# 2025 PLA Navy Chinese Articles

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**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16363528.html**

## 海军某驱逐舰支队体系支撑协同制胜

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：叶登峰 向黎鸣 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-01-06 06:20:33

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**海军某驱逐舰支队**

**体系支撑协同制胜**

解放军报讯 叶登峰、记者向黎鸣报道：新年伊始，东海某海域，海军某驱逐舰支队郑州舰、厦门舰、常州舰等舰艇组成作战编队，与友邻兵种部队展开协同训练。

“发现不明水下目标！”常州舰声呐值班人员发现特情，战斗警报骤然响起。根据声呐波纹判断，目标为潜艇，常州舰与其他舰艇立即组成反潜作战编组，展开反潜作业。顷刻间，战舰劈波斩浪，战鹰巡猎海天。

“真实战场瞬息万变，必须深入探索体系支撑、协同制胜之路。”该支队领导表示，新年度军事训练一开始，他们就将立体打击、综合攻防等内容作为训练重点，依托体系平台组织了此次协同训练。

“回波消失！”“敌”潜艇发现异常后，利用水文环境进行战术机动，潜遁而去。编队指挥所灵活调整作战部署，各水面舰艇迅速应对，舰载反潜直升机升空搜索，同时呼叫后方反潜巡逻机加入作战编组。郑州舰官兵紧急作业，确定重点搜索区域。舰机协同，在海天间织就一张“猎鲨网”。

“目标重现，稳定跟踪。”随着目标信息上报至编队指挥所，指挥员迅速判别情况，下达打击命令。厦门舰果断发射，火箭深弹直扑“敌”潜艇……

“打赢未来战争，各兵种必须捆在一起练、合在一块训，常态化展开体系协同训练，锤炼体系支撑协同制胜能力。”该支队领导介绍，下一步他们将围绕行动衔接、特情设置、协同处置等，组织专攻精练，推动新年度体系训练走深走实。

**Google Translation**

A destroyer detachment of the Navy supports and wins with system support

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Ye Dengfeng Xiang Liming Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-01-06 06:20:33

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A destroyer detachment of the Navy

System supports and wins with coordination

People's Liberation Army Daily News Ye Dengfeng and reporter Xiang Liming reported: At the beginning of the new year, in a certain sea area in the East China Sea, a destroyer detachment of the Navy, including Zhengzhou, Xiamen, and Changzhou, formed a combat formation and carried out coordinated training with friendly arms.

"Unknown underwater target discovered!" The sonar duty personnel of the Changzhou ship discovered a special situation, and the combat alarm suddenly sounded. According to the sonar ripples, the target was a submarine. The Changzhou ship and other ships immediately formed an anti-submarine combat formation and launched anti-submarine operations. In an instant, the warships cut through the waves, and the war eagles patrolled the sea and sky.

"The real battlefield changes rapidly, and we must deeply explore the path of system support and coordinated victory." The leader of the detachment said that at the beginning of the new year's military training, they took three-dimensional strikes, comprehensive offense and defense as the training focus, and organized this coordinated training based on the system platform.

"The echo disappeared!" After the "enemy" submarine discovered the abnormality, it used the hydrological environment to make tactical maneuvers and sneaked away. The formation command post flexibly adjusted the combat deployment, and the surface ships responded quickly. The ship-borne anti-submarine helicopter took off to search, and at the same time called the rear anti-submarine patrol aircraft to join the combat formation. The officers and soldiers of the Zhengzhou ship urgently worked to determine the key search area. The ship and aircraft coordinated to weave a "shark hunting net" between the sea and the sky.

"The target reappeared and tracked stably." As the target information was reported to the formation command post, the commander quickly judged the situation and issued a strike order. Xiamen ship decisively launched rocket depth charges directly at the "enemy" submarine...

"To win future wars, all arms must be trained together, and system coordination training must be carried out on a regular basis to hone the system's support and coordination to win." The leader of the detachment introduced that in the next step, they will focus on action connection, special situation setting, coordinated handling, etc., organize specialized training, and promote the new year's system training to go deeper and more practical.

http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16363530.html

# 中国海军“和平方舟”号医院船结束技术停靠新加坡启程回国

来源：新华社 作者：刘志磊 高庶民 责任编辑：贺书引

2025-01-07 17:12:51 0

新华社新加坡 1 月 7 日电（刘志磊 高庶民）当地时间 7 日下午 3 时许，执行“和谐使命-2024”任务的中国海军“和平方舟”号医院船结束技术停靠新加坡，离开樟宜海军基地启程回国。技术停靠期间，新加坡海军医务人员、中国驻新加坡大使馆工作人员先后登船参观，我任务官兵代表参观了新方海军医疗中心。

“和平方舟”号医院船于 2024 年 6 月 16 日从舟山起航，已成功访问塞舌尔、坦桑尼亚、马达加斯加、莫桑比克、南非、安哥拉、刚果（布）、加蓬、喀麦隆、贝宁、毛里塔尼亚、吉布提、斯里兰卡等 13 个国家并提供医疗服务，技术停靠阿尔及利亚、新加坡，累计诊疗 8 万余人次，开展手术及操作约 1400 例，完成各类检查检验近 4 万人次。

任务期间，“和平方舟”先后开展全要素医疗救护、反恐反海盗演练，与多国海军举行联合演练，有效锤炼远海卫勤保障能力，为助力构建人类命运共同体、海洋命运共同体贡献力量。

新加坡是此次“和谐使命-2024”任务的最后一站。离开新加坡后，“和平方舟”正式踏上归国航程，计划于 1 月 16 日抵达浙江舟山港。

**Google Translation**

The Chinese Navy's "Peace Ark" hospital ship ended its technical stop in Singapore and set off for home

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Liu Zhilei Gao Shumin Editor: He Shuyin

2025-01-07 17:12:51 0

Xinhua News Agency, Singapore, January 7 (Liu Zhilei Gao Shumin) At about 3 pm local time on the 7th, the Chinese Navy's "Peace Ark" hospital ship, which was carrying out the "Harmony Mission-2024" mission, ended its technical stop in Singapore and left the Changi Naval Base to return home. During the technical stop, Singapore Navy medical personnel and staff of the Chinese Embassy in Singapore boarded the ship for a visit, and representatives of our mission officers and soldiers visited the Singaporean Navy Medical Center.

The Peace Ark hospital ship set sail from Zhoushan on June 16, 2024. It has successfully visited 13 countries including Seychelles, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Angola,

Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Cameroon, Benin, Mauritania, Djibouti, and Sri Lanka, and provided medical services. It has made technical stops in Algeria and Singapore, and has provided medical treatment to more than 80,000 people, performed about 1,400 surgeries and operations, and completed nearly 40,000 inspections and tests of various types.

During the mission, the Peace Ark carried out full-element medical rescue, anti-terrorism and anti-piracy exercises, and held joint exercises with the navies of many countries, effectively honing the medical support capabilities in the far seas, and contributing to the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for the ocean.

Singapore is the last stop of the "Harmony Mission-2024" mission. After leaving Singapore, the Peace Ark officially embarked on its return journey and is scheduled to arrive at Zhoushan Port, Zhejiang on January 16.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16363042.html**

# 海军某支队整合资源集约组训——多舰骨干同舰强能

来源：解放军报 作者：叶登峰 向黎鸣 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-01-07 08:22:40

“请示射击！”“开火！”冬日，海军某支队南京舰在某海域开展实战化训练。面对“敌”舰袭扰，该舰火力全开，精准命中目标。

“与以往不同的是，组织此次射击的并非南京舰舰员，而是来自其他舰艇的参训职手。”该支队领导告诉记者，训练中，他们紧贴作战任务需求整合训练资源，探索推开“一舰出海、多舰强能”集约组训模式，让不同舰艇的相同专业人员同舰参加训练，一次出航集中强化训练一批骨干，在互学互鉴中提升海上训练“效费比”。

海雾未消，硝烟渐浓。一轮打击后，南京舰机动转移至某潜训区，展开对潜搜索攻击科目训练。

在南京舰作战指挥室，口令声、键盘敲击声此起彼伏。规划搜索、判明情况、跟踪信号……来自常州舰的航海军官王再东精确推算航路信息，数名参训职手密切协同、沉着应对。

记者走进听音员室，来自丽水舰的声呐班班长张银龙屏息凝神，目不转睛地盯着显控台上的回波图形。“水下不明目标，回波清晰，跟踪稳定。”发现异常信号，他立即向指挥员报告。

南京舰值更官刚准确判明“敌情”，便接到情况通报：“我舰遭‘敌’鱼雷袭击，迅速进入战斗状态！”闻讯，来自厦门舰的参训副舰长研判态势后果断下达打击命令，来自丽水舰的参训职手迅速按照指令完成所有准备工作。

“发射！”刹那间，鱼雷猛地“扎”入海中，直扑“敌”潜艇。

“训练节奏快、强度大、要求高，对能力素质的提升是实打实的。”在南京舰上开展专攻精练，让参训的厦门舰副舰长感触颇深。他说：“一舰出海，练出了多舰次组训的效果，这样的组训方式既优化训练资源、节约训练成本，又提升了训练效益，大家在协同配合中相互对照找准差距不足、提升遂行任务能力。”

集中资源组训，促进能力升级。在上级统一协调下，该支队训练中还对接多个兄弟单位的潜艇、飞机等作战力量，聚焦实战化训练课题，立体开展防空反导、协同突防、联合反潜等多个科目训练，进一步深化训练成果。

夜幕降临，隆隆炮声响彻海天，一场夜间对海打击训练拉开帷幕……

**Google Translation**

A certain naval detachment integrates resources for intensive training - backbones of multiple ships strengthen their capabilities on the same ship

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ye Dengfeng Xiang Liming Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-01-07 08:22:40

"Request to shoot!" "Fire!" In winter, the Nanjing ship of a certain naval detachment carried out actual combat training in a certain sea area. Facing the harassment of "enemy" ships, the ship opened fire at full power and hit the target accurately.

"Unlike in the past, it was not the crew of the Nanjing ship who organized this shooting, but the trainees from other ships." The leader of the detachment told reporters that during the training, they closely integrated training resources in line with the needs of combat missions, explored and promoted the intensive training mode of "one ship at sea, multiple ships strengthening their capabilities", allowing the same professionals of different ships to participate in the training on the same ship, and concentrated on strengthening the training of a group of backbones in one voyage, so as to improve the "cost-effectiveness" of maritime training through mutual learning and mutual reference.

The sea fog has not dissipated, and the smoke is getting thicker. After a round of strikes, the Nanjing ship maneuvered to a submarine training area to conduct anti-submarine search and attack training.

In the combat command room of the Nanjing ship, the sound of commands and keyboard tapping came one after another. Planning the search, determining the situation, tracking the signal... Wang Zaidong, a naval officer from the Changzhou ship, accurately calculated the route information, and several trainees worked closely and responded calmly.

The reporter walked into the listening room, and Zhang Yinlong, the sonar squad leader from the Lishui ship, held his breath and stared at the echo graphics on the display console. "Underwater

unknown targets, clear echoes, stable tracking." When he found abnormal signals, he immediately reported to the commander.

The Nanjing ship's duty officer had just accurately determined the "enemy situation" when he received a situation report: "Our ship was attacked by an 'enemy' torpedo and quickly entered combat status!" Upon hearing the news, the deputy captain of the Xiamen ship decisively issued a strike order after judging the situation, and the trainees from the Lishui ship quickly completed all preparations according to the instructions.

"Fire!" In an instant, the torpedo "dive" into the sea and hit the "enemy" submarine.

"The training is fast-paced, intensive, and demanding, and it really improves the ability and quality." The deputy captain of the Xiamen ship who participated in the training was deeply touched by the specialized training on the Nanjing ship. He said: "One ship went to sea and practiced the effect of multiple ship training. This training method not only optimizes training resources and saves training costs, but also improves training efficiency. Everyone compares each other in coordination and cooperation to find the gaps and improves the ability to perform tasks."

Concentrate resources for training and promote capacity upgrading. Under the unified coordination of the superiors, the detachment also connected with submarines, aircraft and other combat forces of multiple brother units during training, focusing on practical training topics, and conducting three-dimensional training in multiple subjects such as air defense and anti-missile, coordinated penetration, and joint anti-submarine, further deepening the training results.

As night fell, the rumbling sound of artillery resounded through the sea and sky, and a night-time sea strike training kicked off...

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16363725.html**

# 东部战区海军某团强化官兵战场思维

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：乐俊鹏 向黎鸣 责任编辑：张硕

2025-01-10 08:05:30 0

**东部战区海军某团强化官兵战场思维——**

**特情设置没有“标准模板”**

■乐俊鹏 解放军报记者 向黎鸣

寒冬，东海之滨，战车轰鸣。

“发现可疑船只，火力单元迅速前出……”随着一声令下，东部战区海军某团数辆导弹发射车紧急出动，组成作战编队奔赴任务地域，一场多科目对海打击训练火热展开。

“‘敌’无人机抵近！”行进途中，车队突然接到特情通报。指挥员姚建平立即下令启用信号干扰器实施干扰，同时命令官兵利用无人机侦察行军路线周边地形。

无人机操作手张天博侦察发现，前方道路两旁树林密集，视线受阻。姚建平综合研判后，果断下令：“车队重新编组，分散机动至目标阵地。”

一波未平，一波又起。“2 号编队机动途中遭‘敌’袭扰。”面对接踵而至的特情，姚建平研判“敌”情后下达指令：“编队车长立即组织官兵依托周边地形展开反击，应急支援小组迅速前出……”官兵闻令而动、密切配合，成功处置特情。

“这次，我们没有在‘标准模板’上栽跟头。”谈及特情处置，姚建平感触颇深。原来，平时参加类似训练，官兵面对“敌”无人机侦察的特情，构设伪装、释放烟幕等应对措施是“标准操作”。然而，这种“理所当然”的处置方案，却让他们在团里组织的实兵对抗中接连受挫。

“以‘考试心态’应对战场状态，无异于刻舟求剑。”复盘总结时，该团领导一针见血地指出，只有把考场思维转变为战场思维，在日常训练中练强本领、练活战术，才能在实战中以变应变。姚建平处置特情跳出“标准模板”的探索，是该团不断强化官兵战场思维的一个缩影。

一路特情不断，一路硝烟弥漫。编队抵达目标地域后，各车立即占领发射阵位，官兵迅速解除伪装、展开设备。然而，就在此时，指挥所突然接到“阵地暴露”的通报。

“立即转移！”战场态势突变，姚建平立即下达指令，编队迅速撤收装备，机动转移至备用阵地。

设备开机、装定参数……不多时，导弹锁定目标。“3 号战车通信光缆发生故障，发射筒开盖异常！”正当各发射单元接收射击诸元时，特情又至。面对“超纲考题”，姚建平果断下令：警戒组放飞无人机保持警戒，火力单元立即排查故障，保障组同步更换通信光缆。

“备用通信手段还在，为什么要分散兵力更换通信光缆？”这个看似“多余”的处置措施，让车长胡勇有些疑惑。

“别忘了上次实兵对抗的教训。”姚建平的提醒，让胡勇恍然大悟。

那次对抗中，作战编队遭“蓝军”强电磁干扰后，立即套用平时训练的处置方式：启用备用通信手段。没想到，“蓝军”不按“套路”出牌，不仅实施强电磁干扰，还破坏了火力单元的通信光缆。

更换光缆、恢复通信、装定诸元……随着指挥员一声令下，发控号手果断按下发射按钮，导弹呼啸出膛，精准命中目标。

“特情越设越真，处置越来越活，才能有效应对瞬息万变的战场。”复盘总结会上，该团领导引导官兵进一步培塑战场思维，真正做到“仗怎么打，兵就怎么练”。

**Google Translation**

A certain regiment of the Eastern Theater Navy strengthens the battlefield thinking of officers and soldiers

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Le Junpeng Xiang Liming Editor: Zhang Shuo

2025-01-10 08:05:30 0

A certain regiment of the Eastern Theater Navy strengthens the battlefield thinking of officers and soldiers——

There is no "standard template" for special situation settings

■ Le Junpeng People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Xiang Liming

In the cold winter, on the shore of the East China Sea, tanks roar.

"A suspicious ship was found, and the firepower unit quickly moved forward..." With an order, several missile launchers of a certain regiment of the Eastern Theater Navy were urgently dispatched to form a combat formation and rushed to the mission area, and a multi-subject sea strike training was launched.

"'Enemy' drones are approaching!" On the way, the convoy suddenly received a special situation report. Commander Yao Jianping immediately ordered the activation of signal jammers to implement interference, and at the same time ordered officers and soldiers to use drones to scout the terrain around the marching route.

Drone operator Zhang Tianbo discovered during reconnaissance that the road ahead was densely forested on both sides, obstructing vision. After comprehensive analysis, Yao Jianping decisively ordered: "The convoy should be reorganized and dispersed to the target position."

One wave has not yet subsided, another wave has risen. "The No. 2 formation was harassed by the 'enemy' during the maneuver." Faced with the special situations that followed one after another, Yao Jianping analyzed the "enemy" situation and issued an order: "The formation commander immediately organized officers and soldiers to launch a counterattack based on the surrounding terrain, and the emergency support team quickly moved forward..." The officers and soldiers acted upon hearing the order and cooperated closely to successfully deal with the special situation.

"This time, we did not fall on the 'standard template'." Talking about the handling of special situations, Yao Jianping was deeply touched. It turned out that when participating in similar training, officers and soldiers faced the special situation of "enemy" drone reconnaissance, and

countermeasures such as constructing camouflage and releasing smoke screens were "standard operations." However, this "taken for granted" handling plan made them suffer setbacks in the actual combat organized by the regiment.

"To deal with battlefield conditions with an 'exam mentality' is like looking for a sword on a boat." During the review and summary, the leader of the regiment pointed out that only by transforming the examination room thinking into battlefield thinking, strengthening skills and practicing tactics in daily training, can we adapt to changes in actual combat. Yao Jianping's exploration of handling special situations outside the "standard template" is a microcosm of the regiment's continuous strengthening of the battlefield thinking of officers and soldiers.

Special situations continued along the way, and gunpowder was everywhere. After the formation arrived at the target area, each vehicle immediately occupied the launch position, and the officers and soldiers quickly removed the camouflage and deployed the equipment. However, at this moment, the command post suddenly received a notice of "position exposure."

"Move immediately!" The battlefield situation suddenly changed, and Yao Jianping immediately issued an order, and the formation quickly withdrew the equipment and moved to the backup position.

The equipment was turned on, the parameters were set... Soon, the missile locked the target. "The communication optical cable of the No. 3 tank failed, and the launch tube cover was abnormal!" Just as each launch unit was receiving the shooting data, the special situation came again. Faced with the "out-of-syllabus test questions", Yao Jianping decisively ordered: the alert group released the drone to maintain alert, the firepower unit immediately checked the fault, and the support group replaced the communication optical cable simultaneously.

"The backup communication means are still there, why do we need to disperse the troops to replace the communication optical cable?" This seemingly "redundant" disposal measure made the vehicle commander Hu Yong a little confused.

"Don't forget the lessons of the last live-fire confrontation." Yao Jianping's reminder made Hu Yong suddenly realize.

In that confrontation, after the combat formation was strongly electromagnetically interfered by the "Blue Army", it immediately applied the disposal method of normal training: activate the backup communication means. Unexpectedly, the "Blue Army" did not play by the "routine", not only implementing strong electromagnetic interference, but also destroying the communication optical cable of the firepower unit.

Replace the optical cable, restore communication, set various parameters... With the commander's order, the launcher decisively pressed the launch button, and the missile whizzed out of the barrel and hit the target accurately.

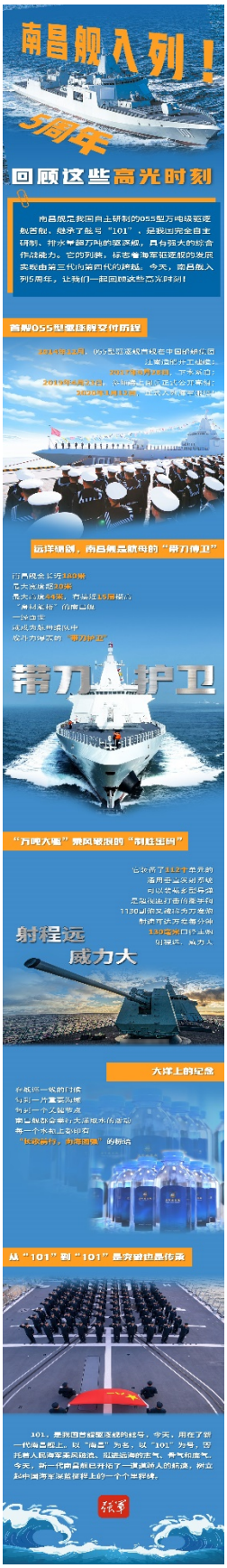
"The more real the special situations are and the more flexible their handling is, the more we can effectively respond to the ever-changing battlefield." At the review summary meeting, the leaders of the regiment guided the officers and soldiers to further cultivate their battlefield thinking and truly achieve "how the war is fought, how the soldiers are trained."

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16363967.html**

## 南昌舰入列五周年！回顾这些高光时刻

来源：学习强军 作者：付颖颖 王珣 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-01-12 00:00:00

手机看分享到


南昌舰入列！
5周年
回顾这些高光时刻
南昌舰是我国自主研制的055型万吨级驱逐舰首舰，继承了舰号“101”，是我国完全自主研制、排水量超万吨的驱逐舰，具有强大的综合作战能力。它的列装，标志着海军驱逐舰的发展实现由第三代向第四代的跨越。今天，南昌舰入列5周年，让我们一起回顾这些高光时刻！
首舰055型驱逐舰交付历程
远洋编队，南昌舰是航母的“带刀侍卫”
带刀护卫
“万吨大炮”乘风破浪的“射程王者”
射程远
威力大
大洋上的纪念
从“101”到“101”最荣耀也最传承
101，是我国首艘驱逐舰的舰号，今天，用在了新一代海军舰上。以“海军”为名，以“101”为号，饱托着人民海军乘风破浪、驶进远海的志气、骨气和底气。今天，新一代南昌舰已开拓了一项项前人的航迹，树立起中国海军深蓝保卫战上的一个个丰碑线。

**Google Translation**

The Nanchang Ship has been commissioned for five years! Review these highlights

Source: Studying to Strengthen the Army Author: Fu Yingying Wang Xun Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-01-12 00:00:00

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16364283.html**

# 海军第 971 医院组织专业骨干练兵比武 打造过硬海上卫勤保障队伍

来源：解放军报 作者：季文赛 赵洋 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-01-14 08:24:13

解放军报讯 季文赛、赵洋报道：元旦前夕，海军第 971 医院组织一场战伤救治技术练兵比武，数十名来自任务一线的专业骨干，围绕 20 余个科目展开激烈角逐。

该院长期担负海上卫勤保障任务。为打造一支全时待战、随时能战的过硬卫勤保障队伍，该院党委坚持以战领训、以训促战，按照“作战和训练一体化”组训思路，推动战训深度耦合，引导官兵在苦练精训中提升战时卫勤保障能力。

比武现场，参赛队员围绕搜寻“伤员”、救护所紧急救治等科目，分批次开展模拟战场烧伤、爆炸伤等重症伤情救治考核。笔者在现场看到，卫勤分队手术组人员一边接治一线救治区域后送的“伤员”，一边按照战伤救治流程实施手术。

该院领导介绍，此次比武，他们有机融入实战化背景，针对海战伤的特点设置逼真伤情，并临机动态调整相关情况，提高了比武的针对性、实效性。在紧急救治环节，考官还临机给出多种突发情况，锤炼官兵应急处置能力。

笔者在比武现场看到，该院采取战损场景搭建等方式模拟实战化场景，逼真还原战场环境下舰船受损、人员受伤等情况，在沉浸式比武中增强参赛队员战场意识、实战思维。

“此次比武场景设置贴近实战，不预先告知情况，旨在让参赛队员真正感受战场环境下开展伤员救治的难度。通过同场比拼，官兵不仅锤炼了救护技能，更锻炼了应急处置能力和心理素质。”导调组一名干部介绍，下一步，他们将总结此次专业骨干练兵比武的经验，进一步优化训练模式，锤炼官兵战伤救治本领。

**Google Translation**

The 971st Navy Hospital organized a professional training competition to build a strong maritime medical support team

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ji Wensai Zhao Yang Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-01-14 08:24:13

PLA Daily News Ji Wensai and Zhao Yang reported: On the eve of New Year's Day, the 971st Navy Hospital organized a war injury treatment technology training competition. Dozens of professional backbones from the front line of the mission competed fiercely around more than 20 subjects.

The hospital has long been responsible for maritime medical support tasks. In order to build a strong medical support team that is ready for war at all times and can fight at any time, the Party Committee of the hospital insists on leading training with war and promoting war with training. According to the training idea of "integration of combat and training", it promotes the deep coupling of combat and training, and guides officers and soldiers to improve their wartime medical support capabilities in hard training.

At the competition site, the participating team members carried out simulated battlefield burns, explosion injuries and other severe injuries in batches around subjects such as searching for "wounded" and emergency treatment in the first aid station. The author saw at the scene that the surgical team of the medical service team treated the "wounded" sent back from the front-line treatment area while performing surgery according to the war injury treatment process.

The hospital leaders introduced that in this competition, they organically integrated into the actual combat background, set realistic injuries according to the characteristics of naval combat injuries, and dynamically adjusted the relevant situations on the spot, which improved the pertinence and effectiveness of the competition. In the emergency treatment link, the examiner also gave a variety of emergencies on the spot to hone the emergency response capabilities of officers and soldiers.

The author saw at the competition site that the hospital adopted the construction of battle damage scenes and other methods to simulate actual combat scenes, realistically restore the damage to ships and injuries to personnel in the battlefield environment, and enhance the battlefield awareness and practical thinking of the participating players in the immersive competition.

"The setting of this competition scene is close to actual combat, and the situation is not announced in advance. The purpose is to let the participating teams truly feel the difficulty of treating the wounded in a battlefield environment. Through competing in the same field, the officers and soldiers not only honed their rescue skills, but also exercised their emergency response capabilities and psychological qualities." A cadre from the guidance and coordination group introduced that in the next step, they will summarize the experience of this professional backbone training and competition, further optimize the training model, and hone the officers and soldiers' ability to treat combat injuries.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16364772.html**

## 揭秘！驾驶“万吨大驱”是种啥体验？

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：叶梦圆

2025-01-16 18:20:37 0

脚下是波涛汹涌的大海，眼前是广阔无垠的天际线，驾驶“万吨大驱”是种啥体验？海军南昌舰女兵徐文茜为你揭秘！在 2025 军营网络春晚现场，她还带来了哪些让人热血沸腾的故事？让我们共同期待！

**Google Translation**

Video

Revealed! What is it like to drive a "10,000-ton destroyer"?

Source: China Military News Editor: Ye Mengyuan

2025-01-16 18:20:37 0

Under your feet is the turbulent sea, in front of you is the vast skyline, what is it like to drive a "10,000-ton destroyer"? Xu Wenxi, a female soldier of the Navy's Nanchang ship, reveals the secrets for you! At the 2025 military camp network Spring Festival Gala, what other exciting stories did she bring? Let us look forward to it together!

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16364782.html**

## “和谐使命-2024”感动瞬间丨“医”路有爱 一路生花

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：叶梦圆

2025-01-16 20:18:17 0

1 月 16 日，圆满完成 “和谐使命-2024”任务的海军和平方舟医院船，在码头欢迎人群的欢呼声中，顺利返回浙江舟山某军港。南北跨越两个半球，航程 3 万余海里，到访亚非 15 国，为 8 万余人次提供医疗服务……215 天时光里，“和平方舟”携爱而来，一路生花。

记者丨曹春耀 娄思佳 杨晓霖 刘少伟 邬兴羽

摄像丨苏凯利 刘志磊 桂心骅 魏　涛 刘　锋

**Google Translation**

Video

"Harmonious Mission-2024" Touching Moments 丨"Medical" Road with Love and Flowers

Source: China Military No. Editor: Ye Mengyuan

2025-01-16 20:18:17 0

On January 16, the Navy Peace Ark Hospital Ship, which successfully completed the "Harmonious Mission-2024" mission, returned smoothly to a military port in Zhoushan, Zhejiang, amid the cheers of the welcoming crowd at the dock. Crossing the two hemispheres from north to south, sailing more than 30,000 nautical miles, visiting 15 countries in Asia and Africa, and providing medical services to more than 80,000 people... In 215 days, the "Peace Ark" came with love and flowers all the way.

Reporters | Cao Chunyao, Lou Sijia, Yang Xiaolin, Liu Shaowei, Wu Xingyu

Photography | Su Kaili, Liu Zhilei, Gui Xinhua, Wei Tao, Liu Feng

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16365655.html

# 新春走军营丨“群星”闪耀强军路

来源：解放军报 作者：钱晓虎 李 倩 彭冰洁 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-01-22 08:09:01

**“群星”闪耀强军路**

■解放军报记者 钱晓虎 李 倩 彭冰洁



黄冈舰在海上航行。欧阳明摄

“上天能驾机、下海能操舰”的“两栖尖兵”，向战发力、向难攻坚的“海上尖刀”……1 月 15 日，东部战区海军组织“东海强军先锋”颁奖仪式，现场播放的 2 个先进群体和 20 名先进个人事迹短片，让官兵热血沸腾。

仪式上，受表彰的“东海强军先锋”代表身披绶带、精神抖擞，在激昂的乐曲声中，列队登台领奖。

“亮剑大洋、挺膺担当”——某舰干部徐刘嵘刚率舰完成战备巡逻任务，这句授予他的颁奖词，是他勇于担当的写照。这些年，徐刘嵘和战友随战舰劈波斩浪，在深蓝大洋建功立业，圆满完成多项重大演训任务，2 次荣立个人三等功。去年执行某重大任务期间，他主动担当作为、开拓进取，带领官兵完成水面舰艇多项效能验证，成果丰硕。

“这座沉甸甸的奖杯，是对我的巨大鼓舞和激励。现在距离实现建军一百年奋斗目标仅有两年多时间，我们唯有勇于担当、攻坚克难，才能无愧于肩负的职责使命。”徐刘嵘话音刚落，某保障基地高级工程师刘生华带头鼓起了掌。

刘生华也是这批受表彰的先进个人之一。入伍 36 年来，他一心扑在工作上，一步步成长为东部战区海军人才梯队学科带头人。

40 余次重大演习任务、22 本教材、8 项军队科技进步奖、2 项国家专利、5 次三等功……翻开刘生华的履历表，一串闪光的数字印证了他的过硬素质，也见证着他的奋斗之路。但刘生华觉得自己做得还不够，他说：“奋斗是一种状态，更是一种行动。尤其是现在到了吃劲奋斗的攻坚期、加油加压的冲刺期，我们更要接力扬帆、加速奋进。”

颁奖仪式一结束，记者就看到刘生华小心翼翼地将绶带和奖杯放进包里，然后急匆匆地走出会场，赶赴某单位牵头一项新课题攻关任务……

无独有偶。就在第 2 天，第 72 集团军某旅也举办了一场“强军先锋”颁奖仪式。该旅特别邀请曾荣立战功的老兵张占甫前来颁奖。

张占甫虽年过古稀，但精神矍铄、身姿挺拔。他迈着有力的步伐走上颁奖台，为“强军先锋”陈宇通颁奖。

陈宇通是该旅近年来涌现出来的优秀青年官兵代表。3 年前转任参谋的他，刻苦钻研、成绩突出，不仅连续两年荣立个人三等功，去年底还获得战区陆军参谋尖子比武冠军并荣立个人二等功，成为许多青年官兵心中的偶像。

“老前辈一直是我的榜样。今天，他给我颁发的，不仅是一份沉甸甸的荣誉，更是信仰和血脉传承。请老前辈放心，我们一定强化战斗精神，踔厉奋发、不懈奋斗。”陈宇通手握奖杯，感言字字铿锵。

现场官兵表示，从“强军先锋”身上看到了军人应有的拼搏和血性，要时刻以他们为榜样，学好专业、建功岗位。

强军正当时，冲锋向战行。春节前夕，在大江南北的座座军营，一场场颁奖仪式陆续举行。记者强烈感受到，一名名优秀官兵用忠诚、奉献和担当，不断把新时代强军事业推向前进。他们就像一颗颗火种，点燃广大官兵奋斗激情，激励大家以实际行动践行强军目标、奋进强军征程！

**Google Translation**

Visiting the military camp during the Spring Festival | "Stars" shine on the road to a strong army

Source: PLA Daily Author: Qian Xiaohu Li Qian Peng Bingjie Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-01-22 08:09:01

"Stars" shine on the road to a strong army

■ PLA Daily reporter Qian Xiaohu Li Qian Peng Bingjie

Huanggang ship sailing on the sea. Photographed by Ouyang Ming

"Amphibious pioneers" who can "fly planes in the sky and operate ships in the sea", "sea sharp knives" who are ready for war and tackle difficulties... On January 15, the Eastern Theater Command Navy organized an award ceremony for the "East China Sea Strong Army Pioneers". The short films of the deeds of two advanced groups and 20 advanced individuals played on the spot made the officers and soldiers excited.

At the ceremony, the representatives of the "East China Sea Strong Army Pioneers" who were commended wore ribbons and were in high spirits. They lined up on the stage to receive the awards to the sound of exciting music.

"Swords of the ocean, take responsibility" - Xu Liurong, a cadre of a certain ship, just led the ship to complete the combat readiness patrol mission. This award speech given to him is a portrayal of his courage to take responsibility. In recent years, Xu Liurong and his comrades have cut through the waves with the warship, made achievements in the deep blue ocean, successfully completed many major training tasks, and won the third-class individual merit twice. During the execution of a major task last year, he took the initiative to take responsibility, forge ahead, and led officers and soldiers to complete multiple performance verifications of surface ships with fruitful results.

"This heavy trophy is a great encouragement and motivation for me. Now there are only more than two years to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army. Only by taking responsibility and overcoming difficulties can we live up to the responsibilities and missions we shoulder." As soon as Xu Liurong finished speaking, Liu Shenghua, a senior engineer at a support base, took the lead in applauding.

Liu Shenghua is also one of the advanced individuals who were commended. In the 36 years since he joined the army, he has devoted himself to his work and has grown step by step into a leader in the discipline of the naval talent echelon of the Eastern Theater Command.

More than 40 major exercise tasks, 22 textbooks, 8 military science and technology progress awards, 2 national patents, 5 third-class merits... Turning over Liu Shenghua's resume, a string of shining numbers confirms his excellent quality and also witnesses his struggle. But Liu Shenghua feels that he has not done enough. He said: "Struggle is a state and an action. Especially now that we have reached the critical period of hard struggle and the sprint period of refueling and pressure, we must relay and speed up our progress."

As soon as the award ceremony ended, the reporter saw Liu Shenghua carefully put the ribbon and trophy into his bag, and then hurried out of the venue and rushed to a unit to lead a new research task...

Coincidentally. On the second day, a brigade of the 72nd Group Army also held an award ceremony for "Strong Army Pioneer". The brigade specially invited veteran Zhang Zhanfu, who had won military merits, to present the award.

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

Although Zhang Zhanfu is over 70 years old, he is vigorous and upright. He walked up to the podium with powerful steps to present the award to Chen Yutong, the "pioneer of a strong army".

Chen Yutong is a representative of outstanding young officers and soldiers who have emerged in the brigade in recent years. He was transferred to the position of staff officer three years ago. He studied hard and achieved outstanding results. Not only did he win the third-class individual merit for two consecutive years, but he also won the championship of the top competition of the army staff officers in the theater at the end of last year and won the second-class individual merit, becoming an idol in the hearts of many young officers and soldiers.

"The old predecessor has always been my role model. Today, he awarded me not only a heavy honor, but also a belief and blood inheritance. Please rest assured, old predecessor, we will definitely strengthen the fighting spirit, work hard and make unremitting efforts." Chen Yutong held the trophy in his hand, and his words were sonorous.

The officers and soldiers on the scene said that they saw the hard work and bloodiness that soldiers should have from the "pioneers of strengthening the army". They should always take them as examples, learn their professions well, and make contributions to their posts.

It is time to strengthen the army and charge to the battle. On the eve of the Spring Festival, award ceremonies were held in military camps across the country. The reporter strongly felt that outstanding officers and soldiers used loyalty, dedication and responsibility to continuously push forward the cause of strengthening the army in the new era. They are like sparks, igniting the passion of the majority of officers and soldiers to fight, and inspiring everyone to implement the goal of strengthening the army with practical actions and forge ahead on the journey of strengthening the army!

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16365908.html**

## 和平方舟医院船执行“和谐使命-2024”任务回眸

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：娄思佳 杨晓霖 责任编辑：赵镭饷 发布：2025-01-23 07:14:38

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**播撒和平大爱 彰显大国风范**

**——和平方舟医院船执行“和谐使命-2024”任务回眸**

■解放军报记者 娄思佳 杨晓霖



2024 年 7 月 20 日，医院船官兵向坦桑尼亚儿童赠送熊猫玩偶。桂心骅摄

1 月 16 日上午，随着祖国的海岸线和岸边等待的迎接人群渐渐清晰，中国海军和平方舟医院船缓缓驶入舟山某军港。当这艘“大白船”靠泊码头，“和谐使命-2024”任务圆满落幕。

自 2024 年 6 月 16 日起航以来，和平方舟医院船连续执行任务 215 天，先后访问塞舌尔、坦桑尼亚、马达加斯加、莫桑比克、南非、安哥拉、刚果（布）、加蓬、喀麦隆、贝宁、毛里塔尼亚、吉布提、斯里兰卡等 13 个亚非国家并提供人道主义医疗服务，技术停靠阿尔及利亚、新加坡。这次怀仁远航，“和平方舟”刷新了“和谐使命”系列任务历时最长、到访国家最多的纪录，再次彰显了中国军队的大国风范。

**守护生命健康**

守望和平，护佑生命。执行“和谐使命-2024”任务期间，“和平方舟”在各到访国满负荷运作，全力接诊病人，医院船医护人员以精湛医术和高尚医德，为饱受病痛折磨的人们点亮一盏盏希望的灯火。

失明的孩子重见多彩的世界。9 岁的加蓬男孩奥姆布雷因外伤性白内障右眼失明，抱着一丝希望的外婆带他来到“和平方舟”就诊。“孩子的眼睛有复明可能。”听到眼科医生高玉的诊断，外婆激动得流下泪水。白内障复明术成功实施后，这个内向腼腆的男孩对着镜头露出灿烂的笑容。

自卑的青年挺直了脊梁。21 岁的坦桑尼亚青年迈克尔，被严重脊柱侧弯折磨 10 余年，不仅行走困难，甚至连正常呼吸也受到严重影响。经过骨科医生杨军的手术治疗，他的脊椎基本恢复正常。“感谢你们让我迎来‘重生’，我再也不用担心其他人异样的眼神了。”迈克尔对杨军说。

年轻的女子告别了疾患。在塞舌尔与“和平方舟”失之交臂的贝丽娜，千里迢迢追到南非，在医院船接受了子宫肌瘤剔除术。3 年前，贝丽娜被查出患有子宫肌瘤，刚刚结婚还未生育的她不愿接受本地医院切除子宫的治疗方案，四处求医问药。“感谢你们，让我有机会生育健康的宝宝！”贝丽娜出院下船时，抱着前来送别的妇产科医生孙健不愿松手。

医者仁心，跨越山海。“和谐使命-2024”任务期间，“和平方舟”秉持生命至上的理念，累计接诊患者 82980 人次，进行辅助检查 38460 人次，实施各类手术 1392 例。本次任务还创造了“和谐使命”系列任务的多个首次：舰载手术机器人、便携式静脉麻醉机器人在海外首次亮相，外军医疗军官首次随船见习，多种高难度手术在海外首次实施……

**拉近心灵距离**

“非常感谢‘和平方舟’，感谢中国军医……”2024 年 7 月 17 日晚，在和平方舟医院船上，32 岁的娜莎激动不已。得益于中国军医的精心照料，这名坦桑尼亚产妇的孩子顺利降生。“是中国军人帮助我的孩子平安来到这个世界，希望他长大后，也能成为捍卫和平的军人。”孩子的父亲哈米斯说。

这是“和谐使命-2024”任务期间，医院船迎来的首名“和平宝宝”。此次任务，医院船共接生 4 名“和平宝宝”。这些带着“和平方舟”印记的孩子，是生命的延续，更是未来的希望，随着他们健康出生茁壮成长，和平与友谊的“种子”也在世界各个角落生根发芽。

“和平方舟”是中国的，也是世界的，它的航迹就如同向世界伸出的友谊之手，不断拉近中国人民与各国人民的心灵距离。

这次任务期间，和平方舟医院船在到访国的社交媒体上不断掀起“中国热”。斯里兰卡“网络大 V”迪内什发布斯总理阿马拉苏里亚参观医院船的消息后，点赞量迅速破万，斯网友称赞中方为斯里兰卡民众带来福祉。马达加斯加、刚果（布）、贝宁、吉布提等国领导人纷纷登船参观。吉布提总理卡米勒参观时写下了这样的留言：“‘和平方舟’的到访，加深了吉中两国和两国人民之间的友谊与合作。我希望能经常在吉布提见到这艘医院船。”

**促进文化交融**

和平方舟医院船抵达刚果（布）黑角港的第三天，正值中国传统佳节中秋节。查房时，护士长陈莉把一块块月饼分给住院患者，并向他们介绍中秋节的由来。听着陈莉娓娓讲述中

国民间故事，患者玛丽亚情不自禁地哼唱起刚果（布）的古老民谣。随着悠扬的歌声，大家用双手打起节拍，病房里充满欢乐祥和的气氛。

此时此刻，美食与歌声成为文化交融的纽带，承载着对幸福安康的美好祝愿。类似的场景，对于医院船官兵来说并不陌生。执行“和谐使命-2024”任务期间，医院船每到一国都会派出文化联谊分队，深入当地学校、社区开展交流活动。“我们每个人都是传播中国文化的使者，我们举办的每一场文化联谊活动都是与当地民众的一次情感交融和心灵共鸣。”和平方舟医院船文艺骨干叶子说。

在贝宁，阿波美卡拉维大学百余名学生合唱中文歌曲《朋友》，熟悉的旋律让医院船官兵倍感亲切；在喀麦隆，身穿武僧袍的“少林弟子”伊萨克，带领徒弟们表演中国武术，台下连连叫好；在斯里兰卡，中斯官兵在号子声中共同划起龙舟，欢声笑语在水面久久回荡……“和谐使命-2024”任务 3 万余海里的航程上，医院船官兵为不同肤色、不同语言、不同文化背景的人们一路讲述中国故事。“和平方舟”成为靠泊地很多青少年了解中国的窗口，“我长大了要去中国看一看”成为许多年轻人的梦想。

2008 年入列以来，和平方舟医院船已经先后 10 次执行“和谐使命”系列任务。每一次起航，都承载着中国军人的友善；每一次远行，都展现了中国军队的担当。“你们什么时候再来？”——这是各国民众发自内心的期盼，也是对“和平方舟”最佳的认可。

**为和平出征，与世界握手**

■程安琪

历时 215 天、总航程 3 万余海里、接诊病患 8 万余人次……1 月 16 日，圆满完成“和谐使命-2024”任务的中国海军和平方舟医院船顺利返回舟山。作为我国自行设计建造的万吨级大型海上医疗救护平台，和平方舟医院船 2008 年入列以来先后 10 次执行“和谐使命”系列任务，累计接诊各国民众 37 万余人次，赢得国际社会广泛赞誉。

习主席在二〇二五年新年贺词中指出，世界百年变局加速演进，需要以宽广胸襟超越隔阂冲突，以博大情怀关照人类命运。中国愿同各国一道，做友好合作的践行者、文明互鉴的推动者、构建人类命运共同体的参与者，共同开创世界的美好未来。

世界好，中国才能好；中国好，世界才更好。“和平方舟”犁出的一道道壮美航迹，正是中国军队高扬和平之帆，以真诚善意、主动担当、积极作为走向全球舞台的生动缩影。进入新时代，为和平出征，愈发成为中国军队的鲜明标识。从参加联合国维和行动，到维护国际海上通道安全，再到开展国际人道主义救援……中国军队以实际行动展现了大国军队的大国担当。

不久前，中国第23批赴黎巴嫩维和部队全部部署到位，410名官兵将在战乱不断的黎以边境地区执行为期1年的维和任务。从1990年4月联合国维和行动简报上第一次出现中国军人的消息至今，中国军队先后参加25项联合国维和行动，累计派出维和人员5万余人次。不论在哪个任务区，不论多危险多艰苦，中国维和官兵始终坚守战位，忠实履行使命。35年来，10余名中国维和军人不幸牺牲，用生命兑现了捍卫世界和平的铮铮誓言。

在战火纷飞的国际维和战场，中国蓝盔被誉为不可或缺的重要力量；在波涛汹涌的远海大洋，中国军人同样交出守护“黄金航道”安全的精彩答卷。2024年12月15日，由中国海军导弹驱逐舰包头舰、导弹护卫舰红河舰和综合补给舰高邮湖舰组成的护航编队起航奔赴亚丁湾。这条跨越多个时区、航程超过4000海里的航线，中国海军护航编队接力走了16年多。自2008年12月以来，中国海军护航编队47次出征亚丁湾、索马里海域，安全护送中外船舶7000余艘次。“你好，我是中国海军护航编队，如需帮助请在16频道呼叫我。”这条以汉英两种语言播发的通告，成为让亚丁湾过往船只倍感亲切的“平安之音”。

去年12月，中国和印尼两国军队举行“和平神鹰-2024”联合演习，这是双方首次开展人道主义救援减灾联合演习，旨在提升两军联合应对自然灾害等能力。进入新时代，中国军队积极携手各方共同应对全球性安全挑战，坚定履行同中国国际地位相称的责任和义务——汤加遭受火山海啸灾难，中国海军舰艇连续航行5200余海里，将1400多吨救灾物资及时运抵；阿富汗发生严重地震灾害，运-20连续3天飞赴灾区，将当地民众急需的帐篷、折叠床等物资第一时间送达……一次次于危难时刻伸出援手，不仅彰显了中国军队的担当与善意，也拉紧了中国人民与各国人民的情感纽带。

和平是人类的共同期盼，也是中国军队的不懈追求。不论国际风云如何变幻，中国军队始终是维护世界和平的坚定力量。站在新的历史起点上，中国军队将一如既往，为维护世界和平稳定注入更多正能量。

**Google Translation**

A review of the Peace Ark hospital ship's "Harmonious Mission-2024" mission

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Spreading peace and love, demonstrating the style of a great power

——A review of the Peace Ark hospital ship's "Harmonious Mission-2024" mission

■People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Lou Sijia Yang Xiaolin

On July 20, 2024, hospital ship officers and soldiers presented panda dolls to Tanzanian children. Photo by Gui Xinhua

On the morning of January 16, as the coastline of the motherland and the welcoming crowd waiting on the shore gradually became clear, the Chinese Navy Peace Ark hospital ship slowly sailed into a military port in Zhoushan. When this "big white ship" docked at the dock, the "Harmonious Mission-2024" mission came to a successful conclusion.

Since setting sail on June 16, 2024, the Peace Ark hospital ship has been on mission for 215 consecutive days, visiting 13 Asian and African countries including Seychelles, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Cameroon, Benin, Mauritania, Djibouti, Sri Lanka, and providing humanitarian medical services, and technically docking in Algeria and Singapore. During this Huairen voyage, the Peace Ark set a new record for the longest mission and the most visited countries in the "Harmony Mission" series, once again demonstrating the great power style of the Chinese military.

Guarding life and health

Guarding peace and protecting life. During the implementation of the "Harmony Mission-2024" mission, the Peace Ark operated at full capacity in the visited countries and made every effort to receive patients. The medical staff of the hospital ship lit up the lights of hope for people suffering from illness with superb medical skills and noble medical ethics.

Blind children can see the colorful world again. Ombre, a 9-year-old Gabonese boy, lost his right eye due to traumatic cataracts. His grandmother, holding a glimmer of hope, brought him to the Peace Ark for treatment. "The child's eyes may be restored to sight." Upon hearing the diagnosis of ophthalmologist Gao Yu, the grandmother was so excited that she shed tears. After the successful cataract surgery, the shy boy smiled brightly at the camera.

The inferior youth straightened his spine. Michael, a 21-year-old Tanzanian youth, has been suffering from severe scoliosis for more than 10 years. Not only does he have difficulty walking, but even his normal breathing is seriously affected. After surgery by orthopedic surgeon Yang Jun, his spine has basically returned to normal. "Thank you for letting me usher in my 'rebirth'. I don't have to worry about other people's strange eyes anymore." Michael said to Yang Jun.

The young woman said goodbye to the disease. Belina, who missed the Peace Ark in Seychelles, traveled all the way to South Africa and underwent uterine fibroid removal surgery on the hospital ship. Three years ago, Belina was diagnosed with uterine fibroids. She was unwilling to accept the local hospital's hysterectomy treatment plan as she had just married and had not given birth, and sought medical treatment everywhere. "Thank you for giving me the opportunity to give birth to a healthy baby!" When Belina was discharged from the hospital and disembarked, she was unwilling to let go of the obstetrician and gynecologist Sun Jian who came to see her off.

The benevolent heart of a doctor transcends mountains and seas. During the "Harmony Mission-2024" mission, the "Peace Ark" adhered to the concept of life first, and received a total of 82,980 patients, conducted 38,460 auxiliary examinations, and performed 1,392 surgeries of various types. This mission also created many firsts in the "Harmony Mission" series of missions: ship-borne surgical robots and portable intravenous anesthesia robots made their debut overseas, foreign military medical officers were on board for the first time, and a variety of difficult surgeries were performed overseas for the first time...

Bringing hearts closer

"Thank you very much to the 'Peace Ark', thank you to the Chinese military doctors..." On the evening of July 17, 2024, on the Peace Ark hospital ship, 32-year-old Nasha was excited. Thanks to the careful care of Chinese military doctors, the Tanzanian woman's child was born smoothly. "It was the Chinese soldiers who helped my child come to this world safely. I hope that when he grows up, he can also become a soldier who defends peace." The child's father, Khamis, said.

This is the first "peace baby" welcomed by the hospital ship during the "Harmony Mission-2024" mission. During this mission, the hospital ship delivered a total of 4 "peace babies". These children with the mark of the "Peace Ark" are the continuation of life and the hope for the future. As they are born healthy and grow up, the "seeds" of peace and friendship are also taking root in every corner of the world.

The "Peace Ark" belongs to China and the world. Its track is like a hand of friendship extended to the world, constantly narrowing the spiritual distance between the Chinese people and the people of all countries.

During this mission, the Peace Ark hospital ship continued to set off "China fever" on the social media of the countries it visited. After Sri Lanka's "Internet celebrity" Dinesh released the news that Sri Lankan Prime Minister Amarasuriya visited the hospital ship, the number of likes quickly exceeded 10,000, and Sri Lankan netizens praised China for bringing benefits to the Sri Lankan people. Leaders from Madagascar, Congo (Brazzaville), Benin, Djibouti and other countries boarded the ship for a visit. Djibouti Prime Minister Kamil wrote the following message during his visit: "The visit of the Peace Ark has deepened the friendship and cooperation between Djibouti and China and the two peoples. I hope to see this hospital ship often in Djibouti."

Promoting cultural integration

The third day after the Peace Ark hospital ship arrived at Pointe Noire Port in Congo (Brazzaville) coincided with the traditional Chinese festival Mid-Autumn Festival. During the ward rounds, head nurse Chen Li distributed moon cakes to hospitalized patients and introduced the origin of the Mid-Autumn Festival to them. Listening to Chen Li's narration of Chinese folk stories, patient Maria couldn't help but hum the ancient folk songs of Congo (Brazzaville). With the melodious singing, everyone beat the rhythm with their hands, and the ward was filled with a joyful and peaceful atmosphere.

At this moment, food and singing have become the bond of cultural integration, carrying good wishes for happiness and well-being. Similar scenes are not unfamiliar to the officers and soldiers of the hospital ship. During the "Harmonious Mission-2024" mission, the hospital ship will send a cultural exchange team to each country it visits to carry out exchange activities in local schools and communities. "Each of us is an envoy to spread Chinese culture. Every cultural exchange event we hold is an emotional fusion and spiritual resonance with the local people." Ye Zi, a literary and artistic backbone of the Peace Ark hospital ship, said.

In Benin, more than 100 students from the University of Abomey-Calavi sang the Chinese song "Friends" together, and the familiar melody made the officers and soldiers of the hospital ship feel very cordial; in Cameroon, Isaac, a "Shaolin disciple" wearing a monk's robe, led his disciples to perform Chinese martial arts, and the audience cheered; in Sri Lanka, Chinese and Sri Lankan officers and soldiers rowed dragon boats together in the sound of the call, and the laughter and joy echoed on the water for a long time... During the more than 30,000 nautical miles of the "Harmonious Mission-2024" mission, the officers and soldiers of the hospital ship told Chinese stories to people of different skin colors, languages, and cultural backgrounds along the way. The Peace Ark has become a window for many young people to understand China, and "I want to go to China to have a look when I grow up" has become the dream of many young people.

Since its commissioning in 2008, the Peace Ark hospital ship has carried out the "Harmony Mission" series of tasks 10 times. Every time it sets sail, it carries the friendliness of Chinese soldiers; every long journey shows the responsibility of the Chinese army. "When will you come again?" - This is the heartfelt expectation of people from all countries, and it is also the best recognition of the "Peace Ark".

Going out for peace and shaking hands with the world

■ Cheng Anqi

It took 215 days, a total voyage of more than 30,000 nautical miles, and more than 80,000 patients... On January 16, the Chinese Navy Peace Ark hospital ship, which successfully completed the "Harmony Mission-2024" mission, returned to Zhoushan smoothly. As a 10,000-ton large-scale marine medical rescue platform designed and built by my country, the Peace Ark hospital ship has carried out 10 "Harmony Mission" series of tasks since it was commissioned in 2008, receiving more than 370,000 people from various countries, winning wide acclaim from the international community.

In his New Year's message for 2025, President Xi pointed out that the world's century-old changes are accelerating, and it is necessary to transcend barriers and conflicts with a broad mind and care for the fate of mankind with a broad heart. China is willing to work with all countries to be a practitioner of friendly cooperation, a promoter of mutual learning among civilizations, and a participant in building a community with a shared future for mankind, and jointly create a better future for the world.

Only when the world is good can China be good; only when China is good can the world be better. The magnificent tracks plowed by the "Peace Ark" are a vivid epitome of the Chinese military raising the sail of peace and heading for the global stage with sincerity, goodwill, initiative and positive actions. Entering the new era, marching for peace has become an increasingly distinctive symbol of the Chinese military. From participating in UN peacekeeping operations, to maintaining the security of international sea lanes, to conducting international humanitarian rescue... the Chinese military has demonstrated the responsibility of a major power army with practical actions.

Not long ago, the 23rd batch of Chinese peacekeeping troops to Lebanon were fully deployed, and 410 officers and soldiers will carry out a one-year peacekeeping mission in the war-torn Lebanon-Israel border area. Since the first appearance of Chinese soldiers in the UN peacekeeping briefing in April 1990, the Chinese military has participated in 25 UN peacekeeping operations and has sent more than 50,000 peacekeepers. No matter which mission area, no matter how dangerous and difficult it is, Chinese peacekeepers always stick to their positions and faithfully perform their missions. Over the past 35 years, more than 10 Chinese peacekeepers have unfortunately died, fulfilling their solemn oath to defend world peace with their lives.

In the international peacekeeping battlefield full of war, Chinese blue helmets are hailed as an indispensable and important force; in the turbulent ocean, Chinese soldiers have also handed in a wonderful answer sheet to protect the safety of the "Golden Channel". On December 15, 2024, an escort fleet consisting of the Chinese Navy's guided missile destroyer Baotou, the guided missile frigate Honghe and the comprehensive supply ship Gaoyouhu set sail for the Gulf of Aden. This route, which spans multiple time zones and has a voyage of more than 4,000 nautical miles, has been relayed by the Chinese Navy's escort fleet for more than 16 years. Since December 2008, the Chinese Navy's escort fleet has set out to the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters 47 times, safely escorting more than 7,000 Chinese and foreign ships. "Hello, I am the Chinese Navy escort fleet. If you need help, please call me on Channel 16." This notice, broadcast in both Chinese and English, has become a "sound of peace" that makes ships passing through the Gulf of Aden feel more cordial.

Last December, the Chinese and Indonesian militaries held the "Peace Eagle-2024" joint exercise, which was the first joint exercise of humanitarian rescue and disaster reduction between the two sides, aiming to enhance the two militaries' ability to jointly respond to natural disasters. Entering the new era, the Chinese military has actively joined hands with all parties to jointly respond to global security challenges and firmly fulfilled its responsibilities and obligations commensurate with China's international status. When Tonga suffered a volcanic tsunami disaster, Chinese naval ships sailed more than 5,200 nautical miles and delivered more than 1,400 tons of relief supplies in a timely manner; when Afghanistan suffered a serious earthquake disaster, the Y-20 flew to the disaster area for three consecutive days and delivered tents, folding beds and other supplies urgently needed by local people as soon as possible... Extending a helping hand in times of crisis time and time again not only demonstrates the responsibility and goodwill of the Chinese military, but also tightens the emotional bond between the Chinese people and the people of all countries.

Peace is the common expectation of mankind and the unremitting pursuit of the Chinese military. No matter how the international situation changes, the Chinese military has always been a firm force in maintaining world peace. Standing at a new historical starting point, the Chinese military will, as always, inject more positive energy into maintaining world peace and stability.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16365912.html**

# 海军某旅探索提升服务基层质效：三级联动解兵忧

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：周正松 孙兴维 责任编辑：赵镭饷

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**海军某旅探索提升服务基层质效——**

**三级联动解兵忧**

■周正松 解放军报记者 孙兴维

“出了车站有军车接，部队的安排十分暖心。”春节临近，海军某旅二级上士龙锦轩的妻子带着孩子来队探亲，刚出车站就登上了旅里派来的“幸福专车”，不再因为携带行李多、打车难而犯愁。这是该旅近期开展三级联动解难帮困活动提升服务基层质效的一个镜头。

记者了解到，以往基层官兵家属来队探亲存在诸多不便，有的因单位驻地偏远，来队家属打车不容易；有的临时来队家属房紧缺，家属住房困难……面对这些现实难题，基层单位力量有限，机关单一科室也难独立解决。为畅通解难机制，加强机关和基层主动作为意识，旅党委按照“小困难连里解决、一般困难营里解决、复杂难题旅里解决”的原则，研究制订了三级联动解难帮困方案，推动旅、营、连各级压实责任，形成上下联动合力攻克难题的良好局面。

翻开三级联动解难帮困方案，记者看到，他们对各级职责作出明确规定：旅党委机关建立常态问需制度，畅通民主渠道、明确服务方式、健全受理机制、跟踪解难效果，要求机关干部深入一线蹲连住班，在面对面倾听中掌握官兵急难愁盼，近距离“解剖麻雀”，同时制作《解难帮困渠道“明白卡”》《机关业务科室职责清单》下发基层；各营建立兵情档案，拓展交流渠道、定期收集意见，并结合营行政例会，定期对各连提出的矛盾问题进行答复，明确解决时限；连队落实好基本帮扶制度，实行一名连主官、一名党员干部、一名思想骨干共同负责的“三帮一”责任制，定期召开“心贴心、背靠背讲评会”，全面掌握所属官兵家庭背景、性格特点、思想心理、患病就医等情况，干部现场答复意见建议，尽量将问题解决在本级，确实无法解决的，尽快上报情况。

现场办公服务上门，法律援助解决官兵家庭困难，更新改造家属院老旧设施……三级联动解难帮困机制建立以来，各连统计上报官兵需求，营里对接旅机关解决，各级都将解难纾困作为夯基固本、凝心聚气的暖心工程，用及时周到的服务赢得兵心。

有的分队任务周期长、官兵压力大，旅机关专门成立“后方委员会”，及时了解官兵家庭需求，对上报的矛盾困难拉单列表责任到人，每周通报解决进度和官兵意见反馈，确保急难愁盼问题“倾诉有对象、解难有渠道、进度有跟踪、结果有反馈”，不断提升服务质效。

已是深夜，该旅机关办公室内，几名干事正在汇总梳理基层近期上报的难题，分类建立问题台账。“要及时回应基层关切，让大家心无旁骛投身练兵备战。”一名干事说。

**Google Translation**

A certain navy brigade explores improving the quality and efficiency of grassroots service: three-level linkage solves soldiers' worries

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhou Zhengsong Sun Xingwei Editor: Zhao Leixiang

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A certain navy brigade explores improving the quality and efficiency of grassroots service——

Three-level linkage solves soldiers' worries

■ Zhou Zhengsong People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Sun Xingwei

"There is a military car to pick you up after leaving the station. The arrangement of the troops is very heartwarming." As the Spring Festival is approaching, the wife of the second-class sergeant Long Jinxuan of a certain navy brigade came to visit the team with her children. As soon as she left the station, she boarded the "Happy Special Car" sent by the brigade, and no longer worried about carrying too much luggage and difficulty in getting a taxi. This is a shot of the brigade's recent three-level linkage problem-solving and poverty-solving activities to improve the quality and efficiency of grassroots services.

The reporter learned that in the past, there were many inconveniences for the families of grassroots officers and soldiers to visit their relatives in the team. Some families had difficulty getting taxis because the unit was located in a remote area; some families had difficulty finding housing because of the shortage of housing for temporary families... Faced with these practical problems, the grassroots units have limited strength, and it is difficult for a single department in the agency to solve them independently. In order to smooth the problem-solving mechanism and strengthen the awareness of active action by the agency and grassroots, the brigade party committee studied and formulated a three-level joint problem-solving and assistance plan in accordance with the principle of "small problems are solved by the company, general problems are solved by the battalion, and

complex problems are solved by the brigade", promoting the responsibility of the brigade, battalion, and company at all levels to form a good situation of joint efforts to overcome problems.

Opening the three-level joint problem-solving and assistance plan, the reporter saw that they made clear provisions for the responsibilities of all levels: the brigade party committee established a regular need-asking system, unblocked democratic channels, clarified service methods, improved the acceptance mechanism, and tracked the problem-solving effect. It required the cadres of the organs to go deep into the front line and stay in the company and class, understand the urgent needs of the officers and soldiers in face-to-face listening, and "analyze the sparrow" at close range. At the same time, the "Channel for Problem-solving and Assistance" and "List of Responsibilities of the Business Departments of the Organs" were issued to the grassroots; each battalion established a soldier situation file, expanded communication channels, and regularly collected opinions. In conjunction with the regular battalion administrative meetings, it regularly responded to the contradictions raised by each company and clarified the time limit for resolution; the company implemented the basic assistance system, implemented the "three help one" responsibility system jointly responsible by a company commander, a party member cadre, and an ideological backbone, and held "heart-to-heart, back-to-back review meetings" regularly to fully understand the family background, personality characteristics, ideological psychology, and medical treatment of the officers and soldiers. The cadres responded to opinions and suggestions on the spot and tried to solve the problems at this level. If they really could not be solved, they would report the situation as soon as possible.

On-site office services are provided on site, legal aid is provided to solve the difficulties faced by officers and soldiers' families, and old facilities in the family compound are updated and renovated... Since the establishment of the three-level linkage mechanism for solving problems and helping the soldiers, each company has reported the needs of officers and soldiers, and the battalion has connected with the brigade headquarters to solve them. All levels have regarded solving problems and alleviating difficulties as a heartwarming project to consolidate the foundation and gather the hearts and minds, and have won the hearts of soldiers with timely and thoughtful services.

Some detachments have long mission cycles and officers and soldiers are under great pressure. The brigade headquarters has specially established a "rear committee" to understand the needs of officers and soldiers' families in a timely manner, list the contradictions and difficulties reported, and assign responsibilities to people. The progress of solving problems and feedback from officers and soldiers are reported weekly to ensure that "there are people to talk to, channels to solve problems, progress to track, and results to feedback" for urgent and difficult problems, and continuously improve the quality and efficiency of services.

It was late at night, and in the office of the brigade headquarters, several officers were summarizing and sorting out the problems reported by the grassroots recently, and establishing a problem ledger by category. "We must respond to the concerns of the grassroots in a timely manner so that

everyone can devote themselves to training and preparation for war without distraction." said an officer.

http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16366148.html

# 海军春节前视频慰问一线任务部队官兵

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 李博宇 责任编辑：叶梦圆 2025-01-24 18:37:48

新华社北京 1 月 24 日电（黎云、李博宇）海军 1 月 24 日下午举行视频慰问活动，向春节期间执行任务的第 47 批护航编队、南沙守备部队、某潜艇部队、某舰载航空兵部队和驻吉布提保障基地官兵致以节日问候和新春祝福。

第 47 批护航编队征程万里、搏风驭浪，紧贴敌情练兵、带着任务战备，续写海军捍卫国家利益、维护世界和平新篇章；南沙守备部队守卫祖国南大门，高度戒备、枕戈待旦，坚决有力维权维稳；某潜艇部队长期连续战备值班，圆满完成多项重大演训任务；某舰载航空兵部队苦练精飞、搏击海天，融入体系专攻精练，加快推动转型跨越；驻吉布提保障基地支撑休整补给、中外联演、外事交流等多样化任务，不断提升综合保障能力。

海军领导通过视频向任务部队官兵表达了亲切问候，要求任务部队铁心向党、用热血铸就忠诚，敢打必胜、用担当践行使命，严规守纪、用行动续写光荣，勉励广大官兵始终牢记党和人民的期望重托，知责于心、担责于身、履责于行，坚定扛起胜战主责、聚力转型攻坚、狠抓工作落实，奋力打好海军转型收官战、建军百年攻坚战。

参加视频慰问的任务部队官兵精神饱满、斗志高昂，表示要全面贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，坚决完成担负的各项使命任务，以更加昂扬的冲锋姿态全力以赴决胜转型攻坚，为推进海军强军胜战事业团结奋斗。

**Google Translation**

The Navy sent a video to express condolences to the officers and soldiers of the front-line task forces before the Spring Festival

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Li Yun Li Boyu Editor: Ye Mengyuan 2025-01-24 18:37:48

Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, January 24 (Li Yun, Li Boyu) The Navy held a video condolence activity on the afternoon of January 24 to send holiday greetings and New Year blessings to the 47th escort formation, Nansha garrison, a submarine unit, a carrier-based aviation unit and officers and soldiers stationed at the Djibouti support base who were on mission during the Spring Festival.

The 47th escort fleet traveled thousands of miles, braved the wind and waves, trained closely with the enemy situation, and prepared for combat with missions, continuing to write a new chapter in the navy's defense of national interests and maintenance of world peace; the Nansha garrison

guarded the southern gate of the motherland, was highly alert, ready to fight at any time, and resolutely and effectively safeguarded rights and stability; a submarine unit was on duty for a long time and successfully completed a number of major training tasks; a carrier-based aviation unit practiced hard to fly, fought against the sea and sky, integrated into the system, specialized in training, and accelerated the transformation and leapfrogging; the support base in Djibouti supported diversified tasks such as rest and replenishment, joint exercises between China and foreign countries, and foreign affairs exchanges, and continuously improved its comprehensive support capabilities.

The Navy leaders expressed cordial greetings to the officers and soldiers of the task force through the video, requiring the task force to be loyal to the Party, forge loyalty with blood, dare to fight and win, fulfill their mission with responsibility, strictly abide by rules and regulations, and continue to write glory with actions. They encouraged the officers and soldiers to always bear in mind the expectations and trust of the Party and the people, know their responsibilities, take responsibility, and fulfill their responsibilities, firmly shoulder the main responsibility of winning the war, focus on transformation and breakthroughs, and work hard to fight the final battle of the Navy's transformation and the battle of the centenary of the founding of the army.

The officers and soldiers of the task force who participated in the video condolences were full of spirit and high morale. They expressed that they would fully implement the spirit of the Central Military Commission's political work conference, resolutely complete the various missions and tasks they were responsible for, and go all out to win the transformation and breakthroughs with a more high-spirited attitude, and unite and strive to promote the Navy's strong army and victory.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16366328.html**

## 【新春走军营】北渔山岛：岛上家国 守望那片蓝色的海

来源：军事报道 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-01-26 07:43:47 0

北渔山岛，坐落于祖国的东海，面积不足 0.5 平方公里，东部战区海军某分队的七名官兵就驻守在小岛上，担负着岛上军事设施的维护管理。临近春节，部队要上岛为他们送年货，记者也跟随前往，登上北渔山岛，记录下小岛别样的年味。

**Google Translation**

[Visiting the military camp during the Spring Festival] Beiyushan Island: Home and country on the island, watching over the blue sea

Source: Military Report Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-01-26 07:43:47 0

Beiyushan Island, located in the East China Sea of the motherland, covers an area of less than 0.5 square kilometers. Seven officers and soldiers from a detachment of the Eastern Theater Navy are stationed on the island, responsible for the maintenance and management of the island's military facilities. As the Spring Festival approaches, the troops are going to the island to deliver New Year's goods to them, and the reporter also followed them and boarded Beiyushan Island to record the unique New Year atmosphere of the island.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16366447.html**

# 海军某大队高级军士以情带兵，拆除年轻战士“心墙”的故事

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：宋润鹏 王志浩 毕笑天 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-01-26 06:52:37

手机看分享到

**班里战士年龄相差较大，如何密切内部关系？请看来自海军某大队的报道——**

**听高级军士讲“带兵的故事”**

■宋润鹏 王志浩 解放军报记者 毕笑天

寒冬深夜，海军某大队一级军士长、技师邵家胜加完班回到宿舍时，战友们早已入睡。

邵家胜轻轻打开床沿下的铁皮柜，取出枕头。为防止发出声响，他把柜门推到离床沿还有几厘米的位置就停住了。轻手轻脚脱衣上床，邵家胜依然没有困意，脑子里一遍遍梳理着近期工作。

前段时间，班里新分来几名年轻战士，都是“00 后”，有的甚至是“05 后”。因年龄不同、经历不同、性格不同，新老兵之间难免会产生隔阂，邵家胜几次调解，效果都不太理想。

作为一名老兵，邵家胜曾带出一批批综合素质过硬的兵。但这两年，面对与自己年龄相差较大的“00 后”“05 后”新兵，他发现自己沿用多年的带兵方法有些“失灵”了。

新兵们刚到班里，自我介绍时，邵家胜有些吃惊：“你们居然跟我家孩子一般大。”后来，他与新兵家长建立联系并承诺：“请放心，我一定像对待自己孩子一样照顾好他们。”

新兵小张每次夜里站岗结束回到宿舍时动静较大，影响战友休息，大家对此有些怨言。邵家胜思考再三，决定用行动启发他。又一次轮到小张站岗时，邵家胜悄悄替他铺好了床，以免他下哨回去时折腾出动静影响班里战友休息。反复几次后，小张终于意识到了自己的问题。

除了邵家胜，该大队还有不少高级军士面对年龄差距较大的新兵，也抱着“对待自己孩子”的心态，增进与年轻战士之间的感情。但相处时间长了，高级军士们发现，自己与“00 后”“05 后”新兵之间的距离并没有拉近多少——点开新兵的微信朋友圈，只能看到一片空白；谈心交流，得到的回答都是“挺好的”“没问题”……谈及这些现象，邵家胜感到有些无奈：“新兵与我们之间，仍隔着一堵看不见的‘心墙’。”

该大队领导告诉记者，随着军士制度改革持续深入，越来越多综合素质过硬的战士选择留队长期服役，基层单位高级军士比例不断提升，战士年龄跨度大的情况越来越普遍。以邵家胜所在连队为例，大多数班长由高级军士担任，年龄普遍超过 45 岁，而“00 后”年轻战士，则占连队总人数的四成。为减少年龄差距带来的距离感，该大队鼓励高级军士与年轻战士多交流、勤沟通，营造团结、友爱、和谐、纯洁的内部关系。

怎样才能消除隔阂、增进信任，把班里战士凝聚成亲密无间、团结奋斗的钢铁集体？邵家胜拉着一级军士长孙显鹏、二级军士长杨鲁彬等高级军士，一起探讨新老兵之间的相处之道。

孙显鹏结合班里战士现状分析道：“教育孩子尚且不能简单套用过去的经验做法，更何况与‘差了一辈儿’的年轻战士相处？”

杨鲁彬在总结带兵经验的基础上分享自己的感受：“要想赢得年轻战士发自内心的尊重，摆资历不如比能力，端着架子不如放低姿态。”

……

一番交流碰撞，老兵们最终达成共识：坚持以人为本、以情带兵，是拆除“心墙”的第一步。随后的工作生活中，他们在遵守各项规章制度的前提下，尽可能放手让年轻战士自主选择个人发展方向、自行安排课余时间，为其成长进步搭建平台、扩大空间。

——发挥年轻战士的能力特长。杨鲁彬说，年轻战士来自天南地北，生活习惯、性格特点大不相同，带兵人要包容他们的个性差异，多用欣赏的眼光看待他们，不断发现他们身上的闪光点。前不久，该大队计划绘制一面宣传文化墙，杨鲁彬推荐美术功底扎实的战士小柴承担这一任务。不到一周时间，一面亮点纷呈的宣传文化墙呈现在官兵面前，大家纷纷点赞。

——重视年轻战士的成才意愿。新兵入营后，孙显鹏会先摸清每个人的能力特长和成长目标，为他们量身制订成长路线图。为督促大家逐步实现成长目标，孙显鹏定期组织班里战士进行业务技能考评，每月组织一次专业教学，根据战士特长轮流安排授课任务。如今，班里战士业务能力普遍得到提升。大家都说：“多亏了老班长的帮带，我们才能快速成长。”

——表扬年轻战士的点滴进步。新兵小张为了避免夜里铺床动静太大影响战友休息，每次站岗结束，都会先在走廊脱掉外衣，再轻手轻脚进宿舍。邵家胜注意到他的这一转变，在班务会上专门表扬。在小张的示范带动下，大家养成了时时处处为他人着想的好习惯。

谈及如何密切内部关系，该大队政治工作处张干事告诉记者：“班长作为‘兵头将尾’，在内部关系建设中发挥着重要作用。与年轻战士相处，老班长既要严格带兵，严得有据、令人信服；又要以情带兵，拿出真情、坦诚相待。”

“宽严相济，难在尺度把握——严过头了，严格容易变成严苛，给年轻战士造成心理压力；爱过头了，关爱成了溺爱，不利于年轻战士成长。”该大队高级军士们总结带兵经验时感到，平衡两者关系的关键词有两个：信服、信任。

大学主修机械电子工程专业的“00 后”战士小郭，专业学习上手很快。一次训练中，他利用专业知识排除了邵家胜没弄明白的故障。一时间，小郭有些飘飘然，其他年轻战士也产生了“学业务很简单”的想法。

不久后的一次训练，让年轻战士们改变了这种想法。训练中，某型鱼雷尾部突然出现异常，大家忙活半天，也没搞清楚问题出在哪里。邵家胜钻进狭窄的机舱，耐心排查后终于找准“病灶”，成功排除故障。当他一身油污从机舱里钻出来时，战友们纷纷冲他竖起大拇指。

该大队领导告诉记者，年轻战士对邵家胜、孙显鹏这些老兵，从一开始的“不过如此”到如今信服信任，不仅是因为他们的年龄资历和业务水平，更重要的是老兵们给予新兵充分支持，让大家感受到被尊重、被信任、被认可——尊重他们建功军营的梦想和追求，信任他们自我管理的决心和能力，认可他们维护和谐内部关系的主人翁意识和奉献精神。

**Google Translation**

The story of a senior sergeant of a naval brigade leading soldiers with affection and demolishing the "heart wall" of young soldiers

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Song Runpeng Wang Zhihao Bi Xiaotian Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-01-26 06:52:37

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The soldiers in the class have a large age difference. How to close the internal relationship? Please see the report from a naval brigade——

Listen to the "story of leading soldiers" by senior sergeants

■ Song Runpeng Wang Zhihao People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian

Late in the cold winter night, when Shao Jiasheng, a first-class sergeant and technician of a naval brigade, returned to the dormitory after overtime, his comrades had already fallen asleep.

Shao Jiasheng gently opened the metal cabinet under the bed and took out the pillow. To prevent noise, he pushed the cabinet door to a few centimeters away from the bed and stopped. Shao Jiasheng took off his clothes and went to bed quietly, but he was still not sleepy. He sorted out his recent work over and over again in his mind.

Some time ago, several young soldiers were newly assigned to the class, all of whom were born in the 2000s, and some were even born in the 2005s. Due to different ages, experiences, and personalities, it is inevitable that there will be estrangements between new and old soldiers. Shao Jiasheng has mediated several times, but the results are not ideal.

As a veteran, Shao Jiasheng has trained a batch of soldiers with excellent comprehensive qualities. But in the past two years, facing the new recruits born in the 2000s and 2005s who are much older than him, he found that his method of leading soldiers that he has used for many years has "failed".

When the new recruits first arrived at the class and introduced themselves, Shao Jiasheng was a little surprised: "You are actually the same age as my children." Later, he established contact with the parents of the new recruits and promised: "Please rest assured, I will take good care of them like my own children."

Every time the new recruit Xiao Zhang returned to the dormitory after standing guard at night, he made a lot of noise, affecting his comrades' rest, and everyone complained about it. Shao Jiasheng thought again and again and decided to inspire him with actions. When it was Xiao Zhang's turn to stand guard again, Shao Jiasheng quietly made the bed for him, so that he would not make a noise when he went back from sentry and affect his comrades' rest. After repeating this several times, Xiao Zhang finally realized his problem.

In addition to Shao Jiasheng, there are many senior sergeants in the brigade who also face the recruits with a large age gap, and they also hold the mentality of "treating their own children" to enhance the relationship with the young soldiers. But after a long time together, the senior sergeants found that the distance between themselves and the "post-00" and "post-05" recruits was not much closer - when they clicked on the WeChat Moments of the recruits, they could only see a blank; when they talked and communicated, the answers they got were "pretty good" and "no problem"... Talking about these phenomena, Shao Jiasheng felt a little helpless: "There is still an invisible 'heart wall' between the recruits and us."

The leader of the brigade told reporters that as the reform of the sergeant system continues to deepen, more and more soldiers with strong comprehensive qualities choose to stay in the team for long-term service, the proportion of senior sergeants in grassroots units continues to increase, and the situation of soldiers with a large age span is becoming more and more common. Taking the company where Shao Jiasheng is stationed as an example, most squad leaders are senior sergeants, who are generally over 45 years old, while young soldiers born after 2000 account for 40% of the

total number of soldiers in the company. In order to reduce the sense of distance caused by the age gap, the brigade encourages senior sergeants to communicate more with young soldiers and create a united, friendly, harmonious and pure internal relationship.

How can we eliminate barriers, enhance trust, and unite the soldiers in the squad into a close and united steel collective? Shao Jiasheng took senior sergeants such as First Sergeant Sun Xianpeng and Second Sergeant Yang Lubin to discuss the way to get along between new and old soldiers.

Sun Xianpeng analyzed the current situation of the soldiers in the class and said: "Educating children cannot simply apply past experience, let alone getting along with young soldiers who are 'a generation apart'?"

Based on summarizing his experience in leading soldiers, Yang Lubin shared his feelings: "If you want to win the respect of young soldiers from the bottom of their hearts, it is better to compare abilities than to show off your seniority, and it is better to lower your posture than to hold your temper."

...

After a series of exchanges and collisions, the veterans finally reached a consensus: insisting on people-oriented and leading soldiers with emotion is the first step to dismantling the "wall of heart". In their subsequent work and life, they let young soldiers choose their own development direction and arrange their spare time as much as possible on the premise of complying with various rules and regulations, and build a platform and expand space for their growth and progress.

- Give full play to the abilities and strengths of young soldiers. Yang Lubin said that young soldiers come from all over the world, and their living habits and personality characteristics are very different. Leaders should tolerate their personality differences, look at them with more appreciation, and constantly discover their shining points. Not long ago, the brigade planned to paint a propaganda and cultural wall, and Yang Lubin recommended Xiao Chai, a soldier with solid art skills, to undertake this task. In less than a week, a propaganda and cultural wall with many highlights was presented to the officers and soldiers, and everyone praised it.

——Attach importance to the desire of young soldiers to succeed. After the recruits entered the camp, Sun Xianpeng would first find out everyone's abilities, specialties and growth goals, and tailor a growth roadmap for them. In order to urge everyone to gradually achieve their growth goals, Sun Xianpeng regularly organized the soldiers in the class to conduct business skills assessments, organized professional teaching once a month, and arranged teaching tasks in turn according to the soldiers' specialties. Now, the business capabilities of the soldiers in the class have generally improved. Everyone said: "Thanks to the help of the old squad leader, we can grow quickly."

——Praise the little progress of young soldiers. In order to avoid making too much noise when making beds at night to affect the rest of his comrades, the new recruit Xiao Zhang would take off

his coat in the corridor first, and then enter the dormitory quietly after each guard. Shao Jiasheng noticed his change and praised him at the class meeting. Under Xiao Zhang's demonstration and leadership, everyone has developed a good habit of thinking about others at all times.

When talking about how to strengthen internal relations, Zhang, an officer from the political work department of the brigade, told reporters: "As the 'head of the soldiers and the tail of the generals', the squad leader plays an important role in building internal relations. When dealing with young soldiers, the old squad leader must lead the soldiers strictly, with a reasoned and convincing strictness; and lead the soldiers with affection, showing true affection and treating them honestly."

"The difficulty in combining leniency and strictness lies in grasping the scale - if it is too strict, strictness can easily become harshness, causing psychological pressure on young soldiers; if it is too loving, care becomes spoiling, which is not conducive to the growth of young soldiers." When the senior sergeants of the brigade summed up their experience in leading soldiers, they felt that there were two key words to balance the relationship between the two: conviction and trust.

Xiao Guo, a soldier born in the 2000s who majored in mechanical and electronic engineering in college, got started quickly in professional learning. During a training session, he used his professional knowledge to eliminate a fault that Shao Jiasheng did not understand. For a time, Xiao Guo was a little flattered, and other young soldiers also had the idea that "learning business is very simple."

A training session not long after changed the young soldiers' minds. During the training, the tail of a certain type of torpedo suddenly became abnormal. Everyone worked hard for a long time but could not figure out what the problem was. Shao Jiasheng got into the narrow engine room, patiently checked and finally found the "lesion" and successfully eliminated the fault. When he got out of the engine room covered in oil, his comrades gave him a thumbs up.

The leader of the brigade told reporters that the young soldiers' trust in veterans such as Shao Jiasheng and Sun Xianpeng, from "just so-so" at the beginning, is now convinced and trusted, not only because of their age, qualifications and professional level, but more importantly, the veterans give full support to the new recruits, making everyone feel respected, trusted and recognized - respecting their dreams and pursuits of building meritorious service in the military camp, trusting their determination and ability to manage themselves, and recognizing their sense of ownership and dedication to maintaining harmonious internal relations.

# February 2025

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16367861.html**

## 第 47 批护航编队顺利护送多艘商船通过亚丁湾

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：高德政 任科 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-06

**第 47 批护航编队顺利护送多艘商船通过亚丁湾**



近日，中国海军第 47 批护航编队包头舰在亚丁湾为商船护航。王宁川摄

解放军报亚丁湾 2 月 5 日电 高德政、任科报道：”感谢祖国海军！”2 月 4 日凌晨，随着”天祺”号商船被安全护送至解护点，中国海军第 47 批护航编队顺利完成第 1658 批船舶护航任务。分航时，该商船通过电台向护航编队表达感谢。

春节前夕，第 47 批护航编队接到”天祺”号的接护请求。编队研究后决定派出红河舰对其实施伴随护航。与此同时，编队包头舰以区域护航的方式，负责护送”天乐”号、”祥瑞口”号和”如意松”号 3 艘商船通过亚丁湾。

2 月 1 日上午，两艘疑似海盗小艇突然出现在”如意松”号商船附近，包头舰立即前出，将疑似海盗小艇与被护商船隔开。经过一系列警告震慑后，疑似海盗小艇被成功驱离。

“在亚丁湾航行，祖国海军让我们倍感亲切和安全。”在解护点听到”天乐”号商船发来的感谢电，3 次执行亚丁湾、索马里海域护航任务的包头舰雷达技师任强强内心充满自豪。”我们一定完成好护航任务，努力为维护世界和平贡献更多力量。”他说。

**Google Translation**

The 47th Escort Fleet Successfully Escorted Several Merchant Ships Through The Gulf of Aden

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Gao Dezheng Ren Ke Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-02-06

The 47th escort fleet successfully escorted several merchant ships through the Gulf of Aden

Recently, the 47th escort fleet of the Chinese Navy, the Baotou ship, escorted merchant ships in the Gulf of Aden. Photo by Wang Ningchuan

People’s Liberation Army Daily, Gulf of Aden, February 5, Gao Dezheng and Ren Ke reported: “Thank you, the motherland’s navy!” In the early morning of February 4, as the “Tianqi” merchant ship was safely escorted to the release point, the 47th escort fleet of the Chinese Navy successfully completed the 1658th batch of ship escort missions. When the merchant ship was separated, the merchant ship expressed its gratitude to the escort fleet through the radio.

On the eve of the Spring Festival, the 47th escort fleet received a request for escort from the "Tianqi". After research, the fleet decided to send the Red River ship to escort it. At the same time, the fleet's Baotou ship was responsible for escorting three merchant ships, the Tianle, Xiangruikou and Ruyisong, through the Gulf of Aden in the form of regional escort.

On the morning of February 1, two suspected pirate boats suddenly appeared near the Ruyisong merchant ship. The Baotou ship immediately moved forward to separate the suspected pirate boats from the merchant ship being escorted. After a series of warnings and deterrence, the suspected pirate boats were successfully driven away.

"Sailing in the Gulf of Aden, the motherland's navy makes us feel more cordial and safer." Ren Qiangqiang, a radar technician of the Baotou ship who has performed escort missions in the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters three times, was full of pride when he heard the thank-you message from the Tianle merchant ship at the release point. "We must complete the escort mission well and strive to contribute more to maintaining world peace." He said.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16367854.html**

## 基层暖新闻 | 学员训练康复有了理疗专室

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：祝晓军 倪 帅 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-02-06

**学员训练康复有了理疗专室**

■祝晓军 解放军报特约记者 倪 帅

冬日午后，海军士官学校某学员队学员王舟龙训练归来，立即走进学员队新建的运动康复理疗专室。

那段时间，为了备战即将举行的学校军事技能对抗赛，王舟龙和同学经常进行高强度训练，身体有些疲劳。理疗专室负责人王玉岩了解情况后，主动提出帮他进行理疗恢复。只见他一手压住王舟龙身上的疼痛点，另一只手找准穴位疏通经络。理疗结束，他顿感身体舒缓不少。

王玉岩介绍，运动伤是困扰学员的一个棘手问题。有的学员训练动作不规范，对要领掌握不到位；有的训练不科学，透支身体；有的训练后放松不及时，恢复不到位……久而久之，有的学员会出现肩周炎、腰肌劳损等情况。

如何更好帮助学员科学训练，一直是该队领导的心头事。多次送学员到医院做理疗的该学员队干部朱博炎留意到，一些基础理疗手段简单易学、见效较快，于是萌生了一个想法："何不在学员队建一个理疗专室？这样不仅能确保学员训练后出现的小伤、轻伤不过夜，还

能让学员不出校门就能得到治疗。”调研后，朱博炎向学校训练恢复指导教练团队寻求帮助。

教练团队教员张绍勇从事运动康复工作多年，有着丰富的理疗康复经验和专业知识。在他的带领下，团队与学员队共同梳理训练内容和训练伤多发易发情况，围绕运动康复理疗专室怎么建展开研究讨论。随后，在教练团队指导下，该学员队经上级批准，陆续购置磁振热疗仪等理疗设备及松紧带、泡沫轴等拉伸恢复器材。

学员王玉岩入伍前曾学习过推拿理疗知识，得知学员队建设运动康复理疗专室，他主动申请担任该室负责人。此外，该学员队还成立了运动康复理疗服务小组，不少有特长的学员主动加入。他们在专业人员的帮助下，通过理论授课、实操讲解等方式，逐渐掌握了推拿手法、仪器操作等技能，用热心服务赢得了战友认可。

“自从有了运动康复理疗专室，需要送医院治疗训练伤的学员人数明显下降，大家训练积极性也越来越高。”朱博炎告诉记者。

**Google Translation**

Grassroots Warm News | There Is a Physiotherapy Room for Student’s Training and Rehabilitation

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhu Xiaojun Ni Shuai Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-02-06

There is a physiotherapy room for cadets’ training and rehabilitation

■ Zhu Xiaojun People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Ni Shuai

On a winter afternoon, Wang Zhoulong, a student from a student team of the Naval Non-commissioned Officer School, returned from training and immediately walked into the cadet team’s newly built sports rehabilitation physiotherapy room.

During that time, in order to prepare for the upcoming school military skills competition, Wang Zhoulong and his classmates often conducted high-intensity training and were a little tired. After understanding the situation, Wang Yuyan, the head of the physiotherapy room, took the initiative to offer to help him with physiotherapy recovery. He was seen pressing the pain point on Wang Zhoulong’s body with one hand, and finding the acupuncture points with the other hand to dredge the meridians. After the physiotherapy, he felt a lot of relief.

Wang Yuyan introduced that sports injuries are a thorny problem that plagues students. Some trainees’ training movements are not standardized and they do not have a good grasp of the essentials; some train unscientifically and overdraw their bodies; some do not relax in time after training and do not recover in place... Over time, some trainees will suffer from periarthritis of the shoulder and lumbar muscle strain.

How to better help trainees train scientifically has always been a concern for the team leaders. Zhu Boyan, a cadre of the trainee team who has sent trainees to the hospital for physical therapy many times, noticed that some basic physical therapy methods are simple to learn and effective quickly, so he came up with an idea: “Why not build a physical therapy room in the trainee team? This will not only ensure that minor injuries and minor injuries after training do not stay overnight, but also allow trainees to receive treatment without leaving school.” After the investigation, Zhu Boyan sought help from the school’s training recovery guidance coaching team.

Zhang Shaoyong, a coaching team instructor, has been engaged in sports rehabilitation for many years and has rich experience and professional knowledge in physical therapy rehabilitation. Under his leadership, the team and the trainee team jointly sorted out the training content and the frequent occurrence of training injuries, and conducted research and discussion on how to build a sports rehabilitation physical therapy room. Subsequently, under the guidance of the coaching team, the trainee team, with the approval of the superiors, successively purchased physiotherapy equipment such as magnetic vibration thermal therapy devices and stretching recovery equipment such as elastic bands and foam rollers.

Trainee Wang Yuyan had learned massage therapy knowledge before joining the army. When he learned that the trainee team had built a sports rehabilitation physiotherapy room, he took the initiative to apply to be the head of the room. In addition, the trainee team also established a sports rehabilitation physiotherapy service group, and many trainees with special skills took the initiative to join. With the help of professionals, they gradually mastered skills such as massage techniques and instrument operation through theoretical lectures and practical explanations, and won the recognition of their comrades with enthusiastic service.

“Since the establishment of a sports rehabilitation physiotherapy room, the number of trainees who need to be sent to the hospital for treatment of training injuries has dropped significantly, and everyone’s enthusiasm for training has become higher and higher.” Zhu Boyan told reporters.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16367852.html**

## 中国海军舰艇编队将赴巴基斯坦参加”和平-2025”多国海上联合演习

来源：国防部网 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-06

应巴基斯坦军队邀请，由包头舰、高邮湖舰组成的中国海军舰艇编队将于 2 月上中旬赴巴基斯坦参加”和平-2025”多国海上联合演习。期间，各国参演舰艇将围绕海上补给、联合反海盗、搜救、防空等科目展开演练，旨在提升共同维护海上安全的能力。

**Google Translation**

Chinese Naval Fleet Will Go to Pakistan to Participate in The “AMAN-2025” (aka Peace Mission-2025) Multinational Maritime Joint Exercise

Source: Ministry of National Defense website Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-02-06

At the invitation of the Pakistani army, a Chinese naval fleet consisting of the Baotou ship and the Gaoyou Lake ship will go to Pakistan in early and mid-February to participate in the AMAN-2025 (aka Peace Mission-2025) multinational maritime joint exercise. During the period, participating ships from various countries will conduct exercises on subjects such as maritime replenishment, joint anti-piracy, search and rescue, and air defense, aiming to enhance the ability to jointly maintain maritime security.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16368097.html**

## 北部战区海军某基地雷弹技师刘爱中：”较真”方能达到极致

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：宋润鹏 张 恒 责任编辑：赵镭饷 发布：2025-02-07

**北部战区海军某基地雷弹技师刘爱中——**

**“较真”方能达到极致**

■宋润鹏 张 恒




刘爱中正在检修装备。张 恒摄

大山腹地，寒风料峭。

北部战区海军某基地雷弹技师刘爱中快步走进训练场地，呼出的气息瞬间化作团团白雾。

“接上级作战想定，开始导弹故障检测！”训练开始，刘爱中在操演现场沉着指挥，极具穿透力的嗓音掷地有声。发现故障点位后，他立即进行现场教学，时而埋头操作、精准示范，时而穿梭于各个岗位，和年轻同志分享维修心得。

事实上，这名经验丰富、专业基础扎实的老班长，也是从一名技术”小白”慢慢成长起来的。

刘爱中还记得，首次接触雷弹检测时，面对陌生装备内部密密麻麻的线路，他一时无从下手。

“一定要啃下这块硬骨头！”为了消化理论知识、摸清内部构造，刘爱中随身携带笔记本，一有时间就背记知识点，遇到不懂之处就四处请教……功夫不负有心人，在上级组织的首批专业培训中，刘爱中全科满分通过考核。

专业技术在一次次考验中越磨越强。在执行某次任务时，导弹回收后训练数据读取失败，刘爱中细致摸排，迅速找到故障原因，随即用随身携带的自制工具排除故障，现场技术人员纷纷竖起大拇指。

“装备保障没有最好，只有更好。”面对繁杂的操作流程，刘爱中决心对其进行精简优化，研究整理了一份全新的《操作口令表》提升保障测试效率，使保障时间缩短了近四分之一。

从事雷弹保障的 20 多年里，刘爱中埋头钻研，总结优化工作方法，研究整理改进某型雷弹运输固定方法、某型雷弹电缆检测练习指南等教学成果，创新设计某型设备操作平台等专用工具 20 余种，在安全可靠的基础上大幅优化了保障效率，为部队节约了训练成本。

近年来，刘爱中把更多精力投入到人才培养上。为了使年轻官兵尽快适应岗位要求，除了日常帮教外，他还将自己多年来的维修经验与故障案例梳理成册，手把手传授给年轻官兵。

“‘较真’方能达到极致，刻苦钻研练就过硬本领。”看着一茬茬年轻官兵不断成长，刘爱中欣慰不已，”只要强军事业有需要，我们一定听从召唤，奋勇当先、一往无前。”

**Google Translation**

Liu Aizhong, A Torpedo Technician at a Naval Base in The Northern Theater Command: “Being Serious” Can Achieve Perfection

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Song Runpeng Zhang Heng Editor: Zhao Leixiang Release: 2025-02-07

Liu Aizhong, a torpedo technician at a naval base in the Northern Theater Command——

“Being serious” can achieve perfection

■Song Runpeng Zhang Heng

Liu Aizhong is inspecting equipment. Photo by Zhang Heng

In the hinterland of the mountains, the cold wind is chilly.

Liu Aizhong, a torpedo technician at a naval base in the Northern Theater Command, walked quickly into the training ground, and his breath turned into a cloud of white mist in an instant.

“Accept the superior’s combat assumptions and start missile fault detection!” At the beginning of the training, Liu Aizhong calmly commanded at the exercise site, and his penetrating voice was loud and clear. After discovering the fault point, he immediately conducted on-site teaching,

sometimes immersed in operation and precise demonstration, and sometimes shuttled between various positions to share maintenance experience with young comrades.

In fact, this experienced and professionally grounded old squad leader also grew up slowly from a technical “novice”.

Liu Aizhong still remembers that when he first came into contact with mine bomb detection, he was at a loss for a while when faced with the dense lines inside unfamiliar equipment.

“I must chew this hard bone!” In order to digest theoretical knowledge and understand the internal structure, Liu Aizhong carried a notebook with him, memorized knowledge points whenever he had time, and asked for advice everywhere when he encountered something he didn’t understand... Hard work pays off. In the first batch of professional training organized by the superior, Liu Aizhong passed the assessment with full marks in all subjects.

Professional skills are getting stronger and stronger in tests. When performing a certain mission, the training data reading failed after the missile was recovered. Liu Aizhong carefully investigated and quickly found the cause of the fault. Then he used the homemade tools he carried with him to troubleshoot the fault. The on-site technicians gave him a thumbs up.

“There is no best equipment support, only better.” Faced with the complicated operation process, Liu Aizhong was determined to streamline and optimize it. He studied and compiled a new “Operation Command Table” to improve the efficiency of support testing and shorten the support time by nearly a quarter.

In the more than 20 years of working in the mine support, Liu Aizhong has devoted himself to research, summarizing and optimizing working methods, researching and improving teaching results such as a certain type of mine transport and fixation method, a certain type of mine cable detection practice guide, and innovatively designed more than 20 special tools such as a certain type of equipment operation platform, which greatly optimized the support efficiency on the basis of safety and reliability, saving training costs for the troops.

In recent years, Liu Aizhong has devoted more energy to talent training. In order to enable young officers and soldiers to adapt to job requirements as soon as possible, in addition to daily help and teaching, he also sorted out his years of maintenance experience and fault cases into a book and taught them to young officers and soldiers.

“Only by being ‘serious’ can you achieve perfection and study hard to develop strong skills.” Seeing the continuous growth of young officers and soldiers, Liu Aizhong is very pleased, “As long as the cause of strengthening the army needs it, we will definitely obey the call, take the lead and move forward.”

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16368143.html**

# 站在山巅拥抱大海，他们是比山更高的峰

来源：人民海军微信公众号 作者：张淦 宫雨辰 张容瑢 责任编辑：于雅倩 发布：2025-02-07

春节期间

记者驱车前往东部战区海军某雷达站

只见山路两旁

标记海拔高度石碑的数字不断攀升

在蜿蜒的盘山公路上

连续拐了几十个弯后

大家终于抵达目的地




▲雷达站官兵检修装备。

停下车打开车门的一瞬

冷风带着寒意扑面而来

“记者同志，咱们先穿上大衣

山顶的气温比山下要低一些”

迎面走来的站长和指导员

将早已准备好的迷彩大衣递了过来

并热情地招呼大家赶紧穿上御寒

站在雷达站的最高点

俯瞰群山环绕

高低不同的山峰造型各异

像是守护大海的忠诚卫士

在岁月低语中诉说着山与海的故事




▲战备值班。

走进雷达值班室

方寸荧屏显示着密密麻麻的绿色光点

值班员手指轻点鼠标

正在分析一批海上目标的属性

没过多久

黑色的笔尖在值班登记本上

记录下一串数字




▲官兵重温入党誓词。

这个雷达站主要承担海上警戒和导航任务

每年都会经历数月的雾锁关山

数月的雷鸣电闪，数月的雪窖冰天

即便在这样艰苦的自然环境下

雷达站官兵先后荣立

集体二等功 2 次、集体三等功 8 次

1998 年被海军授予

“艰苦创业模范雷达站”荣誉称号




▲官兵在战位执行战备任务。

苍茫群山，这里是离大海很远

又离大海很近的地方

远，是因为这里的水兵

当兵几年、十几年

从未跟随军舰出海

近，是因为与他们日夜相伴的雷达信号

让他们时刻与碧波相连

与战舰相连，与海空相连……



▲大雪封山，官兵徒步下山拉菜。

雪后的群山格外好看

但战士们既爱下雪天

又怕下雪天

去年冬天

一场突如其来的大雪覆盖山区

由于山路蜿蜒陡峭

补给车只能开到半山腰

那天，除了不值班的官兵

其余人员全部下山抬物资

为了防止官兵滑下山

他们用背包绳 3 人一组捆在一起

然而，上战位的路更难走

因为山下是雪，山上是冰

战士们脚上穿着防滑链

一步一步踩着台阶往上走

艰难走到山顶后

他们要用工具将天线上的冰轻轻敲掉

甚至还要挂着铁链爬到天线顶端除冰




▲官兵开展营区巡逻。

云海、雾凇、白雪……

这些让人心驰神往的美景

官兵们早已习以为常

不过，还有一个

让大家不喜欢的天气就是雷雨

二级上士刘凯恩告诉记者

“我见过圆形的雷在我前方炸开”

刘凯恩轻松讲述着山上的故事

记者从他清澈的眼眸中感怀

这个雷达站的官兵们

把”使命”二字诠释得简单而通俗

他们默默地坚守着一份不平凡的事业




▲检查天线。

记者采访当天

一级上士洪温周

准备沿着山路下山巡查水箱

他说：”趁着这两天天气好

我们下去检查一下

保证上冻后能用上水”

尽管现在山上已经接通了自来水

但他还是定期下山检查储水箱

让山顶用水的”备用手段”更加托底

跟随洪温周下山再上山

记者的双腿好似灌了铅

每一步都走得异常艰难

几近掉队

看到洪温周依然不知疲倦地带头往前走

记者忍不住问

“班长，你不累吗？”

“早就习惯了，我们在山上

每天至少要走这么远。”

洪温周回头，质朴的脸上满是笑容




▲家属来队，和官兵一起包饺子。

今年有军嫂上山过春节

战士们早早就把家属房收拾得干净整洁

纷纷拿出自己的零食送给军娃

他们还和军嫂一起

在石头上画满各式各样的小花

用心装点着山顶的小路……




▲官兵开展主题党日活动。

当一束束电波张开臂膀拥抱大海

当一串串信号跨山越海奔向舰艇

或许没有人会记得他们

更不会记得他们的名字

然而，巍峨耸立的高山记得

昼夜呼啸的山风记得

洁白晶莹的浪花记得

采访结束，已是夜幕降临

汽车缓缓驶出营区

记者回头发现，官兵们站在山顶的身影

就是一座挺立的”兵峰”

**Google Translation**

Standing on The Top of The Mountain and Embracing The Sea, They Are Peaks Higher Than The Mountain

Source: People’s Navy WeChat Official Account Author: Zhang Gan Gong Yuchen Zhang Rongyong Editor: Yu Yaqian Release: 2025-02-07 14:48:46

During the Spring Festival

The reporter drove to a radar station of the Eastern Theater Command Navy

On both sides of the mountain road

The numbers on the stone tablets marking the altitude continued to rise

On the winding mountain road

After turning dozens of corners in a row

Everyone finally arrived at the destination

▲Radar station officers and soldiers inspected equipment

The moment the car stopped and the door was opened, the cold wind blew in. “Reporter, let’s put on our coats first. The temperature at the top of the mountain is lower than that at the bottom of the mountain.” The stationmaster and instructor who came towards us handed over the camouflage coats that had been prepared long ago, and enthusiastically asked everyone to put them on to keep warm. Standing at the highest point of the radar station, overlooking the mountains, the different peaks have different shapes, like loyal guards guarding the sea, telling the story of the mountains

and the sea in the whispers of time. ▲Combat readiness duty. Walking into the radar duty room, the small screen showed dense green dots of light. The duty officer clicked the mouse with his fingers, analyzing the attributes of a batch of targets at sea. Not long after, the black pen tip recorded a string of numbers on the duty registration book. ▲Officers and soldiers reviewed the oath of joining the party. This radar station is mainly responsible for maritime surveillance and navigation tasks. Every year, it experiences months of fog and thunder and lightning, and months of snow and ice. Even in such a harsh natural environment, the officers and soldiers of the radar station have successively won the collective second-class merit twice and the collective third-class merit 8 times. In 1998, it was awarded the honorary title of "Model Radar Station for Hard Work" by the Navy. ▲ The officers and soldiers perform combat readiness tasks at their positions. The vast mountains are far away from the sea and close to the sea. It is far because the sailors here have served for several years or more than ten years and have never followed the warships to sea. It is close because the radar signals that accompany them day and night keep them connected with the blue waves, warships, sea and sky... ▲ The heavy snow blocked the mountains, and the officers and soldiers walked down the mountain to pull vegetables. The mountains are particularly beautiful after the snow.

But the soldiers love snowy days and are afraid of them.

Last winter, a sudden heavy snowfall covered the mountainous area.

Due to the winding and steep mountain roads, the supply trucks could only drive halfway up the mountain.

That day, except for the officers and soldiers who were not on duty, all the other personnel went down the mountain to carry supplies.

In order to prevent the officers and soldiers from sliding down the mountain, they tied them together in groups of three with backpack ropes.

However, the road to the battle position was even more difficult to walk.

Because there was snow at the bottom of the mountain and ice on the mountain, the soldiers wore anti-skid chains on their feet and walked up the steps step by step. After reaching the top of the mountain with difficulty, they had to use tools to gently knock off the ice on the antenna.

They even had to climb to the top of the antenna with iron chains to remove ice.

▲Officers and soldiers patrol the camp.

Sea of clouds, rime, snow...

These fascinating views

The officers and soldiers have long been accustomed to them

However, there is another weather that everyone dislikes, which is thunderstorms

Second Sergeant Liu Kaien told reporters

“I have seen round mines explode in front of me”

Liu Kaien easily told the story of the mountain

The reporter felt it from his clear eyes

The officers and soldiers of this radar station

interpreted the word “mission” in a simple and popular way

They silently stick to an extraordinary career

▲Check the antenna

On the day of the interview, First Sergeant Hong Wenzhou prepared to go down the mountain road to inspect the water tank. He said: “Let’s go down and check the water tank while the weather is good these two days to ensure that we can use water after the freezing.” Although the mountain is now connected to tap water, he still goes down the mountain regularly to check the water tank to make the “backup means” of water use on the top of the mountain more secure. Following Hong Wenzhou down the mountain and up the mountain, the reporter’s legs seemed to be filled with lead. Every step was extremely difficult. He was almost left behind. Seeing Hong Wenzhou still tirelessly leading the way forward, the reporter couldn’t help asking, “Squad leader, aren’t you tired?” “I’ve gotten used to it. We have to walk at least this far every day on the mountain.” Hong Wenzhou looked back, his simple face full of smiles. ▲Family members came to the team and made dumplings with the officers and soldiers. This year, some military wives went up the mountain to celebrate the Spring Festival.

