took that brush

from the sentry commander, bending down to meticulously trace the characters for “China,” making them shine even brighter against the snow and ice.

From snow-capped mountain outposts to riverside watchtowers, from the southwestern border to the northern forests, the meaning of “warmth” has been continuously enriched and interpreted. It is not only the physical warmth of strong support, but also the spiritual warmth that fills the heart and strengthens resolve. It is hidden in the loving packages sent by family, in a bowl of hot porridge after a night’s duty, and even more so in the care and encouragement veterans offer to new recruits on snowy patrols.

Subtle warmth, gathered together, becomes a powerful force, enough to melt thick ice and withstand fierce winds. Every heartwarming story tells us that the lives of border guards today are not only filled with hardship and loneliness, but also with the happiness of being cared for by the people of the motherland, the passion ignited by their mission, and the warmth of being enveloped by the deep affection of their comrades.

As the old year draws to a close and the new year approaches, while we enjoy family reunions, let us not forget that in the distant, snow-covered borderlands, warmth is quietly emerging and being silently transmitted. Soldiers, through dedication and perseverance, form an invisible yet solid “border defense line,” protecting the safety of the land and the peace of the years.

On the southwestern border, the five-star red flag flutters atop a sentry post.

Soldiers patrol the plateau at the Heiwotan Border Defense Company in Xinjiang.

At the Sanjiaoshan outpost, a military wife reunites with her husband.

A soldier photographs a Gobi desert outpost under the starry sky.

Kunmujia Outpost: Spring Above the Snow Line

■ PLA Daily Reporter Li Lei, Special Correspondent Chen Wubin

A winter night in Qujing, Yunnan, is so quiet you can hear the flow of time. At 3 a.m., Yang Lin woke up again—not on his familiar tin bed at the Kunmujia outpost in the Tibet Military Region, but in his home, a place he had longed for day and night, now filled with the warmth of family reunion.

More than half a month had passed since he left the snowy plateau, but every time the night grew quiet, the veteran Yang Lin could still hear the whistling wind in his ears—a rhythm etched into his life by more than a decade of border service.

Yang Lin got up and went to his desk, turning on the lamp. In the dim light, several transparent bags were lined up, containing different varieties of flower seeds: cosmos, Tibetan daisies, rhododendrons… He attached a note to each bag, with neat handwriting explaining the cultivation instructions: “Cosmos, cold-hardy, requires ample sunlight, best sown in late spring in high-

altitude areas, loose soil, avoid waterlogging…" Yang Lin paused for a moment at this point. Above the snow line in Kunmujia, where could there be any waterlogging? At an altitude of 4900 meters, the ground is frozen year-round, and even in summer, the thawed permafrost is only about 20 centimeters thick. But he still picked up his pen and wrote those words, because in his heart, it was an expectation, and even more so, a burden of his longing.

As New Year's Day 2026 approached, Yang Lin bought various flower seeds as New Year's gifts to send to his comrades-in-arms on the snow-capped mountains. He and his six-year-old daughter carefully selected the plump, round seeds one by one with tweezers.

This wasn't a necessary step; the purchased seeds had already undergone professional selection. But in the veteran's heart, he needed this "sense of ritual"—a near-reverent focus to fill the suddenly collapsed corner of his heart.

Flowers Bloom Perpetually at the Outpost

Scenes from over ten years ago often surface in Yang Lin's mind.

That winter, military trucks carried new recruits, bumping along the Qinghai-Tibet Highway. Yang Lin, wrapped in his issued thick cotton coat, still chattered from the cold.

The officer in charge said, "Kunmujia outpost is known as a 'paradise in full bloom'..." Eighteen-year-old Yang Lin envisioned a scene: a sea of Gesang flowers blooming in front of the barracks surrounded by snow-capped mountains.

Reality, however, was quite different. As the wheels rolled over the last icy embankment, all he could see was a blue sky, white snow, and a gray watchtower. No grass, no flowers, not even a bird in sight.

"Where are the flowers?" a new recruit whispered, voicing everyone's question.

The then-outpost commander, Li, warmly shook hands with the new recruits. Then, he brought out an iron box. When the lid was opened, everyone held their breath—a dozen or so "ice roses" made of ice and snow lay quietly inside, each the size of a palm, shimmering in the sunlight. Commander Li gave each of them a flower: "This is the 'flower' of Kunmujia. 'Flowers' bloom everywhere at the outpost; you just need to look carefully." The flower melted in Yang Lin's palm; the chill seeped into his skin through his gloves. For the first time, he understood why the "flowers" on the snow-capped mountains were so beautiful—it was a beauty of perseverance born in harsh conditions.