The soldiers cleaned up the family rooms early and took out their snacks to give to the military children.

They also painted all kinds of small flowers on the stones with the military wives and decorated the path on the top of the mountain with heart...

▲Officers and soldiers carried out theme party day activities.

When beams of radio waves open their arms to embrace the sea

When strings of signals cross mountains and seas to rush to ships

Perhaps no one will remember them

Let alone their names

However, the towering mountains remember

The mountain wind that roars day and night remembers

The white and crystal waves remember

The interview ended and it was already nightfall

The car slowly drove out of the camp

The reporter looked back and found that the figures of the officers and soldiers standing on the top of the mountain

was a standing “Soldier Peak”

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16368789.html**

## 北部战区海军某登陆舰大队立起科学规范抓建”硬杠杠”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张腾飞 李陆超 毕笑天 责任编辑：赵镭饷 发布：2025-02-10

**立起科学规范抓建”硬杠杠”**

**——北部战区海军某登陆舰大队”纠建一体”强化党支部书记队伍建设的见闻**

■张腾飞 李陆超 解放军报记者 毕笑天

**新闻快览**

“党员教育管理实效性精准性不够”“党支部会议记录填写不规范”……此前，在北部战区海军某登陆舰大队一次交班会上，某艇党支部新任书记因支部抓建水平不高，受到了批评。

去年，他调整到该艇担任党支部书记。从陆勤单位转到海勤单位，由军事主官改任政治主官，这名书记对党务工作个别规定不太熟悉，一些工作出现了问题。

大队党委调研发现，类似情况并非个例。近年来，随着干部交流任职政策的推进实施，大队人员交流频繁，一些基层党支部书记任职时间短、工作经验缺乏，在抓理论学习、流程规范、制度落实等方面存在短板弱项，导致个别单位建设水平徘徊不前。

为尽快提升基层党支部书记队伍履职尽责能力水平，大队党委以《中国共产党军队党的建设条例》《中国共产党军队委员会（支部）工作规定》等为主要依据，结合单位实际制订”基层党支部建设检查评价指标”，通过规范基层党支部各项工作流程、标准，进一步帮助党支部书记明确应当具备的能力素质、自身的职责任务。通过这种”纠建一体”工作模式，督导他们有的放矢提升党务工作能力，推动基层党组织建设水平不断提高。

记者翻看”基层党支部建设检查评价指标”，只见党建工作的主要内容、基本流程和重点问题等，都分层次、分领域体现，以学习党的创新理论、强固组织功能、严明政治纪律等为重点，细化组织生活制度落实、党员教育管理监督、议事决策质效等几十项检查评价内容。

基层党支部书记坦言，各项指标既是检查评价的标尺，也是日常开展工作的规范依据，对照开展工作，标准明确、重点突出，这让他们对”干什么、怎么干、干到什么标准”有了清楚认识，进而理清了工作思路、找准着力点。



某艇党支部书记组织党员来到驻地红色场馆开展主题党日活动，增强教育实效。袁 波摄

**关键词 提高抓建质效**

**明确工作标尺 以查促改强能**

寒冬时节，在北部战区海军某登陆舰大队某艇党支部会议室，上级检查组对照”基层党支部建设检查评价指标”，逐项检查该艇党支部的建设情况。艇党支部缪书记一边汇报相关情况，一边提供相关材料给检查组。

“党课计划制订是否合理”“教育是否得到党员认可”“缺席人员是否参与补学”……检查组郭干事依据”落实年度教育计划”明确的各项标准，逐一认真检查。翻阅党课教案时，郭干事发现里面分析党员思想情况时，引用的案例很熟悉。仔细回想，以前在其他党支部书记的教案里，也曾看到过这些案例。

“数年前的案例，跟如今党支部的实际情况匹配吗？”“这些案例能引起现在党员的共鸣吗？”检查组的发问，让缪书记红了脸。

“个别党支部书记在党课筹划准备阶段重视不够，缺少对教育主题的深入思考，同样的内容反复讲，久而久之实效性越来越弱。”指出问题后，郭干事将其记录在检查清单，随后对照检查评价指标明确一堂党课应当具备的几个标准，帮缪书记理清了工作思路。

事后，缪书记感慨，这次检查指出的问题让他服气，同时也收获了开展党务工作的一些方法，受益匪浅。

“工作做没做到位，对照评价指标一目了然。”该大队领导告诉记者，现在检查人员依照清单快速高效进行检查，既能精准查摆问题不足，同时也为基层党支部开展工作指明了方向。

记者了解到，他们还充分考虑检查评价的科学合理性，依据不同的检查内容，采取不同的检查评价方式。比如，考核工作完成进度，常以检查相关的文件台账为参考；评估工作的实际效果，则多采用随机提问、现地查看等方式了解，等等。

“党员小郭等人提到大家对当前国际形势关注度较高，可加入相关内容的讲解，强化大家的紧迫感、危机感……”那次检查评价后，缪书记就党课不接地气、针对性不强等问题，经常深入调研思考，听取官兵意见建议。他还多次向优秀党务工作者取经，并到兄弟单位参加交叉授课活动，根据不同的反馈意见进一步修改完善教案。现在，他的党课不仅受到连队党员的好评，还得到兄弟单位的一致认可。

如今，大队基层党支部书记普遍有了紧迫感，能自觉对照检查评价指标提高工作标准。某艇党支部书记魏瑞从细节入手，针对党员发展、落实组织生活制度等，制订了相应工作计划，提升支部规范化抓建能力；某队党支部书记刘吟松动态更新党员谈心谈话档案，全面掌握每名党员思想、学习、工作情况，提升了党员教育管理质效。

**关键词 强化末端问效**

**常态督导落实　形成良性循环**

依据检查评价指标进行督导检查后，各单位整改”下篇文章”做得怎样，是大队党委关注的一个重点。

“我们将’回头看’作为常态化工作机制，会定期到相关单位检查整改效果。”郭干事说，这是督导提升基层党支部抓建能力的一个有力抓手。

天柱山舰党支部书记袁宝华任职之初抓建能力较弱，检查组发现问题后，为他列出问题清单，并多次利用”回头看”时机进行督导帮带。袁宝华主动学习补短，多方请教机关优秀党务工作者，在”督导—整改—提高”的链条中提升能力。去年，天柱山舰出色完成了各项任务，官兵在各级组织的比武竞赛中取得优异成绩，全舰荣立集体三等功。

“检查不是目的，提升书记队伍能力，推动基层建设全面发展才是目的。”大队领导介绍，他们坚持”干好干坏不能一个样”的鲜明态度，将基层党支部书记队伍建设纳入年度”双争”评比，明确既要查到位、更要帮到位，压实各级责任以鼓励先进、鞭策后进。

前不久，某单位因党员教育管理工作不够细致，导致工作出现纰漏，在季度检查评价中排名靠后，受到了通报批评。大队针对该单位人员分散的现实情况，秉持”机关帮、规范抓”的理念，及时带领党支部书记研究改进工作办法，机关业务口也注重加强帮助指导。经过一段时间整改，该单位在”回头看”中进步明显，各项建设走上正轨。

“刚开始实施检查评价时，担心无法解决查出的问题。现在，检查组不仅做好针对性指导帮带，还经常进行回看督导，对提升基层抓建水平、强化党支部书记履职能力大有裨益，我们真诚欢迎。”这名党支部书记说。

党委领、机关帮、互促育，大队逐步形成涵盖机关和基层、海勤单位和陆勤单位、新书记和老书记的全方位检查评价指标。一方面，党支部书记抓党建工作有了具体的标准，党支部建设更加正规；另一方面，倒逼党支部书记针对存在问题及时补短强能，激发干事创业积极性，形成了以评促进的良性循环。

“随着部队建设情况变化，检查督导评价指标的内容也会动态更新。”郭干事告诉记者，他们在检查时会充分考虑舰艇备战实际、海陆勤单位任务等差异性因素，实时调整检查方法和内容，让评价更加科学合理。对于后续的再次评估，也会考虑到整改的阶段性和可持续性。

如今，有了检查评价指标的这个”硬杠杠”，该大队基层党支部书记队伍能力得到明显提升，基层党组织建设水平水涨船高，多个多年未评先的单位建设成效进步明显，有的还在去年底获得表彰。

**留言墙**

大队制订”基层党支部建设检查评价指标”，既是对基层党务工作流程、标准的规范，又为党支部书记提升履职能力提供了方法指导。我们在规划基层党支部书记能力培养路径时，不单单是从一个角度出发，而是自上而下与自下及上相结合、服务引导与检查督导相融合，同时着眼补经历之短、能力之缺，严格培养、严管队伍，为党支部书记提供全方位、多层次指导帮带，真正帮他们增长才干，进而持续有效促进基层建设迈上新台阶。

——某登陆舰大队干部 张 军

相对舰艇而言，我们陆勤单位工作缺少重大任务牵引，导致过去有的工作标准不高。去年以来，我们依照检查评价指标，更有针对性开展工作。比如，结合油库岗位风险点较多的实际，支部重点围绕作风建设、安全防范等搞好形势分析，在工作筹划阶段便针对可能出现的矛盾点和风险点制订预案。在上级部门跟进指导帮带下，我感到工作思路更加清晰，一改过去被动局面，增强了工作的主动性、科学性，也多了从容不迫的底气。

——某油库党支部书记 孟 健

实施检查评价以来，最直观的感受就是支部班子凝聚力、战斗力更强了。对支部成员而言，每人都存在短板不足，如何扬长避短、提升个人能力至关重要，因此每次上级对党支部书记进行检查评价，我们也能借此进行对照检查、查漏补缺。如今，通过上级常态检查督导，支部成员总结经验得失，凝聚抓建共识，把全部精力向打仗聚焦、全部工作向打仗用劲，大家主动带领党员骨干做好打基础、利长远的各项工作，基层建设稳步提升。

——天柱山舰党支部委员 刘荣辉

**Google Translation**

A Landing Ship Dadui of The Northern Theater Command Navy Has Set Up a “Hard Bar” for Scientific and Standardized Construction

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Tengfei Li Luchao Bi Xiaotian Editor: Zhao Leixiang Release: 2025-02-10

Set up a “hard bar” for scientific and standardized construction

——The experience of strengthening the construction of the party branch secretary team of a landing ship brigade of the Northern Theater Command Navy through “rectification and construction integration”

■ Zhang Tengfei Li Luchao People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian

News Quick View

“The effectiveness and accuracy of party member education and management are not enough” and “the minutes of party branch meetings are not filled in in a standardized manner”... Previously, at a handover meeting of a landing ship brigade of the Northern Theater Command Navy, the new secretary of a boat party branch was criticized for the low level of party branch construction.

Last year, he was transferred to the boat as the party branch secretary. From the land support unit to the sea support unit, the military chief officer was changed to the political chief officer. The secretary was not familiar with some of the regulations on party affairs, and some problems occurred in some work.

The brigade party committee found that similar situations are not isolated cases. In recent years, with the implementation of the cadre exchange policy, the brigade has frequently exchanged personnel. Some grassroots party branch secretaries have been in office for a short time and lack work experience. They have shortcomings in theoretical learning, process standardization, and system implementation, resulting in the stagnation of the construction level of some units.

In order to improve the ability of grassroots party branch secretaries to perform their duties as soon as possible, the brigade party committee has formulated “Grassroots Party Branch Construction Inspection and Evaluation Indicators” based on the “Regulations on the Construction of the Party in the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” and “Regulations on the Work of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Committee (Branch)” and other documents, combined with the actual situation of the unit, and further helped the party branch secretaries to clarify the abilities and qualities they should have and their own duties and responsibilities by standardizing the work processes and standards of the grassroots party branches. Through this “correction and construction in one” work model, they are supervised to improve their party work capabilities in a targeted manner and promote the continuous improvement of the construction level of grassroots party organizations.

The reporter looked through the “Inspection and Evaluation Indicators for Grassroots Party Branch Construction” and saw that the main content, basic process and key issues of party building work were reflected in different levels and fields, focusing on learning the party’s innovative theories, strengthening organizational functions, and strict political discipline, and refining dozens of inspection and evaluation contents such as the implementation of organizational life systems, party member education management and supervision, and the quality and efficiency of deliberation and decision-making. The secretary of the grassroots party branch admitted that the various indicators are not only the yardstick for inspection and evaluation, but also the normative basis for daily work. By comparing the work, the standards are clear and the key points are highlighted, which makes them have a clear understanding of “what to do, how to do it, and what standards to achieve”, and then sort out the work ideas and find the focus.

The secretary of a boat party branch organized party members to come to the red venues in the resident area to carry out theme party day activities to enhance the effectiveness of education. Photo by Yuan Bo

Keywords: Improve the quality and efficiency of construction

Clearly define the work standards and use inspections to promote reform and strengthen capabilities

In the cold winter, in the meeting room of a party branch of a boat of a landing ship brigade of the Northern Theater Command Navy, the superior inspection team checked the construction of the boat party branch item by item in accordance with the “Grassroots Party Branch Construction Inspection and Evaluation Indicators”. Secretary Miao of the boat party branch reported the relevant situation while providing relevant materials to the inspection team.

“Is the party class plan formulated reasonably?” “Is the education recognized by party members?” “Do absentees participate in make-up learning?”...Guo, the inspection team, carefully checked one by one according to the various standards specified in the “Implementation of the Annual Education Plan”. When reading the party class lesson plan, Guo found that the cases cited in the analysis of the ideological situation of party members were very familiar. Thinking carefully, I have seen these cases in the lesson plans of other party branch secretaries before.

“Do the cases from several years ago match the actual situation of the party branch today?” “Can these cases resonate with current party members?” The questions of the inspection team made Secretary Miao blush.

“Some party branch secretaries did not pay enough attention to the planning and preparation of party classes, lacked in-depth thinking on the education theme, and repeated the same content, which became less and less effective over time.” After pointing out the problem, Secretary Guo recorded it in the inspection list, and then compared the inspection evaluation indicators to clarify the standards that a party class should have, helping Secretary Miao to sort out his work ideas.

Afterwards, Secretary Miao said with emotion that the problems pointed out in this inspection convinced him, and at the same time he also gained some methods to carry out party work and benefited a lot.

“Whether the work is done well or not can be seen at a glance by comparing the evaluation indicators.” The leader of the brigade told reporters that now the inspectors conduct inspections quickly and efficiently according to the list, which can not only accurately identify problems and deficiencies, but also point out the direction for the grassroots party branches to carry out their work.

The reporter learned that they also fully considered the scientific rationality of the inspection and evaluation, and adopted different inspection and evaluation methods according to different inspection contents. For example, the progress of the work completion is often based on the inspection of the relevant document ledger; the actual effect of the work is evaluated by random questions, on-site inspections, etc.

“Party member Xiao Guo and others mentioned that everyone is paying close attention to the current international situation, and relevant content can be added to the explanation to strengthen everyone’s sense of urgency and crisis...” After that inspection and evaluation, Secretary Miao often conducted in-depth research and thinking on issues such as the party class being out of touch with the ground and not targeted, and listened to the opinions and suggestions of officers and soldiers. He also learned from outstanding party workers many times, and participated in cross-teaching activities in brother units, and further modified and improved the teaching plan based on different feedback. Now, his party class is not only well received by company party members, but also unanimously recognized by brother units.

Nowadays, the grassroots party branch secretaries of the brigade generally have a sense of urgency and can consciously check and evaluate indicators to improve their work standards. Wei Rui, secretary of a boat party branch, started with details and formulated corresponding work plans for party member development and implementation of organizational life systems, so as to improve the branch’s standardized construction capabilities; Liu Yinsong, secretary of a team party branch, dynamically updated the party members’ heart-to-heart talk archives, fully grasped the thoughts, learning, and work of each party member, and improved the quality and effectiveness of party member education and management.

Keywords Strengthen the end-to-end performance evaluation

Regular supervision and implementation form a virtuous cycle

After the supervision and inspection according to the inspection and evaluation indicators, how well each unit has done in the rectification of the “next article” is a focus of the brigade party committee.

“We will take ‘looking back’ as a normalized working mechanism and will regularly visit relevant units to check the rectification effect.” Officer Guo said that this is a powerful tool for supervising and improving the ability of grassroots party branches to grasp construction.

When Yuan Baohua, secretary of the Tianzhushan ship’s party branch, first took office, his ability to grasp construction was weak. After the inspection team found the problem, they listed a list of problems for him and used the opportunity of “looking back” to supervise and help him many times. Yuan Baohua took the initiative to learn and make up for his shortcomings, consulted with outstanding party workers in the agency, and improved his ability in the chain of “supervision-rectification-improvement”. Last year, the Tianzhushan ship completed various tasks excellently, and the officers and soldiers achieved excellent results in the competitions organized at all levels, and the whole ship was awarded the third-class collective merit.

“Inspection is not the goal, but improving the ability of the secretary team and promoting the comprehensive development of grassroots construction are the goals.” The brigade leaders introduced that they adhere to the clear attitude of “doing well and doing badly cannot be the same”, and include the construction of the grassroots party branch secretary team in the annual “double competition” evaluation, making it clear that they must not only check in place, but also help in place, and consolidate the responsibilities at all levels to encourage the advanced and spur the backward.

Not long ago, a certain unit was criticized for not being meticulous in the education and management of party members, resulting in omissions in the work, ranking low in the quarterly inspection and evaluation. In view of the actual situation of the unit’s dispersed personnel, the brigade adhered to the concept of “help from the agency and standardization”, and promptly led the party branch secretary to study and improve the work methods, and the agency business department also focused on strengthening help and guidance. After a period of rectification, the unit made obvious progress in the “look back”, and all construction was on the right track.

“When we first started to implement the inspection and evaluation, we were worried that we would not be able to solve the problems we found. Now, the inspection team not only provides targeted guidance and assistance, but also conducts frequent review and supervision, which is of great benefit to improving the level of grassroots construction and strengthening the performance of the party branch secretary. We sincerely welcome it.” said the party branch secretary.

The party committee leads, the organs help, and they promote each other. The brigade has gradually formed a full range of inspection and evaluation indicators covering organs and grassroots, sea and land units, new and old secretaries. On the one hand, the party branch secretary has specific standards for party building work, and the party branch construction is more formal; on the other hand, it forces the party branch secretary to make up for the shortcomings and strengthen the ability in time for existing problems, stimulate the enthusiasm of doing things and starting businesses, and form a virtuous circle of promotion through evaluation.

“As the construction of the troops changes, the content of the inspection and supervision evaluation indicators will also be dynamically updated.” Officer Guo told reporters that when they inspect, they will fully consider the actual preparations for warships, the tasks of sea and land units, and other different factors, and adjust the inspection methods and content in real time to make the evaluation more scientific and reasonable. For the subsequent re-evaluation, the stage and sustainability of rectification will also be considered.

Now, with the “hard bar” of inspection and evaluation indicators, the ability of the grassroots party branch secretaries of the brigade has been significantly improved, the level of grassroots party organization construction has risen, and the construction results of many units that have not been evaluated for many years have made significant progress, and some were commended at the end of last year.

Message Wall

The brigade has formulated “Grassroots Party Branch Construction Inspection and Evaluation Indicators”, which not only regulates the grassroots party work process and standards, but also provides methodological guidance for party branch secretaries to improve their ability to perform their duties. When we plan the ability training path of grassroots party branch secretaries, we not only start from one perspective, but also combine top-down with bottom-up, service guidance with inspection and supervision. At the same time, we focus on making up for the shortcomings of experience and lack of ability, strictly train and manage the team, provide all-round and multi-level guidance and help for party branch secretaries, and truly help them grow their talents, so as to continuously and effectively promote grassroots construction to a new level.

——Zhang Jun, a cadre of a landing ship brigade

Compared with ships, the work of our land support units lacks major tasks, resulting in low standards for some work in the past. Since last year, we have carried out work more targeted in accordance with inspection and evaluation indicators. For example, in view of the fact that there are many risk points in the oil depot, the branch focuses on the construction of work style and safety precautions to do a good job in situation analysis, and formulates plans for possible contradictions and risk points in the work planning stage. With the follow-up guidance and help of the superior departments, I feel that my work ideas are clearer, and I have changed the passive situation in the past, which has enhanced the initiative and scientific nature of my work, and I have more confidence to be calm.

——Meng Jian, secretary of the party branch of an oil depot

Since the implementation of the inspection and evaluation, the most intuitive feeling is that the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the branch team have become stronger. For the members of the branch, everyone has shortcomings. How to make the best use of their strengths and avoid weaknesses and improve their personal abilities is crucial. Therefore, every time the superiors inspect and evaluate the party branch secretary, we can also use this to conduct a comparative

inspection and check for omissions. Now, through the regular inspection and supervision of the superiors, the members of the branch summarize their experiences and gains and losses, gather consensus on construction, focus all their energy on fighting, and work hard on fighting. Everyone takes the initiative to lead the backbone party members to do a good job in laying the foundation and benefiting the long-term, and the grassroots construction is steadily improving.

——Liu Ronghui, member of the Party Branch of Tianzhushan Ship

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16368912.html**

## 新春走军营丨铸牢守护”飞鲨”的”第五道阻拦索”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：任 测 郭澍东 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-02-11

**新春伊始，记者探访南部战区海军航空兵某团——**

**铸牢守护”飞鲨”的”第五道阻拦索”**

■任 测 解放军报记者 郭澍东

新春时节，万物复苏，记者来到南部战区海军航空兵某团采访。

正午时分，该团官兵正在午休。突然，急促的哨声打破了营区的宁静，一场战备拉动骤然打响。

“战备机组，集合！”担负战备值班任务的该团机务中队机械技师、一级上士欧涛第一个冲出宿舍，下达集合口令。记者在现场看到，机务官兵穿戴装具、跑步登车，快速赶到机库，随后紧张有序展开各项机务准备工作。

“我们是为战友护航的’第五道阻拦索’。”机务中队中队长告诉记者，航母上可供固定翼战机降落的跑道不及陆地机场的十分之一，战机必须精准挂住甲板上的 4 道阻拦索之一，一旦出现意外，直升机搜救将是战友的最后一道安全防线。

“我们早一秒完成机务准备，就能早一秒构筑起舰载战斗机飞行的安全屏障。”欧涛告诉记者，在航母上，搜救直升机是航母机库中距离升降机最近的战机，也是飞行任务中最先升空的那一架。因此，”快”是机务准备工作最基本的要求。

无独有偶。在该团空勤机组，”快”也频频出现在他们的讲评中。与机务官兵一样，他们同样是在航母上与时间赛跑的人。

“时间就是战友的生命。”该团一名搜救直升机飞行员对记者说。水温低造成落水人员失温、风浪导致落水位置变化、临近海面飞行易产生错觉……相比陆地，海上搜救面临的情况更

为复杂，对速度的要求更高。只有苦练技能，做到人机合一，才能发挥空中救援的速度优势，帮助落水战友尽早脱离危险。

在这里，”快”不是一个人独自奔跑，而是一群人接力冲刺。

“海上救援离不开协同作业，每一个战位都很重要。”绞车操纵员马鑫告诉记者，任务中，他既要报告位置信息，帮助飞行员准确保持悬停状态；还要精准操控绞车，控制吊绳下降速度，让救生员精准降落到落水战友身边。”我的战位很重要，我的战位请放心。”马鑫自豪地说。

在飞旋的铁翼下与时间赛跑，在波涛滚滚的海面上争分夺秒。这些年，该团官兵不断锤炼快速出动、快速发现、快速救援的过硬本领，守护”飞鲨”平安起降，守望战友平安归来。

采访期间，记者在该团文化橱窗中看到一枚枚别致的徽章。官兵说，每完成一次重大任务，他们就设计制作一枚徽章作为纪念。这一枚枚任务徽章，仿佛一枚枚闪耀的奖章，无声讲述着该团官兵逐梦海天的强军故事……

**Google Translation**

Visiting The Military Camp During The Spring Festival 丨 Building a “Fifth Arresting Cable” to Protect The “Flying Shark”

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Ren Ce Guo Shudong Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-11

At the beginning of the Spring Festival, the reporter visited a regiment of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps——

Building a “fifth arresting cable” to protect the “flying shark”

■ Ren Ce People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Guo Shudong

During the Spring Festival, everything revived, and the reporter came to a regiment of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps for an interview.

At noon, the officers and soldiers of the regiment were taking a lunch break. Suddenly, a hurried whistle broke the tranquility of the camp, and a combat readiness pull suddenly started.

“Combat readiness crew, assemble!” Ou Tao, a mechanical technician and first-class sergeant of the regiment’s maintenance squadron who was on combat readiness duty, was the first to rush out of the dormitory and issued a gathering order. The reporter saw at the scene that the maintenance officers and soldiers put on their gear, ran to the car, and quickly rushed to the hangar, and then carried out various maintenance preparations in a tense and orderly manner.

“We are the ‘fifth arresting cable’ to escort our comrades.” The squadron leader of the maintenance squadron told reporters that the runway on the aircraft carrier for fixed-wing fighters to land is less than one-tenth of that of the land airport. The fighter must accurately hang on one of the four arresting cables on the deck. In the event of an accident, helicopter search and rescue will be the last safety line of defense for comrades.

“If we complete the maintenance preparation one second earlier, we can build a safety barrier for the flight of carrier-based fighters one second earlier.” Ou Tao told reporters that on the aircraft carrier, the search and rescue helicopter is the fighter closest to the elevator in the aircraft carrier hangar, and it is also the first to take off in the flight mission. Therefore, “fast” is the most basic requirement for maintenance preparation.

Coincidentally. In the aircrew of the regiment, “fast” also frequently appears in their comments. Like the maintenance officers and soldiers, they are also people racing against time on the aircraft carrier.

“Time is the life of our comrades.” A rescue helicopter pilot of the regiment told reporters. Low water temperature causes hypothermia of people who fall into the water, wind and waves cause the position of falling into the water to change, and flying near the sea surface is prone to illusions... Compared with land, the situation faced by sea rescue is more complicated and requires higher speed. Only by practicing skills and achieving man-machine integration can we give full play to the speed advantage of air rescue and help comrades who fall into the water escape from danger as soon as possible. Here, “fast” is not a person running alone, but a group of people sprinting in relays. “Maritime rescue cannot be separated from collaborative operations, and every position is important.” Winch operator Ma Xin told reporters that during the mission, he not only had to report position information to help pilots accurately maintain a hovering state; he also had to accurately control the winch and control the speed of the rope descent so that the lifeguard could land accurately next to the comrades who fell into the water. “My position is very important, please rest assured of my position.” Ma Xin said proudly. Racing against time under the spinning iron wings, fighting against time on the rolling sea. Over the years, the officers and soldiers of the regiment have continuously honed their strong skills of rapid deployment, rapid discovery, and rapid rescue, guarding the safe takeoff and landing of the “Flying Shark” and watching over the safe return of their comrades.

During the interview, the reporter saw a number of unique badges in the cultural showcase of the regiment. The officers and soldiers said that every time they completed a major task, they would design and make a badge as a commemoration. These task badges, like shining medals, silently tell the story of the officers and soldiers of the regiment pursuing their dreams of a strong army in the sea and sky...

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16368981.html**

# 东部战区海军某基地常态化组织多兵种小体系协同训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：高德政 徐巍 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-02-11

**东部战区海军某基地常态化组织多兵种小体系协同训练**

**一舰牵头组训 多方灵活参训**

编者按 习主席强调，突出体系练兵，强化联合指挥训练，强化军兵种互为条件训练，强化新领域新力量融入作战体系训练。东部战区海军某基地创造”联”的条件、”合”的机会，常态化组织多兵种小体系协同训练，让多兵种和不同专业一体联动，在互为条件的真打实抗中锤炼攻防硬功，促进部队战斗力整体提升。

解放军报讯 高德政、特约记者徐巍报道：空中，”海鹰”巡弋出击；海上，战舰交叉搜索；水下，”黑鲨”悄然潜行……近日某海域，一场多兵种协同训练有序展开。此次训练，由东部战区海军某基地所属护卫舰支队牵头组织，在明确训练时间、科目内容和保障需求后，其他友邻单位根据实际参训。

“这是我们探索常态化组织多兵种小体系协同训练带来的变化。”该基地领导介绍，近年来，随着实战化训练深入推进，多兵种互为条件训练科目增多，对训练资源需求增加。为此，基地打破建制界限，常态化组织多兵种小体系协同训练——由基地各单位轮流牵头组训，牵头单位依据年度训练计划提出训练需求、申请训练资源，其他单位结合自身情况灵活参训，有效提升训练资源使用效益。

反潜是世界海军公认的作战难题之一，也是主战水面舰艇部队训练的重点科目。该基地某护卫舰舰长介绍，过去，支队只能在单舰反潜基础上，组织多艘舰艇开展联合反潜训练，有单一兵种的局限性，加上对手是模拟的，训练效益大打折扣。如今，支队组织反潜训练前，先上报编队训练计划，并通报友邻单位，友邻的潜艇某部、航空兵某部等单位可自主申请参加。多个单位不同兵种反潜力量，形成一个小体系进行协同训练，开展立体搜索和互为对手的背靠背对抗演练，实现了优势互补、互通有无和相互检验、相互成就，训练质效得到有效提升。

“参训兵力来自不同兵种单位，只有统筹好训练内容和参训对象，才能实现训练效益最大化。”该基地参谋部领导告诉记者，他们从精细制订训练计划抓起，对编组方式、资源调配、训练任务等进行规范，在各单位上报需求的基础上，区分不同内容统筹训练科目；按照”内容相近嵌入训、职能相近挂钩训、任务相近融合训”原则，合理划分训练单元，确保各参训单位精准施训。

前段时间，该基地某大队牵头组织一场联合突击训练，吸引多家友邻单位参训，进一步检验了部队信息共享、指挥控制、协同打击等方面能力。据了解，在一次次牵头组训的锤炼中，相关单位指挥员指挥多兵种协同作战能力得到有效提升。

牵头单位达成训练目标，参训单位同样获益匪浅。参加舰机协同反潜训练后，海军航空兵某部一名机长坦言，训练实现力量集中调配，有效解决了单机搜索范围有限、研判目标难等问题，舰机协同反潜效率更高了。多次参加多兵种协同训练的南阳舰相继完成舰艇操纵、火力打击、战术协同等训练，拿到全训考核”入场券”，全舰战斗力提升明显。

据介绍，截至目前，该基地已组织 20 余场多兵种小体系协同训练，带动 30 余个单位多型装备多批次参训，完成数十项科目训练。下一步，他们将继续统筹调配训练资源，突出兵种融入体系能力，助推练兵质效提升。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Base in The Eastern Theater Command Regularly Organizes Coordinated Training of Multiple Arms and Small Systems

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Gao Dezheng Xu Wei Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-11

A certain naval base in the Eastern Theater Command regularly organizes coordinated training of multiple arms and small systems

One ship takes the lead in training, and multiple parties participate flexibly

Editor’s note President Xi Jinping emphasized that we should highlight system training, strengthen joint command training, strengthen the training of the arms that are mutually conditional, and strengthen the training of integrating new fields and new forces into the combat system. A certain naval base in the Eastern Theater Command creates the conditions for “jointness” and the opportunities for “integration”, and regularly organizes coordinated training of multiple arms and small systems, so that multiple arms and different professions can work together as one, and hone their offensive and defensive skills in the real fight of mutual conditions, and promote the overall improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

PLA Daily News Gao Dezheng and special correspondent Xu Wei reported: In the air, “Sea Eagle” patrols and attacks; at sea, warships cross-search; underwater, “Black Shark” sneaks quietly... Recently, a multi-branch coordinated training was carried out in an orderly manner in a certain sea area. This training was organized by the frigate zhidui of a naval base in the Eastern Theater Command. After clarifying the training time, subject content and support needs, other friendly units participated in the training according to actual conditions. “This is the change brought about by our exploration of the regular organization of multi-branch small system coordinated training.”

The leader of the base introduced that in recent years, with the in-depth promotion of actual combat training, the number of training subjects for multiple branches that are mutually conditional has increased, and the demand for training resources has increased. To this end, the base broke the boundaries of the organization and regularly organized multi-branch small system coordinated training-the various units of the base took turns to lead the training, the leading unit proposed training needs and applied for training resources based on the annual training plan, and other units flexibly participated in the training based on their own conditions, effectively improving the efficiency of the use of training resources. Anti-submarine is one of the recognized operational problems of the world's navy, and it is also a key subject in the training of the main combat surface ship force. The captain of a frigate at the base said that in the past, the zhidui could only organize multiple ships to conduct joint anti-submarine training based on the anti-submarine training of a single ship. Due to the limitations of a single branch of the military, and the fact that the opponents were simulated, the training efficiency was greatly reduced. Now, before the zhidui organizes anti-submarine training, it first reports the formation training plan and informs friendly units. Friendly submarine units, aviation units and other units can apply to participate on their own. The anti-submarine forces of multiple units and different branches form a small system for coordinated training, conduct three-dimensional search and back-to-back confrontation exercises with each other as opponents, and achieve complementary advantages, mutual exchange of resources, mutual testing and mutual achievement, and effectively improve the quality and effectiveness of training.

"The participating troops come from different arms units. Only by coordinating the training content and participants can the training benefits be maximized." The leader of the base's staff told reporters that they started with the careful formulation of training plans, standardized the organization methods, resource allocation, training tasks, etc., and distinguished the coordinated training subjects with different contents based on the needs reported by each unit; according to the principle of "embedded training with similar content, linked training with similar functions, and integrated training with similar tasks", the training units were reasonably divided to ensure that each participating unit carried out training accurately.

Some time ago, a brigade of the base took the lead in organizing a joint assault training, attracting many friendly units to participate in the training, and further tested the troops' information sharing, command and control, and coordinated strike capabilities. It is understood that in the tempering of leading training again and again, the commanders of relevant units have effectively improved their ability to command multi-arms coordinated operations.

The leading unit achieved the training goals, and the participating units also benefited greatly. After participating in the ship-aircraft coordinated anti-submarine training, a captain of a naval aviation unit admitted that the training achieved centralized deployment of forces, effectively solved the problems of limited search range of a single aircraft and difficulty in judging targets, and the efficiency of ship-aircraft coordinated anti-submarine was higher. The Nanyang ship, which has participated in multi-branch coordinated training many times, has successively completed ship operation, firepower strike, tactical coordination and other training, and obtained

the “entry ticket” for the full training assessment, and the combat effectiveness of the whole ship has been significantly improved.

It is reported that as of now, the base has organized more than 20 multi-branch small system coordinated trainings, leading more than 30 units to participate in training with multiple types of equipment and multiple batches, and completed dozens of subject trainings. In the next step, they will continue to coordinate and allocate training resources, highlight the ability of arms to integrate into the system, and promote the improvement of training quality and efficiency.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16368984.html**

## 对阵夜空 淬炼战法——海军航空大学某团夜间训练影像

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：晏辉明 张智广 许金宝 责任编辑：林诗清

2025-02-11

**对阵夜空　淬炼战法**

**——海军航空大学某团夜间训练影像**

■晏辉明 张智广 许金宝 摄影报道




战机释放干扰弹。




战机飞赴训练空域。



飞行员登机。



机务人员进行放飞前检查。

夜幕降临，寒风凛冽。渤海之滨的某军用机场，战机轰鸣，蓄势待发。

“计时起飞！”随着指挥员下达指令，数架战机呼啸升空，海军航空大学某团组织的一场夜间对抗训练打响。

抵达预定空域后，红蓝双方灵活运用战术战法展开激烈对抗。”发现目标！”蓝方战机信号出现在红方雷达屏幕上，红方长机率先发起攻击。蓝方飞行员凭借丰富经验操纵战机进行规避，同时释放干扰弹，摆脱红方攻击。

红方长机研判态势后，下令变换进攻队形，试图打乱蓝方节奏。蓝方飞行员接连做出一系列高难度动作，与红方在空中缠斗数个回合。关键时刻，红方僚机故意示弱，干扰蓝方判断，为长机创造攻击机会。红方长机成功锁定目标，一举完成模拟打击。

互为对手，淬炼硬功。此次训练紧贴实战，围绕暗夜环境下空中掩护、空战战术等课目展开，从难从严锤炼过硬战斗本领，有效提升了部队作战能力。

**Google Translation**

Facing The Night Sky, Tempering Tactics - Night Training Images of a Regiment of The Naval Aviation University

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Yan Huiming, Zhang Zhiguang, Xu Jinbao Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-02-11

Facing the night sky, tempering tactics

——Night training images of a regiment of the Naval Aviation University

■Yan Huiming, Zhang Zhiguang, Xu Jinbao Photo report

Fighter planes release jamming bombs.

Fighter planes fly to the training airspace.

Pilots board the plane.

Maintenance personnel conduct pre-flight inspections.

Night falls, and the cold wind blows. At a military airport on the coast of the Bohai Sea, fighter planes roar and are ready to go.

"Time to take off!" As the commander issued an order, several fighter planes roared into the sky, and a night confrontation training organized by a regiment of the Naval Aviation University began.

After arriving at the designated airspace, the red and blue sides flexibly used tactics and tactics to launch a fierce confrontation. "Target found!" The signal of the blue fighter appeared on the red radar screen, and the red leader took the lead in attacking. The blue pilot relied on his rich experience to evade the fighter and released jamming bombs to get rid of the red attack.

After judging the situation, the red leader ordered a change in the offensive formation to try to disrupt the blue rhythm. The blue pilot made a series of difficult moves in succession and fought with the red for several rounds in the air. At the critical moment, the red wingman deliberately showed weakness to interfere with the blue judgment and create an attack opportunity for the leader. The red leader successfully locked the target and completed the simulated strike in one fell swoop.

Being opponents, tempering hard skills. This training is close to actual combat, focusing on subjects such as air cover and air combat tactics in a dark night environment, and tempering hard combat skills from difficult and strict aspects, effectively improving the combat capability of the troops.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16369059.html**

# “协同战友”变演训对手，海军某支队灵活组织舰艇编队训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：亓松 马玉彬 责任编辑：贺书引

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**海军某支队灵活组织舰艇编队训练——**

**“协同战友”变演训对手**

■亓 松 解放军报特约记者 马玉彬

寒冬腊月，朔风凛冽。按照上级指令，海军某支队芜湖舰解缆鸣笛、开赴某海域，一场实战化训练拉开帷幕。

茫茫大洋，战舰驰骋。”发现’敌’目标！”航渡途中，官兵突然接到”敌情”通报。芜湖舰与正在该海域执行任务的淮南舰组成编队，迅速完成组网建链，共享战场态势，调整接”敌”阵位。

淮南舰二级上士王琦仔细校对瞄点，作战指挥室屏幕上，雷达牢牢锁定目标。一声令下后，淮南舰主炮轰鸣，对”敌”展开攻击。刹那间，炮弹呼啸而出，海面腾起数米高的水柱。

攻击完毕，海面恢复平静。就在官兵认真观察周边情况时，芜湖舰接到情况通报：”空中发现可疑目标！”指挥员通过作战指挥室的显示屏看到，目标正向战舰快速逼近。

“加强对空观察！”芜湖舰一边进行机动规避，一边做好对空防御准备。

“平时训练只有紧贴战场实际，对作战力量进行灵活编组、快速部署，才能有效应对突发情况、高效完成作战任务。”该支队作训参谋告诉记者，此次训练中，他们聚焦去年年终总结梳理出的不足，紧扣实战、不设脚本，随机导调特情，精心设置衔接紧密的科目内容，通过舰艇协同、临时编组等方式，强化不同专业岗位协同作战意识，锤炼指挥员应急指挥水平。

海风呼啸，战舰破浪前行。不久，官兵又接到上级指令：”‘敌舰’意图逃窜，快速搜索追击！”芜湖舰二级上士明新雨修正航向，战舰高速向目标海域机动。突然，淮南舰官兵发现不明空中目标抵近。指挥员把握战机，果断下达打击命令，副炮快速响应。海天之间，瞬时炮声隆隆。

一轮火力打击结束，战舰继续航行。孰料，上级突然命令：芜湖舰与淮南舰互为对手，随机展开对抗训练。两舰前一刻还在并肩作战，下一秒却针锋相对——

“目标向我高速抵近！”作战指挥室内，芜湖舰指挥员迅速研判态势、下达指令。依照指令，相关战位发射信号弹示警。”敌机”过顶、跟踪监视、近距反击……多个实战科目轮番展开，面对”最熟悉的陌生人”，两舰官兵使出浑身解数，灵活运用战术战法斗智斗勇……

“‘协同战友’变演训对手，旨在倒逼官兵找准短板弱项，进一步提升应急应战能力。”该支队领导告诉记者，下一步，他们将按照新年度训练计划，围绕综合防御、对海突击等组织对抗训练，采取场景模拟、态势推演、方案评估等方式，逐步提升单舰依托体系、融入体系的实战能力。

**Google Translation**

“Cooperative Comrades” Become Training Opponents, A Naval Zhidui Flexibly Organizes Ship Formation Training

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Qi Song Ma Yubin Editor: He Shuyin

2025-02-12

A naval zhidui flexibly organizes ship formation training-

“Cooperative comrades” become training opponents

■ Qi Song People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Ma Yubin

In the cold winter, the north wind is biting. According to the instructions of the superiors, the Wuhu ship of a naval zhidui cast off the cable and sounded the whistle, and headed for a certain sea area, and a practical training kicked off.

In the vast ocean, the warship galloped. “Found the ‘enemy’ target!” During the voyage, the officers and soldiers suddenly received an “enemy situation” report. The Wuhu ship formed a formation with the Huainan ship that was performing a mission in the sea area, quickly completed the network and link establishment, shared the battlefield situation, and adjusted the position to meet the “enemy”.

Wang Qi, a second-class sergeant on the Huainan ship, carefully checked the aiming point. On the screen of the combat command room, the radar firmly locked the target. After the order was given, the main gun of the Huainan ship roared and launched an attack on the “enemy”. In an instant, the shells whistled out, and a water column several meters high rose from the sea.

After the attack, the sea surface returned to calm. Just as the officers and soldiers were carefully observing the surrounding situation, the Wuhu ship received a situation report: “A suspicious target was found in the air!” The commander saw through the display screen of the combat command room that the target was approaching the warship rapidly.

“Strengthen air observation!” The Wuhu ship maneuvered to evade while preparing for air defense.

“Only by keeping close to the battlefield reality and flexibly organizing and quickly deploying combat forces can we effectively respond to emergencies and efficiently complete combat tasks.” The training staff of the zhidui told reporters that in this training, they focused on the deficiencies sorted out in the year-end summary last year, closely followed actual combat, did not set scripts, randomly guided special situations, and carefully set up closely connected subject content. Through ship coordination and temporary organization, they strengthened the awareness of coordinated operations in different professional positions and tempered the commander’s emergency command level.

The sea breeze was howling, and the warship broke through the waves. Soon, the officers and soldiers received another order from their superiors: “The ‘enemy ship’ intends to escape, search and pursue quickly!” Ming Xinyu, a second-class sergeant on the Wuhu ship, corrected the course, and the warship maneuvered at high speed to the target sea area. Suddenly, the officers and soldiers of the Huainan ship found that an unidentified aerial target was approaching. The commander seized the opportunity and decisively issued a strike order, and the secondary guns responded quickly. Between the sea and the sky, the instantaneous sound of artillery rumbled.

After a round of firepower strikes, the warship continued to sail. Unexpectedly, the superior suddenly ordered: Wuhu and Huainan were opponents, and random confrontation training was carried out. The two ships were fighting side by side the moment before, but they were tit-for-tat the next second-”The target is approaching me at high speed!” In the combat command room, the commander of Wuhu quickly judged the situation and issued instructions. According to the instructions, the relevant combat positions fired flares to warn. “Enemy aircraft” over the top, tracking and monitoring, close-range counterattack... Multiple practical subjects were carried out in turn. Facing the “most familiar strangers”, the officers and soldiers of the two ships used all their skills and flexibly used tactics and methods to fight wits and courage... “‘Cooperative comrades’ become training opponents, aiming to force officers and soldiers to find their shortcomings and weaknesses, and further improve their emergency response capabilities.” The leader of the zhidui told reporters that in the next step, they will organize confrontation training around comprehensive defense and sea assault in accordance with the new annual training plan, and adopt scene simulation, situation deduction, program evaluation and other methods to gradually improve the actual combat capabilities of single ships relying on and integrating into the system.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16369076.html**

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来源：解放军报 作者：亓松 马玉彬 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-02-12

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Source: PLA Daily Author: Qi Song Ma Yubin Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-02-12

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**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16369333.html**

## 探访海军航空兵某场站气象台，感悟官兵家国情怀

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈典宏 傅金泉 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-13

**记者探访海军航空兵某场站气象台，感悟官兵家国情怀——**

**观风测雨 护航战鹰**

■解放军报记者 陈典宏 特约通讯员 傅金泉



官兵操作便携式气象仪。于 航摄

冬日，北国寒风呼啸，南海某岛礁却依旧郁郁葱葱。伴着潮湿的海风，顶着火辣的太阳，记者登上南海之滨某小岛，探访驻守在这里的海军航空兵某场站气象台。

“湿度有些大。”气象百叶箱旁，记录完最新一次数据，气象观测员陈韬告诉记者，无论晴天还是雨天，每小时测一次数据是他的工作常态。就在记者登岛前，岛上刚下过一场大雨，湿度数据出现了明显的变化。

与天地对话，与风云共舞，气象兵就这样在俯仰之间观风测雨。陈韬说：”海岛的天气就像小孩的脸，说变就变——也许这就是气象的迷人之处。”

海浪声声，战机轰鸣。在气象变化无常的南海，为天气”号脉”、为战机护航，气象兵们并不觉得自己的舞台小。

“心向大海，梦想花开，多浪漫！”班长于占斌至今清楚地记得，自己第一次看到海岛时的喜悦。

几年前，作为一名定向直招军士，于占斌主动申请上岛。”我姥爷年轻时打过仗，父亲曾在部队工作多年。作为军人的后代，我一定要去海岛，去祖国最需要的地方……”说起上岛的初心，于占斌自豪地给记者讲起自己当年的想法。

“那会儿，赶上海况和天气不好，设备就容易出现故障……”于占斌告诉记者，身处海岛，很多问题都要靠自己解决。上岛之后，他最强烈的感觉就是”本领恐慌”，为了掌握操作技能，于占斌逼着自己加班加点学习。

驻守岛礁，眼中是变幻莫测的风云，心中有向战为战的信念。为解决工作训练中遇到的问题，于占斌积极搞起了技术革新。2023 年，他利用休假时间，寻找适合海岛气候环境的抗腐蚀材料。回到岛上后，于占斌利用带回的材料反复试验，成功研制出一款气象百叶箱自动化照明设备并投入使用，解决了气象百叶箱照明设备故障率高的难题。

“人生之路漫长，但军旅生涯有限，总要干出些成绩来，给岛上留下点什么。”看着远处蔚蓝的海面，于占斌动情地说，这个远离陆地的小岛，生长着他建功军营的梦想。

小岛离大陆很远，但官兵的心却离祖国很近。”爱国爱岛，乐守天涯”这 8 个字，见证着一代代气象兵的坚守与奉献。

走进气象台小楼，值班室里的几块大屏幕如同观察海况气象的窗口，不断更新的气象数据和卫星云图，是官兵与大自然之间的”加密通话”。

气象是个小专业，却是飞行任务中至关重要的一环。飞行任务能不能实施？哪个时段可以飞？解答这些疑问，都需要各类气象数据支撑。

值班室内，电话铃声、键盘敲击声此起彼伏。官兵神情专注，有的在键盘上快速敲击，输入、比对、分析各类气象数据；有的紧盯屏幕上的雷达回波，精准捕捉云层变化的蛛丝马迹……

一次，值班干部李海超分析测雨雷达数据时，突然发现有雷暴正向机场方向移动。

“缩短时间间隔，准确提供观测实时数据……”台长甘爱军迅速部署。经综合分析研判，飞机起飞时有大雨，但雷暴尚未到达机场上空。甘爱军立即向飞行指挥员建议”按计划起飞”，同时做好飞机去往备降机场的准备。

果然，飞机起飞后不久，机场上空就出现雷暴。甘爱军带领官兵准确预报天气可能出现的变化，并向飞行指挥员提出合理化建议，既保证了飞行安全，又确保了任务圆满完成。

每一架战机的平安飞行，都离不开气象兵的守护。该站干部颜合流告诉记者，在气象站，”能打仗、打胜仗”是每名官兵的不懈追求。

“报告！某点位发现雷达回波与云图不匹配……”一次训练，刚从军校毕业不久的新干部李辉发现，有回波长时间没按合理路径运动，且与驻地气象站同步数据不匹配。经验不足的他一时有些紧张。

“这种现象与雷达工作模式有关，你顺着这个方向看……”一直默默比对数据的气象保障工程师彭奕武放下手里的工作，耐心地给李辉解释雷达技术原理。在气象岗位工作 20 年，彭奕武的工作热情始终如一。

青春在哪里扎根，梦想就在哪里绽放。在李辉身上，彭奕武仿佛看到了当年的自己，眼里满是欣赏与期待：”年轻干部能发现问题，说明他在观察、在学习、在进步……”

20 年前，彭奕武军校毕业响应组织号召，义无反顾来到海岛。”那时，岛上住宿条件简陋，10 个人一个房间，只有两台吊扇……”彭奕武告诉记者。

“坚守海岛，守的是一种传统、一种精神。”彭奕武说，如今，气象台搬进了新营区，装上了空调，以往的艰苦随着硬件设施的改善一去不复返，但一代代官兵爱国爱岛、扎根奉献的信念从未改变。

“南海离家很远很远，水兵与党很亲很亲……”傍晚时分，广播里传来熟悉的旋律，营区中央的五星红旗随风飘扬，远处绚丽的晚霞映照在波光粼粼的海面。官兵嘹亮的口号声穿透椰林，传出很远很远。

结束一天的保障任务，体能训练时间到了。这支最大年龄差超过 20 岁的队伍，在几名老兵的带领下，迎着温热的海风加速奔跑……

观风测雨，护航战鹰，气象兵的胸膛里始终燃烧着一种信念——海防有我，请祖国放心！

**Google Translation**

Visiting a Meteorological Station of a Naval Aviation Station, Feeling The Patriotism of Officers and Soldiers

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Dianhong Fu Jinquan Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-02-13

Reporters visited a meteorological station of a naval aviation station and felt the patriotism of officers and soldiers——

Watching the wind and measuring the rain, escorting the war eagle

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Chen Dianhong Special correspondent Fu Jinquan

Officers and soldiers operate portable meteorological instruments. Yu Hang Photographed

In winter, the cold wind in the north is howling, but a certain island and reef in the South China Sea is still lush and green. Accompanied by the humid sea breeze and the hot sun, the reporter boarded a small island on the coast of the South China Sea to visit the meteorological station of a naval aviation station stationed here.

“The humidity is a bit high.” Next to the meteorological louver box, after recording the latest data, meteorological observer Chen Tao told reporters that it is his normal work to measure the data once an hour, whether it is sunny or rainy. Just before the reporter landed on the island, it had just rained heavily, and the humidity data showed a significant change.

Talking with the heaven and earth, dancing with the wind and clouds, the meteorological soldiers just looked up and down to observe the wind and rain. Chen Tao said: “The weather on the island is like a child’s face, changing at any time - maybe this is the charm of meteorology.”

The sound of waves and the roar of fighter planes. In the South China Sea, where the weather is unpredictable, the meteorological soldiers do not feel that their stage is small, “taking the pulse” of the weather and escorting fighter planes.

“Heart to the sea, dreams bloom, how romantic!” Squad leader Yu Zhanbin still clearly remembers the joy he had when he first saw the island.

A few years ago, as a directional direct recruitment sergeant, Yu Zhanbin took the initiative to apply to go to the island. “My grandfather fought in the war when he was young, and my father worked in the army for many years. As a descendant of a soldier, I must go to the island, to the place where the motherland needs me most...” Speaking of the original intention of going to the island, Yu Zhanbin proudly told reporters about his thoughts at the time.

“At that time, when the sea conditions and weather were bad, the equipment was prone to malfunction...” Yu Zhanbin told reporters that when he was on an island, he had to solve many problems by himself. After arriving on the island, his strongest feeling was “skill panic”. In order to master the operating skills, Yu Zhanbin forced himself to work overtime to study.

When stationed on the islands and reefs, he saw the unpredictable wind and clouds in his eyes and had the belief of fighting for the war in his heart. In order to solve the problems encountered in work training, Yu Zhanbin actively engaged in technological innovation. In 2023, he used his vacation time to find corrosion-resistant materials suitable for the island’s climate environment. After returning to the island, Yu Zhanbin used the materials he brought back to conduct repeated experiments, and successfully developed a meteorological louvered box automatic lighting equipment and put it into use, solving the problem of high failure rate of meteorological louvered box lighting equipment.

“The road of life is long, but the military career is limited. You must always make some achievements and leave something on the island.” Looking at the blue sea in the distance, Yu Zhanbin said emotionally that this small island far away from the land grew his dream of building a military camp.

The island is far away from the mainland, but the hearts of the officers and soldiers are very close to the motherland. The eight words “Love the country and the island, and be happy to guard the end of the world” witness the perseverance and dedication of generations of meteorological soldiers.

Entering the small building of the meteorological station, the several large screens in the duty room are like windows for observing sea conditions and weather. The constantly updated meteorological data and satellite cloud maps are the “encrypted calls” between officers and soldiers and nature.

Meteorology is a small profession, but it is a vital part of the flight mission. Can the flight mission be implemented? When can it be flown? To answer these questions, all kinds of meteorological data are needed.

In the duty room, the ringing of telephones and the tapping of keyboards are one after another. The officers and soldiers are focused, some of them tap quickly on the keyboard, input, compare, and analyze various meteorological data; some stare at the radar echo on the screen, accurately capturing the clues of cloud changes...

Once, when the duty cadre Li Haichao was analyzing the rain radar data, he suddenly found that a thunderstorm was moving towards the airport.

“Shorten the time interval and accurately provide real-time observation data...”Station Commander Gan Aijun quickly deployed. After comprehensive analysis and judgment, it was found that there was heavy rain when the plane took off, but the thunderstorm had not yet reached the airport. Gan Aijun immediately suggested to the flight commander to “take off as planned” and prepare the plane to go to the alternate airport.

Sure enough, a thunderstorm appeared over the airport shortly after the plane took off. Gan Aijun led the officers and soldiers to accurately predict possible changes in the weather and put forward reasonable suggestions to the flight commander, which not only ensured flight safety but also ensured the successful completion of the mission.

The safe flight of every fighter plane is inseparable from the protection of meteorological soldiers. Yan Heliu, a cadre of the station, told reporters that at the meteorological station, “being able to fight and win” is the unremitting pursuit of every officer and soldier.

“Report! The radar echo at a certain point was found to be inconsistent with the cloud map...” During a training session, Li Hui, a new cadre who had just graduated from the military academy, found that some echoes did not move along a reasonable path for a long time and did not match the synchronized data of the resident meteorological station. He was a little nervous for a while due to his lack of experience.

“This phenomenon is related to the working mode of the radar. Look in this direction...” Peng Yiwu, a meteorological support engineer who has been silently comparing data, put down his work and patiently explained the principle of radar technology to Li Hui. Peng Yiwu has been working in the meteorological position for 20 years, and his work enthusiasm has remained consistent.

Where youth takes root, dreams bloom. In Li Hui, Peng Yiwu seemed to see himself in the past, with admiration and expectation in his eyes: “Young cadres can find problems, which means that he is observing, learning, and making progress...”

20 years ago, Peng Yiwu graduated from the military academy and responded to the call of the organization and came to the island without hesitation. “At that time, the accommodation conditions on the island were simple, with 10 people in one room and only two ceiling fans...” Peng Yiwu told reporters.

“Stay on the island, what you are guarding is a tradition and a spirit.” Peng Yiwu said that now, the meteorological station has moved into the new camp and installed air conditioners. The

previous hardships are gone with the improvement of hardware facilities, but the belief of generations of officers and soldiers in loving the country and the island and taking root and dedicating themselves has never changed.

“The South China Sea is very far from home, and the sailors are very close to the Party...” In the evening, a familiar melody came from the radio, the five-star red flag in the center of the camp fluttered in the wind, and the gorgeous sunset in the distance was reflected on the sparkling sea. The loud slogans of the officers and soldiers penetrated the coconut trees and spread far and wide.

After a day of support tasks, it was time for physical training. This team, with the largest age difference of more than 20 years, accelerated in the warm sea breeze under the leadership of several veterans...

Watching the wind and measuring the rain, escorting the war eagle, the meteorological soldiers always have a belief burning in their chests - I am here for coastal defense, please rest assured, motherland!

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16369494.html**

## 海军航空兵某部：低空突防 协同出击

来源：解放军报 作者：王家珩 毕笑天 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-14

**海军航空兵某部**

**低空突防 协同出击**

解放军报讯 王家珩、记者毕笑天报道：预警机指挥引导、无人机前出侦察、直升机对海突击……近日，海军航空兵某部数架战机依次升空，围绕侦察监测、编队协同、支援掩护等科目，携手某舰艇编队展开对抗训练，检验官兵协同作战能力。

训练中，战机突遭”敌”舰雷达锁定，机舱内响起急促的告警声。飞行员连续释放干扰弹摆脱锁定后，寻找”敌”舰雷达搜索盲区，并根据战场态势不断调整战机飞行姿态。随着高度下降，战机进入超低空掠海飞行，指挥员立即指挥编队构建攻击航线，迅速展开攻势。

该部领导介绍，在海上低空突防训练中，飞行员不仅要克服参照物少、气流变化复杂等困难，还要临机处置多种导调特情。这对他们任务规划、态势感知与应急处置等能力，都是很大考验。

走进飞行塔台，记者看到，各席位人员密切关注攻防态势，紧张有序传达指令、汇报数据。海天之间，侦察与反侦察、压制与反压制等多个科目轮番展开。对抗双方斗智斗勇，攻守之势几度转换。

据了解，此次训练，该部紧贴实战要求构设逼真战场环境，突出空战对抗、低空突防等险难科目训练，有效锤炼了参训官兵实战本领。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Aviation Unit: Low-Altitude Penetration and Coordinated Attack

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Jiaheng Bi Xiaotian Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-14

A certain unit of the naval aviation

Low-altitude penetration and coordinated attack

PLA Daily News Wang Jiaheng, reporter Bi Xiaotian reported: Early warning aircraft command and guidance, drone forward reconnaissance, helicopter sea assault... Recently, several fighters of a certain unit of the naval aviation took off one after another, focusing on reconnaissance monitoring, formation coordination, support and cover, and carried out confrontation training with a certain ship formation to test the coordinated combat capabilities of officers and soldiers.

During the training, the fighter was suddenly locked by the radar of the “enemy” ship, and a rapid alarm sounded in the cabin. After the pilot continuously released jamming bombs to get rid of the lock, he looked for the “enemy” ship radar search blind spot and continuously adjusted the fighter’s flight posture according to the battlefield situation. As the altitude dropped, the fighter entered an ultra-low-altitude sea-skimming flight. The commander immediately commanded the formation to build an attack route and quickly launched an offensive.

The leaders of the department introduced that in the low-altitude penetration training at sea, pilots not only have to overcome difficulties such as few reference objects and complex airflow changes, but also have to deal with various special situations on the spot. This is a great test for their mission planning, situation awareness and emergency response capabilities.

Entering the flight tower, the reporter saw that the personnel at each seat paid close attention to the offensive and defensive situation, conveyed instructions and reported data in a tense and orderly manner. Between the sea and the sky, multiple subjects such as reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance, suppression and counter-suppression were carried out in turn. The two sides fought wits and courage, and the offensive and defensive situation changed several times.

It is understood that in this training, the department closely followed the actual combat requirements to build a realistic battlefield environment, highlighting the training of dangerous subjects such as air combat confrontation and low-altitude penetration, and effectively tempered the actual combat skills of the participating officers and soldiers.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16369531.html**

# 海军某支队发挥心理骨干作用，确保官兵保持良好身心状态

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：朱一未 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-02-14

**海军某支队注重发挥心理骨干作用**

**帮助官兵保持健康稳定心态**

解放军报讯 朱一未报道：前不久，查干湖舰出海执行远航任务前，海军某支队”蓝色港湾”心理服务队队员来到该舰，为官兵开展心理辅导、宣讲专业知识，并传授心理调适方法。据了解，该支队在工作中注重抓好心理骨干培养，并在日常教育管理、遂行大项任务中发挥他们的作用，取得良好效果。

“官兵遂行远航任务时，长时间远离岸基，训练生活环境特殊，身体、心理和精神都面临较大考验。”该支队领导说，他们结合以往任务中官兵常见的思想和心理状况，遴选单位心理骨干组成心理服务队，结合任务进程分批次将其派往各舰船和相关点位，开展心理服务工作，通过化解思想困惑、疏解不良情绪、缓解心理压力，让官兵始终保持健康稳定心态。

实践中，该支队协调驻地院校和心理服务机构，邀请专家教授、心理咨询师来营授课，帮带心理骨干提升专业技能；在强军网开设线上课堂，为心理骨干交流业务、分享经验提供平台；设立”舰艇通廊”专修室，开通服务热线，畅通官兵意见建议反馈渠道，及时根据大家意见改进心理服务工作，确保官兵保持良好身心状态。

了解到中士小李因工作节奏紧张出现情绪波动后，该支队心理骨干季文强主动靠上去与他谈心交流、了解情况，针对性开展心理疏导。见小李情况有所好转，他又梳理相关资料帮其建立心理档案，为做好后续工作提供参考。据了解，该支队将结合心理普测情况，建立官兵心理状况电子信息库，为组织心理行为训练提供数据支撑。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Zhidui Plays The Role of Psychological Backbone to Ensure That Officers and Soldiers Maintain a Good Physical and Mental State

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhu Yiwei Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-02-14

A certain naval zhidui pays attention to the role of psychological backbone

Help officers and soldiers maintain a healthy and stable mentality

People's Liberation Army Daily News Zhu Yiwei reported: Not long ago, before the Chaganhu replenishment ship (in the Southern Theater Command Navy) went out to sea to perform a long-distance mission, a member of the "Blue Harbor" psychological service team of a certain naval zhidui came to the ship to provide psychological counseling, professional knowledge, and psychological adjustment methods for officers and soldiers. It is understood that the zhidui pays attention to the training of psychological backbones in its work, and plays their role in daily education management and the execution of major tasks, achieving good results.

"When soldiers are on long-distance missions, they are away from shore for a long time. The training and living environment is special, and they face great challenges physically, mentally and spiritually." The leader of the zhidui said that they selected the psychological backbones of the unit to form a psychological service team based on the common ideological and psychological conditions of soldiers in previous missions, and sent them to various ships and relevant points in batches according to the progress of the mission to carry out psychological service work, so as to keep the soldiers healthy and stable by resolving ideological confusion, relieving negative emotions and relieving psychological pressure.

In practice, the zhidui coordinated with the resident colleges and psychological service institutions, invited experts and professors, and psychological counselors to teach in the camp, and helped the psychological backbones improve their professional skills; opened online classes on the Strong Army Network to provide a platform for psychological backbones to exchange business and share experiences; set up a "ship corridor" special training room, opened a service hotline, unblocked the feedback channel for soldiers' opinions and suggestions, and improved the psychological service work in a timely manner according to everyone's opinions to ensure that the soldiers maintain a good physical and mental state.

After learning that Sergeant Xiao Li had emotional fluctuations due to the intense work pace, Ji Wenqiang, a psychological backbone of the zhidui, took the initiative to approach him to communicate with him, understand the situation, and carry out targeted psychological counseling. Seeing that Xiao Li's condition has improved, he sorted out relevant information to help him establish a psychological file to provide reference for follow-up work. It is understood that the zhidui will combine the results of the general psychological test to establish an electronic information database on the psychological status of officers and soldiers to provide data support for organizing psychological behavior training.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16369910.html**

## 航迹延伸，战舰砺兵远海大洋

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张淦 王洋 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-02-15

**航迹延伸，战舰砺兵远海大洋**

■张淦 王洋

大地还在沉睡，军港已经醒来。

清晨的码头，静谧中透着警觉。笔者来到海军某驱逐舰支队军港码头，恰逢大庆舰正在备战备航，准备奔赴某海域开展实战化训练。

“春节假期已结束，我们要从节日备战状态迅速切换至准备打仗状态。”大庆舰舰长介绍，此次训练，他们组织了多个科目，让官兵快速转入实战化训练状态。

备战的脚步，急而迅猛，实而坚韧，压缩着战斗力提高的周期。笔者了解到，该支队要求各舰不仅将大纲规定的内容训全训实，还增加了气象、潜水等内容。

前不久，该支队群众性练兵比武成绩新鲜出炉，20 多个专业的比武成绩拉榜排名。其中，多个比武项目涉及”非大纲”训练内容，在该支队尚属首次。

首次意味着探索和创新。回首这些”非大纲”比武项目应运而生的前前后后，各舰指挥员一致感到：拓展比武内容不是单纯的训练科目增减，更是瞄准战斗力提升的新变化。

一次海上模拟对抗中，一艘军舰突遭装备特情，急需潜水员下水探摸排除故障。由于没有专业潜水员，导致特情处置失败。这次失利深深”刺痛”了该支队党委一班人：练兵备战必须补齐短板，在攻克弱项中提升备战打仗质效。

后来，该支队领导在出海跟训中发现，各舰组织实施气象、潜水等”非大纲”训练科目过程中，存在标准不一致、训练流程不规范等问题。

问题不破不立。不久后，一系列举措新鲜出炉：该支队着眼部队装备情况、使命任务，进一步细分专业，明确参训人员、组训科室，避免偏训漏训。

同时，该支队按照基层单位提报、业务科室补充、集智研讨分析的形式，综合上级检查反馈问题、战训任务发现问题、能力评估存在问题、问卷调查反映问题，形成”小新特”和”重难险”科目清单，为优化集约组训打好基础。

谈及体系练兵，一位舰长感触颇深：”未来战争不是单一作战力量、作战单元、作战要素之间的对抗，而是体系与体系之间的较量。”

何为体系练兵？态势互动、信息互通，跨越兵种、联合训练，把作战要素融入作战背景、把各种作战力量融为有机整体，”一起练”逐渐成为演兵场的新常态。

那年初夏，该支队以”走出去”“请进来”的方式，主动向空军某部发出对抗邀请，展开实战背景下海空联合攻防对抗训练。

经过一番深入研究，一张”攻”与”防”的体系练兵图徐徐铺展——战机编队沿着海岸线向纵深挺进，伺机发起攻击；水面舰艇变换航速航向，防空雷达高度戒备……一位舰长表示，尽管训练过程中遇到不少问题，但双方官兵直呼”打得过瘾”，这也标志着他们迈出了军种联训背景下体系练兵的坚实一步。

“从单舰平台到体系融合，要求我们创新训练模式和训练方法，在实战化训练中探索新的战斗力生成路径。”该支队领导介绍，体系对抗让官兵找准自身短板，也让他们对实战有了新的思考。

战风斗浪、勇闯大洋，一种强烈的紧迫感时时萦绕在该支队官兵心头。这两年，他们按照”分类整理、即用即查”的标准要求更新战法库、训法库，将怎么攻、如何防等典型作战样式接连”入库”，大幅缩短作战方案制订时间。

采访结束，夕阳渐垂远山，海面染上一抹红色。伴着一声长笛，又一艘战舰划过海面，奔赴任务海域进行战备巡逻。

**Google Translation**

The Track Extends, and The Warships Are Training in The Distant Seas and Oceans

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Gan Wang Yang Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-02-15

The track extends, and the warships are training in the distant seas and oceans

■ Zhang Gan Wang Yang

The earth is still asleep, and the military port has woken up.

The dock in the early morning is alert in the silence. The author came to the military port dock of a destroyer zhidui of the Navy, and it happened that the Daqing ship (Northern Theater Command Navy frigate) was preparing for battle and preparing to go to a certain sea area for actual combat training.

“The Spring Festival holiday is over, and we must quickly switch from the holiday preparation state to the preparation state for war.” The captain of the Daqing ship introduced that in this training, they organized multiple subjects to allow officers and soldiers to quickly switch to actual combat training.

The pace of preparation for war is urgent and swift, solid and tenacious, compressing the cycle of improving combat effectiveness. The author learned that the zhidui requires all ships to not only fully train the contents specified in the outline, but also add meteorology, diving and other contents.

Not long ago, the results of the zhidui's mass training competition were freshly released, and the competition results of more than 20 majors were ranked. Among them, many competition projects involved "non-outline" training content, which is the first time in the zhidui.

The first time means exploration and innovation. Looking back at the ins and outs of these "non-outline" competition projects, the commanders of each ship unanimously felt that expanding the content of the competition is not a simple increase or decrease in training subjects, but also a new change aimed at improving combat effectiveness.

In a simulated confrontation at sea, a warship suddenly encountered a special equipment situation, and divers were urgently needed to go into the water to explore and troubleshoot. Due to the lack of professional divers, the handling of the special situation failed. This failure deeply "stung" the party committee of the zhidui: training and preparation must make up for shortcomings, and improve the quality and effectiveness of preparation for war in overcoming weaknesses.

Later, the leaders of the zhidui found during the sea training that in the process of organizing and implementing "non-syllabus" training subjects such as meteorology and diving, the ships had inconsistent standards and irregular training processes.

Problems cannot be solved without breaking them. Soon after, a series of measures were introduced: the zhidui focused on the equipment and mission of the troops, further subdivided the professions, clarified the trainees and training departments, and avoided partial training and missed training.

At the same time, the zhidui, in the form of grassroots units reporting, business departments supplementing, and collective intelligence discussion and analysis, comprehensively reviewed the problems reported by superiors, problems found in combat training tasks, problems in capability assessment, and problems reflected in questionnaires, and formed a list of "small, new, special" and "difficult and dangerous" subjects, laying a solid foundation for optimizing intensive training.

Speaking of system training, a captain was deeply touched: "Future wars are not confrontations between single combat forces, combat units, and combat elements, but a contest between systems."

What is system training? Situational interaction, information exchange, cross-service and joint training, integrating combat elements into the combat background, integrating various combat forces into an organic whole, "training together" has gradually become the new normal in the military training field.

In the early summer of that year, the zhidui took the initiative to invite a certain unit of the Air Force to confront in the form of "going out" and "inviting in", and carried out joint sea and air attack and defense confrontation training under the background of actual combat.

After in-depth research, a system training map of "attack" and "defense" was slowly unfolded-the fighter formation advanced deep along the coastline, waiting for an opportunity to launch an attack; the surface ships changed their speed and heading, and the air defense radar was highly alert... A

captain said that although there were many problems during the training, the officers and soldiers of both sides said that “the fight was fun”, which also marked that they had taken a solid step in system training under the background of joint training of the services.

“From a single ship platform to system integration, we are required to innovate training models and training methods, and explore new combat effectiveness generation paths in actual combat training.” The leader of the zhidui introduced that system confrontation allowed officers and soldiers to identify their own shortcomings and gave them new thinking about actual combat.

Fighting the wind and waves, bravely venturing into the ocean, a strong sense of urgency always lingers in the hearts of the officers and soldiers of the zhidui. In the past two years, they have updated the tactics library and training method library in accordance with the standard requirements of “classification and sorting, and checking as needed”, and have successively “stored” typical combat styles such as how to attack and how to defend, greatly shortening the time for formulating combat plans.

At the end of the interview, the sunset gradually descended on the distant mountains, and the sea surface was stained with a touch of red. Accompanied by the sound of a flute, another warship crossed the sea and rushed to the mission sea area for combat readiness patrol.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16369766.html**

## 波峰浪谷下，海军某支队全面检验复杂海况下的作战支援能力

来源：解放军报 作者：朱一未 彭俊 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-15

**海军某支队**

**波峰浪谷补给忙**

解放军报讯 朱一未、彭俊报道：寒风凛冽，波飞浪卷。前不久，海军某支队携手友邻部队组成舰艇编队，奔赴某海域开展实战化训练，全面检验部队在复杂海况下的作战支援能力。

“修正间距，调整引缆发射角度！”海浪翻涌，编队指挥员下达指令，官兵迅速展开作业。帆缆兵根据舰艇阵位，不断调整抛投器发射角度。”发射引缆！”随着指挥员一声令下，引缆精准落在受补舰接收平台，官兵随即展开补给作业。很快，”海上油龙”横跨两舰，油料被顺利注入受补舰。

该支队领导介绍，此前一次训练，由于部分官兵在复杂海况下开展补给作业的经验不足、处置不当，导致训练未达到预期效果。为此，他们组织官兵针对短板弱项开展补差强训，并优化完善训练方案，不断强化官兵全天候、全时段作战能力。

“编队受到空情威胁，立即组织应急解脱！”补给正在进行，特情突至。官兵处变不惊，迅速按照应急流程解脱输油管探头。随后，各舰立即撤出补给阵位，转入战斗状态。

“只有平时训练从难从严，战时才能更有胜算。”训练结束，官兵展开复盘，针对”训练模式较为单一”等问题逐一制订整改措施，为下一步开展针对性训练打下坚实基础。

站点地

**Google Translation**

Under The Crests And Valleys, A Naval Zhidui Comprehensively Tests Its Combat Support Capabilities Under Complex Sea Conditions

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhu Yiwei Peng Jun Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-15

A naval zhidui

Busy with supply under crests and valleys

PLA Daily News Zhu Yiwei and Peng Jun reported: The wind is cold and the waves are rolling. Not long ago, a naval zhidui joined hands with friendly neighboring troops to form a fleet and went to a certain sea area to carry out actual combat training to comprehensively test the combat support capabilities of the troops under complex sea conditions.

“Correct the spacing and adjust the launching angle of the tow cable!” The waves surged, the formation commander issued an order, and the officers and soldiers quickly started the operation. The sail and cable soldiers constantly adjusted the launching angle of the thrower according to the position of the ship. “Launch the tow cable!” With the commander’s order, the tow cable fell accurately on the receiving platform of the replenished ship, and the officers and soldiers immediately started the replenishment operation. Soon, the “Oil Dragon on the Sea” spanned the two ships, and the oil was successfully injected into the replenished ship.

The leader of the zhidui introduced that in the previous training, due to the lack of experience and improper handling of some officers and soldiers in carrying out supply operations under complex sea conditions, the training did not achieve the expected results. To this end, they organized officers and soldiers to carry out training to make up for their shortcomings and weaknesses, and optimized and improved the training plan to continuously strengthen the officers and soldiers’ all-weather and all-time combat capabilities.

“The formation is threatened by the air situation, and immediately organize emergency relief!” The supply was in progress, and a special situation suddenly arrived. The officers and soldiers remained calm and quickly released the oil pipeline probe according to the emergency process. Afterwards, all ships immediately withdrew from the supply position and switched to combat status.

“Only by training hard and strict in peacetime can we have a better chance of winning in wartime.” After the training, the officers and soldiers conducted a review and formulated rectification measures one by one for problems such as “the training mode is relatively single”, laying a solid foundation for the next step of targeted training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16369845.html**

## 海军某大队从严组织训练，将严寒作为砥砺能力的”磨刀石”

来源：解放军报 作者：祝明浩 梁 缘 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-16

**海军某大队组织抢修抢建训练——**

**磨砺严寒条件下保障硬功**

■祝明浩 解放军报记者 梁 缘

辽东半岛，寒风凛冽，海军某大队组织官兵开展抢修抢建训练。

“码头前沿遭’敌’破坏，抢修分队前出修复！”天还没亮，该大队工程抢修抢建队便接到上级指令。闻令，该队指挥员李培迅速进行任务部署，各分队受领任务后，携带装具赶赴码头指定区域。

记者在训练现场看到，码头缺口长宽各 10 米、深 4 米，有的部位已被海水浸没。为此，官兵分成多个小组，结合现地损毁情况，采用不同方式展开抢修作业。

“受严寒天气条件影响，官兵若是按部就班采取传统作业方式，很难在规定时间内完成任务。”李培对记者说，针对码头受毁情况，他们组织官兵结合以往经验综合分析后，尝试采取石笼网砌筑等新工艺快速实施抢修。

抢修现场，引擎轰鸣、泥沙飞溅，官兵各司其职、密切配合，有条不紊实施各项抢修作业。”战场保障，分秒必争。战场上情况瞬息万变，抢修快一秒，胜算就多一分。”该大队领导说，近段时间，驻地天气变化快，气温持续降低，他们将严寒天气作为砥砺保障能力的”磨刀石”，从难从严组织此次训练。其间，他们采用多种方式展开作业，并验证了新工艺在严寒条件下的保障效能。

“小股’敌人’袭扰！”官兵作业中，特情突至。指挥员迅速组织机动力量，反击袭扰之”敌”。车辆出现故障、无人机抵近侦察……作业过程中特情不断，指挥员沉着冷静、随机应变，各分队官兵依令而动、紧张作业。

“新工艺具有取材便捷、施工简便、适用性广等特点，不仅可以克服近岸堤头潮汐、涌浪等干扰，而且降低了严寒天气不利条件影响，有效提升了作业效率。”该大队干部赵洪涛

介绍，下一步，他们将加强与相关科研院所的合作，聚焦阵地抢修、机场抢建、军港码头快速修复等方面的难点问题展开深入研究，不断提升应急保障水平。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Dadui Strictly Organizes Training, Using Severe Cold As A “Grindstone” To Sharpen Its Capabilities

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhu Minghao Liang Yuan Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-16

A certain naval brigade organizes emergency repair and construction training——

Hone hard skills under severe cold conditions

■ Zhu Minghao PLA Daily reporter Liang Yuan

Liaodong Peninsula, the wind is cold, and a certain naval brigade organizes officers and soldiers to carry out emergency repair and construction training.

“The front of the wharf was destroyed by the ‘enemy’, and the repair team went forward to repair it!” Before dawn, the brigade’s engineering repair and construction team received an order from the superior. Upon hearing the order, the team commander Li Pei quickly deployed the task. After receiving the task, each team rushed to the designated area of the wharf with equipment.

The reporter saw at the training site that the gap in the wharf was 10 meters long and wide, 4 meters deep, and some parts had been submerged in seawater. To this end, the officers and soldiers were divided into several groups, and combined with the actual damage, they carried out emergency repairs in different ways.

“Affected by the severe cold weather conditions, it is difficult for the officers and soldiers to complete the task within the specified time if they follow the traditional operation methods step by step.” Li Pei told reporters that in response to the damage to the dock, they organized the officers and soldiers to combine previous experience for comprehensive analysis and try to use new technologies such as gabion masonry to quickly carry out emergency repairs.

At the emergency repair site, the engine roared and the mud and sand splashed. The officers and soldiers performed their duties and cooperated closely to carry out various emergency repairs in an orderly manner. “Battlefield support, every second counts. The situation on the battlefield changes rapidly. The faster the repair, the more likely it is to win.” The leader of the brigade said that in recent times, the weather in the garrison has changed rapidly and the temperature has continued to drop. They used the severe cold weather as a “grindstone” to hone their support capabilities and organized this training from a difficult and strict perspective. During this period, they used a variety of methods to carry out operations and verified the support efficiency of the new technology under severe cold conditions.

“A small group of ‘enemies’ are harassing!” Special situations suddenly occurred during the operation of the officers and soldiers. The commander quickly organized mobile forces to counterattack the harassing “enemies”. Vehicles broke down, drones approached for reconnaissance... Special situations continued during the operation. The commander was calm and responded flexibly, and the officers and soldiers of each team followed orders and worked hard.

“The new technology has the characteristics of convenient material acquisition, simple construction, and wide applicability. It can not only overcome the interference of tides and waves near the shore, but also reduce the adverse effects of severe cold weather, effectively improving the operation efficiency.” Zhao Hongtao, a cadre of the brigade, introduced that in the next step, they will strengthen cooperation with relevant scientific research institutes, focus on difficult issues such as position repair, airport construction, and rapid repair of military ports and docks, and carry out in-depth research to continuously improve the level of emergency support.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16369905.html**

## 海军某部优化外训分队训练考核方式

来源：解放军报 作者：庞斯年 曹东南 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-02-17

**海军某部优化外训分队训练考核方式——**

**因地制宜训 紧贴实战考**

■庞斯年 曹东南

“外训任务顺利推进，军事训练一课不落……”立春后，外训场上，海军某部某营官兵依据机关下发的”外训分队训练指导手册”，扎实开展基础体能、通信装备操作等科目训练，准备迎接新年度第一次阶段性考核。看着官兵生龙活虎的劲头，该营周教导员深感欣慰。

“外训期间训练质效的提升，得益于机关对新年度军事训练的精准统筹。”谈及这一话题，周教导员回忆起去年底参加考核的一段经历。当时，该营刚结束海上训练任务，还未来得及组织针对性复补训就迎来全科目考核，一些官兵的成绩不太理想。

训练形势分析会上，该营官兵道出苦衷：外训分队驻训任务繁重，备考时间不足；新修订的训练大纲下发后，部分科目考核标准有变化，一些官兵未能有效掌握训练要点；部分科目考核方式与外训分队场地实际情况脱节，大家难以发挥真实水平……

“军事训练考核，考出什么成绩不是目的，检验官兵能力底数才是关键。训练不充分不扎实，考核就会失去意义。”针对这些问题，该部作训科在筹划新年度军事训练工作时，树立精准统筹理念，充分考虑外训分队执行任务与开展训练存在时间冲突的情况，按照”方式调整、标准不降”原则，修改完善训练手册和考核方案，明确部分科目可根据驻训地气候、地形、装备资源等实际灵活调整训考方式；鼓励外训时间较长的分队，在符合考核规

定前提下，挂靠临近单位组织训练考核；确因驻训点客观条件限制无法开展训练考核的科目，返营后先完成训练内容再参加考核。

为进一步提升外训分队训练质效，该部结合任务特点、人员实际和装备状况，全面梳理分析各科目考核数据，构建起科学完善的外训分队人员训练管理体系，为每名官兵建立详细的训练档案，制订针对性补差训练计划，明确阶段性考核目标，帮助官兵循序渐进提升训练成绩。

“因地制宜训、紧贴实战考，才能达到相互促进、相得益彰的效果。”近期，该部某连在外执行训练任务。任务期间，他们认真学习机关下发的训练指导手册，充分利用场地器材资源，穿插组织战斗体能、战场救护、电台通信等科目训练，有效保证训练时间和效果。

面对即将展开的第一次阶段性考核，该连张班长带领小队成员加班加点查漏补缺。他说：”按照新的训考模式，连队安排训练计划自主性更强了，我们可以根据自身实际展开针对性训练，能力素质稳步提升。”

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Optimizes The Training Assessment Method of an External Training Teams

Source: PLA Daily Author: Pang Sinian Cao Dongnan Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-02-17

A certain naval unit optimizes the training assessment method of an external training team——

Training according to local conditions and closely following actual combat tests

■ Pang Sinian Cao Dongnan

“The external training mission is progressing smoothly, and no military training is missed...” After the beginning of spring, on the external training field, officers and soldiers of a certain battalion of a certain naval unit carried out basic physical fitness, communication equipment operation and other subjects training in accordance with the “External Training Team Training Guidance Manual” issued by the agency, preparing for the first phase assessment of the new year. Seeing the vigorous energy of the officers and soldiers, the battalion instructor Zhou was deeply gratified.

“The improvement of training quality and efficiency during external training is due to the precise coordination of military training in the new year by the agency.” Speaking of this topic, instructor Zhou recalled an experience of participating in the assessment at the end of last year. At that time, the battalion had just finished its maritime training mission and had not yet organized targeted retraining when it faced a full-subject assessment, and some officers and soldiers did not perform well.

At the training situation analysis meeting, the officers and soldiers of the battalion expressed their difficulties: the training tasks of the external training detachment were heavy and there was insufficient time for preparation; after the new revised training outline was issued, the assessment

standards of some subjects changed, and some officers and soldiers failed to effectively master the training points; the assessment methods of some subjects were out of touch with the actual situation of the external training detachment, and it was difficult for everyone to show their true level...

“The purpose of military training assessment is not to get any results, but to test the basic ability of officers and soldiers. If the training is not sufficient and solid, the assessment will lose its meaning.” In response to these problems, the training department of the unit established the concept of precise coordination when planning the new year’s military training work, fully considered the time conflict between the execution of tasks and the training of the external training detachment, and revised and improved the training manual and assessment plan in accordance with the principle of “adjusting methods without lowering standards”, clarifying that some subjects can flexibly adjust the training and assessment methods according to the actual climate, terrain, equipment resources, etc. of the training site; encourage detachments with a long time of external training to organize training assessments in accordance with the assessment regulations; for subjects that cannot carry out training assessments due to objective conditions at the training site, complete the training content after returning to the camp and then participate in the assessment.

In order to further improve the training quality and effectiveness of the external training detachment, the department comprehensively sorted out and analyzed the assessment data of each subject in combination with the characteristics of the task, the actual situation of the personnel and the equipment status, and built a scientific and complete training management system for the personnel of the external training detachment. Detailed training files were established for each officer and soldier, and targeted training plans for making up for the gaps were formulated. The phased assessment goals were clarified to help officers and soldiers gradually improve their training results.

“Only by training according to local conditions and keeping close to actual combat tests can we achieve the effect of mutual promotion and mutual benefit.” Recently, a company of the department was performing training tasks outside. During the mission, they carefully studied the training guidance manual issued by the agency, made full use of the venue and equipment resources, and interspersed the organization of combat physical fitness, battlefield rescue, radio communication and other subject training to effectively ensure the training time and effect.

Facing the first phased assessment that is about to be launched, the company’s squad leader Zhang led the team members to work overtime to check for omissions and make up for the gaps. He said: “According to the new training and examination model, the company has more autonomy in arranging training plans. We can carry out targeted training according to our own actual situation, and our ability and quality will be steadily improved.”

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16369917.html**

# 海军某部：”一连一案”，精准帮带强堡垒

来源：解放军报 作者：钟 欢 陈典宏 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-17

**“一连一案”，精准帮带强堡垒**

**——海军某部加强基层党组织建设的实践与探索**

■钟 欢 解放军报记者 陈典宏



为提升党员荣誉感、使命感、责任感，某学兵连党支部开展”党性锤炼永远在路上”主题党日活动，请优秀党员骨干为新党员佩戴党员徽章。刘俊翔摄

去年底，海军某部某学兵连被评为”四铁”先进单位。在今年初的一次支部党员大会上，该连党支部书记刘哲告诉大家，成绩的取得，与单位对基层党组织开展精准帮抓帮建密不可分。

“紧盯任务特点规律，制定’一连一案’帮抓帮建措施，是我们建强战斗堡垒的一项务实举措。”该部领导介绍，近年来，他们紧盯人员流动频繁、支部类型多样等实际，坚持从规范组织运行、严格落实制度、差异化抓建考评等方面入手，用严密的组织力、高效的执行力增强部队战斗力，为履行为战育人使命打下坚实基础。

**任务转换交替、常态动散，党组织如何运转——**

**规范组织运行**

**提升自建能力**

该部连年负责承训新兵，新兵连骨干大部分从各作战部队临时抽调，临时党支部成员首次搭班子，彼此不熟悉，带兵理念也不尽相同。临时抽组后，如何让临时党组织迅速攥指成拳形成合力，是摆在该部党委面前的一个现实课题。

“新兵一年两征，新兵连临时党组织人员变动频繁，如果制度不完善、组织运行不规范，抓建水平不高，那么有些训练任务就很难顺利完成。”该部一名领导坦言。

解决这些难题，建强一线战斗堡垒是关键。该部深入分析人员动散、点位分散、任务多样等特点，对党组织的使命责任、落实方式、流程重点等进行系统细化，规范教研室、新兵连、培训班等党组织机构设置、组成和职责权限，明确临时执行任务党组织领导关系和职责权限。具体实践中，严格落实临时党组织正副书记”先培训、后上岗”制度，把发挥临时党组织的”常”“长”效能作为培训的重要内容，采取召开示范会、观摩会等形式，对动散条件下开展党建工作进行示范演示，让大家清楚”抓什么、怎么抓、谁来抓、抓到什么程度”。

一级军士长周兴旺多次担任新兵连骨干，工作经验丰富，去年 9 月被任命为新兵连连长。周兴旺上任后，新兵大队党委选派他参加书记队伍培训，并采取领导挂钩、结对帮带等方式，手把手教党务、教方法，释疑惑、解难题，使周兴旺很快熟悉党务知识，提高了抓建能力。

“建好用好临时党委（支部）”“动散条件下党组织功能作用发挥”……他们每年聚焦一个主题，组织党组织规范化建设研讨会，充分发挥官兵的智慧和力量，对各级党组织议事决策的原则、程序、内容、时机等进一步优化明确，让更多”金点子”服务党组织建设，融入练兵备战实践。

针对野外驻训、演训导调评估等任务，他们依据党章党规研究制订不同类型基层党组织规范化抓建标准，列出动散条件下党组织建设运行和工作职责清单，做到建有标准、学有标杆，让各类临时党组织开展工作更规范。

那一次，该部首次组织炮兵分队远赴异地驻训。他们第一时间组建临时党支部，明确职责分工，规范各类制度。临时党支部一班人带领驻训分队集智攻关，钻研复杂环境条件对某型火炮实弹射击的影响，研究改进措施，并将驻训成果反哺课堂教学，有效提升了教学培训质量。

**人员流动频繁、来源广泛，凝聚力如何形成——**

**严格制度落实**

**强化纪律自觉**

有一年，该部借调的一名排长在带新兵期间，模范带头作用发挥不够好，临时党组织多次批评教育但收效不大。为严格纪律约束，该部决定联系这名排长原单位，反馈现实表现，并将其退回原单位。

党员骨干在新兵训练期间本该发挥模范作用，为新兵当好表率、树好形象，为何会出现此类问题？

“临时党支部本来就是临时的，工作干好干坏一个样，没必要较真碰硬”“党组织关系又不在这里，这边的表现又不会记入档案，表现再好也没用”……座谈会上，有些声音引起该部领导重视。

“归根结底，还是制度落实不到位，对党员的教育管理监督失之于宽松软，使大家在思想上产生了懈怠和放松。”该部领导说，找准问题根源后，他们着力加强对临时抽组和前来培训的党员教育管理，第一时间纳入组织管理，严格落实组织生活制度，做到”一人不落、一次不少”；常态建立共管共育机制，落实”双向共管”，与党员所在单位建立联系，反馈现实表现，任务结束时综合其现实表现出具鉴定，对工作表现差、服从意识不强的党员，一律退回原单位；通过交任务、压担子的方式，持续激发工作积极性，引导广大党员在学习和训练中亮身份、树形象、当先锋，进而带动全体官兵。

去年初，某学兵连一次党小组会上，大家虽然发言踊跃、气氛热烈，但正在蹲点的机关干部李磊却发现，有些同志以汇报工作代替汇报思想，发言很少触及思想灵魂，甚至”各唱各的调，各吹各的号”。

如果炉子长期不生火，或者生了火却没有足够的温度，那是炼不出好钢来的。该部领导坦言，从人员临时抽组、编组临时划分、组织临时成立的实际情况来看，一些任务分队在落实组织生活制度上容易出现走形式、打折扣等问题。为让党内政治生活的炉火更旺，该部坚持关口前移，在选配临时党组织班子时就注重把能力强、有担当、能攻坚的选出来、用起来，硬起手腕纠治”过客”心态，防范党内政治生活”虚化”等不良倾向。

去年底，该部组织党组织书记集训时，扩大了人员参加范围，将一些优秀党员骨干纳入进来，通过集训厘清思想误区、教带工作办法，并召开专题党小组会，组织党员讨论辨析，真正提高了党员队伍的党务工作能力。

前不久，听完国防大学专家《如何依靠组织和制度管党员管干部》的辅导授课后，某学兵连支委杨建驰深有感触地说：”作为支部成员，我要时刻接受组织的管理监督，为大家作好表率，这样支部才能更好地落实党管党员、党管干部制度。”

**党组织类型多样、任务不一，评优评先如何规范——**

**精准抓建考评**

**提振奋斗干劲**

7 个连续 5 年未评先进单位迈入先进行列，3 个党组织和多名党员受到上级表彰……翻看去年帮抓帮建成果，该部机关周干事告诉记者，精准抓建考评机制实行以来，基层党组织普遍干劲很足。

调整组建后，该部基层单位类型多样、人员构成复杂，给抓建考评工作带来较大考验。有基层连队支委说，连队之间职能任务差别较大，难以”一把尺子量长短”，评优评先容易相互不服气。

有一年，某学兵连全年各项建设进步明显，圆满完成新兵训练任务，得到上级表扬，但在年终评比表彰时，因综合评价不如几个”老先进”，未被推荐参评”四铁”先进单位，一度影响了该连官兵的积极性。

为解决此类问题，该部采取实地调研、座谈研讨等方式，详细梳理了各类党组织使命任务、矛盾问题等，研究制定了差异化的精准抓建考评机制。针对一些基层党支部正副书记新调整上任，党务工作能力弱、不善于发挥组织功能抓建部队、习惯以行政身份行政命令抓建等问题，他们持续开展”一学一考一示范”基层党组织书记常态化培训，组织全体基层党支部正副书记学党建法规、学岗位所需，持续组织现实问题研究，达到示范一个内容、规范一项工作的效果。

连续多年未受表彰的某学兵营党委，从严格落实组织生活制度、定期组织党员评议讲评、严肃监督管理执纪问责等入手，坚持依法管理与暖心聚力相结合、常态管理与机关检查相结合、动态管理与组织建设相结合，通过营造拴心留人环境、搭建成长进步舞台、树立实绩优先鲜明导向，提升了干部队伍工作能力，凝聚了军心士气，营队全面建设进步明显，被上级表彰为”四铁”先进单位，营党委被表彰为”先进基层党委”。

既注重纵向上取得的进步突破，也注重横向上的评比评价。着眼基层建设情况变化，该部领导带领机关人员实地调研座谈，研究确定量化指标，健全完善量化考评机制。具体实施时，充分考虑年度大项任务、上级阶段部署和本级重点工作等情况，结合”双争”评比，科学衡量党组织建设水平，及时公示，面向全体官兵征集意见。

量化考评机制实施以来，基层党组织动力活力得到有效调动。”上榜的硬气、落榜的服气，每次评比都督促我们把工作干得更好。”某连支委张海磊说，他所在党支部在去年第四季度评比中虽然名次提高了，但”思想教育效果”单项得分却有所降低，量化考评机制对抓好党建具体工作起到了精准定位作用，有利于基层党组织有的放矢补差强能。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit: “One Company, One Case”, Precise Assistance to Build a Strong Fortress

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“One company, one case”, precise assistance to build a strong fortress

——The practice and exploration of strengthening the construction of grassroots party organizations in a certain naval unit

■ Zhong Huan PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

In order to enhance the sense of honor, mission and responsibility of party members, the party branch of a certain student soldier company carried out the theme party day activity of "Party spirit tempering is always on the road", and asked outstanding party members to wear party member badges for new party members. Photo by Liu Junxiang

At the end of last year, a certain naval unit was rated as an advanced unit of "Four Irons". At a party member meeting of the branch at the beginning of this year, Liu Zhe, secretary of the party branch of the company, told everyone that the achievement of the results is inseparable from the unit's precise assistance to the grassroots party organizations.

"Focusing on the characteristics and rules of tasks and formulating 'one company, one case' measures to help build is a practical measure for us to build a strong battle fortress." The leaders of the department introduced that in recent years, they have been paying close attention to the frequent turnover of personnel and the diversity of branch types, insisting on starting from standardizing organizational operations, strictly implementing systems, and differentiated construction and evaluation, using strict organizational and efficient execution to enhance the combat effectiveness of the troops and lay a solid foundation for fulfilling the mission of educating people for war.

Task conversion and alternation, normal movement and dispersion, how does the party organization operate -

The department has been responsible for training new recruits for many years. Most of the backbones of the new recruit company are temporarily transferred from various combat units. The members of the temporary party branch are setting up a team for the first time. They are not familiar with each other and have different ideas of leading soldiers. After the temporary group, how to make the temporary party organization quickly clench its fingers into a fist to form a joint force is a realistic issue facing the party committee of the department.

"New recruits are recruited twice a year, and the personnel of the temporary party organization of the recruit company changes frequently. If the system is not perfect, the organization is not standardized, and the level of construction is not high, then some training tasks will be difficult to complete smoothly." A leader of the department said frankly.

Solving these problems and building a strong front-line battle fortress is the key. The department deeply analyzed the characteristics of personnel movement, scattered locations, and diverse tasks, and systematically refined the mission responsibilities, implementation methods, and process priorities of the party organization, standardized the organization setting, composition, and responsibilities and powers of the teaching and research department, recruit company, training class, and other party organizations, and clarified the leadership relationship and responsibilities and powers of the party organization for temporary execution of tasks. In specific practice, the "training first, then posting" system of the secretary and deputy secretary of the temporary party organization is strictly implemented, and the "regular" and "long-term" effectiveness of the

temporary party organization is taken as an important content of training. Demonstration meetings and observation meetings are held to demonstrate the party building work under the conditions of movement and dispersion, so that everyone can clearly know “what to grasp, how to grasp, who will grasp, and to what extent”.

First-class Sergeant Zhou Xingwang has served as a backbone of the recruit company many times and has rich work experience. He was appointed as the company commander of the recruitment company in September last year. After Zhou Xingwang took office, the Party Committee of the New Recruit Battalion selected him to participate in the secretary team training, and adopted leadership linkage, paired assistance and other methods to teach party affairs and methods, resolve doubts and solve problems, so that Zhou Xingwang quickly became familiar with party affairs knowledge and improved his ability to grasp party building.

“Build and use the temporary party committee (branch) well” “Play the role of the party organization under the conditions of dispersion”... They focus on a theme every year, organize seminars on the standardized construction of party organizations, give full play to the wisdom and strength of officers and soldiers, and further optimize and clarify the principles, procedures, content, and timing of deliberation and decision-making of party organizations at all levels, so that more “golden ideas” can serve the construction of party organizations and integrate into the practice of training and preparation for war.

For tasks such as field training, exercise training, guidance, adjustment and evaluation, they studied and formulated standards for the standardized construction of different types of grassroots party organizations based on the Party Constitution and Party Regulations, and listed the construction and operation of party organizations under the conditions of dispersion and work responsibilities, so as to have standards and benchmarks, so that various types of temporary party organizations can carry out their work more standardized.

That time, the unit organized an artillery unit to go to a distant place for training for the first time. They immediately formed a temporary party branch, clarified the division of responsibilities, and standardized various systems. A group of people from the temporary party branch led the training team to pool their wisdom to study the impact of complex environmental conditions on the live-fire shooting of a certain type of artillery, researched improvement measures, and fed back the results of the training to classroom teaching, effectively improving the quality of teaching and training.

One year, a platoon leader seconded by the department did not play a good role in leading the new recruits. The temporary party organization criticized and educated him many times but the effect was not great. In order to strictly discipline, the department decided to contact the original unit of the platoon leader, feedback the actual performance, and return him to the original unit.

Party members and backbones should play an exemplary role during the training of new recruits, set a good example for the new recruits, and establish a good image. Why do such problems occur?

“The temporary party branch is temporary in nature. It doesn’t matter whether you do a good job or not. There is no need to be too serious about it.” “The party organization relationship is not here, and the performance here will not be recorded in the archives. It’s useless no matter how good the performance is.” At the symposium, some voices attracted the attention of the leaders of the department.

“In the final analysis, it is still because the system is not implemented in place, and the education, management and supervision of party members are too loose, which makes everyone slack and relaxed in their thinking.” The leaders of the department said that after finding the root cause of the problem, they focused on strengthening the education and management of temporary group members and party members who came for training, and included them in organizational management at the first time, strictly implemented the organizational life system, and achieved “no one left behind, no one left behind”; established a co-management and co-education mechanism on a regular basis, implemented “two-way co-management”, established contact with the units where the party members are located, and fed back their actual performance. At the end of the task, they comprehensively evaluated their actual performance and returned all party members with poor work performance and weak obedience awareness to their original units; by handing over tasks and putting pressure on them, they continued to stimulate their enthusiasm for work, guided the majority of party members to show their identity, build their image, and be pioneers in learning and training, and then led all officers and soldiers.

At the beginning of last year, at a party group meeting of a student soldier company, although everyone spoke enthusiastically and the atmosphere was warm, Li Lei, a cadre who was on the spot, found that some comrades replaced reporting their thoughts with reporting their work, and their speeches rarely touched the soul of their thoughts, and even “sang their own tunes and blew their own trumpets.”

If the furnace is not lit for a long time, or the fire is lit but the temperature is not high enough, good steel cannot be made. The leaders of the department frankly admitted that from the actual situation of temporary personnel selection, temporary division of formations, and temporary establishment of organizations, some task teams are prone to formalities and discounts in implementing the organizational life system. In order to make the fire of political life within the party more prosperous, the department insisted on moving the checkpoints forward. When selecting and assigning temporary party organizations, it focused on selecting and using those who are capable, responsible, and able to tackle tough problems, and took tough measures to correct the “passerby” mentality and prevent the unhealthy tendencies of “emptiness” of political life within the party.

At the end of last year, when the department organized a training camp for party organization secretaries, it expanded the scope of participants and included some outstanding party members. Through the training camp, they clarified ideological misunderstandings, taught working methods, and held special party group meetings to organize party members to discuss and analyze, which truly improved the party work ability of the party members.

Not long ago, after listening to the guidance and teaching of experts from the National Defense University on "How to Rely on Organizations and Systems to Manage Party Members and Cadres", Yang Jianchi, a branch committee member of a student soldier company, said with deep feelings: "As a member of the branch, I must always accept the management and supervision of the organization and set a good example for everyone, so that the branch can better implement the system of party management of party members and cadres."

Party organizations are diverse in types and tasks. How to standardize the evaluation of excellence and advancement -

7 units that have not been rated as advanced for 5 consecutive years have entered the ranks of advanced units, and 3 party organizations and many party members have been commended by their superiors... Looking back at the results of last year's assistance and construction, Zhou, an official from the department, told reporters that since the implementation of the precise construction and assessment mechanism, grassroots party organizations have generally been very motivated.

After the adjustment and establishment, the grassroots units of the department are diverse in types and complex in personnel composition, which brings great challenges to the construction and evaluation work. A grassroots company branch committee member said that the functions and tasks between companies are quite different, and it is difficult to "measure the length with one ruler", and it is easy to disagree with each other in the evaluation of excellence and excellence.

One year, a student soldier company made significant progress in various construction projects throughout the year and successfully completed the training tasks for new recruits, which was praised by the superiors. However, at the end-of-year evaluation and commendation, it was not recommended to participate in the evaluation of the "Four Iron" advanced units because its comprehensive evaluation was not as good as that of several "old, advanced units", which once affected the enthusiasm of the officers and soldiers of the company.

In order to solve such problems, the department adopted field research, symposiums and discussions, and sorted out the missions and tasks of various party organizations, contradictions and problems in detail, and studied and formulated a differentiated precise construction and evaluation mechanism. In response to the problems of some grassroots party branch secretaries and deputy secretaries who have been newly adjusted and appointed, weak party work ability, not good at playing the role of organization to build the troops, and accustomed to administrative orders to build the troops with administrative identities, they continue to carry out regular training of grassroots party organization secretaries of "one study, one test, and one demonstration", organize all grassroots party branch secretaries and deputy secretaries to learn party building regulations and job requirements, and continue to organize research on real problems to achieve the effect of demonstrating one content and standardizing one work.

The Party Committee of a certain student soldier battalion, which has not been commended for many years, started with strictly implementing the organizational life system, regularly organizing

party members to evaluate and comment, and strictly supervising and enforcing discipline and accountability. It insisted on combining legal management with warm and cohesive forces, combining normal management with agency inspections, and combining dynamic management with organizational construction. By creating an environment to retain people, building a stage for growth and progress, and establishing a clear orientation of performance priority, it has improved the work ability of the cadre team, gathered the morale of the army, and made significant progress in the overall construction of the battalion. It was commended by the superior as an advanced unit of “four irons”, and the battalion party committee was commended as an “advanced grassroots party committee”.

It not only pays attention to the progress and breakthroughs made in the vertical direction, but also pays attention to the horizontal comparison and evaluation. Focusing on the changes in the grassroots construction situation, the leaders of the department led the staff to conduct field research and discussions, study and determine quantitative indicators, and improve the quantitative evaluation mechanism. In the specific implementation, full consideration is given to the annual major tasks, the superior’s stage deployment and the key tasks at this level, combined with the “double competition” evaluation, scientifically measure the level of party organization construction, and timely publicize it to solicit opinions from all officers and soldiers.

Since the implementation of the quantitative evaluation mechanism, the motivation and vitality of grassroots party organizations have been effectively mobilized. “Those who are on the list are tough, and those who fail to be on the list are convinced. Every evaluation urges us to do a better job.” Zhang Hailei, a branch committee member of a company, said that although his party branch ranked higher in the fourth quarter of last year, the score of the “ideological education effect” item has decreased. The quantitative evaluation mechanism has played a precise positioning role in grasping the specific work of party building, which is conducive to the grassroots party organizations to make up for the gaps and strengthen their capabilities.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16370487.html**

## 军营观察丨”联训班车”驶向练兵”快车道”

来源：解放军报 作者：贾 磊 沈 扬 许 宸等 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-02-19

**“首席军士”成为”海上课堂”主讲人**

■倪浩洋

冬日，某海域，波飞浪卷。舰艇、战机排兵布阵，一场舰机协同反潜训练展开。水下潜艇隐蔽潜行，水面上一张”猎鲨”密网正悄然编织。

海军某支队滨州舰听音员室内键盘敲击声此起彼伏。来自郑州舰的三级军士长崔涛头戴耳机，目不转睛地注视着屏幕上的回波，屏息凝神监听水下声响。作为支队声呐专业”首席军士”，此次训练，崔涛的一项重要任务是指导帮带各兄弟舰的年轻声呐兵。

锁定、放大、比对……崔涛不时轻滚鼠标截取可疑信号。他的身后，来自各舰的声呐兵仔细观察他的每一步操作，认真记录训练要点，为后续上机操作做好准备。

“发现水下不明目标！”凭借丰富的判听经验，崔涛成功捕捉到目标。片刻，滨州舰作战指挥室态势大屏上，出现声呐战位推送的水下目标信息。与此同时，空中，反潜巡逻机根据滨州舰共享的目标实时信息发起攻击。

这场由崔涛担纲的声呐专业”海上课堂”，是该支队探索”联训班车”组训机制的一次生动实践。

对潜搜索探测，声呐兵的专业岗位举足轻重。相比于其他岗位，声呐专业入门较难，成长之路并非一蹴而就，需要经年累月的实践经验积累。

前不久，该支队接到上级命令，派遣滨州舰赴某海域参加舰机协同反潜训练。”目标海域水文气象条件复杂，是潜艇的绝佳藏身之处，更是水面舰艇反潜训练不可多得的练兵场。”任务准备会上，支队反潜业务长提出个人想法，建议以此次任务为契机，启动”联训班车”，在支队范围内遴选专业骨干作为教练员，带动支队其他舰艇的声呐兵参训，实现”一舰出海、多舰受益”。

经推荐遴选，支队声呐专业”首席军士”崔涛担任此次”海上课堂”的主讲人。

在为期多天的舰机协同反潜训练中，舰艇、战机等不同平台你来我往、见招拆招。滨州舰上，崔涛依托训练海域复杂多变的水文气象条件，带领年轻声呐兵探索多个反潜战法，验证实际作战效能，并分享了郑州舰前期总结的训练招法，让跟学战友获益匪浅。

近年来，随着实战化训练深入推进，该支队演训任务增多。他们建立完善”联训班车”组训机制，探索集约化组训模式，加快人员能力生成，破解练兵组训难题，引导各专业官兵在互学互鉴中提升胜战本领。

航行一路，训练一路，收获一路。迎着朝阳，舰艇编队再次”迎敌”，多个岗位教练员在战斗警报声中迅速就位，随着一项项实战化训练课目轮番上演，一场场”海上课堂”火热开讲……

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**“联训班车”驶向练兵”快车道”**

**——海军某支队党委推进军事训练转型升级新闻观察**

■贾 磊　沈 扬　许 宸　解放军报特约记者　徐 巍



海军济南舰与舰载直升机开展舰机协同反潜训练。 万海潮摄

海面，战舰交叉搜索；空中，”海鹰”编队出击；水下，”黑鲨”悄然潜行……初春时节，海军某支队联合航空兵、潜艇等兄弟部队开展舰机协同反潜训练，只见攻防各方互为对手，多个高难课目轮番上演。

让人意外的是，这场跨兵种训练，由该支队本级牵头组织。一问方知，这次训练由该支队厦门舰”发车”组训，其他单位根据需要”搭车”参训。这是该支队探索走开”联训班车”组训新模式的一个缩影。

如何让战斗力建设与实战要求同频共振？近年来，面对新的使命任务，该支队立足海上练兵前沿，坚持战斗力标准，不断强化训练成果转化运用，启动”联训班车”驶向练兵”快车道”。

**推进军事训练”供给侧改革”，提高海上训练效费比**

“我报名随郑州舰参加下次出海训练。”今年初，西安舰刚刚完成战备任务靠港，就收到支队机关下发的海上训练计划，该舰战士范书瑒第一时间提报参训需求。第二天，他接到上级通知：作为副炮操作手，随郑州舰参加武器实射课目训练。

“这次我想巩固装备实操能力。”范书瑒告诉记者，前段时间，他所在的西安舰在外执行任务，武器实射训练机会并不多，得益于”联训班车”组训机制，让他有了随兄弟舰参训的机会。

“联训班车”从何而来？这一新的组训模式，源自该支队党委解决训练现实矛盾问题的一段经历——

一次机关基层双向讲评会上，一些单位抛出了一连串问题：”舰艇有时会紧急出航执行战备任务，导致缺席支队组织的海上训练”“如果官兵仅局限在本舰参加海上训练，训练内容和指标完成有困难”“厂修期间，舰员参加实战化训练的机会不多，不利于提升专业训练水平”……

此前，一位新上任的副舰长，在离靠码头时下错口令，幸亏舰长及时纠正，该训练课目才得以完成。”离靠码头是基础训练课目，但存在一定风险，要求对舰艇惯性、车舵效果、

水流走向等方面情况熟练掌握，可每次出航该课目训练机会不多，上手少了难免进步慢。”事后，副舰长既深感自责，也道出苦衷。

“训练中出现的问题再小，也是影响战斗力建设的大事。”来自练兵一线官兵的感言，引起该支队党委机关高度重视。

解决问题，必须追根溯源。经过深入调研，他们发现训练遇到的矛盾问题，有着更深层次的原因——

“现如今，联合作战理念早已贯穿组训全过程，在更加贴近实战的同时，也不可避免地增大了训练筹划准备、组织实施的难度。”该支队一名领导告诉记者，近年来，随着新修订的军事训练大纲中多兵种互为条件的训练项目大幅增加，组织一次实战化训练需要调动海域空域、协同单位、保障兵力等诸多要素，对舰艇、战机等训练资源的需求不断增加，加之舰艇执行战备任务频繁，给训练计划落实带来不小难度。

如何推进军事训练”供给侧改革”，进一步提高海上训练效费比？这是摆在该支队党委一班人面前的课题。

再难的事，思想通了就不难；再难的路，迈出第一步就是前进。经过多方调研、征求意见，该支队党委结合舰艇部队训练特点规律，向集约化组训找思路要效益，创新推出”联训班车”这一组训新模式。

**以科学机制催生训练动能，让”联训班车”车道更宽、车速更快**

一次，该支队多艘舰艇奔赴某海域，参加编队协同训练。面对高速来袭的靶机，厦门舰副炮火力全开，成功击落目标。与以往不同的是，操纵装备完成射击的并非本舰舰员，而是出海跟训的兄弟部队战士。

“训练精打细算，把握好每次海上训练时机，才能产生’1+1>2’的效果。”该支队参谋部领导介绍，为了让官兵得到更多海上训练机会，他们探索启动”联训班车”，让有岗位资质和训练需求的官兵都能及时出海、参加实射训练，使有限资源发挥最大效能。

“联训班车”组训机制，重在集约，难在统筹。为此，每次出海的训练准备阶段，该支队机关会提前与各舰沟通，收集掌握各专业官兵出海跟训、协同配合、后装保障等需求，再根据出海舰艇的实际承训能力，科学安排训练课目，合理分配出海跟训人员，精准制订训练计划，打通”上下联动、多方参与、海上精训”的闭环链路。

此外，该支队各舰还为每名官兵量身拟制个人训练进度表，直观呈现训练阶段、指标完成、能力水平等相关情况，帮助机关和各舰掌握官兵的训练底数，带动官兵补齐差距短板、提升履职能力。在此基础上，各舰定期向机关上报阶段训练计划，由机关确定舰艇”联训班

车”计划表，采取一个单位”发车”、多个单位”搭车”的方式，既控制练兵成本，又提供多方联训平台。

随着”联训班车”组训模式推开，一系列创新做法不断涌现。

对于该支队各专业官兵来说，每周参加专业骨干登台授课的”军士夜校”,已成为提高专业水平的有益渠道。但面对舰艇高频次执行出海任务、动态分散情况突出等实际，这一模式暴露出一定缺陷——专业骨干频繁出海，听课官兵常态分散，集中人员交流研讨很难实现。

一名支队领导提出建议：”依托’联训班车’，把课堂搬到海上去。”

航行一路，教学一路，操作一路，交流一路。专业骨干随舰带训，兄弟舰官兵按需跟训，加速能力生成。

开通”联训班车”，”发车”者完成训练指标，”搭车”者也获益匪浅。某舰战士宁源娟通过一次次跨舰参训，接触到不同型号装备，与兄弟舰的同专业骨干深度交流，积累了大量操作经验，先后撰写 3 篇军事论文，获评全军优秀成果奖，荣立个人三等功。

“集体的智慧是无穷的，关键在于以科学机制催生训练动能。”该支队党委广泛发动官兵建言献策，让”联训班车”车道更宽、车速更快。

“舰员’搭车’出海了，舰艇是否也能’搭车’参训？”一次训练形势分析会上，一名舰长的建议如石子投湖泛起涟漪。

前不久，一场实战化训练在某海域拉开帷幕。通过统筹训练海域、射击空域和靶标资源，各型参训舰艇轮番上阵，共享训练条件，单架靶机保障舰次实现翻倍，训练效益显著提升。

在此基础上，该支队与友邻部队建立常态化联训机制，通过统筹调度、联合商议，最大程度盘活现有训练资源，根据实际需求发”专车”、提前筹划发”便车”、随时欢迎各方”拼车”，确保参训各方按计划开展实兵实装训练。

**“联训班车”的容量越大，效益才会越大**

舰艇全训考核，是对单舰所有系统模块的一次综合性考核，是指挥员走上舰艇长岗位的必由之路。

得益于”联训班车”，丽水舰军官韩献敏依托支队其他同型号舰艇，完成了数百项训练指标，顺利拿到全训考核的”入场券”。值得一提的是，考核当天他没有在丽水舰上迎考，他的考核身份是厦门舰指挥员。

夜幕降临，厦门舰游弋海上，自主搜寻”敌情”。显控台上，各类参数不断呈现，韩献敏认真研判战场态势。

“雷达发现不明海上目标！”接到”敌情”通报后，韩献敏有序指挥各关键战位，完成射前准备。

“空中’敌’导弹来袭！”韩献敏果断处置，指挥舰艇大角度转向规避，数枚干扰弹凌空开花，副炮在空中织起一张密集的”防护网”。空中威胁解除后，厦门舰重新调整航向，对”敌”舰发起攻击，火光照亮海天……

“开动’联训班车’，有助于指挥员多平台历练，培养出更多即插即用型人才。”训练结束后，韩献敏告诉记者，得益于新的组训模式，官兵们”训在各舰、战在本职”，提高参加武器实射频次，积累多型装备实操经验，打仗本领越练越强。

前不久，某舰完成战备任务，正在海上待机。得知附近海域有一场支队牵头的海上训练，该舰临时申请加入训练编队，完成了远程打击、防空反导等课目训练。训练结束后，该舰再次驶向大洋深处。这样的集约化组训模式，不仅符合高强度的战备任务需要，还进一步提升了舰艇整体训练水平。

“只有加强统筹谋划，才能把有限资源最大限度转化为战斗力。”该支队参谋部领导介绍，目前，”联训班车”基于新修订的军事训练大纲要求，对编队组训、协同训练进行全面升级，解决了兵力集中难、时间保障难、质效提升难等一系列问题，克服了”单兵种、小范围、少课目”的训练局限性，成为部队战斗力提升新的增长极。

近年来，该支队联合潜艇、航空兵等多个兄弟部队参训，训练成果丰硕，并涌现出一批优秀训练骨干。

“未来作战，我们必须思考在前，准备在前……”眺望并不平静的海面，该支队一名领导若有所思。

春潮涌流，风劲扬帆。”联训班车”再度发车，舰艇编队携舰载机解缆起航。波峰浪谷间，又一场多方联动的实战化训练即将展开……

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation 丨”Joint Training Bus” Heads to the “Fast Lane” of Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Jia Lei, Shen Yang, Xu Chen, etc. Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-02-19

“Chief Sergeant” Becomes the Speaker of “Sea Classroom”

■Ni Haoyang

In winter, in a certain sea area, waves are flying and rolling. Ships and fighters are deployed, and a coordinated anti-submarine training between ships and aircraft is launched. Underwater submarines are sneaking secretly, and a dense “shark hunting” net is quietly weaving on the water surface.

The keyboard tapping sounds in the listening room of the Binzhou ship of a naval zhidui are one after another. Cui Tao, a third-class sergeant from the Zhengzhou ship, wears headphones, staring at the echo on the screen intently, holding his breath and listening to the underwater sound. As the "chief sergeant" of the zhidui's sonar specialty, one of Cui Tao's important tasks in this training is to guide and help the young sonar soldiers of each brother ship.

Lock, zoom, compare... Cui Tao occasionally rolls the mouse to intercept suspicious signals. Behind him, sonar soldiers from various ships carefully observe his every step of operation, carefully record the training points, and prepare for subsequent on-board operations.

"Unknown underwater target found!" With rich experience in listening, Cui Tao successfully captured the target. A moment later, the underwater target information pushed by the sonar position appeared on the situation screen of the Binzhou ship's combat command room. At the same time, in the air, anti-submarine patrol aircraft launched an attack based on the real-time target information shared by the Binzhou ship.

This sonar professional "sea classroom" led by Cui Tao is a vivid practice of the zhidui's exploration of the "joint training bus" training mechanism.

For submarine search and detection, the professional position of sonar soldiers is very important. Compared with other positions, it is more difficult to get started in the sonar profession, and the road to growth is not achieved overnight, and it requires years of practical experience accumulation.

Not long ago, the zhidui received an order from its superiors to send the Binzhou ship to a certain sea area to participate in ship-aircraft coordinated anti-submarine training. "The target sea area has complex hydrological and meteorological conditions, which is an excellent hiding place for submarines and a rare training ground for surface ship anti-submarine training." At the mission preparation meeting, the anti-submarine business chief of the zhidui put forward his personal ideas and suggested taking this mission as an opportunity to start the "joint training bus", select professional backbones within the zhidui as instructors, and drive the sonar soldiers of other ships of the zhidui to participate in the training, so as to achieve "one ship goes to sea, multiple ships benefit".

After recommendation and selection, Cui Tao, the "chief sergeant" of the zhidui's sonar major, served as the main speaker of this "sea classroom".

In the multi-day ship-aircraft coordinated anti-submarine training, different platforms such as ships and fighters went back and forth and countered each other. On the Binzhou ship, Cui Tao relied on the complex and changeable hydrological and meteorological conditions of the training sea area to lead the young sonar soldiers to explore multiple anti-submarine tactics, verify the actual combat effectiveness, and share the training tactics summarized by the Zhengzhou ship in the early stage, which benefited the comrades who followed him.

In recent years, with the in-depth promotion of actual combat training, the zhidui's training tasks have increased. They established and improved the "joint training bus" training mechanism, explored intensive training models, accelerated the generation of personnel capabilities, solved the difficulties in training and training, and guided officers and soldiers of various professions to improve their ability to win in mutual learning.

Sailing all the way, training all the way, and harvesting all the way. Facing the rising sun, the fleet once again "met the enemy", and multiple position coaches quickly took their positions in the sound of combat alarms. As practical training courses were performed one after another, a series of "sea classes" were held...

_____"Joint training bus" drove to the "fast lane" of training

——News observation on the Party Committee of a certain naval zhidui promoting the transformation and upgrading of military training

■ Jia Lei, Shen Yang, Xu Chen, special correspondent of the People's Liberation Army Daily, Xu Wei

The Navy's Jinan ship and the ship-borne helicopter carried out coordinated anti-submarine training between ships and aircraft. Photo by Wan Haichao

On the sea, warships cross-search; in the air, the "Sea Eagle" formation attacks; underwater, the "Black Shark" sneaks quietly... In early spring, a naval zhidui jointly carried out ship-aircraft coordinated anti-submarine training with aviation, submarines and other brother units. The attacking and defending parties were opponents of each other, and multiple difficult subjects were performed in turn.

Surprisingly, this cross-service training was organized by the zhidui itself. Upon inquiry, it was learned that this training was organized by the Xiamen ship of the zhidui, and other units "took the bus" to participate in the training as needed. This is a microcosm of the zhidui's exploration of a new training model that moves away from the "joint training bus".

How to make combat effectiveness construction resonate with actual combat requirements? In recent years, facing new missions and tasks, the zhidui has been based on the forefront of maritime training, adhered to combat effectiveness standards, continuously strengthened the transformation and application of training results, and started the "joint training bus" to drive towards the "fast lane" of training.

Promote the "supply-side reform" of military training and improve the cost-effectiveness of maritime training

"I signed up to participate in the next sea training with the Zhengzhou ship." At the beginning of this year, the Xi'an ship had just completed its combat readiness mission and docked at the port,

and received the maritime training plan issued by the zhidui headquarters. The soldier Fan Shurong of the ship immediately reported the need to participate in the training. The next day, he received a notice from his superiors: as a deputy gun operator, he participated in the weapon live-fire training with the Zhengzhou ship.

“This time I want to consolidate my equipment practical operation ability.” Fan Shurong told reporters that some time ago, the Xi’an ship he was on was on a mission outside, and there were not many opportunities for weapon live-fire training. Thanks to the “joint training bus” training mechanism, he had the opportunity to participate in training with the brother ship.

Where does the “joint training bus” come from? This new training model originated from the experience of the zhidui’s Party Committee in solving practical contradictions in training. At a two-way review meeting at the grassroots level of the agency, some units raised a series of questions: “Ships sometimes sail urgently to perform combat readiness tasks, resulting in absence from the maritime training organized by the zhidui.” “If officers and soldiers are limited to participating in maritime training on their own ships, it is difficult to complete the training content and indicators.” “During the factory repair period, the crew has few opportunities to participate in actual combat training, which is not conducive to improving the level of professional training.” Previously, a newly appointed deputy captain gave the wrong command when leaving the dock. Fortunately, the captain corrected it in time and the training course was completed. “Leaving the dock is a basic training course, but there are certain risks. It requires proficiency in ship inertia, rudder effect, water flow direction and other aspects. However, there are not many training opportunities for this course each time it sails, and it is inevitable that progress will be slow if you don’t get started.” Afterwards, the deputy captain felt deeply guilty and expressed his difficulties. “No matter how small the problems in training are, they are also major events that affect combat effectiveness construction.” The feelings from the front-line officers and soldiers in training have attracted great attention from the zhidui’s Party Committee. To solve the problem, we must trace the root cause. After in-depth research, they found that the contradictions encountered in the training had deeper reasons--”Nowadays, the concept of joint operations has long been integrated into the entire training process. While it is closer to actual combat, it also inevitably increases the difficulty of training planning, preparation, and organization and implementation.” A leader of the zhidui told reporters that in recent years, with the substantial increase in the number of training projects that are mutually conditional on multiple arms in the newly revised military training outline, organizing a combat training requires mobilizing many elements such as sea and airspace, coordinated units, and support forces. The demand for training resources such as ships and fighters continues to increase. In addition, ships frequently perform combat readiness tasks, which brings considerable difficulties to the implementation of training plans. How to promote the “supply-side reform” of military training and further improve the cost-effectiveness of maritime training? This is a topic facing the party committee of the zhidui. No matter how difficult the task is, it is not difficult if the mind is clear; no matter how difficult the road is, taking the first step is to move forward. After multiple investigations and soliciting opinions, the Party Committee of the zhidui

combined the characteristics and rules of ship unit training, sought ideas and benefits from intensive training, and innovatively launched the new training model of “joint training shuttle”.

Use scientific mechanisms to generate training momentum, making the lane of the “joint training shuttle” wider and faster

Once, several ships of the zhidui went to a certain sea area to participate in formation coordination training. Facing the high-speed target aircraft, the secondary guns of the Xiamen ship opened fire and successfully shot down the target. Unlike in the past, it was not the crew of the ship who operated the equipment to complete the shooting, but the soldiers of the brother units who went out to sea to follow the training.

“Training is calculated carefully and grasping the opportunity of each maritime training can produce the effect of ‘1+1>2’.” The leader of the zhidui’s staff introduced that in order to allow officers and soldiers to get more maritime training opportunities, they explored the launch of the “joint training shuttle” so that officers and soldiers with job qualifications and training needs can go to sea in time and participate in live-fire training, so that limited resources can be used to the maximum effect.

The training mechanism of the “joint training shuttle” focuses on intensiveness and is difficult to coordinate. To this end, during the training preparation stage of each sea voyage, the zhidui headquarters will communicate with each ship in advance to collect and grasp the needs of officers and soldiers of various professions for sea training, coordination and cooperation, and after-sales support. Then, according to the actual training capacity of the seagoing ships, scientifically arrange the training courses, reasonably allocate the sea training personnel, accurately formulate the training plan, and open up the closed-loop link of “upper and lower linkage, multi-party participation, and sea training”.

In addition, each ship of the zhidui also tailors a personal training schedule for each officer and soldier, intuitively presenting the training stage, indicator completion, ability level and other related information, helping the headquarters and each ship to grasp the training base of officers and soldiers, and drive officers and soldiers to make up for the gaps and shortcomings and improve their ability to perform their duties. On this basis, each ship regularly reports the stage training plan to the headquarters, and the headquarters determines the ship’s “joint training shuttle” schedule, adopting the method of one unit “starting” and multiple units “riding”, which not only controls the cost of training, but also provides a multi-party joint training platform.

With the launch of the “Joint Training Shuttle” training model, a series of innovative practices have emerged.

For officers and soldiers of various professions in the zhidui, attending the “Sergeant Night School” where professional backbones give lectures on stage every week has become a useful channel to improve their professional level. However, in the face of the reality that ships frequently perform sea missions and dynamic dispersion is prominent, this model has exposed certain defects -

professional backbones frequently go to sea, officers and soldiers attending lectures are normally dispersed, and it is difficult to achieve centralized personnel exchanges and discussions.

A zhidui leader made a suggestion: “Relying on the ‘Joint Training Shuttle’, move the classroom to the sea.”

Sailing all the way, teaching all the way, operating all the way, and communicating all the way. Professional backbones accompany the ship to train, and officers and soldiers of brother ships follow training as needed to accelerate the generation of capabilities.

The “Joint Training Shuttle” was opened, and those who “started the bus” completed the training indicators, and those who “took the bus” also benefited a lot. Ning Yuanjuan, a soldier of a certain ship, has been exposed to different types of equipment through cross-ship training, and has in-depth exchanges with the backbone of the same profession on brother ships. She has accumulated a lot of operating experience, has written 3 military papers, won the Army’s Outstanding Achievement Award, and won the third-class individual merit.

“Collective wisdom is infinite, and the key lies in using scientific mechanisms to stimulate training momentum.” The party committee of the zhidui has widely mobilized officers and soldiers to make suggestions and suggestions to make the “joint training bus” wider and faster.

“The crew ‘hitchhiked’ to sea, can the ship also ‘hitchhiked’ to participate in training?” At a training situation analysis meeting, a captain’s suggestion was like a stone thrown into the lake, causing ripples.

Not long ago, a practical training kicked off in a certain sea area. By coordinating the training sea area, shooting airspace and target resources, various types of participating ships took turns to share training conditions, and the single target aircraft doubled the number of ships, significantly improving the training efficiency.

On this basis, the zhidui established a regular joint training mechanism with friendly neighboring forces. Through overall coordination and joint consultation, the existing training resources were activated to the greatest extent. According to actual needs, “special cars” were sent, “free cars” were sent in advance, and all parties were welcome to “carpool” at any time to ensure that all parties involved in the training carried out real-life training according to plan.

The larger the capacity of the “joint training shuttle”, the greater the benefit

The full training assessment of ships is a comprehensive assessment of all system modules of a single ship, and it is the only way for commanders to take the position of captain.

Thanks to the “joint training shuttle”, Han Xianmin, an officer of the Lishui ship, relied on other ships of the same type in the zhidui to complete hundreds of training indicators and successfully obtained the “ticket” for the full training assessment. It is worth mentioning that he did not take

the test on the Lishui ship on the day of the assessment. His assessment identity was the commander of the Xiamen ship.

As night fell, the Xiamen ship cruised on the sea, searching for "enemy situation" independently. On the display console, various parameters were constantly presented, and Han Xianmin carefully analyzed the battlefield situation.

"The radar detected an unknown target at sea!" After receiving the "enemy situation" report, Han Xianmin commanded the key positions in an orderly manner and completed the pre-fire preparations.

"An 'enemy' missile in the air is coming!" Han Xianmin decisively handled it and commanded the ship to turn at a large angle to avoid it. Several jamming bombs were fired in the air, and the secondary guns wove a dense "protective net" in the air. After the air threat was lifted, the Xiamen ship readjusted its course and launched an attack on the "enemy" ship, and the fire illuminated the sea and sky...

"Starting the 'joint training bus' will help commanders to gain experience on multiple platforms and cultivate more plug-and-play talents." After the training, Han Xianmin told reporters that thanks to the new training model, the officers and soldiers "trained on each ship and fought in their own positions", increased the number of times they participated in weapon practice, accumulated practical experience in various types of equipment, and became stronger and stronger in fighting.

Not long ago, a certain ship completed its combat readiness mission and was on standby at sea. After learning that there was a maritime training led by a zhidui in the nearby waters, the ship temporarily applied to join the training formation and completed training in subjects such as long-range strikes, air defense and anti-missile. After the training, the ship sailed to the depths of the ocean again. Such an intensive training model not only meets the needs of high-intensity combat readiness tasks, but also further improves the overall training level of the ship.

"Only by strengthening overall planning can limited resources be transformed into combat effectiveness to the maximum extent." The leader of the staff of the zhidui introduced that at present, the "joint training shuttle" has comprehensively upgraded the formation training and coordinated training based on the requirements of the newly revised military training outline, solving a series of problems such as difficulty in concentrating troops, difficulty in time guarantee, and difficulty in improving quality and efficiency, overcoming the training limitations of "single arms, small scope, and few subjects", and becoming a new growth pole for improving the combat effectiveness of the troops.

In recent years, the zhidui has participated in training with submarines, aviation and other brother units, and has achieved fruitful training results, and a group of excellent training backbones have emerged.

“In future operations, we must think ahead and prepare ahead...” Looking at the uncalm sea, a leader of the zhidui was thoughtful.

The spring tide is surging, and the wind is strong and the sails are raised. The “joint training shuttle” set off again, and the fleet of ships and carrier-based aircraft set sail. Between the peaks and valleys, another multi-party joint combat training is about to begin...

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16370450.html**

## 淬砺海空利剑！海军航空兵某师引导官兵强化协同作战能力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：傅 琳 罗陈建 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-20

**海军航空兵某师引导官兵强化协同作战能力——**

**淬砺海空利剑**

■傅 琳 罗陈建

南海之滨，春潮涌动。海军航空兵某师一架战机完成训练任务归来，稳稳降落在停机坪上。舱门打开，前舱飞行员与后舱战勤人员迅速进入复盘研究室，一场机组联合讲评会随即展开。

“飞行员和空中战勤人员联合开展机组讲评，已成为我们的一项制度。”该师某飞行大队教导员介绍，战机前舱飞行员来自某飞行团，后舱战勤人员隶属某勤务大队，同属一个机组，却分属不同建制单位。过去，机组讲评时往往停留在具体业务层面，对彼此的专业缺乏深入了解。

该师某团领导回忆，上级组织的一次谈心活动中，前后舱人员虽然都能准确说出岗位职责，但在对彼此能力认知上存在偏差：后舱战勤人员认为前舱操作更多是流程化控制，”在我们处理多信息源时，前舱飞行员能保持稳定飞行状态就够了”；前舱飞行员虽认可后舱业务需多线程处理能力，却对其专业度存疑：”不少后舱战勤人员经过一段时间特训就能上机，对真实空情的理解未必深刻。”

这名团领导认为，认知偏差暴露出官兵对专业耦合度的理解仍停留在表面。一次模拟对抗训练中，前舱飞行员面对特情，迅速操纵战机实施动作，导致后舱雷达出现侦察盲区，结果因”目标丢失”被判失利。

“无论前舱还是后舱，都在同一架战机上，协同配合程度直接关系作战效能发挥。”议战议训会上，该师领导郑重指出，现代空战是体系对抗，必须引导官兵在练精本专业基础上，不断强化协同配合意识，主动了解相关战位、兄弟单位的编组构成、作战思路、武器参数等。只有将战位认知从”物理组合”转向”有机融合”，才能在互学互促中实现互融互通。

在该师战术研究室墙上，”跨战位认知图谱”引人注目。该师领导介绍，着眼强化官兵协同作战能力，他们构建起”理论互学、战位互换、教育互融”立体培训体系：组织前后舱交叉轮训，飞行员改机长后参加后舱跟训观摩，后舱新员跟训观摩前舱战位；修订某战机机组协同手册，将后舱雷达参数、前舱飞控特性等数十项交叉理论知识纳入必训内容；执行任务前，组织前后舱人员一起开展地面协调工作，逐个战位预判任务特情、讲解操作细节；任务完成后，前后舱人员联合开展机组讲评，系统梳理分析训练情况，之后再开展各自专业讲评。

定期举办”雄鹰大讲堂”，每月组织”我的战位我来讲”交流会……该师组织的一系列交流活动中，前后舱人员相互拜师，汇总机组常见多发问题，从理论上讲清各自工作方法和操作意图，共同研讨空中特情处置方法。经过一段时间实践，官兵互学互促程度加深，前后舱配合顺畅度明显提升。

“以前，后舱战勤人员不太了解战机返航对油量把控的要求，在空侦察时总希望停留时间长一些。现在通过和前舱飞行员交流互学，大家对飞行安全有了更加深刻的认识。”该师某大队空中指挥长介绍，一次跟踪监测目标，他及时将目标机动情况反馈给机长，并建议保持跟踪。但此时剩余油量即将达到返航临界点，经综合研判，机长放弃直线返航，将目标所在空域规划到返航路线中。后舱战勤人员则采用能耗较低的方式操作，既保证雷达信号持续覆盖，又将油耗控制在安全阈值，最终圆满完成任务。有一次海空联合训练，该师机组飞行时突遇浓积云。曾多次密切配合的他们，默契规划航线并跟踪目标，创下长航时跟踪监测某新型目标的新纪录。

“强化专业耦合才能铸造海空利剑。”该师领导表示，推进前后舱融合以来，官兵协同配合能力得到提升，机组决策响应时间明显缩短。如今，他们已经形成”态势同步感知、决策实时交联、动作精准配合”的作战闭环。

夜幕降临，机场跑道灯依次亮起。机舱内，机组人员正利用座舱实习时间进行跨战位研讨。前舱飞行员手持激光笔讲解飞行包线，后舱战勤人员在态势图上展开推演，探索形成的战法训法将在下一场训练中接受检验……

**Google Translation**

Sharpening The Sword of Sea and Air! A Certain Division of The Naval Aviation Force Guides Officers and Soldiers To Strengthen Their Ability To Coordinate Operations

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Fu Lin Luo Chenjian Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-02-20

A certain division of the naval aviation force guides officers and soldiers to strengthen their ability to coordinate operations——

Sharpening the sword of sea and air

■Fu Lin Luo Chenjian

The spring tide surges on the coast of the South China Sea. A combat aircraft of a certain division of the naval aviation force returned from completing a training mission and landed steadily on the apron. The cabin door opened, and the front cabin pilot and the rear cabin combat service personnel quickly entered the review research room, and a joint crew review meeting was launched immediately.

“It has become a system for pilots and air combat service personnel to jointly conduct crew reviews.” The instructor of a flight dadui (flight group) of the division introduced that the pilots in the front cabin of the combat aircraft came from a certain flight regiment, and the rear cabin combat service personnel belonged to a certain service dadui (flight group). They belonged to the same crew, but belonged to different organizational units. In the past, crews often stayed at the specific business level during their reviews, lacking in-depth understanding of each other’s expertise.

The leader of a regiment in the division recalled that during a heart-to-heart talk organized by the superior, although the front and rear cabin personnel could accurately state their job responsibilities, there was a deviation in their perception of each other’s abilities: the rear cabin combat service personnel believed that the front cabin operation was more of a process control, “When we deal with multiple information sources, it is enough for the front cabin pilot to maintain a stable flight state”; although the front cabin pilot recognized that the rear cabin business required multi-threaded processing capabilities, he doubted its professionalism: “Many rear cabin combat service personnel can get on the plane after a period of special training, and their understanding of the real air situation may not be profound.”

The regiment leader believes that cognitive bias exposes that the officers and soldiers’ understanding of professional coupling is still superficial. In a simulated confrontation training, the front cabin pilot faced a special situation and quickly manipulated the fighter to perform actions, resulting in a reconnaissance blind spot in the rear cabin radar, and was judged to have failed due to “target loss”.

“Whether it is the front cabin or the rear cabin, they are all on the same fighter plane, and the degree of coordination and cooperation directly affects the combat effectiveness.” At the discussion meeting on war and training, the leaders of the division solemnly pointed out that modern air combat is a system confrontation, and officers and soldiers must be guided to continuously strengthen their awareness of coordination and cooperation on the basis of mastering their own professions, and actively understand the relevant positions, the formation of brother units, combat ideas, weapon parameters, etc. Only by shifting the cognition of positions from “physical combination” to “organic integration” can we achieve mutual integration and mutual promotion through mutual learning.

On the wall of the tactical research room of the division, the “cross-position cognitive map” is eye-catching. The division leaders introduced that, with a view to strengthening the coordinated combat

capability of officers and soldiers, they have built a three-dimensional training system of "mutual learning of theories, exchange of combat positions, and mutual integration of education": organizing cross-training in the front and rear cabins, pilots who become captains participate in the rear cabin training, and new members of the rear cabin train and observe the front cabin combat positions; revising the crew coordination manual of a certain fighter, and incorporating dozens of cross-theoretical knowledge such as rear cabin radar parameters and front cabin flight control characteristics into the mandatory training content; before executing the mission, the front and rear cabin personnel are organized to carry out ground coordination work together, predict the special situation of the mission one by one, and explain the operation details; after the mission is completed, the front and rear cabin personnel jointly conduct crew reviews, systematically sort out and analyze the training situation, and then carry out their own professional reviews.

Regularly hold the "Eagle Lecture Hall" and organize the "My Combat Position, I'll Talk" exchange meeting every month... In a series of exchange activities organized by the division, the front and rear cabin personnel pay homage to each other, summarize the common and frequent problems of the crew, clarify their respective working methods and operational intentions in theory, and jointly discuss the handling methods of special situations in the air. After a period of practice, the degree of mutual learning and mutual promotion between officers and soldiers has deepened, and the smoothness of cooperation between the front and rear cabins has been significantly improved.

"In the past, the rear cabin combat support staff did not understand the requirements for fuel control when the combat aircraft returns, and always hoped to stay longer during air reconnaissance. Now, through exchanges and mutual learning with the pilots in the front cabin, everyone has a deeper understanding of flight safety." The air commander of a dadui (flight group) of the division said that once he tracked and monitored a target, he promptly fed back the target's maneuvering situation to the captain and suggested to keep tracking. But at this time, the remaining fuel was about to reach the critical point of return. After comprehensive analysis, the captain gave up the straight return and planned the airspace where the target was located into the return route. The rear cabin combat support staff adopted a low-energy consumption method to ensure continuous coverage of radar signals and control fuel consumption within the safety threshold, and finally completed the task successfully. During a joint sea and air training, the crew of the division suddenly encountered dense cumulus clouds while flying. They had worked closely together many times, tacitly planned routes and tracked targets, setting a new record for long-term tracking and monitoring of a new type of target.

"Only by strengthening professional coupling can we forge a sea and air sword." The leader of the division said that since the promotion of the integration of the front and rear cabins, the coordination and cooperation capabilities of officers and soldiers have been improved, and the decision-making response time of the crew has been significantly shortened. Today, they have formed a closed loop of "synchronous situation perception, real-time decision-making, and precise coordination of actions".

As night falls, the runway lights of the airport light up one by one. Inside the cabin, the crew members are using the cockpit internship time to conduct cross-position discussions. The pilot in the front cabin holds a laser pen to explain the flight envelope, and the combat support staff in the rear cabin conducts deductions on the situation map. The tactics and training methods explored and formed will be tested in the next training.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16370454.html**

## 海军某支队紧贴使命任务培育官兵战斗精神

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：钱晓虎 李 倩 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-20

**海军某支队紧贴使命任务培育官兵战斗精神——**

**为打赢”下一场战斗”而准备**

■解放军报记者 钱晓虎 李 倩

早春，记者前往海军某支队采访，恰逢该支队黄冈舰组织一场”学习身边典型、奋进强军一流”主题分享会。现场聆听官兵讲述的一个个强军故事，记者不禁热血沸腾。

“3 次潜水作业，3 次生死抉择，他毅然决然把危险留给自己、把希望留给战友。他用牺牲奉献践行使命，展现了新时代革命军人的血性担当，立起了党员干部身先士卒、拼搏奋进的标杆……”站在讲台上，黄冈舰机电部门班长、一级上士严宜辉动情回忆与曾杰烈士最后一次执行任务时的情景，令不少官兵湿了眼眶。

“我们要像曾杰那样敢打敢拼、奋勇冲锋，努力成为一名敢担重任、能打胜仗的尖兵。”讨论交流中，中士袁义政表示，一定要扎根战位、苦练本领，全力以赴打赢”下一场战斗”。

打赢”下一场战斗”，是该支队全体官兵矢志追求的光荣梦想。该支队领导介绍，支队是人民海军组建最早的水面舰艇部队，在 70 多年光辉历程中”七战七捷”，涌现出一大批英模典型，积淀形成了”忠诚、勇敢、精武、善战”的精神。

“光辉的战斗历史和厚重的红色历史，是我们支队开展教育的特色和优势，也是培育官兵战斗精神的宝贵资源。”该支队领导告诉记者，他们注重赓续革命传统、发挥自身优势，定期开展主题分享会、历史沉浸课等教育活动，引导官兵传承英雄血脉、砥砺血性胆气，持续激发强军斗志。

该支队军史馆里，悬挂着 8 块引人注目的图板。记者在现场看到，前 7 块图板详细记录着支队”七战七捷”的时间、经过和战果。最后一块图板上，只有一句震撼人心的话：第八次战斗，下一分钟打响……

该支队领导告诉记者，每逢执行重大任务，他们都会组织官兵来到这里，在回顾历史中思考一个问题——”今天，我们拿什么续写’七战七捷’，如何打赢’下一场战斗’？”

答案显而易见。走在该支队英模大道，”应战铁拳头”“甲板守望者”……一个个不同专业、不同岗位的先进典型，无声激励着官兵向先进看齐、向胜战冲锋，用实干和奋斗书写使命担当。

“箭在弦上，引而待发。风雨骤、风雨骤，除了胜利我们一无所求……”傍晚，该支队常州舰舰歌的旋律在军港久久回荡。多艘战舰解缆起航，踏上新的征程。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Zhidui Closely Follows the Mission and Tasks to Cultivate the Fighting Spirit of Officers and Soldiers

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A certain naval zhidui closely follows the mission and tasks to cultivate the fighting spirit of officers and soldiers-

Preparing to win the “next battle”

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Qian Xiaohu Li Qian

In early spring, the reporter went to a certain naval zhidui for an interview. It happened that the Huanggang ship of the zhidui organized a sharing session with the theme of “Learning from the typical examples around us and striving to strengthen the army first-class”. Listening to the stories of strengthening the army told by officers and soldiers on the spot, the reporter couldn’t help but feel excited.

“Three diving operations, three life-and-death decisions, he resolutely left the danger to himself and left hope to his comrades. He fulfilled his mission with sacrifice and dedication, demonstrated the bloody responsibility of revolutionary soldiers in the new era, and set a benchmark for party members and cadres to lead by example and strive for progress...” Standing on the podium, the squad leader of the mechanical and electrical department of the Huanggang ship, the first-class sergeant Yan Yihui, recalled the scene of the last mission with the martyr Zeng Jie, which made many officers and soldiers wet their eyes.

“We must be brave and brave like Zeng Jie, and strive to become a pioneer who dares to take on heavy responsibilities and can win battles.” During the discussion, Sergeant Yuan Yizheng said that we must take root in the battle position, practice hard, and go all out to win the “next battle”.

Winning the “next battle” is the glorious dream that all officers and soldiers of the zhidui are determined to pursue. The leader of the zhidui introduced that the zhidui is the earliest surface ship unit formed by the People’s Navy. In the glorious history of more than 70 years, it has “seven

battles and seven victories", and a large number of heroes and models have emerged, accumulating and forming the spirit of "loyalty, bravery, martial arts, and good fighting".

"The glorious combat history and profound red history are the characteristics and advantages of our zhidui's education, and are also valuable resources for cultivating the fighting spirit of officers and soldiers." The leader of the zhidui told reporters that they pay attention to continuing the revolutionary tradition, giving full play to their own advantages, and regularly carry out educational activities such as theme sharing sessions and history immersion classes to guide officers and soldiers to inherit the heroic bloodline, sharpen their blood and courage, and continue to inspire the fighting spirit of a strong army.

There are 8 eye-catching picture boards hanging in the military history museum of the zhidui. The reporter saw at the scene that the first 7 picture boards recorded in detail the time, process and results of the zhidui's "seven battles and seven victories". On the last board, there is only one shocking sentence: The eighth battle will start in the next minute...

The leader of the zhidui told reporters that whenever they carry out major tasks, they will organize officers and soldiers to come here and think about a question while reviewing history - "Today, what can we use to continue writing the 'seven battles and seven victories' and how to win the 'next battle'?"

The answer is obvious. Walking on the zhidui's hero and model avenue, "Challenge Iron Fist" and "Deck Watcher"... advanced models of different professions and positions silently inspire officers and soldiers to emulate the advanced, charge towards victory, and write mission responsibilities with hard work and struggle.

"The arrow is on the string, ready to be launched. The wind and rain are strong, the wind and rain are strong, and we have nothing to ask for except victory..." In the evening, the melody of the zhidui's Changzhou ship song echoed in the military port for a long time. Many warships cast off and set sail, embarking on a new journey.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16370818.html**

## 海军某支队开展多科目海上综合训练：体系练兵强协同

来源：解放军报 作者：刘传博 向黎鸣 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-02-22 07:46:22

**海军某支队开展多科目海上综合训练**

**体系练兵强协同**

解放军报讯 刘传博、记者向黎鸣报道：茫茫大洋，战舰驰骋。前不久，海军某支队舰艇编队开赴陌生海域，展开一场多科目海上综合训练，强化官兵协同作战能力。

“多批空中小目标向我靠近！”编队机动途中，战斗警报骤然响起。官兵紧盯雷达屏幕，快速锁定目标。编队指挥所指挥多型副炮开火射击，成功”摧毁”来袭目标。

到达预定海域后，编队展开主炮射击训练。”主炮打击’敌’目标！”接到指令，各舰艇转入战斗航向，占领最佳攻击阵位，很快做好协同打击准备。”快放 4 发，放！”锁定”敌”目标后，随着指挥员一声令下，各舰主炮立即实施协同打击。炮声隆隆，一枚枚炮弹破膛而出，”敌”目标被瞬间”摧毁”。

“平时多练一手，战时就多一分胜算。”指挥员介绍，此次训练，他们紧贴实战从严构设战场环境、从难设置特情险情，着力锤炼部队遂行任务能力。

硝烟弥漫，战斗继续。”海上目标向你编队接近！”接到”敌情”通报，联合对海突击战斗随即打响。在空中火力引导下，编队对”敌”目标构成多维打击态势。随着模拟攻击指令下达，各战位官兵密切配合、协同出击，雷达屏幕上”敌”水面目标光点很快消失。

训练复盘会上，官兵围绕作战编组、体系构建等方面存在的问题逐一剖析，并制订针对性改进措施，为下步训练打下坚实基础。

**Google Translation**

A Naval Zhidui Conducts Multi-Subject Maritime Comprehensive Training: System Training and Strong Coordination

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Chuanbo Xiang Liming Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-02-22

A naval zhidui conducts multi-subject maritime comprehensive training

System training and strong coordination

PLA Daily News Liu Chuanbo and reporter Xiang Liming reported: Warships gallop across the vast ocean. Not long ago, a naval zhidui’s ship formation went to unfamiliar waters to carry out a multi-subject maritime comprehensive training to strengthen the officers and soldiers’ ability to coordinate operations.

“Many batches of small air targets are approaching me!” The combat alarm suddenly sounded during the formation’s maneuver. The officers and soldiers stared at the radar screen and quickly locked the target. The formation command post commanded multiple types of secondary guns to fire and successfully “destroyed” the incoming target.

After arriving at the designated sea area, the formation launched main gun shooting training. “The main gun strikes the ‘enemy’ target!” After receiving the order, each ship turned to the combat course, occupied the best attack position, and quickly prepared for coordinated strikes. “Quickly fire 4 rounds, fire!” After locking the “enemy” target, the main guns of each ship immediately carried out a coordinated strike with the commander’s order. The sound of the cannon rumbled, and shells burst out one by one, and the “enemy” target was “destroyed” in an instant.

“The more you practice in peacetime, the more chances you will have in wartime.” The commander introduced that in this training, they strictly constructed the battlefield environment and set up special and dangerous situations in close accordance with actual combat, and focused on tempering the troops’ ability to carry out tasks.

The smoke was filled, and the battle continued. “The sea target is approaching your formation!” After receiving the “enemy situation” report, the joint sea assault battle started immediately. Under the guidance of air firepower, the formation formed a multi-dimensional strike posture against the “enemy” target. As the simulated attack command was issued, the officers and soldiers of each combat position cooperated closely and attacked in coordination, and the light spots of the “enemy” surface target on the radar screen quickly disappeared.

At the training review meeting, the officers and soldiers analyzed the problems in combat formation and system construction one by one, and formulated targeted improvement measures to lay a solid foundation for the next step of training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16371204.html**

## 海军某试训部队：”数据师”队伍推动训练转型升级

来源：解放军报 作者：赵言 钱晓虎 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-02-25

**海军某试训部队提升数据服务战训效益**

**“数据师”队伍推动训练转型升级**

编者按 随着战争形态加速向信息化、智能化演变，军事数据在打赢未来战争中的重要性日益凸显，只有在数据分析上占领制高点，才能在未来战场有更大胜算。海军某试训部队加强数据资源建设与运用，创新探索先进训练手段和方法，推动军事训练转型升级，有效提升了数据服务战训效益。

解放军报讯 赵言、记者钱晓虎报道：一场对抗训练刚结束，成千上万条作战数据被快速研判，最终形成训练报告分发至各参训舰艇，为接下来的复盘提供有力数据支撑。海量数据有效发挥作用的背后，是海军某试训部队提升数据服务战训效益迈出的坚实步伐。近年来，该试训部队着力建设”数据师”队伍，增强信息支撑力度，推动训练转型升级。

“现代战争对作战数据的需求越来越迫切，如何有效运用数据信息，成为部队亟须解决的课题之一。”该试训部队领导介绍，他们在以往的试验训练任务中积累了海量试训数据，但仅仅拥有数据还不够，能否及时处理、精准分析、有效运用，充分激发数据活力、释放数据价值、产生战斗力生成倍增效应才是关键所在。

为此，该试训部队大力推进数据资源建设与运用，着眼训练数据汇集入库不及时、标准规范不统一、环节耦合不紧密等实际问题，探索形成数据资源建设运用方法，畅通数据采集、

存储、解析、共享全链路，推动基于数据的战斗力生成模式转变。他们还根据数据全寿命周期管理要求，设置不同类型的”数据师”岗位，分别负责数据需求论证、任务中数据采集分类、数据具体成果开发运用等各项工作，贯通从数据产生到后续维护全流程，有效提高数据运用能力和效率。

记者在训练现场看到，”数据采集师”根据任务需求，组织任务数据、基础数据、动态数据采集更新；”数据治理师”将不同来源、不同用途的数据信息资源进行整理编辑，形成相对规范化、序列化的数据资源……随着训练推进，”数据师”们按照岗位职责分工，紧张有序分析处理数据，为指挥员准确研判全局态势、高效形成指挥决策方案，提供有力支撑。

“数据推演系统显示，舰艇编组在防抗来袭导弹时，队形配置不合理，导致协同抗击效果不佳……”训练刚结束，一名”数据治理师”就利用数据推演系统组织对抗过程复盘评估。他运用大量数据信息逐项分析查摆训练中装备使用、环境设置等不足，并通过技术手段进行迭代寻优，协助指挥员在模拟战场展开多回合对抗推演，有效提升了训练质效。

“数据就是战斗力，分析数据背后隐藏的规律，是拨开’战争迷雾’的关键。”该试训部队领导告诉记者，他们深挖数据潜能，运用数据成果在机理层面分析对抗策略，摸清兵力编组在不同威胁场景下的动态能力底数，加快训练环境构设、模拟手段发展等建设，开展数字融合对抗，不断创新训练组织模式，努力提升数据服务战训效益。近年来，他们孵化出10余项为战服务成果，获得多个奖项，有效推动了部队数字化训练转型发展。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Training Unit: The “Data Division” Team Promotes the Transformation and Upgrading of Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhao Yan Qian Xiaohu Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-02-25

A certain naval training unit improves the effectiveness of data services for combat training

The “data division” team promotes the transformation and upgrading of training

Editor’s note: As the war form accelerates its evolution towards informatization and intelligence, the importance of military data in winning future wars is becoming increasingly prominent. Only by occupying the commanding heights in data analysis can we have a greater chance of winning in the future battlefield. A certain naval training unit strengthened the construction and application of data resources, innovatively explored advanced training means and methods, promoted the transformation and upgrading of military training, and effectively improved the effectiveness of data services for combat training.

PLA Daily News Zhao Yan and reporter Qian Xiaohu reported: As soon as a confrontation training ended, thousands of combat data were quickly analyzed and judged, and finally formed a training report distributed to each participating ship, providing strong data support for the subsequent

review. Behind the effective role of massive data is the solid steps taken by a certain naval training unit to improve the effectiveness of data services for combat training. In recent years, the test training unit has focused on building a "data division" team, strengthening information support, and promoting training transformation and upgrading.

"Modern warfare has an increasingly urgent demand for combat data. How to effectively use data information has become one of the issues that the troops need to solve urgently." The leaders of the test training unit introduced that they have accumulated a large amount of test training data in previous test training tasks, but it is not enough to just have data. Whether they can process, analyze and use it in a timely manner, fully stimulate data vitality, release data value, and generate a multiplier effect of combat effectiveness is the key.

To this end, the test training unit vigorously promotes the construction and application of data resources, focusing on practical problems such as untimely collection and storage of training data, inconsistent standards and specifications, and loose coupling of links, explores the formation of data resource construction and application methods, and smoothes the entire link of data collection, storage, analysis, and sharing, and promotes the transformation of combat effectiveness generation mode based on data. They also set up different types of "data division" positions according to the requirements of data full life cycle management, which are responsible for data demand demonstration, data collection classification in tasks, development and application of specific data results, etc., running through the entire process from data generation to subsequent maintenance, and effectively improving data application capabilities and efficiency.

The reporter saw at the training site that the "data collector" organized the collection and update of task data, basic data, and dynamic data according to the task requirements; the "data manager" sorted and edited data information resources from different sources and for different purposes to form relatively standardized and serialized data resources... As the training progressed, the "data managers" divided the work according to their job responsibilities, analyzed and processed the data in a tense and orderly manner, and provided strong support for the commanders to accurately judge the overall situation and efficiently form command decision-making plans.

"The data deduction system shows that the formation configuration of the ship formation is unreasonable when defending against incoming missiles, resulting in poor coordinated resistance..." As soon as the training ended, a "data manager" used the data deduction system to organize a review and evaluation of the confrontation process. He used a large amount of data information to analyze and identify the shortcomings of equipment use and environmental settings in the training, and iterated and optimized through technical means to assist the commanders in conducting multiple rounds of confrontation deductions in the simulated battlefield, effectively improving the quality and effectiveness of the training.

"Data is combat effectiveness, and analyzing the laws hidden behind the data is the key to clearing the 'fog of war.'" The leaders of the trial training unit told reporters that they have dug deep into the potential of data, used data results to analyze confrontation strategies at the mechanism level,

found out the dynamic capabilities of force formations under different threat scenarios, accelerated the construction of training environment construction and simulation means, carried out digital fusion confrontation, continuously innovated training organization models, and worked hard to improve the effectiveness of data services for combat training. In recent years, they have incubated more than 10 combat service results, won multiple awards, and effectively promoted the transformation and development of digital training in the troops.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16371216.html**

## 南部战区海军某支队开展海上训练

来源：解放军报 作者：吴宇宣 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-02-25



近日，南部战区海军某支队开展海上训练。

吴宇宣摄

**Google Translation**

A Zhidui of the Southern Theater Command Navy Conducted Maritime Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Yuxuan Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-02-25

Recently, a zhidui of the Southern Theater Navy conducted maritime training.

Photo by Wu Yuxuan

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16371282.html**

# 第 47 批护航编队首次进行横向纵向同时补给

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：高德政 程建明 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-02-25

**第 47 批护航编队首次进行横向纵向同时补给**



2 月 22 日，第 47 批护航编队在亚丁湾海域进行海上补给。任 科摄

解放军报亚丁湾 2 月 24 日电 高德政、程建明报道：2 月 22 日，中国海军第 47 批护航编队在亚丁湾海域首次采取”一横一纵”方式，顺利完成舰艇同时补给。

“海上补给部署！”随着命令下达，编队各舰立即行动。包头舰、红河舰迅速调整航速航向，分别占领高邮湖舰后方和左侧的补给阵位，3 艘战舰形成”一横一纵”补给队形。补给过程中，高邮湖舰为包头舰、红河舰补给燃油、淡水等物资百余吨。

据编队领导介绍，此次海上补给有效检验了编队各舰的协同配合和远洋综合保障水平，进一步提高了编队遂行多样化任务的能力。

补给结束后，第 47 批护航编队继续在亚丁湾海域执行护航任务。

**Google Translation**

The 47th Escort Task Force Conducted Simultaneous Horizontal and Vertical Replenishment for the First Time

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Gao Dezheng Cheng Jianming Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-02-25

The 47th escort fleet conducted simultaneous horizontal and vertical replenishment for the first time

On February 22, the 47th escort fleet conducted maritime replenishment in the Gulf of Aden. Photo by Ren Ke

People's Liberation Army Daily Gulf of Aden, February 24, Gao Dezheng and Cheng Jianming reported: On February 22, the 47th escort fleet of the Chinese Navy adopted the "one horizontal and one vertical" method for the first time in the Gulf of Aden, and successfully completed the simultaneous replenishment of ships.

"Maritime replenishment deployment!" As the order was issued, the ships of the fleet immediately took action. The Baotou ship and the Honghe ship quickly adjusted their speed and course, and occupied the replenishment positions behind and on the left of the Gaoyou Lake ship respectively, and the three warships formed a "one horizontal and one vertical" replenishment formation. During the replenishment process, Gaoyouhu ship supplied more than 100 tons of fuel, fresh water and other materials to Baotou ship and Honghe ship.

According to the leaders of the formation, this maritime replenishment effectively tested the coordination and cooperation of the ships in the formation and the level of comprehensive ocean support, and further improved the formation's ability to carry out diversified tasks.

After the replenishment, the 47th escort formation continued to carry out escort missions in the Gulf of Aden.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16371380.html**

## 东部战区海军航空兵某团开展飞行训练

来源：中国军网 作者：王浩景 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-02-26

前不久，东部战区海军航空兵某团紧贴任务使命，围绕重难点课目，开展飞行训练。参训官兵听令而行、苦练精飞，从难从严锤炼过硬战斗本领，有效提升了部队作战能力。



战机腾空而起。王浩景 摄



战机翱翔。王浩景 摄

**Google Translation**

A Certain Regiment of the Eastern Theater Command's Naval Aviation Corps Conducts Flight Training

Source: China Military Network Author: Wang Haojing Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-02-26

Not long ago, a certain regiment of the Eastern Theater Command's naval aviation corps conducted flight training around key and difficult subjects, closely following the mission. The officers and soldiers who participated in the training followed orders, practiced hard and practiced flying, and honed their combat skills in a difficult and strict manner, effectively improving the combat capabilities of the troops.

Combat aircraft took off. Photo by Wang Haojing

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16371422.html**

## 沉浸式感受海军舰艇编队超燃训练

来源：中国军号 作者：王磊 黄海涛 等 责任编辑：于海洋

2025-02-26

近日，海军海南舰、长白山舰、井冈山舰、祁连山舰组成编队，奔赴南海某海域开展实战化训练。此次训练临机设置险情、特情，主动构设复杂环境，锤炼提升官兵协同处置的应对能力。（王磊 黄海涛 贾思宇 李轩昂 谢伟林 霍阳柯 黄河唱 王文斌）

**Google Translation**

Immersive Experience of the Navy's Super-burning Training

Source: China Military Author: Wang Lei, Huang Haitao, etc. Editor: Yu Haiyang

2025-02-26

Recently, the STCN's Hainan landing ship, Changbaishan amphibious ship, Jinggangshan amphibious ship, and Qilianshan landing ship formed a formation and went to a certain sea area in

the South China Sea to carry out actual combat training. This training set up dangerous and special situations on the spot, actively constructed a complex environment, and tempered and improved the response capabilities of officers and soldiers in coordinated handling. (Wang Lei, Huang Haitao, Jia Siyu, Li Xuanang, Xie Weilin, Huo Yangke, Huang Hechang, Wang Wenbin)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16371516.html**

## 记者探营丨海军航空兵某团某分队学好用活先进经验

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郭 辰 裴亚楠 向黎鸣 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-02-27

**海军航空兵某团某分队学好用活先进经验——**

**变”他山之石”为”登高之梯”**

■郭 辰 裴亚楠 解放军报记者 向黎鸣

前不久，海军航空兵某团某分队传来喜讯：刚刚结束的一次重要比武，分队取得团体总分第一的好成绩。谈及获胜秘诀，一名分队主官说，这是大家巧借”他山之石”提升训练水平带来的收获。

这名主官坦言，他去年上任后很想尽快出成绩，让分队训练取得新突破。但一番努力实践后，一些难点科目起色不大。

“达标都做不到，何谈取得新突破？”带领大家对训练情况进行摸底分析后，该分队党支部研究决定，既然有些难题仅靠自身很难解决，那就要多向先进单位取经，通过学习借鉴成功经验，实现集智攻关。

很快，分队干部带领骨干分头赴一些先进兄弟单位参观见学，并收集相关训练视频及经验材料，组织分队官兵学习借鉴。

线路修理、浮标装填……训练中，官兵将操作细化，每一个操作节点都对标先进单位。但一段时间过去，效果仍不明显。

好不容易取到的”真经”为何”水土不服”？分队领导认真听取官兵意见建议。”把精力都放到模仿上，自己的训练节奏被打乱了”“只学到了’形’，没有学到’神’”“只生搬硬套，不仅没学透别人经验，自己的一些好做法也丢了”……调研中，一些官兵直言不讳指出问题。

分队党支部剖析反思感到，在学用先进单位经验做法时，如果不注重紧密结合单位和官兵实际，组织训练时机械照搬，容易适得其反。

“要吃透先进经验，结合自身实际转化运用、融会贯通，这样才能真正为我所用。”了解情况后，该团领导告诉大家，盲目照搬照抄不可取，不仅无助于训练，甚至还会影响战斗力。

如何学好用活先进经验？很快，一场头脑风暴在该分队展开。讨论中，分队主官引导大家端正态度作风，积极反思不足，切实把先进经验学到手，融入训练实践。

讨论结束，分队干部带领部分骨干来到先进单位，通过观摩训练、对话交流等方式，探究每一项经验举措背后的深层考量和创新路径，让大家不仅知其然，更知其所以然。

回营后，大家对照先进单位经验，逐一对分队人员结构、装备状况、弱点痛点等进行归纳梳理，研究制订符合自身实际的训练计划。同时，分队专门成立监察小组，及时发现问题并帮助整改，对无法立即解决的难点问题，依托训练讲评、每周例会等时机，组织专业骨干集智研究破解。

某型武器装备操作复杂，训练难度大，分队认真学习研究兄弟单位开展此项训练的方法经验，按照整合资源、固强补弱的思路，组织业务骨干集中研学、共同汇编《全武器装挂流程》，为参训官兵提供了有益参考。

针对新兵人数多、底子薄弱等实际情况，他们借鉴经验，在各班班长带教的同时，遴选业务骨干担任兼职教练员，组织拍摄专业训练授课视频，将训练小窍门、专业小绝活倾囊相授。在此基础上，推开交叉换岗、轮岗见学、结对帮教等方法，提高新兵培养质效。

带着思考”取经”，立足实际”活用”。今年以来，该分队训练成绩稳步提升，多项经验举措被团队推广，10 余人次在上级组织的岗位练兵比武竞赛中摘金夺银。

“‘他山之石’不能一借了之，更重要的是结合自身实际融会贯通，做好经验转化运用的’下篇文章’，如此才能真正让先进经验为我所用，练出打赢硬功。”该团领导说，各分队学用先进经验因地制宜，在消化吸收中固强补弱，战斗力建设不断迈上新台阶。

**Google Translation**

Reporter Visits the Camp | A Certain Detachment of a Certain Regiment of the Naval Aviation Corps Learns and Uses Advanced Experience

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Guo Chen Pei Yanan Xiang Liming Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-02-27

A certain detachment of a certain regiment of the naval aviation corps learns and uses advanced experience——

Change “other people’s stones” into “ladders to climb high”

■ Guo Chen Pei Yanan People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Xiang Liming

Not long ago, a certain detachment of a certain regiment of the naval aviation corps received good news: in an important competition that just ended, the detachment won the first place in the total

group score. Talking about the secret of winning, a detachment commander said that this is the result of everyone's clever use of "other people's stones" to improve the training level.

The commander admitted that after he took office last year, he wanted to get results as soon as possible and make new breakthroughs in the detachment training. But after a lot of hard work, some difficult subjects did not improve much.

"If we can't even meet the standards, how can we achieve new breakthroughs?" After leading everyone to conduct a thorough analysis of the training situation, the party branch of the detachment decided that since some problems are difficult to solve by themselves, they should learn more from advanced units, learn from successful experiences, and achieve collective wisdom to solve problems.

Soon, the detachment cadres led the backbones to visit some advanced brother units separately, and collected relevant training videos and experience materials, and organized the detachment officers and soldiers to learn from them.

During the training, the officers and soldiers refined the operations, and each operation node was benchmarked against the advanced units, such as line repair and buoy loading. But after a period of time, the effect was still not obvious.

Why did the "true scriptures" that were finally obtained "not adapt to the local conditions"? The detachment leaders listened carefully to the opinions and suggestions of the officers and soldiers. "Putting all the energy on imitation, my own training rhythm was disrupted", "I only learned the 'form', not the 'spirit'", "I only copied and pasted, not only did I not learn other people's experience thoroughly, but also lost some of my own good practices"... During the investigation, some officers and soldiers pointed out the problems bluntly.

The party branch of the detachment analyzed and reflected that when learning and applying the experience and practices of advanced units, if we do not pay attention to closely combining the actual situation of the unit and officers and soldiers, and mechanically copying when organizing training, it is easy to be counterproductive.

"We must thoroughly understand the advanced experience, transform and apply it in combination with our own actual situation, and integrate it, so that we can truly use it for our own benefit." After understanding the situation, the leader of the regiment told everyone that blindly copying is not advisable, which will not only not help training, but also affect combat effectiveness.

How to learn and use advanced experience? Soon, a brainstorming session was launched in the detachment. During the discussion, the detachment commander guided everyone to correct their attitude and style, actively reflect on their shortcomings, and truly learn advanced experience and integrate it into training practice.

At the end of the discussion, the detachment cadres led some backbones to the advanced units, and through observing training, dialogue and exchanges, etc., explored the deep considerations and

innovative paths behind each experience and measure, so that everyone not only knows the facts, but also knows the reasons.

After returning to the camp, everyone compared the experience of advanced units, summarized and sorted out the personnel structure, equipment status, weaknesses and pain points of the detachment one by one, and studied and formulated a training plan that suits their own reality. At the same time, the detachment set up a special monitoring group to promptly discover problems and help rectify them. For difficult problems that cannot be solved immediately, relying on training reviews, weekly meetings and other opportunities, professional backbones are organized to study and solve them.

A certain type of weapon equipment is complex to operate and difficult to train. The detachment carefully studied and studied the methods and experiences of brother units in carrying out this training. According to the idea of integrating resources and strengthening the strong and making up for the weak, the detachment organized business backbones to study and study intensively and jointly compile the "Full Weapon Installation Process", which provided a useful reference for the participating officers and soldiers.

In view of the actual situation of a large number of recruits and weak foundation, they drew on experience, and while the squad leaders of each class taught, they selected business backbones to serve as part-time coaches, organized the shooting of professional training teaching videos, and taught training tips and professional skills. On this basis, the methods of cross-job exchange, rotation and learning, and pairing and teaching were promoted to improve the quality and efficiency of recruit training.

"Learn from others' experience" with thinking, and "use it" based on reality. Since the beginning of this year, the training results of the detachment have been steadily improved, and many experience measures have been promoted by the team. More than 10 people have won gold and silver medals in the post training competitions organized by the superiors.

"We can't just borrow the 'stones from other mountains'. What's more important is to combine them with our own reality and do a good job in the 'next article' of experience transformation and application. Only in this way can we truly use advanced experience and practice hard skills to win." The leader of the regiment said that each detachment learned and used advanced experience according to local conditions, strengthened its strengths and made up for its weaknesses in digestion and absorption, and continuously stepped up its combat effectiveness.

# March 2025

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16372526.html**

## 海军某支队开展海上训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-03-03



前不久，海军某支队开展海上训练。方智坤 摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla Conducts Maritime Training

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-03-03

Not long ago, a naval zhidui conducted maritime training. Photo by Fang Zhikun

[Photo of Frigate Dali (大理) Hull 553 that is subordinate to the STCN. Hull 553 was Shaoguan (韶关) until around 2023.]

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16372176.html**

## 海军某支队开展补给训练

来源：解放军报 作者：乔晨曦 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-03



2月下旬，海军某支队开展补给训练。解放军报特约通讯员 乔晨曦摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla Conducts Replenishment Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Qiao Chenxi Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-03

In late February, a naval flotilla conducted replenishment training. Photo by PLA Daily special correspondent Qiao Chenxi

[A photo of the ETCN's Jiuhuashan (九华山) replenishment ship Hull 909 and two other ships in formation]

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16373717.html**

## 海军辽宁舰女引导员们：托举战鹰的"深蓝玫瑰"

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 张勇健 责任编辑：于海洋 2025-03-08

**海军辽宁舰女引导员们：托举战鹰的"深蓝玫瑰"**

黎云、张勇健

三月的黄海之滨，轻风拂波，春光明媚。

海军辽宁舰的飞行甲板上热闹忙碌。身着亮黄色马甲的王双在直升机着舰区挥动着双臂，进行引导训练。

辽宁舰推行"一专多能"人才培养模式，最大程度挖掘舰员的潜力，培养出一批"90 后"女引导员，包括直升机引导员和着舰引导员。

王双就是其中之一，负责直升机放飞、回收等工作。今年已经是她成为直升机引导员的第三个年头，既能扛得住甲板面呼啸的海风，也经得住五六十摄氏度的炙热考验。

专业，源自日复一日的积累。同为直升机引导员的李洁难忘第一次在甲板作业，"回收直升机时风特别大，海风和直升机螺旋桨产生的风混在一起，很难站稳。"为此，她利用休息时间举哑铃、练蹲姿，不断加强自身的下肢力量。

现在的李洁同时也是一名着舰引导员，负责在战机即将着舰时，通过语音为飞行员提供导航数据，协助纠正飞行偏差。引导过程中，李洁吐字清晰，准确地提供飞行数据。面对特情反应迅速，处置得当。

去年 6 月，飞行员还特意向所有着舰女引导员赠送了一封感谢信，向她们辛勤工作表达感谢，称赞其为"夜空中最美的声音"。

2012 年，初登航母的张明珠还是一名机电兵。那时候的她未曾想过自己会扛起 40 公斤的系留索在甲板奔跑，更不曾预料到如今能用手势与飞行员达成无言的默契。

上百架次起降训练中，她在甲板上反复校准每个引导角度，直到双臂形成肌肉记忆。系留索在肩头磨出的茧子，被汗水浸透的海魂衫，磨破了的线手套都是她的"勋章"。

上舰十多年，张明珠在机电、安全、航空等多个岗位工作，跟随辽宁舰圆满完成多次重大任务，个人多次受奖。

随着各项海上任务逐步推进，辽宁舰上越来越多新的女舰员加入引导员群体。

2019 年 6 月上舰的张一鸣是定向培养军士，上舰后通过了包括着舰引导员在内的 4 个航空保障岗位资格认证。

海军士官学校毕业的张茹去年 10 月也加入了女引导员群体。从跟班学习时的磕磕绊绊到引导多批次舰载战斗机完成回收，短短 4 个月的时间，张茹就实现了从网络值班员向着舰引导员的转变。

在航母飞行甲板这个高危作业场所中，这群”深蓝玫瑰”用心托举起战鹰起落的轨迹。

（新华社济南 3 月 8 日电）

**Google Translation**

Female Aircraft Handlers of the Navy Liaoning Ship: “Deep Blue Roses” That Hold Up The War Eagle

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Li Yun Zhang Yongjian Editor: Yu Haiyang 2025-03-08

In March, the Yellow Sea coast is breezed and the spring is bright.

The flight deck of the Navy Liaoning Ship is busy. Wang Shuang, wearing a bright yellow vest, waved her arms in the helicopter landing area to conduct aircraft handler training.

The Liaoning Ship implements the “one specialty, multiple abilities” talent training model to maximize the potential of the crew and cultivate a group of “post-90s” female aircraft handlers, including helicopter handlers and landing handlers.

Wang Shuang is one of them, responsible for helicopter launch and recovery. This year is her third year as a helicopter handler. She can withstand the whistling sea breeze on the deck and the scorching test of 50 to 60 degrees Celsius.

Professionalism comes from day-to-day accumulation. Li Jie, who is also a helicopter handler, will never forget her first time working on the deck. “The wind was particularly strong when recovering the helicopter. The sea breeze and the wind generated by the helicopter propeller mixed together, making it difficult to stand firmly.” For this reason, she used her rest time to lift dumbbells and practice squatting to continuously strengthen her lower limb strength.

Li Jie is now also a landing handler, responsible for providing navigation data to the pilot through voice when the fighter is about to land, and assisting in correcting flight deviations. During the guidance process, Li Jie spoke clearly and provided flight data accurately. She responded quickly and handled special situations properly.

Last June, the pilot also specially presented a thank-you letter to all the female landing handlers to express gratitude for their hard work and praised them as “the most beautiful voice in the night sky.”

In 2012, Zhang Mingzhu, who the first female to board the aircraft carrier as an electromechanical enlisted sailor. At that time, she never thought that she would carry a 40-kilogram mooring rope and run on the deck, and she never expected that she could now reach a silent understanding with the pilots with gestures.

During hundreds of take-off and landing trainings, she repeatedly calibrated each guidance angle on the deck until her arms formed muscle memory. The calluses on her shoulders caused by the mooring rope, the sweat-soaked sailor shirt, and the worn-out wire gloves are all her “medals”.

For more than ten years on board, Zhang Mingzhu has worked in multiple positions such as electromechanical, safety, and aviation. She has successfully completed many major tasks with the Liaoning ship and has been awarded many times.

As various maritime tasks are gradually advanced, more and more new female crew members on the Liaoning ship have joined the handler group.

Zhang Yiming, who boarded the ship in June 2019, is a sergeant trained for targeted training. After boarding the ship, she passed the qualification certification for four aviation support positions including landing handler.

Zhang Ru, who graduated from the Naval Academy, also joined the female handler group in October last year. From the stumbling during the apprenticeship to guiding multiple batches of carrier-based fighters to complete the recovery, in just four months, Zhang Ru realized the transformation from network duty officer to landing handler.

In the high-risk work place of the aircraft carrier flight deck, this group of “deep blue roses” carefully lifted the trajectory of the war eagle’s take-off and landing.

(Xinhua News Agency, Jinan, March 8)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16374030.html**

## 军营观察丨一支艇员队的深海之路

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈振 雷彬 邓博宇 刘吉 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-03-09

**空间虽”局限”，青春却”无限”**

■刘 吉 解放军报特约记者 雷 彬

青春，有许多种样子。

前段时间，网上有一句流行语：”青春没有局限，本身即是璀璨。”

然而，对于海军某部某艇员队官兵来说，他们的青春，是有”局限”的——

一艘潜艇，长度不过数十米，宽度也就 10 余步之间，但成千上万的仪器、管路、阀件镶嵌其中，就像复杂的生物器官一样。每当任务来临，潜艇官兵就钻进这些设备、管路之间，每个人与自己的战位构成一个有机整体，跟随潜艇出海。

说是出海，但大部分时间官兵们见不到海：在幽深的水下，他们工作生活在极其狭窄的空间里，默默履行自己的使命。

从工作性质上讲，潜艇兵是世界上最危险的兵种之一。自从潜艇诞生以来，”艇动三分险”的说法就广为流传。对于潜艇官兵来说，每一次出航，都是一次挑战：水下环境、装备性能、人员配合、敌情斗争……无论哪个环节出现问题，都可能造成严重后果。

三级军士长田灵杰常说：”我们的青春是’局限’的，也是’无限’的。”

这是一位潜艇老兵用 20 年军旅生涯得出的切身感悟。当年，田灵杰入伍时，正好赶上这支全新的艇员队组建，他得以成为一名光荣的潜艇兵。如今，20 年过去，他和潜艇都已经历尽千帆，走过了很远。

前不久，艇员队组织成立 20 周年庆祝活动，每名官兵都讲述了自己的潜艇情结和深海故事。

一个已经老旧的茶杯，被技师田海珍藏了多年。那次远航，某设备出现不明故障，瞬间烟雾缭绕，刚刚下更的田海听到损管警报，把递到嘴边的茶杯一扔，快速冲向战位。待问题解决回来，他才发现杯子已经有了”伤痕”。

一顶已经破损的帽子，二级上士高小龙至今舍不得扔。那年任务期间，恰逢高小龙生日，艇员队举办了一场别开生面的”深海生日会”，战友们为他烤出一大盘生日蛋糕，还给他制作了这顶独特的”寿星帽”……

田灵杰也讲述了自己的故事，他在幻灯片上写下主题：致我们别具一格的”局限青春”。

艇员队将他们的故事收集起来，制作成一本精美的册子。扉页上，写着一句深情话语——

“现在，青春是用来奋斗的；将来，青春是用来回忆的。”

**一支艇员队的深海之路**

■陈 振 解放军报特约记者 雷 彬 邓博宇

每名潜艇官兵心中，大概都藏着两条路——

第一条是任务的航路：当潜艇在深海游弋，陪伴他们的只有坚硬的艇壁和机器的低鸣。至于到了哪里、外面的景色如何，他们往往要靠天马行空的想象。

第二条是自己的心路：随艇下潜时的兴奋，遭遇险情时的紧张，远航途中的孤寂，完成任务后的自豪……只有他们自己知道，那是怎样刻骨铭心的成长体验。

记者见到海军某部官兵时，是在一个阳光明媚的午后。他们刚从远海归来，几名艇员微微扬着头，感受阳光打在脸上久违的温暖，这是难得的惬意时刻。

经过一番攀谈，艇员们纷纷打开了”话匣子”。在”黑色巨鲸”高高的脊背旁，我们得以认识这群可爱又可敬的官兵，以及他们背后那条艰辛又光荣的深海之路。



返航后，海军某部某艇员队官兵围坐在草坪上畅谈。刘奥运摄

**“出海的时候，我们的世界变小了，内心却更加纯粹了”**

原本，班晶彪没想过当潜艇兵。

这位来自四川的藏族小伙，上大学时看到了戍边英雄陈祥榕的故事。同为 00 后，班晶彪梦想到边疆，战斗在英雄用生命守护的那片土地上。然而入伍后，他没有上高原，而是走向了深海。

刚上潜艇时，班晶彪觉得很憋屈：学习操作，他忘记关掉一个阀门，受到了严厉批评；装备保养，设备上残留了一块油渍，他又得返工……渐渐地，他更加坚定了不当潜艇兵的想法，甚至开始想象”二次入伍上高原”。

深海，改变了他。那次任务，官兵们扎进陌生海域，某设备阀门出现故障，大量水汽喷薄而出，将昏暗的舱室层层裹住。班晶彪第一次见到这样的情况，一时愣在原地。

“别怕！我来！”情急之下，班长曾超大吼一声冲过来，将班晶彪护在身后。随即脱掉自己的上衣，顶着高温快速堵住缺口，随后开始排查故障。

看着曾超拼命般的表情，班晶彪这才明白班长为什么平时对他那么严格。因为一旦到了海里，任何细节问题都可能带来生死考验。危急时刻的那句”别怕”，也让他彻底敞开了心扉——

这里与高原天差地别，环境不同、任务也不同，却有着同样的战友情谊和赤子之心。班晶彪想起一堂教育课上讲的话：”军人最朴素的情感是可以共鸣的，无论身在何方，我们都有着同样的精神高地。”

在电视里，班晶彪曾见过高原官兵被太阳晒伤的画面，而在自己的岗位，阳光却成了”奢望”。按照医学观点，长期不见阳光会导致人体内分泌失调，严重影响生物钟和睡眠质量。在幽深的水下，艇员队会定期”造”一个太阳：他们把大灯安在门框上，让官兵模拟”晒太阳”的感觉。

更多时候，岸上的环境是模拟不来的：潜艇铺位狭小，稍微高一点的艇员只能蜷曲着双腿，或者干脆躺在设备旁的空地上；水资源太过珍贵，官兵们就把携带的淡水和淡化后的海水混合之后再喝；就连”垃圾分类”也成了检验战斗力的一项重要标准，哪个舱室产生的垃圾少、干湿分离做得好，意味着他们有着更严谨的战斗作风……

就是在这样简陋的条件下，快乐似乎也变得更简单了：在与世隔绝的日子里，官兵们会留意每一位战友的生日，定期举办”深海生日会”；他们也会关注每一株绿植的生长，几瓣蒜长出了嫩芽，都能吸引全艇官兵来看；有一次，艇员队举办一场”深海文创比赛”，战友们心灵手巧，有的把塑料瓶做成潜艇模型，有的用柚子皮雕刻出一面军旗，还有的在鸡蛋上画出战友的肖像，引得大家开怀大笑……

“出海的时候，我们的世界变小了，内心却更加纯粹了。”班晶彪说，在潜艇狭小的空间里，苦与乐都被重新定义：承受孤独、直面危险，大家也不觉得苦；有时候，一句简单的问候、一个简易的礼物、一场小型的活动，足以让人深深感动。更重要的是，他已经学会想象，每当他们巡弋在幽暗的深海，祖国大地的万家灯火就会更加明亮。



潜艇破浪前行。黄礼君摄

**“百人同操一条艇，必须人人都过硬”**

在幽深浩渺的水下世界，一艘潜艇摸索着大海的脾气，也向海洋宣示着自己的性格。那么，这支部队有着怎样的性格？艇长用 4 个字总结：”胆大心细。”

在技师田海眼中，潜艇兵的”胆大”，是”艺高人胆大”。田海所在战位掌控着潜艇的行进。那次任务中，正在操舵的田海发现，一个舵盘突然失控。此时，如果不能控制住潜艇姿态，全艇官兵都将面临危险，任务也将提前宣告失败。

经过排查，田海已经基本锁定故障点。但此时潜艇正在深海行进，如果浮起排查故障，可能会影响任务完成。”不能因为我的战位拖累全艇！”田海找到艇领导说，他有把握解决这一问题，请战友们再给他一些时间。

沧海孤艇，信任是潜艇兵制胜的秘诀之一。在战友的鼓励中，田海凭借丰富的经验和高超的技术，控制住了潜艇的姿态和深度，帮助艇员队圆满完成既定任务。

“百人同操一条艇，必须人人都过硬。”田海说，随艇出海的每一个人，都身系全艇安危，如果没有解决复杂问题的决心和能力，是不可能走远的。

一次远航前，某设备突然出现异常，导致发电机工作不稳，就像人出现”血压低”的症状一样，如果带着问题出海，发电机骤停的风险极大。此前，官兵们从未遇到过此类情况，排除故障更是无从下手。此时，距离预定起航时间仅剩 2 天，是否请示上级，延迟任务时间？

“军令如山，岂能说改就改？”部门长程明辉态度坚决，”打仗的时候，谁给我们时间拖延？”

其实，说出这话时，程明辉压力很大。作为部门领导，他不仅有执行任务的职责，也有保护官兵的义务。他深知，不能拿官兵的生命开玩笑。

程明辉带着技术骨干上阵，伏在设备缝隙里仔细研究。他用了一个”笨办法”：把所有可能的故障情况列了出来，5 个方向 100 多种可能。

一节一节查看，一项一项排查，连续奋战十几个小时，最终，程明辉终于找到故障点。经过整改，设备参数全部恢复正常。最终，潜艇如期出海。

然而，更多的时候，用”笨办法”是来不及的。那次远航，某设备出现故障，如不及时解决，可能导致动力缺失，后果不堪设想。官兵们一筹莫展之际，申副艇长急中生智，立足艇上现有的材料，摸索出一种快速查验方法，从几千条管线中找到问题部位，确保了潜艇安全。

事后，连厂家技术人员都说：”我们从没想过这个部位会出问题，更没想到你们能独立解决这么难的问题！”后来，这种快速查验模式被广泛推广应用，申副艇长凭借在危急时刻的优异表现，荣立二等功。

前段时间，艇员队做过一项统计：组建 20 年来，他们参与的任务，全部圆满完成。只有官兵们自己清楚，这几个字背后，是他们一次次灵活处置、一次次化险为夷。

“官兵的本领，决定了我们搏击深海的底气。”艇长说，他们的”圆满”，不是凭运气，而是靠制度。从很早开始，艇员队就开始实行”竞争上岗”：不看资历、不比军衔，有能力者上。

义务兵王龙各项素质过硬，艇员队直接任命他为班长；机电兵曾超善于学习，20 多岁就当上技师，成了本专业最年轻的技师；当年，田海通过刻苦学习训练，入伍第二年就拿到”岗位合格证书”，他担任班长时，班里还有好几个比他年长的兵……

**“把’已知’练得更多更熟更充分，才有底气应对未知的考验”**

成为一名合格的潜艇兵，需要多久？

面对记者的提问，申副艇长给的答案很谨慎：”没有人敢说完全弄通了潜艇。我干了 20 多年，仍需要每天学习。只要敬畏专业、勤于钻研，就是合格的潜艇兵。”

常年搏击深海的人，亦如深海般沉稳。申副艇长对专业的”敬畏”，实际上出于一份责任：每名潜艇干部，都希望把官兵完整带出来，安全带回去。

每天处理完手头工作，申副艇长都要拿出书本进行学习。有时候，他子夜才去洗漱，走在路上，却发现艇长、政委的房间仍然亮着灯。慢慢地，申副艇长发现，在潜艇这样一个特殊的平台上，学习力就是核心竞争力。

这一点，机电干部覃辉深有感触——

覃辉是从水面舰艇专业转岗而来。原本，他觉得自己不是科班出身，可能很难有好的发展。事实是，艇领导见他善于学习、勤于钻研，便安排他跨部门任职。至今，他已经掌握艇上 8 个专业的基本技能。在此期间，他还将所学知识融会贯通，利用工作之余考取了两个硕士学位。

到了潜艇上，不论何种专业出身，都要靠不断学习，才能有立身之本：为了学习理论，一级军士长孔祥志的笔记积累了十几本；为了掌握结构，主机班班长孙海驹坚持手绘图纸，现在许多新兵学习的系统图，都出自他的手；年轻干部龙道啦潜心钻研专业技术，工作第三年就站上了全海军比武擂台，一举夺得桂冠……

不断学习充电，让这个艇员队收获了诸多战绩：近两年，在上级组织的基本技能比武中，他们先后斩获 20 项第一。前不久，又有 3 名艇员获得海军某项大赛特等奖。现在，官兵们学习的内容，不仅涵盖本专业知识，还延伸到战法创新、军事建模、高技术知识等多个领域。

艇长给记者讲了这样一个故事——

三级军士长张权曾是一名厨师，入伍时，他本可以进入炊事班做自己熟悉的工作。可是，他想”多学点本事”，便进入了机电岗位。当他能够在业务中独当一面后，又利用闲暇时间，跟工厂的老师傅学起焊工，当时有人不理解。

一次远航，某设备阀门出现裂缝，危及潜艇安全。这时候，张权掏出一把焊枪，靠高超的技艺，把阀门恢复了原样，大家纷纷为他鼓掌。

“深海中，变幻莫测，危机四伏。把’已知’练得更多更熟更充分，才有底气应对未知的考验。”艇长说。

**锐视点**

**奋斗者最幸福**

■雷 彬

在许多人眼中，当兵苦，在潜艇等特殊部队当兵更苦。然而，从每年征兵情况来看，依然有大批有志青年选择参军，主动申请前往性质特殊、条件艰苦的部队建功立业。这是因为，当个人理想与强军大局同频共振，会催生出更多的获得感、幸福感。

奋斗，就要在火热实践中精武强能。当前，我军正处在转型建设关键时期，强军事业的加速推进带来了前所未有的发展机遇。时代在托举人，也在挑选人，我们要以舍我其谁的责任感、时不我待的紧迫感积极投身部队丰富的练兵实践，不断摔打锤炼，练就过硬本领。

奋斗，就要在平凡岗位中践行使命。部队的事业，有轰轰烈烈的壮举，更多的是默默付出的平淡。每一位普通官兵、每一个平凡岗位，都是我军建设体系中不可忽视的一环，所有的平凡力量汇集起来，才能形成推动历史进步的磅礴伟力。

奋斗者最幸福。新时代官兵是强军事业的见证者、参与者、创造者，只要保持昂扬的状态、奋斗的姿态，久久为功、不懈努力，就一定能在伟大时代实现远大抱负、创造无悔人生。

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation 丨 A Crew Team’s Deep Sea Journey

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Although the space is “limited”, youth is “unlimited”

■Liu Ji People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Lei Bin

Youth has many forms.

Some time ago, there was a popular saying on the Internet: “Youth has no limitations, it is brilliant in itself.”

However, for officers and men of a certain crew team of a certain naval unit, their youth is “limited”-

A submarine is only tens of meters long and more than 10 steps wide, but thousands of instruments, pipelines, and valves are embedded in it, just like a complex biological organ. Whenever a mission comes, submarine officers and men will get into these equipment and pipelines. Each person and his own battle position form an organic whole and follow the submarine to sea.

It is said to be going to sea, but most of the time the officers and men cannot see the sea: in the deep water, they work and live in an extremely narrow space, silently fulfilling their mission.

In terms of the nature of their work, submarine soldiers are one of the most dangerous arms in the world. Since the birth of submarines, the saying “a submarine is three times more dangerous” has

been widely circulated. For submarine officers and men, every voyage is a challenge: underwater environment, equipment performance, personnel coordination, enemy situation struggle... No matter which link has a problem, it may cause serious consequences.

Third-class Sergeant Tian Lingjie often said: “Our youth is ‘limited’ and ‘unlimited’.”

This is the personal experience of a submarine veteran with 20 years of military career. When Tian Lingjie joined the military, he happened to catch up with the formation of this brand-new crew team, and he was able to become a glorious submarine soldier. Now, 20 years have passed, and he and the submarine have gone through thousands of sails and come a long way.

Not long ago, the crew team organized a celebration of its 20th anniversary, and each officer and soldier told his submarine complex and deep-sea story.

An old teacup has been treasured by technician Tian Hai for many years. During that voyage, an unknown fault occurred in a piece of equipment, and smoke filled the air instantly. Tian Hai, who had just finished his shift, heard the damage control alarm, threw away the teacup that was handed to his mouth, and quickly rushed to his position. When he came back after solving the problem, he found that the cup had been “scarred”.

A broken hat, which Sergeant Second Class Gao Xiaolong still can’t bear to throw away. During the mission that year, it was Gao Xiaolong’s birthday, and the crew team held a unique “deep sea birthday party”. His comrades baked a large plate of birthday cakes for him and made him this unique “birthday hat”...

Tian Lingjie also told his own story. He wrote the theme on the slide: To our unique “limited youth”.

The crew team collected their stories and made them into a beautiful booklet. On the title page, there is a sentimental sentence: “Now, youth is for struggle; in the future, youth is for memories.” A crew’s deep sea journey ■ Chen Zhen, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily, Lei Bin, Deng Boyu There are probably two paths hidden in the hearts of every submarine officer and soldier: The first is the mission route: when the submarine cruises in the deep sea, they are accompanied only by the hard wall of the submarine and the low hum of the machine. As for where they are and what the scenery outside is like, they often have to rely on their wild imagination. The second is their own mental journey: the excitement when diving with the submarine, the tension when encountering danger, the loneliness during the long voyage, the pride after completing the mission... Only they themselves know what kind of unforgettable growth experience it is. The reporter met the officers and men of a certain naval unit on a sunny afternoon. They had just returned from the open sea. Several crew members raised their heads slightly, feeling the long-lost warmth of the sun hitting their faces. This was a rare and pleasant moment. After a chat, the crew members opened up their “chatterboxes”. Beside the high back of the “black whale”, we got to know this group of lovely and respectable officers and men, as well as the difficult and glorious deep-sea road behind them.

After returning, officers and men of a certain crew team of a certain naval unit sat on the lawn and talked freely. Photo by Liu Aoyun

“When we go to sea, our world becomes smaller, but our hearts become purer”

Originally, Ban Jingbiao had never thought of becoming a submarine soldier.

This Tibetan boy from Sichuan saw the story of Chen Xiangrong, a hero who guards the border, when he was in college. As a post-00s, Ban Jingbiao dreamed of going to the border and fighting on the land that the hero guarded with his life. However, after joining the army, he did not go to the plateau, but went to the deep sea.

When he first boarded the submarine, Ban Jingbiao felt very frustrated: when learning how to operate the submarine, he forgot to turn off a valve and was severely criticized; when maintaining the equipment, there was an oil stain on the equipment, and he had to redo the work... Gradually, he became more determined not to be a submarine soldier, and even began to imagine “joining the army for the second time and going to the plateau.” The deep sea changed him. During that mission, the officers and men plunged into unfamiliar waters, and a valve of a certain equipment malfunctioned, and a large amount of water vapor gushed out, wrapping the dim cabin layer by layer. Ban Jingbiao saw such a situation for the first time, and he was stunned for a while. “Don’t be afraid! I’ll do it! “In a hurry, squad leader Zeng Chao roared and rushed over, protecting Ban Jingbiao behind him. He then took off his shirt, quickly blocked the gap in the high temperature, and then began to troubleshoot the fault.

Looking at Zeng Chao’s desperate expression, Ban Jingbiao finally understood why the squad leader was so strict with him. Because once in the sea, any detail problem may bring a test of life and death. The words “Don’t be afraid” in a critical moment also made him completely open his heart-

This place is very different from the plateau, with different environments and tasks, but with the same comradeship and childlike heart. Ban Jingbiao remembered what he said in an education class: “The simplest emotions of soldiers can resonate. No matter where we are, we have the same spiritual heights. “

On TV, Ban Jingbiao had seen soldiers on the plateau being sunburned, but in his own position, sunlight has become a “luxury”. According to medical views, long-term absence of sunlight can lead to endocrine disorders in the human body, seriously affecting the biological clock and sleep quality. In the deep water, the crew team will regularly “create” a sun: they install headlights on the door frame to let the soldiers simulate the feeling of “sunbathing”.

More often, the environment on the shore cannot be simulated: the submarine bunks are small, and the slightly taller crew members can only curl up their legs, or simply lie on the open space next to the equipment; water resources are too precious, so the soldiers mix the fresh water they carry with desalinated seawater before drinking; even “garbage classification” has become an important

criterion for testing combat effectiveness, Which cabin produces less garbage and does a better job of separating wet and dry means that they have a more rigorous fighting style...

Even under such simple conditions, happiness seems to have become simpler: in the days of isolation, officers and men will pay attention to the birthdays of every comrade and hold “deep-sea birthday parties” regularly; they will also pay attention to the growth of every green plant, and a few garlic cloves will grow tender sprouts, which can attract officers and men from all over the boat to see; once, the crew team held a “deep-sea cultural and creative competition”, and the comrades were clever and some made submarine models out of plastic bottles, some carved a military flag with grapefruit peels, and some painted portraits of comrades on eggs, which made everyone laugh...

“When we go to sea, our world becomes smaller, but our hearts become purer. “Ban Jingbiao said that in the small space of the submarine, pain and joy are redefined: no one feels pain even when they are alone or facing danger; sometimes, a simple greeting, a simple gift, or a small event is enough to move people deeply. More importantly, he has learned to imagine that whenever they cruise in the dark deep sea, the lights of thousands of homes in the motherland will be brighter.

The submarine breaks through the waves. Photo by Huang Lijun

“One hundred people operate a boat together, and everyone must be competent”

In the deep and vast underwater world, a submarine is groping for the temper of the sea and also declaring its own character to the ocean. So, what kind of character does this unit have? The captain summed it up in four words: “Bold and careful.” “

In the eyes of technician Tian Hai, the “boldness” of submarine soldiers is “the more skilled, the bolder they are.” Tian Hai’s position controls the movement of the submarine. During that mission, Tian Hai, who was steering, found that a steering wheel suddenly lost control. At this time, if the submarine’s posture cannot be controlled, all officers and men on the boat will be in danger, and the mission will be declared a failure in advance.

After investigation, Tian Hai has basically locked the fault point. But at this time, the submarine is traveling in the deep sea. If it floats up to troubleshoot the fault, it may affect the completion of the mission. “I can’t drag down the whole boat because of my position!” Tian Hai found the boat leader and said that he was sure to solve this problem, and asked his comrades to give him some more time.

Only in the sea, trust is one of the secrets of submarine soldiers’ victory. With the encouragement of his comrades, Tian Hai controlled the posture and depth of the submarine with his rich experience and superb skills, helping the crew team to successfully complete the set tasks.

“One hundred people operate a boat together, and everyone must be strong. “Tian Hai said that everyone who went to sea with the boat was responsible for the safety of the whole boat. If they

did not have the determination and ability to solve complex problems, they would not be able to go far.

Before a long voyage, a certain equipment suddenly became abnormal, causing the generator to work unstably, just like a person with “low blood pressure” symptoms. If you go to sea with the problem, the risk of the generator stopping suddenly is very high. Before this, the officers and men had never encountered such a situation, and they had no idea how to troubleshoot. At this time, there were only 2 days left before the scheduled departure time. Should they ask their superiors to delay the mission time?

“Military orders are like mountains, how can they be changed at will?” Department head Cheng Minghui said firmly, “When fighting, who gives us time to delay? “

In fact, when Cheng Minghui said this, he was under great pressure. As a department leader, he not only had the responsibility to perform tasks, but also the obligation to protect officers and men. He knew very well that he could not joke with the lives of officers and men.

Cheng Minghui took the technical backbone to the battle and studied carefully in the gaps of the equipment. He used a “stupid method”: listed all possible fault conditions, more than 100 possibilities in 5 directions.

Checked one section at a time, checked one by one, and worked continuously for more than ten hours. Finally, Cheng Minghui finally found the fault point. After rectification, all equipment parameters returned to normal. Often. In the end, the submarine went to sea as scheduled.

However, more often, it is too late to use “stupid methods”. During that voyage, a certain equipment broke down. If it was not solved in time, it might lead to power loss, and the consequences would be disastrous. When the officers and men were at a loss, Deputy Captain Shen was quick-witted. Based on the existing materials on the boat, he explored a quick inspection method to find the problem part from thousands of pipelines and ensure the safety of the submarine.

Afterwards, even the manufacturer’s technicians said: “We never thought that this part would have a problem, and we never thought that you could solve such a difficult problem independently!” Later, this quick inspection mode was widely promoted and applied, and Deputy Captain Shen was awarded the second-class merit for his outstanding performance in critical moments.

Some time ago, the crew team did a statistics: in the 20 years since its establishment, all the tasks they participated in were successfully completed. Only the officers and men themselves know that behind these words, they have handled the situation flexibly and turned danger into safety again and again.

“The ability of the officers and men determines our confidence in fighting the deep sea. “The captain said that their “perfection” was not based on luck, but on the system. From a very early stage, the crew team began to implement “competitive employment”: no seniority or military rank, only capable people will be promoted.

Conscript Wang Long has excellent qualities, so the crew team directly appointed him as the squad leader; electromechanical soldier Zeng Chao is good at learning, and he became a technician in his 20s, becoming the youngest technician in this profession; that year, Tian Hai obtained the "job qualification certificate" in the second year of joining the army through hard study and training. When he was the squad leader, there were several soldiers older than him in the class...

"Only by practicing the 'known' more, more familiar and more fully can we have the confidence to deal with the unknown test"

How long does it take to become a qualified submarine soldier?

Faced with the reporter's question, Deputy Captain Shen gave a cautious answer: "No one dares to say that he has completely understood the submarine. I have been working for more than 20 years, and I still need to learn every day. As long as you respect your profession and study hard, you are a qualified submarine soldier. "

People who fight in the deep sea all year round are as calm as the deep sea. Deputy Captain Shen's "reverence" for the profession is actually out of a sense of responsibility: every submarine cadre hopes to bring the officers and men out intact and bring them back safely.

After finishing the work at hand every day, Deputy Captain Shen would take out books to study. Sometimes, he would go to wash up at midnight, and when he was walking on the road, he found that the lights in the captain's and political commissar's rooms were still on. Slowly, Deputy Captain Shen discovered that on a special platform like a submarine, learning ability is the core competitiveness.

This point was deeply touched by the electromechanical cadre Qin Hui——

Qin Hui is from surface ships He was transferred from a professional position. Originally, he felt that he was not from a professional background and it might be difficult for him to have a good development. The fact is that the boat leaders saw that he was good at learning and diligent in research, so they arranged for him to work across departments. So far, he has mastered the basic skills of 8 professions on the boat. During this period, he also integrated the knowledge he learned and obtained two master's degrees in his spare time.

On the submarine, no matter what profession you come from, you must rely on continuous learning to have a foundation for your life: in order to learn theory, First Sergeant Kong Xiangzhi has accumulated more than a dozen notebooks; in order to master the structure, the main engine class leader Sun Haiju insists on hand-drawing. The blueprints, the system diagrams that many new recruits are learning now, are all made by him; the young cadre Long Dao La devoted himself to studying professional skills, and in the third year of his work, he stood on the stage of the Navy Competition and won the championship in one fell swoop...

Continuous learning and recharging have allowed this crew team to gain many achievements: in the past two years, they have won 20 first places in the basic skills competitions organized by the

superiors. Not long ago, another three crew members won the special prize in a certain Navy competition. Now, the content that officers and men learn not only covers their professional knowledge, but also extends to many fields such as tactics innovation, military modeling, and high-tech knowledge.

The captain gave The reporter told such a story -

Sergeant Major Zhang Quan was once a chef. When he joined the army, he could have joined the kitchen team to do the job he was familiar with. However, he wanted to “learn more skills” and joined the electromechanical position. When he was able to be independent in the business, he used his spare time to learn welding from the old master in the factory. Some people did not understand at the time.

During a long voyage, a valve of a certain equipment had cracks, endangering the safety of the submarine. At this time, Zhang Quan took out a welding gun and restored the valve to its original state with his superb skills. Everyone applauded him.

“In the deep sea, it is unpredictable and dangerous. Only by practicing the ‘known’ more, more familiar and more fully can we have the confidence to deal with the unknown test. “The captain said.

Sharp Viewpoint

Strugglers are the happiest

■Lei Bin

In the eyes of many people, being a soldier is hard, and being a soldier in special forces such as submarines is even harder. However, judging from the annual conscription situation, there are still a large number of aspiring young people who choose to join the army and take the initiative to apply to go to special forces with difficult conditions to make achievements. This is because when personal ideals resonate with the overall situation of strengthening the army, it will give rise to more sense of gain and happiness.

To struggle, we must be skilled in martial arts and strengthen our abilities in the hot practice. At present, our army is in a critical period of transformation and construction, and the accelerated advancement of the cause of strengthening the army has brought unprecedented development opportunities. The times are supporting people and selecting people. We must actively participate in the rich training practices of the troops with a sense of responsibility and a sense of urgency that time is running out, constantly wrestling and tempering, and practicing strong skills.

To struggle, we must fulfill our mission in ordinary positions. The cause of the army has vigorous feats, but more of them are silent and ordinary. Every ordinary officer and soldier, every ordinary position, is in our army’s construction system.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16374537.html**

## 中国海军将参加”安全纽带-2025”联合演习

来源：国防部网 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-09

3 月上中旬，中国、伊朗、俄罗斯海军将举行”安全纽带-2025”联合演习。该演习计划位伊朗恰巴哈尔港附近区域组织实施，主要开展打击海上目标、临检拿捕、损害管制、联合搜救等科目演练，旨在深化各参演国家军队之间的军事互信和务实合作。中方将派出第 47 批护航编队驱逐舰包头舰、综合补给舰高邮湖舰参演。

**Google Translation**

The Chinese Navy Will Participate in the “Security Belt-2025” Joint Exercise

Source: Ministry of National Defense website Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-09

In early and mid-March, the Chinese, Iranian and Russian navies will hold the “Security Belt-2025” joint exercise. The exercise is planned to be organized and implemented in the area near the Iranian port of Chabahar. It mainly conducts exercises in subjects such as attacking maritime targets, spot checks and arrests, damage control, and joint search and rescue, aiming to deepen military mutual trust and pragmatic cooperation between the armed forces of the participating countries. China will send the 47th escort fleet destroyer Baotou and the comprehensive supply ship Gaoyou Lake to participate in the exercise.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16374298.html**

## 海军某部协同友邻部队开展应急补给训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-03-09



春日，海军某部协同友邻部队开展应急补给训练。方智坤 摄

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Cooperated with Friendly Troops to Carry Out Emergency Supply Training

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-03-09

In spring, a certain naval unit cooperated with friendly troops to carry out emergency supply training. Photo by Fang Zhikun

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16374090.html**

## 全国政协委员封颖璐：中医药事业要走到官兵中间，走近一线战位

来源：中国军网 作者：于雅倩 责任编辑：于雅倩

2025-03-10




**全国政协委员封颖璐：中医药事业要走到官兵中间，走近一线战位**

■中国军网记者 于雅倩

初见全国政协委员、海军第 971 医院中医科主任封颖璐时，她刚从会议现场赶回全国政协委员驻地。人群陆陆续续涌入大厅，与记者目光交汇的那一刻，她的脸上露出一抹淡淡的笑容。采访还没开始，记者就感受到了封颖璐委员身上的那种温暖和亲和。”您一定是一个特别温柔的人”，听到记者这样形容她，封颖璐笑了笑，讲述起去年在巡诊途中发生的一件事。

去年冬天，封颖璐跟随全军中医药专家巡诊的队伍来到朱日和。一下车，点好药箱和物资后，她就立刻赶往部队驻地的医务室，投入到紧张的诊疗工作中。

临近中午的时候，医务室进来一个高高大大的年轻战士。”医生，我好像有点发烧。”说完这句话，这名战士忍不住咳嗽了几声。看着他微微有些涨红的脸，封颖璐赶紧给他进行拍片检查。拿到结果一看，肺部已有炎症表现。

“小伙子，你得留下来打针、治疗。一会儿，我给你写个假条，今天先不要参加训练了，等恢复了再说。”封颖璐一边说着，一边安排他进入治疗室。战士听后连忙表示自己没事，想开点药先吃上，还一再保证等训练结束后就来治疗。看着战士有些着急，封颖璐也板起脸来，语气中没有任何商量的余地，”绝对不行，要是延误了治疗时机会对你的身体产生影响的！”不等战士再多说，封颖璐立刻”摁”着他，叫来护士把他领到治疗室。在战士打完针、休息的间隙，她还时不时地望向治疗室，一直看到战士脸色有所恢复才稍稍安下心来。”战士有战士的责任，但是我们必须为他们的健康负责，这是我们军队医务工作者的责任。”



封颖璐参加”军队中医药专家服务部队活动”巡诊过程中。（资料图）

“走到一线官兵的战位上做好医疗服务”，是这些年封颖璐和同事们一直坚持的目标。考虑到有些基层官兵看病不方便，她多次主动带队下基层巡诊。”尤其是部分海岛哨所，地处偏远、环境特殊，常常会引发像风湿、关节疼痛等病症，成为影响官兵健康的现实问题。而应对这些病症，中医治疗往往能发挥独特优势，取得良好效果。”因此，每年的”健康海疆行”医疗巡诊活动，封颖璐和同事们从未缺席。

去年，封颖璐带队刚来到一个巡诊点位，就有一位皮肤黝黑、身形精壮的战士皱着眉头坐到了问诊桌前。”医生，您看我的腿这样还能治好吗？”战士慢慢卷起自己的左腿裤脚，露出来的整个左小腿一大片红色湿疹，一些地方还有抓挠后的血痂和渗出。卷起另一只裤腿，也有类似情况。

“我抹了一些药膏，也吃了一些口服药，但症状没有得到明显缓解。一个多月了，一到晚上就痒得不行。”因为休息不好，这名战士眼圈都有些发黑。听着战士低沉的叙述，封颖璐的心也跟着揪了起来。

“你放心，交给我们。”说着，封颖璐便从身后的医疗物资箱中拿出一包中药汤，将纱布浸泡其中，然后小心翼翼地将浸透药液的纱布敷在战士的伤口处。”这是我们自己配的湿疹洗剂，每天按照我这样敷 20 分钟，每天两次……”封颖璐耐心细致地向战士叮嘱着用药办法。治疗完毕，战士挥手作别，临出门前她还一个劲儿地提醒道：”一定要每天两次，千万不要忘了！”一周之后，已经回到医院的封颖璐，手机上收到了一条微信，照片上那名战士的小腿皮肤已经恢复如初。

同事都说，封颖璐有一股不达目的不罢休的韧劲。她坚持中医科研应该围绕提升部队战斗力展开，研究的课题更要聚焦基层官兵需求。针对战士们平时训练伤的救治与康复，她所在科室先后制定 20 余种训练伤中医防治方案，创建了中医单兵功法训练模式，将 9 项自救互救中医实用技术，推广应用到基层很多单位；针对舰船官兵因为噪音出现的睡眠问题，她带领团队科研攻关，研制的中药饮剂获国家发明专利，解决了不少官兵远航途中的”头”等大事；针对基层训练强度大，官兵容易产生训练疲劳的问题，她主持研发的四味消疲饮，已经成了不少新训单位的必备良药。

“这些年实践经验证明，中医药技术在基层部队训练伤防治中大有可为、大有作为。”今年两会，对于如何提升基层部队中医药服务能力，封颖璐委员积极建言献策。”通过加强基层信息化建设，实现医疗资源共享，同时鼓励基层单位优先开展中医适宜技术普及，促进中医药技术在基层部队发挥更大效力。”封颖璐说道。

采访最后，封颖璐告诉记者，在中医里有一味药剂——”甘草”，味甘、性温，随处可见却可以解百毒、调诸药。她希望自己能像甘草一样，去追求”功成不必在我，功成必定有我”的价值，和广大卫勤战线的战友们一道，在为兵服务的道路上不断贡献出自己的力量。

（海报：孙悦 徐占虎）

**Google Translation**

Feng Yinglu, Member of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference: The Cause of Traditional Chinese Medicine Should Go Among the Officers and men and Approach the Front-Line Positions

Source: China Military Network Author: Yu Yaqian Editor: Yu Yaqian

2025-03-10

Feng Yinglu, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference: The cause of traditional Chinese medicine should go among the officers and men and approach the front-line positions

■China Military Network reporter Yu Yaqian

When I first met Feng Yinglu, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference and director of the Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine of the 971st Hospital of the Navy, she had just rushed back to the residence of the members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference from the meeting site. The crowd poured into the hall one after another, and the moment she met the reporter’s eyes, a faint smile appeared on her face. Before the interview began, the reporter felt the warmth and affinity of member Feng Yinglu. “You must be a particularly gentle person,” Feng Yinglu smiled when she heard the reporter describe her like this, and told about an incident that happened during the medical rounds last year.