Later, Yang Lin learned that Commander Li had gone to a shady spot before dawn that day to fetch solid ice, and, wearing gloves, used a mold to prepare this "welcome gift" for the new recruits. An "ice rose," if kept indoors, would often only last a few hours. But it was precisely this fleeting "beauty" that gave the "flowers" of Kunmujia a special meaning.

The plateau soldiers carefully nurtured the plants at the outpost.

During his days of steadfast duty, Yang Lin gradually discovered that the “flowers” at the outpost bloomed year-round.

At the start of spring, the soldiers, on patrol, expressed their longing for spring in song lyrics: “Gesang longs for spring’s return, soldiers guard the nation’s gate.” Summer arrived, and they painted peonies and roses on the salvaged border stones, adorning the watchtowers. Comrades laughed, saying, “The stones of Kunmujia will bloom.” During the frozen season, the soldiers used molds to create “ice roses,” then painted them, bringing a touch of spring to the winter at the outpost.

After sorting the seeds, Yang Lin took out a letter and wrote his heartfelt words: “Yunnan is a sea of flowers, but my heart feels empty. I’m sending you flower seeds symbolizing hope. In this freezing weather, try planting one. Don’t worry if you fail; consider it adding fertilizer to the frozen soil of the plateau. Take care of yourselves and guard our ‘home’ for me.” He signed “Old Yang” with great effort.

The next morning, as soon as the downtown express station opened, Yang Lin was already standing at the door with a package. This wasn’t the first time he had sent a package to Tibet since returning home. Every time Yang Lin saw the express delivery box tightly wrapped with tape, like a flower bud waiting to sprout, his heart was filled with anticipation.

At this moment, watching the package being sent onto the conveyor belt, imagining the joyful expressions on his comrades’ faces when they received it, Yang Lin felt incredibly at ease.

From Yunnan in the south to the snowy plateau, from the subtropics to the permafrost zone, traversing thousands of kilometers and climbing thousands of meters in altitude—these were packets of flower seeds crossing time and space, carrying a veteran’s longing for another “home.”

A “Flower Competition” in the Snowstorm Soldiers at the outpost hold a “flower competition.”

One weekend near the end of the year, Outpost Commander Zaxi Ciren gathered everyone together, asking for suggestions on how to organize this winter’s “flower competition.”

On the morning of the winter solstice, it was still dark, only the national flag atop the watchtower showed a fluttering red under the searchlight. Sergeant Xu Jin was on duty at his post, his gaze frequently drifting towards the road leading out of the mountains.

The night before, Xu Jin received a call from Yang Lin, informing him that a special gift was en route to the snow-capped mountains. Xu Jin’s phone then received a tracking notification: the package had arrived in Shigatse and was currently being delivered to the outpost.

“Squad Leader Xu, don’t worry!” Wang Sicheng, the squad leader of the fourth squad and a second-class sergeant, poked his head out from the stairwell of the watchtower. “Squad Leader Yang just called to say the mail truck won’t arrive until this morning!”

“What if it arrives earlier?” Xu Jin thought to himself. He wanted to use the flower seeds Squad Leader Yang had sent as a prize in today’s “flower competition.”

In previous years, the prizes for the “flower competition” were sometimes a package of local specialties sent from a comrade’s hometown, and sometimes souvenirs brought back from training camps. But this time, he suggested that the flower seeds sent by Squad Leader Yang be the “grand prize,” encouraging everyone to add more color to the outpost.

At 9:00 AM, the outpost’s activity room was already set up: four long tables were joined together to form a display stand, covered with a brand-new green tablecloth. One by one, the platoons brought in their carefully prepared “works,” instantly enlivening the room.

The first platoon presented a potted Christmas cactus, its red buds quietly unfurling. The pot, decorated with artillery shell casings, was quite unique. “Green plants are hard to keep alive, and flowering is even rarer,” said Private First Class Li Guang, holding the potted plant with pride. “We took turns adjusting the heat lamps at night to prevent it from freezing.” The third platoon’s display was breathtaking—a wintersweet several tens of centimeters tall, its branches adorned with pale yellow buds. Even more remarkable was that it was planted in a wooden barrel, the soil carried back by Sergeant Cheng Pin from a valley dozens of kilometers away.

The most common flowers were those from Kunmujia. The fifth platoon melted and reshaped candles into “candle plum blossoms,” their petals as thin as cicada wings. The sixth platoon showcased “stone flowers”—soldiers carefully selected pebbles from the valley and painted various “flowers” of the outposts on them, from “ice roses” to “barbed wire hydrangeas,” creating a visual history of outpost flora.

The most special piece was Corporal Jiacuo’s “work.” He didn’t bring any physical objects, but instead used magnets to attach seven photos to a whiteboard: each photo depicting an “ice rose,” taken at the same location: beside a rock on the east side of the sentry post. These photos spanned three years.

“This is a compilation of memories from the outpost,” Jiacuo said somewhat shyly. “These ‘ice roses’ were carefully made by the squad leaders, embodying their love for the outpost and their guidance of the new recruits… The ‘ice roses’ may melt, but the spirit of guarding the outpost will never fade.” Before Jiacuo finished speaking, enthusiastic applause erupted in the activity room.

Love Blossoms from Guarding the Outpost

Kunmujia Outpost, soldiers on the snow-capped mountain.

At 11:00 AM, the sound of a car engine grew louder. Everyone rushed to the door, watching the driver unload a cardboard box. Zaxi Ciren opened the box, revealing individual packets of flower seeds, each bearing the familiar handwriting of Squad Leader Yang.

The activity room fell silent. The bags of flower seeds were passed around gently. The seeds rustled softly inside the plastic bags, like distant greetings.

Zaxi Ciren dialed Yang Lin's number. The familiar voice of the old squad leader came through the phone, and greetings filled the room.

"Hello, old squad leader," "Squad leader Yang, I missed you..." Zaxi Ciren told Yang Lin about the interesting stories from the recent "flower competition." Yang Lin listened and responded, "Wow, the Christmas cactus and wintersweet survived? 'Candle Plum,' that's a great idea! Jiacuo, you put together a photo exhibition, you're so thoughtful!" The phone was on speakerphone, and representatives from each squad shared the stories behind their entries: someone searched the riverbank for a long time to find a perfectly shaped pebble; each plant that survived at the outpost underwent several trial plantings, and seeing them wither and die each time was incredibly painful; seeing the flowers bloom brought an overwhelming sense of happiness… Ultimately, after a vote, first prize was awarded to the Christmas cactus from Squad One and the wintersweet from Squad Three; second prize went to Jiacuo's photo exhibition. The first prize was awarded because the soldiers' diligence and wisdom created a "miracle"—bringing flowers to bloom in the "forbidden zone of life"; the second prize was awarded because it left a "memory"—keeping the veterans' love and spirit forever at the outpost, ensuring the continuation and inheritance of the spirit of guarding the outpost.

During the awards ceremony, Tashi Tsering divided the flower seeds sent by Yang Lin into three portions, distributing them to the winning classes and individuals.

"This is not the end, but the beginning," Tashi Tsering said. "Next spring, we will plant these seeds. Then, we will show Squad Leader Yang with our actions that the seeds he sent will bloom again." Gyatso clutched the packet of cosmos seeds, feeling an unprecedented weight. It wasn't the weight of the flowers, but the weight of time, the weight of a promise.

The phone hotline was nearing its end, with new recruits eagerly reporting their new achievements to Yang Lin: two more pull-ups on the horizontal bar, soon to participate in the new year's patrol… Yang Lin's hearty laughter occasionally drifted through the phone. Gyatso was the last to answer, whispering, "Squad Leader, I understand what you told me." At that moment, a light shone in Gyatso's eyes, a light only those who have experienced the winters of Kunmujia possess—a clarity and determination tempered by wind and snow.

"Good that you understand," Yang Lin said meaningfully on the phone. "You'll understand as you keep watching, you'll love as you keep watching, and once you love, you can't leave!" After hanging up, silence filled the activity room for a long time. The snow continued to fall outside, but warmth flowed through the air inside.

The Oath Before the Boundary Marker

The patrol mission began as scheduled. This time, the destination was Boundary Marker No. 20, requiring them to traverse the most complex terrain of Kunmujia.

The team set off at dawn. The beams of the soldiers' headlamps cut through the darkness, visibility was only a few meters. When they entered the glacial valley, the real test began: beneath the ice was an underground river, seemingly solid on the surface, but fragile underfoot.

On the last patrol, Jiacuo had accidentally fallen into a crevasse. He instinctively reached out and grabbed wildly, but a comrade in front grabbed his backpack strap. However, his right leg was already stuck in the crevasse, and the icy water filled his boots.

This time, Jiacuo walked slower, but more steadily. Every step was carefully considered, every footstep felt like a response from the ground. He no longer fought against this land, but learned to live with it—where the crevasses were, where the undercurrents were, where the ice was thickest.