Last winter, Feng Yinglu followed the team of Chinese medicine experts from the whole army to Zhurihe for medical rounds. As soon as she got off the car and checked the medicine box and supplies, she immediately rushed to the infirmary of the military base and devoted herself to the intense diagnosis and treatment work.

Near noon, a tall young soldier came into the infirmary. “Doctor, I seem to have a fever.” After saying this, the soldier couldn’t help coughing a few times. Looking at his slightly flushed face, Feng Yinglu quickly took an X-ray for him. After getting the results, it was found that there was inflammation in the lungs.

“Young man, you have to stay for injections and treatment. I will write you a leave note later. Don’t participate in the training today. Wait until you recover.” Feng Yinglu said as she arranged for him to enter the treatment room. After hearing this, the soldier quickly said that he was fine and wanted to take some medicine first, and repeatedly promised to come for treatment after the training. Seeing the soldier was a little anxious, Feng Yinglu also frowned, and there was no room for negotiation in her tone, “Absolutely not, if the treatment is delayed, it will affect your body!” Without waiting for the soldier to say more, Feng Yinglu immediately “pressed” him and called the nurse to take him to the treatment room. In the intervals between the soldier’s injection and rest, she looked at the treatment room from time to time, and only felt relieved when she saw the soldier’s face recovering. “Soldiers have their responsibilities, but we must be responsible for their health. This is the responsibility of our military medical workers.” Feng Yinglu participated in the “Military Traditional Chinese Medicine Experts Serving the Troops Activity” during the medical rounds. (Data photo) “Going to the front-line soldiers’ positions to provide good medical services” has been the goal that Feng Yinglu and her colleagues have been adhering to over the years. Considering that some grassroots soldiers are inconvenient to see a doctor, she has taken the initiative to lead the team to the grassroots for medical rounds many times. “Especially some island outposts, which are located in remote areas and have special environments, often cause diseases such as rheumatism and joint pain, which have become real problems affecting the health of officers and men. In response to these diseases, traditional Chinese medicine treatment can often play a unique advantage and achieve good results.” Therefore, Feng Yinglu and her colleagues have never missed the annual “Healthy Sea Border Tour” medical clinic activities.

Last year, when Feng Yinglu led the team to a clinic point, a dark-skinned and sturdy soldier frowned and sat at the consultation table. “Doctor, do you think my legs can be cured like this?” The soldier slowly rolled up his left leg, revealing a large area of red eczema on the entire left calf, and some places had blood scabs and exudation after scratching. Rolling up the other trouser leg, there was a similar situation.

“I applied some ointment and took some oral medicine, but the symptoms did not get significantly relieved. For more than a month, it itches so badly at night.” Because of poor rest, the soldier’s eyes were a little dark. Listening to the soldier’s low narration, Feng Yinglu’s heart was also tightened.

“Don’t worry, leave it to us.” Feng Yinglu took out a pack of Chinese medicine soup from the medical supplies box behind her, soaked the gauze in it, and then carefully applied the gauze soaked in the medicine to the soldier’s wound. “This is our own eczema lotion. Apply it for 20 minutes every day, twice a day...” Feng Yinglu patiently and carefully told the soldier how to use the medicine. After the treatment, the soldier waved goodbye. Before leaving, she kept reminding him: “You must do it twice a day, don’t forget!” A week later, Feng Yinglu, who had returned to the hospital, received a WeChat message on her mobile phone. The soldier’s calf skin in the photo had recovered as before.

Colleagues said that Feng Yinglu had a tenacity that would not give up until the goal was achieved. She insisted that Chinese medicine research should be carried out around improving the combat effectiveness of the troops, and the research topics should focus on the needs of grassroots officers and men. In order to treat and recover soldiers’ training injuries, her department has formulated more than 20 TCM prevention and treatment programs for training injuries, created a TCM single-soldier exercise training model, and promoted and applied 9 TCM practical techniques for self-rescue and mutual rescue to many grassroots units; in order to solve the sleep problems of ship officers and men due to noise, she led the team to conduct scientific research and developed a Chinese medicine decoction that won a national invention patent, which solved the “first” problem of many officers and men during long voyages; in order to solve the problem that officers and men are prone to training fatigue due to the high intensity of grassroots training, she presided over the development of the four-flavor fatigue-eliminating drink, which has become a must-have medicine for many new training units.

“These years of practical experience have proved that TCM technology has great potential and great achievements in the prevention and treatment of training injuries in grassroots troops.” At this year’s two sessions, member Feng Yinglu actively made suggestions on how to improve the TCM service capabilities of grassroots troops. “By strengthening grassroots informatization construction, we can realize the sharing of medical resources, and at the same time encourage grassroots units to give priority to the popularization of TCM appropriate technologies, so as to promote TCM technology to play a greater role in grassroots troops.” Feng Yinglu said.

At the end of the interview, Feng Yinglu told the reporter that there is a medicine in traditional Chinese medicine - “licorice”, which is sweet and warm in nature. It can be found everywhere but can detoxify and adjust various medicines. She hopes that she can pursue the value of “success does not have to be mine, but success must have me” like licorice, and together with her comrades on the medical front, continue to contribute her own strength on the road of serving soldiers.

(Poster: Sun Yue Xu Zhanhu)

**http://www.81.cn/zq_208553/16374142.html**

# 走近椰林深处的快乐守岛兵，感触他们的勇敢坚毅

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李由之 吴 强 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-03-10

**椰林深处，有一群快乐守岛兵**

■解放军报记者 李由之 特约通讯员 吴 强



海边巡逻。

初春，南海某海岛，南部战区海军某部下士祁长文训练归来，望着摆放在窗台上的那个用椰壳制作的”椰子娃娃”，脸上不由地露出笑容。

祁长文在海岛驻守多年，未婚妻是他的大学同学，两人经历了 6 年爱情长跑。尽管远隔大海，每个周末，祁长文都会和未婚妻通话，聊聊各自生活、互诉心中思念。

今天的通话，也因为这个”椰子娃娃”，让他们彼此的心贴得更近了。前不久他们商定下次见面时领结婚证。看着祁长文发给她的”椰子娃娃”照片，未婚妻发来一条信息：”你安心守岛。我会让这个’椰子娃娃’陪着我，等你归来！”

海浪声声，椰林青青。在这个海岛上，椰树是随处可见的风景。岛上的椰树不高，但根系粗壮，硕大的绿色果实接二连三地冒出，有的压弯了枝头。守望浪花与椰林，守望眼前的海，是守岛官兵扛在肩头的责任。他们有不轻弹的眼泪，有藏在心灵深处的牵挂，有对战友的深情，更有对祖国的赤诚。多年来，官兵们因地制宜、就地取材，开展椰壳手工制作、椰壳盆栽等文化活动，将自己的希望、热情凝结在一件件作品中，抒发心声、丰裕心灵。

“在那云飞浪卷的南海上，有一串明珠闪耀着光芒……”常年驻守在海岛上，他们拥有礁盘一样执着的坚守，也拥有海洋一样广阔的胸怀。今天，让我们走近守岛官兵，透过这些别具一格的制作，近距离感触他们的勇敢坚毅，体会他们的真挚情怀。

——编 者

**“海岛上种活了花，心中便生长出希望”**

在兰花草被移栽到椰壳之前，南部战区海军某部中士何海涛已经在营区的绿化带里种了一大片兰花草。

椰壳为”盆”，把兰花草移栽到”盆”里，让这些绚烂的生命给守岛生活点缀更多美好——这是何海涛提议将花移栽到椰壳的初衷。

在何海涛心中，在高温、高湿、高盐的海岛能种活兰花草，简直就是”奇迹”。这象征着一种希望，就像他在日记本中写的那样：”海岛上种活了花，心中便生长出希望。”

去年的一天，何海涛在浇水时偶然发现了绿植中的一抹紫色，他欣喜地发现，这是一株兰花草。

何海涛进一步查阅资料，详细了解这种植物：”兰花草，耐高温、抗干旱，是优雅与美好的象征……”第二天，在阳光棚中除完草，他将一个玻璃瓶装满土，把兰花草移栽在瓶里。

何海涛把兰花草养在宿舍的阳台上，给它浇水施肥，每天悉心呵护。他发现，这株兰花草在一天中的不同时间段状态略有不同，有时嫣然盛放，有时却有点打蔫儿，花瓣不时掉落在窗台上。

何海涛仔细观察发现，每天下午，兰花草的花瓣便收缩起来，经过整个夜晚的能量积蓄，翌日清晨，当阳光透过玻璃窗照进来，花瓣便又重新绽放，焕发生机。

控制光照时长、保持适度湿度……摸清了兰花草的生命节律，何海涛渐渐摸索出一套行之有效的种植方法。一个月后，连队宿舍的窗台上摆满了玻璃瓶种植的兰花草。何海涛还让家人从网上购买兰花草花种，送给兄弟班的战友一起栽种，让海岛上的业余生活更加斑斓多彩。

营队征集椰壳工艺品的消息传来，何海涛主动要求”参赛”，他把象征着希望与美好的兰花草，种在象征着忠诚与坚韧的椰壳里。”我从岛上来，种活兰花草……”连长听后对他竖起大拇指：这个创意绝对是个”金点子”！

说干就干，何海涛带着全班战友利用一个周末的时间，做出了许多”椰盆”。他们又小心翼翼地把几株长势喜人的兰花草，移栽到”椰盆”里，大家还给这些象征着官兵扎根海岛的顽强生命起了一个好听的名字：”椰兰”。

何海涛是一名二次入伍士兵。来到海岛当兵前，他曾是一名武警战士，从西北边陲到偏远海岛，有人问他在部队当了那么多年兵，从祖国的一角到另一角，远离繁华喧嚣，拥抱枯燥寂寞，这样做到底值不值得？

“值！当然值！”何海涛的回答毫不犹豫。在海岛上，他的专业是雷达技师，每天维护设备稳定是他的责任，后来他主动申请兼任种植员。在他看来，用心浇灌一片绿植，收获的是

满心的希望，这种感觉和维护装备是一样的，”养花要用心，保养装备更要用心。装备有脾气，摸清和熟悉了它们的脾气，就会越用故障越少。”

海岛装备容易发生锈蚀。前不久，连队决定进行一次集中养护，遇到保障难题当场解决。何海涛带着几名战友废寝忘食干了一个月，他们白天对装备设备打磨、除锈、喷漆、保养，晚上集中复盘总结问题，灯亮到半夜是常有的事。

经过一个月的持续奋战，他们在随后的一次装备临时抽检中，以过硬的成绩赢得上级肯定，就像何海涛所说的那样：”辛勤播撒的种子开出了鲜花。”

装备集中养护任务结束的那天下午，何海涛提议大家一起和”椰兰”合个影。手里捧着自己栽种的”椰兰”，何海涛和战友们的脸上绽放笑容，心里也乐开了花。



官兵在海岛巡逻。



祁长文制作的”椰子娃娃”。

**“守在海岛上，有家人的支持，有战友的关爱，再大的风浪也会被我们踩在脚下”**

海水拍打礁石，海鸟飞向灯塔。

一级上士杨舒凯开着电瓶车出发了。车辆穿过椰林，他下车将一箱”宝贝”搬到车上。

回到宿舍，杨舒凯一把抹去额头上的汗水。他和战友寻遍全岛，搜集了一整箱的椰壳、珊瑚石、鹦鹉贝等海岛”宝贝”，打算制作一只”企鹅”。

“为什么想要制作一只企鹅？”

“因为岛上太热了，生活在南极的企鹅，会给大家带来一丝清凉。”杨舒凯笑着对记者说。

中学时，杨舒凯迷上了电视剧《士兵突击》。他被剧中不抛弃、不放弃的战友情所打动，毅然投身军营。几年前，杨舒凯来到南海成为一名守岛兵。

刚上岛，杨舒凯和战友一起栽椰树、建营房。海岛的烈日，让他无比渴望一场暴雨、一阵冷风，连做梦都是一派冰天雪地的世界。

有时补给船到港时，他们要到船上冷库搬卸物资。大家站成一排，”手递手”搬运物资，不一会儿眉毛上就结了霜。大家你看看我、我看看你，全都忍俊不禁道：”咱们活像一只只企鹅！”

如今上级为连队配备了集装箱和叉车，装卸效率明显提升。但每次大家聊起接力搬运物资的经历，都觉得感慨又开心。

驻守偏远海岛，团结一致就是连魂。

身在保障岗位的杨舒凯，主要任务是为舰艇、车辆补给油料。给装备加一次油，需要加注专业、油料保管专业、化验专业等多个岗位协同配合。他常说：”我们是一个’加注团队’，每个人都是战斗力链条上的重要一环，谁也不能掉链子。”

作为班长，”团结一致、齐心协力”是杨舒凯经常挂在嘴边的话。工作上严格要求，生活上关心关爱，他还常常对自己带的”徒弟”们说：”大家守着一个岛，都是一家人。”

前不久的一次班务会上，杨舒凯向大家提问装备理论题库的知识点，一名刚下连不久的新兵背记得不太理想，杨舒凯便在会上批评了几句。话虽不重，但这位自尊心很强的新兵低着头，在角落里默默抹起了眼泪。

熄灯前，杨舒凯特地找到他，予以鼓励。

“你新兵连时很优秀，现在更得保持住，发挥好个人优势，不能放松自己，我看好你。”一番谈心交心下来，这名战士缓解了情绪，重整旗鼓，追赶的脚步愈发坚实。

讲到这里，夕阳已经西垂，光线透过窗户，照在了这只由两个椰壳拼成的”企鹅”上，一条粉色丝带格外亮眼。这条套在”企鹅”脖子上的”围巾”，是副班长任广旭收到的一件礼物上的包装带。寄这件礼物的人，是他的妻子。

今年，任广旭因任务需要没能按时休假，孩子出生一个星期才见到面。作为丈夫，没能在家人最需要的时候陪伴在侧，任广旭心里一直藏着愧疚。妻子没有埋怨，而是非常理解丈夫的选择。休假归队后不久，任广旭迎来了生日，妻子精心挑选了”爱心礼物”，从家乡寄到海岛。

“守在海岛上，有家人的支持，有战友的关爱，再大的风浪也会被我们踩在脚下。”任广旭说，海风吹在我们脸上，是咸的也是甜的，这是战士对坚守的理解，也是他们对幸福的理解。



杨舒凯展示他制作的”企鹅”。



何海涛展示他制作的椰壳盆栽。




海岛图书馆中的阅读时光。



官兵们制作的椰壳工艺品。黄春茂、胡继伟、刘松鹏摄

**“挥汗如雨、搏击风浪，才是守岛军人的好样子”**

用两个椰子拼成”葫芦”形状，给葫芦涂上”迷彩蓝”，再精心涂绘上一面鲜红的”八一”军旗……

这个”迷彩葫芦”的创意，出自两个相互鼓励、共同奋进的好战友——去年刚上岛的上等兵王硕硕和林煜。

王硕硕老家在河南，从中原大地来到”天涯海角”，他领略了一种不同于家乡的壮美：”飞机舱门开启的那一刻，远方大海宛如清澈的蓝宝石。”

前往营区的路上，连长一路介绍海岛景致，身边战友有人兴奋激动，有人发出阵阵赞叹。性格内向的王硕硕心里高兴，却总感觉无法融入这个集体……

都说军营是个”大学校”，王硕硕在海岛上的”第一课”就是适应性训练。然而，王硕硕的成绩总是落在后面，班长经常带着他加练，每次看他垂头丧气的样子，战友们都会主动靠上来和他聊天，为他加油鼓劲……

入伍前，新兵林煜是体育专业的大学生，凭借身体素质优势，他率先在训练中崭露头角。登上全连”龙虎榜”后，林煜按照班长的安排和王硕硕结成”互助对子”。就这样，王硕硕和林煜成了无话不谈的好朋友。

一次，两人环岛跑步训练，当半途看到王硕硕有些坚持不下去时，林煜在他身后为他鼓劲：”咱要吃得苦中苦，才能当优秀的守岛兵。”

当优秀的守岛兵，王硕硕记住了这句话。翌日清晨，他主动找林煜，向他请教某战术动作的”诀窍”。

从那以后，两人总是一同出现在训练场。跑步时，林煜告诉王硕硕要调整呼吸，保持好节奏，在王硕硕每次打算放弃时，推着他向前跑；单杠训练中，林煜耐心讲解发力技巧，并将自己总结出的经验心得和盘托出。

“保持好成绩的奥秘就在于坚持，如果没有经常练习，我也会落后的，要每天从零开始，激发你的潜力。”林煜说。

从一个人的出彩，到两个人互相鼓励、携手进步。王硕硕直言，如今每次进行环岛跑步训练，感受热浪扑面而来，他再也不觉得是种”折磨”，反而学会了享受那种酣畅淋漓的状态。这也让他扎根海岛的决心愈发坚定：”挥汗如雨、搏击风浪，才是守岛军人的好样子。”

在上一季度体能考核时，王硕硕最不擅长的课目 3 公里跑，成绩比上次快了 30 秒，达到优秀水平。当得知这个成绩，林煜比他自己登上”龙虎榜”还高兴。

守岛一年来，王硕硕觉得自己的青春越来越出彩，他更加自豪的是，好战友林煜连续霸榜连队”龙虎榜”。在王硕硕心里，自己出彩不是真英雄，和战友一起赢才是共同进步的出彩青春。

当了解到营队征集椰壳工艺品的消息时，王硕硕主动找到林煜，并提出了制作一只”迷彩葫芦”的创意。

王硕硕和林煜每人剥好一个椰壳后，将椰壳拼在一起，竟如此吻合，组合成的”葫芦”惟妙惟肖。

“葫芦的形状有了，颜色怎么上？”“像平时一样，要做就做个出彩的！”两人一拍即合。

随着他们的精心装点，朴素的椰壳渐渐充满了生机与色彩……

**Google Translation**

Approaching the Happy Island Guards Deep in the Coconut Grove, Feeling Their Bravery and Perseverance

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Deep in the coconut grove, there is a group of happy island guards

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Li Youzhi Special correspondent Wu Qiang

Patrol on the seashore.

In early spring, on an island in the South China Sea, Qi Changwen, a corporal of a naval unit in the Southern Theater Command, returned from training and looked at the “coconut doll” made of coconut shells on the windowsill, and a smile appeared on his face.

Qi Changwen has been stationed on the island for many years. His fiancée is his college classmate. The two have been in love for 6 years. Although they are separated by the sea, Qi Changwen will talk to his fiancée every weekend to talk about their lives and express their thoughts to each other.

Today’s call, because of this “coconut doll”, brought them closer to each other. Not long ago, they agreed to get a marriage certificate when they meet next time. Looking at the photo of the “coconut doll” Qi Changwen sent her, his fiancée sent a message: “Just rest assured to guard the island. I will let this ‘coconut doll’ accompany me and wait for your return!”

The sound of the waves and the green coconut trees. On this island, coconut trees are a common sight. The coconut trees on the island are not tall, but their roots are strong, and huge green fruits emerge one after another, some of which bend the branches. Watching the waves and coconut trees, and watching the sea in front of them, is the responsibility of the soldiers guarding the island. They have tears that don’t fall easily, concerns hidden deep in their hearts, deep affection for their

comrades, and even more sincerity for the motherland. Over the years, the soldiers have adapted to local conditions and used local materials to carry out cultural activities such as coconut shell handicrafts and coconut shell potted plants, condensing their hopes and enthusiasm into each piece of work, expressing their voices and enriching their hearts.

“On the South China Sea, where clouds and waves are rolling, there is a string of pearls shining...” They have been stationed on the islands for many years. They have the same perseverance as the reefs and the same broad mind as the ocean. Today, let us get close to the soldiers guarding the islands, and through these unique productions, we can feel their bravery and perseverance at close range and experience their sincere feelings.

——Editor

“When flowers are grown on the islands, hope grows in our hearts”

Before the orchid grass was transplanted to the coconut shell, He Haitao, a sergeant in a naval unit of the Southern Theater Command, had planted a large area of orchid grass in the green belt of the camp.

The coconut shell is the “pot”, and the orchid grass is transplanted into the “pot”, so that these gorgeous lives can embellish the life of guarding the island more beautifully-this is the original intention of He Haitao to propose transplanting flowers to coconut shells.

In He Haitao’s mind, it is a “miracle” to be able to grow orchid grass on an island with high temperature, high humidity and high salt. This symbolizes a kind of hope, just as he wrote in his diary: “When flowers grow on the island, hope grows in my heart.”

One day last year, He Haitao accidentally discovered a touch of purple in the green plants while watering them. He was delighted to find that it was an orchid grass.

He Haitao further consulted the information and learned more about this plant: “Orchid grass is resistant to high temperatures and drought, and is a symbol of elegance and beauty...” The next day, after weeding in the sun shed, he filled a glass bottle with soil and transplanted the orchid grass into the bottle.

He Haitao kept the orchid grass on the balcony of the dormitory, watered and fertilized it, and took good care of it every day. He found that the state of this orchid grass was slightly different at different times of the day. Sometimes it was in full bloom, and sometimes it was a little wilted, and the petals fell on the windowsill from time to time.

He Haitao carefully observed that every afternoon, the petals of the orchid grass shrank. After accumulating energy throughout the night, the next morning, when the sun shone through the glass window, the petals bloomed again and were full of vitality.

Control the duration of light, maintain moderate humidity... After understanding the life rhythm of orchid grass, He Haitao gradually explored a set of effective planting methods. A month later, the

windowsills of the company dormitory were filled with orchid grass planted in glass bottles. He Haitao also asked his family to buy orchid grass seeds from the Internet and gave them to his comrades in the brother class to plant together, making the spare time on the island more colorful.

When the news came that the camp was collecting coconut shell crafts, He Haitao took the initiative to "participate in the competition". He planted orchid grass, which symbolizes hope and beauty, in coconut shells, which symbolize loyalty and tenacity. "I came from the island and planted orchid grass..." The company commander gave him a thumbs up after hearing this: This idea is definitely a "golden idea"!

He Haitao and his comrades in the class used a weekend to make many "coconut pots". They carefully transplanted several orchid grasses that grew well into the "coconut pots". Everyone also gave these tenacious lives that symbolized the officers and men taking root on the island a nice name: "Coconut Orchid".

He Haitao is a second-time soldier. Before he came to the island to serve in the army, he was a member of the armed police. From the northwestern border to the remote island, someone asked him whether it was worth it to serve in the army for so many years, from one corner of the motherland to another, away from the hustle and bustle, and embrace the boredom and loneliness?

"Worth it! Of course it's worth it!" He Haitao answered without hesitation. On the island, his major is a radar technician. It is his responsibility to maintain the stability of the equipment every day. Later, he took the initiative to apply for a part-time planter. In his opinion, watering a piece of green plants with heart, what you harvest is full of hope. This feeling is the same as maintaining equipment. "You need to be careful to grow flowers, and you need to be more careful to maintain equipment. Equipment has a temper. If you understand and are familiar with their temper, you will have fewer faults the more you use them."

Island equipment is prone to rust. Not long ago, the company decided to conduct a centralized maintenance and solve the guarantee problems on the spot. He Haitao and several of his comrades worked tirelessly for a month. They polished, rusted, painted, and maintained the equipment during the day, and reviewed and summarized the problems at night. It was common for the lights to be on until midnight.

After a month of continuous hard work, they won the recognition of their superiors with excellent results in a subsequent temporary inspection of equipment. As He Haitao said, "The seeds sown with hard work have blossomed into flowers."

On the afternoon of the day when the centralized equipment maintenance task was completed, He Haitao suggested that everyone take a photo with "Coconut Orchid". Holding the "Coconut Orchid" they planted, He Haitao and his comrades smiled and were happy.

Soldiers patrolling the island.

"Coconut Doll" made by Qi Changwen.

“Stay on the island, with the support of family and the care of comrades, no matter how big the wind and waves are, we will be trampled under our feet”

The sea beats the reefs, and seabirds fly to the lighthouse.

First Sergeant Yang Shukai set off in an electric car. The vehicle passed through the coconut grove, and he got off the car and moved a box of “treasures” to the car.

Back to the dormitory, Yang Shukai wiped the sweat from his forehead. He and his comrades searched the entire island and collected a whole box of island “treasures” such as coconut shells, coral stones, parrot shells, etc., intending to make a “penguin”.

“Why do you want to make a penguin?”

“Because the island is too hot, penguins living in Antarctica will bring a touch of coolness to everyone.” Yang Shukai smiled and said to the reporter.

In middle school, Yang Shukai was fascinated by the TV series “Soldier Assault”. He was moved by the comradeship in the play that did not abandon or give up, and resolutely joined the military camp. A few years ago, Yang Shukai came to the South China Sea to become an island guard.

When he first arrived on the island, Yang Shukai and his comrades planted coconut trees and built barracks together. The scorching sun on the island made him extremely eager for a rainstorm and a cold wind, and even his dreams were a world of ice and snow.

Sometimes when the supply ship arrived at the port, they had to unload supplies in the cold storage on the ship. Everyone stood in a row, “hand to hand” to carry supplies, and soon frost formed on their eyebrows. Everyone looked at each other, and couldn’t help laughing and said: “We are like penguins!”

Now the superiors have equipped the company with containers and forklifts, and the loading and unloading efficiency has been significantly improved. But every time everyone talks about the experience of relaying and carrying supplies, they feel emotional and happy.

Stationed on remote islands, unity is the soul of the company.

Yang Shukai, who is in the support position, has the main task of refueling ships and vehicles. To refuel the equipment once, multiple positions such as refueling professionals, oil storage professionals, and testing professionals need to cooperate. He often said: “We are a ‘refueling team’, everyone is an important link in the combat effectiveness chain, and no one can fall behind.”

As a squad leader, “unity and concerted efforts” are words that Yang Shukai often says. He is strict in work and caring in life. He often tells his “apprentices”: “We are all guarding an island and we are all one family.”

At a class meeting not long ago, Yang Shukai asked everyone about the knowledge points of the equipment theory question bank. A new recruit who had just joined the company did not memorize

it well, so Yang Shukai criticized him at the meeting. Although the words were not harsh, the new recruit with a strong self-esteem lowered his head and wiped his tears silently in the corner.

Before turning off the lights, Yang Shukai found him specifically and encouraged him.

“You were very good when you were a new recruit, and now you have to keep it up, play your personal advantages, and don’t relax yourself. I am optimistic about you.” After a heart-to-heart talk, the soldier eased his emotions, regrouped, and his pace of catching up became more solid.

At this point, the sunset had already set, and the light shone through the window on this “penguin” made of two coconut shells, and a pink ribbon was particularly eye-catching. The “scarf” wrapped around the “penguin’s” neck is the wrapping tape of a gift received by deputy squad leader Ren Guangxu. The person who sent this gift was his wife.

This year, Ren Guangxu was unable to take leave on time due to mission requirements, and he did not see his child until a week after the birth. As a husband, Ren Guangxu has always felt guilty for not being able to accompany his family when they needed him most. His wife did not complain, but understood her husband’s choice very well. Shortly after returning to the team from vacation, Ren Guangxu celebrated his birthday. His wife carefully selected a “love gift” and sent it from her hometown to the island.

“Stay on the island, with the support of family and the care of comrades, no matter how big the wind and waves are, we will be trampled under our feet.” Ren Guangxu said that the sea breeze blowing on our faces is salty and sweet. This is the soldiers’ understanding of perseverance and their understanding of happiness.

Yang Shukai shows the “penguin” he made.

He Haitao shows the coconut shell potted plants he made.

Reading time in the island library.

Coconut shell crafts made by officers and men. Photographed by Huang Chunmao, Hu Jiwei and Liu Songpeng

“Sweating like rain and fighting the wind and waves is the best way for soldiers to defend the island”

Use two coconuts to make a “gourd” shape, paint the gourd with “camouflage blue”, and then carefully paint a bright red “August 1st” military flag...

The idea of this “camouflage gourd” comes from two good comrades who encourage each other and work together - Privates Wang Shuoshuo and Lin Yu who just arrived on the island last year.

Wang Shuoshuo’s hometown is in Henan. Coming from the Central Plains to the “end of the world”, he experienced a different kind of magnificence from his hometown: “The moment the door of the plane opened, the sea in the distance was like a clear sapphire.”

On the way to the camp, the company commander introduced the scenery of the island along the way. Some of his comrades were excited, and some gave bursts of praise. The introverted Wang Shuoshuo was happy, but he always felt that he could not fit in with this group...

It is said that the military camp is a “university”, and Wang Shuoshuo’s “first lesson” on the island is adaptive training. However, Wang Shuoshuo’s performance always lags behind, and the squad leader often takes him to practice more. Every time he sees him looking downcast, his comrades will come up to chat with him and cheer him up...

Before joining the army, recruit Lin Yu was a college student majoring in sports. With his physical fitness advantage, he was the first to stand out in training. After being listed on the “Dragon and Tiger List” of the whole company, Lin Yu formed a “mutual assistance pair” with Wang Shuoshuo according to the arrangement of the squad leader. In this way, Wang Shuoshuo and Lin Yu became good friends who can talk about anything.

Once, the two of them were running around the island for training. When they saw that Wang Shuoshuo was a little bit unable to hold on halfway, Lin Yu encouraged him from behind: “We have to endure hardships to become excellent island guards.”

To be an excellent island guard, Wang Shuoshuo remembered this sentence. The next morning, he took the initiative to find Lin Yu and asked him for the “trick” of a certain tactical action.

Since then, the two have always appeared on the training ground together. When running, Lin Yu told Wang Shuoshuo to adjust his breathing and keep a good rhythm. Whenever Wang Shuoshuo was about to give up, he pushed him forward. During the horizontal bar training, Lin Yu patiently explained the force techniques and shared his experience.

“The secret to maintaining good results lies in persistence. If I don’t practice regularly, I will fall behind. I have to start from scratch every day to stimulate my potential.” Lin Yu said.

From one person’s brilliance to two people encouraging each other and making progress together. Wang Shuoshuo said frankly that every time he runs around the island and feels the heat coming, he no longer feels it is a kind of “torture”, but has learned to enjoy the state of being full of energy. This also made his determination to take root on the island more firm: “Sweating like rain and fighting the wind and waves is the best way for soldiers guarding the island.”

In the physical fitness assessment last quarter, Wang Shuoshuo’s least good subject, the 3-kilometer run, was 30 seconds faster than the last time, reaching an excellent level. When he learned of this result, Lin Yu was happier than he was on the “Dragon and Tiger List”.

After guarding the island for a year, Wang Shuoshuo feels that his youth is becoming more and more outstanding. He is even more proud that his good comrade Lin Yu has been on the top of the company’s “Dragon and Tiger List” for a long time. In Wang Shuoshuo’s heart, being outstanding by himself is not a true hero. Winning together with his comrades is an outstanding youth that progresses together.

When he learned that the camp was collecting coconut shell crafts, Wang Shuoshuo took the initiative to find Lin Yu and proposed the idea of making a “camouflage gourd”.

After Wang Shuoshuo and Lin Yu each peeled a coconut shell, they put the coconut shells together, and they matched so well that the combined “gourd” was lifelike.

“The shape of the gourd is there, how to add color?” “Like usual, if you want to make it, make it outstanding!” The two hit it off.

With their careful decoration, the simple coconut shell gradually became full of vitality and color...

An important link that cannot be ignored. Only when all ordinary forces are gathered together can they form a great force that promotes historical progress.

Strugglers are the happiest. Soldiers in the new era are witnesses, participants, and creators of the cause of strengthening the army. As long as they maintain a high spirit and a fighting attitude, work hard for a long time, and make unremitting efforts, they will surely realize their lofty ambitions and create a life without regrets in the great era.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16374538.html**

## 走近海军航空大学飞行学员，一起倾听他们的成长故事

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陆海滨 王兵冰 罗 志 责任编辑：乌铭琪

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近日，海军航空大学又一批驾驶运输机的飞行学员顺利完成单飞训练考核。接下来，他们将转入夜航训练阶段，继续朝着心中梦想奋飞。

“飞向海天，守卫祖国！”运输机机组由不同专业组成。飞行学员作为未来的机长，要想出色完成训练任务，不仅要练就精湛的飞行技能，还需具备很强的团队协作意识。今天，让我们一起倾听他们的成长故事，探寻一道道逐梦海天、向战而飞的闪光航迹。

**走近海军航空大学飞行学员——**

**云端飞来一群年轻的”鹰”**

■陆海滨 王兵冰 罗 志



海军航空大学飞行学员正在进行地面训练。

**飞行不仅是一门技术，更是生活的一部分**

左手紧握转弯手轮，右手稳稳扶住驾驶杆，海军航空大学飞行学员姚青松目光坚定，视线紧紧盯着前方。

今天，姚青松将迎来驾驶运输机的首次单飞，在没有右座飞行教官的提示下，独立完成所有操作。

“01请示起飞！”检查确认无误后，姚青松向指挥员请示滑出。得到允许后，他与机组成员协同配合，驾驶战鹰滑向起飞线。

在运输机飞行人才的培养中，起降技术是核心也是基础，精准的起降关乎任务结果和飞行安全，能独自顺利起降是通向成熟机长的第一步。

引擎轰鸣声中，飞机腾空而起。姚青松按照预定航线完成爬升、转弯、平飞、下滑，迎来了最关键的环节。

此刻，姚青松脑海中浮现出飞行教官朱群的叮嘱：”就像打台球一样，有人认为自己上了球桌就可以打两杆，但是要想精准控制每个球的击球点和路线，靠的是日复一日的练习，以及极高的专注度和标准。”

飞行的每一个阶段都有严格的数据，这些数据是前辈们总结的经验，也是检验飞行技术的标准。未能按照数据飞行，或者标准不高，就不能算是合格的飞行，就像打出的子弹偏离弹道无法命中敌人。

着陆阶段，姚青松精神高度集中，操作十分谨慎。他知道，细微的方向位置偏差可能导致飞机冲出跑道，高度偏差则可能导致飞机接地重，产生严重后果。

当高度降至300米时，侧风突然增强，甚至还有点顺风。机身出现轻微偏转，增加了偏差修正和着陆能量调整难度。

面对突发情况，姚青松没有慌乱，迅速参考练习时总结的方法进行调整。同时，他不断地提醒自己，顺风气象飞行要尽早收油门调整着陆速度，防止能量过大。

一连串动作如行云流水，在姚青松的驾驶下，庞大的运输机轻盈触地。在地面观看飞行的战友和教官们，为他送上热烈的掌声。

姚青松走下飞机，朱教官给他佩戴上”光荣单飞”的绶带。

“地面苦练无数次，只为空中精准操纵。”这句话是飞行学员们的共识。

单飞考核前一个月，学员罗锐锋在飞行训练中，暴露出下滑线印象不深、着陆姿态不稳的问题。俗话说，基础不牢地动山摇。罗锐锋的教官李阳发现问题后，立即”对症下药”。

地面训练时，李阳拿起风挡框模型进行带教。他举起风挡框对着水泥地上的格线，对罗锐锋说：”任何一条线、一块砖都可以当成跑道。你随时都可以通过看这条’跑道’的高距比，不断沿着一条下滑线去模拟实际的飞行来加深印象。”

对于学员们来说，飞行不仅是一门技术，更是生活的一部分。他们将飞行融入生活，无时无刻不想着训练和提高。每天早晚时间，罗锐锋常会举着风挡框模型，在自己画的小跑道上一遍遍训练。他将飞行程序分段进行强化练习，再组合起来全流程模拟，确保连贯无误。

经过千锤百炼，这次单飞考核，罗锐锋不仅以优异成绩通过，还被团里评为了”单飞之星”。

“雨水把我画的跑道冲掉了很多次，但浇灭不了我对飞行的热情。”罗锐锋笑着说。

**密切协作，空中”战斗小组”携手高飞**

运输机飞行从来不是”一个人的战斗”。

初春的一个清晨，飞行学员陈昭宇格外激动。他将与机组成员进行仪表飞行课目单飞训练。

6 时许，他们开始紧张忙碌起来：关闭舱门、打开开关、调试设备、准备开车……机组成员抓紧时间快速地检查设备，再次对航路航线进行熟悉。

这是陈昭宇第一次担任机长。随着飞行指挥员一声令下，他驾机滑出停机位，直刺苍穹。在某训练空域，陈昭宇与成员们密切协同配合，按照技术要领沉稳操作，顺利完成训练，动作标准规范。

“机组成员的组合是一场精密如齿轮咬合的机组资源管理艺术。”陈昭宇说，此次单飞不仅考验个人的飞行技能，同样考验机组的协作配合能力。

“战鹰在空中高速飞行、快速机动，短短几秒钟时间，机组之间能够协同完成诸多动作，得益于明确的分工，每个成员都清楚自己的职责。”谈起对团队协作的认识，陈昭宇有自己的理解。

通过在地面训练和模拟机训练时不断磨合，保持信息透明和及时共享，飞行学员和机组成员的默契越来越强。他们快速学习和改进方法，在实践中通过反馈机制优化流程。

姚青松至今记得第一次登上飞机训练时的情景。

那天，他按照技术要领精心操纵，在与其他机组成员协同作业时却沟通不畅，导致部分任务未能完成。

“机型之变带来思维之变，学习运输机飞行需要形成很强的协同意识和团队意识。”复盘总结时，飞行教官朱群指出，从初教机到运输机，战斗力的结构组成和生成机制都大不一样，机组资源管理能力与飞机操纵驾驶能力同样重要。

为了帮助姚青松快速提高团队协作能力，朱群从细处着手，紧抓训练操课、集合站队、体育活动等日常养成，强化集体行动、分工协作的团队意识，为空中团队协作打牢基础。

航行课目训练中，团里有计划地安排姚青松跟飞不同教官、搭配不同机组。通过熟练运用标准喊话、标准操作程序等机组资源管理工具，姚青松的协同意识和能力不断增强。

一次训练，飞机刚入云端就受到气流影响，机身剧烈抖动。面对突发情况，姚青松感到一丝紧张。

“空中合成风较大，注意观察四周，调整姿态。”听到教官的提醒，姚青松迅速镇定下来，很快就修正了飞行姿态。在机组成员的密切配合下，他按照地面协同准备内容熟练操纵战鹰，顺利完成所有训练动作，最终稳稳着陆。




飞行学员成功单飞后与教官合影。罗 志摄

机组是一个空中”战斗小组”。个人加入机组，团队共同作战。为提高遂行多样化任务能力，打造随时能战的机组，飞行学员苦练精飞的同时，也在训练中努力锤炼协作能力，释放强大的战斗潜能。

**向战而飞，在一次次突破后迎来本领跃升**

穿越风雨，雏鹰才越飞越高；历经艰险，铁翼更坚强有力。

为激励学员拼搏进取，团里决定结合学员单飞组织单飞练兵比武。得知这一消息，飞行学员赵明杭积极报名参加。

此后，赵明杭一有时间就”泡”在模拟机楼，坚持不懈地刻苦训练，飞行技术有了明显进步。

尽管有着十足的信心，但赵明杭在比武中取得的成绩却不尽如人意。

“要想打得赢，平时就要向训练难度强度要战斗力。”这次比武令赵明杭意识到，只掌握基本的飞行操作是不够的，必须不断突破自身局限，才能实现本领跃升。

为了帮助学员快速提升能力，飞行教官们也在不断改进教学方式。

过去很长一段时间，该院飞行教学实操主要采用”传帮带”方式，但一些教员传授的经验有时会让学员陷入”悟性困境”。例如，一名学员驾机着陆的姿态出现偏差，相关教员将其归因为”手感不对”，但没能说清”对的手感”是什么。

如今，随着团队教学质量监控评估系统的引入，飞行训练正经历从”经验模糊化”到”数据透明化”的转变。教官不再依赖个人经验”开药方”，而是借助系统成为”训练策略设计师”。如学员群体普遍存在的”五边注意力分散”问题，教官可以利用系统生成热力图，将各阶段情况进行综合分析。

在新的教学方式下，学员对自身能力的了解更加清晰，能够有针对性地进行提高。

当赵明杭通过不断练习，在单飞考核中完成一次教科书般的动作时，他的每个操作都在为教学系统贡献新的数据支撑。

这种变化，让飞行训练从”千人一策”走向”千人千策”，而每一名学员的成长，都在为后来者铺就更精准的升空之路。

前不久，陈昭宇参加某飞行技术比武。第一场成绩并不理想，他本想在第二场时扳回一局，没想到空中出现特情，一定程度上影响了他的发挥，最终只得抱憾而归。

这次失利，让他明白只有将飞机的性能摸透彻，将武器操作练精练熟，才能无惧一切风险和挑战，真正实现打赢。

接下来的训练中，陈昭宇积极学习装备知识，和技术人员、机务人员一起”捆绑”研究。他如饥似渴、分秒必争，连吃饭时都要捧着资料看。

翻开陈昭宇的学习笔记本，里面全是密密麻麻的飞行记录。每一架次飞行归来，他都会第一时间把数据整理记录，反复进行分析研究。结合教官的复盘总结，他集中力量针对短板展开专攻精练。在日积月累中，他的飞行技战术能力越练越强。

飞行是勇敢者的事业，只有迎难而上、向战而飞，才能成长为”海空雄鹰”。一次训练结束后，有人问陈昭宇：”在波谲云诡的海天飞行害怕吗？”

陈昭宇这样回答：”平时多冒一点风险，打起仗来才能多一分打赢底气。”

乘风而上，逐梦远航。战鹰划破天际的轰鸣声与强军兴军的号角声交织，这群年轻的”鹰”正以更快的响应速度、更强的协同效能，在万里海天铺就一条条通往胜利的航迹！

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Cooperated with Friendly Troops to Carry Out Emergency Supply Training

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-03-09

Approach the flight students of the Naval Aviation University and listen to their growth stories

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Lu Haibin Wang Bingbing Luo Zhi Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-03-11

Recently, another group of flight students flying transport aircraft from the Naval Aviation University successfully completed the solo flight training assessment. Next, they will enter the night flight training stage and continue to fly towards their dreams.

"Fly to the sea and sky, guard the motherland!" The transport aircraft crew is composed of different majors. As future captains, flight students must not only develop superb flying skills, but also have a strong sense of teamwork in order to complete the training tasks excellently. Today, let us listen to their growth stories together and explore the shining tracks of chasing dreams in the sea and sky and flying towards the battle.

Approaching the flight cadets of the Naval Aviation University——

A group of young "eagles" flew from the clouds

■Lu Haibin, Wang Bingbing, Luo Zhi

The flight cadets of the Naval Aviation University are undergoing ground training.

Flying is not only a skill, but also a part of life

Holding the turning hand wheel tightly with his left hand and holding the joystick firmly with his right hand, Yao Qingsong, a flight cadet of the Naval Aviation University, has a firm look and his eyes are fixed on the front.

Today, Yao Qingsong will have his first solo flight in a transport aircraft. Without the prompt of the flight instructor on the right seat, he will complete all operations independently.

"01, request to take off!" After checking and confirming that everything is correct, Yao Qingsong asked the commander for permission to taxi out. After getting permission, he cooperated with the crew members and drove the war eagle to the take-off line.

In the training of transport aircraft flight talents, take-off and landing technology is the core and foundation. Accurate take-off and landing are related to mission results and flight safety. Being able to take off and land smoothly alone is the first step towards becoming a mature captain.

With the roar of the engine, the plane took off. Yao Qingsong completed the climb, turn, level flight, and descent according to the scheduled route, and ushered in the most critical link.

At this moment, Yao Qingsong's mind emerged with the advice of flight instructor Zhu Qun: "Just like playing billiards, some people think they can play two shots when they are on the table, but to accurately control the hitting point and route of each ball, you need to practice day after day, as well as extremely high concentration and standards."

There are strict data for each stage of flight. These data are the experience summarized by predecessors and the standard for testing flight technology. Failure to fly according to the data or low standards cannot be considered a qualified flight, just like a bullet deviating from the trajectory and failing to hit the enemy.

During the landing phase, Yao Qingsong was highly focused and operated very carefully. He knew that a slight deviation in direction and position could cause the aircraft to run off the runway, and a height deviation could cause the aircraft to land heavily, resulting in serious consequences.

When the altitude dropped to 300 meters, the crosswind suddenly increased, and there was even a little tailwind. The fuselage deflected slightly, increasing the difficulty of deviation correction and landing energy adjustment.

Faced with the sudden situation, Yao Qingsong did not panic, and quickly referred to the methods summarized during practice to make adjustments. At the same time, he kept reminding himself that in downwind weather flight, the throttle should be reduced as soon as possible to adjust the landing speed to prevent excessive energy.

A series of actions were like flowing water. Under Yao Qingsong's driving, the huge transport plane touched the ground lightly. The comrades and instructors watching the flight on the ground gave him warm applause.

Yao Qingsong got off the plane, and Instructor Zhu put on the "Glorious Solo Flight" ribbon for him.

"Practice hard on the ground countless times, just for precise control in the air." This sentence is the consensus of the flight trainees.

One month before the solo flight assessment, student Luo Ruifeng exposed the problem of not having a deep impression of the glide line and unstable landing posture during flight training. As the saying goes, if the foundation is not solid, the earth will shake. After Luo Ruifeng's instructor Li Yang discovered the problem, he immediately "prescribed the right medicine".

During ground training, Li Yang picked up the windshield frame model for teaching. He held up the windshield frame to the grid on the concrete floor and said to Luo Ruifeng: "Any line or brick can be used as a runway. You can always look at the height-to-distance ratio of this 'runway' and simulate the actual flight along a glide path to deepen your impression."

For the trainees, flying is not only a skill, but also a part of life. They integrate flying into their lives and think about training and improvement all the time. Every morning and evening, Luo

Ruifeng often holds up the windshield frame model and trains on the small runway he drew over and over again. He divides the flight program into sections for intensive practice, and then combines them to simulate the whole process to ensure consistency.

After thousands of trials and tribulations, Luo Ruifeng not only passed the solo flight assessment with excellent results, but was also named the "Solo Star" by the group.

"The rain washed away the runway I drew many times, but it couldn't extinguish my passion for flying." Luo Ruifeng said with a smile.

Close cooperation, the air "combat team" flies high together

Transport aircraft flying has never been "a one-man battle".

One morning in early spring, flight student Chen Zhaoyu was particularly excited. He will conduct solo flight training for instrument flight courses with crew members.

At about 6 o'clock, they began to get busy: closing the cabin door, turning on the switch, debugging the equipment, preparing to drive... The crew members took the time to quickly check the equipment and familiarize themselves with the route again.

This is the first time Chen Zhaoyu has served as captain. With the order of the flight commander, he taxied out of the parking position and pierced the sky. In a certain training airspace, Chen Zhaoyu worked closely with the members, operated calmly according to the technical essentials, and successfully completed the training with standard movements.

"The combination of crew members is an art of crew resource management as precise as gear meshing." Chen Zhaoyu said that this solo flight not only tests personal flying skills, but also the team's ability to cooperate.

"The war eagle flies at high speed and maneuvers quickly in the air. In just a few seconds, the crew can complete many actions in coordination. Thanks to the clear division of labor, each member knows his responsibilities." Talking about the understanding of teamwork, Chen Zhaoyu has his own understanding.

Through continuous running-in during ground training and simulator training, maintaining information transparency and timely sharing, the tacit understanding between flight trainees and crew members has become stronger and stronger. They quickly learn and improve methods, and optimize processes through feedback mechanisms in practice.

Yao Qingsong still remembers the scene when he first boarded the plane for training.

That day, he carefully operated according to the technical essentials, but when working with other crew members, he had poor communication, resulting in the failure to complete some tasks.

"The change of aircraft models brings about a change in thinking. Learning to fly a transport aircraft requires a strong sense of coordination and team awareness." In the review and summary,

flight instructor Zhu Qun pointed out that from primary training aircraft to transport aircraft, the structural composition and generation mechanism of combat effectiveness are very different, and the crew resource management ability is as important as the aircraft operation and driving ability.

In order to help Yao Qingsong quickly improve his teamwork ability, Zhu Qun started from the details, focusing on daily training such as training exercises, assembly and standing, and sports activities, strengthening the team awareness of collective action and division of labor and cooperation, and laying a solid foundation for air teamwork.

During the training of the navigation course, the regiment planned to arrange Yao Qingsong to fly with different instructors and different crews. Through the proficient use of standard shouting, standard operating procedures and other crew resource management tools, Yao Qingsong's coordination awareness and ability have been continuously enhanced.

During one training, the aircraft was affected by the airflow as soon as it entered the cloud, and the fuselage shook violently. Faced with the emergency, Yao Qingsong felt a little nervous.

"The synthetic wind in the air is strong, pay attention to the surroundings and adjust the posture." Hearing the instructor's reminder, Yao Qingsong quickly calmed down and quickly corrected the flight posture. With the close cooperation of the crew members, he skillfully operated the warhawk according to the ground coordination preparation content, successfully completed all training actions, and finally landed steadily.

The flight trainee took a photo with the instructor after successfully flying solo. Luo Zhi took a photo

The crew is an air "combat team". Individuals join the crew and the team fights together. In order to improve the ability to carry out diversified tasks and create a crew that can fight at any time, the flight trainees are working hard to practice flying, while also working hard to hone their cooperation ability in training and release strong combat potential.

Flying towards the battle, and ushering in a leap in skills after breakthroughs

Only after going through wind and rain can the young eagle fly higher and higher; after going through hardships, the iron wings are stronger and more powerful.

In order to motivate students to strive for progress, the regiment decided to organize a single-flight training competition in combination with the students' solo flight. Upon hearing the news, flight student Zhao Minghang actively signed up to participate.

Since then, Zhao Minghang has been "soaking" in the simulator building whenever he has time, and has been training hard and unremittingly, and his flying skills have made significant progress.

Despite full confidence, Zhao Minghang's performance in the competition was not satisfactory.

“If you want to win, you must demand combat effectiveness from the difficulty and intensity of training.” This competition made Zhao Minghang realize that it is not enough to master basic flight operations, and you must constantly break through your own limitations to achieve a leap in skills.

In order to help students quickly improve their abilities, flight instructors are also constantly improving their teaching methods.

For a long time in the past, the flight teaching practice of the academy mainly adopted the “teaching, helping and guiding” method, but the experience imparted by some instructors sometimes put students into a “comprehension dilemma.” For example, a student’s landing posture was deviated, and the relevant instructor attributed it to “wrong feel”, but failed to explain what the “right feel” was.

Today, with the introduction of the team teaching quality monitoring and evaluation system, flight training is undergoing a transformation from “experience fuzzification” to “data transparency”. Instructors no longer rely on personal experience to “prescribe medicine”, but use the system to become “training strategy designers”. For example, the “five-sided attention distraction” problem that is common among student groups, instructors can use the system to generate heat maps and conduct a comprehensive analysis of the situation at each stage.

Under the new teaching method, students have a clearer understanding of their own abilities and can improve them in a targeted manner.

When Zhao Minghang completed a textbook-like action in the solo flight assessment through continuous practice, each of his operations contributed new data support to the teaching system.

This change has led flight training from “one strategy for a thousand people” to “a thousand strategies for a thousand people”, and the growth of each student is paving a more accurate way for later generations to take off.

Not long ago, Chen Zhaoyu participated in a flight technology competition. The first game was not a good result. He wanted to win back a round in the second game, but he didn’t expect that a special situation in the air would affect his performance to a certain extent, and he had to return with regret.

This defeat made him realize that only by thoroughly understanding the performance of the aircraft and practicing the weapon operation can he be fearless of all risks and challenges and truly win.

In the following training, Chen Zhaoyu actively learned equipment knowledge and “bound” research with technical personnel and maintenance personnel. He was hungry and thirsty, and even had to read the information while eating.

Opening Chen Zhaoyu’s study notebook, it was full of dense flight records. After each flight, he would organize and record the data as soon as possible and analyze and study it repeatedly.

Combined with the instructor's review and summary, he concentrated his efforts on specializing in shortcomings. Over time, his flying skills and tactics became stronger and stronger.

Flying is the career of the brave. Only by facing difficulties and flying to the battle can you grow into a "sea and air eagle." After a training session, someone asked Chen Zhaoyu: "Are you afraid of flying in the turbulent sea and sky?"

Chen Zhaoyu replied: "Take more risks in normal times so that you can have more confidence to win the war."

Ride the wind and sail in pursuit of dreams. The roar of the war eagles cutting through the sky is intertwined with the horn of strengthening the army. This group of young "eagles" are paving a path to victory in the vast sea and sky with faster response speed and stronger coordination efficiency!

In spring, a naval unit cooperated with friendly neighboring troops to carry out emergency supply training. Photo by Fang Zhikun

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16374907.html**

## 东部战区海军某部：军地联手培养装备维修人才

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：潘 伟 汪文豪 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-03-14

**东部战区海军某部——**

**军地联手培养装备维修人才**

■潘 伟 汪文豪

"我之前在学习中碰到过类似现象，应该是受潮导致电源主板出现问题……"初春时节，东部战区海军某部二级上士杨刚与厂家结对师傅一起检修装备，准确定位故障点后，很快将其排除。

该部领导介绍，随着训练任务压茬推进，单位分片用兵日渐增多，原本够用的保障力量出现短缺，影响了装备修理效率。

为此，他们组织一线分队官兵与装备生产维修厂家人员结成师徒对子，以进厂跟修的方式对装备进行"解剖式"学习，并在归队后定期进行远程交流，加强官兵基础维修能力；开展电子设备、机械构件、电源设备等专业维修技能强化集训，以任务中的实际案例展开现地教学，提升官兵对装备故障的分析判断水平；结合装备故障数据库，打造常用、急用的"装备应急保障箱"，大幅度压减"故障判定—器材调配—故障修复"所用时间。

针对故障备件返厂维修时限长的问题，该部优化军地联合装备保障模式，依据备件故障率和修理时限划设维修等级，建立返厂维修绿色链路，并依托重大演训任务，开展备件调配和伴随保障综合训练，提升应急保障水平。

“军地结对帮教打牢了维修基础，分组交叉教学加强了官兵实操能力，绿色链路建立畅通了维修器材供应渠道。”该部维修器材科胡科长介绍，这一系列”组合拳”有效提升了部队完成维修保障任务的能力水平。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Navy in the Eastern Theater Command: The Military and Local Government Jointly Train Equipment Maintenance Talents

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Pan Wei Wang Wenhao Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-03-14

A Certain Unit of the Navy in the Eastern Theater Command: The Military and the Local Government Jointly Train Equipment Maintenance Talents

■Pan Wei Wang Wenhao

“I have encountered similar phenomena in my studies before. It should be the moisture that caused the power supply motherboard to have problems...” In early spring, Yang Gang, a second-class sergeant of a certain unit of the Navy in the Eastern Theater Command, repaired the equipment with the manufacturer’s paired master. After accurately locating the fault point, it was quickly eliminated.

The leader of the unit introduced that with the continuous advancement of training tasks, the unit’s fragmented use of troops has increased day by day, and the originally sufficient support force has become short, affecting the efficiency of equipment repair.

To this end, they organized the officers and men of the front-line detachments to form a master-apprentice pair with the personnel of the equipment production and maintenance manufacturers, and conducted “anatomical” learning of the equipment by entering the factory to follow the repair, and regularly communicated remotely after returning to the team to strengthen the basic maintenance capabilities of the officers and men; carried out intensive training on professional maintenance skills such as electronic equipment, mechanical components, and power equipment, and carried out on-site teaching with actual cases in the mission to improve the officers and men’ analysis and judgment of equipment failures; combined with the equipment failure database, created a commonly used and urgently needed “equipment emergency support box” to significantly reduce the time used for “fault judgment-equipment allocation-fault repair”.

In response to the problem of long return time for faulty spare parts to the factory for repair, the department optimized the joint military and local equipment support model, set maintenance levels based on spare parts failure rate and repair time limit, established a green link for return to the factory for repair, and carried out spare parts allocation and accompanying support comprehensive training based on major training tasks to improve the level of emergency support.

"The military and local government paired assistance and education has laid a solid foundation for maintenance, group cross-teaching has strengthened the practical ability of officers and men, and the establishment of green links has smoothed the supply channels for maintenance equipment." Chief Hu of the unit's Maintenance Equipment Section introduced that this series of "combination punches" has effectively improved the troops' ability to complete maintenance and support tasks.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/bbzq/16375115.html**

## 北部战区海军航空兵某部开展多机型长航时训练

来源：解放军报 作者：郝嘉哲 钟森 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-15

**昼夜鏖战猎"黑鲨"**

**——北部战区海军航空兵某部开展多机型长航时训练见闻**

■郝嘉哲 钟 森

春日，某机场上，战机列阵，蓄势待发。

"某海域发现不明潜航器，迅速查证！"随着指挥员一声令下，北部战区海军航空兵某部多型战机快速起飞，向目标空域集结。一场多机型长航时反潜训练拉开战幕。

"长航时飞行训练风险高、难度大，对官兵体能、心理及专业能力是极大考验。"该部领导介绍，此次训练，他们聚焦实战化练兵，将预警侦察、指挥引导等科目连贯实施，旨在检验官兵全时域作战能力，锤炼部队反潜硬功。

起飞后不久，参训战机迅速完成组网建链，形成一张集情报支撑、指挥引导、协同搜潜于一体的立体封控网络。

"通信遭'敌'压制干扰，机组与指挥所通信中断！"面对特情，指挥长沉着应对，指挥通信操作员实施系列操作，迅速摆脱干扰。不多时，通信恢复正常。

"科目随机嵌入、特情灵活设置，是此次训练的一个特点。"该部领导介绍，他们通过设置复杂战术背景、临机导调险难特情，最大限度挖掘战机小编组、小体系作战效能。

战机抵达任务空域，机组成员各司其职，开始对目标海域展开反潜搜索。机舱内，显示屏不时闪烁；海面下，"敌"潜艇悄然游弋……

“发现可疑信号！”声呐员迅速将目标信息推送至各战位。”敌”潜艇连续采取一系列规避动作，试图摆脱机组搜索追踪。

“下降高度，补投声呐浮标，加强目标轨迹侦察！”指挥长当机立断，官兵闻令而动。一时间，方寸荧屏上数据奔流，键盘敲击声此起彼伏。

正当机组准备扩大搜索范围时，声呐员再次侦听到可疑信号，指挥长根据回波特点、信号强度、目标活动轨迹等信息综合研判，最终确认该目标为”敌”潜艇，指挥官兵将其成功锁定。

“‘敌’机快速逼近！”此时，新的特情又至。机组官兵迅速部署应对方案，各战位密切配合，快速判别”敌”机方位、类型，并上传目标信息。歼击机根据目标信息，成功实施拦截。

夜色渐浓，又一批战机呼啸升空，展开新一轮训练。该部领导介绍，他们针对夜间反潜面临的技术难题，提前召开安全形势分析会，全面评估潜在安全风险，科学制订各类应急处置预案，确保任务圆满完成。

随着最后一架战机顺利返航，训练圆满结束。参训官兵随后来到飞行讲评室，利用飞参数据判读、视频回放讲评等方式展开复盘总结，为下一次训练提供参考。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Northern Theater Command’s Naval Aviation Carried Out Multi-Aircraft Long-Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Hao Jiazhe Zhong Sen Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-15

Fighting day and night to hunt “Black Shark”

——Experiences of a certain unit of the Northern Theater Command’s naval aviation carrying out multi-aircraft long-flight training

■Hao Jiazhe Zhong Sen

On a spring day, at a certain airport, fighter planes lined up and were ready to go.

“An unknown submarine was found in a certain sea area, quickly verify it!” With the commander’s order, a certain unit of the Northern Theater Command’s naval aviation took off quickly and assembled towards the target airspace. A multi-aircraft long-flight anti-submarine training kicked off.

“Long-flight flight training is high-risk and difficult, and it is a great test of the officers and men’ physical fitness, psychology and professional ability.” The leaders of the unit introduced that in this training, they focused on actual combat training, and implemented subjects such as early warning reconnaissance and command guidance in a coherent manner, aiming to test the officers and men’ full-time combat capabilities and hone the troops’ anti-submarine skills.

Shortly after takeoff, the participating fighters quickly completed the networking and chain building, forming a three-dimensional blockade network that integrates intelligence support, command guidance, and coordinated submarine search.

“Communications were suppressed and interfered by the ‘enemy’, and the crew’s communication with the command post was interrupted!” Faced with special situations, the commander responded calmly and directed the communication operator to implement a series of operations to quickly get rid of interference. Not long after, the communication returned to normal.

“Random embedding of subjects and flexible setting of special situations are a feature of this training.” The leader of the department introduced that they maximized the combat effectiveness of small formations and small systems of fighters by setting up complex tactical backgrounds and guiding dangerous special situations on the spot.

The fighter arrived at the mission airspace, and the crew members performed their duties and began to conduct anti-submarine searches in the target sea area. In the cabin, the display screen flashed from time to time; under the sea, the “enemy” submarines quietly cruised...

“Suspicious signals were found!” The sonar operator quickly pushed the target information to each combat position. The “enemy” submarine took a series of evasive actions in succession, trying to get rid of the crew’s search and tracking.

“Descend altitude, re-drop sonar buoys, and strengthen target trajectory reconnaissance!” The commander made a prompt decision, and the officers and men acted upon hearing the order. For a moment, data flowed on the small screen, and the keyboard tapping sound came one after another.

Just as the crew was preparing to expand the search range, the sonar operator heard a suspicious signal again. The commander made a comprehensive judgment based on the echo characteristics, signal strength, target activity trajectory and other information, and finally confirmed that the target was an “enemy” submarine. The commander and the soldiers successfully locked it.

“The ‘enemy’ aircraft is approaching quickly!” At this time, a new special situation came again. The crew officers and men quickly deployed a response plan, and each combat position worked closely together to quickly determine the position and type of the “enemy” aircraft and upload target information. The fighter jet successfully intercepted it based on the target information.

As the night deepened, another batch of fighters roared into the sky and started a new round of training. The leaders of the department introduced that they held a security situation analysis meeting in advance to comprehensively assess potential security risks and scientifically formulate various emergency response plans to ensure the successful completion of the mission in response to the technical difficulties faced by night anti-submarine warfare.

With the last fighter plane returning home successfully, the training ended successfully. The officers and men who participated in the training then came to the flight review room to review

and summarize the training by interpreting flight data and reviewing videos, so as to provide reference for the next training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16375199.html**

## 海军某部：模拟射击助力精准补差

来源：解放军报 作者：庞斯年 彭康 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-16

**海军某部**

**模拟射击助力精准补差**

解放军报讯 庞斯年、彭康报道：日前，一场模拟射击训练在海军某部紧张展开。戴上 VR 眼镜，狙击手张继胜眼前硝烟弥漫，丛林中的目标时隐时现。他灵活切换射击模式，快速锁定、果断击发，命中目标。

“将科技手段融入射击训练，突破了场地设施限制，部队训练质效明显提升。”该部领导介绍，以往射击训练主要依托驻地靶场，射手靶位固定、组训模式单一，训练效益不高。如今，他们引入模拟训练系统，根据不同枪械特点，精准配置电子隐显靶标、弹着点分布显示屏等模拟训练器材，利用声、光、电技术构设不同地形和天候条件，更好锤炼官兵在逼真战场环境下射击本领和快速反应能力。

“前方路口有’敌’3 辆突击车驶来，进行阻击！”随着系统通报目标数量与运动状态，机枪手陈百延快速判断，对”敌”目标进行火力压制……该部作训科李参谋介绍，模拟训练系统不仅节约了弹药消耗和训练时间，还能精确测算目标状态和毁伤效果，形成详细的数据分析报告，为后期复盘提供数据支撑，有利于官兵在实装训练中精准补差、练强技能。

前不久，该部召开议战议训会，围绕进一步优化模拟训练、强化科技赋能进行研讨。下一步，他们将总结模拟训练经验，联合友邻单位开展集约化组训，不断为训练赋能增效。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit: Simulated Shooting Helps to Make Up for the Gap Accurately

Source: PLA Daily Author: Pang Sinian Peng Kang Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-16

A certain naval unit

Simulated shooting helps to make up for the gap accurately

PLA Daily News Pang Sinian and Peng Kang reported: A few days ago, a simulated shooting training was carried out intensively in a certain naval unit. Wearing VR glasses, sniper Zhang Jisheng was filled with smoke in front of his eyes, and the target in the jungle appeared and disappeared from time to time. He flexibly switched shooting modes, quickly locked, fired decisively, and hit the target.

“Integrating scientific and technological means into shooting training has broken through the limitations of venue facilities, and the quality and efficiency of troop training have been significantly improved.” The leader of the unit introduced that in the past, shooting training mainly relied on the resident shooting range, the shooter’s target position was fixed, the training mode was single, and the training efficiency was not high. Now, they have introduced a simulation training system, and according to the characteristics of different firearms, they have accurately configured electronic hidden targets, bullet point distribution display screens and other simulation training equipment, and used sound, light, and electricity technology to construct different terrain and weather conditions, so as to better temper the officers and men’ shooting skills and rapid response capabilities in a realistic battlefield environment.

“There are three ‘enemy’ assault vehicles coming at the intersection ahead, and we will intercept them!” As the system notified the number and movement status of the target, machine gunner Chen Baiyan made a quick judgment and suppressed the “enemy” target with firepower... Li, a staff officer from the training department of the unit, introduced that the simulation training system not only saves ammunition consumption and training time, but also accurately measures the target status and damage effect, and forms a detailed data analysis report, providing data support for later review, which is conducive to officers and men to accurately make up for the gap and strengthen their skills in actual equipment training. Not long ago, the unit held a meeting on war and training to discuss further optimizing simulation training and strengthening scientific and technological empowerment. In the next step, they will summarize the experience of simulation training, jointly carry out intensive training with friendly units, and continuously empower and increase the efficiency of training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16375207.html**

## 海军某旅统筹调配专业力量开展应急抢修

来源：解放军报 作者：武传明 魏震宇 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-03-16

**海军某旅统筹调配专业力量开展应急抢修**

**保障要素实行模块化编组**

解放军报讯 武传明、魏震宇报道：”车辆故障，迅速前出抢修！”2 月下旬，海军某旅组织综合保障训练，指挥员分析现场情况后，命令装备检测、底盘维修、电气抢修等专业力量前出，赶赴任务地域展开应急抢修。据了解，该旅在训练中根据不同任务特点，将多个专业要素模块化编组，有效提升保障效能。

“现代战争中，装备保障能力作为部队战斗力持续释放的重要保证，地位作用更加突出。”该旅领导介绍，以建制班划分专业实施保障的模式存在诸多不足，尤其是对履带式、轮式车辆装备进行抢修时，一定程度上存在”一人修、多人看”等资源浪费现象。为此，该旅机

关在深入调研的基础上，尝试打破建制编制，根据任务需要对相关要素进行模块化编组，有效提升了突发情况下装备抢修效能。

实践中，该旅依据任务要求和保障需求，统筹担负装备维修保障任务的多类要素，遵循专业协同、功能互补、优长共享原则进行模块化编组，不但提升了装备应急抢修效率，而且最大程度释放了资源效能。”每个编组机动灵活、可分可合，平时主要负责保障固定装备，遇到特殊情况时由旅队统筹调配，协作开展应急抢修作业。”该旅机关干部彭龙辉说。

“各组注意，开始撤收！”笔者在训练现场看到，眼看就要完成抢修作业，指挥员下达撤收指令。各编组闻令而动，迅速收拢器材、备件等，有序回撤。据介绍，该旅在实践总结的基础上，按照要素模块化、装备方舱化的思路，突出伴随保障、动态保障组织针对性训练，不断提升实战化保障水平。”我们将持续优化调整保障要素、改进编组方法，通过随机抽组要素开展协同训练，锤炼部队应急保障能力。”该旅一名领导说。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Brigade of the Navy Coordinated and Deployed Professional Forces to Carry Out Emergency Repairs

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Chuanming Wei Zhenyu Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-03-16

A certain brigade of the Navy coordinated and deployed professional forces to carry out emergency repairs

The support elements are modularized

PLA Daily News Wu Chuanming and Wei Zhenyu reported: “Vehicle failure, quickly go forward for repair!” In late February, a certain brigade of the Navy organized comprehensive support training. After analyzing the on-site situation, the commander ordered professional forces such as equipment inspection, chassis maintenance, and electrical repair to go forward and rush to the mission area to carry out emergency repairs. It is understood that during the training, the brigade modularized multiple professional elements according to the characteristics of different tasks to effectively improve the support efficiency.

“In modern warfare, equipment support capabilities are an important guarantee for the continuous release of the combat effectiveness of the troops, and their status and role are more prominent.” The leaders of the brigade introduced that the model of implementing support by dividing the profession into organized classes has many shortcomings, especially when repairing tracked and wheeled vehicle equipment, there is a certain degree of resource waste such as “one person repairs, many people watch”. To this end, the brigade headquarters, based on in-depth research, tried to break the organizational structure and modularize the relevant elements according to the task needs, which effectively improved the efficiency of equipment repair in emergencies.

In practice, the brigade coordinated the various elements responsible for equipment maintenance and support tasks based on the task requirements and support needs, and modularized the elements according to the principles of professional collaboration, functional complementarity, and sharing of strengths, which not only improved the efficiency of equipment emergency repair, but also released the resource efficiency to the greatest extent. “Each group is flexible and can be divided and combined. It is usually responsible for supporting fixed equipment. When encountering special circumstances, the brigade will coordinate and coordinate to carry out emergency repair operations in collaboration.” Peng Longhui, a cadre of the brigade headquarters, said.

“Attention, all groups, start to withdraw!” The author saw at the training site that the commander issued a withdrawal order when the repair work was about to be completed. Each group acted upon hearing the order, quickly collected equipment, spare parts, etc., and withdrew in an orderly manner. It is reported that based on the summary of practice, the brigade organized targeted training in accordance with the idea of modularization of elements and modularization of equipment, highlighting accompanying support and dynamic support, and continuously improving the level of actual combat support. “We will continue to optimize and adjust the support elements, improve the grouping methods, conduct coordinated training through random grouping of elements, and hone the troops’ emergency support capabilities.” said a leader of the brigade.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16375367.html**

## 海军某部组织训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-03-16



[There is a 4-digit hull number but it is not legible]

仲春时节，海军某部组织训练。陈晓曈 摄

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Organized Training

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Editor: Guo Yanfei Published: 2025-03-16

In mid-spring, a certain naval unit organized training. Photo by Chen Xiaotong

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16375295.html**

# 海军航空大学某基地跨区转场练硬功

来源：解放军报 作者：郭领领 郭文聪 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-03-17

**海军航空大学某基地**

**跨区转场练硬功**

解放军报讯 郭领领、郭文聪报道：近日，渤海湾畔，海军航空大学某基地机场战机轰鸣。随着数架战机接续起飞，一场实兵对抗训练拉开帷幕。

“确认目标航向！”长机抵达预定空域后，编队依令变换攻击队形，对抗双方随即拉开阵势。编队集合、电磁干扰、数据链保持……训练中，预警机、歼击机等多种机型围绕引导截击、对海突击、航空反潜等内容展开针对性训练。

“此次训练，我们跨越千里、转场多地，与多家兄弟单位开展高强度对抗训练。”该基地领导介绍，他们通过设难科目、设强对手，在近似实战的环境中检验部队战斗力水平，倒逼官兵在跨区转场中提升全时全域作战能力。

为确保训练高效顺利，该基地针对陌生空域天气情况和保障要求，召开专题议战议训会进行研究部署，制订特情处置方案，严密排查风险隐患，确保参训官兵全身心投入训练。

“在陌生环境中摔打磨砺，才能切实提升官兵战场适应能力和实战本领。”该基地领导表示，下一步，他们将围绕重难点课题展开专攻精练，在真打实抗中检验战法训法、补齐能力短板。

**Google Translation**

A Base of the Naval Aviation University Crosses the Region to Practice Hard Skills

Source: PLA Daily Author: Guo Lingling Guo Wencong Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-03-17

A base of the Naval Aviation University

Cross-region transfer to practice hard skills

PLA Daily News Guo Lingling and Guo Wencong reported: Recently, on the shore of Bohai Bay, fighter planes roared at the airport of a base of the Naval Aviation University. As several fighter planes took off in succession, a real-life confrontation training kicked off.

“Confirm the target heading!” After the lead aircraft arrived at the designated airspace, the formation changed the attack formation according to the order, and the two sides of the confrontation immediately opened the battle formation. Formation assembly, electromagnetic interference, data link maintenance... During the training, various types of aircraft such as early

warning aircraft and fighter jets carried out targeted training around guided interception, sea assault, and aviation anti-submarine.

“During this training, we traveled thousands of miles and moved to many places, and carried out high-intensity confrontation training with many brother units.” The leaders of the base introduced that they set difficult subjects and strong opponents to test the combat effectiveness of the troops in an environment close to actual combat, forcing officers and men to improve their full-time and full-domain combat capabilities during cross-region transfers.

In order to ensure efficient and smooth training, the base held a special war and training meeting to study and deploy the weather conditions and support requirements in unfamiliar airspace, formulate special situation handling plans, strictly check risks and hidden dangers, and ensure that the participating officers and men are fully committed to training.

“Only by tempering in an unfamiliar environment can the officers and men’ battlefield adaptability and actual combat skills be effectively improved.” The leaders of the base said that in the next step, they will focus on key and difficult topics to carry out specialized training, test tactics and training methods in real combat, and make up for the shortcomings in capabilities.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16375629.html**

## 战味拉满！来近距离感受实战化海上训练现场

来源：中国军号 作者：杨帆 陈佳楠 王文泽 等 责任编辑：于海洋

2025-03-18

近日，海军某训练舰支队葫芦岛舰、宜昌舰、郑和舰组成舰艇编队奔赴某海域，开展实战化海上训练，重点检验舰艇编队指挥协同和舰艇作战能力，锤炼舰艇官兵打赢能力。（杨帆 陈佳楠 王文泽 郭铁棒 李永清 张帅枫 马昌昇 王成）

**Google Translation**

The War Is Full! Come and Experience the Actual Combat Maritime Training Scene Up Close

Source: China Military Author: Yang Fan, Chen Jianan, Wang Wenzhe, etc. Editor: Yu Haiyang

2025-03-18

Recently, a naval training ship detachment, including Huludao frigate (Hull 565, STCN), Yichang frigate (Hull 564, NTCN), and Zheng He support ship (Hull 81, Dalian Naval Academy), formed a fleet and went to a certain sea area to carry out actual combat maritime training, focusing on testing the command coordination and combat capabilities of the fleet, and tempering the ability of the officers and men of the ship to win. (Yang Fan, Chen Jianan, Wang Wenzhe, Guo Tiebang, Li Yongqing, Zhang Shuaifeng, Ma Changsheng, Wang Cheng)

[A 57 second video showing all 3 ships at sea]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16375677.html**

# 海军某旅多措并举丰富官兵文体生活

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李维科 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-03-19

**海军某旅**

**多措并举丰富官兵文体生活**

解放军报讯 李维科报道：”周末可以带着家人在营区看电影啦……”3 月中旬的一个周末，海军某旅二级军士长向伟东与家人一起前往新建成的文体活动中心观看电影，喜悦之情溢于言表。

该旅领导介绍，官兵奋战在练兵备战一线，点位分散。营区文体活动场所不够健全、配套设施不够完善，一直是困扰官兵的难题。如何更好地满足官兵现实需求，成为该旅党委的”心头事”。

为此，该旅机关采取官兵恳谈会、士兵接待日等方式，广泛征求官兵及军属的意见建议。”闲置网球场能否改建成五人制足球场”“家属区文体活动器材不足，建议适当增加……”官兵及军属代表积极建言献策，一个个意见建议被机关收集整理成册。

“官兵有所盼，机关马上办。”该旅一名领导介绍，他们在前期调研基础上，体系设计文体活动场所建设布局，系统配套设施器材，完成两个片区家属房附属设施的升级改造，同时增建羽毛球馆等文体活动场所，建成集观影阅览、锻炼健身、康复理疗等多种功能于一体的文体活动中心，极大地丰富了官兵及军属的文体生活。

据介绍，经过前段时间的建设，该旅已初步形成以”兵心工程”为主体、其他建设为配套的基础设施建设格局。随着一系列暖心举措落地落实，官兵扎根军营、建功岗位的决心意志更加坚定。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Brigade of the Navy Has Taken Many Measures to Enrich the Cultural and Sports Life of Officers and men

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Weike Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-03-19

A certain brigade of the Navy

Take many measures to enrich the cultural and sports life of officers and men

People's Liberation Army Daily News Li Weike reported: "I can take my family to watch movies in the barracks on weekends..." On a weekend in mid-March, Xiang Weidong, a second-class sergeant major of a certain brigade of the Navy, went to the newly built cultural and sports activity center with his family to watch a movie, and his joy was beyond words.

The leaders of the brigade introduced that the officers and men fought on the front line of training and preparation for war, and the points were scattered. The cultural and sports venues in the barracks are not sound enough, and the supporting facilities are not perfect enough, which has always been a problem that troubled the officers and men. How to better meet the actual needs of officers and men has become the "heart" of the brigade party committee.

To this end, the brigade training group adopted methods such as officers and men' talks and soldiers' reception days to widely solicit opinions and suggestions from officers and men and their families. "Can the idle tennis court be converted into a five-a-side football field?" "There are not enough cultural and sports equipment in the family area. It is recommended to increase it appropriately..." Representatives of officers and men and military families actively put forward suggestions, and the opinions and suggestions were collected and compiled into a book.

"Officers and men have expectations, and the training group will do it immediately." A leader of the brigade introduced that based on the previous research, they systematically designed the construction layout of cultural and sports venues, systematically equipped facilities and equipment, and completed the upgrading and renovation of the auxiliary facilities of the family housing in the two areas. At the same time, they added cultural and sports venues such as badminton halls, and built a cultural and sports activity center integrating multiple functions such as watching movies and reading, exercising and fitness, rehabilitation and physiotherapy, which greatly enriched the cultural and sports life of officers and men and military families.

It is reported that after the construction in the previous period, the brigade has initially formed an infrastructure construction pattern with the "Soldiers' Heart Project" as the main body and other construction as supporting. With the implementation of a series of heartwarming measures, the determination and will of officers and men to take root in the barracks and make contributions to their posts have become more firm.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16376077.html**

## 海军某大队组织反水雷实战化训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：高 杰 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-03-21

**海军某大队组织反水雷训练——**

**多舰协同破"雷障"**

■高　杰

日前，海军某扫雷舰大队组织一场海上反水雷实战化训练。随着战斗警报响起，多艘战舰组成舰艇编队，犁浪疾驰，奔赴某陌生海域。

“前方发现疑似水雷。”刚抵达任务海域，特情便接踵而至。编队指挥所迅速下达”前出清除雷障”的指令。

面对位置、型号等情况不明的”水雷”，霍邱舰作战指挥室内气氛紧张，声呐兵屏息凝神，仔细搜索后报告：”发现疑似目标。”根据目标有关数据，声呐兵很快判定”水雷”型号，迅速上报指挥所。

指挥所研判目标性质后，随即命令清江舰投放扫雷具。随着扫雷装备有序投入水中，舰艇带动扫雷具，对目标海域进行全方位清扫。

“前方发现目标。”不多时，远处一枚”水雷”浮出水面，在海上若隐若现。接到瞭望更报告，昆山舰指挥员立即下达瞄准指令。高炮兵迅速调整射击方向，牢牢锁定目标。”开火！”随着指令下达，炮弹轰鸣出膛，直扑目标，”浮雷”瞬间四分五裂。”雷障”被成功清除后，舰艇编队继续驶向下一训练海域……

编队指挥员介绍，在连续多日的海上训练中，他们总结以往经验，从严构设战场环境、从难设置特情险情，采取整体联训方式，积极开展多舰型、多方式协同对抗的反水雷训练，锤炼提升部队遂行任务能力。Photo of Hull 173.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Service Ship Group Organized a Practical Training on Anti-Mine Warfare

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Gao Jie Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-03-21

A certain naval service ship group organized a practical training on anti-mine warfare——

Multiple ships cooperated to break the “mine barrier”

■ Gao Jie

A few days ago, a certain naval minesweeper group organized a practical training on anti-mine warfare at sea. As the combat alarm sounded, several warships formed a fleet, plowed the waves and rushed to a strange sea area.

“Suspected mines were found ahead.” As soon as they arrived at the mission area, special situations followed one after another. The formation command post quickly issued an order to “go forward and clear the mine barrier.”

Faced with the “mines” whose location and model were unknown, the atmosphere in the combat command room of the Huoqiu ship was tense. The sonar soldiers held their breath and concentrated, and after a careful search, they reported: “Suspected targets were found.” Based on the relevant data of the target, the sonar soldiers quickly determined the type of the “mine” and quickly reported it to the command post.

After the command post judged the nature of the target, it immediately ordered the Qingjiang ship to release the minesweeper. As the minesweeping equipment was put into the water in an orderly manner, the ship drove the minesweeping equipment to conduct a full-scale sweep of the target sea area.

“Target found ahead.” Not long after, a “mine” surfaced in the distance, looming on the sea. After receiving the lookout report, the commander of the Kunshan ship immediately issued an aiming order. The anti-aircraft artillery quickly adjusted the shooting direction and firmly locked the target. “Fire!” As the order was issued, the shells roared out of the barrel and rushed straight to the target, and the “floating mine” was instantly shattered. After the “mine barrier” was successfully cleared, the fleet continued to sail to the next training sea area...

The fleet commander introduced that in the continuous days of maritime training, they summarized past experience, strictly constructed the battlefield environment, set up special situations and dangerous situations, adopted an overall joint training method, and actively carried out anti-mine training with multiple ship types and multiple methods of coordinated confrontation, tempering and improving the troops’ ability to carry out tasks.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16376089.html**

## 军营观察丨海军消磁兵的”奋斗磁场”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李广军 彭冰洁 封志斌 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-03-21

**身在”小站”，心向大海**

■解放军报记者 彭冰洁

日落时分，夕阳铺满海面，也映红了黄海之滨的一栋小楼。这里，是北部战区海军某基地消磁站。

一级上士扈希新总是习惯晚饭后绕着营区小院走两圈。院子不大，几十步就能走到头，一栋小楼和一处仓库就是官兵们工作生活的场所。

日升月落，冬去春来。同样的景色，扈希新已经看了 16 年，却一点不觉得腻。”这里比自己家还熟悉。”扈希新深情地说，”一草一木、一砖一瓦，都替我记着这些年的人和事呢！”

扈希新最爱的，是小楼西北角的那两株海棠树。扈希新刚来消磁站报到时，周围只有荒坡、杂草。后来，他从家乡带来两株树苗栽在了消磁站的小楼前。从此，这两棵树和扈希新一起守护着脚下的土地和眼前的大海。

“消磁工作听起来很’神秘’，实际上挺枯燥，接船、打点、绕缆、消磁……日复一日，年复一年。”和消磁站大多数官兵一样，刚刚穿上海军军装时，扈希新也想登上战舰、驰骋大洋。来到这里后，巨大的落差让他一度感到迷惘。随着时间的推移，扈希新慢慢找到了自己的位置，就像那两株海棠树一样把根扎了下去。

树苗一天天长大，扈希新也从曾经的”毛头小子”变成了大家又敬又怕的”扈班长”。如今，作为消磁站老兵，这里的每个人他都手把手地帮带过。

平日里和蔼可亲的扈希新，在工作中格外严厉，一丁点错误和疏忽都逃不过他的眼睛。”每一次消磁，都事关战舰航行的安全，千万马虎不得！”他总是一遍又一遍地在新兵们耳边唠叨。

花开花落，两株海棠树送走了一茬茬官兵，皱纹也慢慢爬上扈希新的眼角。

战风斗浪、驰骋大洋，是人们印象中的海军。但军旅生涯的绝大部分日子，这群消磁兵没有走出过黄海之滨的这个小山沟……

我问扈希新：”什么时刻感觉最幸福？”

扈希新笑了：”每次放心地目送战舰出航，会感到幸福。”

吹过码头凌晨的海风，见过军港夜晚的潮汐，消磁兵的岗位没有驰骋大洋的豪迈，只有甘之如饴的平凡坚守。

诗人在诗里写道：”从明天起，做一个幸福的人……面朝大海，春暖花开。”在这座小小的消磁站里，每一位平凡的官兵，都有一颗向往大海的心。

**海军消磁兵的”奋斗磁场”**

■李广军 解放军报记者 彭冰洁 特约通讯员 封志斌



战舰破浪远行。王光杰摄

北部战区海军某基地消磁站机房内，设备开机的”嘀嗒”声打破了清晨的宁静，二级上士颜克新像往常一样开始了新的一天。

方寸荧屏，杂乱的磁性数据上下跳动，颜克新的眼神格外专注。在他有条不紊地操作下，一连串数据沿着电缆从不远处停靠的战舰上汇集而来，通过后台系统换算和汇总，无形的磁场被瞬间定格。

屏幕上看似毫无规律的曲线，在颜克新眼中，却是为舰艇测定磁性状态的”心电图”。他轻点鼠标，电流脉冲逐渐加大，电缆轻微颤动，电磁空间悄然发生变化，一场为战舰量身定制的特殊”治疗”开始了。

今天，让我们走近海军消磁兵，感知他们的”奋斗磁场”。



北部战区海军某基地消磁站战士开展模拟消磁训练。 李智勇摄

**“锉”掉内心的浮躁，找准人生的”接头”**

消磁是什么？

这是来到消磁站后，每一名新兵都会提出的一个问题。

“消磁就是给舰艇穿上’隐身衣’，帮助它们防御磁性武器的攻击和磁性探测。”上等兵陶端熏形象地比喻，”新造、修理和达到一定使用期限的舰艇都必须进行消磁，以确保航行安全。”

在地球磁场的长期磁化和机器运转、海浪拍打等内外力作用下，舰艇会因自身磁性积累而变成一个大磁铁。为保护舰艇免受磁性武器威胁，实现”磁隐身”，海军消磁兵应运而生。

虽然如今介绍起来头头是道，但接受并认同自己”消磁兵”的身份，陶端熏经历了一个很长的过程。

陶端熏从高中时就梦想着当兵入伍。进入复旦大学后，他 3 次应征，终于如愿加入海军。没想到的是，原本想跟随战舰驰骋大洋的他，却成了一名消磁兵。

期待落空的滋味格外难受，然而更大的挑战来自专业。作为一名文科生，陶端熏对磁场、磁性等知识学习起来十分困难，而真正的消磁工作，比他的预想还要困难。

第一次执行任务，陶端熏被安排跟着班长陈宇翔去”锉头”。他以为自己只需要手拿锉刀跟在班长身后清理电缆接头，当好”小跟班”就行。当他信心满满地上了船，却屡屡犯错，导致电缆接头不能在接缆前及时”锉”好备用，拖慢了工作的整体进度。

回到营区，懊恼不已的陶端熏找到陈宇翔虚心请教。”其实，每名消磁兵都是从当’锉头工’开始的。”陈宇翔耐心解释，”它看似简单，其实对人的要求很高，不仅要对绕缆的整体方案’心里有数’，准确判断好电缆的长度、方向和出水位置，还得眼观六路、耳听八方，和队友密切配合，才能快速准确地完成任务。”

“消磁看起来就是用几段电缆把船’绑’起来通上电，但其中的’门道’可多了！点位如何定、线缆怎么绕、接头怎么连……”拍拍陶端熏的肩膀，陈宇翔意味深长地说，”战时状态，任何一个环节掉链子，都可能影响战舰顺利出航。”

这段经历，”锉”掉了陶端熏内心的浮躁。从学习舰艇”定点”到研究电缆走势，只要有时间，他就会跟在班长骨干身后虚心请教。线路布设密集，就一根一根捋；原理复杂难懂，就一点一点钻。

刚开始接触消磁工作时，陶端熏感觉这是一个技术工作。如今，他觉得消磁工作不仅需要过硬的技术，还需要灵活的思维。在消磁兵之间，流传着这样一句话：要像服装设计师一样思考和创作，为战舰设计一套合理的消磁方案。”设计方案要与舰艇的型号、吨位的大小相匹配，不能照猫画虎、按部就班，只有量身定制、灵活调整消磁线圈参数，才能将磁场消除到目标区间。”陶端熏说。

陶端熏的抽屉里，整齐摆放着一摞各型舰艇消磁方案设计图，这些是老兵们传给他的”宝贝”。图纸上密密麻麻的红色标记，是他们研究标注的各个关键位置和重要信息。担心图纸磨损，陶端熏给每一张都缠上了透明胶带。每一名老班长，都有着自己的方案。不同的图纸，体现着不同人的性格特点。陶端熏在不断临摹老班长的图纸中积攒着经验，探索着属于自己的那份方案。

打点、布缆、绕缆……短短一年，陶端熏已经能够较好完成工作。他参与完成的数十次消磁任务，让他磨炼出超出同龄人的沉稳冷静。不过，陶端熏还有一个期待——他希望做出一份属于自己的完美图纸。

“一笔一画，都关系舰艇安全；一举一动，都为了胜战服务。”他在日记中写道，”放平心态、练强本领、追求卓越，我找准了人生的’接头’——沿着前辈们的足迹，成为一名优秀的消磁兵。”

这支队伍中，每个人都有一张”图纸”。这张图纸，记录着消磁兵对守护舰艇的执着，也记录着消磁兵对战位的坚守。



消磁站战士进行设备操作教学。李智勇摄

**磁场连着战场，消磁就是消隐患**

一艘带磁铁的小纸船，在地球仪上缓缓移动模拟舰艇航行，随着移动距离增加，被吸引而来的钢针越来越多……

在帮助新兵认识消磁兵的职责和使命时，一级上士扈希新习惯从一堂手工课入手。在简易教具辅助下，即使是从未接触过相关知识的人，也能直观了解战舰磁场是如何形成的以及进站消磁的过程和效果。

“消磁事关舰艇隐身性能，直接影响海上执行任务的能力，必须慎之又慎、精而又精。”每次执行任务，扈希新总会一遍遍叮嘱大家。

进入消磁站 16 年来，扈希新累计完成近千次舰艇消磁保障任务，但其中一次最让他难忘——

“正在亚丁湾索马里海域执行护航任务的中国海军护航编队临沂舰搭载首批 122 名中国公民，从也门亚丁港安全撤离……”2015 年 3 月的一天傍晚，扈希新和战友们在晚饭时间打开电视，听到这则新闻。

新闻中的舷号引起大家的注意——就在半年前，他们刚刚为这艘战舰完成消磁。扈希新动情地说：”我们仿佛跨越了时间和空间，在临沂舰上和战友们一起并肩作战！”

这让消磁兵们对自己的战位有了更深刻的认识——海军舰艇在深海留下的每道航迹，都有消磁兵的汗水和付出，自己的知识储备越多、专业能力越强、消磁标准越高，舰艇的胜战能力就越有保障！

“磁场连着战场，消磁就是消隐患。”挂在嘴边的这句话，是二级上士王勇强从事消磁工作 10 余年来的亲身体会，”消磁不仅是个技术活，更需要高度的责任心和使命感。”

由于消磁工作需要配合舰艇年度训练和大项任务安排，最忙碌的时候，王勇强和战友们连续两个月鏖战，几乎一直连轴转，”常常是一艘船接着一艘船干，吃饭睡觉只能在码头上解决。”

一个风雪交加的傍晚，王勇强和战友按预定计划对一艘战舰进行消磁作业。没想到工作刚刚展开，该舰就临时接到上级通知，次日要赶赴远海执行重要任务。

“时间紧，任务重，必须调整消磁计划。”几名技术骨干商讨之后达成一致意见。一场没有硝烟的”战斗”猝然打响。磁场测量、数据分析、绕组调整……官兵们迅速进入状态，工作有条不紊地展开。

关键时刻，”拦路虎”突然出现：舰艇的后甲板放置了一个大型临时设备，导致磁场数据一直无法达标。所有人聚集到甲板上，展开了头脑风暴。”可以尝试将设备也绕上电缆，进行线圈加密。”一位老班长的提议，得到了大家的认可。当时已经是凌晨，为了保障消磁任务的圆满完成，他们加班加点调整电缆。每个人都疲惫不堪，却没有一个人停下休息。

时值冬日，寒风夹着海水抽打在官兵脸上，手套不时与缆绳冻在一起。时间一分一秒过去，分析计算、反复通测、磁场达标……结束工作，天已经蒙蒙亮了。

随着太阳升起，战舰如期驶离码头，王勇强和战友们活动着几乎冻僵的身体，缓缓走回营区。

十年如一日地坚守，让王勇强的双手被线缆磨出厚厚的茧，也练就了他的过硬本领。王勇强不仅可以将线缆余量精准控制，判情准确率也高达 99%。

**事业磁力经久不衰，热爱可抵岁月漫长**

没有任务的时候，扈希新喜欢”泡”在实验室里，研究装备参数、学习最新成果……似乎总有忙不完的事。

扈希新是海军消磁事业发展的亲历者和见证人。”当初来的时候，我们当中很多人都是第一次接触消磁，没人教就只能自己看书，白天忙工作，晚上加班学。”一群”门外汉”多次到科研院所”取经”，集体组织科技攻关，一边学习一边实践，就这样一点点积累起舰艇消磁的理论数据和宝贵经验。

这些年，新型战舰密集下水，装备更新换代创造的”海军速度”，成为人民军队阔步迈向世界一流的生动缩影。

“每次有新舰到站，大伙都格外激动和兴奋！”这也让扈希新感受到越来越强烈的本领恐慌，”我们必须努力学习、不断学习，才能不落后于时代发展的浪潮！”

扈希新和战友们发起了新的冲锋——消磁设备两次改进，让消磁作业时间和人力投入减少一半以上；主动革新线圈绕缆方式，消磁保障任务数量和质效大幅提升……

和扈希新一样，三级军士长张伟也是官兵们眼中的”学习达人”，在码头上、学习室、实验室，总能看到他凝神沉思的身影。

几年前，张伟领命参与某舰艇消磁保障任务，突遇设备”罢工”。这类故障鲜少发生，他们赶紧联系设备厂家给予指导。

“不等不靠，主动作为才有出路！”虽然最终解决了问题，没有耽误舰艇出航，但这件事让张伟感到后怕，”如果在战时，因为设备故障贻误战机，后果不堪设想！”

针对能力短板，张伟和战友们研发新设备，开创新方法，立足自身研究解决工作中的常见问题……

入伍 20 多年，张伟一直保持着记工作日记的习惯，10 多本厚厚的笔记本，既有在工作中的复盘总结、研究思考，也有科研上的思路灵感、矛盾问题，凝结着他的青春与心血。他牵头编纂的 6 本专业书籍，成为消磁工作的技术指导和操作规范，得到官兵们一致好评。

装备护理、仪器检修、文章撰写、体系总结、科研创新……在外人看来，张伟总是忙忙碌碌。他自己却说，”要想屹立在转型发展的风口浪尖，唯有争分夺秒地学习、马不停蹄地研究。”

事业磁力经久不衰，热爱可抵岁月漫长。和张伟一样，每名消磁兵都在加速奔跑——

二级上士张建任用业余时间学习钻研电气领域知识，休假回家一个月”闭关”考取高级电工证书，遇到棘手问题再也不用等待厂家上门；不甘于”只当流水线上的’螺丝钉’”，00 后班长曾志南主动学习新理论，考取相关技能证书，成为消磁站最年轻的技术骨干；为了更好解决测磁精确度问题，老班长杨磊峰和几名战友组成科研小组，展开理论研究和技术攻关……

无数个日夜里，这群平凡的士兵，就这样与大海相伴、枕涛声入梦。在日复一日、年复一年的”奋斗磁场”中，这群海军消磁兵，在无形磁波中守护着战舰，也读懂了肩负的使命与责任。

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation ｜ The “Struggle Magnetic Field” of Navy Demagnetization Soldiers

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Being in the “small station”, the heart is toward the sea

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Peng Bingjie

At sunset, the setting sun covered the sea and also reflected the red of a small building on the coast of the Yellow Sea. This is the demagnetization station of a naval base in the Northern Theater Command.

First Sergeant Hu Xixin is always used to walking around the small courtyard of the camp twice after dinner. The yard is not big, and you can walk to the end in a few dozen steps. A small building and a warehouse are the places where officers and men work and live.

The sun rises and the moon sets, and winter goes and spring comes. Hu Xixin has seen the same scenery for 16 years, but he doesn't feel tired at all. "I am more familiar with this place than my own home." Hu Xixin said affectionately, "Every blade of grass, every brick and every tile, all remember the people and events of these years for me!"

Hu Xixin's favorite is the two crabapple trees in the northwest corner of the small building. When Hu Xixin first came to the demagnetization station to report, there were only barren slopes and weeds around. Later, he brought two saplings from his hometown and planted them in front of the small building of the demagnetization station. From then on, these two trees and Hu Xixin guarded the land under his feet and the sea in front of him.

"The demagnetization work sounds very 'mysterious', but it is actually quite boring, receiving ships, arranging, winding cables, demagnetizing... day after day, year after year." Like most officers and men at the demagnetization station, when Hu Xixin just put on the navy uniform, he also wanted to board the warship and gallop across the ocean. After coming here, the huge gap made him feel confused for a while. As time went by, Hu Xixin slowly found his position, just like the two crabapple trees took root.

As the saplings grew up day by day, Hu Xixin also changed from a "young boy" to a "Hu squad leader" that everyone respected and feared. Now, as a veteran of the demagnetization station, he has helped everyone here.

Hu Xixin, who is amiable on weekdays, is particularly strict at work, and no mistakes or negligence can escape his eyes. "Every demagnetization is related to the safety of the warship's navigation, so don't be careless!" He always nags in the ears of the recruits over and over again.

Flowers bloom and fall, and the two crabapple trees have seen off batches of officers and men, and wrinkles slowly climb up the corners of Hu Xixin's eyes.

Fighting the wind and waves and galloping across the ocean is the impression of the navy in people's minds. But for most of their military careers, these demagnetization soldiers have never walked out of this small ravine on the coast of the Yellow Sea...

I asked Hu Xixin: "When do you feel the happiest?"

Hu Xixin smiled: "Every time I watch the warship sail with confidence, I feel happy."

The sea breeze blowing through the dock in the early morning and the tides of the military port at night, the demagnetization soldiers' posts do not have the grandeur of galloping across the ocean, but only the ordinary perseverance of being happy with it.

The poet wrote in the poem: "From tomorrow on, be a happy person... facing the sea, spring is warm and flowers are blooming." In this small demagnetization station, every ordinary officer and soldier has a heart that yearns for the sea.

The "struggle magnetic field" of the navy demagnetization soldiers

■Li Guangjun, PLA Daily reporter Peng Bingjie, special correspondent Feng Zhibin

The warship breaks the waves and travels far. Photo by Wang Guangjie

In the machine room of the demagnetization station of a naval base in the Northern Theater Command, the "tick-tick" sound of the equipment turned on broke the tranquility of the early morning, and the second-class sergeant Yan Kexin started a new day as usual.

On the small screen, the chaotic magnetic data jumped up and down, and Yan Kexin's eyes were particularly focused. Under his orderly operation, a series of data were collected along the cable from the warship docked not far away. Through the conversion and summary of the background system, the invisible magnetic field was instantly frozen.

The seemingly irregular curves on the screen are, in Yan Kexin's eyes, an "electrocardiogram" for measuring the magnetic state of the ship. He clicked the mouse, the current pulse gradually increased, the cable trembled slightly, the electromagnetic space quietly changed, and a special "treatment" tailored for the warship began.

Today, let us get close to the naval demagnetization soldiers and feel their "struggle magnetic field".

Soldiers at a demagnetization station at a naval base in the Northern Theater Command conducted simulated demagnetization training. Photo by Li Zhiyong

"File" away the inner impetuousness and find the "connection" of life

What is demagnetization?

This is a question that every recruit will ask after arriving at the demagnetization station.

"Degaussing is to put on a 'stealth cloak' for ships to help them defend against attacks from magnetic weapons and magnetic detection." Corporal Tao Duanxun used a vivid metaphor, "Newly built, repaired and ships that have reached a certain service life must be degaussed to ensure navigation safety."

Under the long-term magnetization of the earth's magnetic field and the internal and external forces such as machine operation and waves, the ship will become a large magnet due to its own magnetic accumulation. In order to protect ships from the threat of magnetic weapons and achieve "magnetic stealth", the Navy's degaussing soldiers came into being.

Although he can introduce it now, it took Tao Duanxun a long time to accept and identify with his identity as a "degaussing soldier".

Tao Duanxun dreamed of joining the army since high school. After entering Fudan University, he applied for three times and finally joined the navy as he wished. Unexpectedly, he, who originally wanted to follow the warships to gallop across the ocean, became a degaussing soldier.

The taste of unfulfilled expectations is particularly uncomfortable, but the greater challenge comes from the profession. As a liberal arts student, Tao Duanxun found it very difficult to learn knowledge about magnetic fields and magnetism, and the actual demagnetization work was even more difficult than he expected.

During his first mission, Tao Duanxun was assigned to follow squad leader Chen Yuxiang to "file the head". He thought he only needed to follow the squad leader with a file in hand to clean the cable connectors and be a good "little follower". When he got on the ship with full confidence, he made mistakes repeatedly, resulting in the cable connectors not being "filed" in time before connecting the cables, slowing down the overall progress of the work.

Back in the camp, Tao Duanxun, who was very annoyed, found Chen Yuxiang and asked for advice humbly. "In fact, every degaussing soldier starts out as a 'head filer'." Chen Yuxiang patiently explained, "It seems simple, but it actually requires a lot of people. Not only do you have to have a 'clear idea' of the overall cable winding plan, accurately judge the length, direction and water outlet of the cable, but you also have to keep an eye on all directions, listen carefully, and work closely with your teammates to complete the task quickly and accurately."

"Degaussing looks like using several sections of cable to 'tie' the ship together and power it up, but there are many 'tricks' in it! How to determine the point, how to wind the cable, how to connect the joints..." Patting Tao Duanxun on the shoulder, Chen Yuxiang said meaningfully, "In wartime, any link that fails may affect the smooth sailing of the warship."

This experience "filed" away Tao Duanxun's inner impetuousness. From learning the "fixed point" of the ship to studying the cable trend, as long as he has time, he will follow the squad leader and backbone to ask humbly. If the lines are densely laid, they will be sorted one by one; if the principles are complicated and difficult to understand, they will be drilled bit by bit.

When he first started working on demagnetization, Tao Duanxun felt that it was a technical job. Now, he feels that demagnetization requires not only excellent technology, but also flexible thinking. Among the demagnetization soldiers, there is a saying: think and create like a fashion designer, and design a reasonable demagnetization plan for the warship. "The design plan must match the model and tonnage of the ship. It cannot be copied and followed step by step. Only by tailoring and flexibly adjusting the parameters of the demagnetization coil can the magnetic field be eliminated to the target range." Tao Duanxun said.

In Tao Duanxun's drawer, there are a stack of demagnetization plan design drawings of various types of ships neatly arranged. These are the "treasures" passed to him by the veterans. The dense red marks on the drawings are the key positions and important information they have studied and marked. Worried about the wear of the drawings, Tao Duanxun wrapped each one with transparent tape. Every old squad leader has his own plan. Different drawings reflect the personality characteristics of different people. Tao Duanxun accumulates experience and explores his own plan by constantly copying the drawings of the old squad leader.

Dotting, laying cables, winding cables... In just one year, Tao Duanxun has been able to complete his work well. The dozens of demagnetization tasks he participated in have made him calmer than his peers. However, Tao Duanxun has another expectation - he hopes to make a perfect drawing of his own.

“Every stroke is related to the safety of the ship; every move is for victory.” He wrote in his diary, “Keep a calm mind, strengthen skills, and pursue excellence. I have found the ‘connection’ of life - following the footsteps of my predecessors, I have become an excellent demagnetization soldier.”

Everyone in this team has a “drawing”. This drawing records the demagnetization soldier’s persistence in protecting the ship and his persistence in his position.

Soldiers at the demagnetization station conduct equipment operation teaching. Photo by Li Zhiyong

Magnetic fields are connected to battlefields, and demagnetization is to eliminate hidden dangers

A small paper boat with a magnet slowly moves on a globe to simulate the navigation of a ship. As the moving distance increases, more and more steel needles are attracted...

When helping new recruits understand the duties and missions of demagnetization soldiers, Sergeant First Class Hu Xixin is used to starting with a handcraft class. With the help of simple teaching aids, even people who have never been exposed to relevant knowledge can intuitively understand how the magnetic field of a warship is formed and the process and effect of demagnetization at the station.

“Demastruation is related to the stealth performance of ships and directly affects the ability to perform tasks at sea. It must be done with great caution and precision.” Every time a mission is performed, Hu Xixin always reminds everyone again and again.

In the 16 years since he entered the demagnetization station, Hu Xixin has completed nearly a thousand ship demagnetization support missions, but one of them is the most memorable for him - “The Chinese Navy escort fleet Linyi, which is carrying out escort missions in the Somali waters of the Gulf of Aden, carried the first batch of 122 Chinese citizens and evacuated safely from the port of Aden, Yemen...” One evening in March 2015, Hu Xixin and his comrades turned on the TV at dinner time and heard this news. The hull number in the news attracted everyone’s attention - just half a year ago, they had just completed the demagnetization of this warship. Hu Xixin said emotionally: “We seem to have crossed time and space and fought side by side with our comrades on the Linyi ship!” This made the demagnetizers have a deeper understanding of their positions - every track left by naval ships in the deep sea has the sweat and efforts of the demagnetizers. The more knowledge they have, the stronger their professional ability, and the higher the demagnetization standards, the more guaranteed the ship’s ability to win! “Magnetic fields are connected to battlefields, and demagnetization is to eliminate hidden dangers.” This sentence is the personal experience of Second Sergeant Wang Yongqiang who has been engaged in

demagnetization work for more than 10 years. “Demastruation is not only a technical job, but also requires a high sense of responsibility and mission.”

Since demagnetization work needs to cooperate with the annual training of ships and the arrangement of major tasks, Wang Yongqiang and his comrades fought for two consecutive months during the busiest time, almost working non-stop. “Often one ship after another, eating and sleeping can only be solved at the dock.”

On a snowy evening, Wang Yongqiang and his comrades demagnetized a warship according to the planned schedule. Unexpectedly, the work had just started, and the ship received a temporary notice from the superiors that it would rush to the distant sea to perform an important task the next day.

“Time is tight, the task is heavy, and the demagnetization plan must be adjusted.” Several technical backbones reached a consensus after discussion. A “battle” without gunpowder suddenly started. Magnetic field measurement, data analysis, winding adjustment... The officers and men quickly entered the state and the work was carried out in an orderly manner.

At the critical moment, a “stumbling block” suddenly appeared: a large temporary device was placed on the rear deck of the ship, causing the magnetic field data to fail to meet the standard. Everyone gathered on the deck and brainstormed. “You can try to wrap the equipment with cables and encrypt the coils.” The proposal of an old squad leader was recognized by everyone. It was already early in the morning, and in order to ensure the successful completion of the demagnetization task, they worked overtime to adjust the cables. Everyone was exhausted, but no one stopped to rest.

It was winter, and the cold wind and sea water whipped the faces of officers and men, and the gloves were frozen with the cables from time to time. Time passed by minute by minute, analysis and calculation, repeated measurements, magnetic field standards... After finishing the work, it was already dawn.

As the sun rose, the warship left the dock as scheduled. Wang Yongqiang and his comrades moved their almost frozen bodies and slowly walked back to the camp.

Ten years of perseverance made Wang Yongqiang’s hands thickly calloused by the cables, and also trained his excellent skills. Wang Yongqiang can not only accurately control the cable margin, but also has a judgment accuracy rate of up to 99%.

The magnetism of career is enduring, and passion can withstand the long years

When there is no task, Hu Xixin likes to “soak” in the laboratory, research equipment parameters, learn the latest achievements... It seems that there is always something to do.

Hu Xixin is a witness to the development of the Navy’s demagnetization business. “When I first came here, many of us were exposed to demagnetization for the first time. No one taught us, so

we could only read books by ourselves, work during the day, and study overtime at night." A group of "outsiders" went to scientific research institutes many times to "learn from experience", collectively organized scientific and technological research, and learned and practiced at the same time, so that theoretical data and valuable experience of ship demagnetization were accumulated bit by bit.

In recent years, new warships have been launched intensively, and the "naval speed" created by the replacement of equipment has become a vivid epitome of the People's Army's strides towards world-class.

"Every time a new ship arrives, everyone is particularly excited and excited!" This also made Hu Xixin feel an increasingly strong fear of incompetence, "We must study hard and keep learning, so as not to lag behind the tide of the times!"

Hu Xixin and his comrades launched a new charge - the demagnetization equipment was improved twice, reducing the demagnetization operation time and manpower input by more than half; the coil winding method was actively innovated, and the number and quality of demagnetization support tasks were greatly improved...

Like Hu Xixin, the third-class sergeant Zhang Wei is also a "learning expert" in the eyes of officers and men. He can always be seen concentrating on thinking at the dock, in the study room, and in the laboratory.

A few years ago, Zhang Wei was ordered to participate in the demagnetization support mission of a certain ship, and suddenly encountered a "strike" of equipment. This type of failure rarely occurs, so they quickly contacted the equipment manufacturer for guidance.

"Don't wait or rely on others, take the initiative to find a way out!" Although the problem was finally solved and the ship's voyage was not delayed, Zhang Wei was afraid of this incident. "If the war is delayed due to equipment failure during wartime, the consequences will be disastrous!"

In response to the shortcomings in ability, Zhang Wei and his comrades developed new equipment, pioneered new methods, and solved common problems in work based on their own research...

After more than 20 years in the army, Zhang Wei has always maintained the habit of keeping a work diary. More than 10 thick notebooks contain not only review summaries and research thoughts at work, but also ideas, inspirations, and contradictions in scientific research, which condense his youth and hard work. The 6 professional books he took the lead in compiling have become technical guidance and operating specifications for demagnetization work, and have been unanimously praised by officers and men.

Equipment care, instrument maintenance, article writing, system summary, scientific research innovation... In the eyes of outsiders, Zhang Wei is always busy. He himself said, "If you want to stand at the forefront of transformation and development, you can only study every minute and research non-stop."

The magnetism of career is enduring, and passion can withstand the long years. Like Zhang Wei, every demagnetization soldier is running faster.

Second Sergeant Zhang Jianren used his spare time to study and delve into electrical knowledge. He went home for a month on leave to "seclude himself" and obtain a senior electrician certificate. When he encountered a difficult problem, he no longer had to wait for the manufacturer to come to him. Unwilling to be "just a screw on the assembly line", the squad leader Zeng Zhinan, born in the 2000s, took the initiative to learn new theories, obtained relevant skills certificates, and became the youngest technical backbone of the demagnetization station. In order to better solve the problem of magnetic measurement accuracy, the old squad leader Yang Leifeng and several comrades formed a scientific research team to carry out theoretical research and technical research...

For countless days and nights, this group of ordinary soldiers accompanied the sea and fell asleep to the sound of waves. In the "struggle magnetic field" day after day and year after year, this group of naval demagnetization soldiers guarded the warships in the invisible magnetic waves and understood the mission and responsibility they shouldered.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16376662.html**

## 群策群力编绘"三图三表" 精细化图表为人才培养提速

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：沈扬 胡云艳 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-03-25

**海军某支队群策群力编绘"三图三表"**

**精细化图表为人才培养提速**

解放军报讯 沈扬、记者胡云艳报道："雷达无法正常工作，立即排除故障！"近日，海军某支队在某海域围绕装备特情处置等组织实战化训练，参训官兵见招拆招、精准操作，圆满完成多型装备紧急抢修任务。

"如今，主战舰艇的结构复杂，技术含量不断提高，对官兵的能力素质提出更高要求。"该支队济南舰舰长介绍，为缩短装备使用、维修能力生成周期，加快生成战斗力，他们探索形成"图表学装法"，通过编绘"三图三表"，即装备系统组成图、工作原理图、操作流程图，性能底数表、注意事项表、应急情况处置表，帮助官兵快速提升装备使用管理水平。

在这个过程中，他们鼓励全舰官兵齐上阵，结合各战位的任务特点和装备性能，总结有益经验，最终绘制出涵盖不同专业、不同装备的数百张精细化图表，极大地降低了装备原理学习难度，助推部队战斗力快速跃升。

翻开厚厚一本图表汇编，记者看到，装备运行原理、故障排除方法等一应俱全，清晰直观的呈现方式通俗易懂、便于记忆。该支队一名领导表示，得益于”三图三表”的助力，新舰员完成独立值更考核的训练时间较以往大幅缩短。

“只有熟练掌握手中武器装备，才能在战争中赢得胜利。”该支队领导告诉记者，他们在引导官兵学懂用会”三图三表”基础上，积极营造科学用装、依规管装的浓厚氛围，不断夯实战斗力基础，相关训练经验被上级转发推广。

**Google Translation**

Work Together to Compile “Three Pictures and Three Tables” and Refine the Charts to Speed Up Talent Training

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Shen Yang Hu Yunyan Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-03-25

A naval flotilla works together to compile “three pictures and three tables”

Refined charts speed up talent training

People’s Liberation Army Daily News Shen Yang and reporter Hu Yunyan reported: “The radar cannot work properly, troubleshoot immediately!” Recently, a naval flotilla organized practical training in a certain sea area around the handling of special equipment situations. The participating officers and men responded to the moves and operated accurately, successfully completing the emergency repair tasks of multiple types of equipment.

“Nowadays, the structure of main battleships is complex, and the technical content is constantly improving, which puts higher requirements on the ability and quality of officers and men.” The captain of the Jinan ship of the flotilla introduced that in order to shorten the equipment use and maintenance capability generation cycle and accelerate the generation of combat effectiveness, they explored and formed the “chart learning method”, and helped officers and men quickly improve the level of equipment use and management by compiling “three pictures and three tables”, namely the equipment system composition diagram, working principle diagram, operation flow chart, performance base table, precautions table, and emergency situation handling table.

In this process, they encouraged all officers and men on the ship to join the battle, combined with the task characteristics and equipment performance of each position, summarized useful experience, and finally drew hundreds of refined charts covering different professions and different equipment, which greatly reduced the difficulty of learning equipment principles and promoted the rapid leap of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

Opening a thick compilation of charts, the reporter saw that the equipment operation principles, troubleshooting methods, etc. were all available, and the clear and intuitive presentation method

was easy to understand and easy to remember. A leader of the flotilla said that thanks to the help of the “three pictures and three tables”, the training time for new crew members to complete independent duty assessment has been greatly shortened compared with the past.

“Only by mastering the weapons and equipment in our hands can we win the war.” The leader of the flotilla told reporters that on the basis of guiding officers and men to learn and use the “three pictures and three tables”, they actively created a strong atmosphere of scientific use of equipment and management of equipment in accordance with regulations, continuously consolidated the foundation of combat effectiveness, and the relevant training experience was forwarded and promoted by superiors.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16376938.html**

## 中泰”蓝色突击-2025”海军联合训练在湛江开幕

来源：新华社 作者：杨晓敏 常昊 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-03-26

新华社广州 3 月 26 日电（杨晓敏、常昊）中泰”蓝色突击-2025”海军联合训练 26 日上午在广东湛江某军港开幕。

这是中国和泰国共同举办的第 6 次”蓝色突击”联合训练，两国海军联训内容由陆战队层面逐渐向海军编队层面增加，参训的中泰两国海军舰艇已于 25 日完成兵力集结。

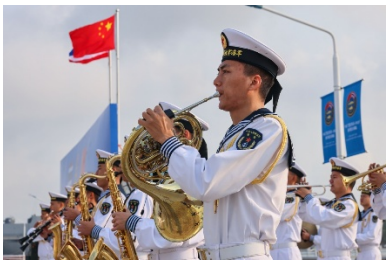
此次联训，是落实两国海军共识的重要实践，旨在进一步深化务实合作、提升联合行动能力，为维护地区海上安全发挥积极作用。联训期间，参训官兵将区分海上、陆上两个方向，展开联合反水雷、对海打击、海上搜救和轻武器射击、格斗、野战生存等多项内容训练。联训将持续至 4 月 2 日结束。

中方参训指挥员介绍，为拓展”蓝色突击”传统联训品牌，联训全程以实战化为背景，突出增强联合行动能力，巩固深化双方的互信友谊，持续加强两国军事合作交流。

联训期间，中泰双方计划开展联合训练、桌面推演和研讨交流等内容，以及组织甲板招待会、舰艇参观、文体赛事等活动。



3 月 25 日，参加中泰”蓝色突击-2025”海军联合训练的中泰两国海军舰艇完成兵力集结。新华社发（丛连营 摄）



3 月 26 日，中泰”蓝色突击-2025”海军联合训练开幕式在广东湛江举行，军乐队奏两国国歌。新华社发（乔晨曦 摄）



3 月 26 日，中泰”蓝色突击-2025”海军联合训练开幕式在广东湛江举行。新华社发（乔晨曦 摄）

**Google Translation**

China-Thailand “Blue Strike-2025” Naval Joint Training Opens in Zhanjiang

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Yang Xiaomin Chang Hao Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-03-26

Xinhua News Agency, Guangzhou, March 26 (Yang Xiaomin, Chang Hao) China-Thailand “Blue Strike-2025” naval joint training opened at a military port in Zhanjiang, Guangdong on the morning of the 26th.

This is the 6th “Blue Strike” joint training jointly held by China and Thailand. The content of the joint training of the two navies has gradually increased from the marine level to the naval formation level. The participating Chinese and Thai naval ships have completed the force assembly on the 25th.

This joint training is an important practice to implement the consensus of the two navies. It aims to further deepen pragmatic cooperation, enhance joint action capabilities, and play an active role in maintaining regional maritime security. During the joint training, the participating officers and men will distinguish between the sea and land directions, and carry out joint anti-mine, sea strikes, maritime search and rescue, light weapons shooting, combat, field survival and other content training. The joint training will last until April 2.

The Chinese commander participating in the training introduced that in order to expand the traditional joint training brand of “Blue Strike”, the joint training will be based on actual combat

throughout the whole process, highlighting the enhancement of joint action capabilities, consolidating and deepening the mutual trust and friendship between the two sides, and continuously strengthening the military cooperation and exchanges between the two countries.

During the joint training, China and Thailand plan to carry out joint training, tabletop exercises and seminars and exchanges, as well as organize deck receptions, ship visits, cultural and sports events and other activities.

On March 25, the Chinese and Thai naval ships participating in the China-Thailand “Blue Strike-2025” naval joint training completed the force assembly. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Cong Lianying)

On March 26, the opening ceremony of the China-Thailand “Blue Strike-2025” naval joint training was held in Zhanjiang, Guangdong, and the military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Qiao Chenxi)

On March 26, the opening ceremony of the China-Thailand “Blue Strike-2025” naval joint training was held in Zhanjiang, Guangdong. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Qiao Chenxi)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16377009.html**

## 劈波斩浪向深蓝！海军某支队漯河舰开展实战化训练

来源：解放军报 作者：杜娟 吴頔 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-03-26

**劈波斩浪向深蓝**

**——海军某支队漯河舰开展实战化训练见闻**

■解放军报记者 杜 娟 特约通讯员 吴 頔



漯河舰在海上航行。李凤祥摄

白浪翻涌，战舰犁波。前不久，海军某支队漯河舰在某海域开展实战化训练。

“主炮开火！”面对海上特情，漯河舰官兵熟练操作、密切配合，成功解除”敌”威胁。

“空中不明目标快速向我接近！”海上威胁解除，空中特情又至。通报传来，漯河舰迅速机动至有利阵位，并做好打击准备。

规划搜索、判明属性、追踪目标……作战指挥室内，硝烟味扑面而来。面对不断传来的特情，各战位官兵严阵以待，仔细研判每一个信号；指挥员根据战场信息，迅速研判态势，临机制订打击计划。

“确认目标属性，跟踪稳定！”雷达班班长快速判别目标属性，立即向指挥员报告。成功锁定目标后，指挥员果断下达打击指令。火舌喷涌而出，”敌”目标被成功击落。

“接装期间，我们针对武器装备特点开展专攻精练，有效缩短战斗力生成周期。”该支队领导告诉记者，他们紧盯战场需求，探索推行”研、试、训”模式，组织官兵紧前开展战术战法精训，不断夯实战斗力基础。为帮助舰员尽快熟悉武器装备性能，支队邀请科研院所专家、厂家技术骨干驻舰帮带。试航阶段，漯河舰官兵逐渐掌握武器装备性能，针对性加强新装备、新技能、新战法训练，全舰战斗力稳步提升。

返航途中，漯河舰再次接到上级指令，前往某海域与西宁舰、东平湖舰开展航行补给训练。抵达指定海域后，3 艘舰艇快速形成补给队形，顺利建立海上补给连接。随即，油料被源源不断注入漯河舰。

新舰淬火，百炼成钢。该支队领导介绍，近段时间，他们集中优质资源组建训练攻关小组，不断优化漯河舰组训施训模式，探索提升人装结合水平。据了解，下一步，支队将聚焦实战化练兵，组织漯河舰开展协同打击、防空反导、体系反潜等多科目训练。

采访结束，踏浪归来不久的漯河舰再次拉响出征的汽笛。记者仿佛看到，远海大洋上，一条壮美航迹正不断延伸……

**Google Translation**

Cut Through the Waves and Head for the Deep Blue! Luohe Ship of a Certain Flotilla of the Navy Conducts Practical Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Du Juan Wu Di Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-03-26

Cut through the waves and head for the deep blue

——Observations on the practical training conducted by Luohe Ship [Type 054B Jiankai III frigate] of a certain flotilla of the Navy [Northern Theater Command Navy]

■ PLA Daily reporter Du Juan Special correspondent Wu Di

Luohe Ship sailing on the sea. Photo by Li Fengxiang

White waves surge, warships plow waves. Not long ago, Luohe Ship of a certain flotilla of the Navy conducted practical training in a certain sea area.

“Main gun fire!” Faced with special conditions at sea, the officers and men of Luohe Ship skillfully operated and closely cooperated to successfully eliminate the “enemy” threat.

“Unknown targets in the air are approaching me quickly!” The threat at sea was lifted, and special conditions in the air came again. After the notification came, the Luohe Ship quickly maneuvered to a favorable position and prepared for the attack.

Planning the search, determining the attributes, tracking the target... The smell of gunpowder hits the face in the combat command room. Faced with the continuous special situation, officers and men at all positions are on high alert and carefully judge every signal; the commander quickly judges the situation based on the battlefield information and makes an impromptu attack plan.

“Confirm the target attributes and track stably!” The radar squad leader quickly judges the target attributes and immediately reports to the commander. After successfully locking the target, the commander decisively issued a strike order. Flames gushed out, and the “enemy” target was successfully shot down.

“During the acceptance period, we carried out specialized training based on the characteristics of weapons and equipment, effectively shortening the combat effectiveness generation cycle.” The leader of the flotilla told reporters that they kept a close eye on the battlefield needs, explored and implemented the “research, test, and training” model, organized officers and men to carry out tactical and combat training in advance, and continuously consolidated the combat effectiveness foundation. In order to help the crew become familiar with the performance of weapons and equipment as soon as possible, the flotilla invited experts from scientific research institutes and technical backbones from manufacturers to stay on board to help. During the sea trial, the officers and men of the Luohe ship gradually mastered the performance of weapons and equipment, strengthened the training of new equipment, new skills and new tactics in a targeted manner, and the combat effectiveness of the whole ship was steadily improved.

On the way back, the Luohe ship received another order from the superior to go to a certain sea area to carry out navigation and supply training with the Xining destroyer and the Dongping Lake replenishment ship. After arriving at the designated sea area, the three ships quickly formed a supply formation and successfully established a sea supply connection. Then, oil was continuously injected into the Luohe ship.

The new ship was quenched and tempered into steel. The leader of the flotilla introduced that in recent times, they have concentrated high-quality resources to form a training and research group, continuously optimized the training and implementation mode of the Luohe ship, and explored and improved the level of integration of people and equipment. It is understood that in the next step, the flotilla will focus on actual combat training and organize the Luohe ship to carry out multi-subject training such as coordinated strikes, air defense and anti-missile, and system anti-submarine.

At the end of the interview, the Luohe ship, which had just returned from the waves, sounded the whistle of departure again. The reporter seemed to see a magnificent track extending continuously in the distant ocean.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16376667.html**

## 蹈海破浪，砺剑深蓝！海军某驱逐舰支队海上考核拉开帷幕

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：钱 昊 马玉彬 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-03-25

**蹈海破浪 砺剑深蓝**

**——海军某驱逐舰支队舰艇海上考核影像**

■钱 昊 解放军报特约记者 马玉彬 摄影报道



主炮战位接收指令，打击目标。

春日，某海域海风呼啸、浪花翻涌。正在航渡的海军某驱逐舰支队舰艇战斗警报骤然响起，一场海上考核拉开帷幕。

“发现空中目标来袭！”官兵闻令而动，迅速展开部署，进入战斗状态。作战指挥室内，舰长一边下达快速机动规避口令，一边指挥官兵发射干扰弹。官兵熟练操作、密切配合，迅速向不同方向连续发射数枚干扰弹，在战舰周围形成”电磁迷雾”。与此同时，副炮火舌喷涌，成功抗击”敌”来袭目标。



小艇出击。

空中威胁刚解除，海上又发现”敌舰”。舰艇大角度调整航向，占领有利阵位。航海部门快速绘算接”敌”航向。锁定目标后，主炮迅疾对目标实施打击。霎时，海面炮声隆隆，硝烟弥漫，目标被一举摧毁。



舰艇破浪航行。



对”敌”目标实施打击。

此次考核紧贴实战设置多个特情，检验官兵协同配合、应急处置等能力。

海面风高浪急，舰艇破浪前行。突然，警报再次响起。”舰艇遭鱼雷攻击，管路破损进水！”一声令下，官兵紧张投入损管训练……

**Google Translation**

Breaking the Waves and Sharpening the Sword in the Deep Blue! The Maritime Assessment of a Destroyer Detachment of the Navy Has Begun

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Qian Hao Ma Yubin Editor: Sun Yue Release: 2025-03-25

Breaking the waves and sharpening the sword in the deep blue

——Images of the maritime assessment of ships of a destroyer flotilla of the Navy

■ Qian Hao People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Ma Yubin Photo Report

The main gun position receives instructions and hits the target.

In spring, the sea breeze is howling and the waves are surging in a certain sea area. The combat alarm of a destroyer flotilla of the Navy that is sailing suddenly sounded, and a maritime assessment kicked off.

“Aerial targets are detected!” The officers and men moved upon hearing the order, quickly deployed and entered combat status. In the combat command room, the captain issued a rapid maneuvering evasion command while commanding the officers and men to launch jamming bombs. The officers and men operated skillfully and cooperated closely, and quickly launched several jamming bombs in different directions to form an “electromagnetic fog” around the warship. At the same time, the secondary guns gushed out flames and successfully fought against the “enemy” attacking targets.

The small boat attacked.

The air threat had just been lifted, and another “enemy ship” was found on the sea. The ship adjusted its course at a large angle and occupied a favorable position. The navigation department quickly calculated the “enemy” course. After locking the target, the main gun quickly attacked the target. In an instant, the sea was filled with rumbling gunfire and smoke, and the target was destroyed in one fell swoop.

The ship sailed through the waves.

Attack the “enemy” target.

This assessment closely follows the actual combat and sets up multiple special situations to test the officers and men’ coordination and emergency response capabilities.

The sea was windy and rough, and the ship broke through the waves. Suddenly, the alarm sounded again. “The ship was attacked by a torpedo, and the pipeline was damaged and flooded!” With an order, the officers and men were nervously engaged in damage control training.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16377369.html**

## 劈风斩浪练精兵！南部战区海军某护卫舰支队开展实战化训练

来源：中国军网 作者：张彬 佟佳峻 责任编辑：杨红 发布：2025-03-28




舰艇编队快速机动。张彬 摄

碧波深处，战舰驰骋。春日，南部战区海军某护卫舰支队多艘舰艇快速机动，赴某海域开展跨昼夜、多课目实战化训练，进一步提升舰艇编队遂行各项任务能力。

“前方海区有’敌’舰艇活动，令你编队立即前出……”随着前出打击”敌”舰的指令下达，各舰艇密切协同，组成编队阵型，向目标海域快速进发。



发射干扰弹。佟佳峻 摄

航渡途中，特情突至。舰艇雷达战位发现有”敌”机发起”导弹”攻击，编队立即调整航向航速，转换成对空防御阵型，各型干扰弹从不同角度发射，凌空爆炸成云状，成功摆脱空中威胁。

进入”敌”舰活动海区，各舰艇加强搜索观察，及时共享数据信息，快速测定目标方位。指挥员分析研判战场态势，果断下令编队进入战斗航向并实施火炮打击。霎时，编队舰艇火力全开，一发发炮弹呼啸出膛，隆隆炮声响彻海空，目标区域击起条条水柱。



主炮对海打击。佟佳峻 摄

对海打击期间，特情频出，编队舰艇灵活应对。损管队依令前出对”中弹”舱室展开支援灭火；医护人员对”受伤”舰员进行抢救转移；舵机突发故障失灵，操舵兵快速转换人力操纵……与此同时，在强火力的袭击下，模拟”敌”舰的漂浮靶被成功摧毁。

傍晚时分，新的”敌”情接踵而至，编队接到对潜艇实施搜索与攻击指令，新一轮”战斗”迅即打响。编队舰艇拉开阵式，布放声纳、加强搜索、辨别接触、发起攻击……



舰艇编队破浪航行。张彬 摄

多课目叠加，多特情交织。在持续数天的海上训练中，来自空中、海面、水下的”敌”情不断，警报不止。防空反导、对海打击、搜潜攻潜、临检拿捕、营救落水人员等多个训练项目随机穿插进行，多套战法训法得到检验，有效锤炼了舰艇编队整体作战能力。



临检拿捕训练中，小艇运送武装人员。张彬 摄



官兵进行联合搜救训练。佟佳峻 摄



在大风浪中航行。张彬 摄



编队快速机动。佟佳峻 摄



舰艇在夕阳下航行。张彬 摄

**Google Translation**

Cut Through the Wind and Waves to Train Elite Soldiers! A Frigate Flotilla of the Southern Theater Command Navy Conducts Practical Training

Source: China Military Network Author: Zhang Bin Tong Jiajun Editor: Yang Hong Release: 2025-03-28

The fleet maneuvers quickly. Photo by Zhang Bin

In the depths of the blue waves, warships gallop. In spring, multiple ships of a frigate flotilla of the Southern Theater Command Navy maneuvered quickly and went to a certain sea area to carry out cross-day and night, multi-subject practical training to further enhance the fleet's ability to perform various tasks.

"There are "enemy" ships in the sea area ahead, and your formation is ordered to move forward immediately..." As the order to move forward to attack the "enemy" ships was issued, the ships worked closely together, formed a formation, and quickly moved towards the target sea area.

Fire jammers. Photo by Tong Jiajun

During the voyage, a special situation suddenly occurred. The ship's radar position found that an "enemy" aircraft launched a "missile" attack. The formation immediately adjusted its course and

speed and switched to an air defense formation. Various types of jamming bombs were fired from different angles and exploded in the air into a cloud, successfully getting rid of the air threat.

Entering the sea area where the “enemy” ships were active, each ship strengthened search and observation, shared data information in a timely manner, and quickly determined the target’s position. The commander analyzed and judged the battlefield situation, and decisively ordered the formation to enter the combat course and carry out artillery strikes. In an instant, the formation’s ships opened fire at full power, and shells whistled out of the barrels one after another. The rumbling sound of the guns resounded through the sea and sky, and the target area shot up columns of water.

Main guns attacked the sea. Photo by Tong Jiajun

During the sea strike, special situations occurred frequently, and the formation’s ships responded flexibly. The damage control team went forward according to the order to support the firefighting of the “hit” cabin; medical staff rescued and transferred the “injured” crew members; the steering gear suddenly malfunctioned, and the helmsman quickly switched to manual operation... At the same time, under the attack of strong firepower, the floating target simulating the “enemy” ship was successfully destroyed.

In the evening, new “enemy” situations followed one after another, and the formation received orders to search and attack submarines, and a new round of “battle” started immediately. The ships in the formation opened up, deployed sonar, strengthened searches, identified contacts, and launched attacks...

The fleet sailed through the waves. Photo by Zhang Bin

Multiple subjects overlapped and multiple special situations were intertwined. During the several days of maritime training, there were constant “enemy” situations from the air, sea surface, and underwater, and the alarms continued. Multiple training projects such as air defense and anti-missile, sea strikes, submarine search and attack, spot inspections and arrests, and rescue of people who fell into the water were randomly interspersed, and multiple sets of tactics and training methods were tested, effectively tempering the overall combat capability of the ship formation.

During the inspection and arrest training, a small boat transported armed personnel. Photo by Zhang Bin

Officers and men conducted joint search and rescue training. Photo by Tong Jiajun

Sailing in strong winds and waves. Photo by Zhang Bin

The fleet maneuvers quickly. Photo by Tong Jiajun

The ship sails in the sunset. Photo by Zhang Bin

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16377404.html**

# 海军某支队携手友邻部队开展对抗训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴 頔 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-03-28

**海军某支队携手友邻部队开展对抗训练——**

**舰机协同 联手”猎鲨”**

■吴 頔

初春时节，某海域风高浪急，海军某支队南昌舰与友邻航空兵部队展开一场协同反潜训练。随着指挥员一声令下，南昌舰破浪前行，奔赴任务海域。

抵达任务海域后，南昌舰占据有利阵位，与某型反潜巡逻机协同展开搜潜作业。分析目标运动态势、拟制协同打击方案……舰机协同发力，一张”猎鲨”天网悄然织就。

“发现’敌’潜艇！”很快，反潜巡逻机将”敌”潜艇动态信息，传送至南昌舰指挥所。综合研判战场态势后，指挥员确定攻击方案、做好行动部署。南昌舰各战位上，官兵密切配合、严阵以待。

大洋之上，较量无声。南昌舰不断调整航线，与反潜巡逻机形成对”敌”包围之势。”发射！”南昌舰指挥员抓住有利时机，果断下令实施打击。鱼雷直扑”敌”潜艇，精准命中目标，任务圆满完成。

“此次训练，我们针对单舰反潜盲区大、侦搜速度慢等特点，重点强化反潜作战中的舰机协同、态势共享等战法训练，检验官兵一体侦搜打击能力，提升部队协同作战水平。”该支队领导介绍，近年来，他们积极与潜艇、航空兵部队携手练兵，通过把任务设难、标准设严、情景设险，从难从严锤炼部队反潜作战能力。

训练结束，复盘展开。参训官兵围坐在一起，梳理训练中暴露的问题不足。针对短板弱项，他们集思广益逐项剖析原因、优化补训方案。据了解，该支队下一步将继续加强与其他兵种部队协同训练，加大创新战法训法检验力度。

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla Joins Hands with Friendly Forces to Conduct Confrontation Training

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Di Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-03-28

A naval flotilla joins hands with friendly forces to conduct confrontation training——

Ship-aircraft coordination and “shark hunting”

■Wu Di

In early spring, the wind and waves were high in a certain sea area. The Nanchang ship [destroyer Hull 101] of a naval flotilla and the friendly aviation force carried out a coordinated anti-submarine training. With the commander’s order, the Nanchang ship broke through the waves and rushed to the mission sea area.

After arriving at the mission sea area, the Nanchang ship occupied a favorable position and cooperated with a certain type of anti-submarine patrol aircraft to carry out submarine search operations. Analyze the target movement situation, formulate a coordinated strike plan... Ships and aircraft work together, and a “shark hunting” skynet is quietly woven.

“Found the ‘enemy’ submarine!” Soon, the anti-submarine patrol aircraft transmitted the dynamic information of the “enemy” submarine to the Nanchang ship command post. After comprehensively analyzing the battlefield situation, the commander determined the attack plan and made good action deployment. At each battle position of the Nanchang ship, officers and men cooperated closely and were ready for battle.

On the ocean, the competition was silent. The Nanchang ship constantly adjusted its route and formed a trend of encircling the “enemy” with the anti-submarine patrol aircraft. “Fire!” The commander of the Nanchang ship seized the favorable opportunity and decisively ordered a strike. The torpedo went straight to the “enemy” submarine, accurately hit the target, and the mission was successfully completed.

“In this training, we focused on the characteristics of the large anti-submarine blind spot and slow reconnaissance speed of a single ship, and focused on strengthening the training of ship-aircraft coordination, situation sharing and other tactics in anti-submarine operations, testing the integrated reconnaissance and strike capabilities of officers and men, and improving the level of coordinated operations of the troops.” The leader of the flotilla introduced that in recent years, they have actively worked with submarines and aviation forces to train soldiers, and by setting difficult tasks, strict standards, and dangerous scenarios, they have tempered the anti-submarine combat capabilities of the troops from difficult and strict aspects.

After the training, the review was carried out. The participating officers and men sat together to sort out the problems and deficiencies exposed in the training. For the shortcomings, they brainstormed and analyzed the reasons one by one and optimized the supplementary training plan. It is understood that the flotilla will continue to strengthen coordinated training with other arms and increase efforts to test innovative tactics and training methods.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16377390.html**

# 海军航空大学某团深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：解放军报 作者：聂浩翔 姜 涛 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-28

**海军航空大学某团深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——**

**凝心聚力建设过硬党组织**

■聂浩翔 姜 涛

仲春时节，海军航空大学某团一场跨昼夜飞行训练拉开战幕。面对不利练兵条件和高强度训练节奏，该团党委联合飞行大队党支部，组织干部骨干进机棚、入方舱，及时了解部队动态，帮助官兵缓解心理压力，确保训练任务顺利完成。

“军队党组织是党领导和掌握军队的组织支撑，担负着实现党对军队绝对领导、团结巩固部队、完成各项任务的重要责任。”该团领导介绍，近年来，随着部队职能使命不断拓展，任务重、节奏快、要求高成为常态，工学矛盾突出一度制约部队高质量发展。中央军委政治工作会议召开后，他们组织官兵认真学习习主席重要讲话精神，聚焦备战打仗主责主业，着力提高党组织的领导力、组织力、执行力，推动解决工作和训练中存在的矛盾问题，确保将党的政治优势和组织优势转化为制胜优势。

该团突出强化管党治党第一责任人责任，党委书记带头梳理各层级制约部队战斗力提升的卡点堵点问题，集智攻关解难；定期组织党组织书记集训、党支部委员轮训、党小组组长培训，邀请优秀党组织书记、院校教员分享心得经验；结合使命任务和岗位实际，统筹调配党组织领导力量，坚持组织跟着任务走、工作紧贴任务抓，实现”片”有党委领导、”线”有支部委员、”点”有党员先锋，让党旗在任务一线高高飘扬。

前不久，该团某任务分队赴某海域参加专项训练。面对任务紧迫、气象复杂等因素，该分队临时党支部召开专题议训会，组织党支部委员深入一线，与官兵谈心交心；结合任务特点开设”讲武堂”等，利用特定时机开展仪式教育，激励官兵精武强能、岗位建功。训练结束，该团获得总评第二名的好成绩。

凝心聚力，向战攻坚谋打赢。连日来，该团多名党员干部以身作则、冲锋在前，带领任务分队多次圆满完成飞行训练，用实际行动贯彻落实中央军委政治工作会议精神。

**Google Translation**

A Regiment of the Naval Aviation University Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of The Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference

Source: PLA Daily Author: Nie Haoxiang Jiang Tao Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-28

A regiment of the Naval Aviation University thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference——

Concentrate on building a strong party organization

■ Nie Haoxiang Jiang Tao

In mid-spring, a regiment of the Naval Aviation University kicked off a cross-day and night flight training. Faced with unfavorable training conditions and high-intensity training rhythm, the regiment's party committee and the flight group's party branch organized cadres to enter the hangar and the square cabin to keep abreast of the dynamics of the troops, help officers and men relieve psychological pressure, and ensure the smooth completion of training tasks.

"The military party organization is the organizational support for the party to lead and control the army, and is responsible for realizing the party's absolute leadership over the army, uniting and consolidating the troops, and completing various tasks. "The leader of the regiment introduced that in recent years, with the continuous expansion of the functions and missions of the troops, heavy tasks, fast pace, and high requirements have become the norm, and the outstanding contradiction between work and study has once restricted the high-quality development of the troops. After the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference was held, they organized officers and men to carefully study the spirit of President Xi's important speech, focus on the main responsibilities of preparing for war, strive to improve the leadership, organization and execution of the party organization, promote the resolution of contradictions and problems in work and training, and ensure that the party's political and organizational advantages are transformed into winning advantages.

The regiment highlighted the strengthening of the responsibility of the first person in charge of party governance. The party committee secretary took the lead in sorting out the problems at all levels that restrict the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops, and gathered wisdom to solve the problems; regularly organized party organization secretary training, party branch committee member rotation training, and party group leader training, and invited outstanding party organization secretaries and college teachers to share their experiences; combined with the mission and the actual position, coordinated and deployed the leadership of the party organization, insisted on the organization following the task, and the work was closely tied to the task, so that the "area" had party committee leaders, the "line" had branch committee members, and the "point" had party member pioneers, so that the party flag flew high on the front line of the task.

Not long ago, a task detachment of the regiment went to a certain sea area to participate in special training. Faced with the urgency of the task and the complex weather, the temporary party branch of the detachment held a special training meeting, organized party branch members to go deep into the front line, and talked with officers and men; combined with the characteristics of the task, set up a "military lecture hall", etc., and used specific opportunities to carry out ritual education to

encourage officers and men to improve their martial arts and make contributions in their posts. At the end of the training, the regiment won the second place in the overall evaluation.

Concentrate your efforts and strive to win the battle. In recent days, many party members and cadres of the regiment have set an example and charged forward, leading the task team to successfully complete flight training many times, and implementing the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference with practical actions.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16377748.html**

## 海军某驱逐舰支队组织实弹射击训练淬炼官兵应急应变能力

来源：解放军报 作者：叶登峰 向黎鸣 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-03-30

**海军某驱逐舰支队组织实弹射击训练——**

**“战斗”在波峰浪谷间打响**

■叶登峰 解放军报记者 向黎鸣

近日，海军某驱逐舰支队厦门舰在某海域开展实战化训练。”某方位发现可疑水面目标！”上级通报传来，顷刻间，战斗警报声、键盘敲击声与官兵脚步声交织，全舰官兵迅速按部署就位。与此同时，对海部门汇报射击条件：”海面有雾，能见度不佳，海面风力持续增大！”

“打仗不分天气好坏，复杂海况正是难得的练兵时机！”综合研判涌浪、目标运动速度等因素后，舰长决定临机展开复杂海况下射击训练。

随着一系列作战命令下达至各战位，主炮班长陈旭恒紧盯屏幕，展开射击准备作业。主炮光电瞄准系统中，目标随着海浪起伏不断摇晃，官兵仔细校正主炮偏差，做好对海射击最后准备。

波峰浪谷间，厦门舰迅速转入战斗航向，占领有利攻击阵位。备便主炮系统、装定发射诸元、推送打击指令……各战位官兵全神贯注、依令而动。随着舰长一声令下，一枚枚炮弹破膛而出，精准命中靶标。

战舰犁波，雷达飞旋。海面威胁刚解除，空中传来新特情——模拟反舰导弹的某型靶机借云雾遮蔽高速袭来。舰长立即指挥战舰转向规避，与此同时，数枚干扰弹冲出发射管凌空炸开，形成一片”干扰云”，副炮火舌喷涌，在舰艇周围构成一道火力网……官兵密切配合，成功处置空中特情。

“只有平时从难从严组训，战时才能从容应对。”舰长告诉记者，他们坚决纠治危不施训、险不练兵等不实训风，平时训练中，常态借助复杂环境条件练兵，设真训练场景、设难训练条件，有效淬炼官兵指挥协同与应急应变能力。

舱外海风呼啸，舱内热火朝天。官兵保持昂扬精神状态，随时准备迎接下一场”战斗”。

**Google Translation**

A Destroyer Flotilla of the Navy Organized Live-Fire Shooting Training to Temper the Emergency Response Capabilities of Officers and Men

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ye Dengfeng Xiang Liming Editor: Sun Yue 2025-03-30

A destroyer flotilla of the Navy organized live-fire shooting training——

“Battle” started between the crests and valleys

■ Ye Dengfeng PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming

Recently, the Xiamen ship [Destroyer Xiamen (No. 154)-驱逐舰”厦门"] of a destroyer flotilla of the [STC] Navy conducted actual combat training in a certain sea area. “A suspicious surface target was found in a certain direction!” The superior reported that in an instant, the sound of combat alarms, keyboard tapping and the footsteps of officers and men were intertwined, and all officers and men on the ship quickly took their positions according to the deployment. At the same time, the relevant departments reported the shooting conditions: “There is fog on the sea, visibility is poor, and the wind on the sea continues to increase!”

“Fighting does not distinguish between good and bad weather, and complex sea conditions are a rare opportunity to train soldiers!” After comprehensively analyzing factors such as swells and target movement speed, the captain decided to launch shooting training under complex sea conditions on the spot.

As a series of combat orders were issued to various positions, the main gun squad leader Chen Xuheng stared at the screen and started the shooting preparation work. In the main gun optoelectronic aiming system, the target was shaking constantly with the ups and downs of the waves. The officers and men carefully corrected the main gun deviation and made final preparations for sea shooting.

Between the peaks and valleys, the Xiamen ship quickly turned to the combat course and occupied a favorable attack position. Prepare the main gun system, set the firing parameters, push the strike command... The officers and men at each position were fully focused and acted according to the order. With the captain’s order, one shell after another broke out of the barrel and hit the target accurately.

The warship plowed the waves and the radar spun. The threat on the sea surface was just lifted, and a new special situation came from the air when a certain type of target aircraft simulating anti-ship missiles attacked at high speed under the cover of clouds and fog. The captain immediately commanded the warship to turn to avoid. At the same time, several jamming bombs rushed out of the launch tube and exploded in the air, forming a “jamming cloud”, and the secondary guns

gushed out, forming a firepower network around the ship. The officers and men worked closely together to successfully deal with the special situation in the air.

“Only by training strictly and in a difficult way in peacetime can we respond calmly in wartime.” The captain told reporters that they resolutely corrected the unrealistic training style of not training in dangerous situations and not training soldiers in dangerous situations. In peacetime training, they usually use complex environmental conditions to train soldiers, set up real training scenes and difficult training conditions, and effectively temper the command coordination and emergency response capabilities of officers and men.

The sea breeze outside the cabin is howling, and the cabin is in full swing. The officers and men maintain a high spirit and are ready to meet the next “battle” at any time.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16377743.html**

## 海军工程大学瞄准前沿增设新域新质学科专业

来源：解放军报 作者：熊峰 侯融 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-03-30

**海军工程大学瞄准前沿增设新域新质学科专业**

**新专业成为办学育人”新引擎”**

编者按 习主席强调，要紧跟世界新军事革命发展趋势，加强新兴领域预置，加强前沿学科建设，加强新型人才培养，推动新质战斗力加速孵化和生成。海军工程大学在新域新质学科专业建设上前瞻布势、整体设计、体系发力，一批前沿交叉学科新专业成为办学育人”新引擎”。

解放军报讯 熊峰、特约记者侯融报道：日前，海军工程大学按照教学安排，组织某新域新质学科专业方向学员参观相关专业实验室。认真聆听教员讲解新专业方向的培养目标、主要课程和发展前景等，大家踌躇满志，对专业学习充满向往与信心。

在最近一次对外发布的招生简章中，该校新增的该专业方向广受关注。近年来，他们瞄准前沿，按照学科专业与战场对接、培养目标向岗位看齐、质量标准向打仗标定、教学内容向需求聚焦的思路实施动态调整，先后增加多个新域新质学科专业。

为推进人才培养供给侧同部队需求侧精准对接，该校深入论证、紧前谋划，新增前沿交叉学科等本科专业。近两年，他们在广泛深入调研基础上，进一步优化学科布局。翻阅近年来该校招生简章，记者注意到，他们对原有多个专业方向进行调整，新增 4 个新域新质学科和 4 个招生专业方向。

建好新域新质学科专业，拥有一支教战能力突出的师资队伍至关重要。为此，该校打破专业壁垒，集聚多学科优势力量，努力打造一支素质过硬、结构合理的新域新质学科专业师资队伍；鼓励高层次科研团队创新人才走上讲台，为学员讲授前沿理论知识和实践应用。

为进一步提升新域新质学科专业教员任教能力，他们与部队签订人才共育合作协议，建立教员实践基地，定期组织教员深入一线跟训；实施”优师计划”，组织相关教员赴地方知名高校研修，提高教学能力；实施”英才会”“苗圃工程”等专项引才培养计划，助力年轻教员加速成长。

“新域新质作战力量建设对学员心理素质、创新思维、应变能力和团队协作意识等提出了更高要求。”牵头建设新专业的该校某学院领导告诉记者，新专业建设之初，他们深入基层部队调研论证人才培养方案，官兵提出不少意见建议并寄予厚望。为此，他们持续开展新专业新装备作战运用研究和作战训练需求分析，先后依托模拟仿真训练、”双重”建设等项目，形成以原理教学为主的实验教学平台和以实践教学为主的实操训练平台。

以新域新质学科专业建设为牵引，该校构建本科学员”跟研—参研—承研”贯通式创新能力提升体系，结合基层部队具体需求和军事装备发展方向，鼓励学员参加军内外学术交流活动和学科创新竞赛，同时积极承接基层部队张榜攻关的创新课题，打通学员创新能力培养链路。

他们还根据新域新质学科专业建设实际，采用校内公开选拔、教员学员双选等方式，遴选优秀学员编入科研项目组，参与相关科研项目攻关；倡导新域新质学科专业学员跨专业、跨院系参与科研项目实践，进一步拓宽学员专业视野、提升实践创新素养。

新域新质学科专业成为办学育人”新引擎”。据了解，近年来，该校新域新质学科专业学员在多领域崭露头角。2018 级学员陈龙毕业两年多来，多次参与部队演训活动，发挥骨干作用；2020 级学员李翔宇自主设计的某算法模型，在第四届国际青年人工智能大赛上荣获一等奖。

**Google Translation**

Naval Engineering University Aims at the Forefront to Add New Domains and New Quality Disciplines

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xiong Feng Hou Rong Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-03-30

Naval Engineering University aims at the forefront to add new domains and new quality disciplines

New majors become the “new engine” for running schools and educating people

Editor’s note President Xi Jinping emphasized that we must keep up with the development trend of the new world military revolution, strengthen the pre-positioning of emerging fields, strengthen the construction of cutting-edge disciplines, strengthen the training of new talents, and promote the accelerated incubation and generation of new quality combat power. The Naval Engineering University has forward-looking layout, overall design, and system efforts in the construction of new domains and new quality disciplines. A number of cutting-edge interdisciplinary new majors have become the “new engine” for running schools and educating people.

PLA Daily News Xiong Feng and special correspondent Hou Rong reported: Recently, The Naval Engineering University organized cadets of a new domain and new quality discipline to visit relevant professional laboratories in accordance with teaching arrangements. Listening carefully to the instructor's explanation of the training goals, main courses and development prospects of the new professional direction, everyone is full of confidence and yearning for professional learning.

In the most recent enrollment brochure released to the public, the university's newly added major has attracted widespread attention. In recent years, they have aimed at the forefront, implemented dynamic adjustments in accordance with the idea of connecting disciplines and majors with the battlefield, aligning training goals with positions, calibrating quality standards to war, and focusing teaching content on demand, and have successively added multiple new domains and new quality disciplines and majors.

In order to promote the precise connection between the supply side of talent training and the demand side of the troops, the university has conducted in-depth demonstrations and plans ahead, and added new undergraduate majors such as cutting-edge interdisciplinary disciplines. In the past two years, it has further optimized the discipline layout based on extensive and in-depth research. Looking through the university's enrollment brochures in recent years, the reporter noticed that it adjusted the original multiple professional directions, adding four new domains and new quality disciplines and four enrollment professional directions.

It is crucial to build a new domain and new quality discipline major and have a faculty team with outstanding teaching and combat capabilities. To this end, the university breaks down professional barriers, gathers multi-disciplinary advantages, and strives to build a high-quality and well-structured new domain and new quality discipline professional faculty team; encourages high-level scientific research team innovative talents to take the podium and teach cadets cutting-edge theoretical knowledge and practical applications. In order to further improve the teaching ability of teachers in new domains and new disciplines, they signed a talent co-education cooperation agreement with the troops, established a teacher practice base, and regularly organized teachers to go deep into the front line for training; implemented the "Excellent Teacher Plan" to organize relevant teachers to go to local well-known universities for training to improve their teaching ability; implemented special talent training plans such as "Elite Talent Training" and "Nursery Project" to help young teachers accelerate their growth.

"The construction of new domains and new qualities of combat forces has put forward higher requirements for cadets' psychological quality, innovative thinking, adaptability and teamwork awareness." The leader of a college of the university who took the lead in building new majors told reporters that at the beginning of the construction of new majors, they went deep into the grassroots troops to investigate and verify the talent training plan, and the officers and men put forward many opinions and suggestions and placed high hopes. To this end, they continued to carry out research on the combat application of new majors and new equipment and analysis of combat

training needs, and successively relied on simulation training, “dual” construction and other projects to form an experimental teaching platform based on principle teaching and a practical training platform based on practical teaching.

Driven by the construction of new domain and new quality disciplines, the university has built a through-type innovation capacity improvement system for undergraduate cadets, “following research-participating in research-undertaking research”. Combined with the specific needs of grassroots troops and the development direction of military equipment, the university encourages cadets to participate in academic exchange activities and discipline innovation competitions inside and outside the military, and actively undertakes innovative topics proposed by grassroots troops to open up the link of cadets’ innovation ability training.

They also select outstanding cadets to be incorporated into scientific research project groups and participate in related scientific research projects based on the actual construction of new domain and new quality disciplines, using methods such as open selection within the university and double selection of teachers and cadets; advocate that cadets of new domain and new quality disciplines participate in scientific research project practice across majors and departments, further broaden cadets’ professional horizons and improve their practical innovation literacy.

New domain and new quality disciplines have become a “new engine” for running universities and educating people. It is understood that in recent years, cadets of the university’s new domain and new quality disciplines have emerged in many fields. In the more than two years since graduation, Chen Long, a cadet from the class of 2018,[1] has participated in many military training and exercises and played a backbone role; an algorithm model independently designed by Li Xiangyu, a cadet from the class of 2020, won the first prize at the 4th International Youth Artificial Intelligence Competition.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16377893.html**

## 海岛是美丽家园，守护海洋生物，也是守岛水兵的神圣责任

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张国雄 葛瀚强 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-03-31

**西沙卫士救海龟**

■张国雄　解放军报特约通讯员　葛瀚强

[11] Note: In the PLA, the class year is the year they start as a cadet, not the year they graduate.



官兵为海龟清理龟壳上的伤口。 图片由该部官兵提供

“放心去值班吧，’海洋精灵’已经回到大海怀抱了。”

海军西沙某部战士赵磊一步三回头地眺望着身后的一片海滩，随行的战友笑着提醒他。

再次眺望这片海滩，想着那只被营救的大海龟此刻已经遨游在蓝色海洋之中，赵磊一颗悬着的心终于放了下来。

事情还要从一个多星期前说起。那天中午，烈日当空，赵磊带队环岛巡逻。在回营的路上，他听到礁石那边的沙滩上传来一些响声。

那是一种拍击沙滩的声音。赵磊倾听后，有了初步判断，当即对战友说：”有情况！”

大家停下脚步寻声搜索。转到礁石另一侧，眼前的景象让他们瞪大了眼睛：烈日下的沙滩上，一只硕大的海龟正使劲蹬着四肢，奋力向前挪动身体。无奈，它的半个身子陷入沙坑，怎么也爬不出来……

赵磊和战友跑过去，用手比量了一下，这只海龟仅龟壳就有约 1 米见方。在海岛驻守多年，他还是第一次见到这么大的海龟。

“它是不是受伤了？”他们一边观察海龟状态，一边将情况上报某部值班室。该部机关第一时间安排李排长带人前来，帮助赵磊和战友解救受困海龟。

随着时间的推移，这只受困海龟越发焦躁不安，继续用四肢拍打沙滩。这时军医王睿也从远处赶来，放下药箱，开始为海龟检查。

王睿叮嘱赵磊等人轮流从海边运来海水，浇在海龟身体上，帮助其降温和保湿。他轻轻清理掉龟壳上的泥沙，发现上面有一处裂痕。

这时，一旁的李排长趴在泥潭中摸索，查看海龟身下是否有尖锐的石块；又让战友从宿舍找来一块木板，想办法垫在海龟身下，防止它继续沉入沙坑。

“别怕，我们是来救你的。”官兵们轻轻抚摸着海龟，轻声安慰道。王睿先用海水清理龟壳上的淤泥，再用药品给海龟的伤口消毒。

“来，将吊机爪伸入木板下；大家小心，别让海龟二次受伤……”赵磊指挥大家用力推了一下在木板上的海龟，结果这个家伙纹丝未动。

李排长与赵磊一起，再次将情况上报机关。为确保海龟能得到专业救治，机关与驻地海洋救助站取得联系。救助站工作人员表示，立即乘快艇赶来，将海龟转运至三沙市海龟救助保育中心进行治疗。

随后，机关协调了一台大型机械车。官兵们用吊装的方式将海龟转移至岸上，想办法运至码头。

“经专业人员判断，这是一只绿海龟，属于国家一级野生保护动物。”李排长说，西沙是绿海龟的天堂，每年这个季节都会有很多海龟到岸滩产卵。

绿海龟体型较大，成龟背甲直线长度可达 90 到 120 厘米，体重可达 100 千克。除了产卵外，他们更习惯生活在海中。西沙群岛是绿海龟理想的产卵地。

“守护海岛，就要爱护生态环境，建设绿色岛礁。守护海洋中的精灵，就是守护美丽的海岛。”李排长说。

近年来，西沙守岛官兵积极投身环保事业，倾注真情守护西沙碧海蓝天，以实际行动践行”爱国爱岛、乐守天涯”的誓言。在官兵们心中，海岛就是美丽家园，守护海洋生物，也是守岛水兵的神圣责任。

**Google Translation**

The Island Is a Beautiful Home, and Protecting Marine Life Is Also the Sacred Responsibility of the Sailors Guarding the Island

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Guoxiong Ge Hanqiang Editor: Sun Yue

2025-03-31

Xisha Guards Save Turtles

■Zhang Guoxiong, People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Ge Hanqiang

Officers and men clean the wounds on the turtle’s shell. Pictures provided by officers and men of the unit

“Go on duty with peace of mind, the ‘ocean elves’ have returned to the embrace of the sea.”

Zhao Lei, a soldier of the Xisha unit of the Navy, looked back at the beach behind him every three steps, and his accompanying comrades reminded him with a smile.

Looking at the beach again, thinking that the rescued sea turtle was now swimming in the blue ocean, Zhao Lei's hanging heart finally let go.

The story started more than a week ago. At noon that day, the sun was scorching, and Zhao Lei led the team to patrol around the island. On the way back to the camp, he heard some noises coming from the beach on the other side of the reef.

It was a sound of hitting the beach. After listening, Zhao Lei made a preliminary judgment and immediately said to his comrades: "There is a situation!"

Everyone stopped and searched for the sound. Turning to the other side of the reef, the scene in front of them made them widen their eyes: on the beach under the scorching sun, a huge turtle was kicking its limbs hard and trying to move its body forward. Helplessly, half of its body was stuck in the sand pit and it couldn't climb out...

Zhao Lei and his comrades ran over and measured it with their hands. The turtle's shell alone was about 1 meter square. After being stationed on the island for many years, this was the first time he saw such a big turtle.

"Is it injured?" While observing the state of the turtle, they reported the situation to the duty room of a certain unit. The unit immediately arranged for Platoon Leader Li to bring people to help Zhao Lei and his comrades rescue the trapped turtle.

As time went on, the trapped turtle became more and more anxious and continued to beat the beach with its limbs. At this time, military doctor Wang Rui also came from a distance, put down the medicine box, and began to check the turtle.

Wang Rui told Zhao Lei and others to take turns to bring seawater from the seashore and pour it on the turtle's body to help it cool down and moisturize. He gently cleaned the mud and sand on the turtle's shell and found a crack on it.

At this time, Li, a platoon leader, was lying in the mud and groping to check if there were any sharp stones under the turtle; he also asked his comrades to find a wooden board from the dormitory and try to put it under the turtle to prevent it from sinking into the sand pit.

"Don't be afraid, we are here to save you." The officers and men gently stroked the turtle and comforted it softly. Wang Rui first used seawater to clean the silt on the turtle's shell, and then used medicine to disinfect the turtle's wound.

"Come on, put the crane claw under the board; everyone be careful, don't let the turtle get injured again..." Zhao Lei instructed everyone to push the turtle on the board hard, but the guy didn't move at all.

Platoon leader Li and Zhao Lei reported the situation to the agency again. To ensure that the turtle can receive professional treatment, the agency contacted the local marine rescue station. The staff

of the rescue station said that they would immediately rush by speedboat and transfer the turtle to the Sansha City Turtle Rescue and Conservation Center for treatment.

Later, the agency coordinated a large mechanical vehicle. The officers and men used a hoisting method to transfer the turtle to the shore and tried to transport it to the dock.

“According to the judgment of professionals, this is a green turtle, which is a national first-class wild protected animal.” Platoon Leader Li said that Xisha is a paradise for green turtles. Many turtles come to the beach to lay eggs every year at this season.

Green turtles are large in size, and the straight length of the carapace of adult turtles can reach 90 to 120 cm, and the weight can reach 100 kg. In addition to laying eggs, they are more accustomed to living in the sea. The Xisha Islands are an ideal place for green turtles to lay eggs.

“To protect the islands, we must protect the ecological environment and build green islands and reefs. To protect the elves in the ocean is to protect the beautiful islands.” Platoon Leader Li said.

In recent years, the officers and men guarding the Xisha Islands have actively devoted themselves to the cause of environmental protection, devoted their true feelings to protecting the blue sea and blue sky of Xisha, and put into practice the oath of “loving the country and the islands, and guarding the world with joy” with practical actions. In the hearts of officers and men, islands are their beautiful homes, and protecting marine life is also the sacred responsibility of the sailors guarding the islands.

# April 2025

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/bbzq/16378171.html**

## 北部战区海军某基地聚焦改点厘清建设思路

来源：解放军报 作者：毕笑天 封治斌 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-01

**北部战区海军某基地**

**聚焦改点厘清建设思路**

开栏的话

2025 年 4 月 1 日，新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》、《中国人民解放军纪律条令》、《中国人民解放军队列条令》（统称共同条令）正式施行。这是贯彻依法治军战略的重大举措，是构建中国特色军事法治体系的重要成果，标志着军队法治化水平迈上一个新台阶。

“天下大事，不难于立法，而难于法之必行。”新修订的共同条令为全军官兵立起了规矩，只有严格按照条令要求规范官兵行为、提升部队正规化建设水平，自觉把”纸上的法律”变

成”行动中的法律”，才能维护我军铁的纪律，确保部队高度集中统一和安全稳定。每名军人必须将条令内化于心、外化于行，真正将法规力量转化为凝聚力、向心力、战斗力。

新修订的共同条令发布以来，全军各部队广泛开展各类学习活动，引导广大官兵牢固树立规矩意识和法治观念，推动条令严格执行、精准落地。即日起，解放军报推出”学条令 守规矩 正秩序”专栏，报道全军各部队学习贯彻落实新修订的共同条令的生动实践和鲜活经验，敬请关注。

解放军报讯 记者毕笑天、特约通讯员封治斌报道：”外出比例应如何确定”“智能电子设备该怎样使用管理”……日前，北部战区海军某基地组织新修订的共同条令集中授课学习，某连马连长在笔记本上认真记下不少要点。

“此次授课，我们从条令修订的时代背景、具体改点、实践要求等方面，为官兵作了宣讲解读。”该基地领导介绍，新修订的共同条令发布以来，基地通过干部领学宣讲、分组讨论、改点解读、答疑解惑等方式，帮助官兵加深对条令的学习理解；根据条令内容制作政策要点手册和思维导图，利用军营广播、电子屏幕等载体营造浓厚学习氛围。

登上该基地天柱山舰，记者看到一场交流会正火热进行，官兵围绕新修订的共同条令说变化、谈体会。”条令进一步完善了军队功勋荣誉表彰制度，使我更加强烈地感受到军人的荣誉和责任。”下士惠远航说。

该基地领导告诉记者，新修订的共同条令坚持把谋打赢作为最大职责，立起备战打仗、向战为战的根本指向。下一步，他们将重点围绕”如何有效提升军事训练水平”“如何保障官兵切身利益”等开展群众性讨论，聚焦改点厘清建设思路，切实把政策制度优化势能转变为练兵备战动能，淬炼提升部队实战能力。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Base in the Northern Theater Command Focuses on Changing Points to Clarify the Construction Ideas

Source: PLA Daily Author: Bi Xiaotian Feng Zhibin Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-01

A certain naval base in the Northern Theater Command

Focus on changing points to clarify the construction ideas

Opening remarks

On April 1, 2025, the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the People’s Liberation Army of China”, “Regulations on Discipline of the People’s Liberation Army of China”, and “Regulations on Formations of the People’s Liberation Army of China” (collectively referred to as the common regulations) were officially implemented. This is a major measure to implement the

strategy of governing the army according to law, an important achievement in building a military legal system with Chinese characteristics, and marks a new level of legalization of the army.

“The world’s major events are not difficult to legislate, but difficult to enforce the law.” The newly revised common regulations set rules for officers and men of the whole army. Only by strictly following the requirements of the regulations to regulate the behavior of officers and men, improve the level of regularization of the troops, and consciously turn “laws on paper” into “laws in action” can we maintain the iron discipline of our army and ensure the high degree of centralization, unity, safety and stability of the troops. Every soldier must internalize the regulations and externalize them, and truly transform the power of laws and regulations into cohesion, centripetal force, and combat effectiveness.

Since the release of the newly revised common regulations, all units of the army have widely conducted various learning activities to guide the officers and men to firmly establish the awareness of rules and the concept of rule of law, and promote the strict implementation and precise implementation of the regulations. Starting today, the PLA Daily will launch a column “Learn Regulations, Abide by Rules, and Regulate Order” to report on the vivid practice and fresh experience of all units of the army in learning and implementing the newly revised common regulations. Please pay attention.

PLA Daily News Reporter Bi Xiaotian and special correspondent Feng Zhibin reported: “How to determine the proportion of going out” “How to use and manage smart electronic devices”... Recently, a naval base in the Northern Theater Command organized a concentrated lecture on the newly revised common regulations. Company Commander Ma carefully wrote down many key points in his notebook.

“In this lecture, we explained and interpreted the officers and men from the historical background, specific changes, and practical requirements of the revised regulations.” The leader of the base introduced that since the release of the newly revised common regulations, the base has helped officers and men deepen their understanding of the regulations through cadre-led learning and explanation, group discussions, interpretation of changes, and answering questions; according to the content of the regulations, a policy manual and mind map were produced, and a strong learning atmosphere was created using military camp broadcasts, electronic screens and other carriers.

Boarding the Tianzhushan ship of the base, the reporter saw that an exchange meeting was in full swing, and officers and men talked about changes and experiences around the newly revised common regulations. “The regulations further improved the military merit and honor commendation system, which made me feel the honor and responsibility of soldiers more strongly.” Corporal Hui Yuanhang said.

The leader of the base told reporters that the newly revised common regulations insisted on taking winning as the greatest responsibility, and established the fundamental direction of preparing for war and fighting for war. In the next step, they will focus on conducting mass discussions on topics

such as “how to effectively improve the level of military training” and “how to protect the vital interests of officers and men”, focus on improving points to clarify construction ideas, and effectively transform the potential energy of policy and system optimization into kinetic energy for training and preparation, so as to temper and enhance the troops’ actual combat capabilities.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16378166.html**

## 海军军医大学重大科研成果入选 2024 年度 “中国科学十大进展”

来源：解放军报 作者：王泽锋 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-01

**海军军医大学重大科研成果入选 2024 年度”中国科学十大进展”**

解放军报讯 特约记者王泽锋报道：3 月 27 日，国家自然科学基金委员会发布 2024 年度”中国科学十大进展”。其中，海军军医大学第二附属医院教授徐沪济联合攻关团队的重大科研成果”异体 CAR-T 细胞疗法治疗自身免疫病”入选，是我军唯一一项入选成果。

长期以来，如何缓解和治愈自身免疫性疾病，是全球医学界共同面临的难题。目前已启用的传统自体 CAR-T 细胞疗法存在需要个性化制备、生产周期长、费用高等局限性，难以广泛应用于临床治疗。徐沪济教授联合攻关团队研制出异体通用型 CAR-T 细胞，实现使用标准化细胞产品为不同患者提供治疗，无需个性化制备，从而简化了治疗流程。目前，该成果已应用治疗 3 名患有严重自身免疫性疾病患者，均取得疗效。

此前，该成果发表在国际学术期刊《细胞》上，成为世界上首次报道使用异体通用型 CAR-T 细胞治疗自身免疫性疾病的研究范式。

**Google Translation**

Major Scientific Research Achievements of the Naval Medical University Were Selected as the “Top Ten Advances in Chinese Science” in 2024

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Zefeng Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-01

Major scientific research achievements of the Naval Medical University were selected as the “Top Ten Advances in Chinese Science” in 2024

PLA Daily News Special Correspondent Wang Zefeng reported: On March 27, the National Natural Science Foundation of China released the “Top Ten Advances in Chinese Science” in 2024. Among them, the major scientific research achievement of the joint research team of Professor Xu Huji of the Second Affiliated Hospital of the Naval Medical University, “Allogeneic CAR-T Cell Therapy for the Treatment of Autoimmune Diseases”, was selected, which is the only selected achievement of our army.

For a long time, how to alleviate and cure autoimmune diseases has been a common problem faced by the global medical community. The traditional autologous CAR-T cell therapy currently in use

has limitations such as the need for personalized preparation, long production cycle, and high cost, and it is difficult to be widely used in clinical treatment. Professor Xu Huji and his joint research team have developed allogeneic universal CAR-T cells, which can provide treatment for different patients using standardized cell products without the need for personalized preparation, thereby simplifying the treatment process. At present, this achievement has been used to treat three patients with severe autoimmune diseases, and all have achieved therapeutic effects.

Previously, this achievement was published in the international academic journal “Cell”, becoming the world’s first report on the use of allogeneic universal CAR-T cells to treat autoimmune diseases.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16379073.html**

## 海军航空兵某团开展多机型飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：秦钱江 傅金泉 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-06

**海军航空兵某团开展多机型飞行训练**

**铁翼飞旋海天间**

■解放军报特约通讯员 秦钱江 特约记者 傅金泉

春日南国，战机轰鸣。

“计时起飞！”随着指挥员一声令下，海军航空兵某团数架战机呼啸升空，展开一场多机型飞行训练。

战机刚刚升空，特情接踵而至。反潜机飞行员紧握驾驶杆并观察机舱外情况，空中机械师密切关注发动机各项参数，机组成员默契配合、灵活应对特情。运输机机组成员不时报告实时气象信息，机长和副驾驶根据仪表数据变化不断修正飞机姿态，准确调整航速航线，连贯实施低空机动飞行等战术动作。

“混合机型协同作战、优势互补，是提升部队整体作战能力的重要手段。”该团领导介绍，近年来，随着使命任务拓展，多型战机相继列装部队，团党委一班人大胆探索实战化训练”组合拳”，常态组织复杂环境下多机型、多科目飞行训练，锤炼提升部队实战能力。此次训练，他们紧盯作战需求，结合近期海上天气多变的特点，穿插设置复杂特情，进一步检验机组协同作战和空地指挥协同能力。

夜幕降临，完成训练任务的战机陆续返航。参训官兵趁热打铁，迅速展开复盘总结。作战研究室内，大家紧盯训练各环节，问题一个一个过、细节一个一个抠，集智研究破题良策，确保”打一仗、进一步”，推动部队练兵备战质效持续提升。

**Google Translation**

A Regiment of the Naval Aviation Corps Conducts Multi-Aircraft Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Qin Qianjiang Fu Jinquan Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-06

A regiment of the naval aviation corps conducts multi-aircraft flight training——

# Iron wings fly between the sea and the sky

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Qin Qianjiang Special Correspondent Fu Jinquan

In the spring in the south, combat planes roar.

“Time to take off!” With the commander’s order, several combat aircraft of a regiment of the naval aviation corps roared into the sky and launched a multi-aircraft flight training.

As soon as the combat aircraft took off, special situations followed one after another. The pilot of the anti-submarine aircraft held the joystick tightly and observed the situation outside the cabin. The air mechanic paid close attention to the various parameters of the engine. The crew members cooperated tacitly and responded flexibly to special situations. The crew members of the transport aircraft reported real-time weather information from time to time. The captain and the co-pilot constantly corrected the aircraft attitude according to the changes in the instrument data, accurately adjusted the speed and route, and continuously implemented tactical actions such as low-altitude maneuvering flights.

“Mixed aircraft types cooperate in combat and complement each other’s strengths, which is an important means to improve the overall combat capability of the troops.” The leader of the regiment introduced that in recent years, with the expansion of mission tasks, various types of combat aircraft have been successively equipped in the troops. The regiment party committee has boldly explored the “combination punch” of actual combat training, and routinely organized multi-aircraft and multi-subject flight training in complex environments to hone and improve the actual combat capability of the troops. In this training, they kept a close eye on the combat needs, combined with the characteristics of the recent changeable weather at sea, and interspersed complex special situations to further test the coordinated combat and air-to-ground command and coordination capabilities of the crew.

As night fell, the combat aircraft that completed the training mission returned one after another. The officers and men who participated in the training struck while the iron was hot and quickly conducted a review and summary. In the combat research room, everyone kept a close eye on each link of the training, went through the problems one by one, and worked out the details one by one, and gathered wisdom to study good solutions to ensure that “one battle, one step forward”, and promote the continuous improvement of the quality and efficiency of the troops’ training and preparation.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16379394.html**

# 南部战区海军航空兵某部依法维权暖兵心

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：于航 傅金泉 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-04-08

**南部战区海军航空兵某部依法维权暖兵心——**

**解决官兵后顾之忧**

■于 航 解放军报特约记者 傅金泉

“感谢单位和检察机关对我们的帮助，我母亲已经重新入院开始接受治疗……”前不久，南部战区海军航空兵某部战士小张向单位反馈了家里的情况。由于及时领到司法救助金和社会救助金，这个困难家庭走出了困境。

几年前，小张母亲乘车时遭遇交通事故，致使颈部以下瘫痪。经法院认定，司机要对事故负全部责任并进行赔偿。可由于司机无任何可供执行财产，赔偿一事迟迟没有进展。

巨额的医疗费让一家人犯了难，小张家人不得不暂停其母亲的治疗。闻此情况，身在部队的小张十分揪心。他将此事上报单位，盼望得到组织帮助。指导员了解得知，小张母亲生活无法自理，其父亲只能离职进行照顾，一家人已经没有收入来源。指导员安抚小张情绪后，立即向上级有关部门汇报。

机关进一步了解情况后，立即向海口军事检察院寻求支持与帮助。军事检察院联系到小张家乡检察机关，递交了案件相关线索。军地检察机关迅速开展工作，调取相关民事案件材料，全面展开走访调查，深入了解小张家庭情况，制订了多方联动救助带动社会多元帮扶的方案，依法为小张母亲维护权益、解决难题。最终，小张家人在组织的帮助下渡过了难关。

近年来，该部认真完善兵情档案，对官兵名册内容改进优化，扩充家庭困难情况、军人军属健康情况、涉法涉诉情况等内容并及时更新，做到随时掌握官兵家庭情况。他们强化与军地相关部门的联系，形成快速高效的帮扶救助机制。此外，该部法律援助站定期开展普法讲座，邀请地方律师担任维权顾问，帮助官兵解决涉法涉诉问题。

多管齐下解难题，依法维权暖兵心。通过各方努力，基层官兵多个涉法难题得到妥善解决。该部时刻把维护官兵合法权益放在心上，主动担当作为，解决后顾之忧，让官兵能够心无旁骛投身工作训练。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps Protects Rights and Warms the Hearts of Soldiers According to Law

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Yu Hang Fu Jinquan Editor: Wang Yigeng

2025-04-08

A certain unit of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps protects rights and warms the hearts of soldiers according to law-

Solve the worries of officers and men

■ Yu Hang People's Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Fu Jinquan

"Thanks to the help of the unit and the procuratorate, my mother has been re-admitted to the hospital and started treatment..." Not long ago, Xiao Zhang, a soldier of a certain unit of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps, reported the situation at home to the unit. Thanks to the timely receipt of judicial relief funds and social relief funds, this difficult family has come out of the predicament.

A few years ago, Xiao Zhang's mother encountered a traffic accident while riding in a car, causing paralysis below the neck. The court determined that the driver was fully responsible for the accident and compensated. However, since the driver had no property available for execution, the compensation issue has been delayed.

The huge medical expenses made the family difficult, and Xiao Zhang's family had to suspend his mother's treatment. Hearing this, Xiao Zhang, who was in the army, was very worried. He reported the matter to the unit, hoping to get help from the organization. The instructor learned that Xiao Zhang's mother could not take care of herself, and her father had to leave his job to take care of her. The family had no source of income. After the instructor calmed Xiao Zhang's emotions, he immediately reported to the relevant superior departments.

After the department learned more about the situation, it immediately sought support and help from the Haikou Military Procuratorate. The Military Procuratorate contacted the procuratorate in Xiao Zhang's hometown and submitted relevant clues to the case. The military and local procuratorates quickly started work, retrieved relevant civil case materials, conducted comprehensive visits and investigations, and deeply understood Xiao Zhang's family situation. They formulated a plan for multi-party joint assistance to drive social multi-dimensional assistance, and legally protected the rights and interests of Xiao Zhang's mother and solved problems. In the end, Xiao Zhang's family overcame the difficulties with the help of the organization.

In recent years, the department has conscientiously improved the military situation archives, improved and optimized the content of the officers and men' roster, expanded the family

difficulties, the health of soldiers and their families, and the legal and litigation situations, and updated them in a timely manner, so as to keep abreast of the family situation of officers and men. They strengthened their ties with relevant military and local departments to form a fast and efficient assistance and relief mechanism. In addition, the legal aid station of the department regularly conducts legal education lectures and invites local lawyers to serve as rights protection consultants to help officers and men solve legal and litigation issues.

Solve problems with multiple approaches and protect rights in accordance with the law to warm the hearts of soldiers. Through the efforts of all parties, many legal problems of grassroots officers and men have been properly resolved. The department always keeps the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of officers and men in mind, takes the initiative to take responsibility, solves worries, and allows officers and men to devote themselves to work and training without distraction.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16379404.html**

## 锤炼作战利剑！海军某训练舰支队舰艇编队开展训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：杨帆 陈佳楠 王文泽 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-04-08

**大海就是”淬火池”**

**——海军某训练舰支队舰艇编队海上训练影像**

■杨 帆 陈佳楠 王文泽 摄影报道



舰艇机动途中开展补给。

碧浪翻涌，海天辽阔。近日，海军某训练舰支队数艘舰艇组成编队，赴某海域开展海上训练。

“前方发现’敌’目标！”接到”敌情”通报，参训舰艇迅即进入战斗状态。作战指挥室内，官兵紧盯屏幕，对目标区域进行重点搜索。与此同时，各舰迅速完成组网建链，共享战场态势，做好打击准备。

指挥员一声令下，战舰主炮轰鸣，炮弹呼啸出膛，目标被成功摧毁。

一轮火力打击结束，导调组下达”不明空中目标近飞”特情，舰艇编队立即通过施放烟幕、发射干扰弹等手段，对来袭目标进行干扰。随后，各舰副炮对空中目标实施打击，一条条”火龙”直扑海天……



观测舰艇方位。



开展洗消作业。



打击海上目标。

此次训练瞄准能力短板专攻精练，突出临机导调，淬炼编队指挥协同能力和舰艇平台作战水平。

茫茫大海，就是锤炼作战利剑的”淬火池”。”前方海域发现异常烟雾，防化学武器部署！”机动途中，新的”敌情”传来，编队舰艇开启全舰水幕系统，官兵快速穿戴防护装具，投入新一轮训练……

**Google Translation**

Tempering the Sword of Combat! A Fleet of Ships of a Naval Training Ship Flotilla Conducts Training

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Yang Fan, Chen Jianan, Wang Wenzhe Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-04-08

The sea is the "quenching pool"

Images of the maritime training of a fleet of ships of a naval training ship flotilla

■Photography by Yang Fan, Chen Jianan, Wang Wenzhe

Ship replenishment during maneuvers.

The blue waves are surging, and the sea and sky are vast. Recently, several ships of a naval training ship flotilla formed a formation and went to a certain sea area for maritime training.

"Enemy targets are found ahead!" After receiving the "enemy situation" report, the participating ships immediately entered combat status. In the combat command room, officers and men stared at the screen and conducted a focused search for the target area. At the same time, the ships quickly completed the networking and chain establishment, shared the battlefield situation, and prepared for the attack.

At the commander's command, the main gun of the warship roared, the shells whistled out of the barrel, and the target was successfully destroyed.

After a round of firepower strikes, the command and dispatch group issued a special situation of "unknown aerial target flying close", and the fleet immediately interfered with the incoming target by means of releasing smoke screens and firing jamming bombs. Subsequently, the secondary guns of each ship launched strikes on aerial targets, and "fire dragons" rushed straight to the sea and sky...

Observe the position of the ship.

Carry out decontamination operations.

Attack targets at sea.

This training focuses on the shortcomings of the targeting ability, highlights the on-the-spot command and dispatch, and tempers the command and coordination capabilities of the fleet and the combat level of the ship platform.

The vast sea is the "quenching pool" for tempering combat swords. "Abnormal smoke was found in the sea area ahead, anti-chemical weapons deployment!" During the maneuver, new "enemy situation" was reported, and the fleet ships opened the water curtain system of the entire ship, and the officers and men quickly put on protective equipment and started a new round of training...

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16379186.html**

# 海军航空兵某团认真学习贯彻全国两会精神

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：龙馳 赖瑜鸿 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-04-07

**海军航空兵某团认真学习贯彻全国两会精神——**

**学思践悟，聚力向战谋打赢**

■龙 馳 解放军报记者 赖瑜鸿

海天之间，一场小体系协同对抗训练激烈展开。关键时刻，预警机精准捕捉目标，引导战斗机发射导弹，成功”命中”目标……仲春时节，海军航空兵某团携手友邻部队组织对抗训练，数项战法得到验证。

“习主席在出席十四届全国人大三次会议解放军和武警部队代表团全体会议时强调，要坚定信心、直面挑战，落实高质量发展要求，如期完成既定目标任务。我们要结合岗位职责深入学习，不断提升打赢能力，为如期完成既定目标任务奋勇拼搏。”训练结束，来自友邻部队的全国人大代表罗胜科，与参训官兵分享自己的学习体会，引发大家共鸣。

听了罗胜科的发言，该团机组人员争相谈体会、话感悟，现场气氛热烈。”虽然每次都能顺利完成任务，但离高质量发展要求还有一定差距。”空中雷达员杨梓鉴说，”我们必须努力学习高新技术知识，探索创新战法训法，不断提升装备作战效能。”

今年全国两会闭幕后，该团紧贴使命任务，通过军营广播、强军网等平台，采用集中学习与个人自学相结合的方式，第一时间组织官兵认真学习领会会议精神。同时，他们在一线战位适时组织任务机组、驻训分队展开学习讨论，引导官兵将学习全国两会精神焕发的政治热情转化为练兵备战的强大动力。

该团三级军士长何玉平扎根电子侦察专业 10 余年，始终坚持学习新技术、研究新战法。前不久，他所在机组将前期探索的某项新战法应用到训练中，大幅缩短目标侦察时间，显著提高捕捉精度。

“习主席强调，’全力畅通规划执行链路’。我们必须把正为战指向，知重负重、苦干实干，以’时时放心不下’的责任感、’事事心中有底’的行动力，确保各项工作有力推进。”在该团驻训分队学习全国两会精神讨论会上，何玉平以”将所学内容融入战位”为主题，分享了自己的学习体会，得到大家认同。

学思践悟，聚力向战谋打赢。该团官兵紧贴职责使命，认真学习贯彻全国两会精神，一致表示，一定立足岗位、奋发作为，有效履行新时代使命任务。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Regiment of the Naval Aviation Corps Earnestly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Two Sessions of the National People's Congress

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Long Chi Lai Yuhong Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-04-07

A certain regiment of the naval aviation corps earnestly studied and implemented the spirit of the two sessions of the National People's Congress-

Learn, think and practice, and focus on winning the war

■Long Chi People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Lai Yuhong

Between the sea and the sky, a small system coordinated confrontation training was fiercely conducted. At the critical moment, the early warning aircraft accurately captured the target, guided the fighter to launch a missile, and successfully "hit" the target... In mid-spring, a certain regiment of the naval aviation corps joined hands with friendly neighboring troops to organize confrontation training, and several tactics were verified.

"President Xi Jinping emphasized at the plenary meeting of the PLA and Armed Police Force delegation at the Third Session of the 14th National People's Congress that we must strengthen our confidence, face challenges, implement the requirements of high-quality development, and complete the established goals and tasks on schedule. We must study in depth in combination with our job responsibilities, continuously improve our ability to win, and strive to complete the established goals and tasks on schedule." After the training, Luo Shengke, a National People's Congress representative from a friendly neighboring force, shared his learning experience with the participating officers and men, which resonated with everyone.

After listening to Luo Shengke's speech, the crew members of the regiment rushed to talk about their experiences and feelings, and the atmosphere was warm. "Although we can successfully complete the task every time, there is still a certain gap from the requirements of high-quality development." Air radar operator Yang Zijian said, "We must work hard to learn high-tech knowledge, explore innovative tactics and training methods, and continuously improve the combat effectiveness of equipment."

After the closing of this year's two sessions, the regiment closely followed the mission and tasks, and through military camp broadcasts, strong military network and other platforms, adopted a combination of centralized learning and personal self-study, and organized officers and men to study and understand the spirit of the meeting at the first time. At the same time, they organized task crews and training teams to conduct study and discussion at the front-line positions in a timely

manner, guiding officers and men to transform the political enthusiasm of learning the spirit of the National Two Sessions into a powerful driving force for training and preparation.

He Yuping, a third-class sergeant major of the regiment, has been rooted in the electronic reconnaissance profession for more than 10 years, and has always insisted on learning new technologies and studying new tactics. Not long ago, his crew applied a new tactic explored in the early stage to training, greatly shortening the target reconnaissance time and significantly improving the capture accuracy.

“President Xi emphasized that we must ‘make every effort to smooth the planning and execution link’. We must take the right direction for war, bear the heavy responsibility, work hard, and ensure that all work is effectively promoted with a sense of responsibility of ‘always worrying’ and the action of ‘having a bottom line in everything’.” At the discussion meeting of the regiment’s training team on learning the spirit of the National Two Sessions, He Yuping shared his learning experience with the theme of “integrating what you have learned into the combat position”, which was recognized by everyone.

Learn, think and practice, and focus on winning the war. The officers and men of the regiment closely adhered to their duties and missions, conscientiously studied and implemented the spirit of the two sessions of the National People’s Congress, and unanimously expressed that they would stay grounded in their posts, work hard, and effectively fulfill the missions and tasks of the new era.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16379184.html**

## 海军航空兵某部依托”创意孵化中心”激发官兵创新活力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：傅 琳 王泽文 李由之 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-04-07

**海军航空兵某部依托”创意孵化中心”激发官兵创新活力——**

**“小工具”做出大文章**

■傅 琳 王泽文 解放军报记者 李由之



机务兵维修装备。李世龙 摄

“你创造了新纪录！祝贺！”

仲春时节，海军航空兵某部组织一场实战背景下的应急保障训练，下士程东川借助官兵自主研发的”多功能螺旋桨拆装工具”，大幅提升了装备维修效率，一举刷新该部单台发动机更换用时纪录。

谈及这套”多功能螺旋桨拆装工具”，程东川告诉记者，这是他和团队成员自主研发的第 5 套装备维修工具。此前，他们在装备维修实践中发现，发动机部件拆装作业难度大、耗时长，便萌生了自主革新专用维修工具的念头。这套拆装工具研发成功后，战机维护用时更短、效率更高，成为官兵进行机务保障的得力”助手”。

“打破纪录可喜，对部队战斗力的提升更值得点赞。”该部某修理厂领导介绍，近年来，他们持续推动科技练兵在基层末端落地落实，鼓励官兵积极参与、大胆革新，孵化出一批实用性强的小发明、小创造、小革新。

盘点官兵革新创造成果清单，这位修理厂领导颇为自豪：有了”发动机减震支柱拆装工具”，以往需要多人配合的拆装作业，如今单人即可快速完成；”轴承自动清洗机”投入使用，清洗效率是老式工具的 3 倍；”轮毂探伤辅助装置”，大幅缩短了探伤作业时间……

“一项项源于实操、服务打仗的革新成果，是官兵屡破装备维修用时纪录的’密码’。”谈及官兵革新创造的动力之源，该部一名领导为记者讲起两年前的一次经历。

那天，飞行训练结束后，按照原定计划，一架战机的发动机因达到使用周期需要更换。不巧的是，此时，该部临时受领一项新任务，按照正常工作流程，短时间内无法完成发动机更换工作。因可用于执行任务的飞机数量不足，训练计划不得不临时调整。

议战议训会上，该部党委一班人讨论认为，面对日益繁重的战训任务，必须大力创新机务保障方式，提升装备维修效率。为此，他们提出”以提高维护人员业务水平为基础、以创新维护保障手段为依托”的思路，探索建立问题采集和课题揭榜制度，每季度收集梳理官兵提交的保障难题，筛选确定服务战斗力提升的重点课题，公开发布难题攻关任务，鼓励全体官兵揭榜领题，并提供政策、经费、场地等方面支持。

然而，让”好点子”结出”金果子”，远没有想象中那么容易。曾参与多项工具研发任务的一级上士李坷镇告诉记者，任务攻坚期间，他曾带着手绘工具草图拜访多家工厂，却因设计不够专业屡屡碰壁。

针对这一难题，该部党委经过研究，决定依托高学历人才队伍，成立”创意孵化中心”，制订标准化《需求说明模板》。官兵只需填写使用场景、功能需求、设计构想等基础信息，”创意孵化中心”便可快速生成专业设计方案，缩短创新成果转化周期。

“研发’发动机减震支柱拆装工具’时，我们向’创意孵化中心’提交了基础信息，工程师利用三维建模优化结构，再到工厂进行3D打印，很快就拿出了工具样品。”李坷镇告诉记者。

实践中，该部探索完善”发现问题—揭榜攻关—应用转化—效果反馈”工作机制，召开座谈交流会，收集整理一线官兵的意见建议；定期组织”装备之星”评选，将创新成果与评优评先挂钩，最大限度激发官兵热情动力……

中士程善敏告诉记者，得益于”人人可创新、处处有舞台”的浓厚氛围，不少官兵在实践中逐步成长为”革新达人”。他牵头研发的”飞机动静压测试转换接头”，已成功应用于任务一线。

过去，该部不少年轻官兵觉得精密设备”金贵”，学用装备时存在一些顾虑；如今，通过拆解设备”找灵感”已成为他们骨干培训的必修课。工程师段琳锋研发的”电缆故障快速检测仪”，就源于一名上等兵拆解万用表时脑中闪过的奇思妙想。

“创新不是专家的特权。”该部一位领导告诉记者，近两年一线官兵的革新成果如雨后春笋般涌现，让部队装备保障时间大幅缩短、装备维护的质量和效率明显提升。

据了解，该部大部分革新成果，源自一线官兵在装备维护作业中遭遇的”痛点”。一个个小发明、小创造、小革新看似不起眼，产生的累积效应却十分可观。该部某机务大队领导给记者算了一笔账，以某型战机年度大修为例，一系列革新成果让效率大幅提升，”如今完成作业所需工时比传统流程缩短近三分之一。”

走进该部”创意孵化中心”，官兵自制的维修工具琳琅满目，记者深刻感到：真正的科技赋能，正是通过脚踏实地的一次次技术突破和创新实践实现的。

采访中，该部一位领导告诉记者：”官兵一旦有了革新创造的主动意识，遇到保障难题，第一时间想到的往往不是’不好干’，而是’我能干’。这种为了实现目标的创新动力，本身就是一种可贵的战斗力。”

在良好的创新氛围和有力的政策激励下，该部先后培育出一批荣获”匠心杯”奖项的工匠型人才和拥有多项国家发明专利的技术型人才，多名骨干获评”装备保障先进个人”。近期，随着该部新一批创新项目启动，一批”兵专家”摩拳擦掌，瞄着进一步提升部队保障力的目标奋力冲锋。

采访结束时，一架架战鹰接续呼啸升空，机务兵精神饱满，紧张投入新一轮保障作业……

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Naval Aviation Relies on the “Creative Incubation Center” to Stimulate the Innovative Vitality of Officers and Men

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Fu Lin Wang Zewen Li Youzhi Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-04-07

A certain unit of the naval aviation relies on the "Creative Incubation Center" to stimulate the innovative vitality of officers and men--"Small tools" make a big article

■Fu Lin Wang Zewen People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Li Youzhi

Maintenance soldiers repair equipment. Photo by Li Shilong

"You set a new record! Congratulations!"

In mid-spring, a certain unit of the naval aviation organized an emergency support training under the background of actual combat. Corporal Cheng Dongchuan used the "multi-functional propeller disassembly and assembly tools" independently developed by officers and men to greatly improve the efficiency of equipment maintenance, and refreshed the record of the time required for replacing a single engine in one fell swoop.

Talking about this set of "multi-functional propeller disassembly and assembly tools", Cheng Dongchuan told reporters that this is the fifth set of equipment maintenance tools independently developed by him and his team members. Previously, they found in the equipment maintenance practice that the disassembly and assembly of engine parts was difficult and time-consuming, so they came up with the idea of independently innovating special maintenance tools. After the successful development of this set of disassembly and assembly tools, the maintenance of fighter jets took less time and was more efficient, becoming a powerful "assistant" for officers and men to carry out maintenance support.

"Breaking the record is gratifying, and the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops is even more worthy of praise." The leader of a repair shop of the unit introduced that in recent years, they have continued to promote the implementation of scientific and technological training at the grassroots level, encouraged officers and men to actively participate and boldly innovate, and incubated a number of small inventions, creations, and innovations with strong practicality.

The leader of the repair shop was quite proud of the list of innovations and creations of the officers and men: with the "engine shock absorber strut disassembly and assembly tools", the disassembly and assembly operations that previously required the cooperation of multiple people can now be completed quickly by one person; the "bearing automatic cleaning machine" has been put into use, and the cleaning efficiency is three times that of the old tools; the "wheel hub flaw detection auxiliary device" has greatly shortened the flaw detection operation time...

"One by one, the innovative achievements that come from practical operations and serve the war are the "passwords" for officers and men to repeatedly break the equipment maintenance time record." Talking about the source of the motivation for the innovation and creation of officers and men, a leader of the department told reporters about an experience two years ago.

That day, after the flight training ended, according to the original plan, the engine of a fighter jet needed to be replaced because it reached its service life. Unfortunately, at this time, the department temporarily accepted a new task, and according to the normal working process, the engine replacement work could not be completed in a short time. Due to the insufficient number of aircraft available for the mission, the training plan had to be temporarily adjusted.

At the meeting on war and training, a group of people from the Party committee of the department discussed that in the face of increasingly heavy combat and training tasks, it is necessary to vigorously innovate the maintenance support methods and improve the efficiency of equipment maintenance. To this end, they proposed the idea of ”based on improving the professional level of maintenance personnel and relying on innovative maintenance and support means”, explored the establishment of a problem collection and topic announcement system, collected and sorted out the support problems submitted by officers and men every quarter, screened and determined the key topics for service combat effectiveness improvement, publicly released the problem-solving tasks, encouraged all officers and men to take up the challenge, and provided policy, funding, venue and other aspects of support.

However, it is far from as easy as imagined to make “good ideas” bear “golden fruits”. Li Kezhen, a first-class sergeant who has participated in many tool research and development tasks, told reporters that during the task attack, he visited many factories with hand-drawn tool sketches, but repeatedly hit a wall because the design was not professional enough.

In response to this problem, the Party Committee decided to rely on a team of highly educated talents to establish a “Creative Incubation Center” and formulate a standardized “Requirements Description Template”. Officers and men only need to fill in basic information such as usage scenarios, functional requirements, and design ideas, and the “Creative Incubation Center” can quickly generate professional design plans and shorten the transformation cycle of innovative results.

“When developing the ‘engine shock absorber strut disassembly and assembly tool’, we submitted basic information to the ‘Creative Incubation Center’. Engineers used 3D modeling to optimize the structure, and then went to the factory for 3D printing, and soon came up with a tool sample.” Li Kezhen told reporters.

In practice, the department explored and improved the working mechanism of “discovering problems - unveiling the list - application transformation - effect feedback”, held seminars and exchanges, collected and sorted out the opinions and suggestions of front-line officers and men; regularly organized the “Equipment Star” selection, linked innovative achievements with the evaluation of excellence and first, and maximized the enthusiasm and motivation of officers and men...

Sergeant Cheng Shanmin told reporters that thanks to the strong atmosphere of “everyone can innovate and there is a stage everywhere”, many officers and men have gradually grown into

“innovation masters” in practice. The “aircraft dynamic and static pressure test conversion joint” he led the development of has been successfully applied to the front line of the mission.

In the past, many young officers and men in the department felt that precision equipment was “precious” and had some concerns when learning to use equipment; now, “finding inspiration” by disassembling equipment has become a compulsory course for their backbone training. The “rapid cable fault detector” developed by engineer Duan Linfeng originated from a whim that flashed through the mind of a corporal when he disassembled a multimeter.

“Innovation is not the privilege of experts.” A leader of the department told reporters that in the past two years, the innovative achievements of front-line officers and men have sprung up like mushrooms after rain, which has greatly shortened the equipment support time of the troops and significantly improved the quality and efficiency of equipment maintenance.

It is understood that most of the department’s innovative achievements are derived from the “pain points” encountered by front-line officers and men in equipment maintenance operations. Small inventions, small creations, and small innovations may seem insignificant, but the cumulative effect is very considerable. The leader of a maintenance brigade of the department calculated an account for the reporter. Taking the annual overhaul of a certain type of fighter as an example, a series of innovative achievements have greatly improved efficiency. “Now the working hours required to complete the operation are nearly one-third shorter than the traditional process.”

Walking into the “Creative Incubation Center” of the department, the self-made maintenance tools of officers and men are dazzling. The reporter deeply feels that the real technological empowerment is achieved through down-to-earth technical breakthroughs and innovative practices.

During the interview, a leader of the department told reporters: “Once the officers and men have the initiative to innovate and create, when they encounter support problems, the first thing they think of is often not ‘not easy to do’, but ‘I can do it’. This innovative motivation to achieve the goal is itself a valuable combat effectiveness.”

Under a good innovation atmosphere and strong policy incentives, the department has successively cultivated a group of craftsmen who won the “Craftsmanship Cup” award and technical talents with multiple national invention patents, and many backbones have been awarded “Advanced Individuals in Equipment Support”. Recently, with the launch of a new batch of innovation projects in the department, a group of “soldier experts” are gearing up and aiming at the goal of further improving the support capabilities of the troops.

At the end of the interview, one after another of the war eagles roared into the sky, and the maintenance soldiers were full of energy and nervously engaged in a new round of support operations.

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# 一代代航母人接力传承延伸着深蓝航迹

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王 静 责任编辑：林诗清

2025-04-07

**深蓝航迹**

■王 静

湛蓝的海面上，一艘艘银色的战舰划开细碎的波浪。以辽宁舰、山东舰为首的双航母编队，首次在南海集结，中国航母事业发展再次迎来一个令人瞩目的历史时刻。

一群海豚加入编队行列，在战舰之间欢快畅游，不时跃出水面。12 架战机喷着蓝紫色尾焰，从辽宁舰腾空而起，又以整齐的阵型从浩浩荡荡的舰艇编队上空掠过。

此刻，目睹这一切的一级军士长张乃刚激动不已：”何其有幸，在中国南海又一次见证了我人民海军的威武雄壮。”张乃刚是中国航母首批舰员，见证了辽宁舰入列、歼-15 飞机首次着舰等一系列重大历史时刻。这次双航母编队演练，是他退休前最后一次随战舰远航。

2024 年年底，辽宁舰一共有 7 位像张乃刚这样的”兵王”服役满 30 年。他们既是历史的见证者，也是历史的创造者，他们用青春承载了中国航母驶向深蓝的梦想。

一

张乃刚曾是海军航空兵部队的一名机械师。年轻时的他对大海充满向往，班长看出了这个年轻人眼中的憧憬，安慰道：”等将来咱国家有了航母，航空兵肯定能上舰！”

这一等，就是十几年。张乃刚终于等到了航母部队的选调消息，他毫不犹豫地报了名。和他一样怀揣着航母梦的首批舰员，从天南海北汇聚到大连造船厂。

梦想有多伟大，追梦就有多艰难。航母有 20 多层甲板、3000 多个舱室，上舰之初，却几乎没有舱室结构图、管路图、电路图。那时的航母人，既不知道航母上的工作如何组织，也不知道庞大复杂的装备系统如何操作，最初甚至连舱室都找不到。

施工时，通风、照明系统没安装好，舰上充斥着打磨机、电焊机刺耳的噪声，弥漫着厚重的粉尘，舱室温度接近 40 摄氏度。

“大家戴着安全帽、打着手电全舰摸排，很多时候都是用敲击管路这种最原始的办法来确定管路走向。”机电兵高坡回忆道。

深夜，值完班的机电兵离舰返回，汗水湿透的衣服上结满冰霜。在寂静无人的码头，在皎洁的月光下，他们走直线、拐直角，队列整齐如一。

“不需要你认识我，不渴望你知道我，我把青春融进，融进祖国的江河……”在航母部队首届合唱比赛里，这首《祖国不会忘记》获得了第一名。那时的航母人，把所有的自豪都埋进心里，埋进追梦的征途里。

二

2012 年 9 月 25 日，焕然一新的航母正式交付海军，命名为中国人民解放军海军辽宁舰，舷号 16。那一天，张乃刚和战友们都在现场，内心激动不已。兴奋之余，他们也清醒地认识到，交接入列只是一个起点。如何让这条大船顺畅运转起来，如何实现舰机融合，都是摆在眼前的考验。

两个月后的 11 月 23 日，舰载机试飞员戴明盟驾驶歼-15 飞机成功阻拦着舰，人民海军实现了舰载战斗机上舰的历史性突破。随后，战机又从辽宁舰滑跃甲板上成功起飞。

首飞的歼-15 飞机就是由张乃刚放飞的。他是辽宁舰上的第一位起飞站操作员。在起飞助理做出帅气的手势后，他按下止动轮挡释放按钮，全加力的飞机随即滑出起飞位。

一级军士长李立孝值班的舱室里，有一个监控台可以看到飞行甲板。他和战友们挤在一起，目不转睛地盯着监控画面。歼-15 飞机成功着舰的那一刻，身旁不少战友高兴地蹦起来，眼里充盈着泪水。

刚入列的辽宁舰以执行试验训练任务为主，常年停泊在码头港口，很少执行出海任务。但时间像按下了加速键，变化在一个个平凡的日子里悄然发生。

渐渐地，辽宁舰出海任务多了，驻舰的飞机也变多了。舰载机由起降训练转变为实战演练，实现全时起降、多批轮转，航迹越走越远。舰载机引导员、一级军士长江学友对这种变化有着直观的认识。他说：”我们都感觉到了一种紧迫感和危机感，时刻保持着冲锋的姿态。”

2017 年 7 月，辽宁舰参加香港回归祖国暨解放军进驻香港 20 周年庆祝活动。当战舰缓缓驶入维多利亚港时，甲板上的官兵以整齐队列拼出”香港你好”4 个醒目大字。位列其间的一级军士长程海霞倍感振奋——这位入伍前曾在京九铁路工作的老兵，曾无数次幻想乘火车赴港，而今他以海军战士的身份与战友共同见证了这一历史时刻。

三

在辽宁舰论坛上，程海霞的网名是”大海安家”。今年年初，其他 6 位”兵王”依依不舍地脱下了军装，程海霞则选择了延期服役。站在这片辽阔的甲板上，程海霞的心潮与大海的波涛一起翻滚：”能在时代召唤时投身航母建设，此生何其有幸！”

最后一次随舰远航，阻拦区队长缪林海依然保持着早起的习惯。他常常在海天之间还是漆黑一片的时候，就已经忙碌起来。

“有点舍不得，想再走一走，看一看。”缪林海说。

和缪林海一样，一级军士长翟国成也在守望战鹰腾飞、等候战鹰归巢中度过了他军旅生涯中最难忘，也是最重要的 10 余年。在这期间，翟国成发明了 5 项国家专利，全都用在舰载机飞行保障上。

最后一次任务返航时，歼-15 飞机编队低空通场致敬退役老兵。老兵们列队站在甲板上，看着熟悉的战机远远飞来，感受着航母人特有的礼遇，不禁热泪盈眶。

挥别老战友，程海霞又随辽宁舰一道，开始了劈波斩浪的新航程。令他感到欣慰的是：他与老战友手把手带教的骨干们，已如燎原星火般在新型航母上接力传承。此刻，舷窗外翻涌的浪花，正映照着他们不断向着深蓝延伸的航迹……

**Google Translation**

Generations of Aircraft Carriers Have Passed on the Deep Blue Track

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Jing Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-04-07

Deep Blue Track

■Wang Jing

On the azure sea, silver warships cut through the waves. The dual aircraft carrier formation led by the Liaoning and Shandong ships assembled in the South China Sea for the first time, and the development of China’s aircraft carrier industry once again ushered in a remarkable historical moment.

A group of dolphins joined the formation, swimming happily between the warships and jumping out of the water from time to time. 12 fighter jets sprayed blue-purple tail flames, took off from the Liaoning ship, and passed over the mighty fleet in a neat formation.

At this moment, the first-class sergeant Zhang Naigang, who witnessed all this, was very excited: “How fortunate I am to have witnessed the might and majesty of our People’s Navy again in the South China Sea.” Zhang Naigang is one of the first crew members of China’s aircraft carriers. He witnessed a series of major historical moments such as the commissioning of the Liaoning ship and the first landing of the J-15 aircraft. This dual-carrier formation exercise was his last long voyage with the warship before his retirement.

By the end of 2024, a total of 7 “soldier kings” like Zhang Naigang on the Liaoning ship will have served for 30 years. They are both witnesses and creators of history. They use their youth to carry the dream of Chinese aircraft carriers sailing to the deep blue.

1

Zhang Naigang was a mechanic in the naval aviation force. When he was young, he was full of yearning for the sea. The squad leader saw the longing in the eyes of this young man and comforted him: “When our country has an aircraft carrier in the future, the aviation force will definitely be able to board the ship!”

This wait lasted for more than ten years. Zhang Naigang finally waited for the news of the selection of the aircraft carrier force, and he signed up without hesitation. Like him, the first batch of crew members who had the dream of an aircraft carrier gathered from all over the world to Dalian Shipyard.

The greater the dream, the harder it is to pursue it. The aircraft carrier has more than 20 decks and more than 3,000 cabins. At the beginning of boarding, there were almost no cabin structure diagrams, pipeline diagrams, and circuit diagrams. At that time, the aircraft carrier personnel did not know how to organize the work on the aircraft carrier, nor did they know how to operate the huge and complex equipment system. At first, they could not even find the cabin.

During the construction, the ventilation and lighting systems were not installed properly. The ship was filled with the harsh noise of grinders and electric welders, filled with heavy dust, and the cabin temperature was close to 40 degrees Celsius.

“Everyone wore safety helmets and flashlights to search the entire ship. Many times, the most primitive method of knocking on the pipeline was used to determine the direction of the pipeline.” Gao Po, an electromechanical soldier, recalled.

Late at night, the electromechanical soldiers who finished their shifts left the ship and returned, with frost on their sweat-soaked clothes. At the quiet and deserted dock, under the bright moonlight, they walked in a straight line, turned at right angles, and the queue was neat and tidy.

“I don’t need you to know me, I don’t want you to know me, I melt my youth into the rivers of the motherland...” In the first chorus competition of the aircraft carrier unit, this song “The Motherland Will Not Forget” won the first place. At that time, the aircraft carrier people buried all their pride in their hearts and in the journey of pursuing their dreams.

2

On September 25, 2012, the brand-new aircraft carrier was officially delivered to the Navy and named the Liaoning Ship of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Navy, with the hull number 16. That day, Zhang Naigang and his comrades were all on the scene, and they were very excited. In addition to being excited, they also clearly realized that the handover and commissioning was just a starting point. How to make this big ship run smoothly and how to achieve the integration of ships and aircraft are all tests in front of them.

Two months later, on November 23, carrier-based aircraft test pilot Dai Mingmeng successfully blocked the landing of the J-15 aircraft, and the People's Navy achieved a historic breakthrough in the landing of carrier-based fighters on board. Afterwards, the fighter jet successfully took off from the Liaoning's ski-jump deck.

The first J-15 aircraft was launched by Zhang Naigang. He is the first takeoff station operator on the Liaoning. After the takeoff assistant made a handsome gesture, he pressed the stop chock release button, and the fully powered aircraft immediately slid out of the takeoff position.

In the cabin where First Sergeant Li Lixiao was on duty, there was a monitoring station that could see the flight deck. He and his comrades huddled together, staring at the monitoring screen intently. At the moment when the J-15 aircraft successfully landed, many comrades beside him jumped up happily, with tears in their eyes.

The newly commissioned Liaoning mainly performs test training tasks, and is moored at the dock port all year round, and rarely performs sea missions. But time seems to have pressed the accelerator, and changes have quietly occurred in ordinary days.