The team reached boundary marker number 20. The two characters for "China" on the marker were clear and vibrant. The instant they arrived, the wind and snow suddenly stopped, a crack appeared in the clouds, and sunlight poured down like a waterfall, illuminating the snow line.

For the first time, Gyaltsen "saw" the land he protected. Not the lines on a map, not the model on a sand table, but the mountains and rivers under the sunlight. His inner confusion found its answer in that moment—it was how he understood the veterans' perseverance and established a connection with this land.

"Everyone tells their New Year's wishes to the boundary marker," said Tashi Tsering, explaining that this is a tradition in Kunmujia.

When it was Gyaltsen's turn, he remained silent for a long time. The wind blew the snow off the boundary marker.

The foam, like golden dust in the sunlight, shimmered. "I wish..." his voice was firm, "to become a flower of Kunmujia. Not a flower that blooms for a season and then fades, but the kind that buries its seeds in the frozen soil and sprouts again the following year. I wish to take root here, deep, very deep, so deep that the wind and snow cannot blow it away."

Returning from patrol, Jiacuo went to the greenhouse. The Christmas cactus he cared for was quietly growing under the heat lamp. He opened the seed bag Yang Lin had sent, poured out a few seeds, and placed them in his palm. These seeds carried a promise about spring.

Outside the window, the wind and snow rose again. But Jiacuo knew that some things were more enduring than wind and snow—the flowers that bloomed on stones, the roses that blossomed in the ice and snow, and the belief that allowed one to take root.

The frozen soil would remember the efforts of every seed. When spring returned, those deeply buried waits would find a way to bloom in the sunlight. Just like the soldiers stationed at the Kunmujia outpost, above the snow line, watering an everlasting spring with their youth.

(Photos by Chen Wubin, Yang Manku, and Wei Xiaolong) Linjiang Outpost: Painting the Boundary Marker Red in the Snow

■ Yang Shu, Liu Zhuoyang

Soldiers patrol at the border. Photo by Zhu Minghe

Dark clouds gather, the first snow falls in northern Xinjiang. The cold wind, like icy needles, pierces the Linjiang outpost of a unit of the Northern Theater Command Army.

New recruit Zhang Chenhang gazes at the vast expanse outside the window, his eyes filled with both curiosity and nervousness. Beside him, outpost commander Xu Zeyi is also staring at the snow, murmuring, “Time to paint the boundary marker red.” A gust of cold wind howls past, and Xu Zeyi suddenly snaps back to reality—his old sergeant Mao Jiale, who once guided him in painting the boundary marker, had retired last year. Now a outpost commander himself, he shoulders the responsibility of leading new recruits.

Memories drift back with the snowflakes to several years ago. It was also a snowy day when Xu Zeyi first arrived at the outpost; the harsh cold and desolate environment filled him with a sense of loss. Veteran Mao Jiale led him to the boundary marker. The boundary marker was covered in snow, but the red characters for “China” were faintly visible.

“This is the color etched in the hearts of soldiers,” Mao Jiale said, pulling an oilcloth box from his pocket—inside were a calligraphy brush and a can of paint warmed by his body heat. He bent down to brush away the snow and began to paint the boundary marker red. Against the white snow, the red suddenly came alive, like a flame being ignited.

“The boundary marker is the mark of the nation; this red is the soldier’s fundamental color, and also the belief in his heart.” These words were forever etched into Xu Zeyi’s heart.

The howling wind pulled Xu Zeyi back to reality. He turned and said firmly to Zhang Chenhang, “Get ready, we’re going to paint it.” He took out the familiar oilcloth box, tucked it close to his body, and stepped into the snowstorm.

On the way, Xu Zeyi recounted the scene on the day Mao Jiale was discharged from the army. It was also a snowy day; the veteran specially came to the boundary marker to paint it red one last time and take one last photo with it. “This boundary marker, this touch of red, is now yours!” These were the last words the old sergeant left for Xu Zeyi before leaving the outpost.

Finally, they arrived at the boundary marker. The wind and snow continued, the boundary marker silent. “Zhang Chenhang,” Xu Zeyi turned around, solemnly handing over the oilcloth box, still warm from his touch, “Today, you’ll be painting the red.”

Zhang Chenhang hesitated for a moment, then straightened his back and accepted this important responsibility. He bent down, dipped his brush in the bright red ink, and focused intently on

painting the inscription on the marker. At that moment, the recruit's youthful profile overlapped with the faces of the veterans from years past.

Xu Zeyi watched this scene quietly, a warm current flowing through his heart. The wind and snow showed no sign of stopping. But the newly painted red on the boundary marker stubbornly shone brightly, as if possessing the warmth to withstand the bitter cold.