Gradually, the Liaoning has more sea missions, and more aircraft stationed on the ship. The carrier-based aircraft has changed from take-off and landing training to actual combat exercises, achieving full-time take-off and landing, multiple batches of rotation, and the track is getting farther and farther. The carrier-based aircraft guide, first-class sergeant Changjiang Xueyou, has an intuitive understanding of this change. He said: "We all feel a sense of urgency and crisis, and we always keep a charge."

In July 2017, the Liaoning participated in the celebration of Hong Kong's return to the motherland and the 20th anniversary of the PLA's entry into Hong Kong. When the warship slowly entered Victoria Harbor, the officers and men on the deck spelled out the four eye-catching characters "Hello Hong Kong" in a neat line. Among them, the first-class sergeant Cheng Haixia was very excited - this veteran who worked on the Beijing-Kowloon Railway before joining the army had imagined taking the train to Hong Kong countless times, and now he witnessed this historical moment with his comrades as a naval soldier.

Three

On the Liaoning forum, Cheng Haixia's online name is "Dahai Anjia". At the beginning of this year, the other six "soldier kings" reluctantly took off their military uniforms, and Cheng Haixia chose to postpone her service. Standing on this vast deck, Cheng Haixia's heart surged with the waves of the sea: "I am so lucky to be able to devote myself to the construction of aircraft carriers when the times call!"

The last time he sailed with the ship, the captain of the blocking area, Miao Linhai, still kept the habit of getting up early. He often got busy when it was still dark between the sea and the sky.

"I am a little reluctant to leave. I want to walk around and take a look." Miao Linhai said.

Like Miao Linhai, the first-class sergeant Zhai Guocheng also spent the most unforgettable and important 10 years of his military career watching the war eagle take off and waiting for the war eagle to return home. During this period, Zhai Guocheng invented 5 national patents, all of which were used in the flight support of carrier-based aircraft.

When returning from the last mission, the J-15 aircraft formation paid tribute to the retired veterans at a low altitude. The veterans lined up on the deck, watching the familiar fighters flying from afar, feeling the unique courtesy of the aircraft carrier, and couldn't help but burst into tears.

After bidding farewell to his old comrades, Cheng Haixia embarked on a new journey with the Liaoning aircraft carrier. He was pleased that the backbones he and his old comrades had taught hand in hand had already passed on the new aircraft carrier like a prairie fire. At this moment, the surging waves outside the porthole were reflecting their tracks that continued to extend into the deep blue...

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16379660.html**

## 新兵授枪现场，谁的 DNA 动了！

来源：中国军号 作者：杜娟 吴安宁 王远方 责任编辑：于雅倩 发布：2025-04-09

近日，北部战区海军某训练基地隆重举行 2025 年春季入伍新兵授枪仪式。一人一枪，一枪一号。千余名新兵精神抖擞、威严列队，迎来了专属于他们的"成人礼"。加油，新战友！

纠错/举报 | 互联网新闻信息服务许可证 10120170013

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**Google Translation**

At the Scene of the Gun Granting Ceremony for New Recruits, Whose DNA Moved!

Source: China Military Author: Du Juan Wu Anning Wang Yuanfang Editor: Yu Yaqian Release: 2025-04-09

Recently, a certain training base of the Northern Theater Command Navy held a grand gun granting ceremony for new recruits in the spring of 2025. One person, one gun, one gun, one number. More than a thousand new recruits lined up in high spirits and dignity, welcoming their own "coming-of-age ceremony". Come on, new comrades!

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/nbzq/16379552.html**

## 《军事体育训练大纲》宣讲——感悟"战斗体能"的真谛

来源：解放军报 作者：叶 磊 马 晶 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-04-09

**感悟”战斗体能”的真谛**

**——南部战区海军开展《军事体育训练大纲》宣讲活动见闻**

■叶 磊 解放军报记者 马 晶



某舰二级上士郑娜进行药球前推训练。陈 昊摄

初春时节，南海之滨，清风拂面。

伴随着海浪的拍打声，一场战斗体能训练在海军某基地的训练场上火热展开。壶铃硬拉、药球前推、负载拉带、六边形跑……官兵向自己的体能极限发起挑战。

前不久，新编修的《军事体育训练大纲》（以下简称《大纲》）正式印发，我军军事体育训练由以健康体能为主向以战斗体能为主转变。《大纲》在继承此前优长的基础上，区分基本知识、基础体能、战斗体能、实用技能 4 部分，对军体训练考核内容进行了整体性优化重塑，其中核心的体能类课目按”1+1+X”体系（基础体能+通用战斗体能+军兵种专项战斗体能）进行架构。

为了帮助广大战友读懂《军事体育训练大纲》，南部战区海军组织《大纲》宣讲及”训练伤防治科普进军营”系列活动，邀请多名军体训练专家和来自武汉体育学院的运动医学专家团队来到各直属单位，为官兵进行《大纲》宣讲，针对官兵关心的战斗体能课目进行演示，同时开展训练伤防治科普活动。

“针对海军官兵作业空间狭小，长期久坐久站易引发腰背部疼痛等特点，《大纲》有针对性地设计了相应的训练课目，创设海军舰艇部队战斗体能课目。”在海军某基地，来自海军工程大学的严智勇向官兵详细讲解了《大纲》编修动因、主要内容及体能考核内容、训练方法。

面对未来战场上的强劲对手，提高军体训练的”含战量”是练强打赢本领的重要基础。军兵种专项战斗体能紧贴军兵种实际研究创设，对接专项体能需求更加紧密。关于实用技能，新增障碍游泳、水上自救互救等课目，提高官兵遂行涉水涉海多样化军事任务能力。严智勇强调，”新增课目不仅是为了提升官兵体能，更主要的是强化实战技能。”

全新的训练课目，更需要科学、适配的组训方法。针对官兵关心的战斗体能连贯考核课目，几名军体训练专家为官兵演示了连贯考核的标准流程和技巧。通过实操演练，官兵更清楚明晰了战斗体能的实战意义。”仗怎么打，兵就怎么练。”通过战斗体能训练，很多官兵对这句话有了更深刻的理解和认识。

实操演练过后，各单位推选出一名优秀代表，一场小比武在他们之间展开。其中，一名略显瘦弱的女兵引起了大家的注意，她就是来自某舰的二级上士郑娜。她是在战友的鼓励下报名参赛的。

“不错，她的动作很标准！”在第一个壶铃硬拉课目中，郑娜的表现就赢得了军体训练专家的认可。最终，她以 4 分 12 秒的成绩结束战斗体能考核。成绩不错，动作也标准，郑娜的表现赢得了专家和战友们的阵阵掌声。

“之前，我自己就喜欢到健身房进行力量训练，已经坚持一年多了。《大纲》中增加了战斗体能的考核课目后，不少战友从田径场转到了健身房，和我一起加练力量，特别是新增的核心力量训练。”走下比武场，郑娜笑着说，”战斗体能作为《大纲》中的新增课目，我们自己大概练了有两周的时间。这次军体训练专家过来，纠正了我们平时组训中一些错误的动作和方式。动作标准了，才能练出效果，也能预防伤病。我跟专家学到了很多，受益匪浅。”

在训练场的另一侧，官兵正在进行战斗体能分解项目强化训练。利用弹力带进行弓箭步前推训练、利用波速球进行单脚稳定训练……强化躯干控制能力与身体稳定性，增强相关肌群力量，可以帮助海军官兵提升不稳定状态下的身体协调能力，是海军官兵在岸港储备训练中的重要一环。

作为旅里的军体训练尖子，一级上士虞振宇对战斗体能训练感触颇深。负载拉带课目让他意识到自己上肢力量不足的短板，在军体训练专家的建议下，他先从轻负载开始训练，逐步增加负载，以提升自己的体能素质。

“战斗体能中的很多课目，此前我们也会组织官兵展开训练，只是没有这么系统。战斗体能的考核标准，帮助我们明确了平时的军体训练要求。我们舰上的官兵在海上执行任务时，也能进行有针对性的训练。”海军某部干部张玉帅表示，”《大纲》里训练方法讲得很细，可操作性也强，不用督促，不少官兵都主动进行体能储备训练。”

“通过本次宣讲活动，我们发现官兵对战斗体能还存在价值认知不足、关键技术欠缺、科学组训尚未走实走深等问题。”来自海军士官学校的张绍勇表示，”接下来，我们将重点从训练内容、训练方法方式、组训管理和条件保障等方面指导官兵展开训练，完成从以健康体能为主向以战斗体能为主的转变。同时，增加军体训练骨干集训等常态化实践活动，形成持续性正向刺激，激发官兵训练热情，提高部队科学组训和精细化组训水平。”

结合《大纲》宣讲，南部战区海军还邀请来自武汉体育学院的杨翼教授开展训练伤防治科普讲座，围绕海军官兵在军事体育训练中常见的下肢伤病，为官兵讲明伤病发生原理及防治措施，旨在提升广大官兵在训练中预防伤病的意识和科学化训练水平，有效降低训练伤发生率。

夕阳斜照在训练场上，官兵挥洒着汗水，正负重疾速奔跑……

**Google Translation**

Lecture on the Outline of Military Physical Training - Understanding the True Meaning of "Combat Fitness"

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ye Lei Ma Jing Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-04-09

Understanding the true meaning of "combat fitness"

——Experiences of the Southern Theater Navy's lecture on the Outline of Military Physical Training

■ Ye Lei PLA Daily reporter Ma Jing

A certain ship's second-class sergeant Zheng Na conducts medicine ball push training. Photographed by Chen Hao

In early spring, the breeze blows on the coast of the South China Sea.

Accompanied by the sound of waves, a combat fitness training is launched on the training ground of a naval base. Kettlebell deadlift, medicine ball push, loaded pull belt, hexagonal running... officers and men challenge their physical limits.

Not long ago, the newly revised Outline of Military Physical Training (hereinafter referred to as the Outline) was officially issued, and our military's military physical training has shifted from focusing on health fitness to focusing on combat fitness. On the basis of inheriting the previous advantages, the Outline distinguishes four parts: basic knowledge, basic physical fitness, combat physical fitness, and practical skills, and comprehensively optimizes and reshapes the content of military physical training assessment. The core physical fitness subjects are structured according to the "1+1+X" system (basic physical fitness + general combat physical fitness + special combat physical fitness of military branches).

In order to help the majority of comrades understand the "Military Physical Training Outline", the Southern Theater Command Navy organized a series of activities such as the "Outline" lecture and "Training Injury Prevention and Treatment Science Popularization into the Barracks", inviting a number of military physical training experts and a team of sports medicine experts from Wuhan Institute of Physical Education to various directly affiliated units to give lectures on the "Outline" to officers and men, and to demonstrate combat physical fitness subjects that officers and men are

concerned about, and to carry out training injury prevention and treatment science popularization activities.

“In view of the small working space of naval officers and men, long-term sitting and standing can easily cause back pain, etc., the Outline has designed corresponding training courses in a targeted manner and created combat physical fitness courses for naval ship units.” At a naval base, Yan Zhiyong from the Naval Engineering University explained in detail to the officers and men the reasons for the compilation of the Outline, the main contents, the content of physical fitness assessment, and the training methods.

Facing strong opponents on the battlefield in the future, improving the “combat content” of military physical training is an important basis for training strong and winning skills. The special combat physical fitness of the military and arms is closely linked to the actual research and creation of the military and arms, and the connection with the special physical fitness needs is closer. Regarding practical skills, new courses such as obstacle swimming and water self-rescue and mutual rescue have been added to improve the officers and men’ ability to carry out diversified military tasks involving water and sea. Yan Zhiyong emphasized that “the new courses are not only to improve the physical fitness of officers and men, but more importantly to strengthen practical skills.”

Brand-new training courses require more scientific and adaptive training methods. In response to the combat physical fitness coherent assessment subjects that officers and men are concerned about, several military physical training experts demonstrated the standard process and skills of coherent assessment for officers and men. Through practical exercises, officers and men have a clearer understanding of the practical significance of combat physical fitness. “How the war is fought, the soldiers are trained in the same way.” Through combat physical training, many officers and men have a deeper understanding and recognition of this sentence.

After the practical exercise, each unit selected an outstanding representative, and a small competition was launched among them. Among them, a slightly thin female soldier attracted everyone’s attention. She was Zheng Na, a second-class sergeant from a certain ship. She signed up for the competition with the encouragement of her comrades.

“Not bad, her movements are very standard!” In the first kettlebell deadlift subject, Zheng Na’s performance won the recognition of military physical training experts. In the end, she finished the combat physical fitness assessment with a score of 4 minutes and 12 seconds. With good results and standard movements, Zheng Na’s performance won applause from experts and comrades.

“Before, I liked to go to the gym for strength training, and I have been doing it for more than a year. After the assessment of combat physical fitness was added to the Outline, many comrades moved from the track and field to the gym to train strength with me, especially the newly added core strength training.” After walking off the competition field, Zheng Na smiled and said, “Combat physical fitness is a new subject in the Outline, and we have been training for about two

weeks. This time, the military physical training experts came and corrected some of our wrong movements and methods in our usual training. Only when the movements are standardized can we train effectively and prevent injuries. I learned a lot from the experts and benefited a lot." On the other side of the training ground, officers and men are conducting intensive training for combat physical fitness decomposition projects. Using elastic bands for lunge forward training, using wave speed balls for single-leg stability training... Strengthening trunk control ability and body stability, and enhancing the strength of related muscle groups can help naval officers and men improve their body coordination ability in unstable states, which is an important part of the naval officers and men' onshore port reserve training. As a top military physical training student in the brigade, Sergeant Yu Zhenyu has deep feelings about combat physical fitness training. The load-pulling course made him realize his weakness of insufficient upper limb strength. Under the advice of military physical training experts, he started training with light loads and gradually increased the load to improve his physical fitness.

"We have organized officers and men to carry out training for many subjects in combat physical fitness before, but not in such a systematic way. The assessment standards for combat physical fitness have helped us clarify the requirements for military physical training in peacetime. Officers and men on our ships can also carry out targeted training when performing tasks at sea." Zhang Yushuai, a cadre of a naval unit, said, "The training methods in the Outline are very detailed and highly operational. Without supervision, many officers and men take the initiative to carry out physical reserve training."

"Through this publicity activity, we found that officers and men still have insufficient value recognition of combat physical fitness, lack of key technologies, and scientific training has not been conducted in depth." Zhang Shaoyong from the Naval Officer School said, "Next, we will focus on the training content. , training methods, training management and conditions guarantee, etc. to guide officers and men to carry out training, and complete the transformation from focusing on healthy physical fitness to focusing on combat physical fitness. At the same time, increase regular practical activities such as training of military physical training backbones to form continuous positive stimulation, stimulate officers and men' training enthusiasm, and improve the scientific and refined training level of the troops. "

In conjunction with the publicity of the "Outline", the Southern Theater Navy also invited Professor Yang Yi from Wuhan Sports University to conduct a popular science lecture on the prevention and treatment of training injuries. Focusing on the common lower limb injuries of naval officers and men in military physical training, the principles of injury occurrence and prevention and treatment measures were explained to the officers and men, aiming to enhance the awareness of officers and men in preventing injuries and scientific training level in training, and effectively reduce the incidence of training injuries.

The setting sun shone on the training ground, and the officers and men were sweating and running fast with positive and negative loads...

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/bbzq/16379586.html**

# 从“下载学习”到“上传分享”，这个单位蹚出自主抓建新路子

来源：解放军报 作者：岳腾远 王垣镔 付康 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-09

**从”下载学习”到”上传分享”**

**——北部战区海军某大队某保障队使用全军军事职业教育平台的一段经历**

■岳腾远 解放军报特约通讯员 王垣镔 付 康

对于一个新组建的单位来说，如何通过自主抓建快速提升战斗力？

很多一线带兵人都有自己的思路举措。但北部战区海军某大队某保障队干部魏天宇的回答，有些出乎意料：”用好军事职业教育平台！”



某保障队官兵正在录制微课。于冬智 摄

5 年前，一纸命令，魏天宇打起背囊，来到该保障队任职。从组织干事到军事主官，还没来得及体验身份转变带来的新鲜感，他就感受到了巨大压力。当时，这个保障队调整组建不久，官兵来自不同单位，所学专业五花八门，从事过舰船装备维修保障相关工作的更是屈指可数。

新单位、新任务，人才少、教材缺，如何让官兵尽快掌握专业技能，推动单位全面建设尽快步入正轨？摆在魏天宇等队干部面前的，是一道颇为棘手的难题。

如今，这个几乎从零起步的保障队，不仅已经具备装备维修保障能力，完成多项重要保障任务，还取得了攻关修理项目破百、年度自修工程破百的好成绩。

短短几年，为何有如此大的变化？

“为加快人才培养，早日形成战斗力，我们尝试了很多办法，走过不少弯路。”有一件事，让魏天宇至今记忆深刻。

一天，听说厂家技术人员将要上舰维修某型装备，队干部立即请示上级同意，带领官兵前往现地跟学。

然而，观摩厂家技术人员娴熟而复杂的操作后，一些官兵直呼：”这活儿咱干不了！”这让魏天宇意识到，掌握装备维修保障方法，必须先从学习理论入手打牢专业基础，没有捷径可走。

其实，在保障队成立之初，上级考虑到人才短缺的实际，按照通常做法，选派一批军士到军队院校、装备厂家学习培训，并利用军舰检修等时机，邀请厂家技术人员给保障队官兵授课。

“等着上级安排送学、依靠厂家来队培训，远水解不了近渴。”保障队党支部一班人分析认为，必须想方设法缩短官兵专业能力生成周期。随着讨论的深入，他们达成共识：与其被动等待，不如主动出击，充分依靠自身力量攻坚克难。

然而，武器装备资料晦涩难懂，官兵们学起来非常吃力。一天，魏天宇发现，一些军队院校在全军军事职业教育平台上传的理论课程与保障队专业密切相关，而且讲得深入浅出，就像为他们量身定制的一样。

从此，该保障队与军事职业教育平台结下不解之缘，大家一有空闲，就登录平台下载相关课程，展开系统的理论学习。

有了专业知识”打底”，官兵们很快进入实操阶段。然而，新的问题随之而来：缺少实装操作分解教学视频。他们第一时间想到了军事职业教育平台，于是赶紧上线搜索，结果一无所获。

“发动官兵自己拍摄。”这时，魏天宇萌生了一个大胆的想法。党支部经过研究讨论，认为此法可行。于是，他们利用随舰出海、跟学跟训等时机，将厂家技术人员的维修排障过程录制下来，再根据现实需要进行模仿复刻，剪辑成微课。

“他山之石，可以攻玉。”魏天宇告诉笔者，这些微课解了他们的燃眉之急，正是通过这种方式，官兵们找到了很多关于训练和保障难题的破解之法。

据统计，从 2022 年起的 3 年时间里，该保障队已经录制了 75 节涉及舰船装备维修排障的微课。这些微课，除了供官兵平时学习训练使用，还被他们上传到军事职业教育平台。”其中有 65 节微课通过了各级审核，全军官兵都能看到。”魏天宇言语间带着几分自豪。

“自给自足尚且不易，为何还要主动分享？”笔者不禁追问。

“微课上传到平台后，要经过层层审核把关，这样就可以借助’外脑’检验官兵摸索的教学内容和操作方法是否正确。如果闭门造车，有些错误可能永远不会被发现。”魏天宇解释道。

当然，除此之外，魏天宇还有另外的考量，希望借此实现教学资源共享：”保障队这些年一直受益于全军官兵的智慧，是时候’投桃报李’了。如果每个单位都这么想，军事职业教育平台就会不断发展壮大，大家也将因此获益更多。”

登录该保障队军事职业教育平台管理后台，一组数字跃然眼前——65 节微课，5000 余人次观看学习，千余条互动评论……魏天宇说，只要能给广大战友提供一些帮助，他们这么做就是值得的。

涓涓细流，汇成大海。5 年来，这个保障队从军事职业教育平台的海洋里源源不断地汲取知识养料，蹚出了一条有助于官兵快速成长、部队战斗力加速提升的新路子。

**亲历者说**

**自己淋过雨，就想为他人撑把伞**

■北部战区海军某大队某保障队干部 魏天宇

前段时间，有人问我：录制微课难吗？我毫不犹豫地回答：”难！”无论学懂理论知识、摸索维修方法，还是打磨脚本、组织拍摄，与上级和评审组反复沟通，可以说，每个环节都不容易。不过再难，我们也要坚持做下去。

有句话叫”做难事必有所得”。这些年，受教于军事职业教育平台上的微课，保障队全面建设取得了一些成绩，连续多年被上级评为装备保障先进单位和军事训练先进单位。更令我们欣喜的是，在不断学习和探索过程中，参与录制微课的战士陆续成长为专业能手、技术骨干。而这些微课，也成为一批批新兵开展专业学习的实用教材。

前人多栽树，后人好乘凉。最初萌生制作微课想法时，我们一方面是迫于现实需求的压力，另一方面也是希望能够为”后来人”铺路搭桥，为推动单位全面建设和人才培养工作积攒一些教学资源。

有一次，在基层建设经验交流会上，我发现，专业教学资源不足、骨干力量缺乏，几乎是我们同类型部队普遍面临的问题。自己淋过雨，就想为他人撑把伞。我主动分享了录制微课的经验做法，建议大家用好全军军事职业教育平台上的资源，结合本单位实际进行消化吸收。只要坚持做下去，就一定能收获意想不到的惊喜。

诚然，作为一个新生事物，军事职业教育平台还有需要完善的地方。但我想说的是，从实际情况看，一些单位对其重要作用还没有充分认识到，更别提如何”借智借力”了。

举两个例子。我们保障队上传过不少微课，引起一些兄弟单位主官的关注。他们反映，从基础理论讲解到装备实操演示，这些微课基本涵盖了所有专业内容，让官兵足不出户就能享受到优质教学资源，真是太方便、太高效了。

去年，有一位舰长打来感谢电话，让我们高兴了很久。原来，在一次出航前，该舰负责维修工作的官兵登录军事职业教育平台，通过观看我们录制的微课，解开了很多装备维护保养方面的困惑。

可以这样说，如果没有这个平台，我们这么小的一个保障队，是很难对兄弟部队作出这样的贡献的。

其实这两年，在加强装备维修保障能力建设的同时，我们也在思考：如何推动微课更好地”走出去”，让涓涓细流汇成”共享之海”，让更多战友受益？为此，保障队定下一个目标：把目前遇到的所有典型故障及其检测排除方法拍成视频教范，连同自主研发的数字化工具箱，提供给各舰艇，进一步提升装备保障工作质效。

这个目标不算小，实现起来也有一定的难度。但官兵们说，既然是认准的事，就努力干出一番成绩来。

**Google Translation**

From “Downloading and Learning” to “Uploading and Sharing”, This Unit Has Taken a New Path of Independent Construction

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yue Tengyuan Wang Yuanbin Fu Kang Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-09

From “downloading and learning” to “uploading and sharing”

——An experience of a certain support team of a certain group of the Northern Theater Command Navy using the military vocational education platform of the whole army

■ Yue Tengyuan PLA Daily Special Correspondent Wang Yuanbin Fu Kang

For a newly formed unit, how to quickly improve combat effectiveness through independent construction?

Many front-line leaders have their own ideas and measures. But the answer of Wei Tianyu, a cadre of a certain support team of a certain group of the Northern Theater Command Navy, was somewhat unexpected: “Make good use of the military vocational education platform!”

Officers and men of a certain support team are recording micro-classes. Photo by Yu Dongzhi

Five years ago, with an order, Wei Tianyu packed his backpack and came to the support team to serve. From an organizational officer to a military chief, he felt tremendous pressure before he had time to experience the freshness brought by the change of identity. At that time, the support team was recently adjusted and established. The officers and men came from different units and studied a wide range of majors. Only a handful of them had worked in ship equipment maintenance and support related work.

New units, new tasks, few talents, and lack of teaching materials. How can officers and men master professional skills as soon as possible and promote the comprehensive construction of the unit to get on track as soon as possible? It is a very difficult problem facing Wei Tianyu and other team cadres.

Today, this support team, which started almost from scratch, not only has the ability to maintain equipment and complete a number of important support tasks, but also has achieved good results of over 100 key repair projects and over 100 annual self-repair projects.

Why has there been such a big change in just a few years?

“In order to speed up talent training and form combat effectiveness as soon as possible, we have tried many methods and taken many detours.” There is one thing that Wei Tianyu still remembers vividly.

One day, hearing that the manufacturer’s technicians were going to repair a certain type of equipment on board, the team cadres immediately asked their superiors for permission and led the officers and men to the site to learn.

However, after watching the skilled and complex operations of the manufacturer’s technicians, some officers and men shouted: “We can’t do this job!” This made Wei Tianyu realize that to master the equipment maintenance and support methods, we must first start with learning theory to lay a solid professional foundation, and there is no shortcut.

In fact, at the beginning of the establishment of the support team, the superiors took into account the actual shortage of talents and, in accordance with the usual practice, selected a group of sergeants to study and train at military academies and equipment manufacturers, and took advantage of opportunities such as warship maintenance to invite manufacturer technicians to teach the officers and men of the support team.

“Waiting for superiors to arrange to send students and relying on manufacturers to come to the team for training is not enough.” A group of people from the Party branch of the support team analyzed that they must find ways to shorten the cycle of professional ability generation of officers and men. As the discussion deepened, they reached a consensus: instead of passively waiting, it is better to take the initiative and fully rely on their own strength to overcome difficulties.

However, the weapons and equipment information is obscure and difficult to understand, and it is very difficult for officers and men to learn. One day, Wei Tianyu discovered that the theoretical courses uploaded by some military academies on the military vocational education platform were closely related to the support team’s majors, and they were explained in a simple and easy-to-understand manner, as if they were tailor-made for them.

Since then, the support team has forged an indissoluble bond with the military vocational education platform. Whenever they have free time, they log in to the platform to download relevant courses and start systematic theoretical learning.

With the professional knowledge “foundation”, the officers and men quickly entered the practical operation stage. However, a new problem followed: the lack of practical operation and decomposition teaching videos. They thought of the military vocational education platform at the first time, so they quickly searched online, but found nothing.

“Mobilize officers and men to shoot themselves.” At this time, Wei Tianyu had a bold idea. After research and discussion, the party branch believed that this method was feasible. So, they took advantage of opportunities such as going to sea with the ship, learning and training, etc. to record the maintenance and troubleshooting process of the manufacturer’s technicians, and then imitated and reproduced them according to actual needs, and edited them into micro-courses.

“The stones from other mountains can be used to polish jade.” Wei Tianyu told the author that these micro-courses solved their urgent needs. It was through this way that the officers and men found many solutions to the problems of training and support.

According to statistics, in the three years since 2022, the support team has recorded 75 micro-courses involving ship equipment maintenance and troubleshooting. These micro-courses, in addition to being used by officers and men for daily learning and training, are also uploaded to the military vocational education platform. “Among them, 65 micro-courses have passed the review at all levels and can be seen by officers and men of the whole army.” Wei Tianyu spoke with a bit of pride.

“It is not easy to be self-sufficient, why do we have to take the initiative to share?” The author couldn’t help asking.

“After the micro-courses are uploaded to the platform, they must go through layers of review and approval, so that the “external brain” can be used to test whether the teaching content and operation methods explored by officers and men are correct. If you work behind closed doors, some mistakes may never be discovered.” Wei Tianyu explained.

Of course, in addition to this, Wei Tianyu has another consideration, hoping to achieve the sharing of teaching resources: “The support team has benefited from the wisdom of officers and men of the whole army over the years, and it is time to ‘return the favor’. If every unit thinks so, the military vocational education platform will continue to grow and everyone will benefit more from it.”

Log in to the management backend of the military vocational education platform of the support team, and a set of figures will jump out in front of you-65 micro-classes, more than 5,000 people watched and learned, and more than a thousand interactive comments... Wei Tianyu said that as long as they can provide some help to the majority of comrades, it is worthwhile for them to do so.

The trickle merges into the sea. In the past five years, this support team has continuously absorbed knowledge nutrients from the ocean of the military vocational education platform, and has blazed

a new path that helps officers and men grow rapidly and accelerates the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops.

The witness said

I have been caught in the rain, so I want to hold an umbrella for others

■Wei Tianyu, a cadre of a support team of a group of the Northern Theater Command Navy

Some time ago, someone asked me: Is it difficult to record micro-classes? I answered without hesitation: "It's difficult!" Whether it's learning theoretical knowledge, exploring maintenance methods, polishing scripts, organizing filming, and repeatedly communicating with superiors and the review team, it can be said that every link is not easy. However, no matter how difficult it is, we must persist in doing it.

There is a saying that "there must be gains in doing difficult things." In recent years, the support team has made some achievements in comprehensive construction, and has been rated as an advanced unit for equipment support and advanced unit for military training by superiors for many consecutive years. What makes us even happier is that in the process of continuous learning and exploration, the soldiers who participated in recording micro-classes have gradually grown into professional experts and technical backbones. And these micro-classes have also become practical teaching materials for batches of new recruits to carry out professional learning.

The predecessors planted more trees, and the later generations enjoyed the shade. When we first came up with the idea of making micro-classes, on the one hand, we were under the pressure of practical needs, and on the other hand, we also hoped to pave the way for "later generations" and accumulate some teaching resources to promote the comprehensive construction of the unit and talent training.

Once, at a grassroots construction experience exchange meeting, I found that insufficient professional teaching resources and lack of backbone forces are almost common problems faced by our troops of the same type. After being caught in the rain, I want to hold an umbrella for others. I took the initiative to share my experience in recording micro-classes, and suggested that everyone make good use of the resources on the military vocational education platform of the whole army and digest and absorb them in combination with the actual situation of the unit. As long as you keep doing it, you will definitely reap unexpected surprises.

Admittedly, as a new thing, the military vocational education platform still needs to be improved. But what I want to say is that from the actual situation, some units have not fully realized its important role, let alone how to "borrow wisdom and strength".

Give two examples. Our support team has uploaded a lot of micro-classes, which have attracted the attention of some officers of brother units. They said that from basic theoretical explanations to equipment practical demonstrations, these micro-classes basically cover all professional content,

allowing officers and men to enjoy high-quality teaching resources without leaving home, which is really convenient and efficient.

Last year, a captain called to thank us, which made us happy for a long time. It turned out that before a voyage, the officers and men in charge of maintenance work logged on to the military vocational education platform and solved many confusions about equipment maintenance by watching the micro-courses we recorded.

It can be said that without this platform, it would be difficult for such a small support team like us to make such a contribution to the brother troops.

In fact, in the past two years, while strengthening the construction of equipment maintenance and support capabilities, we are also thinking: How to promote micro-courses to "go out" better, so that trickles can converge into a "shared sea" and benefit more comrades? To this end, the support team set a goal: to film all the typical faults currently encountered and their detection and elimination methods into video teaching models, together with the independently developed digital toolbox, and provide them to each ship to further improve the quality and efficiency of equipment support work.

This goal is not small, and it is also difficult to achieve. But the officers and men said that since it is a matter of recognition, they will work hard to achieve some results.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16380039.html**

## 海军航空兵某部开展机务论坛激励官兵携手奋进

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵晓龙 王晓文 白邵秋 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-04-11

**讲好身边事 激励身边人**

**——海军航空兵某部开展机务论坛引导官兵岗位建功**

■赵晓龙 王晓文 解放军报特约通讯员 白邵秋

"说起赵良琦班长的故事，我印象最深的是那次'听音辨位'……"

3 月下旬，海军航空兵某部组织一场机务论坛，二级上士叶岭森的开场白，吸引了大家注意。

"那天，飞行训练结束检查飞机时，我们发现氧气压力略低于正常值。然而，由于现场环境嘈杂，大家都听不清是哪里发生了泄漏。"叶岭森回忆当时的情景说，"到了晚上，赵班长带着我们登上飞机，把耳朵贴在机舱上，一寸一寸挪动着仔细听。最终，赵班长通过一丝细微的声音判断，问题出在一个转接头上。拆开面板后，我们发现，原来是转接头上的密封胶老化导致氧气泄漏。"

生动鲜活的故事、声情并茂的讲述，深深吸引着台下官兵。

“天上的事，就是天大的事。在机务官兵心中，保障战鹰翱翔蓝天就是最大的事。”该部领导介绍，随着部队使命任务不断拓展、武器装备迭代更新，机务工作的重要性日益凸显。此次机务论坛，他们遴选 6 名来自一线岗位的机务官兵，登台讲述自己的亲身经历和感悟体会，旨在引导官兵发扬优良传统、传承严谨作风，扎扎实实提升机务保障能力，确保机务工作始终保持最佳质量。

“一次夜间返航，机组人员发现飞机液压油路渗漏。我们挑灯夜战，轮流进行故障排查。直到凌晨，机械技师陆合志终于发现并锁定故障点。”该部质量控制师戴卫勇讲述的一段保障经历，让官兵对机务精神的内涵有了更深刻的理解。

故事的主角陆合志，是该部一名二级军士长。从军 25 年，陆合志带出了很多专业技术过硬的业务骨干，是官兵公认的业务大拿。

“故障排查过程中，汗水混着机油顺着脸颊滑落，他却浑然不觉。那次任务，不仅让我明白了什么叫’故障不过夜、隐患不上天’，更读懂了一代代机务兵的坚守与执着。”戴卫勇动情地说。

聆听陆合志的强军故事，去年荣立三等功的电气技师杨思远感慨不已：”从事机务保障工作以来，我见证了航空装备的一次次更新升级，但入伍之初班长以身作则教给我们的机务作风始终没有改变。正是这种精益求精、追求极致的过硬作风，一次次成功托举战鹰高飞。”

该部领导介绍，此次登台的 6 名机务官兵，既有朝气蓬勃的机务新兵，也有耕耘多年的业务骨干。活动中，他们有的结合自身经历畅谈感悟体会，有的针对官兵思想特点答疑释惑，有的立足本职岗位分享工作经验，为官兵带来一场深刻的精神洗礼。

中士郭睿哲登上讲台，分享了自己的成长经历。

下连之初，郭睿哲专业理论基础薄弱，实操训练屡次出错，一度丧失信心。班长赵科发现这一情况后，带着他从零起步打牢基础，从易到难、由浅入深苦练维修技能。渐渐地，郭睿哲悟出了门道，工作越来越得心应手。

一次，上级组织专业比武，班长鼓励他报名参加。这项比武不仅要求准确记住各部件的位置，还要学精悟透其工作原理。备战比武期间，在班长的悉心指导下，郭睿哲从信心不足变得胸有成竹。比武成绩揭晓，郭睿哲拔得头筹，如愿站上了领奖台。

“没有班长的帮助，我不可能取得今天的成绩。”站在讲台上，郭睿哲心潮澎湃。他说，今年上级还将组织一系列比武竞赛，他要继续挑战自我、再求突破。

仪表师李成才以机组全员寻找”失踪”扳手的典型事例，阐释”安全无小事，事事连安全”的道理；声呐师刘爽结合夜间紧急排除故障的经历，生动诠释”故障不过夜”的极端重要性；某专业主任姜浩梳理分析机务官兵成长中面临的困惑和烦恼，结合生动鲜活的小故事”把脉开方”，拉近了与台下官兵的距离……

分享活动结束后，上等兵胡逸凡深受鼓舞：”身边战友过硬的专业技能、扎实的工作作风、无私的奉献精神值得我们学习追赶。下一步，我要在训练和工作中加倍努力。”

“三两句话不嫌短，三五个人不嫌少。”该部领导介绍，为更好发挥教育活动立德树人、为战育人作用，他们利用训练间隙，灵活组织机务论坛、”擎鹰”小课堂等活动，鼓励官兵立足岗位发扬优良传统、瞄准胜战砥砺过硬作风，用一流标准和业绩助力战鹰翱翔海天。

薪火传承，携手奋进。在近期上级组织的一次比武中，该部官兵打破多项纪录，取得全部7个项目中的5个第一和团体第一的优异成绩。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Aviation Unit Held a Maintenance Forum to Encourage Officers and Men to Work Together

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhao Xiaolong, Wang Xiaowen, Bai Shaoqiu Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-04-11

Tell the things around you and inspire the people around you

——A certain unit of the naval aviation held a maintenance forum to guide officers and men to make contributions in their posts

■ Zhao Xiaolong, Wang Xiaowen, special correspondent of the People’s Liberation Army Daily, Bai Shaoqiu

“Speaking of the story of squad leader Zhao Liangqi, what impressed me most was the ‘listening and positioning’...”

In late March, a certain unit of the naval aviation organized a maintenance forum, and the opening remarks of Second Sergeant Ye Lingsen attracted everyone’s attention.

“That day, when we checked the aircraft after the flight training, we found that the oxygen pressure was slightly lower than normal. However, due to the noisy environment, no one could hear clearly where the leak occurred.” Ye Lingsen recalled the scene at that time, “At night, squad leader Zhao took us on the plane, put our ears against the cabin, and moved inch by inch to listen carefully. Finally, squad leader Zhao judged from a slight sound that the problem was with an adapter. After removing the panel, we found that it was the aging of the sealant on the adapter that caused the oxygen leak.” The vivid and lively stories and the narration with emotion deeply attracted the officers and men below the stage. “What happens in the sky is a big deal. In the hearts of

maintenance officers and men, ensuring that the war eagle soars in the blue sky is the biggest thing." The leaders of the department introduced that with the continuous expansion of the mission and tasks of the troops and the iteration and update of weapons and equipment, the importance of maintenance work has become increasingly prominent. In this maintenance forum, they selected 6 maintenance officers and men from front-line positions to come on stage to tell their personal experiences and feelings, aiming to guide officers and men to carry forward fine traditions, inherit rigorous work styles, and solidly improve maintenance support capabilities to ensure that maintenance work always maintains the best quality.

"During a night return flight, the crew discovered a leak in the hydraulic oil circuit of the aircraft. We worked all night and took turns to troubleshoot. Until the early morning, mechanical technician Lu Hezhi finally found and locked the fault point." Dai Weiyong, the quality control engineer of the department, told a support experience that gave officers and men a deeper understanding of the connotation of the maintenance spirit.

The protagonist of the story, Lu Hezhi, is a second-class sergeant major of the department. In his 25 years of military service, Lu Hezhi has brought out many professional and technical backbones and is recognized by officers and men as a functional department master.

"During the troubleshooting process, sweat mixed with engine oil slid down his cheeks, but he was unaware. That mission not only made me understand what it means to 'never leave a fault overnight and never let a hidden danger go to the sky', but also made me understand the perseverance and persistence of generations of maintenance soldiers." Dai Weiyong said emotionally.

Listening to Lu Hezhi's story of strengthening the army, Yang Siyuan, an electrical technician who won the third-class merit last year, was deeply moved: "Since I started working in maintenance support, I have witnessed the updating and upgrading of aviation equipment, but the maintenance style that the squad leader taught us by example at the beginning of joining the army has never changed. It is this kind of excellent style of striving for excellence and pursuing perfection that has successfully lifted the war eagle to fly high again and again." The leaders of the department introduced that the six maintenance officers and men who took the stage this time included both vigorous maintenance recruits and functional department backbones who have worked for many years. During the event, some of them talked about their feelings and experiences based on their own experiences, some answered questions and solved doubts based on the ideological characteristics of officers and men, and some shared their work experience based on their own positions, bringing a profound spiritual baptism to officers and men. Sergeant Guo Ruizhe took the stage and shared his growth experience. At the beginning of the company, Guo Ruizhe had a weak professional theoretical foundation, made repeated mistakes in practical training, and once lost confidence. After squad leader Zhao Ke discovered this situation, he took him to start from scratch to lay a solid foundation, and practiced maintenance skills from easy to difficult, from

shallow to deep. Gradually, Guo Ruizhe figured out the trick and became more and more adept at his work.

Once, the superior organized a professional competition, and the squad leader encouraged him to sign up. This competition not only requires accurate memory of the location of each component, but also requires a thorough understanding of its working principle. During the preparation for the competition, under the careful guidance of the squad leader, Guo Ruizhe went from lack of confidence to being confident. The results of the competition were announced, and Guo Ruizhe won the first place and stood on the podium as he wished.

“Without the help of the squad leader, I would not have achieved today’s results.” Standing on the podium, Guo Ruizhe was overwhelmed. He said that the superior will also organize a series of competitions this year, and he will continue to challenge himself and seek breakthroughs.

Instrument technician Li Chengcai used the typical example of the crew searching for the “missing” wrench to explain the principle of “no small matter for safety, everything is connected to safety”; sonar technician Liu Shuang combined the experience of emergency troubleshooting at night to vividly interpret the extreme importance of “no overnight troubleshooting”; a professional director Jiang Hao sorted out and analyzed the confusion and troubles faced by maintenance officers and men in their growth, and combined with vivid and lively stories to “diagnose and prescribe”, narrowing the distance with the officers and men below the stage...

After the sharing activity, Corporal Hu Yifan was deeply encouraged: “The excellent professional skills, solid work style, and selfless dedication of my comrades are worth learning and catching up. Next, I will redouble my efforts in training and work.”

“Three or two sentences are not too short, and three or five people are not too few.” The leaders of the department introduced that in order to better play the role of educational activities in cultivating morality and educating people for war, they used the training intervals to flexibly organize maintenance forums, “Eagle” small classrooms and other activities to encourage officers and men to carry forward fine traditions based on their posts, aim at winning battles and hone their excellent work style, and use first-class standards and performance to help the war eagle soar in the sea and sky.

Inheriting the torch and moving forward hand in hand. In a recent competition organized by the superiors, the officers and men of the unit broke many records and won the first place in 5 of the 7 events and the first place in the group.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16380194.html**

## 海军某部某大队搭建集智攻关平台，为研战务战提供智力支持

来源：解放军报 作者：许章林 陈玥 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-12

**海军某部某大队搭建集智攻关平台——**

**“学术沙龙”汇聚八面来风**

■许章林 陈 玥

近日，海军某部某大队会议室内，一场”学术沙龙”活动正在火热进行，该大队高级工程师黄亮与军队院校、装备生产厂家的人员围绕某新型装备展开热烈讨论。他高兴地告诉笔者：”以往研讨学术问题一般在单位内部进行，视野受限。如今各路专家学者集智攻关，不仅有利于解决难题，还能让大家互通有无，共同提高。”

提及”学术沙龙”的由来，该大队助理工程师吴健凯讲述了自己的经历：他来到基层任职前，主要专注于已经列装部队的常规武器装备和机关参谋业务，对部分新型武器装备不够熟悉。

一次，吴健凯参加学术报告会，精心准备的发言，却得到内容”大而化之，不够精准”“难以在训练中运用”等评价，这让他深感本领恐慌。

为尽快补齐短板，吴健凯一方面结合上级组织的培训集训，夯实理论基础，另一方面积极利用院校学习、随舰出海等时机，与各单位战友研讨交流，提高科研能力。经过一段时间的努力后，他的学术水平显著提升。

吴健凯的成长经历为大队党委提供了思路。去年以来，他们会同军队院校、装备生产厂家、研究所等多个单位搭建学术交流平台，定期组织开展”学术沙龙”，通过把其他单位的专家”请进来”、让本单位专业技术干部”走出去”，实现交流互促、优势互补，为研战务战提供智力支持。

翻看”学术沙龙”活动记录可以看到，参与者有军内知名专家，有科研机构骨干，也有基层部队官兵。讨论内容涵盖世界新军事变革、军内外新技术新装备、基层新战法新训法等。大家在一次次”头脑风暴”中迸发创新火花，先后开发多套专业系统软件，取得 20 多项攻关成果，为一线部队解决了一系列技术难题。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Brigade of a Certain Naval Unit Has Built a Platform for Collective Intelligence Research and Development to Provide Intellectual Support for Research and Combat Operations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xu Zhanglin Chen Yue Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-12

A certain brigade of a certain naval unit has built a platform for collective intelligence research and development——

“Academic Salon” gathers winds from all directions

■Xu Zhanglin Chen Yue

Recently, in the conference room of a certain brigade of a certain naval unit, an “academic salon” activity was in full swing. Huang Liang, a senior engineer of the brigade, had a heated discussion

with personnel from military academies and equipment manufacturers around a new type of equipment. He happily told the author: “In the past, academic discussions were generally conducted within the unit, with limited vision. Now experts and scholars from all walks of life gather their wisdom to tackle key problems, which is not only conducive to solving difficult problems, but also allows everyone to share what they have and improve together.”

Speaking of the origin of the “academic salon”, Wu Jiankai, an assistant engineer of the brigade, recounted his experience: before he came to the grassroots to take up his post, he mainly focused on conventional weapons and equipment that had been equipped in the troops and the staff functional department of the organs, and was not familiar with some new weapons and equipment.

Once, Wu Jiankai attended an academic report meeting. His carefully prepared speech was evaluated as “generalized and not accurate enough” and “difficult to use in training”, which made him feel panic about his ability.

In order to make up for the shortcomings as soon as possible, Wu Jiankai, on the one hand, combined the training organized by the superiors to consolidate the theoretical foundation, and on the other hand, actively used opportunities such as learning in colleges and universities and going to sea with ships to discuss and exchange with comrades from various units to improve their scientific research capabilities. After a period of hard work, his academic level has improved significantly.

Wu Jiankai’s growth experience has provided ideas for the brigade party committee. Since last year, they have built an academic exchange platform with military colleges, equipment manufacturers, research institutes and other units, and regularly organized “academic salons”. By “inviting in” experts from other units and letting professional and technical cadres of the unit “go out”, they can achieve mutual promotion of exchanges and complementary advantages, and provide intellectual support for research and combat.

Looking through the records of the “Academic Salon” activities, it can be seen that the participants include well-known experts in the military, backbones of scientific research institutions, and officers and men of grassroots troops. The discussion covered new military changes in the world, new technologies and equipment inside and outside the military, new tactics and training methods at the grassroots level, etc. Sparks of innovation burst out in the “brainstorming” again and again, and several sets of professional system software were developed successively, more than 20 research results were achieved, and a series of technical problems were solved for the front-line troops.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16380192.html**

## 保障即战斗：海军某部修理技师的铁甲守护记

来源：解放军报 作者：夏泽华 张庆东 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-12

## 铁甲背后的冲锋

■夏泽华 张庆东



修理技师正在维修战车。树冉阳摄

推开窗户，鸟鸣声伴着花香迎面而来，让清晨正在整理内务的官兵心旷神怡。

在海军某部，奋战一夜的修理技师们走出车间大门，在晨曦中舒展筋骨。前一天，装甲车在演训场上呼啸驰骋，连续射击的火炮震颤着大地。泥泞的道路和高频度火力输出，让两辆战车出现了不同程度的故障。接到指令后，修理技师们迅速出动，将故障车辆拖回车间。

拧动扳手、抡起铜锤、打开仪表……清脆的金属碰撞声回荡在车间。经过一夜抢修，战车重振雄风，继续在演训场上发挥战斗力。

一

对底盘修理技师潘国进来说，每一次执行维修任务就像给战车做”手术”。技师的成长道路很漫长。潘国进和装甲车一起走过 20 余个春秋，共同经历了许多风雨坎坷。对于他来说，装甲车如同战友。

刚入伍时，潘国进和战友们一样，怀揣着冲锋陷阵的英雄梦。然而，新兵下连，他被分到了修理岗位，这使他一度有些迷茫。但一次训练中的保障任务改变了他的想法。

那天，某型步战车转向失灵，潘国进急忙来到车前更换零部件，但无论他怎么尝试都无济于事。如果超过修理时限，战车将被导演组判定损毁退出演习。望着停在路边的战车，潘国进和车组成员感到焦急万分。

就在这时，班长来到他们身边，简单了解情况后便钻入车底，对底盘部件逐一排查。15 分钟后，班长找到了故障根源。他取出工具，更换部件、调整参数，动作忙而不乱。不一会儿，战车重新启动，开足马力成功跟上装甲集群。

班长身上的迷彩服已被汗水浸透，脸上的油渍却掩不住他的奕奕神采。

那次经历改变了潘国进对修理技师的认识。修理岗位是另一个争分夺秒的战场。他在笔记本的扉页上写下”保障即战斗”的座右铭。

潘国进想要提升自己的保障技能，他面对训练充满干劲。夏天，装甲车内温度高达 40 多摄氏度，他的衣服被汗水浸湿，背后凝成一层白白的盐霜；冬天，车间里冷得像冰窖，装甲车的金属部件更是冰凉刺骨。他为了观察机械结构，在铁甲之间的缝隙里，一待就是半天……

潘国进边学习边实践，半年时间里，他几乎没有休过周末。说明书和相关的教材也被他翻得卷起毛边。晚上回到宿舍，他时常累得胳膊都抬不起来。虽然辛苦，但他的技术得以快速提升，如今已熟练掌握多种车型的维修方法。

二

身为装甲修理技师，不仅需要耐心细致，有时更需要勇气。

一次濒海训练，某型战车的炮弹在击发后未能从炮管射出。

“孙班长，这发哑弹……”列兵谢震东的声音紧张得有些发颤。火炮修理技师孙淼示意他噤声。在规律的机械运转声中，他听出了微弱的”嘶嘶”声。凭借经验，孙淼很快确定了故障原因：前一发炮弹的部分弹袋脱落，卡在了膛线内。

弹袋碎片体积小，却很危险，如果不及时取出，炮弹将在炮管内受到阻力，极有可能发生炸膛。面对故障，修理技师有两个选择，第一个是用炸药将哑弹在车内殉爆，这样处理，战车就可能面临报废。第二个是手动取出哑弹，将它运送到处理区处理，在这一过程中则有可能发生爆炸……

“不能轻易抛弃战车。”短暂沉思后，孙淼开始手动取出哑弹。他小心翼翼地从膛管内夹出哑弹，将药筒取出。拿出药筒的时候，他发现药筒侧后方竟有一部分在冒烟。危急时刻，孙淼没有放手，而是捧着它一步步挪动，尽可能平稳地将它运到弹药处理区。

冰冷的炮弹拿在手中，孙淼仿佛能感受到它的”心跳”。他不敢剧烈呼吸，汗水顺着他的脸颊流淌。70 米路程，他足足走了 3 分钟。当他将炮弹放入处理区时，屏息凝神的战友们终于松了口气。

孙淼的笔记本里，详细记录着各种故障处置情况：某型穿甲弹闭锁异常的处理要诀、高温环境下密封圈膨胀系数公式……还有一些用红笔标注的”危险案例”。如今，这些宝贵经验都成了他开展教学的经典教案。

三

装备更新换代，修理技师们也在一次次自我”归零”，从头开始学起。

“走进新型雷达信号处理器的’内心世界’，你会发现它和老款是有差别的……”修理车间内，雷达修理技师郜凤军正在给战士们授课。

从事雷达修理专业 10 多年，郜凤军深知雷达对战车的重要性，它就像战车的眼睛和耳朵，为指挥员采集信息。

刚接触雷达维修时，为了掌握原理，郜凤军会把每个部件的电路图都绘制出来，仔细研究线路走向，反复拆解、组装。

然而，旅里列装新型雷达装备后，各个部件的组成、操作与之前大不相同，郜凤军之前的努力几乎付诸东流。

“那就从零开始吧。”

郜凤军摸着新型雷达的控制面板下定决心。他相信，新旧雷达操作虽有不同，但工作原理相通，只要肯钻研，一定能攻克难题。

某天深夜，正在研究雷达原理的郜凤军接到了儿子的视频电话。电话那头，5 岁的小家伙举着郜凤军买给他的积木炫耀道：”爸爸看我拼的雷达车！”望着儿子用积木搭成的模型，郜凤军突然有了灵感：新装备的进化是否也能类比积木的排列组合？

仿照堆积木的原理，郜凤军研究出了”模块化学习法”。他把新型雷达拆解成几个功能模块，与旧装备逐个比对，然后进行迁移学习，终于摸清了新型雷达的”脾气秉性”。

在车间，机油和各种化学品挥发在空气中，散发着刺鼻的气味，长时间呼吸会犯恶心。因此，许多修理技师的工具箱底层都有家人准备的香囊，孙淼存着妻子晒的木棉花，潘国进藏着母亲缝的艾草药包，郜凤军的黑色挎包里有儿子给他的柠檬味湿巾……工作之余，他们闻一闻香味，感受家人的牵挂随香气沁入心脾，疲惫一扫而空。

深夜的车间，官兵时常能看到铁甲间的缝隙里发出丝丝亮光，那是修理技师们仍在检修装备。每当他们完成检修，从密闭的空间里钻出来时，背上斑驳的油渍，在皎洁的月光下如星星一般闪闪发光。

**Google Translation**

Guarantee Is Fighting: The Armored Guard of a Repair Technician of a Certain Naval Unit

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xia Zehua Zhang Qingdong Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-12

Charge behind the armor

■Xia Zehua Zhang Qingdong

Repair technicians are repairing the tank. Photo by Shu Ranyang

Open the window, the sound of birdsong accompanied by the fragrance of flowers comes to the face, which makes the officers and men who are tidying up their housework in the morning feel relaxed and happy.

In a certain naval unit, the repair technicians who fought all night walked out of the workshop door and stretched their muscles in the morning light. The day before, armored vehicles roared and galloped on the training ground, and the continuous firing of artillery shook the earth. The muddy road and high-frequency firepower output caused the two tanks to have different degrees of failure. After receiving the order, the repair technicians quickly went out and towed the faulty vehicle back to the workshop.

Twist the wrench, swing the copper hammer, turn on the instrument...the crisp sound of metal collision echoed in the workshop. After a night of repairs, the tank regained its strength and continued to play its combat effectiveness on the training ground.

1

For chassis repair technician Pan Guojin, every maintenance task is like performing “surgery” on the tank. The growth path of a technician is very long. Pan Guojin has been with the armored vehicle for more than 20 years and has experienced many ups and downs together. For him, the armored vehicle is like a comrade-in-arms.

When he first joined the army, Pan Guojin, like his comrades-in-arms, had a heroic dream of charging into battle. However, when the recruits were assigned to the company, he was assigned to a repair position, which made him a little confused for a while. But a support task during training changed his mind.

That day, a certain type of infantry fighting vehicle failed to turn, and Pan Guojin hurried to the front of the vehicle to replace parts, but no matter how he tried, it was useless. If the repair time limit is exceeded, the tank will be judged damaged by the director team and withdraw from the exercise. Looking at the tank parked on the side of the road, Pan Guojin and the crew members were extremely anxious.

At this time, the squad leader came to them, and after a brief understanding of the situation, he got under the tank and checked the chassis components one by one. After 15 minutes, the squad leader found the root cause of the fault. He took out the tools, replaced the parts, and adjusted the parameters, and his movements were busy but not chaotic. After a while, the tank restarted and successfully kept up with the armored cluster at full speed.

The squad leader’s camouflage uniform was soaked with sweat, but the oil stains on his face could not hide his vigor.

That experience changed Pan Guojin’s understanding of repair technicians. The repair post is another battlefield where every second counts. He wrote the motto “Guarantee is fighting” on the cover of his notebook.

Pan Guojin wanted to improve his support skills, and he was full of energy for training. In summer, the temperature inside the armored vehicle was as high as more than 40 degrees Celsius, his clothes were soaked with sweat, and a layer of white salt frost condensed on his back; in winter, the workshop was as cold as an ice cellar, and the metal parts of the armored vehicle were even more icy. In order to observe the mechanical structure, he stayed in the gap between the armor for half a day...

Pan Guojin studied and practiced at the same time. In the past six months, he hardly took a weekend off. The manuals and related textbooks were also turned upside down by him. When he returned to the dormitory at night, he was often so tired that he couldn't even lift his arms. Although it was hard work, his skills were improved rapidly, and now he has mastered the maintenance methods of various models.

2

As an armor repair technician, you need not only patience and meticulousness, but also courage sometimes.

During a near-sea training, the shells of a certain type of tank failed to be fired from the barrel after firing.

"Squad leader Sun, this is a dud..." Private Xie Zhendong's voice was trembling with nervousness. Sun Miao, an artillery repair technician, signaled him to be silent. In the regular sound of mechanical operation, he heard a faint "hissing" sound. With experience, Sun Miao quickly determined the cause of the failure: part of the ammunition bag of the previous shell fell off and got stuck in the rifling.

The fragments of the ammunition bag are small in size but very dangerous. If they are not removed in time, the shells will encounter resistance in the barrel and are likely to explode. Faced with a fault, the repair technician has two options. The first is to use explosives to detonate the duds in the vehicle. In this way, the tank may be scrapped. The second is to manually remove the duds and transport them to the processing area for processing. In this process, there is a possibility of explosion...

"The tank cannot be abandoned easily." After a brief contemplation, Sun Miao began to manually remove the duds. He carefully clamped the duds out of the barrel and took out the cartridge. When he took out the cartridge, he found that a part of the side and rear of the cartridge was smoking. In a critical moment, Sun Miao did not let go, but held it and moved step by step, transporting it to the ammunition processing area as smoothly as possible.

Holding the cold shell in his hand, Sun Miao seemed to be able to feel its "heartbeat". He did not dare to breathe violently, and sweat flowed down his cheeks. It took him 3 minutes to walk 70 meters. When he put the shells into the processing area, his comrades who had been holding their breath finally breathed a sigh of relief.

In Sun Miao's notebook, various fault handling situations are recorded in detail: the key to handling the abnormal locking of a certain type of armor-piercing projectile, the formula for the expansion coefficient of the sealing ring under high temperature environment... and some "dangerous cases" marked with red pen. Today, these valuable experiences have become classic teaching plans for his teaching.

Three

As equipment is updated, repair technicians are also "resetting" themselves again and again and starting from scratch.

"Enter the 'inner world' of the new radar signal processor, and you will find that it is different from the old model..." In the repair workshop, radar repair technician Gao Fengjun is teaching soldiers.

Having been engaged in radar repair for more than 10 years, Gao Fengjun knows the importance of radar to tanks. It is like the eyes and ears of tanks, collecting information for commanders.

When he first came into contact with radar maintenance, in order to master the principles, Gao Fengjun would draw the circuit diagram of each component, carefully study the direction of the line, and repeatedly disassemble and assemble.

However, after the brigade was equipped with new radar equipment, the composition and operation of each component were very different from before, and Gao Fengjun's previous efforts were almost wasted.

"Let's start from scratch."

Gao Fengjun touched the control panel of the new radar and made up his mind. He believed that although the operation of the new and old radars was different, the working principles were the same. As long as he was willing to study, he would be able to overcome the difficulties.

Late one night, Gao Fengjun, who was studying the principles of radar, received a video call from his son. On the other end of the phone, the 5-year-old boy held up the building blocks that Gao Fengjun bought for him and showed off: "Dad, look at the radar car I built!" Looking at the model built by his son with building blocks, Gao Fengjun suddenly had an inspiration: Can the evolution of new equipment also be analogous to the arrangement and combination of building blocks?

Based on the principle of building blocks, Gao Fengjun developed a "modular learning method". He disassembled the new radar into several functional modules, compared them with the old equipment one by one, and then conducted transfer learning, and finally figured out the "temperament" of the new radar.

In the workshop, engine oil and various chemicals evaporate in the air, emitting a pungent smell, and breathing for a long time will make you nauseous. Therefore, many repair technicians have sachets prepared by their families at the bottom of their toolboxes. Sun Miao keeps kapok flowers that his wife dries, Pan Guojin hides mugwort bags that his mother sews, and Gao Fengjun has

lemon-scented wipes given to him by his son in his black shoulder bag... After work, they smell the fragrance and feel the care of their family members with the fragrance, and their fatigue is swept away.

In the workshop late at night, officers and men often see a glimmer of light coming from the gaps between the armor, which is the repair technicians still repairing the equipment. Whenever they finish the inspection and get out of the confined space, the mottled oil stains on their backs sparkle like stars under the bright moonlight.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16380190.html**

## 海军航空兵某团组织反潜训练

来源：解放军报 作者：冯 林 汪黄飞 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-12

**海军航空兵某团组织反潜训练——**

**掠海出击 大洋”猎鲨”**

■冯 林 汪黄飞

近日，沿海某机场引擎轰鸣，数架直升机盘旋升空，飞往预定海域，海军航空兵某团一场实战背景下的反潜训练拉开序幕。

某海域，波飞浪卷。”开始搜索！”抵达预定海域后，随着指挥员一声令下，战鹰立即吊放声呐、掠海飞行，对可疑信号展开搜索。机舱内，屏幕上的数据实时更新，可疑信号时隐时现，官兵沉着冷静，不放过任何蛛丝马迹。

“发现’敌’潜艇信号！”声呐操纵员甄别目标属性后，迅速确定”敌”潜艇坐标。随后，官兵熟练设置攻击参数、建立攻击航线，不断调整航向航速，直扑”敌”潜艇。锁定目标后，战鹰立即实施模拟打击，成功完成”猎鲨”任务。

“反潜训练是淬炼战鹰海上作战能力的重要手段，此次训练在陌生海域展开，气象水文条件复杂，对官兵战术战法运用能力提出更高要求。”该团领导介绍，近年来，他们紧贴实战要求，高标准、严要求展开专攻精练，不断提升官兵大洋”猎鲨”本领。

为确保达到预期训练效果，该团前期成立专班集智攻关，对陌生海域反潜行动进行全流程全环节研判分析。此外，他们还采用地面演练、图上推演等方式，组织官兵围绕偏离航线、电磁干扰等情形拟制多套特情处置方案，提升部队应急处置能力。

数小时后，官兵完成既定训练内容，驾驶战鹰陆续返航。战鹰着陆后，官兵立即进入讲评室，判读飞行参数，展开复盘研讨，围绕训练中各类战术战法的实际运用效果总结经验、检视不足。

不久，训练场上再次引擎轰鸣，多架战鹰依次升空，展开新一轮反潜训练……

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Regiment Organized Anti-Submarine Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Feng Lin Wang Huangfei Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-12

A regiment of the naval aviation organized anti-submarine training——

Sea skimming attack, ocean “shark hunting”

■ Feng Lin Wang Huangfei

Recently, the engines of a coastal airport roared, and several helicopters circled and took off, flying to the designated sea area. A regiment of the naval aviation kicked off an anti-submarine training under the background of actual combat.

In a certain sea area, waves are flying. “Start searching!” After arriving at the designated sea area, with the commander’s order, the war eagle immediately dropped the sonar, flew over the sea, and searched for suspicious signals. In the cabin, the data on the screen was updated in real time, and suspicious signals appeared and disappeared from time to time. The officers and men were calm and did not miss any clues.

“Found the signal of the ‘enemy’ submarine!” After the sonar operator identified the target attributes, he quickly determined the coordinates of the “enemy” submarine. Afterwards, the officers and men skillfully set the attack parameters, established the attack route, and constantly adjusted the course and speed to attack the “enemy” submarine. After locking the target, the war eagle immediately conducted a simulated strike and successfully completed the “shark hunting” mission.

“Anti-submarine training is an important means to temper the war eagle’s maritime combat capability. This training was conducted in unfamiliar waters, and the meteorological and hydrological conditions were complex, which put forward higher requirements on the officers and men’ ability to use tactics and tactics.” The leaders of the regiment introduced that in recent years, they have closely followed the actual combat requirements, conducted specialized training with high standards and strict requirements, and continuously improved the officers and men’ ability to “hunt sharks” in the ocean.

In order to ensure the expected training effect, the regiment set up a special team in the early stage to gather wisdom and conduct full-process and full-link research and analysis of anti-submarine operations in unfamiliar waters. In addition, they also used ground exercises and map deductions to organize officers and men to formulate multiple sets of special situation handling plans around deviations from the route, electromagnetic interference and other situations to improve the emergency handling capabilities of the troops.

A few hours later, the officers and men completed the established training content and drove the war eagle back one after another. After the combat aircraft landed, the officers and men immediately entered the review room, interpreted the flight parameters, and conducted a review and discussion, summarizing the experience and reviewing the deficiencies based on the actual application effects of various tactics and strategies in the training.

Soon, the engines roared again on the training ground, and several combat aircraft took off one after another to start a new round of anti-submarine training...

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16380265.html**

## 海军某部通过改进调查方式促进解决基层难题

来源：解放军报 作者：马静 邓霏 吴安宁 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-13

**海军某部通过改进调查方式促进解决基层难题——**

**“开放问卷”问出解题方案**

■马 静 邓 霏 解放军报记者 吴安宁

3 月下旬，记者来到海军某部采访时，该部政治工作处干部朱辰禹正忙着整理调查问卷。一套问卷共两页纸，第一页是具体问题，第二页是空白页。朱辰禹说，这额外设置的空白页折射出机关服务基层的真情，架起了机关与基层官兵之间的”连心桥”。

记者在一叠问卷中随机抽出几份看到，官兵写下不少意见建议。有的是官兵对机关工作的评价，有的是对工作生活的期冀，还有的是对政策把握不准的困惑。

“曾几何时，组织问卷调查是一件让机关挠头的事。”朱辰禹告诉记者，以往基层官兵填写问卷，往往除了打钩就是写”无”，机关精心设计的问卷收集不到太多有效信息。谈及这个话题，该部政治工作处干部张银涛接过话茬，”部队工作千头万绪，不可能每次征求意见都挨个连队座谈调研，基层没那么多时间，机关也没那么多人手。因此，问卷调查也是机关掌握情况、开展工作的一个手段。”

该部某营一次党团活动期间，张银涛向官兵发放了一套关于人才队伍建设的问卷。第二天是周六，张银涛去篮球场打球，休息间隙无意中听到官兵吐槽：”一套问卷那么多题目，眼睛都看花了”“基层真想问的，问卷里却没有”“我只是列兵，对军士队伍建设能有啥建议”……张银涛趁机与他们攀谈起来，一名列兵向他吐露心声：”许多战友都不愿意当’出头鸟’，担心在问卷上写了意见会成为连队重点关注对象。”

张银涛和朱辰禹分析官兵吐槽内容后，决定改进问卷调查工作方式。他们从问卷内容着手，每次聚焦一个主题，每个问题力求贴近官兵工作生活实际；设置不带观点倾向的问题，官

兵可根据实际情况自由表达；以匿名形式展开问卷调查，打消官兵顾虑，鼓励大家充分发表意见。

经过一段时间精心准备，该部下发了一套关于基层组织文体活动的问卷。问卷形式面貌一新、内容紧贴实际，本以为基层官兵会踊跃提建议、谈想法，结果却令张银涛和朱辰禹大失所望——回收的问卷中，有效信息依然寥寥无几。

“评价都是好，意见都是无，新的问卷形式没有取得预期效果，我感到非常苦恼。”朱辰禹向记者回忆，一次向分管相关工作的领导汇报工作时，他主动报告了自己的困惑。了解详细情况后，这名领导决定，结合当时正在开展的机关挂钩帮建基层等工作，组织机关干部在基层开展专题调研。很快，他们利用班务会、训练间隙等时机，与官兵面对面沟通了解情况。经过一段时间调研，原因逐渐浮出水面：有的官兵认为，问卷调查仅仅是一种形式，自己提出意见建议并不能改变什么；有的官兵表示，之前认真填写过问卷，但是反映的问题始终没有得到回应，久而久之，就不愿意再写意见建议了……

调研结果反馈至机关后，该部党委召开会议统一认识：问卷调查是基层反映问题、官兵表达心声的重要途径，不仅要把”问”的”上篇文章”做好，更要把”答”的”下篇文章”做实。为此，他们转变工作思路，把每次问卷调查收集到的官兵诉求拉单列表，由机关各部门牵头认领，明确责任人和解决限期。为了表明党委态度，他们设计”开放问卷”，鼓励官兵在问卷上表达心声，问卷开头还印有党委致官兵的话：在这里，你可以畅所欲言，无论是工作建议、政策疑问还是个人成长规划方面的问题，我们都会认真倾听，并帮助解答，请写下你最想说的话。此外，为了给官兵畅所欲言”留白”，机关还在问卷中附上一页空白页。

战士杨育佳是一名大学生士兵，第一次服役期满后，回到大学继续学业，毕业后二次入伍。面临军士选晋时，由于对相关政策不了解，他在机关组织的一次问卷调查中咨询相关问题。

杨育佳反映的问题，得到该部机关重视。他们梳理官兵花名册发现，还有多名战士面临同样问题。一周后，机关相关业务部门专门组织了一场政策宣讲会。宣讲会当天，杨育佳和多名战士来到现场，机关干部现场为他们答疑解惑，并发放精心制作的政策提示卡。不久后，杨育佳顺利选晋军士。

“要想真正做实问卷调查的’下篇文章’，有时仅靠本级是不够的。”该部领导介绍，针对基层官兵反映的问题，他们本级能解决的决不推诿扯皮，本级无法解决的，就向上级反映协调解决，一步一个脚印把官兵急难愁盼解决好。

一次问卷调查，有官兵反映，财务报销耗时费力，有时在机关排一下午队都不一定能完成。原来，当时该部只有一台专线电脑、一个财务账号，所有基层单位来机关报销时，只能排队等叫号。对此，不仅基层单位负责财务报销的官兵难以理解，机关相关科室干部也有些无奈：”财务账号的审批权限不在本级，必须协调上级才能开通更多账号。”

了解这一情况后，该部指派专人与上级沟通协调，并及时追踪工作进度。不久后，在上级指导帮助下，该部设置了一体化会计结算室，多台专线电脑、多个财务账号同时进行财务报销，工作效率明显提升。

随着一个个写在问卷里的心声，变成解决工作生活问题的实际举措，官兵在问卷中敞开心扉的积极性越来越高。谈及这一变化，一名战士的话语让记者印象深刻：”在问卷中写下的心声能得到及时回应，这让我感到很温暖。”

探索推行新的问卷调查形式以来，该部累计收集官兵意见建议数百条，内容涉及军事训练、文化生活等多个方面。”基层官兵是部队建设的主体，他们的意见对推动工作极为重要。我们将继续探索改进调研方式，建立常态化沟通机制，确保官兵心声直达机关并得到及时回应。”该部领导说。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Promotes the Solution of Grassroots Problems by Improving the Survey Method

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ma Jing, Deng Fei, Wu Anning Editor: Wang Yigeng 2025-04-13

A certain naval unit promotes the solution of grassroots problems by improving the survey method——

“Open questionnaire” asks for solutions

■Ma Jing, Deng Fei, PLA Daily reporter Wu Anning

In late March, when the reporter came to a certain naval unit for an interview, Zhu Chenyu, a cadre of the political work department of the unit, was busy sorting out the questionnaire. A set of questionnaires has two pages, the first page is specific questions, and the second page is a blank page. Zhu Chenyu said that this extra blank page reflects the true feelings of the department to serve the grassroots, and builds a “bridge of heart” between the department and the grassroots officers and men.

The reporter randomly picked out a few questionnaires from a stack of questionnaires and saw that the officers and men wrote down a lot of opinions and suggestions. Some are officers and men’ evaluation of the work of the department, some are expectations for work and life, and some are confusion about the inaccurate grasp of policies.

“Once upon a time, organizing questionnaire surveys was a headache for the government.” Zhu Chenyu told reporters that in the past, when grassroots officers and men filled out questionnaires, they often just checked or wrote “no”, and the carefully designed questionnaires by the government could not collect much effective information. Speaking of this topic, Zhang Yintao, a cadre of the Political Work Department of the unit, took over the conversation, “The work of the troops is complicated, and it is impossible to hold discussions and surveys with each company every time

to solicit opinions. The grassroots do not have so much time, and the government does not have so many people. Therefore, questionnaire surveys are also a means for the government to grasp the situation and carry out work." During a party and league activity in a battalion of the unit, Zhang Yintao distributed a set of questionnaires on talent team building to officers and men. The next day was Saturday. Zhang Yintao went to the basketball court to play basketball. During the break, he inadvertently heard the soldiers complain: "There are so many questions in a questionnaire that I am dazzled." "The questions that the grassroots really want to ask are not in the questionnaire." "I am just a private soldier. What suggestions can I have for the construction of the sergeant team?" Zhang Yintao took the opportunity to chat with them. A private soldier confided in him: "Many comrades are unwilling to be the 'first bird'. They are worried that if they write their opinions on the questionnaire, they will become the focus of the company's attention." After analyzing the complaints of the soldiers, Zhang Yintao and Zhu Chenyu decided to improve the questionnaire survey work method. They started with the content of the questionnaire, focusing on one theme each time, and each question tried to be close to the actual work and life of the soldiers; set questions without opinion tendencies, and the soldiers could express themselves freely according to the actual situation; conduct the questionnaire survey anonymously to dispel the concerns of the soldiers and encourage everyone to fully express their opinions. After a period of careful preparation, the unit issued a set of questionnaires on grassroots cultural and sports activities. The questionnaire had a new look and its content was close to reality. It was thought that the grassroots officers and men would actively make suggestions and talk about their ideas. However, the result disappointed Zhang Yintao and Zhu Chenyu - there was still very little valid information in the returned questionnaires.

"The evaluations were all good, but there were no opinions. The new questionnaire format did not achieve the expected results. I felt very distressed." Zhu Chenyu recalled to the reporter that when he reported his work to the leader in charge of related work, he took the initiative to report his confusion. After understanding the details, the leader decided to organize the cadres of the department to conduct special research at the grassroots level in combination with the work of the department to help build the grassroots at that time. Soon, they took advantage of opportunities such as class meetings and training breaks to communicate with the officers and men face to face to understand the situation. After a period of investigation, the reasons gradually surfaced: some soldiers believed that the questionnaire survey was just a formality, and that their opinions and suggestions could not change anything; some soldiers said that they had filled out the questionnaire carefully before, but the problems they reflected had never been responded to. Over time, they were unwilling to write opinions and suggestions again...

After the survey results were fed back to the department, the Party Committee of the department held a meeting to unify the understanding: questionnaire survey is an important way for grassroots to reflect problems and men to express their voices. Not only should the "first article" of "asking" to be done well, but also the "next article" of "answering" should be done well. To this end, they changed their work ideas, compiled a list of the soldiers' demands collected from each

questionnaire survey, and the various departments of the department took the lead in claiming them, and clarified the responsible persons and deadlines for resolution. In order to show the attitude of the Party Committee, they designed an "open questionnaire" to encourage soldiers to express their voices on the questionnaire. At the beginning of the questionnaire, the words of the Party Committee to the soldiers were printed: Here, you can speak freely. Whether it is work suggestions, policy questions or personal growth planning issues, we will listen carefully and help answer them. Please write down what you want to say most. In addition, in order to leave space for officers and men to speak freely, the department also attached a blank page to the questionnaire.

Soldier Yang Yujia is a college soldier. After the first service period expired, he returned to college to continue his studies and joined the army for the second time after graduation. When facing the selection and promotion of sergeants, he consulted relevant issues in a questionnaire survey organized by the department because he did not understand the relevant policies.

The problems reflected by Yang Yujia were taken seriously by the department. They sorted out the roster of officers and men and found that many other soldiers faced the same problem. A week later, the relevant functional departments of the department organized a policy briefing. On the day of the briefing, Yang Yujia and several soldiers came to the scene, and the department cadres answered their questions and issued carefully made policy reminder cards. Soon after, Yang Yujia was successfully selected as a sergeant.

"If we want to truly implement the 'next article' of the questionnaire survey, sometimes it is not enough to rely on this level alone." The leaders of the department introduced that for the problems reflected by grassroots officers and men, they will never shirk responsibility or quibble if they can solve them at this level. If they cannot solve them at this level, they will report them to their superiors for coordination and resolution, and solve the urgent problems of officers and men step by step.

In a questionnaire survey, some officers and men reported that financial reimbursement is time-consuming and laborious, and sometimes they may not be able to complete it even if they queue up in the office for an afternoon. It turned out that the department had only one dedicated computer and one financial account at that time, and all grassroots units could only queue up and wait for their numbers to be called when they came to the office for reimbursement. In this regard, not only the officers and men responsible for financial reimbursement in grassroots units found it difficult to understand, but also the cadres of relevant departments of the department were somewhat helpless: "The approval authority of financial accounts is not at this level, and more accounts must be opened by coordinating with superiors."

After understanding this situation, the department assigned a special person to communicate and coordinate with superiors and track the progress of the work in a timely manner. Soon after, with the guidance and help of superiors, the department set up an integrated accounting settlement room, with multiple dedicated computers and multiple financial accounts for financial reimbursement at the same time, and work efficiency was significantly improved.

As the voices written in the questionnaires became practical measures to solve work and life problems, the enthusiasm of officers and men to open their hearts in the questionnaires became higher and higher. Talking about this change, the words of a soldier impressed the reporter: “The voices written in the questionnaire can be responded to in a timely manner, which makes me feel very warm.”

Since exploring and implementing the new form of questionnaire survey, the department has collected hundreds of opinions and suggestions from officers and men, covering military training, cultural life and other aspects. “Grassroots officers and men are the main body of the army’s construction, and their opinions are extremely important to promote work. We will continue to explore and improve the research methods, establish a normalized communication mechanism, and ensure that the voices of officers and men reach the organs directly and receive timely responses.” The leader of the department said.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16380264.html**

## 海军某大队发挥官兵主体作用抓好开门教育

来源：解放军报 作者：董建华 陈典宏 王 栋 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-13

**海军某大队发挥官兵主体作用抓好开门教育——**

**面对面问需问计 全过程接受监督**

■董建华 解放军报记者 陈典宏 特约通讯员 王 栋

“大队摄像室拍的证件照，一点不比外面照相馆拍得差！”4 月初，海军某大队赤壁舰中士贺东兴，看着自己结婚申请表上的证件照，高兴地说。

“机关提供了证件照免费拍摄打印服务，但拍出的照片很难看。”前不久，该大队一名领导到基层调研，就餐时无意间听到邻桌官兵”吐槽”。

“虽是小诉求，却藏着为兵服务的’大文章’。”这名领导将官兵诉求带回机关，安排专业人员对摄影骨干进行拍摄技能培训，很快把这件官兵关切的小事落实到位。

“深入基层听兵声，是我们扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育的一个做法。”该大队领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育启动后，大队党委充分利用理论学习、”三会一课”、主题党日等时机，组织党员干部认真学习领会习主席关于加强党的作风建设的重要论述，引导大家自觉锤炼党性、提高思想觉悟，不断改进工作作风。

实践中，他们注重发挥官兵主体作用抓好开门教育，采取多种形式向官兵讲清楚开展学习教育的重点措施，通过蹲点式、解剖式调研，广泛征求官兵对党员干部贯彻中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神的意见建议，并定期向官兵通报查摆的问题、集中整治情况，自觉接受官兵的批评和监督。

该大队结合学习教育，要求党员干部深入基层、走近官兵。一条凳子上就座，一个餐桌上就餐，面对面拉家常、听兵声，不少平时听不到的”吐槽”“牢骚话”，通过小小餐桌不断传进领导和机关干部的耳朵里，带来一个个喜人变化。

“党员干部做得怎么样，基层官兵都看在眼里。”在一体推进学查改中，该大队着力强化领导和机关干部为基层排忧解难的责任意识，各级领导和机关干部自觉带头走好新时代群众路线，建立问题清单、责任清单、任务清单”三个清单”动态管理机制，全程跟踪问效，确保基层各项需求得到更好保障。

精简文电，切实改进文风，没有实质内容、可发可不发的文件一律不发；到基层调研主题更聚焦，研究问题、解决困难、指导工作的导向更加鲜明……该大队领导介绍，学习教育中，他们坚持以上率下，一级做给一级看、一级带着一级干，深入一线、心系基层，想方设法为基层排忧解难。

记者翻开该大队文电统计表发现，各类文电比上个月同期明显减少。其中，创新推开的教育区域协作机制，大大减轻了基层政治干部备课压力，基层对机关满意度不断提升。

创新开展”水兵接待日”活动、开设”一站式”集约保障中心、组织机关干部到码头常态”流动办公”……随着一项项凝聚官兵智慧的新举措陆续落地，大队风气建设持续向上向好。

某海域，风急浪高。一场实战化反水雷训练在夜间展开，官兵士气高昂，快速奔赴战位。第一阶段训练结束，一场甲板”诸葛亮会”随即开展，党员干部带头分析问题，官兵纷纷建言献策。

“发挥好官兵作用，很多难题就能迎刃而解。”随舰跟训的该大队领导介绍，学习教育的关键就是要落到转作风上，大队党委充分尊重官兵主体地位，大力倡导”不怕说错话、敢于讲真话、大胆说管用的话”，鼓励官兵围绕练兵备战遇到的具体问题集思广益，为部队战斗力建设集聚智慧和力量。

夜色如墨，战舰破浪前行。置身训练现场，记者看到，党员干部冲锋在前，各舰官兵齐心协力，立足战位锤炼过硬本领的氛围愈发浓厚。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Group Plays the Main Role of Officers and Men to Do a Good Job in Open Education

Source: PLA Daily Author: Dong Jianhua Chen Dianhong Wang Dong Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-13

A certain naval group plays the main role of officers and men to do a good job in open education——

Face-to-face asking for needs and advice, accepting supervision throughout the process

■ Dong Jianhua PLA Daily reporter Chen Dianhong Special correspondent Wang Dong

“The ID photos taken in the group’s camera room are no worse than those taken by the photo studio outside!” In early April, He Dongxing, a sergeant on the Chibi ship of a certain naval group, looked at the ID photo on his marriage application form and said happily.

“The department provides free ID photo shooting and printing services, but the photos taken are ugly.” Not long ago, a leader of the group went to the grassroots for research and inadvertently heard the officers and men at the next table “complaining” while dining.

“Although it is a small appeal, it contains a ‘big article’ for serving the soldiers.” The leader brought the soldiers’ appeal back to the department and arranged for professionals to train photography skills for the photography backbones, and quickly implemented this small matter of concern to the soldiers.

“Going deep into the grassroots to listen to the soldiers’ voices is one of our practices for carrying out the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations.” The leader of the group introduced that after the launch of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, the group party committee made full use of theoretical learning, “three meetings and one class”, theme party days and other opportunities to organize party members and cadres to seriously study and understand Chairman Xi’s important expositions on strengthening the party’s style of work, and guide everyone to consciously temper their party spirit, improve their ideological awareness, and continuously improve their work style.

In practice, they focus on giving full play to the main role of officers and men to do a good job in open education, and adopt various forms to explain to officers and men the key measures for carrying out study and education. Through squatting and dissecting research, they widely solicit opinions and suggestions from officers and men on the implementation of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, the Ten Regulations of the Military Commission and their implementation rules by party members and cadres, and regularly report to officers and men on the problems found and the centralized rectification situation, and consciously accept the criticism and supervision of officers and men.

The group combines learning and education with the requirement of party members and cadres to go deep into the grassroots and get close to the soldiers. They sit on a stool, eat at a table, chat face to face, and listen to the soldiers’ voices. Many “complaints” and “grievances” that are not usually heard are constantly transmitted to the ears of leaders and cadres through the small table, bringing about gratifying changes.

“How well the party members and cadres do is seen by the grassroots officers and men.” In the integrated promotion of learning, investigation and rectification, the group strives to strengthen the sense of responsibility of leaders and cadres to solve problems at the grassroots level. Leaders

and cadres at all levels consciously take the lead in taking the mass line in the new era, establish a dynamic management mechanism of “three lists” of problem list, responsibility list, and task list, track and inquire about the results throughout the process, and ensure that all needs at the grassroots level are better guaranteed.

Streamline documents and improve writing style. Documents without substantive content and that can be sent or not sent will not be sent; the research topics at the grassroots level are more focused, and the orientation of studying problems, solving difficulties, and guiding work is more distinct... The leaders of the group introduced that in the study and education, they insisted on leading by example, and one level showed the next level, and one level led the next level to work, went deep into the front line, cared about the grassroots, and tried every means to solve problems for the grassroots.

The reporter opened the group’s document statistics table and found that all kinds of documents and letters were significantly reduced compared with the same period last month. Among them, the innovative regional cooperation mechanism for education has greatly reduced the pressure on grassroots political cadres to prepare lessons, and the grassroots satisfaction with the department has continued to increase.

Innovatively carry out the “Sailor Reception Day” activity, open a “one-stop” intensive support center, and organize department cadres to the dock for regular “mobile office”... As new measures that gather the wisdom of officers and men are implemented one after another, the group’s atmosphere construction continues to improve.

In a certain sea area, the wind is strong and the waves are high. A practical anti-mine training was conducted at night, and the officers and men were in high spirits and rushed to their positions quickly. After the first phase of training, a “Zhuge Liang meeting” on the deck was held immediately. Party members and cadres took the lead in analyzing problems, and officers and men offered suggestions. “If officers and men play their roles well, many problems can be solved.” The leader of the group who followed the ship for training said that the key to learning and education is to change the work style. The group party committee fully respects the dominant position of officers and men, and vigorously advocates “not afraid of saying wrong words, dare to tell the truth, and boldly say useful words”, encouraging officers and men to brainstorm around specific problems encountered in training and preparation, and gather wisdom and strength for the construction of the combat effectiveness of the troops. The night is as dark as ink, and the warships are breaking through the waves. At the training site, the reporter saw that party members and cadres were charging ahead, and officers and men of each ship worked together to hone their skills based on their positions.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16380597.html**

# 海军某部引导新兵自觉维护国家安全

来源：解放军报 作者：邢云 杨健 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-04-15

解放军报讯 邢云、杨健报道：”维护国家安全，是军人义不容辞的责任。作为机务兵，我们要立足本职，精心保障好战机每一次起降……”4 月 13 日，海军某部组织新兵集训队开展主题交流活动。该部一级上士、机械技师江伟刚围绕安全形势、机务保障等谈感悟、话心得，引导新兵把维护国家安全落实到实际行动中，锤炼本领、精武强能。

“国家安全，人人有责。必须利用好新兵集训这一时机，强化他们维护国家安全的使命感责任感。”该部领导介绍，他们将国家安全教育贯穿新兵集训全过程，通过专题宣讲、警示教育等方式，组织新兵深入学习总体国家安全观和各类法律法规，充分认识维护国家安全的重大意义。

在该部警示教育室，一个个反面典型案例、一幅幅触目惊心的图片，让新兵们深受教育。”以前片面地认为新兵不在涉密岗位，国家安全离自己比较远。现在才明白，原来’敌特就在身边，泄密就在瞬间’。”参观结束后的讨论交流环节，新兵冯正阳的发言引发大家共鸣。

随着教育活动不断深入，该部新兵维护国家安全的意识更加坚定，行动更加自觉。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Guides New Recruits to Consciously Safeguard National Security

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xing Yun Yang Jian Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-04-15

PLA Daily News Xing Yun and Yang Jian reported: “Maintaining national security is the unshirkable responsibility of soldiers. As maintenance soldiers, we must focus on our duties and carefully ensure every take-off and landing of fighter planes...” On April 13, a certain naval unit organized a theme exchange activity for the new recruit training team. Jiang Weigang, a first-class sergeant and mechanical technician of the unit, talked about his feelings and experiences around the security situation and maintenance support, and guided the new recruits to implement the maintenance of national security into practical actions, hone their skills, and strengthen their martial arts.

“National security is everyone’s responsibility. We must make good use of the opportunity of new recruit training to strengthen their sense of mission and responsibility to safeguard national security.” The leaders of the unit introduced that they would carry out national security education throughout the whole process of new recruit training, and organize new recruits to deeply study the overall national security concept and various laws and regulations through special lectures and warning education, and fully understand the great significance of maintaining national security.

In the warning education room of the department, typical negative cases and shocking pictures educated the recruits. “In the past, I thought that recruits were not in confidential positions and national security was far away from me. Now I understand that ‘enemy agents are around and leaks can happen in an instant.’“ In the discussion and exchange session after the visit, the speech of recruit Feng Zhengyang resonated with everyone.

As the education activities continue to deepen, the awareness of the recruits in the department to maintain national security has become firmer and their actions have become more conscious.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16381076.html**

## 海军将在多地开放 30 多艘现役舰艇与公众见面 数量型号均超过历次舰艇开放活动

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 李秉宣 责任编辑：于雅倩

2025-04-16

新华社北京 4 月 16 日电（记者黎云、李秉宣）4 月 23 日是人民海军成立 76 周年纪念日。海军将于 23 日前后在沿海 10 多个城市港口同步举行舰艇开放活动，30 多艘海军现役舰艇与公众见面，其中多型为首次公开面向公众开放。开放舰艇数量、型号均为历年来海军舰艇开放活动之最。

4 月 23 日前后，海军将开放 075 型两栖攻击舰、071 型综合登陆舰，052C/D 型导弹驱逐舰，054A 型、056A 型导弹护卫舰，903 型综合补给舰，022 型导弹艇等多型现役主战舰艇，公众可登舰参观。开放地点包括秦皇岛、天津、青岛、连云港、泰州、上海、宁波、舟山、温州、宁德、厦门、汕头、广州、湛江、海口、三亚等城市。其中，”和平方舟”号医院船将首次靠泊天津，多艘战舰将首次靠泊命名省份或城市。此次开放的许多舰艇都执行过亚丁湾护航、出国访问和联演联训等重大任务。届时，公众可以与海军官兵面对面交流，体验特色的绳结、灯光、旗语等海军文化。

除舰艇开放外，海军还将组织航空兵场站、军港码头等海军军营同步向社会开放，同时组织升旗仪式、军乐展演、户外灯光主题展、”军港之夜”文艺晚会、”战舰回家乡”等系列活动，帮助和支持公众了解海军、热爱海军，加强全民国防教育。在人民海军诞生地江苏泰州，海军将举办多场室外军乐展演和室内交响乐音乐会。在山东青岛，海军博物馆新布陈的”古代水军和近代海军专题展”“我爱这蓝色的海洋专题展”和海军舰艇平台博物馆展区 3 个专题陈列展已于近日开展。

现役舰艇面向公众开放，是世界各国海军的文化传统。近年来，人民海军多次在海军成立纪念日、国庆节等节点举行舰艇开放活动，活动规模和影响力不断扩大。舰艇开放活动已成为公众了解海军的重要窗口和进行海洋观教育的有效途径。目前，各地舰艇开放活动预

约通道正在陆续开启，公众可关注各战区海军、开放活动所在城市官方微信公众号，按提示填写相关信息，进行网上预约登记。

**Google Translation**

The Navy Will Open More Than 30 Active Ships to the Public in Many Places, and the Number and Models are More Than in Previous Ship Opening Activities

Source: Xinhua News Department Author: Li Yun Li Bingxuan Editor: Yu Yaqian

2025-04-16

Xinhua News Department, Beijing, April 16 (Reporters Li Yun and Li Bingxuan) April 23 is the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People's Navy. The Navy will hold ship opening activities simultaneously in more than 10 coastal city ports around the 23rd, and more than 30 active naval ships will meet the public, many of which will be open to the public for the first time. The number and models of open ships are the highest in the history of naval ship opening activities.

Around April 23, the Navy will open the 075-type amphibious assault ship, the 071-type integrated landing ship, the 052C/D-type missile destroyer, the 054A-type and 056A-type missile frigates, the 903-type integrated supply ship, the 022-type missile boat and other active main battleships, and the public can board the ship for a visit. The open locations include Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Taizhou, Shanghai, Ningbo, Zhoushan, Wenzhou, Ningde, Xiamen, Shantou, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, Haikou, Sanya and other cities. Among them, the "Peace Ark" hospital ship will berth in Tianjin for the first time, and many warships will berth in named provinces or cities for the first time. Many of the ships open this time have performed major tasks such as escorting in the Gulf of Aden, overseas visits and joint exercises and training. At that time, the public can communicate face-to-face with naval officers and men and experience the unique naval culture such as knots, lights, and flags.

In addition to the opening of ships, the Navy will also organize naval barracks such as aviation stations and military ports to be opened to the public simultaneously, and organize flag-raising ceremonies, military music performances, outdoor lighting theme exhibitions, "Navy Port Night" literary evenings, "Warships Return Home" and other series of activities to help and support the public to understand the Navy, love the Navy, and strengthen national defense education. In Taizhou, Jiangsu, the birthplace of the People's Navy, the Navy will hold a number of outdoor military music performances and indoor symphony concerts. In Qingdao, Shandong, the Navy Museum has recently launched three special exhibitions, namely the "Ancient Navy and Modern Navy Special Exhibition", "I Love This Blue Ocean Special Exhibition" and the Navy Ship Platform Museum Exhibition Area.

The opening of active ships to the public is a cultural tradition of navies around the world. In recent years, the People's Navy has held ship open activities on many occasions such as the Navy's founding anniversary and National Day, and the scale and influence of the activities have continued

to expand. Ship open activities have become an important window for the public to understand the navy and an effective way to conduct marine education. At present, the reservation channels for ship open activities in various places are being opened one after another. The public can follow the official WeChat public accounts of the navies of various war zones and the cities where the open activities are held, fill in the relevant information as prompted, and make online reservations.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16381135.html**

## 海军航空兵某团演训全程注重发挥政治工作作用

来源：解放军报 作者：赵 政 林 森 毕笑天 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-04-17

**海军航空兵某团演训全程注重发挥政治工作作用——**

**让”生命线”向蓝天战场延伸**

■赵 政 林 森 解放军报记者 毕笑天

阳春三月，记者来到海军航空兵某团采访时，一场旨在锤炼政治干部作战中政治工作能力的红蓝对抗训练激战正酣。

“飞行员驾机向对手发起攻击，返航途中与指挥所失联，请立即处置，并讲明具体注意事项……”对抗训练中，特情突然传来，红方某中队赵指导员迅速作出应对部署，并向考核组讲明自己的应对思路。考核组依据他的表现现场打分，并在考核结束后，针对其快速反应和应急部署进行讲评。

“战场情况复杂多变，平时训练中特情设置越贴近实战，越能检验政治干部开展作战中政治工作能力。”该团领导介绍，近年来，他们着力加强场景预设、战术运用等方面创新，将作战中政治工作训练嵌入演训全程，让政治干部直面演训场上的炮火硝烟，发现短板不足，探索精研作战中政治工作方法路子，锤炼遂行使命任务能力。

记者翻开该团训练手册看到，他们设置了开展战时动员、一线海空取证、战场心理防护等政治工作训练内容。与此同时，各项政治工作训练融入任务指挥链路，并临机设置多种特情。参训人员需结合作战任务背景，现场部署、展开作业，并向考核组阐述应对思路。

“作战中政治工作是作战行动的重要组成部分，只有通过实战化检验，才能确保发挥应有效力。”该团领导介绍，政治干部必须学会在炮火硝烟中把握时度效、练强基本功，从战斗力标准出发，为战斗力建设服务。

一次实兵对抗训练，该团一名政治干部面对连贯特情乱了阵脚，暴露出”对战场取证等课目了解不深”“战场应变能力较弱”等不足。训练结束归队，该团党委围绕此次训练组织调研发现，诸如”战场喊话一喊就灵”“战场取证一拍就准”等作战中政治工作训练浅尝辄止的现象不同程度存在。

“作战中政治工作是政治干部的’看家本领’，在瓦解敌军意志、鼓舞官兵斗志等方面发挥着不可替代的作用。平时训练中，必须设严战场条件、设难战场环境，倒逼政治干部在真打实抗中提升作战中政治工作能力。”议战议训会上，该团党委一班人达成共识。

随后，该团机关组织业务骨干展开座谈，总结提炼出”跨昼夜作战、长时间飞行状态下，政治干部应该做什么”“面对连贯特情，政治干部的应对预案是什么”等多个示范课题。他们采取揭榜挂帅的方式，由机关相关部门带各营连领题攻关，逐个环节论证、逐个场景推演，直至找到解题”良方”；研究编制战场条件下政治工作指南，为政治干部开展作战中政治工作提供借鉴参考。与此同时，该团构建多种战场环境，结合不同环境特点将舆论攻防、心理防护、战场动员等随机嵌入演训进程，引导政治干部区分不同阶段、不同目标任务，有针对性地开展政治工作。

在前不久组织的一次政治教员比武中，某营王教导员取得佳绩。面对评委设置的”战机机动至陌生海域上空，遭’敌’打击，请通过多种方式稳定任务官兵情绪”等考题，王教导员从敌我矛盾、现实处境、精神传承等方面入手，条理清晰讲述自己的应对思路，得到评委的一致肯定。

采访期间，一名团领导告诉记者：思想政治工作的本质是做人的工作，官兵在哪里，作战中政治工作就应跟进到哪里。

某次训练中，一名空中声呐员慌乱出错，被上级批评后，自信心一度受挫。训练结束后，陈教导员主动靠上去与他谈心交心。原来，那段时间，这名声呐员的家属面临就业难题，让他产生了心理波动，因担心问题得不到妥善解决，导致训练积极性下降。

“生活中有’心结’，必然影响训练成效。只有想方设法解开’心结’，才能让他们轻装上阵。”陈教导员立即协调帮扶事宜，为这名声呐员及时解除后顾之忧，引导他全身心投入训练。这段经历也坚定了陈教导员精准把脉官兵思想动态的决心：”只有平时深入基层、走近官兵，了解掌握他们的所思所想所盼，开展政治工作才能有的放矢。”

近年来，该团积极探索思想政治工作与信息网络技术有机融合的方法路子。他们依托问卷调查系统，对参训人员进行心理分析，摸清官兵心理状态并及时跟进做好教育引导。谈及问卷调查系统的使用体验，该团机关林干事竖起了大拇指。前段时间，他利用问卷调查系统准备教育内容，仅用一天时间就完成了全团官兵思想调查，并组织政治教员针对性开展备课。”根据系统生成的官兵思想状况可视化图表，政治干部备课更有针对性、实效性。”林干事说。

“无论战时还是平时，提升政治干部能力素质是发挥政治工作服务备战打仗效能的关键。”该团领导介绍，他们将不断创新完善手段方法，引导政治干部主动在战场坐标中找准自身定位，确保作战中政治工作对接战场、衔接任务，让”生命线”焕发出更强生命力。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Regiment of the Naval Aviation Corps Paid Attention to the Role of Political Work Throughout the Exercise and Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhao Zheng Linsen Bi Xiaotian Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-04-17

A certain regiment of the naval aviation corps paid attention to the role of political work throughout the exercise and training-

Let the "lifeline" extend to the blue sky battlefield

■ Zhao Zheng Linsen PLA Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian

In March, when the reporter came to a certain regiment of the naval aviation corps for an interview, a red-blue confrontation training aimed at tempering the political work ability of political cadres in combat was in full swing.

"The pilot flew the plane to attack the opponent and lost contact with the command post on the way back. Please deal with it immediately and explain the specific precautions..." During the confrontation training, a special situation suddenly came. Instructor Zhao of a certain squadron of the red side quickly made a response deployment and explained his response ideas to the assessment team. The assessment team scored him on the spot based on his performance, and after the assessment, he commented on his quick response and emergency deployment.

"The battlefield situation is complex and changeable. The closer the special situation setting is to actual combat in peacetime training, the more it can test the ability of political cadres to carry out political work in combat." The leader of the regiment introduced that in recent years, they have focused on strengthening innovations in scene presets and tactical applications, and embedded political work training in combat into the entire training process, allowing political cadres to face the gunfire and smoke on the training field, find shortcomings, explore and study the methods and paths of political work in combat, and hone their ability to carry out missions.

The reporter opened the regiment's training manual and saw that they set up political work training content such as wartime mobilization, front-line sea and air evidence collection, and battlefield psychological protection. At the same time, various political work trainings are integrated into the task command chain, and a variety of special situations are set up on the spot. Participants need to combine the combat mission background, deploy on-site, carry out operations, and explain their response ideas to the assessment team.

"Political work in combat is an important part of combat operations. Only through actual combat testing can we ensure that it is effective." The leader of the regiment introduced that political cadres must learn to grasp the time and effect in the gunfire and smoke, practice basic skills, and serve the construction of combat effectiveness based on combat effectiveness standards.

During a live-fire confrontation training, a political cadre of the regiment was confused in the face of continuous special situations, exposing his shortcomings such as “lack of understanding of subjects such as battlefield evidence collection” and “weak battlefield response ability”. After returning to the team after the training, the regiment’s party committee organized a survey around this training and found that there were different degrees of superficial training in political work in combat, such as “the battlefield shouting is effective” and “the battlefield evidence collection is accurate”.

“Political work in combat is the ‘housekeeping skill’ of political cadres, and plays an irreplaceable role in disintegrating the enemy’s will and inspiring the fighting spirit of officers and men. In peacetime training, strict battlefield conditions and difficult battlefield environments must be set up to force political cadres to improve their political work capabilities in combat in real combat.” At the discussion meeting on war and training, the regiment’s party committee reached a consensus.

Subsequently, the regiment’s organs organized functional department backbones to hold a discussion and summarize and refine several demonstration topics such as “what should political cadres do in cross-day and night operations and long-term flight conditions” and “what is the response plan for political cadres in the face of continuous special situations”. They adopted the method of unveiling the list and appointing the leaders, with the relevant departments of the organization leading the battalions and companies to tackle the problems, and to demonstrate each link and deduce each scene until they found a “good solution” to the problem; they studied and compiled a guide for political work under battlefield conditions to provide reference for political cadres to carry out political work in combat. At the same time, the regiment constructed a variety of battlefield environments, and randomly embedded public opinion offense and defense, psychological protection, battlefield mobilization, etc. into the training process in combination with the characteristics of different environments, guiding political cadres to distinguish different stages and different goals and tasks, and carry out political work in a targeted manner.

In a political instructor competition organized not long ago, Instructor Wang of a certain battalion achieved good results. Faced with the questions set by the judges, such as “the fighter plane maneuvers over unfamiliar sea areas and is attacked by the ‘enemy’. Please use various methods to stabilize the emotions of the officers and men on the mission”, Instructor Wang started from the contradictions between the enemy and us, the current situation, and the spiritual inheritance, and clearly described his response ideas, which was unanimously affirmed by the judges.

During the interview, a regiment leader told reporters: The essence of ideological and political work is to be a human work. Where the officers and men are, the political work in combat should follow up there.

During a training session, an aerial sonar operator made a mistake in a panic. After being criticized by his superiors, his self-confidence was frustrated. After the training, Instructor Chen took the initiative to approach him and have a heart-to-heart talk. It turned out that during that period, the family of the sonar operator faced employment difficulties, which caused him psychological

fluctuations. He was worried that the problem would not be properly solved, which led to a decline in his enthusiasm for training. “Having a ‘knot in life’ will inevitably affect the effectiveness of training. Only by finding ways to untie the ‘knot in the heart’ can they go into battle lightly.” Instructor Chen immediately coordinated assistance matters, relieved the sonar operator of his worries in time, and guided him to devote himself to training. This experience also strengthened Instructor Chen’s determination to accurately grasp the ideological dynamics of officers and men: “Only by going deep into the grassroots and approaching officers and men in normal times, understanding and grasping their thoughts, ideas and expectations, can we carry out political work in a targeted manner.” In recent years, the regiment has actively explored methods and ways to organically integrate ideological and political work with information network technology. Relying on the questionnaire survey system, they conducted psychological analysis of the trainees, found out the psychological state of the officers and men, and followed up in time to provide education and guidance. When talking about the experience of using the questionnaire survey system, Lin, an officer of the regiment, gave a thumbs up. Some time ago, he used the questionnaire survey system to prepare educational content, and completed the ideological survey of all officers and men in the regiment in just one day, and organized political instructors to prepare lessons in a targeted manner. “According to the visual chart of the ideological status of officers and men generated by the system, political cadres can prepare lessons more targeted and effective.” Officer Lin said.

“Whether in wartime or peacetime, improving the ability and quality of political cadres is the key to giving full play to the effectiveness of political work in serving preparations for war.” The leaders of the regiment introduced that they would continue to innovate and improve means and methods, guide political cadres to actively find their own position in the battlefield coordinates, ensure that political work in combat is connected to the battlefield and tasks, and let the “lifeline” glow with stronger vitality.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16381140.html**

## 海军博物馆 3 个专题陈列展开展

来源：解放军报 作者：孙飞 钱晓虎 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-17

**海军博物馆 3 个专题陈列展开展**

解放军报讯 孙飞、记者钱晓虎报道：在人民海军成立 76 周年之际，海军博物馆 3 个专题陈列展开展仪式在青岛举行。

这次新建成的 3 个专题陈列展分别为”古代水军和近代海军专题展”“我爱这蓝色的海洋专题展”和海军舰艇平台博物馆展区。通过近千张图片、2000 多件（套）实物、数十个多媒体展项等，生动展现了中华民族认识海洋、走向海洋、经略海洋的艰辛历程，见证了人民

海军在党的领导下从小到大、由弱到强的发展足迹，彰显了人民海军砥砺奋进、向海图强的精神风貌。

海军博物馆自 2021 年改扩建以来，不断推进展区建设，创新展陈开放形式，不到 4 年时间累计接待军地观众近千万人次，成为展示海军历史的平台、开展爱国主义教育的基地。以此次专题陈列展开展为契机，海军博物馆将继续用好红色资源，打造存史资政育人的阵地。

**Google Translation**

Three Special Exhibitions of the Navy Museum Are Launched

Source: PLA Daily Author: Sun Fei Qian Xiaohu Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-17

3 special exhibitions of the Navy Museum are launched

PLA Daily News Sun Fei and reporter Qian Xiaohu reported: On the occasion of the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People's Navy, the opening ceremony of 3 special exhibitions of the Navy Museum was held in Qingdao.

The three newly built special exhibitions are "Ancient Navy and Modern Navy Special Exhibition", "I Love This Blue Ocean Special Exhibition" and the Navy Ship Platform Museum Exhibition Area. Through nearly a thousand pictures, more than 2,000 pieces (sets) of objects, dozens of multimedia exhibits, etc., it vividly shows the arduous journey of the Chinese nation to understand the ocean, go to the ocean, and manage the ocean, witnessing the development footprints of the People's Navy from small to large and from weak to strong under the leadership of the Party, and demonstrating the spirit of the People's Navy to forge ahead and strive for strength at sea.

Since its renovation and expansion in 2021, the Navy Museum has continuously promoted the construction of exhibition areas and innovated the form of exhibition and opening. In less than 4 years, it has received nearly 10 million military and civilian visitors, becoming a platform for displaying naval history and a base for patriotic education. Taking this special exhibition as an opportunity, the Navy Museum will continue to make good use of red resources and build a position for preserving history, advising politics and educating people.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16381254.html**

## MV《大海作证》，致敬英雄的潜艇兵

来源：人民海军微博 作者：徐杰 李思凡 崔凯 修光祖 徐峥 李思凡 张楠 责任编辑：李庆桐

2025-04-17

他们用寂寞守卫和平，他们分不清黄昏和黎明，他们在深海发出雷霆……大海作证，他们是英雄的潜艇兵！

（作词：徐杰 李思凡 | 作曲：崔凯 修光祖 | 视频制作：徐峥 李思凡 张楠）

[A 3:40 minute video about a submarine.]

**Google Translation**

MV “The Sea as Witness”, Paying Tribute to the Heroic Submarine Soldiers

Source: People’s Navy Weibo Author: Xu Jie Li Sifan Cui Kai Xiu Guangzu Xu Zheng Li Sifan Zhang Nan Editor: Li Qingtong

2025-04-17

They guard peace with loneliness, they can’t tell the difference between dusk and dawn, they thunder in the deep sea... The sea as witness, they are heroic submarine soldiers!

(Lyrics: Xu Jie Li Sifan | Music: Cui Kai Xiu Guangzu | Video production: Xu Zheng Li Sifan Zhang Nan)

[A 3:40 minute video about a submarine.]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16381255.html**

## 绝美！一起来看山东舰专属延时镜头

来源：中国军视网 责任编辑：于雅倩 发布：2025-04-17

这是山东舰的专属延时镜头，一起来大饱眼福！（来源：《军事纪实》）

[A 49-second video about the Shandong aircraft carrier]

**Google Translation**

Absolutely Beautiful! Let’s Take a Look at the Shandong Aircraft Carrier’s Exclusive Time-Lapse Footage

Source: China Military TV Network Editor: Yu Yaqian Release: 2025-04-17

This is the Shandong aircraft carrier’s exclusive time-lapse footage, let’s feast our eyes! (Source: “Military Documentary”)

[A 49-second video about the Shandong aircraft carrier]

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16381161.html**

## 战鹰砺翅啸海天！海军航空大学某团开展飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张智广 蔡文东 平浩楠 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-04-17

**战鹰砺翅啸海天**

**——海军航空大学某团飞行训练影像**

■张智广 蔡文东 平浩楠 摄影报道

破晓时分，某军用机场战机列阵，各类保障车辆往来穿梭……海军航空大学某团一场多课目飞行训练即将拉开帷幕。



战机滑行。



空中编队飞行。

“起飞！”随着塔台一声令下，数架战机接续升空，直入云端。飞抵目标空域后，战机压低高度，展开低空掠海飞行。飞行员双手紧握操纵杆，目光紧盯雷达屏幕，借助海面杂波规避”敌”雷达探测，对海面目标展开搜索。在锁定目标的刹那间，飞行员果断按下攻击按钮，实施模拟打击。

完成任务后，战机快速拉升飞向高空。抵达指定空域，飞行员们密切配合，按照预定战术快速编队，展开高空编队飞行。随后，战机又分组进行空战对抗训练。云端之上，飞行员不断调整飞行姿态，灵活运用大坡度盘旋、快速跃升等战术动作，斗智斗勇，激烈博弈，锤炼战场应变能力和技战术水平。

训练归来，飞行员们步入讲评室，结合飞参数据和飞行视频进行复盘总结，探讨完善战术运用方案。与此同时，地面机务、场站人员密切配合，快速对战机进行检修补给，做好新一轮训练准备……



飞行员现场讨论交流。



战机滑至投伞点。

**Google Translation**

War Eagles Sharpen Their Wings and Roar at the Sea and Sky! A Regiment of the Naval Aviation University Conducts Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Zhiguang Cai Wendong Ping Haonan Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-04-17

War eagles sharpen their wings and roar at the sea and sky

——Images of flight training of a regiment of the Naval Aviation University

■Photo report by Zhang Zhiguang Cai Wendong Ping Haonan

At dawn, fighter planes lined up at a military airport, and various support vehicles shuttled back and forth... A multi-subject flight training of a regiment of the Naval Aviation University is about to begin.

Fighter planes taxiing.

Formation flying in the air.

“Take off!” With an order from the tower, several fighter planes took off one after another and went straight into the clouds. After arriving at the target airspace, the fighter planes lowered their altitude and launched a low-altitude sea-skimming flight. The pilot held the joystick tightly with both hands, stared at the radar screen, and used the sea clutter to avoid “enemy” radar detection

and searched for sea targets. At the moment of locking the target, the pilot decisively pressed the attack button to carry out a simulated strike.

After completing the mission, the fighter plane quickly pulled up to the sky. Arriving at the designated airspace, the pilots worked closely together, quickly formed a formation according to the predetermined tactics, and conducted high-altitude formation flight. Afterwards, the fighter planes were divided into groups for air combat confrontation training. Above the clouds, the pilots constantly adjusted their flight attitude, flexibly used tactical actions such as large-angle circling and rapid leap, fought wits and courage, and played fiercely to hone their battlefield adaptability and technical and tactical levels.

After returning from training, the pilots entered the review room, combined the flight data and flight video to review and summarize, and discuss and improve the tactical application plan. At the same time, the ground maintenance and station personnel worked closely together to quickly inspect, repair and supply the fighter planes, and prepare for a new round of training...

The pilots discussed and exchanged on the spot.

The fighter plane slid to the parachute drop point.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16381658.html**

## 海军某导弹快艇大队组织实弹射击训练

来源：解放军报 作者：李紫峰 向黎鸣 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-20

**海军某导弹快艇大队组织实弹射击训练——**

**“海上尖刀”破雾出鞘**

■李紫峰 解放军报记者 向黎鸣

清明前夕，某海域大雾弥漫。海军某导弹快艇大队数艘导弹快艇组成编队出击，展开一场海上实弹射击训练。

编队驶离码头后，海上的雾气变得更浓。面对能见度不良的海况，编队指挥员不慌不忙、沉着冷静。

抵达目标海域，任务指挥艇作战指挥台屏幕显示，两架”敌机”正向编队高速抵近。”做好战斗准备！”编队指挥员立即命令各艇转换队形，占领射击阵位。

“武器系统做好抗击准备！”编队各战位密切配合，快速完成防御阵形转换。

“前方发现’敌’武装船只！”一波未平，一波又起，电台传来新特情。

“在对空抗击过程中，我们经常随机设置不同特情，检验官兵临机处置能力。”该大队领导介绍，今年以来，他们常态开展对抗性训练，在实战背景下优化完善海上作战招法，探索武器装备性能极限。

编队指挥员命令指挥艇快速调整航向，前出应对”敌”武装船只，其余各艇继续抗击空中目标。官兵依令而动、密切配合，紧盯目标动向。

“砰砰砰……”随着火舌喷涌而出，编队成功对”敌机”实施有效火力打击。

与此同时，指挥艇突然接到”主机舱中弹破损，两名主机兵负伤”特情。艇长一边组织损管队堵漏排水、救护小组抢救”伤员”，一边指挥官兵对”敌”武装船只实施反击。

记者在采访中了解到，此次组织海上实弹射击训练，该大队不仅临机增加多种特情，还派出导调组登舰，对每个科目、每个环节进行现场监督。

“训练环境越贴近战场，越能将’海上尖刀’磨锋利。”训练结束后，该大队领导告诉记者，下一步，他们将开展”背靠背”自主对抗训练，并在训练全程连贯设置特情，进一步提升指挥员决策能力和编队协同作战能力。

**Google Translation**

A Missile Boat Group of the Navy Organizes Live-Fire Shooting Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Zifeng Xiang Liming Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-20

A missile boat group of the Navy organizes live-fire shooting training——

“Sea sharp knife” breaks through the fog

■ Li Zifeng PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming

On the eve of Qingming Festival, a sea area was filled with fog. Several missile boats of a missile boat group of the Navy formed a formation to attack and launched a live-fire shooting training at sea.

After the formation left the dock, the fog on the sea became thicker. Faced with the sea conditions with poor visibility, the formation commander was calm and composed.

Arriving at the target sea area, the screen of the mission command boat’s combat command console showed that two “enemy planes” were approaching the formation at high speed. “Be prepared for battle!” The formation commander immediately ordered each boat to change formation and occupy the firing position.

“The weapon system is ready to fight!” The various combat positions of the formation cooperated closely to quickly complete the defensive formation conversion.

“Enemy armed ships are found ahead!” One wave has not yet subsided, another wave rises, and a new special situation comes from the radio.

“In the process of air combat, we often randomly set different special situations to test the officers and men’ ability to deal with them on the spot.” The leader of the group introduced that since this year, they have been conducting confrontational training on a regular basis, optimizing and improving maritime combat tactics under the background of actual combat, and exploring the performance limits of weapons and equipment.

The formation commander ordered the command boat to quickly adjust its course and move forward to deal with the “enemy” armed ships, and the remaining boats continued to fight against air targets. The officers and men acted according to the order, cooperated closely, and kept a close eye on the target’s movements.

“Bang bang bang...” As the flames gushed out, the formation successfully conducted effective firepower strikes on the “enemy aircraft”.

At the same time, the command boat suddenly received a special situation that “the main engine cabin was hit and damaged, and two main engine soldiers were injured.” The captain organized the damage control team to plug the leak and drain the water, and the rescue team to rescue the “wounded”, while commanding the officers and men to counterattack the “enemy” armed ships.

During the interview, the reporter learned that in this live-fire training at sea, the group not only added a variety of special situations on the spot, but also sent a guidance and coordination team to board the ship to conduct on-site supervision of each subject and each link. “The closer the training environment is to the battlefield, the sharper the ‘sea knife’ can be sharpened.” After the training, the group leader told reporters that in the next step, they will carry out “back-to-back” autonomous confrontation training, and set up special situations throughout the training process to further enhance the commander’s decision-making ability and the formation’s coordinated combat capability.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16381835.html**

## 南部战区海军航空兵某团组织成长分享交流会

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：周子强 傅金泉 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-04-21

**南部战区海军航空兵某团组织成长分享交流会——**

**“说说我的心里话”**

■周子强 解放军报特约记者 傅金泉

“一个光点也许有些微弱，但无数个光点汇聚到一起，就能散发出耀眼的光芒。奋进在强军路上，我们每个人的贡献，就是那一个个看似微小的光点……”

暮春时节，南部战区海军航空兵某团以”说说我的心里话”为主题，组织一场成长分享交流会。现场聆听身边战友分享的强军故事，军士教员孙利民不禁心潮澎湃。

该团领导介绍，为把分享交流会开出实效，他们鼓励长期扎根一线的官兵走到台前，围绕部队建设、成长经历、岗位体会等方面，以”兵讲兵、兵学兵”的方式，在面对面分享、心贴心交流中产生思想共鸣，激发官兵扎根岗位、建功军营的热情动力。

分享交流会一开始，该团参谋袁靖凯率先登上讲台。身后的大屏幕上，一行大字引人注目：奋飞者先砺其羽翼，深耕者必沃其瘠土。袁靖凯说，这是他最喜欢的一句格言。

担任参谋以来，每次执行重大演训任务，袁靖凯与战友们都要反复论证方案的科学性、合理性和可操作性。然而，不久前的一次协同训练中，战机顺利完成目标指示引导后安全返航，却被导调组判定为”不合格”。面对袁靖凯的不解，导调组道出原因——任务官兵过于追求抵近侦察，却忽视了自身暴露的风险。

“面对瞬息万变的战场，不学习不行，学习慢了也不行。只有一门心思研究军事、研究战争、研究打仗，才能打赢’明天的战争’。”站在讲台上，袁靖凯以这一亲身经历为例，深刻剖析”研究打仗为什么、打赢战争靠什么”，在官兵中引发共鸣。

“感同身受才能同频共振，这是身边人讲身边事的意义所在。”现场聆听官兵的分享交流，该团一位领导深有感触地说。

得知机关组织分享交流会的消息，二级上士付翌铭第一个报了名。作为一名常年与维修工具打交道的机务兵，付翌铭的训练生活简单到有些枯燥。但在官兵眼中，恰恰是无数个像他一样默默坚守、辛勤耕耘的”无名英雄”，托举着战鹰振翅海天。

“精湛的专业技能，往往来自千万次的’重复’。这种’重复’看似简单，却因坚持而不凡。”站在讲台上，付翌铭动情地说，”机务工作是守护战鹰健康的’第一道防线’，机务兵则是坚守这道防线的’第一责任人’。尽管不能操纵战机翱翔蓝天，但战机的每一个起落背后，都凝聚着我和战友们的心血和汗水，这就是机务兵的价值和荣光。”

没有专业的道具，没有华丽的辞藻，朴实的语言道出了无数机务兵的共同心声。付翌铭的分享结束后，官兵报以热烈掌声。

“真正打动人心的，不是技巧和形式，而是真心和真情。”该团领导介绍，此次分享交流会前，他们深入基层展开调研，针对”身在兵中不知兵、同吃同住不同心”等问题确定选题，将机关人员和营连主官一并纳入，还遴选机务兵、炊事员等岗位官兵代表参与分享交流，不断增强教育活动的群众性、贴近性、实效性。

“台上战友的分享让我感同身受。”下连不久的某机组新员杨天佑说，聆听战友的心声，机组成员打消了改装转型的思想顾虑，对下一步的训练升级信心更足了。

“三尺灶台连着战场，强军打赢没有’配角’。我的岗位虽然平凡，却是服务战斗力不可或缺的重要一环。”炊事员小朱接过话筒说。

起初，小朱对”炊事员”这个岗位有些抵触情绪。身在军营，却天天与锅碗瓢盆打交道，一度让小朱找不到成就感。”我后来才知道，炊事员远不是做做饭、洗洗碗那么简单。”小朱说。

该团领导介绍，随着使命任务不断拓展，部队担负的训练任务日益繁重，官兵体力消耗大，对膳食营养的需求也不断提高。为更好满足飞行任务动态保障需求，炊事班不仅需要外场、内场”两头跑”，还要科学调配饮食种类、合理制订健康食谱，让官兵吃出健康、吃出战斗力。

回忆起那段经历，小朱动情地说，面对新的挑战，班长带领大家积极想办法，从配置专用设备、调整作业时间、优化菜品样式等方面狠下功夫，任务官兵满意度越来越高。

“炊事员首先是战斗员”“战位虽不在训练场，但备战打仗没有局外人”……小朱分享的感悟体会，让其他炊事员深有感触。大家争相发言，结合自身经历畅谈心得体会，现场气氛热烈。

“一场分享交流会，就是一堂生动的思想教育课。”该团领导说，基层官兵登台分享之所以能够教育人、启迪人、激励人，一个重要原因是他们讲的故事来源于官兵生活、发生在官兵身边，可知、可亲、可信、可学，有很强的说服力，能引发大家思想共鸣。故事的分享者平时跟官兵学习、生活、训练在一起，是大家学习的标杆、追随的榜样。发挥身边典型的示范引领作用，能更好地激励官兵创先争优、建功军营。

据了解，分享交流会开展以来，该团官兵关系越来越融洽，大家拧成一股绳，在训练中苦干实干、攻坚克难，在生活中齐心协力、互帮互助，部队凝聚力和战斗力不断增强。

**Google Translation**

A Regiment of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps Organized a Growth Sharing Exchange Meeting

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhou Ziqiang Fu Jinquan Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-04-21

A regiment of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps organized a growth sharing exchange meeting——

“Say what’s in my heart”

■ Zhou Ziqiang People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Fu Jinquan

“A light spot may be a little weak, but countless light spots gathered together can emit a dazzling light. On the road to strengthening the army, the contribution of each of us is those seemingly tiny light spots...”

In late spring, a regiment of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps organized a growth sharing exchange meeting with the theme of “Say what’s in my heart”. Listening to the stories of strengthening the army shared by his comrades on the spot, Sergeant instructor Sun Limin couldn’t help but feel excited.

The leaders of the regiment introduced that in order to make the sharing and exchange meeting effective, they encouraged officers and men who have been rooted in the front line for a long time to come to the front, focusing on the construction of the troops, growth experience, job experience, etc., in the way of “soldiers talking about soldiers, soldiers learning from soldiers”, to generate ideological resonance in face-to-face sharing and heart-to-heart communication, and stimulate the enthusiasm and motivation of officers and men to take root in their posts and make contributions to the military camp.

At the beginning of the sharing and exchange meeting, the regiment’s staff officer Yuan Jingkai took the lead to take the podium. On the big screen behind him, a line of big words attracted attention: Those who fly first sharpen their wings, and those who dig deep must fertilize their barren soil. Yuan Jingkai said that this is his favorite motto.

Since serving as a staff officer, every time he performs a major training mission, Yuan Jingkai and his comrades have repeatedly demonstrated the rationality and operability of the plan. However, in a recent coordinated training, the combat aircraft successfully completed the target indication guidance and returned safely, but was judged as “unqualified” by the guidance group. Faced with Yuan Jingkai’s confusion, the guidance group explained the reason-the mission officers and men were too eager to approach reconnaissance, but ignored the risk of their own exposure.

“Facing the ever-changing battlefield, we must learn, and we must learn slowly. Only by focusing on military affairs, wars, and fighting can we win the ‘war of tomorrow’.” Standing on the podium, Yuan Jingkai used this personal experience as an example to deeply analyze “why we study wars and what we rely on to win wars”, which resonated among the officers and men.

“Only by feeling the same can we resonate with each other. This is the significance of people around us talking about things around us.” Listening to the sharing and exchanges of officers and men on the spot, a leader of the regiment said with deep emotion.

Upon learning that the departments organized a sharing and exchange meeting, Sergeant Fu Yiming was the first to sign up. As a maintenance soldier who deals with maintenance tools all year round, Fu Yiming’s training life is simple and a bit boring. But in the eyes of officers and men,

it is precisely the countless “unsung heroes” like him who silently stick to their posts and work hard, supporting the war eagle to spread its wings across the sea and sky.

“Exquisite professional skills often come from thousands of times of ‘repetition’. This ‘repetition’ seems simple, but it is extraordinary because of persistence.” Standing on the podium, Fu Yiming said emotionally, “Maintenance work is the ‘first line of defense’ to protect the health of the war eagle, and the maintenance soldiers are the ‘first responsible person’ to stick to this line of defense. Although we cannot control the fighter plane to soar in the blue sky, behind every rise and fall of the fighter plane, there are the hard work and sweat of me and my comrades. This is the value and glory of the maintenance soldiers.”

There are no professional props, no gorgeous words, and the plain language expresses the common voice of countless maintenance soldiers. After Fu Yiming’s sharing, the officers and men responded with warm applause.

“What really touches people’s hearts is not the skills and forms, but the sincerity and true feelings.” The leaders of the regiment introduced that before this sharing and exchange meeting, they went deep into the grassroots to conduct research, and determined the topics based on the problems of “being in the army but not knowing the soldiers, eating and living together but not having the same heart”, etc., and included the staff of the organs and the commanders of the battalion and company, and also selected representatives of officers and men in positions such as maintenance soldiers and cooks to participate in the sharing and exchange, and continuously enhanced the mass, closeness and effectiveness of the educational activities.

“The sharing of the comrades on the stage made me feel the same.” Yang Tianyou, a new member of a crew who had just joined the company, said that by listening to the voices of his comrades, the crew members dispelled their ideological concerns about the transformation and became more confident in the next step of training and upgrading.

“The three-foot stove is connected to the battlefield, and there is no ‘supporting role’ in the victory of the strong army. Although my position is ordinary, it is an indispensable and important part of serving combat effectiveness.” Cook Xiao Zhu took the microphone and said.

At first, Xiao Zhu had some resistance to the position of “cook”. Being in the military camp, but dealing with pots and pans every day, Xiao Zhu once couldn’t find a sense of accomplishment. “I later realized that being a cook is far from being as simple as cooking and washing dishes.” Xiao Zhu said.

The leaders of the regiment introduced that with the continuous expansion of mission tasks, the training tasks undertaken by the troops are becoming increasingly heavy, the officers and men are physically exhausted, and the demand for dietary nutrition is also increasing. In order to better meet the dynamic support needs of flight missions, the cooking squad not only needs to “run both ends” of the field, but also needs to scientifically allocate food types and reasonably formulate healthy recipes so that officers and men can eat healthily and fight effectively.

Recalling that experience, Xiao Zhu said emotionally that in the face of new challenges, the squad leader led everyone to actively find ways to work hard in configuring special equipment, adjusting working hours, optimizing food styles, etc., and the satisfaction of officers and men on the mission is getting higher and higher.

“Cooks are first of all combatants” “Although the combat position is not on the training ground, there are no outsiders in preparing for war”... Xiao Zhu’s shared insights and experiences have deeply touched other cooks. Everyone rushed to speak, and talked about their experiences based on their own experiences, and the atmosphere was warm.

“A sharing and exchange meeting is a vivid ideological education class.” The leader of the regiment said that the reason why the grassroots officers and men can educate, enlighten and inspire people on the stage is that the stories they tell come from the lives of officers and men and happen around them. They are knowable, approachable, credible, and learnable. They have strong persuasiveness and can resonate with everyone’s thoughts. The story sharers usually study, live, and train with the officers and men. They are the benchmarks for everyone to learn and the role models to follow. Playing the exemplary and leading role of the typical people around us can better motivate officers and men to be the first to strive for excellence and make contributions to the military camp.

It is understood that since the sharing and exchange meeting was held, the relationship between the officers and men of the regiment has become more and more harmonious. Everyone has worked together, worked hard and overcome difficulties in training, worked together and helped each other in life, and the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the troops have been continuously enhanced.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16382070.html**

## 向南，向蓝！南部战区海军双语外宣片震撼发布！

[[To the South, to the Blue! The Southern Theater Command Navy's Bilingual Propaganda Film Is Released!]]

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-04-22

人民海军成立 76 周年之际，南部战区海军精心推出中英文双语外宣片《向南 向蓝》，向广大矢志扎根南海、守卫南海、建功南海的南海将士致以崇高敬意！

On the occasion of the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Liberation Army Navy, the Southern Theater Command Navy has elaborately produced a bilingual（Chinese and English）film 《To The South, To The Deep Blue》.We extend our highest respect to all the naval officers and men who are determined to take root in and safeguard the South China Sea and make remarkable achievements here!

Southward—we chase dreams across boundless waters

向南，逐梦万里海疆

Seaward—we surge into pelagic oceans

向蓝，驰骋远海大洋

Here lies a realm steeped in ancient heritage and timeless charm

这里，历史悠久、风韵悠悠

Where misty waves embrace breathtaking landscapes

这里，烟波浩渺、风光旖旎

A treasure trove of resources holding pivotal significance

这里，资源富饶、地位重要

Yet encircled by swirling tides of contention and ever-shifting dynamics

这里，群狼环伺、风云变幻

Here lies the Ancestral Sea—

A sea of heritage, loyalty, passion, and striving

这里

是祖宗之海 忠诚之海 情怀之海 奋进之海

**转发**

**向人民海军致敬**

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16382039.html**

## 舷号里的故事：舰艇如何起名字

来源：学习强军 作者：刘婵宇 张旺 杨雪晴 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-04-22

你知道航母、潜艇身上的神秘数字都有什么意义？驱逐舰、护卫舰以什么命名？

点击视频为你揭秘中国军舰背后的中国式浪漫！

[A 1:39 minute video]

**Google Translation**

The Story Behind the Hull Number: How Ships Are Named

Source: Studying to Strengthen the Army Author: Liu Chanyu Zhang Wang Yang Xueqing Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-04-22

Do you know what the mysterious numbers on aircraft carriers and submarines mean? What are destroyers and frigates named after?

Click on the video to reveal the Chinese romance behind Chinese warships!

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16382072.html**

## 劈波向深蓝 砺剑卫和平

来源：中国军网-解放军报 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-04-22

**劈波向深蓝 砺剑卫和平**

向深蓝，勇往直前！卫和平，砺剑海天！

当前，我国海上方向对国家安全和发展战略全局的影响愈发凸显。全面建成世界一流海军，才能担负起保卫国家海上方向安全、领海主权和维护海洋权益的神圣使命，才能为实现中国梦强军梦提供坚强力量支撑。

波峰浪谷间，钢铁战舰驰骋远航的雄姿，见证着人民海军加快整体转型的铿锵步伐。编队快速机动、炮火升腾海天、舰机协同攻防……一次次挺进深蓝，一场场专攻精练，茫茫大海成为锻造利剑的”淬火池”。

在人民海军成立 76 周年之际，解放军报影像版聚焦演训一线，撷取一组海军不同部队多科目实战化训练影像，以飨读者。

——编 者



山东舰开展训练。李刚 摄



潜艇驶向训练海域。张楠 摄



舰机协同训练。黄海涛 摄



气垫艇破浪前行。米学超 摄



海军岸导部队官兵撤收伪装展开装备。闫小波 摄



战位号手接收指令。刘渊博 摄



舰艇航行途中开展纵向补给训练。陈佳楠 摄



副炮打击目标。吴帅广 摄



吊放小艇入海。李俊霖 摄

**Google Translation**

Cut Through the Waves and Head for the Deep Blue, Sharpen the Sword to Defend Peace

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-04-22

Cut through the waves and head for the deep blue, sharpen the sword to defend peace

Go to the deep blue, move forward bravely! Defend peace, sharpen the sword in the sea and sky!

At present, the impact of my country's maritime direction on the overall national security and development strategy is becoming more and more prominent. Only by building a world-class navy in an all-round way can we shoulder the sacred mission of defending the country's maritime security, territorial sovereignty and safeguarding maritime rights and interests, and provide strong support for the realization of the Chinese dream and the dream of a strong army.

Between the crests and valleys, the majestic posture of steel warships galloping in the distance witnesses the sonorous pace of the People's Navy to accelerate its overall transformation. The fleet quickly maneuvers, the artillery fire rises in the sea and sky, and the ships and aircraft coordinate attack and defense... Advancing into the deep blue again and again, and practicing one after another, the vast sea has become a "quenching pool" for forging sharp swords.

On the occasion of the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People's Navy, the PLA Daily video edition focuses on the front line of training and exercises, and selects a group of multi-subject practical training images of different naval units for readers.

——Editor

Shandong ship conducts training. Photo by Li Gang

Submarine sails to the training sea area. Photo by Zhang Nan

Ship-aircraft coordinated training. Photo by Huang Haitao

Hovercraft breaks through the waves. Photo by Mi Xuechao

Officers and men of the Navy's shore-based guided missile force remove camouflage and deploy equipment. Photo by Yan Xiaobo

Battle station operator receives instructions. Photo by Liu Yuanbo

Vertical replenishment training is conducted during the voyage of the ship. Photo by Chen Jianan

Secondary guns strike targets. Photo by Wu Shuaiguang

The small boat is lowered into the sea. Photo by Li Junlin

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16382030.html**

## 南京舰回到海军诞生地上演隔空对话

来源：中国军号 作者：彭洪霞 韩景怡 黄雨桥 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-04-22

4 月 22 日到 23 日，海军南京舰将在海军诞生地泰州举办开放日活动。一到泰州，南京舰就受到热烈欢迎。快上船，一起接战舰回家！

[1:01 minute video of the ETCN destroyer Nanjing (Hull 155)]

**Google Translation**

Nanjing Ship Returns to the Birthplace of the Navy to Conduct a Dialogue Across Space

Source: China Military Author: Peng Hongxia, Han Jingyi, Huang Yuqiao Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-04-22

From April 22 to 23, the Navy Nanjing destroyer (Hull 155) will hold an open day event in Taizhou, the birthplace of the Navy. As soon as it arrived in Taizhou, the Nanjing Ship was warmly welcomed. Come on board and take the warship home together!

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16382390.html**

## 致敬人民海军英雄仪式在中国人民解放军海军博物馆举行

来源：中国军网 作者：刘诗扬 王乐 责任编辑：于雅倩

2025-04-23

**中国军网青岛 4 月 23 日电**（记者**刘诗扬 王乐**） 人民海军成立 76 周年之际，4 月 23 日，海军以”致敬海军英雄、矢志转型攻坚”为主题，在青岛海军博物馆举行致敬人民海军英雄仪式，缅怀英烈，致敬英雄。

上午 8 时 20 分许，伴着 6 名礼号手奏响的《致敬号角》，仪式正式开始。全场官兵齐唱国歌，雄浑激昂的旋律在碧海蓝天间回荡。随后，参加仪式的海军领导迈步上前，仔细整理花篮缎带。”从木桨奋楫到铁流争锋，从近海防御到深蓝纵横，在强军思想的引领下，在领袖擘画的蓝图中，逐梦大洋壮国威，踏破波涛唱大风……”6 名海军院校学员深情吟诵，展现出新时代海军官兵的精神风貌和价值追求。

在参加仪式的队伍中，尤为引人注目的是来自不同时期、不同岗位的 8 名海军英模代表，他们是忠诚使命、爱岗敬业、担当作为、默默奉献，将最美的青春年华奉献给海军事业的广大官兵优秀代表，更是海军官兵共同的精神高地。

一声悠长的汽笛响过后，24 名鸣笛礼兵同时吹响一长声两短声水兵笛，在场全体人员行举手礼，向人民海军英雄致敬。英雄广场”走向深蓝”主题雕塑巍峨矗立、剑指云天，剑体熔铸了被海军官兵击毁的敌舰机残骸，熊熊燃烧的长明火象征着海军英烈精神永存、代代相传。仪式最后，全场官兵齐唱《人民海军向前进》，留下了响彻海天的雄壮尾音。

一个有希望的民族不能没有英雄，一个有前途的国家不能没有先锋。近年来，海军每逢成立纪念日，都在英雄广场举行致敬人民海军仪式，向为捍卫万里海疆牺牲的人民海军英烈致以深切缅怀和崇高敬意，教育引导海军官兵爱传统、学传统、做传人，让红色资源、精神富矿在新时代提供不竭的动力，激励广大官兵按照习主席擘画的宏伟蓝图，围绕打好实现建军一百年攻坚战，有效履行使命任务，努力开创海军建设发展新局面，不辜负党和人民对海军的重托和期待。

海军、北部战区海军领导，青岛市领导，海军英模典型和驻青部队官兵代表参加仪式。

**Google Translation**

A Ceremony to Pay Tribute to the Heroes of the People’s Navy Was Held at the Naval Museum of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army

Source: China Military Network Author: Liu Shiyang Wang Le Editor: Yu Yaqian

2025-04-23

China Military Network, Qingdao, April 23 (Reporter Liu Shiyang Wang Le) On the occasion of the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Navy, on April 23, the Navy held a ceremony to pay tribute to the heroes of the People’s Navy at the Qingdao Naval Museum with the theme of “Paying tribute to the heroes of the Navy and determined to transform and overcome difficulties”, commemorating the heroes and paying tribute to the heroes.

At about 8:20 in the morning, accompanied by the “Salute Horn” played by 6 ceremonial buglers, the ceremony officially began. All officers and men sang the national anthem together, and the majestic and exciting melody echoed between the blue sea and the sky. Afterwards, the naval leaders who participated in the ceremony stepped forward and carefully arranged the ribbons of the flower baskets. “From wooden oars to iron streams, from offshore defense to deep blue, under the guidance of the idea of strengthening the army, in the blueprint drawn up by the leader, we pursue the dream of the ocean to strengthen the national prestige, break through the waves and sing the wind...” Six naval academy students recited affectionately, showing the spirit and value pursuit of naval officers and men in the new era.

Among the teams participating in the ceremony, the eight naval heroes and models from different periods and positions are particularly eye-catching. They are outstanding representatives of the majority of officers and men who are loyal to their mission, love their jobs, take responsibility, and silently dedicate themselves to the cause of the navy. They are also the common spiritual heights of naval officers and men.

After a long whistle sounded, 24 whistle salutes blew one long and two short sailor whistles at the same time, and all the personnel present saluted and saluted the heroes of the People’s Navy. The “Towards the Deep Blue” themed sculpture at the Heroes Square stands tall and points to the sky. The sword body is cast with the wreckage of enemy ships and planes destroyed by naval officers and men. The blazing everlasting flame symbolizes that the spirit of naval heroes will live forever and be passed down from generation to generation. At the end of the ceremony, all officers and men sang “The People’s Navy Marches Forward” together, leaving a majestic ending that resounded through the sea and sky.

A hopeful nation cannot be without heroes, and a promising country cannot be without pioneers. In recent years, the Navy has held a ceremony to pay tribute to the People’s Navy at the Heroes Square on every anniversary of its founding, paying deep remembrance and high respect to the heroes of the People’s Navy who sacrificed their lives to defend the thousands of miles of sea borders, educating and guiding naval officers and men to love traditions, learn traditions, and become successors, so that red resources and spiritual rich mines can provide inexhaustible power in the new era, and encouraging officers and men to follow the grand blueprint drawn by Chairman Xi, focus on fighting the tough battle to achieve the centenary of the founding of the army, effectively fulfill their missions and tasks, and strive to create a new situation in the construction and development of the navy, and live up to the trust and expectations of the Party and the people for the navy.

Leaders of the Navy, Northern Theater Command Navy, Qingdao city leaders, naval heroes and role models, and representatives of officers and men stationed in Qingdao attended the ceremony.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16382845.html**

# 海军某旅优化规范专业训练，排爆作业实现“智能化”

来源：解放军报 作者：武传明 马一铭 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-25

**海军某旅优化规范专业训练**

**排爆作业实现”智能化”**

解放军报讯 武传明、马一铭报道：随着一阵爆破声响起，训练场上顿时硝烟弥漫、尘土飞扬……近日，海军某旅组织的一场远程协同排爆训练火热展开。

“手榴弹实投出现未爆弹。”训练中，特情突至，破障连张排长冷静处置，带领排爆小组迅速从指挥所调取录像，分析实投画面，精准判定未爆弹位置。随后，张排长与战友密切配合，远程操作作业装备，顺利完成排爆任务，最大限度降低了安全风险。

“排爆人员不仅要熟练掌握远程操作作业设备的能力，还要具备在实战环境中灵活应对各种突发情况的丰富经验。”该旅领导介绍，过去组织人工排爆训练，存在”操作流程繁琐”“安全隐患大”等情况。为此，他们按照”理论研究、体系设计、探索运用”思路，充分利用科技手段，引入无人排爆装备，在实装实训中经受实践检验。

为进一步提升排爆效率，该旅从实战需求出发，不断优化组训流程，对实爆区域实施网格化管理，多机位监控实训场地，实现”精准锁定、全时监控”；按照”远程指挥、遥控操作”要求，建立”指挥组—操作手—设备平台”链路，确保排爆作业安全开展。

“排爆小组有了无人排爆装备这个’新搭档’，能够有效降低人工排爆风险，缩短未爆弹处置时间，确保训练进程衔接紧密，从而提升训练质效。”该旅作战保障科科长介绍，下一步，他们将从”人”“装”“用”3 个方面进行深入研究，围绕专业需求开展全员普训，立足现有装备精研细训，全面提高排爆作业实效性、安全性，为遂行多样化任务提供可靠保障。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Navy Brigade Optimizes and Standardizes Professional Training, and Bomb Disposal Operations Are “Intelligent”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Chuanming Ma Yiming Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-25

A certain navy brigade optimizes and standardizes professional training

Bomb disposal operations are “intelligent”

PLA Daily News Wu Chuanming and Ma Yiming reported: As a burst of explosions sounded, the training ground was suddenly filled with smoke and dust... Recently, a remote coordinated bomb disposal training organized by a certain navy brigade was launched.

“An unexploded bomb appeared in the actual grenade throwing.” During the training, a special situation suddenly occurred. Zhang, the platoon leader of the obstacle removal company, calmly handled it, led the bomb disposal team to quickly retrieve the video from the command post, analyzing the actual throwing screen, and accurately determine the location of the unexploded bomb. Afterwards, Zhang, the platoon leader, worked closely with his comrades to remotely operate the operating equipment and successfully completed the bomb disposal task, minimizing the safety risk.

“Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel must not only master the ability to remotely operate equipment, but also have rich experience in responding to various emergencies flexibly in actual combat environments.” The brigade leader introduced that in the past, manual EOD training was organized, and there were “complicated operation procedures” and “great safety hazards”. To this end, they followed the idea of ”theoretical research, system design, and exploration and application”, fully utilized scientific and technological means, introduced unmanned EOD equipment, and withstood practical tests in actual installation and training.

In order to further improve the efficiency of EOD, the brigade started from actual combat needs, continuously optimized the training process, implemented grid management of the actual explosion area, and monitored the training site with multiple cameras to achieve “precise locking and full-time monitoring”; in accordance with the requirements of “remote command and remote control operation”, established the “command group-operator-equipment platform” link to ensure the safe implementation of EOD operations.

“The bomb disposal team has a ‘new partner’ of unmanned bomb disposal equipment, which can effectively reduce the risk of manual bomb disposal, shorten the time for handling unexploded bombs, and ensure that the training process is closely connected, thereby improving the quality and effectiveness of training.” The chief of the brigade’s combat support section introduced that in the next step, they will conduct in-depth research from the three aspects of “people”, “equipment” and “use”, carry out general training for all employees based on professional needs, and conduct intensive training based on existing equipment, comprehensively improve the effectiveness and safety of bomb disposal operations, and provide reliable guarantees for carrying out diversified tasks.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16382941.html**

## 海军某旅充分利用科技手段优化规范专业训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：武传明 马一铭 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-04-25

**海军某旅优化规范专业训练**

**排爆作业实现”智能化”**

解放军报讯 武传明、马一铭报道：随着一阵爆破声响起，训练场上顿时硝烟弥漫、尘土飞扬……近日，海军某旅组织的一场远程协同排爆训练火热展开。

“手榴弹实投出现未爆弹。”训练中，特情突至，破障连张排长冷静处置，带领排爆小组迅速从指挥所调取录像，分析实投画面，精准判定未爆弹位置。随后，张排长与战友密切配合，远程操作作业装备，顺利完成排爆任务，最大限度降低了安全风险。

“排爆人员不仅要熟练掌握远程操作作业设备的能力，还要具备在实战环境中灵活应对各种突发情况的丰富经验。”该旅领导介绍，过去组织人工排爆训练，存在”操作流程繁琐”“安全隐患大”等情况。为此，他们按照”理论研究、体系设计、探索运用”思路，充分利用科技手段，引入无人排爆装备，在实装实训中经受实践检验。

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“排爆小组有了无人排爆装备这个’新搭档’，能够有效降低人工排爆风险，缩短未爆弹处置时间，确保训练进程衔接紧密，从而提升训练质效。”该旅作战保障科科长介绍，下一步，他们将从”人”“装”“用”3 个方面进行深入研究，围绕专业需求开展全员普训，立足现有装备精研细训，全面提高排爆作业实效性、安全性，为遂行多样化任务提供可靠保障。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Navy Brigade Makes Full Use of Scientific and Technological Means to Optimize and Standardize Professional Training

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Chuanming Ma Yiming Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-04-25

A certain navy brigade optimizes and standardizes professional training

Explosive ordnance disposal operations have achieved “intelligence”

People’s Liberation Army Daily News Wu Chuanming and Ma Yiming reported: As a burst of explosions sounded, the training ground was suddenly filled with smoke and dust... Recently, a remote coordinated explosive ordnance disposal training organized by a certain navy brigade was launched.

“An unexploded bomb appeared during the actual grenade throwing.” During the training, a special situation suddenly occurred. Platoon Leader Zhang of the obstacle-breaking company calmly handled it and led the explosive ordnance disposal team to quickly retrieve the video from the command post, analyze the actual throwing screen, and accurately determine the location of the

unexploded bomb. Subsequently, Platoon Leader Zhang worked closely with his comrades to remotely operate the operating equipment and successfully completed the explosive ordnance disposal task, minimizing the safety risk.

“EOD personnel must not only master the ability to remotely operate equipment, but also have rich experience in responding to various emergencies flexibly in actual combat environments.” The brigade leader introduced that in the past, manual EOD training was organized, and there were “complicated operation procedures” and “great safety hazards”. To this end, they followed the idea of ”theoretical research, system design, and exploration and application”, fully utilized scientific and technological means, introduced unmanned EOD equipment, and withstood practical tests in actual installation and training.

In order to further improve the efficiency of EOD, the brigade started from actual combat needs, continuously optimized the training process, implemented grid management of the actual explosion area, and monitored the training site with multiple cameras to achieve “precise locking and full-time monitoring”; in accordance with the requirements of “remote command and remote control operation”, established the “command group-operator-equipment platform” link to ensure the safe implementation of EOD operations.

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**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16382982.html**

## 深蓝之书——世界读书日遇见海军博物馆

来源：中国军网 作者：刘诗扬 王乐 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-04-25

**深蓝之书**

**——世界读书日遇见海军博物馆**

中国军网记者 刘诗扬 王乐

4 月 23 日，青岛之滨，晨曦微露，中国人民解放军海军博物馆从沉睡中醒来。

码头边，退役功勋舰上悬挂着满旗——这是人民海军的最高礼仪。长江舰、济南舰……他们像是身披绶带的老兵，向博物馆行注目礼。岸边的浪花像翻开的书页，人民海军度过的艰难时刻，它都曾亲历。浪花的每一次冲击，都将馆中珍藏的文物，卷回那个阵痛年代。

——泰州白马庙老屋，13 名身着土布军装的创业者，用铅笔在泛黄地图上勾勒出新中国海防的第一道轮廓。

——一段枯枝，不足 85 厘米，布满了 35 枚炮弹碎片，这是上甘岭战役志愿军战士的钢铁意志。

——永暑礁的木质邮箱，藏着南沙卫士对祖国和亲人的爱……

一个个故事碎片，慢慢拼起深蓝之魂。

（一）

陆上装备展区”解放”号炮艇静默不语，然而，岸边的礁石依然诉说着那段峥嵘岁月。

75 年前，为解放万山群岛，人民海军组建起一支火力船队，在珠江入海口海域，战役打响。

在敌我力量悬殊的情况下，排水量仅 28 吨的”解放”号并没有退缩，舰队副队长林文虎沉着指挥，果断下令发起攻击，指挥”解放”号全速冲入敌舰群，抵近猛烈射击，予”太和”号护卫舰以重创。拂晓后，国民党海军发现人民解放军实施夜袭竟是吨位不大的炮艇，于是集中兵力实施围攻，在此过程中，林文虎献出年轻的生命。

伤痕累累的”解放”号炮艇载回了林文虎留下的笔记本和一枚胸章。透过玻璃展台看到，满浸的血渍下记录着党的理论和学习领会心得，写有”完成任务”“努力学习”“实事求是”……

1940 年，年仅 20 岁的林文虎放弃泰国优裕的生活，选择回国参加华南东江抗日游击队。他边打仗边学习，对”同志”“共产党”的含义有了认识，思想由爱国主义者向共产主义者转变。万山海战被毛泽东主席赞扬”是人民海军首次英勇战例，应予表扬”，林文虎也被中南军区追认为海军战斗英雄。



退役功勋舰艇鹰潭舰（左）、济南舰（右）。 王乐摄

当红漆铁架托起”解放”号功勋炮艇，锈蚀的炮管仍在计算黄海潮汐涨落；当 105 舰悬挂满旗停靠在渤海湾，首艘国产驱逐舰的雷达仍在扫描星辰坐标；当长征一号核潜艇潜望镜指向穹顶，裂变轨迹在穹顶之上永恒延伸。

一座博物馆，半部海军史。

（二）

民众之尊崇，源于那些长眠于战场的先烈为今日中国军人地位的奠基。

博物馆第四展厅门口，两名在校大学生等待合影，腼腆的眼神中透露着难掩的崇敬。追”星”成功！两位大学生与身着海军礼服的海军某部指导员黄天乐，及其胸前的荣誉勋章同框了。

作为”鸡雄山阻击战斗英雄连”的传人，黄天乐第三次来到海军博物馆。但这次，是第一次作为英模代表参加致敬英雄仪式。”担子重，但是荣誉感更强烈了。”黄天乐说，带兵这些年，入营的第一课一定是把鸡雄山阻击战的故事讲给战士们听，”想成为战士，先听先辈故事。”

74 年前，朝鲜战场的鸡雄山阵地，饥饿是比敌人更可怕的威胁。在缺粮缺水缺弹药的艰苦条件下，中国人民志愿军第 26 军第 77 师第 230 团 1 营 2 连炊事班根据构筑阵地战士的分布情况，设置点位架锅灶煮野菜，每天 3 顿饭，往返几十里路，冒着枪林弹雨只为给战场上的官兵送上一口热饭。



中国人民解放军海军博物馆英雄广场。 王乐摄

当青春遇见青春，深蓝的火种持续点燃年轻官兵的心。黄天乐在英雄纪念广场驻足，望着英雄群像雕塑前的长明火台，历经风雨洗礼，火焰炙热依旧。

人人内心都埋藏着星火，点燃它——让它燃成火矩。

（三）

“爷爷很疼，我心疼他，我要像他一样坚强。”年幼的手指轻轻触碰”中国人民海军英雄模范”电子屏上钢铁战士”人民英雄”麦贤得的照片，一位小朋友对讲解员说。

还有一张新时代的经典——”网红”照片”大手牵小手”，这是也门撤侨的生动记忆。网友热议，祖国的强大不在于免签了多少国家，而在于遇到危险的时候能把你安全带回家。深蓝画布上勾勒着最鲜活的大国形象。

“海军的生日就是我的生日。”退役军人薛冰岩自豪之情溢于言表，这个退伍不褪色的年轻人专程从家乡赶来参观海军博物馆。一早赶来排队参观的市民杨女士说：”我的父母建码头，我的孩子登舰艇，青岛人骨子里就和大海连着筋。”

的确，这座在深蓝盾牌守护里起航的城市，牵动着生活在此人们的一颦一笑。



致敬人民海军英雄仪式现场。 刘诗扬摄

“我的城市何时入列”，这是全国各地民众最深情的期盼。为什么以城市地域、山川湖泊等命名中国舰艇？因为他们是”流动的国土”，这是早已刻在人民海军心尖上的誓言。

人民海军，从伤痕中走来，那些缝补过的伤口，化作基因里的图腾。

从”近海防御”迈向”远海防卫”，76 年来，一代代海军官兵在艰苦卓绝的军事斗争和继往开来的建设发展中，孕育形成海上猛虎精神、海上先锋精神、海空雄鹰精神、西沙精神、南沙精神、核潜艇精神……深蓝血脉照亮着人民海军最初的航向，用信仰作龙骨，以牺牲为铆钉，锻打出铁血的海军之魂。

在中国地图上，海军博物馆只是一个普通的坐标。但在我们心灵的版图里，它却是一部人民海军的深蓝史诗。

（感谢孙硕对此次采访的协助，部分资料来源于中国人民解放军海军博物馆）

**Google Translation**

Deep Blue Book——World Book Day Meets the Naval Museum

Source: China Military Network Author: Liu Shiyang Wang Le Editor: Xu Zhanhu Release: 2025-04-25

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Deep Blue Book

——World Book Day Meets the Naval Museum

China Military Network Reporter Liu Shiyang Wang Le

On April 23, on the shore of Qingdao, the dawn was slightly revealed, and the Chinese People's Liberation Army Naval Museum woke up from its slumber.

At the dock, the retired meritorious ships were hoisted with full flags-this is the highest etiquette of the People's Navy. The Yangtze River Ship, the Jinan Ship... They are like veterans wearing ribbons, saluting the museum. The waves on the shore are like open pages of a book, and it has experienced the difficult moments that the People's Navy has gone through. Every impact of the waves will roll the treasured cultural relics in the museum back to that painful era.

——In the old house of Baima Temple in Taizhou, 13 entrepreneurs in homespun military uniforms used pencils to outline the first outline of New China's coastal defense on the yellowed map.

——A dead branch, less than 85 cm long, is covered with 35 shell fragments. This is the iron will of the volunteer soldiers in the Battle of Shangganling.

——The wooden mailbox on Yongshu Reef hides the love of the Nansha defenders for their motherland and relatives...

Story fragments slowly piece together the soul of the deep blue.

(I)

The "Liberation" gunboat in the land equipment exhibition area is silent, but the reefs on the shore still tell the story of that glorious period.

75 years ago, in order to liberate the Wanshan Islands, the People's Navy formed a firepower fleet and started the battle in the waters of the Pearl River estuary.

In the face of the disparity in strength between the enemy and us, the "Liberation" with a displacement of only 28 tons did not retreat. The deputy captain of the fleet, Lin Wenhu, calmly commanded and decisively ordered an attack, commanding the "Liberation" to rush into the enemy fleet at full speed, approaching and firing fiercely, severely damaging the "Taihe" frigate. After

dawn, the Kuomintang Navy discovered that the People's Liberation Army's night attack was actually carried out by a small gunboat, so they concentrated their forces to carry out a siege. In the process, Lin Wenhu sacrificed his young life.

The scarred "Liberation" gunboat brought back the notebook and a badge left by Lin Wenhu. Through the glass exhibition stand, the blood-soaked records of the party's theory and learning experience were written with "complete the task", "study hard", "seek truth from facts"...

In 1940, Lin Wenhu, who was only 20 years old, gave up his affluent life in Thailand and chose to return to China to join the Dongjiang Anti-Japanese Guerrillas in South China. He studied while fighting, and understood the meaning of "comrade" and "Communist Party", and his thoughts changed from a patriot to a communist. The Wanshan naval battle was praised by Chairman Mao Zedong as "the first heroic battle example of the People's Navy, which should be praised", and Lin Wenhu was also posthumously recognized as a naval combat hero by the Central South Military Region.

Retired meritorious ships Yingtan (left) and Jinan (right). Photo by Wang Le

When the red painted iron frame holds up the meritorious gunboat "Liberation", the rusted gun barrel is still calculating the rise and fall of the Yellow Sea tide; when the 105 ship is hoisted and docked in the Bohai Bay, the radar of the first domestic destroyer is still scanning the coordinates of the stars; when the periscope of the Long March 1 nuclear submarine points to the dome, the fission trajectory extends forever above the dome.

A museum is half of the naval history.

(II)

The public's respect comes from the foundation laid by the martyrs who sleep on the battlefield for the status of today's Chinese soldiers.

At the entrance of the fourth exhibition hall of the museum, two college students are waiting for a group photo, and their shy eyes reveal unconcealed reverence. Chasing the "star" successfully! The two college students are in the same frame with Huang Tianle, an instructor of a naval unit wearing a naval uniform, and the medal of honor on his chest.

As the descendant of the "Jixiongshan Blocking Battle Hero Company", Huang Tianle came to the Naval Museum for the third time. But this time, it is the first time to participate in the tribute ceremony for heroes as a representative of heroes and models. "The burden is heavy, but the sense of honor is stronger." Huang Tianle said that in the years of leading soldiers, the first lesson after entering the camp must be to tell the soldiers the story of the Jixiongshan blocking battle, "If you want to be a soldier, listen to the stories of your predecessors first." 74 years ago, in the Jixiongshan position of the Korean battlefield, hunger was a more terrible threat than the enemy. Under the difficult conditions of lack of food, water and ammunition, the cooking squad of the 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 230th Regiment, 77th Division, 26th Army of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army

set up points to set up pots and stoves to cook wild vegetables according to the distribution of soldiers building positions. They had three meals a day and traveled dozens of miles back and forth, braving the hail of bullets just to deliver a hot meal to the officers and men on the battlefield. Hero Square of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy Museum. Photo by Wang Le When youth meets youth, the deep blue fire continues to ignite the hearts of young officers and men. Huang Tianle stopped at the Hero Memorial Square and looked at the ever-bright fire platform in front of the hero group sculpture. After the baptism of wind and rain, the flames are still hot. Everyone has a spark buried in their hearts, ignite it-let it burn into a fire moment. (III)

"Grandpa is in pain, I feel sorry for him, I want to be as strong as him." A child said to the guide, gently touching the photo of the iron warrior "People's Hero" Mai Xiande on the electronic screen of "Heroes and Models of the Chinese People's Navy".

There is also a classic of the new era - the "Internet celebrity" photo "Big Hand Holding Little Hand", which is a vivid memory of the evacuation of overseas Chinese from Yemen. Netizens are hotly discussing that the strength of the motherland does not lie in how many countries it has visa-free, but in being able to bring you home safely when you are in danger. The most vivid image of a great power is outlined on the deep blue canvas.

"The birthday of the navy is my birthday." Retired soldier Xue Bingyan's pride is beyond words. This retired young man who has not faded came from his hometown to visit the Navy Museum. Ms. Yang, a citizen who came to queue up for the visit early in the morning, said: "My parents built the dock, my children boarded the ship, and Qingdao people are connected to the sea in their bones."

Indeed, this city that set sail under the protection of the deep blue shield affects the smiles and frowns of the people living here.

The scene of the ceremony to pay tribute to the heroes of the People's Navy. Photo by Liu Shiyang

"When will my city be included in the list?" This is the most affectionate expectation of people across the country. Why are Chinese ships named after cities, mountains, rivers, lakes, etc.? Because they are "mobile land", this is a vow that has long been engraved in the heart of the People's Navy.

The People's Navy has come from scars, and those wounds that have been mended have become totems in their genes.

From "near-sea defense" to "far-sea defense", over the past 76 years, generations of naval officers and men have nurtured the spirit of sea tigers, the spirit of sea pioneers, the spirit of sea and air eagles, the spirit of Xisha, the spirit of Nansha, the spirit of nuclear submarines... The deep blue blood illuminates the initial course of the People's Navy, using faith as the keel and sacrifice as the rivets to forge the iron-blooded soul of the Navy.

On the map of China, the Naval Museum is just an ordinary coordinate. But in the map of our hearts, it is a deep blue epic of the People's Navy.

(Thanks to Sun Shuo for assisting in this interview, some of the information comes from the Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy Museum)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16382983.html**

## "和平方舟"的"中国处方"

来源：中国军网 作者：雷心雨 王人禾 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-04-25

视频制作：雷心雨 张晨光 桂江波

4 月 21 日，细雨如幕，海军"和平方舟"号医院船驶入天津的港口。在参观民众热情的掌声和欢呼声中，庆祝海军成立 76 周年暨"和平方舟"号医院船开放活动拉开序幕。



"和平方舟"号医院船停靠在天津滨海新区国际邮轮母港 齐云波 摄

此次开放活动统一组织了部分学生、驻津官兵、市民等各界人士登船参观。

一批参观者刚刚登船，就有小朋友问"这个船上有炮吗？停了什么样的飞机？"

讲解员汪敏敏回答他："我们船上没有炮，停的飞机也是救护用的直升机，可以说这是一艘没有武器的军舰。"



天津市民登船参观 桂江波 摄

**没有武器的远洋军舰**

舷号 866 的”和平方舟”号医院船，2008 年入列，是我国自主设计建造的世界首艘制式万吨级医院船，主要负担战时海上伤员医疗救护与后送，平时为我驻岛礁居民和部队官兵巡诊、执行国际人道主义医疗服务、重大灾难应急医学救援和对外军事医学交流与合作等任务。曾荣立集体一等功 2 次。2019 年，中宣部授予该船”时代楷模”称号。

汪敏敏 2021 年来到”和平方舟”，她介绍道：”‘和平方舟’主平台医疗区分为 5 层，共设有 18 个科室、300 多张床位，可开展普外科、骨科、妇产科、五官科等各类检查治疗，完全达到了三甲医院的标准。此外，船上还可以携带 1 架舰载救护直升机，具备快速前出应急救护能力。”

她认为，”和平方舟”与其他舰艇只是作战任务的分工不同。不同于作战舰艇上的舰炮、导弹、舰载机，”和平方舟”上搭载的是磁控胶囊胃镜、静脉全麻机器人、超声乳化仪等2600多套设备，还有远程医疗会诊系统。这是”和平方舟”的”武器”。



配备先进医疗设备的手术室 王人禾 摄

“不管是不是作战舰艇，不管是船员还是军医，忠诚使命，英勇善战，建功海洋，是我们共同的目标。”讲起自己的职业，汪敏敏面露微笑，”作为一名中国海军，我很自豪。”

**守护生命的温柔翅膀**

同样担任讲解员的徐浩，是船上保障全船人员健康的军医。每一次介绍科室和医疗设备时他都热情不减、满脸自豪。

当被问到”是不是因为这些先进的仪器，才能让手术在风浪中也能平稳进行”时，他回答道：”不是的，船上的仪器与陆地医院里的一样。紧急情况下在海面进行手术，主要依靠我们专业医生过硬的技术能力来抵御船体晃动对手术的影响。”

“和平方舟”每次任务都会调配来自海军军医大学、解放军总医院等顶尖医疗机构的专家教授，他们实战经验丰富，完全可以代表我们国家的医疗技术水平。”我们之前就遇到过一次在海上救援的紧急情况。”徐浩介绍道，”那是执行’和平使命-2023’任务的时候，我们在

抵达基里巴斯之前，大使馆通知我们有一位渔民意外受伤，小腿开放性骨折。当时我们临时调整航向，把他接到船上进行紧急手术治疗，最后保住了腿，保住了命。”

“后来，2024 年我们在上海举行舰艇开放活动的时候，这个渔民所在的船运公司还特地来到船上表示感谢。”

“我想，就是因为我们中国海军拥有’走出去’的力量，才让我们有能力去救助身处海外的中国同胞和各国友人。”

“和平方舟”号医院船自入列以来，以”和谐使命”任务为主要载体，先后出访 52 个国家和地区开展人道主义医疗服务，航程31万余海里，航迹遍及3大洋6大洲，治疗37万余人，用人道主义关怀、救死扶伤的真诚行动，传播友谊，传递关爱。



“和平方舟”号医院 桂江波 摄

徐浩说，今天一位来参观的老兵说了一句话，让他特别触动，”没想到现在我们的海军除了作战厉害，也能像温柔的翅膀一般守护着生命。”



“和平方舟”号医院船官兵为参观人员讲解 桂江波 摄

**“走出去”的”中国处方”**

这次回到天津，让担任引导员的张康想起”和谐使命-2024”任务中停靠贝宁的那次。在大雨里，华人华侨合唱《歌唱祖国》，和贝宁当地人一起挥舞着五星红旗，欢迎”和平方舟”的到来。在甲板通道处看到这样的场景，船上的官兵都不自觉地热泪盈眶。

“船靠码头提供医疗服务期间，在驾驶室值班时能看到来看病的人排成长队，根本不能用多少米来形容，是看不到尾在哪里。”张康说，”有些当地老百姓就在排队的地方过夜，等我们第二天早上开诊。”这种无比的热情反映出的是世界各国人民对我们国家医疗技术的信任和服务的认可。当拿着医生处方的当地老百姓，学着用蹩脚的中文对他们说”感谢中国海军”时，张康更深刻地认识到，从这条船上开出的早已不是普通意义上的”医生处方”了。

“船上的同志们，跟’和平方舟’一样，都是身兼数职。”讲到他的日常工作时，张康这样说，”我是负责航空保障的，2015 年上船以来，所有岗位基本都干过。仪仗队、军乐队都是从我们这些普通船员中挑选出来，专攻精炼组成的队伍。”

“和平方舟”停靠的每一站，都会积极与外国民众和官兵开展文化联谊，向到访国展示书法、茶艺等中国传统文化，促进文化交流；组织医疗和文化联谊分队深入当地学校、村庄、残障中心、敬老院等进行健康宣教活动，引发情感共鸣。身兼数职的”大白船”已经成为各国民众心中的和平之舟、生命之舟、友谊之舟、文化之舟。

不靠武力征服，而是用沟通和大爱，弘扬人道主义精神，传递和谐世界、和谐海洋理念。用守护生命与和平的双手，开出一张张”中国处方”，不仅医治了世界各国的患者，更充分彰显中国军队维护海洋和平、履行国际义务的信心和善意。

**Google Translation**

“Peace Ark’s” “Chinese Prescription”

Source: China Military Network Author: Lei Xinyu Wang Renhe Editor: Xu Zhanhu Release: 2025-04-25

Video Production: Lei Xinyu Zhang Chenguang Gui Jiangbo

On April 21, the drizzle was like a curtain, and the Navy’s “Peace Ark” hospital ship entered the port of Tianjin. Amid the enthusiastic applause and cheers of the visiting people, the celebration of the 76th anniversary of the founding of the Navy and the opening of the “Peace Ark” hospital ship kicked off.

“Peace Ark” hospital ship docked at the Tianjin Binhai New Area International Cruise Home Port Qi Yunbo Photo

This open event uniformly organized some students, officers and men stationed in Tianjin, citizens and other people from all walks of life to board the ship for a visit.

A group of visitors had just boarded the ship, and a child asked, “Are there guns on this ship? What kind of plane is parked?”

The tour guide Wang Minmin answered him: “We don’t have guns on the ship, and the plane parked is also a helicopter for rescue. It can be said that this is a warship without weapons. “

Tianjin citizens boarded the ship for a visit. Photo by Gui Jiangbo

Unarmed ocean-going warships

The “Peace Ark” hospital ship with the hull number 866 was commissioned in 2008. It is the world’s first standard 10,000-ton hospital ship independently designed and built by my country. It is mainly responsible for the medical rescue and evacuation of wounded soldiers at sea during wartime. It usually provides medical rounds for residents stationed on islands and reefs and officers and men of our troops, performs international humanitarian medical services, emergency medical rescue for major disasters, and foreign military medical exchanges and cooperation. It has been awarded the first-class collective merit twice. In 2019, the Central Propaganda Department awarded the ship the title of “Model of the Times”.

Wang Minmin came to the “Peace Ark” in 2021. She introduced: “The medical area of the main platform of the “Peace Ark” is divided into 5 floors, with a total of 18 departments and more than 300 beds. It can carry out various examinations and treatments such as general surgery, orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, and ENT, which fully meets the standards of a tertiary hospital. In addition, the ship can also carry a ship-borne rescue helicopter with the ability to quickly move forward for emergency rescue. “

She believes that the Peace Ark is different from other ships only in the division of combat missions. Unlike the guns, missiles, and carrier-based aircraft on combat ships, the Peace Ark is equipped with more than 2,600 sets of equipment such as magnetically controlled capsule gastroscopes, intravenous general anesthesia robots, ultrasonic emulsification devices, and remote medical consultation systems. This is the “weapon” of the Peace Ark.

Operating room equipped with advanced medical equipment Photographed by Wang Renhe

“Whether it is a combat ship or not, whether it is a crew member or a military doctor, loyalty to the mission, bravery and good combat, and contribution to the ocean are our common goals.” Speaking of her profession, Wang Minmin smiled, “As a Chinese navy, I am very proud.”

The gentle wings that protect life

Xu Hao, who also serves as a tour guide, is a military doctor on board to ensure the health of all personnel on board. Every time he introduces departments and medical equipment; he is enthusiastic and proud.

When asked, “Is it because of these advanced instruments that the operation can be carried out smoothly in the wind and waves?”, he replied, “No, the instruments on the ship are the same as those in land hospitals. In an emergency, surgery on the sea mainly relies on the strong technical ability of our professional doctors to resist the impact of the hull shaking on the surgery. “Peace

Ark will deploy experts and professors from top medical institutions such as the Naval Medical University and the PLA General Hospital for each mission. They are experienced in practical combat and can fully represent the level of medical technology in our country. “We have encountered an emergency rescue at sea before.” Xu Hao introduced, “That was when we were carrying out the “Peace Mission-2023” mission. Before we arrived in Kiribati, the embassy informed us that a fisherman was accidentally injured and had an open fracture of the lower leg. At that time, we temporarily adjusted the course and took him on board for emergency surgery. In the end, his leg and life were saved. “Later, when we held a ship open event in Shanghai in 2024, the shipping company where this fisherman worked also came to the ship to express gratitude. “I think it is because our Chinese Navy has the power of “going out” that we have the ability to rescue Chinese compatriots and friends from various countries overseas. “

Since its commissioning, the Peace Ark hospital ship has carried out humanitarian medical services in 52 countries and regions with the “Harmony Mission” as its main mission, sailing more than 310,000 nautical miles across three oceans and six continents, treating more than 370,000 people, spreading friendship and love with sincere actions of humanitarian care and saving the dying and the wounded.

Peace Ark Hospital Photo by Gui Jiangbo

Xu Hao said that a veteran who came to visit today said something that touched him particularly, “I didn’t expect that our navy, in addition to being powerful in combat, can also protect lives like gentle wings. “

Officers and men of the Peace Ark hospital ship explained to visitors. Photo by Gui Jiangbo

“China’s Prescription for Going Global”

Returning to Tianjin this time reminded Zhang Kang, who served as a guide, of the time when the ship stopped in Benin during the “Harmony Mission-2024” mission. In the heavy rain, Chinese and overseas Chinese sang “Singing the Motherland” and waved the five-star red flag with the locals of Benin to welcome the arrival of the Peace Ark. Seeing such a scene at the deck passage, the officers and men on the ship burst into tears unconsciously.

“When the ship was docked to provide medical services, I could see a long queue of people coming to see the doctor when I was on duty in the wheelhouse. It was impossible to describe it in meters. I couldn’t see where the end was.” Zhang Kang said, “Some local people stayed overnight in the queue, waiting for us to open the clinic the next morning. “This incomparable enthusiasm reflects the trust of people from all over the world in our country’s medical technology and recognition of our services. When the local people holding the doctor’s prescription learned to say “thank you Chinese Navy” to them in broken Chinese, Zhang Kang realized more deeply that the “doctor’s prescription” issued from this ship was no longer a “doctor’s prescription” in the ordinary sense.

“The comrades on the ship, like the Peace Ark, all have multiple duties.” When talking about his daily work, Zhang Kang said, “I am responsible for aviation support. Since I boarded the ship in 2015, I have basically worked in all positions. The honor guard and military band are selected from ordinary crew members like us, and they are specialized in forming a refined team. “

At every stop, the Peace Ark actively conducts cultural exchanges with foreign people and men, displays Chinese traditional culture such as calligraphy and tea art to the visiting countries, and promotes cultural exchanges; organizes medical and cultural exchange teams to go deep into local schools, villages, disability centers, nursing homes, etc. to carry out health education activities to arouse emotional resonance. The “big white ship” with multiple functions has become a ship of peace, a ship of life, a ship of friendship, and a ship of culture in the hearts of people from all countries.

Not conquering by force, but using communication and great love, promoting the spirit of humanitarianism, and conveying the concept of a harmonious world and a harmonious ocean. With the hands that protect life and peace, it prescribes “Chinese prescriptions” one by one, which not only heals patients from all over the world, but also fully demonstrates the confidence and goodwill of the Chinese military to maintain maritime peace and fulfill international obligations.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16383180.html**

## 北部战区海军某大队深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴安宁 封治斌 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-04-26

**北部战区海军某大队深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——**

**强固战斗堡垒 凝聚胜战力量**

■解放军报记者 吴安宁 特约通讯员 封治斌

海面，战舰前出搜索；空中，战机编队出击……暮春时节，北部战区海军某大队天柱山舰在某海域展开舰机协同训练。出航前，他们针对任务模块式抽组等实际，成立任务分队临时党支部。面对复杂海况，任务分队临时党支部带领来自大队各单位的参训骨干集智攻关，顺利完成任务。这是该大队建强临时党组织、提升部队遂行任务能力的一个缩影。

党的力量来自组织，部队凝聚力战斗力来自组织。中央军委政治工作会议召开后，该大队党委一班人认真学习习主席重要讲话精神，深刻认识到，要确保部队随时拉得出、上得去、打得赢，必须在提高各级党组织领导力、组织力、执行力上下功夫，把党组织建设得更加坚强有力。

“越是任务艰巨、动态分散，越要强化党组织功能，提升指挥决策质效。”该大队领导告诉记者，近年来，随着部队使命任务不断拓展，模块式抽组、小分队行动越来越多，依靠临时党组织领导抓建、指挥作战成为常态。为此，他们结合学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，要求各级采取有力措施加强临时党组织建设，发挥好临时党组织功能作用，确保将党的政治优势和组织优势转化为制胜优势。

实践中，针对单位人员动散、点位分散等实际，该大队党委细化临时党组织及其成员的各项工作标准和职责要求，结合训练任务制订《动散条件下党组织建设运行和工作职责清单》，让临时党组织建有标准、干有目标，开展工作更加规范高效。同时，为加强任务分队临时编组人员的教育管理，他们要求任务分队临时党组织建立任务人员思想动态档案，及时掌握官兵思想动态，有针对性地开展政治工作。

前不久，该大队组织远海联合训练。面对突发情况，任务分队临时党支部带领党员骨干及时制订处置措施，优化完善行动方案，确保任务顺利完成。”如今，任务分队临时党组织的议战议训能力不断提升，抓备战打仗能力得到加强，党组织战斗堡垒作用发挥更加突出。”该大队一名跟训的领导说。

“党员是党的肌体细胞和活动主体，党员干部队伍能力素质直接关系党组织功能发挥。”该大队领导介绍，他们在抓好任务分队临时党组织书记培训基础上，要求任务分队临时党组织班子成员与党小组组长结成对子，帮他们理清工作思路、熟悉工作流程，提高工作能力。同时，该大队积极探索动散条件下党员干部考评机制，引导他们增强责任意识、担当意识，为官兵树好榜样、当好表率。

强固战斗堡垒，凝聚胜战力量。随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神不断深入，该大队任务分队临时党组织战斗堡垒作用越来越强，官兵心往一处想、劲往一处使，部队战斗力明显提升，圆满完成各项任务。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval service ship group [dadui] of the Northern Theater Command Navy Has Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Anning Feng Zhibin Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-04-26

A certain naval service ship group [dadui] of the Northern Theater Command Navy has thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference——

Strengthen the battle fortress and gather the strength to win the war

■People's Liberation Army Daily reporter Wu Anning Special Correspondent Feng Zhibin

On the sea, warships go forward to search; in the air, fighter formations attack... In late spring, the Tianzhushan ship of a certain naval service ship group [dadui] of the Northern Theater Command Navy carried out ship-aircraft coordination training in a certain sea area. Before sailing, they set up a temporary party branch of the task detachment in response to the actual situation of task modular extraction. Faced with complex sea conditions, the temporary party branch of the task detachment led the training backbones from various units of the naval service ship group [dadui] to gather wisdom and tackle key problems, and successfully completed the task. This is a microcosm of the naval service ship group [dadui]'s strengthening of temporary party organizations and improving the troops' ability to carry out tasks.

The strength of the party comes from the organization, and the cohesion and combat effectiveness of the troops come from the organization. After the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference was held, the naval service ship group [dadui]'s Party Committee carefully studied the spirit of President Xi's important speech and deeply realized that in order to ensure that the troops can be deployed, go up and win at any time, they must work hard to improve the leadership, organization and execution of party organizations at all levels and build party organizations stronger and more powerful.

"The more difficult the task and the more dynamic the dispersion, the more we must strengthen the functions of party organizations and improve the quality and efficiency of command and decision-making." The naval service ship group [dadui] leader told reporters that in recent years, with the continuous expansion of the mission and tasks of the troops, modular grouping and small team operations have become more and more, and relying on temporary party organizations to lead construction and command operations has become the norm. To this end, they combined the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference and required all levels to take effective measures to strengthen the construction of temporary party organizations, give full play to the functions of temporary party organizations, and ensure that the party's political and organizational advantages are transformed into winning advantages.

In practice, in response to the actual situation of personnel movement and dispersion of units and scattered locations, the naval service ship group [dadui]'s Party Committee refined the various work standards and responsibilities of temporary party organizations and their members, and formulated the "List of Party Organization Construction, Operation and Work Responsibilities under Movement and Dispersion Conditions" in combination with training tasks, so that temporary party organizations have standards and goals, and work more standardized and efficient. At the same time, in order to strengthen the education and management of temporary personnel of the task team, they require the temporary party organization of the task team to establish a dynamic file of the thought of the task personnel, grasp the dynamic thought of the officers and men in a timely manner, and carry out political work in a targeted manner.

Not long ago, the naval service ship group [dadui] organized a joint training in the open sea. In the face of emergencies, the temporary party branch of the task team led the backbone party members to formulate disposal measures in a timely manner, optimize and improve the action plan, and ensure the smooth completion of the task. “Nowadays, the temporary party organization of the task team has continuously improved its ability to discuss war and training, strengthened its ability to prepare for war, and played a more prominent role as a fighting fortress of the party organization.” A leader of the naval service ship group [dadui] who followed the training said.

“Party members are the body cells and active subjects of the party. The ability and quality of the party member cadre team are directly related to the function of the party organization.” The naval service ship group [dadui] leader introduced that on the basis of doing a good job in the training of the secretary of the temporary party organization of the task team, they required the members of the temporary party organization of the task team to pair up with the leader of the party group to help them clarify their work ideas, familiarize themselves with the work process, and improve their work ability. At the same time, the naval service ship group [dadui] actively explored the evaluation mechanism of party members and cadres under the conditions of dispersion, guiding them to enhance their sense of responsibility and responsibility, and set a good example for officers and men.

Strengthen the battle fortress and gather strength for victory. With the deepening of the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, the role of the temporary party organization of the naval service ship group [dadui]’s task force as a battle fortress has become increasingly stronger. The officers and men have a common goal and work together, and the combat effectiveness of the troops has been significantly improved, successfully completing various tasks.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16383072.html**

## 沉浸式体验！这场军营开放日收获满满

来源：中国军号 作者：张腾飞 姜昊雨 赵斌 安孟泽 责任编辑：李庆桐

2025-04-26

为庆祝人民海军成立 76 周年

北部战区海军某团

举行军营开放日主题活动

驻地青年学生、共建单位代表

官兵家属和社会各界群众

走进军营

近距离感受新时代海军官兵的使命担当

共绘军民同心、向海图强的壮丽画卷



初入营门

草木修葺，屋舍齐整

这支部队的扎实作风

给第一次来到军营参观的群众留下深刻印象

更能感受到

这片海畔山岛

宁静背后蕴含的澎湃




战友们军姿挺拔

静待观众到来

刺杀操即将开始




利刃出鞘，谁与争锋

刺杀声震长空

动作行云流水

现场掌声不断




武器装备是此次军营开放日的一大看点

不少参观者第一次摸到枪械

激动的心情溢于言表






在操场上

各型车辆装备整齐排列

战友们当起”解说员”

与观众亲切互动




游览一圈，未免疲惫

让参观民众感受到人民海军发展历程的同时

也感受到官兵战备、训练的点滴







一次沉浸式的军营体验

胜过千言万语的说教

加油！

**Google Translation**

Immersive Experience! This Military Camp Open Day Is Full of Harvest

Source: China Military Author: Zhang Tengfei Jiang Haoyu Zhao Bin An Mengze Editor: Li Qingtong

2025-04-26

To celebrate the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Navy

A certain regiment of the Northern Theater Command

Holding a military camp open day theme event

Young students stationed, representatives of co-construction units

Families of officers and men and people from all walks of life

Enter the military camp

Feel the mission and responsibility of naval officers and men in the new era up close

Draw a magnificent picture of military and civilian unity and striving for strength at sea

When entering the camp gate

The grass and trees are repaired, and the houses are neat

The solid style of this unit

Leaves a deep impression on the people who come to visit the military camp for the first time

Can also feel

This seaside mountain island

The surging behind the tranquility

Comrades-in-arms stand tall in military posture

Waiting for the audience to arrive

The assassination exercise is about to begin

The sharp blade is out of the sheath, who can compete with it

The sound of the assassination shook the sky

The movements were smooth and flowing

There was constant applause on the scene

Weapons and equipment are a major highlight of this military camp open day

Many visitors touched guns for the first time

The excitement was beyond words

On the playground

Various types of vehicles and equipment were neatly arranged

Comrades acted as “explainers”

Interacted cordially with the audience

After a tour, it was exhausting

Let the visitors feel the development process of the People’s Navy

Also feel the combat readiness and training of officers and men

An immersive military camp experience

Better than a thousand words of preaching

Come on!

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16383171.html**

## 南部战区海军某技术总站一级上士郑晓强：用光影追逐深蓝航迹

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郑晓强 责任编辑：林诗清

2025-04-26

**用光影追逐深蓝航迹**

■南部战区海军某技术总站一级上士　郑晓强



郑晓强参加上级组织的优秀政治教员比武。邹迪 摄

前不久，我参加上级组织的优秀政治教员比武时，播放了一段视频，辅助讲解人民海军武器装备的快速发展——

蓝天白云，海水澄澈。军港内，三型主战舰艇一字排开，按海军最高礼仪悬挂满旗，仪仗兵身姿挺拔，目光如炬……

这段视频，是 2021 年我参加海军三型主战舰艇集中交接入列活动时拍摄的。站在讲台上，跟随着画面内容，我将近年来海军军舰装备的革新与发展娓娓道来。尽管已经过去了 4 年，但见证”国之大事”的那份自豪依然充盈心间。

追光而来，沐光而行。我的”胸前荣誉墙”上，一枚枚五颜六色的略章，仿佛镜头中五彩斑斓的光影，记录着 14 年的军旅岁月，也定格着我曾经有幸置身的人民海军的荣耀时刻。

一

2012 年，我大学毕业后应征入伍，被分到技术总站。下连之初，接连碰壁：没能如愿报考军校，感情生活也有些波折。作为单位的给水工，搬水管、除管锈、涂油漆成为我的工作常态。垂头丧气的我，做什么事都提不起劲头。

那一天，《解放军报》上一篇《龚天琴：西沙”微笑天使”》的稿件吸引了我的目光——稿件讲述的是西沙医院护士龚天琴的故事。龚护士对每名前来取药、输液的战士都报以甜甜的微笑，空闲时还会陪战士们聊聊天。战士们都说，西沙的太阳毒、海风涩，但龚护士的笑特别甜，因此称她为”微笑天使”。

“为什么你能成为’微笑天使’，而我感到郁闷……”读完文章后我心绪难平，突然有了倾诉的愿望，于是给龚护士写了一封信。我不知道她的地址，只好在信封上写下”海军西沙医院龚天琴收”。

原以为这封信会石沉大海，没想到 1 个月后，我的”漂流瓶”竟然真的被龚天琴”捡”到了。她在回信中写道：”成功是相对的，当兵几年，并不是上军校提干或者当典型、夺冠军才算成功。军营没有平凡的岗位，每个岗位都能创造精彩……”这些道理，其实我都明白，可从龚护士的文字中，我仿佛看到她温暖的微笑，像一道阳光照进我内心灰暗的角落。

那是烙印在我心中第一个简约而生动的”光影”画面——在信的结尾，龚护士画了一个”笑脸”。

与龚护士的书信往来，让我得到开导和鼓励，在重振信心、重燃斗志中悄然发生着改变。2013 年底，我被评为优秀士兵，荣获嘉奖，还在同年兵中第一个入党。

站上颁奖台的那一刻，我的脑海中浮现出龚护士画的那张”笑脸”——即使是一名普通的士兵，也能在平凡岗位上绽放光芒。

二

从给水工岗位走上颁奖台，我在蜕变中重新认识了自己。那一次，在大学学习新闻专业的我，以”专业视角”发现单位打造的战斗文化品牌很有特点，撰文后在《解放军报》刊发。没过多久，我被推荐去俱乐部学习摄影摄像技术，负责单位的新闻报道工作，按下了自己追光逐影的”启动键”。

2017 年，单位的一位高级工程师找到我，希望能协助他们拍摄某新型装备的照片资料，参加专家组考核评审。对装备进行仔细观察后，我查阅了相关资料，拟制拍摄方案，通过搭建支架和滑轨，在多个机位”排兵布阵”，力求全方位展现装备的内外部结构。



郑晓强进行设备计量检定。许俊 摄

拍摄过程中，我发现装备的机械设备运行时噪声很小，拍摄时我甚至可以听见快门的声响。几年前，我曾拍摄过类似装备，运行后要大声说话才能和旁边的人交流。那一刻，我不由得惊叹新装备内部结构之精密、集成控制系统之完备，感叹海军装备现代化进程的”加速度”。

2021 年 3 月，我接到命令，参加 1 个月后海军三型主战舰艇集中交接入列活动的拍摄任务。作为一名基层新闻报道员，能够亲历海军武器装备发展的”高光时刻”，我倍感荣幸，激动不已。

为了确保当天拍摄顺利，我前期多次进入军舰熟悉环境，在狭窄的舷梯爬上爬下。舰上舱室很多，我好几次都迷了路。经过多次走位，我逐渐摸清军舰内部构造，一一确定了拍摄机位。

终于到了交接入列活动那一天。到达既定机位后，我迅速架好三脚架，不断调整参数。镜头中，五星红旗冉冉升起；耳畔，国歌声雄壮激昂。我能感觉到心跳抑制不住地在加速，努力让操作摄像机的双手保持稳定。

后续活动接连展开，我扛起 10 多斤重的摄像设备前往军舰的各个机位，力求捕捉到每一个鲜活的细节，为活动留下完整的音视频素材。

活动结束后，官兵们纷纷在现场打卡合影，欢呼声、笑声此起彼伏。大家的喜悦也感染了我，疲惫顷刻间烟消云散。

走下军舰，我回头望去，巨大的舰体就像高耸的钢铁城堡，令人肃然起敬，更令人心生自豪。舰艏处军旗猎猎，军舰最高处，五星红旗迎风飘扬。

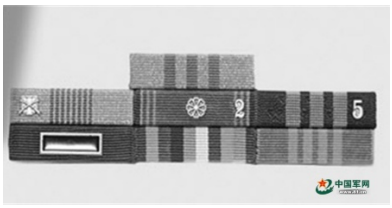
三

2021 年冬天，我到北京出差，在一个周末走进了中国人民革命军事博物馆。

漫步展厅，像在读一本立体生动的军事历史教科书。在”构建适应履行使命要求的装备体系”展区，我看到了海军三型主战舰艇集中交接入列活动的巨幅照片，照片下方的显示屏上，循环播放着活动当天的一段视频。

那是我拍摄的画面！我的视线有些模糊，仿佛听到胸口”咚咚”的心跳声。我请一名热心的参观者，以展区板块为背景，帮我拍照留念。

那是一种奇妙的感觉：我在记录历史的同时，也在被历史记录着。



郑晓强的勋表。汪武雄 摄

因为这次拍摄经历，我收获了”胸前荣誉墙”上一道特殊的”光影”——一枚以紫红色为背景、镶嵌着银色长方形的”重大专项任务经历略章”。

这些年，人民海军武器装备发展驶入前所未有的”开阔水域”，一系列大国重器相继亮相。我有幸一次次置身现场，作为亲历者和传播者，希望能以一光一影、一帧一画，为波澜壮阔的强军征程定格一个个精彩瞬间。

那一年，我参与某型潜艇的试航拍摄任务。潜艇内部结构复杂精密，我手持相机，小心翼翼地穿梭在狭窄的通道中。随着潜艇缓缓下潜，周围变得格外安静，只有仪器发出的轻微声响在耳边回荡。

新设备集成程度高，试航过程并非一帆风顺，但官兵们沉着冷静地应对各种突发情况。紧张的氛围中，我全神贯注地捕捉每一个精彩画面，从潜艇的高速航行到各种设备的精准操作，从舰员们的专注神情到团队间的默契配合……我用镜头记录了潜艇装备试验的进展，也见证了深海勇士的无畏风采。



郑晓强工作留影。邹迪 摄



军舰结束训练返回母港。郑晓强 摄

搏击风浪，走向深蓝。很幸运，能够在这个伟大的时代，成为海防一线的新闻报道员，为新时代人民海军在强军路上迈出的坚实脚步留下光影。回首那些追光逐影的日日夜夜，忙碌时有时会产生歇歇脚、松口气的念头，但从镜头里看到战友迎着烈日为军舰除锈保养流下的汗水，看到军舰乘风破浪时飞溅的浪花，看到导弹发射的壮美弧线，内心就充满了澎

湃的力量——是人民海军不断延伸的蓝色航迹，是战友扎实苦练的拼搏付出，才让我有幸记录历史、见证荣耀，更激励着我用镜头继续”讲”好新时代人民海军的强军故事。

（曹东南整理）

**Google Translation**

Zheng Xiaoqiang, a Sergeant First Class at a Technical Station of the Southern Theater Command Navy: Chasing the Deep Blue Track with Light and Shadow

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zheng Xiaoqiang Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-04-26

Chasing the deep blue track with light and shadow

■ Zheng Xiaoqiang, a sergeant first class at a technical station of the Southern Theater Navy

Zheng Xiaoqiang participated in the competition for outstanding political instructors organized by the superiors. Photo by Zou Di

Not long ago, when I participated in the competition for outstanding political instructors organized by the superiors, I played a video to assist in explaining the rapid development of the People’s Navy’s weapons and equipment-

The blue sky and white clouds, the clear sea water. In the military port, three types of main battleships are lined up, and the full flags are hoisted according to the highest etiquette of the navy. The guards are upright and their eyes are like torches...

This video was taken when I participated in the centralized handover and commissioning of three types of main battleships of the navy in 2021. Standing on the podium, following the content of the picture, I will talk about the innovation and development of naval warship equipment in recent years. Although four years have passed, the pride of witnessing “national events” is still full in my heart.

Chasing the light, walking in the light. On my “chest honor wall”, the colorful badges are like colorful lights and shadows in the camera, recording 14 years of military service and freezing the glorious moments of the People’s Navy that I was fortunate to be in.

In 2012, after graduating from college, I enlisted in the army and was assigned to the Technical General Station. At the beginning of the company, I encountered setbacks: I failed to apply for the military academy as I wished, and my emotional life also had some twists and turns. As a water supply worker in the unit, moving water pipes, removing rust from pipes, and painting became my normal work. I was depressed and couldn’t get motivated to do anything.

That day, an article in the “People’s Liberation Army Daily” titled “Gong Tianqin: The “Smiling Angel” of the Xisha Islands” attracted my attention-the article tells the story of Gong Tianqin, a nurse at the Xisha Hospital. Nurse Gong smiled sweetly to every soldier who came to get medicine or infusion, and she would chat with the soldiers in her spare time. The soldiers said that the sun in Xisha was toxic and the sea breeze was bitter, but Nurse Gong’s smile was particularly sweet, so they called her the “Smiling Angel”.

“Why can you become a ‘Smiling Angel’, but I feel depressed...” After reading the article, I was upset and suddenly wanted to talk, so I wrote a letter to Nurse Gong. I didn’t know her address, so I had to write “Gong Tianqin, Navy Xisha Hospital” on the envelope.

I thought this letter would fall into the sea, but I didn’t expect that one month later, my “drift bottle” was actually “picked up” by Gong Tianqin. In her reply, she wrote: “Success is relative. After serving in the army for a few years, it is not considered successful to go to military school, be promoted, become a model, or win the championship. There is no ordinary position in the military camp, and every position can create brilliance...” In fact, I understand all these truths, but from Nurse Gong’s words, I seem to see her warm smile, like a ray of sunshine shining into the dark corner of my heart.

That was the first simple and vivid “light and shadow” picture imprinted in my heart - at the end of the letter, Nurse Gong drew a “smiley face”.

The correspondence with Nurse Gong enlightened and encouraged me, and I quietly changed while regaining my confidence and rekindling my fighting spirit. At the end of 2013, I was rated as an outstanding soldier, won a commendation, and was the first soldier of the same year to join the party.

The moment I stood on the podium, the “smiley face” drawn by Nurse Gong emerged in my mind - even an ordinary soldier can shine in an ordinary position.

2

From the water supply worker position to the podium, I re-recognized myself in the transformation. At that time, I was studying journalism in college. From a “professional perspective”, I found that the combat culture brand created by the unit was very distinctive, and I wrote an article and published it in the “People’s Liberation Army Daily”. Not long after, I was recommended to the club to learn photography and video technology, responsible for the unit’s news reporting work, and pressed the “start button” of chasing light and shadow.

In 2017, a senior engineer from the unit approached me, hoping to assist them in taking photos of a new type of equipment and participate in the expert group assessment. After carefully observing the equipment, I consulted the relevant information, drafted a shooting plan, and built brackets and slide rails to “deploy troops” at multiple camera positions, striving to fully display the internal and external structures of the equipment.

Zheng Xiaoqiang conducts equipment metrology verification. Photo by Xu Jun

During the shooting process, I found that the mechanical equipment of the equipment made very little noise during operation, and I could even hear the sound of the shutter when shooting. A few years ago, I had photographed similar equipment, and I had to speak loudly after operation to communicate with the people next to me. At that moment, I couldn't help but marvel at the precision of the internal structure of the new equipment and the completeness of the integrated control system, and lamented the "acceleration" of the modernization process of naval equipment.

In March 2021, I received an order to participate in the shooting task of the centralized handover and commissioning of three types of main battleships of the Navy one month later. As a grassroots news reporter, I feel honored and excited to be able to personally experience the "highlight moment" of the development of naval weapons and equipment.

In order to ensure smooth shooting on that day, I entered the warship many times in the early stage to familiarize myself with the environment and climbed up and down the narrow gangway. There are many cabins on the ship, and I got lost several times. After many moves, I gradually figured out the internal structure of the warship and determined the shooting positions one by one.

Finally, the day of the handover and joining activities arrived. After arriving at the designated position, I quickly set up the tripod and kept adjusting the parameters. In the lens, the five-star red flag rose slowly; in my ears, the national anthem sounded majestic and exciting. I could feel my heartbeat accelerating uncontrollably, and I tried to keep my hands stable while operating the camera.

Subsequent activities were carried out one after another. I carried more than 10 kilograms of camera equipment to various positions of the warship, striving to capture every vivid detail and leave complete audio and video materials for the event.

After the event, officers and men took photos on the spot, and cheers and laughter came one after another. Everyone's joy also infected me, and fatigue disappeared in an instant.

After getting off the warship, I looked back. The huge hull was like a towering steel castle, which was awe-inspiring and proud. The military flag fluttered at the bow, and the five-star red flag fluttered in the wind at the highest point of the warship.

3

In the winter of 2021, I went to Beijing on a business trip and walked into the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution on a weekend.

Walking through the exhibition hall, it was like reading a three-dimensional and vivid military history textbook. In the "Building an Equipment System Adapting to Mission Requirements" exhibition area, I saw a huge photo of the concentrated handover and commissioning of the three

types of main battleships of the Navy. On the display screen below the photo, a video of the day of the event was played in a loop.

That was the picture I took! My vision was a little blurry, as if I could hear the “booming” heartbeat in my chest. I asked an enthusiastic visitor to take a photo for me with the exhibition area as the background.

It was a wonderful feeling: while I was recording history, I was also being recorded by history.

Zheng Xiaoqiang’s medal. Photo by Wang Wuxiong

Because of this shooting experience, I gained a special “light and shadow” on the “chest honor wall” - a “major special task experience seal” with a purple-red background and a silver rectangle.

In recent years, the development of the People’s Navy’s weapons and equipment has entered an unprecedented “open waters”, and a series of major national weapons have been unveiled. I have the honor to be on the scene again and again. As a witness and communicator, I hope to freeze the wonderful moments of the magnificent journey of strengthening the army with a light, a shadow, a frame and a painting.

That year, I participated in the sea trial shooting mission of a certain type of submarine. The internal structure of the submarine is complex and precise. I held the camera and carefully shuttled through the narrow passage. As the submarine slowly dived, the surroundings became extremely quiet, and only the slight sound of the instrument echoed in my ears.

The new equipment has a high degree of integration, and the sea trial process is not smooth, but the officers and men calmly responded to various emergencies. In the tense atmosphere, I concentrated on capturing every wonderful scene, from the high-speed navigation of the submarine to the precise operation of various equipment, from the focused expressions of the crew members to the tacit cooperation among the team... I used the camera to record the progress of the submarine equipment test and witnessed the fearless style of the deep-sea warriors.

Zheng Xiaoqiang took a photo at work. Photo by Zou Di

The warship returned to the home port after the training. Photo by Zheng Xiaoqiang

Fighting the wind and waves, heading for the deep blue. I am very lucky to be a news reporter on the front line of coastal defense in this great era, leaving light and shadow for the solid steps taken by the People’s Navy in the new era on the road to strengthening the army. Looking back at those days and nights of chasing light and shadow, I sometimes have the urge to take a break and relax when I am busy, but when I see my comrades sweating under the scorching sun to remove rust and maintain the warships, the splashing waves when the warships ride the wind and waves, and the magnificent arc of the missile launch, my heart is filled with surging power - it is the blue track of the People’s Navy that continues to extend, and the hard work of my comrades, that allows me to

record history and witness glory, and it also inspires me to continue to “tell” the story of the strong army of the People’s Navy in the new era with my camera.

(Compiled by Cao Dongnan)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16383170.html**

## 海军航空兵某部从严从难组织改装新飞行员单飞训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郝勇飞 周春泽 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-04-27

**海军航空兵某部从严从难组织改装新飞行员单飞训练——**

**“雏鹰”夜航闯关记**

■郝勇飞 周春泽

“起飞！”前不久，海军航空兵某部组织一场改装新飞行员夜航单飞训练，随着塔台指挥员一声令下，一架架战机接续升空，转眼便融入茫茫夜色。

此时，地面指挥中心内，指挥员密切关注飞行数据，通过无线电与飞行员实时沟通，精准掌握训练动态。

新飞行员们升空之初，大多有些紧张，但在飞行教官的指导下，很快调整好状态。认真观察空域情况后，大家按照指挥员指令，灵活调整战机姿态、航向、高度，操纵战机完成爬升、转弯、平飞等动作。

“夜航单飞是新飞行员成长为合格战斗员的必经之路。”该部领导介绍，夜间飞行训练能见度低、参照物不明显，对飞行员技能水平、反应速度和心理素质提出更高要求。针对这一实际，训练展开前，他们精心制订训练计划，根据新飞行员改装时间短、飞行架次少等特点，加强地面预习准备和地面演练，利用模拟器强化练习各种飞行场景，帮助新飞行员打牢技术、心理和安全基础。

“右侧发动机发生故障！”战机向预定空域飞行途中，仪表突然”告警”。面对临机特情，飞行员冷静处置，稳杆、增速……很快，”险情”被顺利排除。

“座舱失密！”机组人员还没来得及喘口气，新的特情接踵而至。大家按照特情处置预案快速操作，逐项排查”故障”。

塔台指挥员介绍，这批新飞行员虽已完成理论知识学习和地面模拟操作，但空中特情处置训练仍是必须闯过的一道难关。在日常训练中把特情设真、条件设难，有利于缩短新飞行员能力生成周期，帮助大家快速成长。

随着最后一个科目顺利完成，飞行员们根据地面塔台指令，操纵战机平稳降落。塔台指挥员介绍，此次训练，参训新飞行员克服夜间飞行可视条件差、危险系数高、心理压力大等不利因素，连续开展多科目训练，出色完成灯光辨识、设备使用、特情处置等训练任务。

“气流变化易对飞行姿态造成影响……”走下战机，新飞行员们互相交流训练体会。飞行教官针对大家提出的问题，逐一分析原因，传授实操技能。飞行讲评室内，大家的讨论热火朝天。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Naval Aviation Organized a Solo Flight Training for New Pilots in a Strict and Difficult Way

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Hao Yongfei Zhou Chunze Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-04-27

A certain unit of the naval aviation organized a solo flight training for new pilots in a strict and difficult way——

“Young Eagle” Night Flight Challenge Record

■Hao Yongfei Zhou Chunze

“Take off!” Not long ago, a certain unit of the naval aviation organized a night flight solo training for new pilots. With the command of the tower commander, one combat aircraft after another took off and merged into the vast night in a blink of an eye.

At this time, in the ground command center, the commander paid close attention to the flight data, communicated with the pilots in real time through the radio, and accurately grasped the training dynamics.

When the new pilots took off, most of them were a little nervous, but under the guidance of the flight instructor, they quickly adjusted their state. After carefully observing the airspace situation, everyone followed the commander’s instructions to flexibly adjust the fighter’s attitude, heading, and altitude, and manipulated the fighter to complete climbs, turns, level flights, and other actions.

“Night flight solo is the only way for new pilots to grow into qualified fighters.” The leaders of the department introduced that night flight training has low visibility and unclear reference objects, which puts higher requirements on the pilots’ skill level, reaction speed and psychological quality. In view of this reality, before the training started, they carefully formulated a training plan. According to the characteristics of new pilots’ short modification time and few flight sorties, they strengthened ground preparation and ground exercises, and used simulators to strengthen the practice of various flight scenarios to help new pilots lay a solid technical, psychological and safety foundation. “The right engine has failed!” The instrument suddenly “alarmed” while the fighter

was flying to the designated airspace. Faced with the special situation, the pilot handled it calmly, stabilized the stick, increased speed... Soon, the "dangerous situation" was successfully eliminated. "The cockpit was leaked!" Before the crew had time to catch their breath, new special situations followed one after another. Everyone quickly operated according to the special situation handling plan and checked the "faults" item by item. The tower commander introduced that although this batch of new pilots have completed theoretical knowledge learning and ground simulation operations, the special situation handling training in the air is still a difficult hurdle that must be overcome. In daily training, setting special situations as real and conditions as difficult is conducive to shortening the ability generation cycle of new pilots and helping everyone grow quickly.

With the successful completion of the last subject, the pilots manipulated the combat aircraft to land smoothly according to the instructions of the ground tower. The tower commander introduced that in this training, the new pilots who participated in the training overcame the unfavorable factors such as poor visual conditions, high risk factor, and high psychological pressure of night flight, and carried out multi-subject training continuously, and excellently completed the training tasks such as light identification, equipment use, and special situation handling.

"Airflow changes can easily affect the flight attitude..." After getting off the combat aircraft, the new pilots exchanged training experiences with each other. The flight instructor analyzed the reasons one by one for the questions raised by everyone and taught practical skills. In the flight review room, everyone's discussion was in full swing.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16383202.html**

## 海军某潜艇支队开展海上训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张楠 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-04-27



近日，海军某潜艇支队开展海上训练。张 楠摄

**Google Translation**

A Submarine Flotilla [zhidui] of the Navy Conducted Maritime Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Nan Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-04-27

Recently, a submarine flotilla [zhidui] of the Navy carried out maritime training. Photo by Zhang Nan

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16383270.html**

## 海军某总站充分发挥思想骨干作用，做战士身边的“知心人”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：周金宝 严家豪 责任编辑：林诗清

2025-04-28

**海军某总站充分发挥思想骨干作用开展动散条件下思想工作**

**做战士身边的”知心人”**

解放军报讯 周金宝、严家豪报道：近日，执行某项任务的海军某总站战士小陈，任务期间不仅出色完成本职工作，还积极给战友出谋划策，工作劲头十足。

不久前，小陈还是另一番模样：由于在训练中遇到难题，积极性自信心受到打击，他一度情绪低落，工作训练热情减退，生活中也不愿与战友交流。该总站某站点思想骨干、中士张兴雨了解情况后，发挥”知心人”作用，主动找他谈心交流。经过疏导帮带，小陈逐渐走出情绪低谷，找回拼搏状态，积极投身工作训练。

“像张兴雨这样活跃在分散站点的思想骨干，在我们总站还有很多。”该总站领导介绍，近年来，大项任务压茬推进，人员装备转场频繁，如何做好动散条件下官兵思想工作，是摆在各级面前的一道难题。为此，该总站机关深入一线调研，通过逐级推荐、组织考核等方式，遴选思想作风好、工作责任心强、带头作用明显的优秀战士，充实到思想骨干队伍。

前不久，该总站某偏远站点思想骨干王鸿飞发现，原本乐观开朗的战士小李近期工作积极性不高。经过深入交流，小李道出实情：去年，他怀揣梦想来到军营，决心干出一番成绩。但站点条件艰苦，再加上自己是保障岗位人员，产生了心理落差。了解情况后，王鸿飞主动和小李分享自己的成长经历，并讲述总站先进典型爱军精武、爱岗敬业的故事，鼓励他把艰苦环境当作砥砺意志品质的”磨刀石”，在平凡岗位上干出不凡的成绩。与此同时，王鸿飞还在生活上对小李给予关心和帮助。在王鸿飞帮带下，小李找准了前进方向，工作积极性明显提高。

为进一步提升动散条件下思想政治教育质效，该总站通过视频会议系统，定期组织各站点思想骨干开展难题会诊、案例剖析、经验交流等活动，不断提升他们发现问题、解决问题的能力。

据了解，近年来，该总站各站点思想骨干作用发挥明显，官兵训练热情高涨，圆满完成各项任务。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Central Station Fully Plays the Role of Ideological Backbone and Becomes a 'Confidant' Around the Troops

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhou Jinbao Yan Jiahao Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-04-28

A certain naval station fully plays the role of ideological backbone and carries out ideological work under mobile conditions

Become a "confidant" around the soldiers

People's Liberation Army Daily News Zhou Jinbao and Yan Jiahao reported: Recently, Xiao Chen, a soldier of a certain naval central station who was performing a certain task, not only completed his job well during the task, but also actively gave advice to his comrades, and worked vigorously.

Not long ago, Xiao Chen was still a different look: due to the difficulties encountered in training, his enthusiasm and self-confidence were hit. He was depressed for a time, his enthusiasm for work and training decreased, and he was unwilling to communicate with his comrades in life. After understanding the situation, the ideological backbone of a main station, Sergeant Zhang Xingyu, played the role of "confidant" and took the initiative to talk to him. After guidance and help, Xiao Chen gradually got out of the emotional trough, found his fighting state, and actively devoted himself to work training.

"There are many ideological backbones like Zhang Xingyu who are active in scattered stations in our headquarters." The leader of the headquarters introduced that in recent years, major tasks have been pushed forward in succession, and personnel and equipment have been frequently transferred. How to do a good job in the ideological work of officers and men under the conditions of movement and dispersion is a difficult problem facing all levels. To this end, the headquarters conducted in-depth investigations on the front line, and selected outstanding soldiers with good ideological style, strong sense of responsibility and obvious leading role through step-by-step recommendation and organizational assessment, and enriched the ideological backbone team. Not long ago, Wang Hongfei, an ideological backbone of a remote station of the headquarters, found that the originally optimistic and cheerful soldier Xiao Li was not very motivated in his work recently. After in-depth exchanges, Xiao Li told the truth: Last year, he came to the military camp with a dream and was determined to make some achievements. But the conditions at the station were difficult, and he was a support post, which caused a psychological gap. After understanding the situation, Wang Hongfei took the initiative to share his growth experience with Xiao Li, and told the story of the advanced model of the headquarters who loved the army and martial arts, loved his job and was dedicated to his work, encouraging him to use the difficult environment as a "grindstone" to sharpen his will and quality, and to achieve extraordinary results in ordinary

positions. At the same time, Wang Hongfei also cared for and helped Xiao Li in life. With Wang Hongfei's help, Xiao Li found the right direction and his work enthusiasm was significantly improved.

In order to further improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education under mobile conditions, the headquarters regularly organized ideological backbones of each station to carry out difficult problem consultation, case analysis, experience exchange and other activities through the video conferencing system, and continuously improved their ability to find and solve problems.

It is understood that in recent years, the ideological backbones of each station of the headquarters have played a significant role, the officers and men have a high enthusiasm for training, and have successfully completed various tasks.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16383261.html**

## 跨越山海，在海南遇“舰”你——海南舰首次面向内地公众开放侧记

来源：中国军网 作者：盛宇 朱跃龙 责任编辑：李庆桐

2025-04-28

**跨越山海，在海南遇”舰”你**

**——海南舰首次面向内地公众开放侧记**

■中国军网记者 盛宇 朱跃龙



我国自主研制的首艘两栖攻击舰海南舰（舷号 31） 中国军网记者朱跃龙 摄

一

4 月的海口，碧空万里，椰林婆娑。

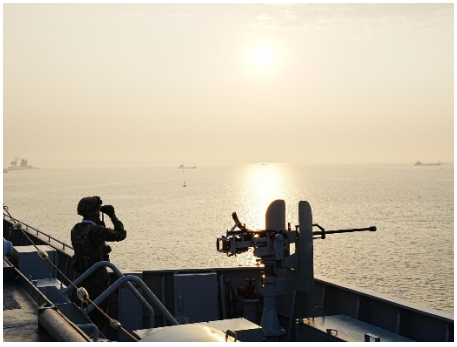
为庆祝人民海军成立76周年，我国自主研制的首艘两栖攻击舰海南舰（舷号31），首次在内地组织舰艇开放活动。舰艇开放活动已成为公众了解海军的重要窗口和进行海洋观教育的有效途径。

回望过去的76年，人民海军筚路蓝缕，砥砺前行。

1949年4月23日，伴随着百万雄师横渡长江的胜利凯歌，人民海军在江苏泰州白马庙宣告诞生，中华民族开启了向海图强的新篇章。

1955年1月，海军配合陆军、空军解放一江山岛，这是我军第一次陆海空三军联合作战。

1375次对敌作战中，人民海军取得了击沉击伤和俘虏敌舰船418艘、击落击伤敌机574架的辉煌战绩，创造了”小艇打大舰”“海上拼刺刀”“空中白刃战”等令人惊叹的战斗奇迹。



夕阳下警戒哨观察海面情况 中国军网记者盛宇 摄

随着新型导弹驱逐舰、新型万吨级登陆舰、新型导弹护卫舰等主战舰艇入列，人民海军乘风破浪，逐梦海天。从”小艇打大舰”到”三航母时代”，人民海军逐步发展成为一支能够有效维护国家主权、安全、发展利益的海上武装力量。

二

2021年4月23日，海南舰在海南三亚某军港集中交接，正式入列中国人民解放军海军。服役以来，圆满完成数十次大型联合演训、远海远域战备研练、涉外迎访等任务，综合作战能力不断巩固提升。



4 月 23 日，海南舰举行降重升旗仪式 吴楠摄

4 月 21 日清晨，随着一声鸣笛，海南舰首次回到”家乡”海南，舰艏高昂，气势磅礴，舰岛上悬挂满旗，以海军最高礼仪欢迎前来参观的各地民众。澄迈县马村散货码头人头攒动，从各地前来参观的民众依照精心设计的路线有序上舰参观。



参观学生走上甲板 中国军网记者朱跃龙 摄

登舰后，参观路线的每一处都有官兵引导，不时为前来参观的民众”沉浸式”讲解舰艇知识。来到活动展区，轻武器展台围满了前来参观的学生，”零距离”体验了解枪械知识。”海军叔叔的讲解让我对海军产生了浓厚的兴趣，我以后也想当一名海军。”来自参观的学生说道。



郑宇翔为参观民众进行讲解 中国军网记者朱跃龙 摄

在展区的中部，一副《五子淳屹图》的国画吸引了记者和参观民众的目光。画中从左至右依次分为”民生、科技、古迹”三大板块，描绘了海南省极富特色的 31 项景观。”作为在海南舰上服役的官兵，看到海南的椰风海韵、碧波万顷，就想着要为’家乡’人民做点什么，利用自己的特长，表达我们海南舰官兵对海南’家乡’的热爱。”这幅国画的作者郑宇翔告诉记者说。



海南舰官兵 中国军网记者朱跃龙摄

走上升降机，参观民众直观地体会到直达飞行甲板的”快感”。负责此次参观保障任务的赵竹骁对记者说：”这次海南舰能够回到’家乡’海南，接受’家乡’人民的检阅，让我感到自豪，我一定不辜负’家乡’人民的重托，把每一滴热血都流进祖国的大海。”

三

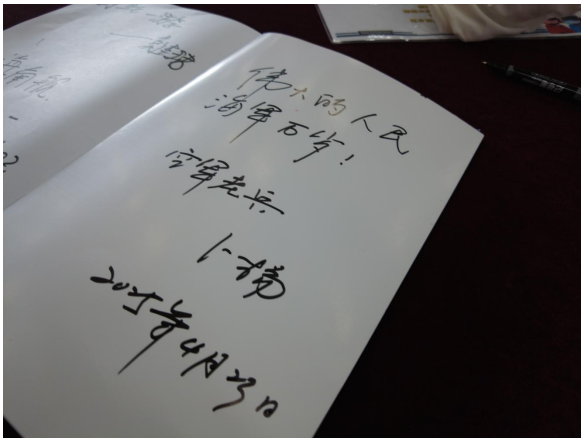
“这次海南舰回海南’探亲’，让我十分激动，我们将以这次开放活动为契机，开展各种各样的拥军优属活动，持续做好营造爱国拥军、尊崇军人的浓厚氛围。”省退役军人事务厅林方程说道。

记者有幸碰到了在海南舰上服役的海南籍战士戴万杰，他说：”此次开放活动让我随海南舰回到了家乡，感到无比亲切和自豪，在单位领导的关怀下，我的家人也来到我工作的地方，也见证了人民海军的强大。”戴万杰的姐姐寄语弟弟，”我为我的弟弟感到骄傲，希望他能为祖国做出更大贡献。”



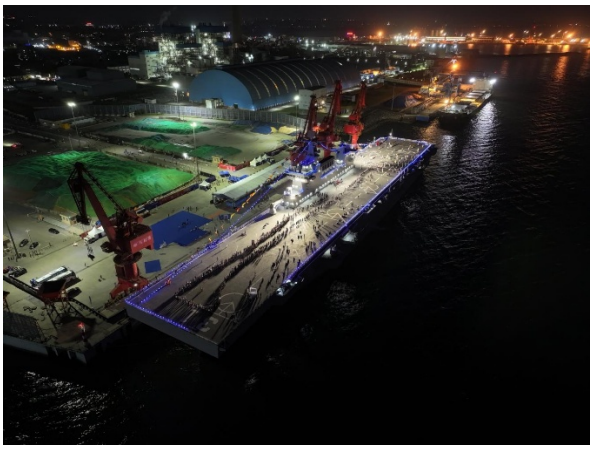
海南舰官兵为参观民众进行舞狮表演 中国军网记者朱跃龙 摄

开放日当天，海南舰官兵为参观民众进行了舞狮和”快闪”表演，海南省老年人体育协会艺术团在甲板上唱响了《海南舰之歌》，海南舰上以红色为背景写着”热烈庆祝人民海军成立76 周年”等字样的背景板，成为参观民众争相拍照的”打卡点”。参观民众手中挥舞着国旗，争相与舰上官兵合影，”欢迎海南舰回家”“我爱中国、我爱海军”的声音此起彼伏，这是参观民众关心国防、热爱军队、尊崇军人的生动写照。



参观民众留言 中国军网记者 朱跃龙摄

劈波斩浪，挺进深蓝。人民海军向海图强，我们的征途是星辰大海……



4 月 25 日，海南舰开放期间夜晚航拍镜头 王文斌 摄

校对：汤传飞

**Google Translation**

Crossing the Mountains and Seas, Meeting the “Ship” You in Hainan-The First Time the Hainan Ship is Open to the Public on the Mainland

Source: China Military Network Author: Sheng Yu Zhu Yuelong Editor: Li Qingtong

2025-04-28

Crossing the mountains and seas, meeting the “ship” you in Hainan

-the first time the Hainan ship is open to the public in the mainland

■China Military Network reporter Sheng Yu Zhu Yuelong

The first amphibious assault ship independently developed by my country, the Hainan ship (hull number 31) Photographed by China Military Network reporter Zhu Yuelong

April, Haikou, blue sky and swaying coconut trees.

To celebrate the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Navy, the first amphibious assault ship independently developed by my country, the Hainan ship (hull number 31), organized a ship open event in the mainland for the first time. Ship open events have become an important window for the public to understand the Navy and an effective way to conduct marine education.

Looking back on the past 76 years, the People’s Navy has been blazing a trail and moving forward.

On April 23, 1949, accompanied by the victory song of millions of troops crossing the Yangtze River, the People’s Navy was born in Baima Temple, Taizhou, Jiangsu, and the Chinese nation opened a new chapter of striving for strength by sea.

In January 1955, the Navy cooperated with the Army and the Air Force to liberate Yijiangshan Island. This was the first joint operation of the Army, Navy and Air Force of our army.

In 1,375 operations against the enemy, the People's Navy achieved a brilliant record of sinking, damaging and capturing 418 enemy ships and ships, and shooting down and damaging 574 enemy aircraft, creating amazing combat miracles such as "small boats hitting big ships", "sea bayonet fighting" and "air hand-to-hand combat".

The guard post observed the sea situation under the sunset. Photographed by Sheng Yu, a reporter of China Military Network

With the entry of new missile destroyers, new 10,000-ton landing ships, new missile frigates and other main battleships, the People's Navy rode the wind and waves and pursued its dreams of the sea and sky. From "small boats hitting big ships" to the "three aircraft carrier era", the People's Navy has gradually developed into a maritime armed force that can effectively safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests.

2. On April 23, 2021, the Hainan ship was handed over at a military port in Sanya, Hainan, and officially joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy. Since its service, it has successfully completed dozens of large-scale joint exercises, far sea and far-area combat readiness training, and foreign visits, and its comprehensive combat capabilities have been continuously consolidated and improved. On April 23, the Hainan ship held a grand flag-raising ceremony. Photo by Wu Nan. In the early morning of April 21, with a whistle, the Hainan ship returned to its "hometown" Hainan for the first time. The bow was high and majestic, and the island was full of flags, welcoming people from all over the world who came to visit with the highest naval etiquette. The Macun bulk cargo terminal in Chengmai County was crowded with people, and people from all over the country came to visit in an orderly manner according to the carefully designed route. Visiting students walked onto the deck. Photo by Zhu Yuelong, a reporter from China Military Network. After boarding the ship, officers and men guided every part of the tour route, and explained ship knowledge to the people who came to visit in an "immersive" way from time to time. When I came to the activity exhibition area, the light weapons booth was surrounded by students who came to visit, and they experienced and learned about firearms knowledge at "zero distance". "The explanation of the navy uncle has aroused my strong interest in the navy. I also want to be a navy in the future." said a student who visited the exhibition.

Zheng Yuxiang explained to the visitors. Photo by Zhu Yuelong, a reporter of China Military Network

In the middle of the exhibition area, a Chinese painting of "Five Sons Chun Yi Tu" attracted the attention of reporters and visitors. The painting is divided into three major sections from left to right: "People's Livelihood, Science and Technology, and Historical Sites", depicting 31 unique landscapes in Hainan Province. "As officers and men serving on the Hainan ship, seeing the coconut breeze and the blue waves of Hainan, I thought about doing something for the people of

my ‘hometown’ and using my expertise to express our Hainan ship officers and men’ love for Hainan’s ‘hometown’.” Zheng Yuxiang, the author of this Chinese painting, told reporters.

Hainan ship officers and men. Photo by Zhu Yuelong, a reporter of China Military Network

Walking up the elevator, visitors intuitively experienced the “pleasure” of going directly to the flight deck. Zhao Zhuxiao, who was in charge of the visit support mission, told reporters: “I am proud that the Hainan ship can return to Hainan, its ‘hometown’, to be reviewed by the people of its ‘hometown’. I will definitely live up to the trust of the people of its ‘hometown’ and let every drop of my blood flow into the sea of the motherland.”

Three

“I am very excited that the Hainan ship returned to Hainan to ‘visit relatives’. We will take this open event as an opportunity to carry out various activities to support the military and their families, and continue to create a strong atmosphere of patriotism, support for the military, and respect for soldiers.” Lin Fangcheng of the Provincial Department of Veterans Affairs said.

The reporter was fortunate to meet Dai Wanjie, a Hainan soldier serving on the Hainan ship. He said: “This open event allowed me to return to my hometown with the Hainan ship. I feel extremely cordial and proud. Under the care of the unit leaders, my family also came to where I work and witnessed the strength of the People’s Navy.” Dai Wanjie’s sister sent a message to her brother, “I am proud of my brother and hope he can make greater contributions to the motherland.” Hainan ship officers and men performed lion dance for visitors. Photo by Zhu Yuelong, a reporter from China Military Network. On the day of the open day, Hainan ship officers and men performed lion dance and “flash mob” performances for visitors. The Hainan Provincial Senior Sports Association Art Troupe sang the “Song of Hainan Ship” on the deck. The background board on the Hainan ship with red background and words such as “Warmly Celebrate the 76th Anniversary of the Founding of the People’s Navy” became a “check-in point” for visitors to take pictures. Visitors waved national flags in their hands and rushed to take photos with officers and men on the ship. Voices of “Welcome Hainan Ship Home” and “I Love China, I Love the Navy” came one after another. This is a vivid portrayal of the visitors’ concern for national defense, love for the army, and respect for soldiers. Messages from visitors Photographed by Zhu Yuelong, a reporter from China Military Network

Cut through the waves and advance into the deep blue. The People’s Navy strives to become stronger at sea, and our journey is to the stars and the sea...

Aerial footage of the Hainan ship at night during the opening ceremony on April 25 Photographed by Wang Wenbin

Proofreading: Tang Chuanfei

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16383449.html,**
**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16383449_2.html, and**
**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16383449_3.html**

## 军营观察丨磨“剑”十年：靶船背后的水兵

来源：解放军报 作者：雷 彬 蒋建凯 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-29

**一支特殊的”舰艇部队”**

■解放军报特约记者 雷 彬

在人民海军序列中，有这样一支特殊的”舰艇部队”——

他们没有威武雄壮的钢铁巨舰，也没有复杂精密的武器系统，甚至，都不经常下水。但是，他们要学习水面舰艇的性能构造，掌握舰炮攻击的杀伤原理，训练海上作业的诸多课目……

他们是海军某训练基地某靶标中队。顾名思义，这个部队主要担负演训任务中的靶标布设工作。他们的”舰船”，是一切可供攻击的海上目标。

“不就是提供靶子吗？”也许第一次听说他们时，许多人心中都会冒出这样的疑问。对此，该中队曾教导员说：”我们从事的工作很平凡，但我们的使命很重要。”

曾教导员说，布设靶标听上去简单，实际上涉及焊工、维修、航泊、水文气象等多个专业。官兵技术水平的高低，很大程度影响着上级对战术战法、武器系统和攻击效果的评判。一场演习，炮火纷飞不过刹那之间，但布设靶标的官兵可能已经为此连续多日奋战。

特别是这几年，部队练兵备战紧锣密鼓，基地承担的演训任务越来越多，对于该中队而言，则是靶船出动更频繁、损坏更严重、修复更艰难，他们的工作量成倍增加。

不过，辛苦的同时，更多的是欣慰——

每次任务，他们根据参训部队需求，布放不同规格的靶船。起初，他们将靶船拉出去，有的还能近乎完整地带回来；现在，每一次演习，靶船都损毁严重、千疮百孔，这恰恰反映出，参训舰艇打得更狠、更准了。

一定程度上来说，部队练兵备战的成效，直接体现在他们的靶船上。基于这一认知，曾教导员反复教育官兵们：”不能把自己的岗位看轻了。”

浩瀚大洋上，靶船渺小如沧海一粟；它身后的那群官兵，也几乎不为人知。然而，平凡的他们，在以自己的方式，为战斗力建设努力着、奋斗着。

(Second Article)

**军营观察丨磨”剑”十年：靶船背后的水兵**

来源：解放军报 作者：雷 彬 蒋建凯 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-29 06:43:40

**磨”剑”十年：靶船背后的水兵**

■解放军报特约记者 雷 彬



演训任务前，海军某训练基地某靶标中队官兵将靶船布设在任务海区。宫尔鹏 摄

时至今日，焦勇还是会想起第一次见到靶船时的那个下午。

前不久，海军某训练基地某靶标中队组织一场”时光故事会”，一级上士焦勇给战友们讲起了中队最初的发展历程——

没有惊心动魄，没有宏大场面。故事的开端，仅仅是 5 位年轻官兵，站在一艘”老掉牙”的破船前面，笑容灿烂。

如今，那一幕已经过去了 10 年。焦勇自己都没想到，一切发生得如此之快，他和他所在的这支队伍，已经在海军建设发展的浪潮中走了很远。

屏幕上，焦勇讲述的主题是：十年磨一剑。在这支部队，资历老一点的官兵都知道，”磨剑十年”，他们不仅磨砺着自己，也淬炼着战友。

**两艘废旧船见证为战之艰——**

**没有过硬的本领，近在眼前的这片海，离我们还是很遥远**

当海军，是什么样子？

入伍之前，焦勇憧憬的画面里有大海、军舰和帅气的军装。那时，他不会想到：未来，这些他都将拥有，不过，军营还有许多他不曾预想的样子。

焦勇始终记得，来到中队那天，他看见军港停泊着各式各样的舰船，激动得”说不出话来”。然而，班长拉着他说：”那都是兄弟单位的，我们的营区在这边。”

焦勇转过身，看到一片靠海的荒地，这里没有高大的军舰，只有高高的杂草。班长告诉他，中队刚成立不久，现在人员、装备、设施都还不齐全。甚至，他们连像样的办公场所都没有，不远处的一栋 2 层小楼，只有其中一间可供他们使用——还是找外单位借来的。

焦勇很快就清楚了，中队当时的情况：官兵 5 人，荒地一片。

没有舰船，如何训练？第二天，班长拿着厚厚一摞资料给他，焦勇看到，那些册子里写着密密麻麻的笔记。班长笑着说：”等你把这些都弄懂了，我们的船也就来了。”

那时候，官兵们最主要的活动只有两项：开垦荒地和理论学习。焦勇没参加过演习，也不知道靶船和军舰有什么不同。他只知道，靶船也要出海，掌握基本的舰船知识，是他的职责。

闲暇时间，焦勇喜欢站在荒地上，看着兄弟单位的军舰鸣笛起航。每每这个时候，他就更加渴望见到靶船、走向大海。

不久后，焦勇的愿望，实现了一半——

经过协调，上级找来两艘已经报废的船，让官兵们学习船体构造、训练专业技巧。尽管船破损老旧、锈蚀严重，但焦勇仍然兴奋不已，合影时，他将手臂高高扬起。

然而，到了实际操作阶段，官兵们发现一切并没有那么简单。靶船遭受攻击后，必然产生各种各样的损伤，大家的实践第一课，是学习除锈、焊接、修补等技能。

刚开始，焦勇信心满满。可是，当他拿着一把小锤子，一锤一锤敲向铁锈时，胸中的热情好像也在随着铁屑一点点掉落。焦勇觉得，这样的生活与自己的预想相差太远——

当了海军，却出不了海；上了舰船，却是报废的；穿了军装，却每天被锈渍弄脏，完全没有”帅气”的感觉……

那时候，恰逢中队人员得到扩充，许多官兵都对靶标专业缺乏深刻认知。一次教育课，中队领导将大家带到曾经的那片荒地上，这里已经看不出原来的样子，新的办公楼即将开始建设。

两艘废旧的船只静静矗立在那里，见证着为战的起步与艰辛，也呼唤着谋战、练战的拼搏与坚韧。

“我们的楼房，是从一锹一镐的奋斗开始的。”那位领导说，部队的战斗力建设也是如此，总需要有人在看不见的地方默默努力。”我知道大家想出海，但如果没有过硬的本领，近在眼前的这片海，离我们还是很遥远。”

这段话，被焦勇记在了心里。从那时起，他开始以一种新的目光审视自己的专业，以及那两艘废旧的靶船。

那时候，官兵们都铆着一股劲，想要尽快参与任务。他们顶着近 40℃的高温，学习钢板的切割修补，不一会儿衣服就被汗水浸透；他们钻到船底一点点敲击除锈，每天洗澡时，都发现头发里藏着锈渣。

有段时间，官兵们反复练习焊接技术。一天早上集合，焦勇突然发现，自己的眼睛睁不开了！战友们查阅资料才知道，这是因为长时间工作，导致眼睛受损伤，症状表现为畏光、怕风、红肿、流泪……那几天，焦勇白天往眼睛里滴药水，晚上用湿毛巾冷敷，用了好几种办法才缓过来。

不久后，两艘报废的靶船被他们完全修补，尽管表面打满"补丁"，面貌已经焕然一新。官兵们紧锣密鼓开始训练海上课目，其中一项是在船上挂设靶布，就像步枪射击时放置靶纸一样。

那天，焦勇将靶布的一头绑在腰上，一步步爬上桅杆。他一抬头，正好看到漫天云霞将海面映得像油画一样——

那一刻，他知道，自己离海更近了。

**一套作业流程见证务战之苦——**

**"没有人走过的地方"，呼唤着年轻官兵挺身冲锋**

一年后，焦勇终于如愿出海。

那时候，伴着改革浪潮，中队已经拥有好几艘转隶而来的靶船。第一次保障实弹演习，官兵们凌晨 3 点就开始忙碌，他们将靶船从营区转运到码头，再带向指定海域。

可是，真正到了海上，大家才发现"放靶"这件事，并不简单——

穿带缆绳时，下士谢星星一紧张，穿错了方向，最终导致缆绳搅在一起，靶船无法拖带；更棘手的是，与军舰相比，靶船体积更小、重量更轻，一有风浪便会大幅摇晃。官兵们常年在岸上工作生活，许多人在布设靶船时都是"一边吐一边干"……

回来后，中队进行了复盘总结，并开始一项项查漏补缺。干部骨干一起编写操作规程，加班加点梳理出全新工作手册，初步形成了一套标准化作业流程。

为了完善这一套标准化作业流程，更好地适应海上情况，官兵们集思广益，想了许多招法——

作为中队最老的班长，三级军士长王中利要求大家在靶船上放几块杠铃片，每次专业训练前，先拎一会儿杠铃片，等到身体乏累、手臂发抖，再开始打绳结。

同时，他借鉴升旗的方法，用滑轮将靶布升上桅杆，官兵们再也不用将重重的靶布系在腰上，提高效率的同时，也降低了风险。

风浪中翻江倒海的呕吐，高温下溅在身上的焊花，疲惫时手臂肌肉的颤抖……这套不断完善的作业流程，是官兵们”自讨苦吃”换来的。他们的战场，没有鲜花掌声，唯有自我挑战、默默付出。

每次风大时，二级上士郑煜昕就带着大家开展爬杆训练。越往上，杆越晃，上等兵张政出现恐高反应，他紧紧抱住桅杆，手脚都变得僵硬，闭着眼睛喊：”班长，我动不了了。”郑煜昕爬上去，从背后托住他。感受到战友的助力，张政慢慢放松，突破心理障碍，完成了挑战。

然而，不是所有的环节和情况，都能想象和模拟。一次任务中，官兵们完成靶船布设，乘坐小艇离开打击区域，前往拖船。然而，当天风急浪高，船和艇都在上下晃动，风浪之中，小艇上一秒靠近拖船，下一秒又被”推”开。看到这种情景，下士高世佳愣在原地，呼吸逐渐加重。见他迟迟不敢跳，战友谢星星在后面为他鼓劲，并瞅准时机大喊一声：”跳！”高世佳这才使劲一跃，跳上拖船。

“没有人走过的地方”，呼唤着年轻的官兵挺身冲锋。一次任务中，布设靶船后突发故障，谢星星和战友周伟志只好回到靶船察看情况，原本，他们以为很快就能解决，却发现问题远比想象中严重。事发突然，船上没有可用的工具，谢星星和周伟志轮流托住对方，手工排查故障。过程中，一根手臂粗的钢绳打过来，周伟志一把拉回谢星星，才让他化险为夷。

那天，烈日高悬，海上暑气蒸腾。船上只有一瓶水，工作过程中，谢星星和周伟志轮流喝一小口，连续奋战 3 个小时，终于解决问题。

任务圆满结束，上级评价他们：”特别能吃苦，特别能战斗。”

**多份靶标报告见证练战之效——**

**海上风云变幻，部队需要更过硬的”陪练”**

凌晨两点，海面漆黑一片。

探照灯射出的光柱，将浓稠的夜色撕开一个口子。焦勇和谢星星乘着小艇，前往靶船作业。刚离开拖船不到 50 米，探照灯光就再也无法”前进”，小艇逐渐被黑暗吞没。

两人打开头灯，继续在幽暗的海面穿行。好不容易登上靶船，却发现船体正随着涌浪上下摇晃，作业过程中，高卷的波浪砸在谢星星后背，他好几次磕倒在船舷上。凭着娴熟技巧，他们趁着夜色完成了靶船布设。

中队官兵的夜间作业，对应着作战部队的夜间射击。不一会儿，数枚炮弹呼啸而出，刺破黑暗，精准命中靶船。

任务圆满结束，谢星星才向战友透露，当时在海上，面对黑暗和大浪，他的内心其实充满恐惧。没有人看到，他闭着眼睛做了好几组深呼吸……

谢星星的经历，让战友们感同身受。这几年，随着实战化练兵深入推进，中队承担的任务越来越多样、越来越繁重，舰艇部队在各种极端复杂情况下开展实弹射击的次数明显增加，中队官兵也不可避免地要身处险境。

“海上风云变幻，部队需要更过硬的’陪练’。”中队长说，现在，大家已充分认识到自身岗位的价值，只要部队有需求，官兵们义不容辞。

参加的任务多了，官兵们发现了许多规律——

以往，舰艇部队打弹，基本集中在天气较好的白天；现在，走出”舒适区”、挑战”不可能”成为各部队共同的追求。

以往，靶船遭受一场射击，靶布只有零零星星几个小洞，官兵们修补之后还能接着用；现在，一场演习下来，靶布完全损毁……

“说是搞保障的，实际上我们离炮火最近。”姚中队长说，从前几年开始，中队官兵不再满足于通过靶布反映射击效果。每次实弹演习，当拖船广播要求官兵进舱，确保安全，只有中队官兵走到甲板上，直面炮火全程摄像，进一步观察弹道、落点等参数，形成一份又一份完整报告。

一摞靶标报告，既是舰艇火力打击质效的”检验单”，也是中队官兵练兵实践的”成绩单”。这几年，越来越多参训部队主动找上门来，焦勇感到很高兴——如今，部队练兵备战常抓不懈，他们成了不可替代的一环。

不过，这也给中队官兵带来许多新挑战：以前，中队参加的演习，一年也就几次，每次任务结束，大家有足够的时间复盘分析、修补靶船；现在，人和船都在高负荷运转。

不久前，中队刚完成一场演习归来，又接到另一项任务通知。时间紧迫，他们先在营区完成船底修补，随即按计划出发。到了海上，官兵们仍在紧张焊接，直到实弹射击前 1 个小时，他们才完成整艘船的翻新。

在这种情况下，靶船损坏消耗的速度也在加快。有官兵担心：”再这样下去，家底可就不够打了。”

对此，中队给出两套方案——

一套方案是：尽一切努力挽救靶船，即使临近报废，也要从中挑选可用部位，自己组装新船。前段时间的一场演习中，靶船遭受猛烈攻击后发生侧翻，很快下沉入水，中队官兵主动作为，协调多个兄弟单位将靶船打捞起来，挽回了部队损失。

更重要的另一套方案是：中队要走在前沿，打造更先进可靠的靶船，在创新发展中求”生存”。现在，他们已经开始和上级机关探讨某新型靶船列装的可能性……

曾经的那片荒地，已经有两座办公楼拔地而起。站在楼顶眺望远方，焦勇又开始想象，未来的靶船会是什么样子。如今，他坚信一句名言——

“种一棵树，最好的时间是十年前，其次是现在。”

Third Article

**军营观察丨磨”剑”十年：靶船背后的水兵**

来源：解放军报 作者：雷 彬 蒋建凯 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-29 06:43:40

**锐视点**

**甘当胜战的”砺石”**

■蒋建凯

习主席在 2025 年新年贺词中指出：中国式现代化的新征程上，每一个人都是主角，每一份付出都弥足珍贵，每一束光芒都熠熠生辉。

这一深情表述，温暖了无数奋斗者，鼓舞着每个追梦人。当前，国防和军队建设正站在新的历史起点上，正是勠力同心、攻坚克难的关键时期。体系内的每种要素、每个岗位、每名官兵，都承担着相应的历史责任，都是制胜打赢不可或缺的一环。强军路上，我们都是主角。

我军正在全面加强练兵备战，纵观大江南北座座演兵场，各种难局、危局、险局轮番上阵，构建着新的练兵生态。无论作战部队、保障单位，都要立起更高标准、涵养战斗血性，在直面挑战、突破极限中锤炼作战本领。

打仗有主次，革命有分工。台前和幕后、作战和保障，任务同样光荣，地位同等重要，但有工作性质和内容之分。每个专业每个战位的官兵都应目光长远、胸怀大局，在作战体系需要的时候善打辅助、甘当砺石，共同推动部队战斗力建设。

有人说：”时代抛弃你的时候，连一声招呼都不会打。”当前，科技变革日新月异，带来了战争形态、指挥模式、作战样式的深刻变化，我们必须主动识变、应变、求变，在所属领

域与时俱进、大胆创新，用新思维新技术破解制约战斗力提升的难点堵点，确保部队练兵实践走在前列，牢牢把握制胜未来的主动权。

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation ｜ Ten Years of Sharpening the “Sword”: The Sailors Behind the Target Ships

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lei Bin Jiang Jiankai Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-29

A special “ship unit”

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Lei Bin

In the People’s Navy sequence, there is such a special “ship unit”-

They do not have majestic steel giant ships, nor do they have complex and sophisticated weapon systems, and they do not even go into the water often. However, they have to learn the performance and structure of surface ships, master the killing principles of naval gun attacks, and train many subjects of maritime operations...

They are a target squadron at a certain naval training base. As the name suggests, this unit is mainly responsible for the target layout work in the training mission. Their “ships” are all sea targets that can be attacked.

“Isn’t it just providing targets?” Perhaps when hearing about them for the first time, many people will have such questions in their minds. In this regard, the squadron instructor Zeng said: “The work we do is very ordinary, but our mission is very important.” Instructor Zeng said that setting targets sounds simple, but in fact it involves multiple professions such as welders, maintenance, navigation, hydrology and meteorology. The technical level of officers and men greatly affects the superiors’ judgment of tactics, weapon systems and attack effects. In an exercise, the gunfire is only a moment, but the officers and men who set targets may have been fighting for many consecutive days. Especially in recent years, the troops have been training and preparing for war, and the base has undertaken more and more training tasks. For the squadron, the target ships are dispatched more frequently, the damage is more serious, and the repair is more difficult, and their workload has doubled. However, while it is hard, there is more comfort-for each mission, they deploy target ships of different specifications according to the needs of the participating troops. At first, they pulled out the target ships, and some of them were brought back almost intact; now, in every exercise, the target ships are severely damaged and riddled with holes, which just reflects that the participating ships are hitting harder and more accurately.

To a certain extent, the effectiveness of the troops’ training and preparation for war is directly reflected in their target ships. Based on this cognition, Instructor Zeng repeatedly educated the officers and men: “Don’t take your position lightly.”

In the vast ocean, the target ship is as small as a drop in the ocean; the group of officers and men behind it are almost unknown. However, they are ordinary people, working hard and struggling for combat effectiveness in their own way.

(Second Article)

Military Camp Observation | Ten Years of Sharpening the "Sword": The Sailors Behind the Target Ship

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lei Bin Jiang Jiankai Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-29 06:43:40

Ten Years of Sharpening the "Sword": The Sailors Behind the Target Ship

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Lei Bin

Before the training mission, officers and men of a target squadron at a naval training base deployed the target ship in the mission sea area. Photo by Gong Erpeng

To this day, Jiao Yong still remembers the afternoon when he first saw the target ship.

Not long ago, a target squadron at a naval training base organized a "Time Story Meeting", and First Sergeant Jiao Yong told his comrades about the initial development process of the squadron-

No thrilling, no grand scenes. The beginning of the story was just five young officers and men standing in front of an "old and broken" ship with bright smiles.

Now, that scene has passed for 10 years. Jiao Yong himself did not expect that everything would happen so fast. He and his team have come a long way in the wave of naval construction and development.

On the screen, the theme of Jiao Yong's speech is: Ten years to sharpen a sword. In this unit, the more experienced officers and men all know that "sharpening the sword for ten years" not only sharpens themselves, but also tempers their comrades.

Two scrapped ships witness the difficulty of fighting -

Without strong skills, the sea in front of us is still far away from us

What is it like to be a navy?

Before joining the army, Jiao Yong's vision included the sea, warships and handsome military uniforms. At that time, he would not have thought that in the future, he would have all these, but there were many things in the barracks that he had never expected.

Jiao Yong always remembers that on the day he arrived at the squadron, he saw all kinds of ships docked at the naval port, and he was so excited that he was "speechless". However, the squad leader pulled him and said, "Those are all from our brother units. Our camp is over here."

Jiao Yong turned around and saw a wasteland near the sea. There were no tall warships here, only tall weeds. The squad leader told him that the squadron had just been established and the personnel, equipment and facilities were not yet complete. They even didn't have a decent office space. There was only one room in a two-story building not far away for them to use - and it was borrowed from an external unit.

Jiao Yong soon understood the situation of the squadron at that time: 5 officers and men, and a wasteland.

How to train without ships? The next day, the squad leader brought him a thick stack of materials. Jiao Yong saw that the booklets were filled with dense notes. The squad leader smiled and said, "When you understand all this, our ship will come."

At that time, the officers and men had only two main activities: reclaiming wasteland and theoretical study. Jiao Yong had never participated in an exercise and didn't know the difference between a target ship and a warship. He only knew that the target ship also had to go to sea, and it was his duty to master basic ship knowledge.

In his spare time, Jiao Yong likes to stand on the wasteland and watch the warships of the brother units sound the whistle and set sail. Every time at this time, he is more eager to see the target ship and go to the sea.

Soon after, Jiao Yong's wish was half realized-

After coordination, the superiors found two scrapped ships and let the officers and men learn the hull structure and train professional skills. Although the ship was damaged, old and severely rusted, Jiao Yong was still excited. When taking a group photo, he raised his arms high.

However, when it came to the actual operation stage, the officers and men found that everything was not that simple. After the target ship was attacked, various kinds of damage would inevitably occur. The first lesson of everyone's practice was to learn skills such as rust removal, welding, and repair.

At the beginning, Jiao Yong was full of confidence. However, when he took a small hammer and hammered at the rust one by one, the enthusiasm in his chest seemed to fall bit by bit with the iron filings. Jiao Yong felt that such a life was far from what he had expected. He was a navy soldier, but he could not go to sea. He was on a ship, but it was scrapped. He wore a military uniform, but it was rusted every day, and he did not feel "handsome" at all... At that time, the squadron was expanding, and many officers and men lacked a deep understanding of the target profession. In an educational class, the squadron leader took everyone to the wasteland that used to be. It was no longer what it used to be, and the new office building was about to start construction. The two old ships stood there quietly, witnessing the start and hardship of the war, and also calling for the struggle and tenacity of planning and training for war. "Our building started with a shovel and a pickaxe." The leader said that the same is true for the construction of the combat effectiveness of

the troops. There is always someone who works silently in an invisible place. “I know everyone wants to go to sea, but if you don’t have strong skills, the sea in front of you is still very far away from us.” Jiao Yong kept this sentence in mind. From then on, he began to look at his profession and the two scrapped target ships with a new perspective.

At that time, the officers and men were all eager to participate in the mission as soon as possible. They learned how to cut and repair steel plates in a high temperature of nearly 40°C, and their clothes were soaked with sweat in a short while; they drilled into the bottom of the ship to knock and remove rust bit by bit, and found rust residue hidden in their hair when they took a shower every day.

For a period of time, the officers and men repeatedly practiced welding techniques. One morning when they gathered, Jiao Yong suddenly found that he could not open his eyes! The comrades-in-arms consulted the information and found that this was because of long-term work, which caused eye damage. The symptoms were photophobia, fear of wind, redness and swelling, and tears... In those days, Jiao Yong dripped medicine into his eyes during the day and used a wet towel for cold compresses at night. He used several methods to recover.

Not long after, the two scrapped target ships were completely repaired by them. Although the surface was covered with “patches”, the appearance was completely new. The officers and men began to train the subjects at sea in full swing, one of which was to hang target cloth on the ship, just like placing target paper when shooting with a rifle.

That day, Jiao Yong tied one end of the target cloth to his waist and climbed up the mast step by step. When he looked up, he saw the clouds in the sky reflecting the sea like an oil painting---At that moment, he knew that he was closer to the sea.

A set of operating procedures witnessed the hardships of fighting---”Where no one has walked” calls for young officers and men to charge forward

A year later, Jiao Yong finally went to sea as he wished.

At that time, with the wave of reform, the squadron already had several target ships transferred from it. For the first live-fire exercise, the officers and men started to get busy at 3 a.m. They transferred the target ship from the camp to the dock and then took it to the designated sea area.

However, when they really got to the sea, everyone found that “setting targets” was not a simple matter. When threading the cable, Corporal Xie Xingxing was nervous and threaded it in the wrong direction, which eventually caused the cables to get tangled together and the target ship could not be towed. What’s more difficult is that compared with warships, target ships are smaller and lighter, and they will shake greatly when there are wind and waves. The officers and men work and live on the shore all year round, and many people “spit while working” when setting up target ships... After returning, the squadron conducted a review and summary, and began to check for omissions one by one. The cadres and backbones worked together to write operating procedures, worked

overtime to sort out a new work manual, and initially formed a set of standardized operating procedures. In order to improve this set of standardized operating procedures and better adapt to the situation at sea, the officers and men brainstormed and thought of many tricks. As the oldest squad leader in the squadron, the third-class sergeant Wang Zhongli asked everyone to put a few barbells on the target ship. Before each professional training, they would hold the barbells for a while, and wait until they were tired and their arms were shaking, and then start tying knots. At the same time, he borrowed the flag-raising method and used a pulley to raise the target cloth to the mast. The officers and men no longer had to tie the heavy target cloth around their waists, which improved efficiency while reducing risks.

The vomiting in the wind and waves, the welding sparks splashing on the body under high temperature, the trembling of arm muscles when tired... This set of constantly improving operating procedures is the result of the officers and men "asking for trouble". There are no flowers and applause on their battlefield, only self-challenge and silent dedication.

Every time the wind is strong, Sergeant Zheng Yuxin takes everyone to carry out pole climbing training. The higher they go, the more the pole shakes. Corporal Zhang Zheng has a fear of heights. He hugged the mast tightly, his hands and feet became stiff, and he closed his eyes and shouted: "Squad leader, I can't move." Zheng Yuxin climbed up and supported him from behind. Feeling the help of his comrades, Zhang Zheng slowly relaxed, broke through the psychological barriers, and completed the challenge.

However, not all links and situations can be imagined and simulated. During a mission, the officers and men completed the deployment of the target ship, took a small boat to leave the strike area, and headed for the tugboat. However, the wind was strong and the waves were high that day, and the boat and the boat were shaking up and down. In the wind and waves, the small boat approached the tugboat in one second, and was "pushed" away in the next second. Seeing this scene, Corporal Gao Shijia was stunned and his breathing gradually became heavier. Seeing that he was hesitant to jump, his comrade Xie Xingxing encouraged him from behind, and when the time came, he shouted: "Jump!" Gao Shijia then jumped hard and jumped onto the tugboat. "Where no one has walked" calls for young officers and men to charge forward. During a mission, a sudden malfunction occurred after the target ship was deployed. Xie Xingxing and his comrade Zhou Weizhi had to return to the target ship to check the situation. Originally, they thought it would be solved quickly, but found that the problem was far more serious than they thought. The incident happened suddenly, and there were no tools available on the ship. Xie Xingxing and Zhou Weizhi took turns to hold each other and manually troubleshoot the fault. During the process, a steel rope as thick as an arm came over, and Zhou Weizhi pulled Xie Xingxing back, which saved him from danger.

That day, the sun was high in the sky and the heat was steaming on the sea. There was only one bottle of water on the boat. During the work, Xie Xingxing and Zhou Weizhi took turns to drink a small sip. After working for three hours, they finally solved the problem.

The mission was successfully completed, and their superiors commented on them: “They are particularly hardworking and capable of fighting.”

Multiple target reports witnessed the effectiveness of training and combat -

The sea is ever-changing, and the troops need more capable “sparring partners”

At two o’clock in the morning, the sea was pitch black.

The beam of light from the searchlight tore a hole in the thick night. Jiao Yong and Xie Xingxing took a small boat to work on the target ship. Just less than 50 meters away from the tugboat, the searchlight could no longer “move forward”, and the boat was gradually swallowed by the darkness.

The two turned on their headlights and continued to travel through the dark sea. After finally boarding the target ship, they found that the hull was shaking up and down with the waves. During the operation, the high waves hit Xie Xingxing’s back, and he fell on the side of the ship several times. With their skilled skills, they completed the target ship deployment at night.

The night operations of the squadron officers and men correspond to the night shooting of the combat troops. After a while, several shells whistled out, piercing the darkness and accurately hitting the target ship.

After the mission was successfully completed, Xie Xingxing revealed to his comrades that at that time, facing the darkness and big waves at sea, his heart was actually full of fear. No one saw that he closed his eyes and took several sets of deep breaths...

Xie Xingxing’s experience made his comrades feel the same. In recent years, with the in-depth advancement of actual combat training, the tasks undertaken by the squadron have become more and more diverse and arduous. The number of live-fire shootings carried out by the ship troops in various extremely complex situations has increased significantly, and the squadron officers and men are inevitably in danger.

“The sea is changing, and the troops need more powerful “sparring partners.” The squadron leader said that now everyone has fully realized the value of their own positions, and as long as the troops have needs, the officers and men are obliged to do so.

With more missions, the officers and men have discovered many rules. In the past, the naval forces fired bullets during the day when the weather was good. Now, stepping out of the “comfort zone” and challenging the “impossible” has become the common pursuit of all units. In the past, when the target ship was shot, there were only a few small holes in the target cloth, and the officers and men could continue to use it after repairing it. Now, after an exercise, the target cloth is completely destroyed... “We are said to be doing support, but in fact we are closest to the artillery fire.” Captain Yao said that since the past few years, the officers and men of the squadron are no longer satisfied with reflecting the shooting effect through the target cloth. In each live-fire exercise, when the

tugboat broadcasts and requires officers and men to enter the cabin to ensure safety, only the officers and men of the squadron go to the deck, face the artillery fire, and take pictures throughout the process, further observe the trajectory, landing point and other parameters, and form one complete report after another. A stack of target reports is not only a “test sheet” for the quality and effectiveness of the ship’s firepower strike, but also a “report card” for the training practice of the squadron officers and men. In recent years, more and more participating troops have come to him on their own initiative, and Jiao Yong is very happy. Now, the troops are always working hard to train and prepare for war, and they have become an irreplaceable link.

However, this also brings many new challenges to the squadron officers and men: In the past, the squadron participated in exercises only a few times a year, and after each mission, everyone had enough time to review and analyze and repair the target ship; now, people and ships are operating at high load.

Not long ago, the squadron had just returned from an exercise and received another mission notice. Time was tight, so they first completed the bottom repair in the camp and then set off as planned. When they arrived at sea, the officers and men were still welding nervously, and they did not complete the renovation of the entire ship until 1 hour before the live-fire shooting.

In this case, the speed of damage and consumption of the target ship is also accelerating. Some officers and men are worried: “If this continues, the family assets will not be enough to fight.”

In this regard, the squadron gave two sets of plans-

One plan is: make every effort to save the target ship, even if it is close to scrapping, select the available parts from it and assemble a new ship by yourself. In an exercise some time ago, the target ship capsized after being attacked fiercely and quickly sank into the water. The squadron officers and men took the initiative to coordinate with multiple brother units to salvage the target ship and recover the losses of the troops.

Another more important plan is: the squadron should be at the forefront, build more advanced and reliable target ships, and seek “ Survival”. Now, they have begun to discuss with their superiors the possibility of a new type of target ship being put into service...

Two office buildings have sprung up on the wasteland. Standing on the roof and looking into the distance, Jiao Yong began to imagine what the target ship will look like in the future. Now, he firmly believes in a famous saying - “The best time to plant a tree is ten years ago, and the second best time is now.”

Third Article

Military Camp Observation ｜ Ten Years of Sharpening the “Sword”: The Sailors Behind the Target Ship

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lei Bin Jiang Jiankai Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-29 06:43:40

Sharp Viewpoint

Be Willing to Be the “Whetstone” of Victory

■ Jiang Jiankai

In his New Year’s message for 2025, President Xi pointed out: On the new journey of Chinese-style modernization, everyone is the protagonist, every contribution is precious, and every beam of light is shining.

This affectionate expression has warmed countless strugglers and inspired every dreamer. At present, national defense and military construction are standing at a new historical starting point. It is a critical period for working together to overcome difficulties. Every element, every position, and every officer and soldier in the system bears corresponding historical responsibilities and is an indispensable part of winning. On the road to strengthening the army, we are all protagonists.

Our army is comprehensively strengthening Training and preparation for war, looking at the military training grounds across the country, various difficult, dangerous and dangerous situations are taking turns to build a new training ecology. Regardless of combat troops or support units, they must set higher standards, cultivate combat blood, and temper their combat skills in facing challenges and breaking through limits.

There are priorities in war, and there are divisions of labor in revolution. On stage and behind the scenes, combat and support, the tasks are equally glorious and the status is equally important, but there are differences in the nature and content of the work. Officers and men in each profession and each combat position should have a long-term vision and a big picture in mind, be good at assisting and willing to be a whetstone when the combat system needs it, and jointly promote the combat effectiveness of the troops.

Some people say: “When the times abandon you, they won’t even say hello.” At present, scientific and technological changes are changing with each passing day, bringing about profound changes in the form of war, command mode, and combat style. We must take the initiative to recognize, respond to, and seek changes, keep pace with the times and boldly innovate in our respective fields, use new thinking and new technologies to solve the difficulties and bottlenecks that restrict the improvement of combat effectiveness, ensure that the troops are in the forefront of training practice, and firmly grasp the initiative to win the future.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16383625.html**

## “军营创客”活跃在保障一线

来源：解放军报 作者：张通 陈晓杰 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-04-30

**海军航空兵某旅开展群众性创新活动**

**“军营创客”活跃在保障一线**

解放军报讯 张通、记者陈晓杰报道：4 月上旬，记者来到海军航空兵某旅采访时看到，官兵正使用由军械师邱标革新的座舱盖应急抛放系统检查仪，为战机进行检修。工作结束，官兵告诉记者，这款检查仪功能完备、精准度高、操作性强，能够辅助官兵完成整个座舱盖的系统检测工作，有效提升了工作效率。

“基层官兵身处练兵备战一线，对装备保障中的难点堵点感受最深，也最有发言权。”该旅领导介绍，近年来，旅队演训任务增多，装备保障工作繁重。为此，他们积极开展”小发明、小革新、小设计、小改造、小建议”“五小”群众性创新活动，鼓励官兵围绕装备管理保障等方面集思广益、革新攻关，不断提升装备保障能力。

该旅专门成立”五小”创新工作室，并购置多类器材设备满足官兵革新过程中的硬件需求；依托机务大队组建技术研究小组，为官兵革新提供理论和技术支持；定期邀请院校专家来队授课、遴选技术骨干送学深造，帮助官兵了解前沿技术理论、开阔思维视野；完善优化课题提报、评审验收、成果培育、组织推广等方面制度机制，推动革新成果转化应用。

群众性创新活动开展以来，该旅官兵积极响应，重点围绕维修技术改进、故障问题排除、工具设备发明等方面展开攻关，形成一批适应训练需要、通用性强的革新成果。其中，6 项成果获得上级表彰。

“如今，旅队’军营创客’群体已扩展形成以高学历人才为支撑、以技术干部为主体、以军士群体为补充的革新创新队伍。”该旅领导告诉记者，下一步，他们将不断厚植创新土壤，鼓励更多”军营创客”立足战位大胆革新，推动机务保障水平实现新跃升。

**Google Translation**

“Military Camp Makers” Are Active in the Front Line of Support

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Tong Chen Xiaojie Editor: Wang Yigen 2025-04-30

A brigade of the naval aviation corps conducts mass innovation activities

“Military camp makers” are active in the front line of support

PLA Daily News Zhang Tong, reporter Chen Xiaojie reported: In early April, when reporters came to a brigade of the naval aviation corps for an interview, they saw that the officers and men were using the cockpit cover emergency jettisoning system checker innovated by the ordnance division Qiu Biao to inspect the fighter planes. After the work, the officers and men told reporters that this checker has complete functions, high accuracy, and strong operability. It can assist officers and men in completing the system inspection of the entire cockpit cover, effectively improving work efficiency.

“Grassroots officers and men are on the front line of training and preparation, and they feel the most about the difficulties and bottlenecks in equipment support, and they have the most say.” The brigade leader introduced that in recent years, the brigade’s training tasks have increased, and the

equipment support work is heavy. To this end, they actively conducted the “Five Smalls” mass innovation activities of “small inventions, small innovations, small designs, small transformations, and small suggestions”, encouraging officers and men to brainstorm and innovate around equipment management and support, and continuously improve equipment support capabilities.

The brigade has set up a “Five Smalls” innovation studio and purchased a variety of equipment to meet the hardware needs of officers and men in the process of innovation; relying on the maintenance group to form a technical research group to provide theoretical and technical support for officers and men’ innovation; regularly invite college experts to give lectures to the team, select technical backbones to study and further their studies, help officers and men understand cutting-edge technical theories and broaden their thinking horizons; improve and optimize the system mechanisms in terms of subject submission, review and acceptance, results cultivation, and organizational promotion, and promote the transformation and application of innovation results.

Since the mass innovation activities were launched, the officers and men of the group have responded positively, focusing on the improvement of maintenance technology, troubleshooting, and invention of tools and equipment, forming a number of innovative results that meet training needs and are highly versatile. Among them, 6 results were commended by superiors.

“Today, the brigade’s ‘barrack maker’ group has expanded to form an innovative team supported by highly educated talents, technical cadres as the main body, and sergeants as supplements.” The brigade leader told reporters that in the next step, they will continue to cultivate the soil for innovation, encourage more “barrack makers” to boldly innovate based on their combat positions, and promote a new leap in the level of aircraft maintenance support.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16383635.html**

## 海军某部注重发挥荣誉激励作用

来源：解放军报 作者：路云 张昕 王垣镔 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-04-30

**海军某部某连注重发挥荣誉激励作用——**

**“梦想之叶”繁茂 “荣誉之果”盈枝**

■路 云 张 昕 解放军报特约通讯员 王垣镔



黄永强 绘

说起荣誉树，很多基层单位都有。不过，海军某部某连的这棵荣誉树，略显特别，因为它就”栽种”在连队荣誉室内。

这棵荣誉树，高两米，通体由粗壮铁丝拧制而成，枝繁叶茂，树枝上还挂着许多红色硕果。走近一看就会发现，树叶和果实由彩色卡片制成，上面写着文字。

“每名官兵都有专属树枝，树叶上写着个人奋斗目标，叫’梦想之叶’；果实上记录着大家的突出表现与获得的表彰奖励，叫’荣誉之果’。”该连干部金令利说，这一根根铁丝化作的枝杈，连接着官兵的梦想与成长、希望与收获。

对该连中士聂俊鑫来说，今年3月27日是非常难忘的一天。这一天，他的树枝上终于”结”出了第一颗果实——在全连战友的见证下，聂俊鑫将写有”军事训练先进个人”的卡片挂在了荣誉树上。

聂俊鑫是大学毕业生士兵。新兵下连那天，连队在荣誉树前组织光荣传统教育。看着老兵的”荣誉之果”，他羡慕不已并暗下决心：早日把自己的名字挂上荣誉树。

“打造激励官兵干事创业的’加油站’，是我们制作这棵荣誉树的初衷。”提出这个创意的金令利，其实受到了兄弟单位的启发。

3 年前，该连荣誉室翻新后，金令利迫不及待地组织官兵在此开展”我为连队添光彩”荣誉激励活动。看着墙上的奖状和锦旗，他让大家谈谈自己的未来打算和奋斗目标。

然而，尴尬的一幕出现，全场没有一人开口。经过动员，终于有官兵随便说了几句。最终，这场荣誉激励活动草草收场。

事后，该连党支部组织座谈，想听听官兵的真实想法。”荣誉室墙上的荣誉都很重，我们取得的成绩与之相比微不足道”“这些荣誉大多是前辈取得的，我们没有什么参与感”……官兵的心里话，让连队干部陷入反思。

随后，针对上述问题，党支部一班人重新讨论荣誉室如何布置。大家普遍感到，要让荣誉室有感召力，必须在陈列中体现每一名官兵的价值与付出。

就在此时，金令利受邀到兄弟单位参观见学，其荣誉室内的荣誉树引起了他的注意——每个树枝代表一名官兵，上面详细记录着他们获得的荣誉。

回到连队后，金令利提出借鉴相同做法，给官兵提供一个展示成长进步的平台，得到其他支委的认同，于是就有了这棵荣誉树。

最初一段时间，荣誉树的激励作用发挥不如预期。金令利发现，有的树枝挂的荣誉越来越多，有的却寥寥无几。

“要用一个个小目标铺就成长进阶之路。”连务会上，一名班长的发言让金令利心头一震。他意识到，荣誉树不能只展示成果，还应与奋斗结合起来，这样才能更好地引导官兵争创荣誉。

于是，该连调整了荣誉树上的内容，让每名官兵确定阶段奋斗目标，写在裁剪成树叶形状的绿色卡片上，绑在对应的树枝。

彼时还是新兵的聂俊鑫，怀着忐忑的心情，在”梦想之叶”写下：”一个月，3000 米跑进 12 分钟。”然而，刻苦训练了一个月，他的成绩提升却不明显，遂产生摘下”梦想之叶”的念头。

一天晚上，聂俊鑫终于下定决心，当他准备摘下”梦想之叶”时，却发现上面多了一行小字：”滴水穿石，非一日之功，每一个果实的取得都需要努力坚持。”

是金令利的笔迹！”原来，自己的一举一动都被连干部看在眼里。”那一瞬间，聂俊鑫的心结蓦然打开了。

这天过后，聂俊鑫重拾信心，积极请教战友，调整训练方法。经过一段时间的努力，他终于实现了目标。

去年，聂俊鑫更新了自己的奋斗目标：”各项军事训练成绩达到优秀标准。”这一次，他不仅顺利完成了，还在今年第一季度被上级评为军事训练先进个人。

如何让荣誉树持续发挥激励作用？该连在实践中逐步摸索出一些管用方法，比如，定期组织官兵更新”梦想之叶”、悬挂”荣誉之果”；结合日常训练、重要任务等评选先进典型，并大力宣扬其事迹；利用新兵下连、岗位分流、老兵退伍等时机，在荣誉树前开展讨论交流活动……

新兵张庆龙的蜕变，就源自一次在荣誉树前开展的”新老兵面对面”分享会。

该连驻守在大山之中。远离都市走进大山，原本梦想登战舰闯大洋的张庆龙，一度怀疑自己选择当兵是否正确。

这天，站在荣誉树前，一级上士康胜问了所有新兵一个问题：”你们在这里，是不是感到了迷茫？”闻言，张庆龙和其他新兵频频点头。

紧接着，康胜指着自己的”荣誉之果”，讲述从警卫战士成长为专业技术骨干，并连续 5 年比武夺冠的故事。

康胜说，当新兵时，他也迷茫过。但时间久了，他认识到，岗位只有分工不同、没有主次之别，干好自己的工作并不懈奋斗，在哪里都能发光发热。

康胜的话像一束光，照亮了张庆龙的内心。此后，他慢慢走出低谷，在班长骨干悉心帮带下，潜心训练，进步飞快。

这几年，该连荣誉树越”长”越繁茂，与墙上悬挂的锦旗、奖状，展柜里的奖杯、奖牌相映生辉。”比起耀眼的成绩，更令人欣慰的，是官兵们崇尚荣誉、争创荣誉的精气神，努力奋斗的行动与自觉。”金令利说，他相信，在这样的力量推动下，连队建设会越来越好。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Navy Pays Attention to the Role of Honor Incentives

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lu Yun, Zhang Xin, Wang Yuanbin Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-04-30

A certain company of a certain unit of the Navy pays attention to the role of honor incentives——

“Dream Leaves” are flourishing and “Honor Fruits” are full of branches

■ Lu Yun, Zhang Xin, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Wang Yuanbin

Huang Yongqiang Drawing

Speaking of honor trees, many grassroots units have them. However, this honor tree of a certain company of a certain unit of the Navy is slightly special because it is “planted” in the company’s honor room.

This honor tree is two meters high and is made of thick iron wire. It has lush branches and leaves, and many red fruits are hung on the branches. When you get closer, you will find that the leaves and fruits are made of colorful cards with words written on them.

“Each soldier has his own branch, and the leaves are written with personal goals, called ‘Dream Leaves’; the fruits are recorded with everyone’s outstanding performance and awards, called ‘Fruits of Honor’.” Jin Lingli, a cadre of the company, said that these branches made of iron wires connect the dreams and growth, hopes and gains of the soldiers.

For Sergeant Nie Junxin of the company, March 27 this year was a very memorable day. On this day, his branch finally "beared" the first fruit - under the witness of his comrades in the company, Nie Junxin hung a card with the words "Advanced Individual in Military Training" on the honor tree.

Nie Junxin is a college graduate soldier. On the day when the recruits joined the company, the company organized a glorious traditional education in front of the honor tree. Looking at the "Fruits of Honor" of the veterans, he envied them and secretly made up his mind: to hang his name on the honor tree as soon as possible.

"Creating a 'gas station' to motivate officers and men to do things and start businesses is our original intention to make this honor tree." Jin Lingli, who came up with this idea, was actually inspired by a brother unit.

Three years ago, after the company's honor room was renovated, Jin Lingli couldn't wait to organize officers and men to carry out the "I add glory to the company" honor incentive activity here. Looking at the awards and banners on the wall, he asked everyone to talk about their future plans and goals.

However, an embarrassing scene occurred, and no one in the audience spoke. After mobilization, officers and men finally said a few words casually. In the end, this honor incentive activity ended hastily.

Afterwards, the company's party branch organized a symposium to listen to the real thoughts of the officers and men. "The honors on the wall of the honor room are very heavy, and our achievements are insignificant compared to them." "Most of these honors were obtained by our predecessors, and we have no sense of participation"... The words from the officers and men made the company cadres reflect.

Subsequently, in response to the above issues, a group of people from the party branch re-discussed how to arrange the honor room. Everyone generally felt that in order to make the honor room inspiring, the value and dedication of each officer and soldier must be reflected in the display.

At this time, Jin Lingli was invited to visit a brother unit, and the honor tree in its honor room caught his attention - each branch represents an officer and soldier, and it records in detail the honors they have won.

After returning to the company, Jin Lingli proposed to learn from the same practice and provide officers and men with a platform to show their growth and progress, which was recognized by other branch committee members, so there was this honor tree.

For a period of time at the beginning, the motivational effect of the honor tree was not as expected. Jin Lingli found that some branches had more and more honors, while others had very few.

“We should use small goals to pave the way for growth and advancement.” At the company meeting, a squad leader’s speech shocked Jin Lingli. He realized that the honor tree should not only show results, but also be combined with struggle, so as to better guide officers and men to strive for honor.

Therefore, the company adjusted the content of the honor tree, asking each officer and soldier to determine the stage struggle goals, write them on green cards cut into the shape of leaves, and tie them to the corresponding branches.

At that time, Nie Junxin, who was still a new soldier, wrote on the “Dream Leaf” with a nervous mood: “In one month, 3000 meters run in 12 minutes.” However, after a month of hard training, his performance did not improve significantly, so he had the idea of picking off the “Dream Leaf”.

One night, Nie Junxin finally made up his mind. When he was about to pick off the “Dream Leaf”, he found a line of small words on it: “Dripping water wears away the stone, it is not a day’s work, and every fruit needs hard work and persistence.”

It was Jin Lingli’s handwriting! “It turns out that my every move is seen by the company cadres.” At that moment, Nie Junxin’s heart knot suddenly opened.

After that day, Nie Junxin regained his confidence, actively consulted his comrades, and adjusted his training methods. After a period of hard work, he finally achieved his goal.

Last year, Nie Junxin updated his goal: “All military training results reached excellent standards.” This time, he not only completed it successfully, but was also rated as an advanced individual in military training by his superiors in the first quarter of this year.

How to make the honor tree continue to play an incentive role? The company has gradually found some effective methods in practice, such as regularly organizing officers and men to update the “Dream Leaves” and hang “Honor Fruits”; selecting advanced models in combination with daily training and important tasks, and vigorously publicizing their deeds; taking advantage of opportunities such as new recruits joining the company, job diversion, and veterans retiring, to carry out discussion and exchange activities in front of the honor tree...

The transformation of recruit Zhang Qinglong originated from a “face-to-face sharing session for new and old soldiers” held in front of the honor tree.

The company is stationed in the mountains. Away from the city and walking into the mountains, Zhang Qinglong, who originally dreamed of boarding a warship and crossing the ocean, once doubted whether his choice to join the army was correct.

That day, standing in front of the honor tree, Sergeant Kang Sheng asked all the recruits a question: “Are you confused here?” Hearing this, Zhang Qinglong and other recruits nodded frequently.

Then, Kang Sheng pointed to his “Honor Fruit” and told the story of growing from a guard soldier to a professional and technical backbone, and winning the championship in the competition for five consecutive years.

Kang Sheng said that he was also confused when he was a recruit. But over time, he realized that there are only different divisions of labor in different positions, but no distinction between primary and secondary. If you do your job well and work hard, you can shine wherever you are.

Kang Sheng’s words were like a beam of light, illuminating Zhang Qinglong’s heart. Since then, he has slowly come out of the trough, and with the careful help of the squad leader and backbone, he has devoted himself to training and made rapid progress.

In recent years, the company’s honor tree has grown more and more luxuriant, and it shines with the banners and certificates hanging on the wall, and the trophies and medals in the display cabinet. “Compared with the dazzling achievements, what is more gratifying is the spirit of the officers and men to respect and strive for honor, and the actions and consciousness of hard work.” Jin Lingli said that he believes that under the impetus of such forces, the construction of the company will get better and better.

# May 2025

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/bbzq/16384357.html**

## 蹈海踏浪，北部战区海军某支队多舰协同练攻防

来源：解放军报 作者：马广兴 毕笑天 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-06

**北部战区海军某支队组织舰艇编队开展多科目训练——**

**蹈海踏浪，多舰协同练攻防**

■马广兴 本报记者 毕笑天

雷达飞旋，实时侦测海空态势；声呐探波，不断搜索水下目标……

暮春时节，由北部战区海军某支队黄石舰、秦皇岛舰、张家口舰组成的舰艇编队，围绕综合攻防、应急处置等科目展开一场实战化训练，检验复杂条件下多种战法训法。

“秦皇岛舰右舷接触’浮雷’引起’爆炸’，多处起火！”编队机动途中，特情突至，各战位官兵闻令而动，迅速展开紧急救援。

黄石舰副炮操作手目不转睛盯着屏幕上的”敌”目标，仔细校对瞄点。”开火！”随着口令下达，黄石舰副炮果断射击，成功命中未爆”浮雷”。

确认海域安全后，黄石舰迅速调整航向、航速，使用高压水枪远程灭火。随后，张家口舰组织官兵开展拖带作业，牵引秦皇岛舰移动。在两舰官兵的默契配合下，特情得以成功处置，编队继续向目标海域机动。

“编队协同训练，旨在提升不同舰艇、不同战位之间的默契度，攥指成拳、形成合力。”该支队领导介绍，此次训练，他们随机嵌入多种特情，构设复杂战场环境，倒逼官兵在危局难局险局中思考应对之策，提升部队作战能力。

张家口舰一位部门长告诉记者：”远海训练，气象水文条件复杂，临机处置各类特情，对官兵的态势感知和应急处置能力都是不小的挑战。”

“两架’敌’机快速向我编队近飞！”编队刚机动至目标海域，指挥员突然接到通报，随即指挥官兵联手迎”敌”。

然而，”敌”机没有按照我方预测航线飞行，而是采取一系列战术动作规避雷达探测，企图突破防空区域。编队指挥员沉着冷静，迅速下达指令：秦皇岛舰连续发射多枚干扰弹，成功干扰”敌”目标；张家口舰操作号手按下发射按钮，防空导弹呼啸而出……

在作战指挥室内，编队指挥员根据战场态势，灵活调整攻防策略，雷达、声呐等部门官兵密切配合、迅速响应。海天之间，侦察与反侦察、压制与反压制轮番展开，双方斗智斗勇，攻守之势几度转换。

“战位间、系统间密切配合，应对复杂空情时才能拿出最优解决方案，不断提升舰艇编队对空防御能力。”该支队领导介绍，他们围绕编队火力运用、指挥协同等方面展开专攻精练，不断强化官兵战斗技能和应急处置能力。

综合攻防、对潜搜索……一个个实战化科目交替进行，双方对抗从海空之间转入海面之下。舰艇编队布放拖曳声呐、扩大搜索范围，一场”猎鲨”行动接续展开。

**Google Translation**

Walking on the Sea and Waves, Multiple Ships of a Flotilla [*zhidui*] of the Northern Theater Command Navy Cooperated to Practice Attack and Defense

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Ma Guangxing Bi Xiaotian Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-06

A flotilla [*zhidui*] of the Northern Theater Command Navy organized a fleet of ships to conduct multi-subject training——

Walking on the sea and waves, multiple ships cooperated to practice attack and defense

■Ma Guangxing, reporter of this newspaper, Bi Xiaotian

Radars spun to detect the sea and air situation in real time; sonar waves were detected to continuously search for underwater targets...

In late spring, a fleet of ships composed of Huangshi [Frigate Hull 655], Qinhuangdao [Frigate Hull 656] and Zhangjiakou [Frigate Hull 605] ships of a flotilla [*zhidui*] of the Northern Theater Command Navy conducted a practical training around comprehensive attack and defense, emergency response and other subjects, and tested various tactics and training methods under complex conditions.

"The right side of the Qinhuangdao ship contacted the 'floating mine' and caused an 'explosion', and many fires broke out!" During the formation's maneuver, a special situation suddenly arrived, and the officers and men at each position moved upon hearing the order and quickly launched emergency rescue.

The secondary gun operator of the Huangshi ship stared at the "enemy" target on the screen and carefully checked the aiming point. "Fire!" As the command was given, the secondary gun of the Huangshi ship fired decisively and successfully hit the unexploded "floating mine".

After confirming the safety of the sea area, the Huangshi ship quickly adjusted its course and speed and used a high-pressure water gun to remotely extinguish the fire. Subsequently, the Zhangjiakou ship organized officers and men to carry out towing operations and tow the Qinhuangdao ship to move. With the tacit cooperation of the officers and men of the two ships, the special situation was successfully handled, and the formation continued to maneuver towards the target sea area.

"The formation coordination training aims to enhance the tacit understanding between different ships and different combat positions, clench fingers into fists, and form a joint force." The leader of the flotilla [*zhidui*] introduced that in this training, they randomly embedded a variety of special situations and constructed a complex battlefield environment, forcing officers and men to think about countermeasures in dangerous situations and difficult situations, and improve the combat capability of the troops.

A department head of the Zhangjiakou ship told reporters: "During the long-distance training, the meteorological and hydrological conditions are complex, and dealing with various special situations on the spot is a big challenge for the officers and men' situational awareness and emergency response capabilities." "Two 'enemy' planes quickly approached our formation!" As the formation moved to the target sea area, the commander suddenly received a notification and immediately commanded the officers and men to meet the "enemy". However, the "enemy" plane did not fly according to our predicted route, but took a series of tactical actions to evade radar detection in an attempt to break through the air defense area. The formation commander was calm and quickly issued instructions: the Qinhuangdao ship fired multiple jamming bombs in succession, successfully jamming the "enemy" target; the Zhangjiakou ship operator pressed the launch button, and the air defense missiles whizzed out... In the combat command room, the formation commander flexibly adjusted the offensive and defensive strategies according to the battlefield situation, and the officers and men of the radar, sonar and other departments cooperated closely and responded quickly. Between the sea and the sky, reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance, suppression and counter-suppression took turns, the two sides fought wits and courage, and the

offensive and defensive situation changed several times. “Close cooperation between combat positions and systems can provide the best solution to complex air situations and continuously improve the air defense capability of the fleet.” The leader of the flotilla [*zhidui*] introduced that they have conducted specialized training around the use of firepower and command coordination of the fleet, and continuously strengthened the combat skills and emergency response capabilities of officers and men.

Comprehensive attack and defense, submarine search... one after another practical subjects are conducted alternately, and the confrontation between the two sides has shifted from sea and air to under the sea. The fleet deployed towed sonars and expanded the search range, and a “shark hunting” operation continued.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16384561.html**

## 海军某部加大科研攻关力度破解部队训练难题

来源：解放军报 作者：赵言 钱晓虎 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-07

**海军某部聚焦主责主业推动科研攻关——**

**课题从战训中来 成果到战训中去**

■赵 言 解放军报记者 钱晓虎

“课题组的科研成果和实测数据，让我们进一步了解装备性能，增强了训练针对性……”不久前，海军某部于工程师将新研发软件和操作手册交付到舰艇部队官兵手中，令某舰舰长欣喜不已。

时间回到半年前。那天，于工程师接到一线部队一名参谋打来的咨询电话。原来，某舰艇部队要在训练中加大复杂电磁环境设置强度，但缺乏相关理论和手段支撑，导致组训方法单一、训练效益不高。

为尽早破解一线官兵难题，该部成立攻关团队，通过课题研究、方案论证、仿真推演、任务检验等方式，聚焦难点逐一攻关。经过半年调试，他们完成相关配套软件的研发升级，并编修了软件说明和操作手册。

“部队训练难题，就是我们的科研攻关课题。”该部领导告诉记者，为让科研攻关”供给侧”精准对接部队战训”需求侧”，他们充分发挥”战建结合部”优势，安排科研骨干常态开展作战需求收集分析、作战问题研究破解等工作；将部队反映的难点问题列入”科研需求库”，展开深入研究，同时邀请院校等相关单位专家骨干集智攻关。他们还将舰艇部队反映的共性问题纳入演练方案，作为专攻精练科目，加大实抗实训中的检验力度，切实让科研成果成为战斗力提升的有力引擎。

记者了解到，该部科研骨干赴一线部队已成为常态。某团队负责人连续多年在部队一线开展训练课题攻关，多项成果在演训中发挥作用；一名高级工程师带领课题组成员，先后20余次为部队进行授课辅导、演练保障……

近年来，该部采取函询征集、现场对接等方式了解战训需求，同多支部队建立常态协调沟通机制，多次发布作战研究问题库，推送成果百余项。

课题从战训中来，成果到战训中去。该部领导告诉记者，他们持续拓展”科研需求库”，不断强化各专业领域优势资源统筹；建立快速响应机制，加大科研攻关力度，努力为提高部队打赢能力作出更大贡献。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Has Stepped Up Its Scientific Research Efforts to Solve the Training Problems of the Troops

Source: *PLA Daily* Author: Zhao Yan Qian Xiaohu Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-07

A certain naval unit focuses on its main responsibilities and promotes scientific research-

The subject comes from combat training and the results go to combat training

■ Zhao Yan *PLA Daily* reporter Qian Xiaohu

“The research results and measured data of the research team have allowed us to further understand the performance of the equipment and enhance the pertinence of the training...” Not long ago, Engineer Yu of a certain naval unit delivered the newly developed software and operation manual to the officers and men of the ship force, which made the captain of a certain ship very happy.

Time goes back to half a year ago. That day, Engineer Yu received a consultation call from a staff officer of the front-line troops. It turned out that a certain ship unit wanted to increase the intensity of the complex electromagnetic environment setting in training, but lacked relevant theoretical and means support, resulting in a single training method and low training efficiency.

In order to solve the problems of front-line officers and men as soon as possible, the unit set up a research team to focus on the difficulties and solve them one by one through research, program demonstration, simulation and deduction, and task inspection. After half a year of debugging, they completed the development and upgrade of related supporting software, and edited the software instructions and operation manual.

“The training problems of the troops are our scientific research topics.” The leaders of the department told reporters that in order to make the “supply side” of scientific research accurately match the “demand side” of the troops’ combat training, they fully utilized the advantages of the “combat construction junction” and arranged scientific research backbones to regularly carry out combat demand collection and analysis, combat problem research and solution, etc.; the difficult

problems reflected by the troops were included in the "scientific research demand library" for in-depth research, and experts and backbones from relevant units such as colleges and universities were invited to work together to solve the problems. They also included the common problems reflected by the ship troops into the exercise plan as a specialized and refined subject, increased the inspection intensity in the actual combat training, and made the scientific research results a powerful engine for improving combat effectiveness.

The reporter learned that it has become a normal practice for the scientific research backbones of the department to go to the front-line troops. The leader of a certain team has been conducting training research on the front line of the army for many years, and many of the results have played a role in the exercises; a senior engineer led the project team members to give lectures and provide training support for the troops more than 20 times...

In recent years, the department has adopted methods such as letter inquiry and on-site docking to understand the needs of combat training, established a normal coordination and communication mechanism with many troops, and released combat research problem databases many times, pushing more than 100 results.

The topics come from combat training, and the results go to combat training. The leaders of the department told reporters that they continue to expand the "scientific research needs library" and continuously strengthen the coordination of advantageous resources in various professional fields; establish a rapid response mechanism, increase the intensity of scientific research, and strive to make greater contributions to improving the troops' ability to win.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16384654.html**

## 海军航空大学某训练基地探索新兵体能科学训练之路

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李承田 辛越 韩朝 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-05-07

**加油，新战友**

**——海军航空大学某训练基地探索新兵体能科学训练之路**

■李承田 辛 越 韩 朝

清晨，第一缕阳光穿透薄雾，洒在青岛白沙河畔的操场上，金色的光芒与数百名新兵整齐的身影交织在一起。

嘹亮的口号声划破宁静，回荡在训练场上空，新兵以一场 3000 米跑开启了一天的训练任务……随着晨雾逐渐散去，海军航空大学某训练基地训练场上也迎来一片繁忙景象。

体能，是战场的入场券。良好的体能是完成各项军事任务的前提，也是适应高强度训练和复杂战场环境的保障，从基础的跑步、俯卧撑到刺杀、手榴弹投掷，再到更复杂的战术动作，每一步都离不开坚实的体能支撑。在新兵训练阶段，军事体育训练也是关键环节之一。

该基地以《军事体育训练大纲》为指引，积极探索科学训练新模式，根据新兵体测数据分层分类开展军体训练，通过一系列创新手段，提升新兵军体训练质效，力求全面发展新兵体能素养，为战斗力生成添砖加瓦。



训练间歇，新训班长组织新战友进行拔河比赛活跃训练气氛。王安全 摄

一

这里，是新战友军旅生涯的起点，也是他们成长为合格军人的摇篮。在这里，科学训练正成为一种新风尚。

每周，新兵都会进行一次体能测试，这是检验他们一周训练成果的关键环节。测试结束后，新训班长会将成绩整理后录入电脑，形成详细的数据记录。

新兵许耀凯，3000 米跑成绩为 14 分 17 秒，比上周快了 20 秒，首次达到及格；

新兵李佳旺，3000 米跑成绩为 14 分 18 秒，比上周快了 12 秒，稳步提升；

……

在该训练基地，一场关于军体训练理念的革新正悄然展开。以往，训练主要依赖于新训班长、军体教员的经验结合新兵的主观感受来实施，这种方法虽然有一定的效果，但缺乏精准性和系统性。如今，该基地逐步引入数据驱动的军体训练模式，将传统的”经验练”转变为”精准练”，通过数据采集和系统分析科学指导军体训练，提升训练效果。

“通过新兵的训练数据，我们能够更精准地了解他们的体能状况和训练进度。”新训班长毕可成说。

数据可视化，让数据会说话。

每周，新兵的体能数据都会被展示在训练专修室里，新训班长围坐在一起，认真分析各种数据转化而成的图形、图标、柱状图和曲线图等，研究每名新兵的体能成绩变化。他们不仅关注整体的训练情况，更看重每名新兵在各个课目上的具体表现。

通过对比过去几周的测试数据，新训班长杨志发现了一个问题。他自己所带区队新兵的 3000 米跑成绩波动较大。结合分段成绩，他发现是因为有些新兵还没适应 3000 米跑的节

奏，有时在前半程跑得过快导致后程乏力，有时又因为在强调控制节奏的情况下前半程跑得过慢，导致难以取得好成绩。

为此，该区队决定引入”配速员”机制，安排专人按照及格、良好、优秀等不同配速进行领跑。新兵可根据自身体能情况，选择跟随相应配速员进行训练，同时通过重复练习来适应3000 米跑的节奏。经过两周的训练后，该区队新兵 3000 米跑成绩大幅波动的情况得到有效改善。在没有配速员帮助的情况下，新兵 3000 米跑的成绩也实现了全员及格。

以数据为基础，新兵的军体训练过程变得更加科学，也更加细化和精准。经过 6 周的训练，新兵张广鑫的仰卧卷腹成绩从 15 次提升到 51 次，何晓峰的引体向上成绩从 4 个进步到 15 个，刘轩初的 3000 米跑成绩从 18 分 32 秒缩短到 13 分 42 秒……

新兵看到了自己的成长，新训班长根据数据反馈，及时调整训练计划，确保每名新兵都能在训练中取得进步。这一创新的训练理念，正逐步改变该基地的训练模式，为新战友的成长提供了更科学的指导。

二

草木萌发，春山可望，万象更新。

“从这里学会打仗，从这里走向战场”，一条醒目的标语悬挂在该基地训练场上。标语前，新兵正跟着音乐的节奏，生龙活虎地开展”9 个 100”基础体能训练。

这是该基地为帮助新兵快速提高体能素质而设计的基础训练动作组合，包括深蹲、开合跳、胯下击掌、肘撞膝、俯卧登山跑、高抬腿、俯卧撑、仰卧卷腹和平板支撑。在每天早操和训练前，新兵都会通过这些动作进行热身训练。根据训练课目的特点，安排 3 个基础动作的分组训练。最终实现每天完成”9 个 100”训练。

这些训练，不仅能够增强新兵的核心肌群力量，还为他们完成高难度训练课目筑牢了基础。”完成这些训练感觉越来越轻松，我就知道自己肯定是进步了。”新兵罗阳高兴地说。

为了持续激发新兵的训练热情，该基地各区队每周组织尖兵比武活动。在比武中，新兵围绕基础体能、军事技能等内容展开激烈角逐。

入营第六周，新兵耿健超凭借出色的表现，以总分 75.9 的优异成绩荣获”综合训练尖兵”称号；王若俨在枪支分解结合中以 37 秒的最快成绩脱颖而出，获得”单项尖兵”荣誉。

比武结束后，各课目的尖兵成绩会在大屏幕上滚动展示。这不仅为尖兵们带来了荣誉感，也激励着全体新兵努力提升自己的能力和水平。

因为在枪支分解结合课目中出现失误，新兵杨冯钦没能登上领奖台。”这次有点可惜。下次我要更加努力，争取上榜。”他说。

接下来，该基地还将在比武中增加战术基础动作和蛙泳等课目，新兵正摩拳擦掌，期待在每周的比武中突破自我，争夺训练尖兵称号。

此外，该基地还借鉴了国内外体坛先进的体能训练体系，如 EXOS 体能训练体系。该体系中的快速伸缩复合训练和能量系统发展练习，对新兵进行 3000 米跑和单双杠的训练大有裨益。

在训练场上，新兵正进行快速伸缩复合训练。通过深蹲跳、单腿跳等动作，新兵的腿部肌肉力量和爆发力得到显著增强。这种训练不仅让他们在跑步时能够更快速地发力，还提高了肌肉的反应速度和耐乳酸能力，使他们在 3000 米跑中能够保持更稳定的节奏并提高成绩。

同时，能量系统发展练习也在新兵训练中发挥了重要作用。通过间歇跑、冲刺跑等高强度训练，新兵的有氧和无氧耐力得到了全面提升。这种训练优化了身体的能量代谢能力，使新兵在冲刺阶段能够保持高速度，减少疲劳感，进一步提高了 3000 米跑的冲刺能力。

同时，该基地还融合了超量恢复法、高强度间歇训练法、周期训练法等多种科学训练方法，根据每个新兵的体能状况量体裁衣、科学施训，助力他们突破体能瓶颈，全面提升体能素质。

三

训练伤，一直都是新兵训练中必须面对的一道难关。如果预防措施做得不到位，训练伤就有可能成为一只”拦路虎”，不仅会让训练进度中断，还会影响新兵参加军体训练的热情。

为了预防训练伤，降低训练伤风险，该基地在训练伊始就引入了功能性动作筛查（FMS）评分体系，全面评估新兵训练的动作模式。

功能性动作筛查通过 7 个基础动作测试，新训班长能够精准发现新兵在关节灵活性、肌肉力量稳定性等方面存在的问题，从而为每名新兵量身订制纠正方案。该基地军体教员李相男表示，”在训练过程中，我们根据功能性动作筛查的结果及时调整新兵的动作，纠正他们不规范的姿势，避免因错误动作导致训练伤。”

新兵赵康在跨栏步测试中，躯干出现过度扭转，这表明他的核心肌群稳定性不足。新训班长为他安排了平板支撑、俄罗斯转体等核心肌群稳定性训练。经过 4 周的训练，他的进步十分明显。

新兵陈梓轩入伍前热爱跑步，但在长距离跑步后经常出现膝盖疼痛难忍的情况，往往需要休息数日才能缓解。入伍后，他在进行深蹲训练时也出现了膝盖疼痛的问题。通过功能性动作筛查，新训班长发现他存在髋关节灵活性不足的问题，随即为他制订了专门的纠正训练计划。

在新训班长的指导和鼓励下，陈梓轩经过一段时间的纠正训练，不仅深蹲动作的规范性得到明显改善，膝盖酸痛的问题也得以解决。在最近几次 3000 米跑测试中，他不仅成绩得到大幅提升，也没有再次出现膝盖疼痛的困扰。

除了功能性动作筛查，该基地在新兵训练后的恢复环节也下足了功夫。每个队都配备了理疗室，新兵可以在训练结束后前往理疗室进行按摩放松，缓解肌肉疲劳。

在一次长跑训练后，新兵吴兆征感到腿部肌肉酸痛。他前往理疗室，与战友一起相互按摩放松。他们按照学习的基本按摩方法，重点放松腿部肌肉。按摩结束后，吴兆征还在班长的建议下，贴上了肌贴，进一步缓解肌肉疲劳。第二天，他腿部的酸痛感明显减轻。

在科学的训练和有效的恢复保障下，新兵的体能素质不断提升，训练伤的发生率明显降低，训练的连续性和系统性也得到了更好保障。

为适应练兵备战对官兵体能提出的新要求，该基地以创新的心态去拥抱变化，在训练方法创新、训练理念更新中提升军体训练的质效，全面锤炼新兵的体能素

**Google Translation**

A Training Base of the Naval Aviation University Explores the Path of Scientific Physical Training for Recruits

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Chengtian Xin Yue Han Chao Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-05-07

Come on, new comrades

——A training base of the Naval Aviation University explores the path of scientific physical training for recruits

■Li Chengtian Xin Yue Han Chao

In the early morning, the first ray of sunlight penetrated the mist and sprinkled on the playground by the Baisha River in Qingdao. The golden light was intertwined with the neat figures of hundreds of recruits.

The loud slogans broke through the silence and echoed over the training ground. The recruits started the day’s training mission with a 3,000-meter run... As the morning mist gradually dissipated, a busy scene also appeared on the training ground of a training base of the Naval Aviation University.

Physical fitness is the ticket to the battlefield. Good physical fitness is the prerequisite for completing various military tasks and the guarantee for adapting to high-intensity training and complex battlefield environments. From basic running and push-ups to assassinations, grenade

throwing, and more complex tactical movements, every step is inseparable from solid physical support. Military physical training is also one of the key links in the training stage of recruits.

Guided by the “Military Physical Training Outline”, the base actively explores new scientific training models, conducts military physical training in a layered and classified manner according to the physical test data of recruits, and improves the quality and efficiency of military physical training for recruits through a series of innovative means, striving to comprehensively develop the physical fitness of recruits and contribute to the generation of combat effectiveness.

During the training interval, the squad leader of the new training organized new comrades to play tug-of-war to liven up the training atmosphere. Photo by Wang Anquan

This is the starting point of the military career of new comrades and the cradle of their growth into qualified soldiers. Here, scientific training is becoming a new trend.

Every week, recruits will undergo a physical fitness test, which is a key link in testing their training results for the week. After the test, the squad leader will sort out the results and enter them into the computer to form a detailed data record.

Recruit Xu Yaokai, 3000 meters run score is 14 minutes and 17 seconds, 20 seconds faster than last week, and he passed for the first time;

Recruit Li Jiawang, 3000 meters run score is 14 minutes and 18 seconds, 12 seconds faster than last week, steadily improving;

In this training base, a revolution in the concept of military physical training is quietly unfolding. In the past, training mainly relied on the experience of the squad leader and military physical Political Instructors combined with the subjective feelings of the recruits. Although this method has a certain effect, it lacks accuracy and systematization. Today, the base gradually introduces a data-driven military physical training model, transforming the traditional “experience training” into “precision training”, and scientifically guiding military physical training through data collection and system analysis to improve training results.

“Through the training data of recruits, we can understand their physical condition and training progress more accurately.” Said the squad leader Bi Kecheng.

Data visualization, let the data speak.

Every week, the physical fitness data of the recruits will be displayed in the training room. The squad leaders of the new training team sit together and carefully analyze the graphs, icons, bar charts and curves converted from various data to study the changes in the physical fitness scores of each recruit. They not only pay attention to the overall training situation, but also pay attention to the specific performance of each recruit in each subject.

By comparing the test data of the past few weeks, the squad leader Yang Zhi found a problem. The 3,000-meter running results of the recruits in his own district team fluctuated greatly. Combined with the segmented results, he found that it was because some recruits had not yet adapted to the rhythm of the 3,000-meter run. Sometimes they ran too fast in the first half, resulting in fatigue in the latter part, and sometimes they ran too slow in the first half under the emphasis on controlling the rhythm, making it difficult to achieve good results.

For this reason, the district team decided to introduce the “pacemaker” mechanism and arrange special people to lead the run at different paces such as passing, good, and excellent. Recruits can choose to follow the corresponding pacemaker for training according to their own physical conditions, and adapt to the rhythm of the 3,000-meter run through repeated practice. After two weeks of training, the situation of large fluctuations in the 3,000-meter running results of the district team’s recruits has been effectively improved. Without the help of pacers, the 3,000-meter running results of the recruits have also achieved a passing score for all recruits.

Based on data, the military physical training process of recruits has become more scientific, detailed and precise. After 6 weeks of training, recruit Zhang Guangxin’s supine crunch scores increased from 15 to 51, He Xiaofeng’s pull-ups improved from 4 to 15, and Liu Xuanchu’s 3,000-meter running scores shortened from 18 minutes and 32 seconds to 13 minutes and 42 seconds...

The recruits saw their own growth, and the training squad leader adjusted the training plan in time according to the data feedback to ensure that every recruit can make progress in training. This innovative training concept is gradually changing the training model of the base and providing more scientific guidance for the growth of new comrades.

2

The grass and trees are sprouting, the spring mountains are in sight, and everything is new.

“Learn to fight here, and go to the battlefield from here”, a striking slogan is hung on the training ground of the base. In front of the slogan, the recruits are following the rhythm of the music and carrying out the “9 100” basic physical training.

This is a combination of basic training movements designed by the base to help recruits quickly improve their physical fitness, including squats, jumping jacks, clap hands, elbow-knee bumps, prone mountain climbing, high leg lifts, push-ups, supine crunches and plank support. Before morning exercises and training every day, recruits will warm up with these movements. According to the characteristics of the training courses, group training of 3 basic movements is arranged. Finally, the “9 100” training is completed every day.

These trainings can not only enhance the core muscle strength of recruits, but also lay a solid foundation for them to complete difficult training courses. “It feels easier and easier to complete these trainings, and I know that I have definitely made progress.” Recruit Luo Yang said happily.

In order to continue to stimulate the training enthusiasm of recruits, each district team of the base organizes a sharp soldier competition every week. In the competition, the recruits competed fiercely around basic physical fitness, military skills and other contents.

In the sixth week of entering the barracks, recruit Geng Jianchao won the title of "Comprehensive Training Pioneer" with his outstanding performance and a total score of 75.9; Wang Ruoyan stood out with the fastest score of 37 seconds in the gun disassembly and combination and won the honor of "Single Item Pioneer".

After the competition, the pioneers' scores of each subject will be displayed on the big screen. This not only brings a sense of honor to the pioneers, but also inspires all recruits to work hard to improve their abilities and levels.

Because of mistakes in the gun disassembly and combination subject, recruit Yang Fengqin failed to stand on the podium. "It's a pity this time. Next time I will work harder and strive to be on the list." He said.

Next, the base will also add tactical basic movements and breaststroke to the competition. The recruits are gearing up and looking forward to breaking through themselves in the weekly competition and competing for the title of training pioneer.

In addition, the base has also learned from advanced physical training systems in domestic and foreign sports, such as the EXOS physical training system. The rapid expansion and contraction compound training and energy system development exercises in this system are of great benefit to the recruits in the 3000-meter run and the single and double bar training.

On the training ground, the recruits are doing rapid expansion and contraction compound training. Through squat jumps, single-leg jumps and other movements, the leg muscle strength and explosive power of the recruits are significantly enhanced. This training not only allows them to exert force faster when running, but also improves the muscle's reaction speed and lactic acid resistance, allowing them to maintain a more stable rhythm and improve their performance in the 3000-meter run.

At the same time, energy system development exercises also play an important role in the training of recruits. Through high-intensity training such as interval running and sprint running, the aerobic and anaerobic endurance of the recruits has been comprehensively improved. This training optimizes the body's energy metabolism capacity, allowing recruits to maintain high speeds and reduce fatigue during the sprint stage, further improving the sprint ability of the 3000-meter run.

At the same time, the base also integrates a variety of scientific training methods such as super recovery, high-intensity interval training, and cycle training. According to the physical condition of each recruit, the base tailors and scientifically trains them to help them break through the physical bottleneck and comprehensively improve their physical fitness.

3

Training injuries have always been a difficult hurdle that recruits must face in training. If preventive measures are not in place, training injuries may become a “stumbling block”, which will not only interrupt the training progress, but also affect the enthusiasm of recruits to participate in military physical training.

In order to prevent training injuries and reduce the risk of training injuries, the base introduced the functional movement screening (FMS) scoring system at the beginning of training to comprehensively evaluate the movement patterns of recruits’ training.

Functional movement screening Through 7 basic movement tests, the training squad leader can accurately find the problems of recruits in joint flexibility, muscle strength stability, etc., so as to tailor a correction plan for each recruit. Li Xiangnan, a military physical education instructor at the base, said, “During the training process, we adjusted the recruits’ movements in a timely manner according to the results of the functional movement screening, corrected their irregular postures, and avoided training injuries caused by incorrect movements.”

In the hurdle step test, recruit Zhao Kang’s trunk was over-twisted, indicating that his core muscle group stability was insufficient. The training squad leader arranged core muscle group stability training such as plank support and Russian twist for him. After 4 weeks of training, his progress was very obvious.

Recruit Chen Zixuan loved running before joining the army, but he often had unbearable knee pain after long-distance running, and often needed to rest for several days to relieve it. After joining the army, he also had knee pain when doing squat training. Through functional movement screening, the training squad leader found that he had a problem of insufficient hip joint flexibility, and then formulated a special corrective training plan for him.

Under the guidance and encouragement of the training squad leader, Chen Zixuan not only significantly improved the standardization of squat movements after a period of corrective training, but also solved the problem of knee pain. In the recent 3,000-meter running tests, not only did his performance improve significantly, but he also did not suffer from knee pain again.

In addition to functional movement screening, the base also put a lot of effort into the recovery phase after the recruits’ training. Each team is equipped with a physiotherapy room, where recruits can go to the physiotherapy room for massage and relaxation after training to relieve muscle fatigue.

After a long-distance running training, recruit Wu Zhaozheng felt sore in his leg muscles. He went to the physiotherapy room and massaged and relaxed each other with his comrades. They followed the basic massage methods they learned and focused on relaxing the leg muscles. After the massage, Wu Zhaozheng also applied a muscle patch at the suggestion of the squad leader to further relieve muscle fatigue. The next day, the soreness in his legs was significantly reduced.

With scientific training and effective recovery guarantees, the physical fitness of recruits has been continuously improved, the incidence of training injuries has been significantly reduced, and the continuity and systematic nature of training have also been better guaranteed.

In order to adapt to the new requirements for the physical fitness of officers and men in training and preparation for war, the base embraced changes with an innovative attitude, improved the quality and effectiveness of military physical training by innovating training methods and updating training concepts, and comprehensively tempered the physical fitness of recruits.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/bbzq/16385239.html**

## 北部战区海军某基地监测站提升舰艇消磁保障能力

来源：解放军报 作者：明森 毕笑天 付康 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-10

**北部战区海军某基地监测站提升舰艇消磁保障能力——**

**助力战舰破浪远航**

■明 森 解放军报记者 毕笑天 特约通讯员 付 康

暮春时节，记者走进北部战区海军某基地监测站舰艇消磁作业码头，只见官兵正紧张开展消磁作业。舰艇甲板上，官兵精细调整测量仪器位置；舱室内，一组组数据在电子显示屏上不断更新……

“在地球磁场长期磁化、机器运转等因素作用下，舰艇磁性会不断累积。定期消磁，是确保舰艇安全的一个重要手段。”该站站长告诉记者，消磁能让战舰实现”磁隐身”，就像是为战舰披上”隐身衣”，保护舰艇免受磁性武器威胁、规避磁性探测。

说话间，只见官兵在码头和战舰之间来回穿梭。接电缆、架仪器……作业流程紧张有序。指着正在接受消磁作业的战舰，该舰舰长告诉记者：”这几年，监测站持续探索优化工作机制，舰艇消磁作业时间较以往大幅缩短。”

谈及这一过程，该站站长向记者介绍他们的探索之路。几年前的一次任务对接会上，海军某支队参会官兵提出：”某型舰艇开展消磁作业，需跨区航渡至指定地域的大型监测站，存在协调难度大、耗费时间长等问题，对部队战备训练造成一定影响。”

这一问题引起该站机关的高度重视。会后，该站党委与上级机关沟通，综合分析后感到，提升舰艇消磁保障能力关键在于两个环节：寻找合适消磁场地、优化改进消磁流程。消磁场地需同时满足水文、气象、磁场等多种条件，监测站要在漫漫海岸线上找到一个最佳作业点。此外，官兵将该型舰艇消磁作业的流程梳理细化为 3 大类 30 余项内容后发现，其中 10 余项是此前从未涉及的全新领域，优化改进流程同样是一个难题。

“向战冲锋，再难也要把这块硬骨头啃下来。”该站领导回忆，难题攻关那段时间，值班室随时放着战备背包，官兵一有任务”拎包即走”。

一次勘察任务中，两座大山挡住了勘察路线，带队党员骨干带领官兵徒步跋涉 3 小时，靠手提肩扛将测磁装备运到了目标点位。

尽管官兵连续奋战，但提升消磁保障能力并非易事。该站党委一班人研究感到，必须双管齐下、换挡提速。

他们一方面优化场地和人员分工，将以往的”大规模作战”调整为”小分队编组”，兵分多路、齐头并进；另一方面，不断探索保障能力生成新路径，通过邀请专家辅导授课、遴选官兵送学深造等方式，缩短骨干人才成长周期。

功夫不负有心人。经过一段时间的勘察，该站选定的消磁场地顺利通过上级验收，重点培养的骨干人才也实现能力升级。此后，该站开始了一场提升消磁保障能力的”长跑”。

——贴近实战磨砺。他们采取系统分析、模拟对比、仿真验证等方法，从实战需求出发构建消磁作业模拟场景，利用声、光、电等手段模拟多种复杂特情，并同步采集梳理平时训练中各类数据，持续改进消磁作业流程。

——创新驱动赋能。该站对兄弟部队采集的消磁作业数据进行系统分析后，调整优化消磁作业路径和方法，更新升级智能化设备，精简消磁作业步骤、缩短作业时间。

——群策群力强能。他们多次协同舰艇部队、生产厂家召开”诸葛亮会”，集思广益提升保障效能。一名从院校培训归来的助理工程师，结合单位实际提出一系列有针对性的意见建议；一名常年铆在一线的分队长，总结形成测磁装备使用”三步法”……

经过一番艰苦努力，选址任务完成后，该站仅用 4 个月时间就具备了某型舰艇基本消磁能力。此后，他们又通过多次组织综合消磁演练，在实践中不断优化改进、补短强能。

一段时间的探索实践后，他们发现，虽能满足舰艇基本消磁需求，但效果仍不够理想。一次研讨中，该站一名二级上士结合所学专业知识提出，可考虑从优化测磁探头上尝试突破。该站随即遴选技术骨干成立攻关团队，围绕这一设想展开试验。最终，攻关团队创新研制出一套辅助装置，大幅提升了消磁作业效率。

“消磁技术关乎舰艇’磁隐身’性能，其重要性不言而喻。”该站领导介绍，制胜未来战场，后勤保障力量必须抢占科技制高点。消磁技术只有不断创新升级，才能真正助力战舰实现”磁隐身”，有效担负起保障打赢的使命任务。下一步，他们将继续抓好经验成果应用转化，推动更多革新成果运用到练兵备战一线，助力战舰破浪远航。

**Google Translation**

A Monitoring Station at a Naval Base in the Northern Theater Command Improves the Demagnetization Support Capability of Ships

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ming Sen Bi Xiaotian Fu Kang Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-10

A monitoring station at a naval base in the Northern Theater Command improves the demagnetization support capability of ships——

Helping warships break through the waves and sail far

■ Ming Sen PLA Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian Special correspondent Fu Kang

In late spring, the reporter walked into the ship demagnetization operation dock of a naval base monitoring station in the Northern Theater Command, and saw that the officers and men were busy conducting demagnetization operations. On the deck of the ship, the officers and men carefully adjusted the position of the measuring instruments; in the cabin, groups of data were constantly updated on the electronic display screen...

“Under the influence of factors such as long-term magnetization of the earth’s magnetic field and machine operation, the magnetism of the ship will continue to accumulate. Regular demagnetization is an important means to ensure the safety of the ship.” The stationmaster told reporters that demagnetization can make the warship “magnetically invisible”, just like putting on an “invisible cloak” for the warship, protecting the ship from the threat of magnetic weapons and avoiding magnetic detection.

As they were talking, officers and men were seen shuttling back and forth between the dock and the warship. Connecting cables, setting up instruments... the operation process was tense and orderly. Pointing to the warship undergoing demagnetization, the captain of the ship told reporters: “In recent years, the monitoring station has continued to explore and optimize the working mechanism, and the demagnetization operation time of ships has been greatly shortened compared with the past.”

Talking about this process, the stationmaster introduced their exploration path to reporters. At a task docking meeting a few years ago, officers and men of a naval flotilla [*zhidui*] participating in the meeting said: “A certain type of ship needs to cross the region to a large monitoring station in a designated area for demagnetization operations. There are problems such as difficulty in coordination and longtime consumption, which has a certain impact on the combat readiness training of the troops.”

This issue has attracted great attention from the station. After the meeting, the Party Committee of the station communicated with the superior authorities, and after comprehensive analysis, it was felt that the key to improving the demagnetization support capabilities of ships lies in two links: finding a suitable demagnetization field and optimizing and improving the demagnetization

process. The demagnetization field must meet multiple conditions such as hydrology, meteorology, and magnetic field at the same time. The monitoring station must find an optimal operation point on the long coastline. In addition, after the officers and men sorted out the demagnetization process of this type of ship into three categories and more than 30 items, they found that more than 10 of them were new areas that had never been involved before, and optimizing and improving the process was also a difficult problem.

“Charge towards the war, no matter how difficult it is, we must bite off this hard bone.” The leader of the station recalled that during the period of tackling difficult problems, the duty room was always equipped with combat readiness backpacks, and the officers and men “took the bag and left” as soon as they had a task.

During a survey mission, two mountains blocked the survey route. The leading Party members led the officers and men to trek for 3 hours on foot and carried the magnetic measuring equipment to the target point by hand and shoulder.

Although the officers and men fought continuously, it was not easy to improve the demagnetization support capability. The Party Committee of the station studied and felt that it was necessary to take a two-pronged approach and shift gears to speed up.

On the one hand, they optimized the site and personnel division of labor, adjusted the previous “large-scale combat” to “small team formation”, and divided the troops into multiple routes and advanced in parallel; on the other hand, they constantly explored new paths for the generation of support capabilities, and shortened the growth cycle of key talents by inviting experts to give guidance and lectures, selecting officers and men to study and further their studies.

Hard work pays off. After a period of investigation, the demagnetization field selected by the station successfully passed the acceptance of the superior, and the key talents trained in key areas also achieved capacity upgrades. Since then, the station has started a “long-distance race” to improve the demagnetization support capabilities.

- Close to actual combat training. They adopted methods such as system analysis, simulation comparison, and simulation verification to build demagnetization operation simulation scenarios based on actual combat needs, and used sound, light, electricity and other means to simulate a variety of complex special situations, and simultaneously collected and sorted out various types of data in daily training, and continuously improved the demagnetization operation process.

- Innovation-driven empowerment. After systematically analyzing the demagnetization operation data collected by the brother troops, the station adjusted and optimized the demagnetization operation path and method, updated and upgraded intelligent equipment, streamlined the demagnetization operation steps, and shortened the operation time.

——Work together to strengthen capabilities. They have held “Zhuge Liang meetings” with ship units and manufacturers many times to brainstorm and improve support efficiency. An assistant

engineer who returned from college training put forward a series of targeted opinions and suggestions based on the actual situation of the unit; a squad leader who has been on the front line for many years summarized and formed a "three-step method" for the use of magnetic measurement equipment... After hard work, the station had the basic demagnetization capability of a certain type of ship in just 4 months after the site selection task was completed. Since then, they have continuously optimized and improved in practice through multiple comprehensive demagnetization drills. After a period of exploration and practice, they found that although they could meet the basic demagnetization needs of ships, the effect was still not ideal. In a seminar, a second-class sergeant at the station combined his professional knowledge and proposed that a breakthrough could be considered from optimizing the magnetic measurement probe. The station then selected technical backbones to form a research team and conducted experiments around this idea. In the end, the research team innovatively developed a set of auxiliary devices, which greatly improved the efficiency of demagnetization operations. "Degaussing technology is related to the 'magnetic stealth' performance of ships, and its importance is self-evident." The station leader said that to win the future battlefield, the logistics support force must seize the commanding heights of science and technology. Only by continuous innovation and upgrading of degaussing technology can it truly help warships achieve "magnetic stealth" and effectively undertake the mission of ensuring victory. In the next step, they will continue to focus on the application and transformation of experience and results, promote the application of more innovative results to the front line of training and preparation, and help warships break through the waves and sail far.

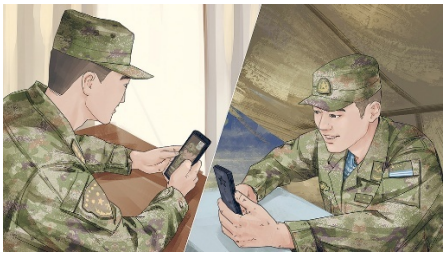
**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16385504.html**

## 这种点名管理方式 打破了空间距离的限制

来源：解放军报 作者：余晓涛 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-12

**点名"上线" 管理"在线"**

■海军某导航台机电通信分队干部 余晓涛



绘图：唐建平

**亲 历**

我所在分队主要负责单位的电力保障和通信业务，日常巡线检修、设备调试等工作繁忙，经常需要派出 3 到 5 人的小分队外出执行任务。战士们往往天没亮就出发，熄灯后才返回，遇到紧急情况甚至可能忙到下半夜。

官兵长时间在外执行任务，不仅辛苦，还涉及高压电巡查、弱电检修等具有安全风险的工作。作为分队主官，”安全”这根弦在我脑子里一直绷得很紧。过去，在外执行任务的官兵不参加队里集中点名，重要内容一般会等他们回来后再由干部骨干传达；他们在外执行任务的情况，单位主官也很难第一时间掌握，这就形成了动散状态下的管理盲区。

新修订的共同条令规定，对部署分散的单位，在符合安全保密要求的前提下，点名也可以采取视频（音频）方式进行。学习贯彻这一规定，我们坚持在不影响外出任务分队工作的前提下，每晚 8 点半由负责带队的干部集合人员，通过军用手机以视频方式参加队里的集中点名。

新条令的实施，有效解决了部队动散条件下面临的管理难题。视频点名不仅有利于主官全面掌握官兵动态，还能及时传达需要提醒的注意事项，提高了教育管理的时效性，强化了安全问题的事前预防。

前不久，班长戴鹏带领战士到驻地兄弟单位检修通信设备，第一次通过视频方式参加晚点名。任务结束归队后，戴鹏告诉我：”以前，少数官兵出了营区后，由于缺乏一日生活制度约束，有时出现作风懒散的情况。”如今，在外官兵每天参加队里的晚点名，纪律意识有了明显提升，干部骨干开展管理工作也更省心、放心。

点名”上线”，管理”在线”。音视频点名的管理方式，打破了空间距离的限制，契合了部队动散条件下教育管理的现实需要，既确保了一日生活制度刚性落实，也增强了官兵的纪律意识、责任意识。新条令关于动散条件下部队管理方式的科学调整，让分散部署官兵的心贴得更近了，我对抓好部队管理、完成各项任务的信心也更足了。

（解放军报记者毕笑天、特约通讯员封治斌整理）

**Google Translation**

This Roll Call Management Method Breaks the Limitation of Spatial Distance

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yu Xiaotao Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-12

Roll call “online” management “online”

■Yu Xiaotao, a cadre of the electromechanical communication team of a certain naval navigation station

Drawing: Tang Jianping

Personal experience

My team is mainly responsible for the power supply and communication business of the unit. We are busy with daily line inspection and maintenance, equipment debugging, etc., and often need to send out small teams of 3 to 5 people to perform tasks. Soldiers often set out before dawn and return after lights out. In case of emergency, they may even be busy until the second half of the night.

Officers and men perform tasks outside for a long time, which is not only hard, but also involves work with safety risks such as high-voltage power inspection and weak current maintenance. As the chief officer of the team, the string of "safety" has always been very tight in my mind. In the past, soldiers on missions outside did not participate in the team's centralized roll call, and important content would generally be conveyed by cadres and backbones after they returned; it was also difficult for the unit chief to grasp the situation of their missions outside in the first place, which formed a management blind spot in the state of movement and dispersion.

The newly revised common regulations stipulate that for units with dispersed deployment, roll calls can also be conducted by video (audio) under the premise of meeting security and confidentiality requirements. In order to study and implement this regulation, we insist on gathering personnel at 8:30 every night by the cadres in charge of the team, and participate in the centralized roll call of the team through video through military mobile phones without affecting the work of the outbound mission team.

The implementation of the new regulations effectively solves the management problems faced by the troops under the conditions of movement and dispersion. Video roll calls not only help the chief officer to fully grasp the dynamics of the officers and men, but also can promptly convey the precautions that need to be reminded, improve the timeliness of education and management, and strengthen the prevention of safety issues in advance.

Not long ago, squad leader Dai Peng led the soldiers to the brother units stationed to repair the communication equipment and participated in the evening roll call for the first time by video. After returning to the team after the mission, Dai Peng told me: "In the past, a few officers and men sometimes became lazy after leaving the barracks due to the lack of constraints of the daily life system." Now, the officers and men outside participate in the team's evening roll call every day, and their sense of discipline has been significantly improved, and the backbone cadres can conduct management work with more ease and confidence.

Roll call "online", management "online". The management method of audio and video roll call breaks the limitation of spatial distance and meets the actual needs of education and management under the conditions of military movement and dispersion. It not only ensures the rigid implementation of the daily life system, but also enhances the officers and men' sense of discipline and responsibility. The scientific adjustment of the new regulations on the management of troops under the conditions of movement and dispersion has brought the hearts of dispersed officers and men closer, and I have more confidence in managing the troops and completing various tasks.

(Compiled by Liberation Army Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian and special correspondent Feng Zhibin)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16385699.html**

## 海军某支队：模拟训练助战舰远航

来源：解放军报 作者：赖瑜鸿 王 健 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-05-13

**海军某支队——**

**模拟训练助战舰远航**

■解放军报记者 赖瑜鸿 特约记者 王 健

“右满舵”“回舵”……近日，海军某支队舰艇教练室内，操纵口令此起彼伏，官兵正使用模拟操纵训练系统开展离靠码头及进出港训练。

近年来，随着新型舰艇入列，练用新装备任务较重。新型舰艇自动化程度较高，如何让官兵熟悉掌握新装备，夯实能力基础，成为摆在该支队党委面前的一个现实课题。

“为破解战斗力建设中遇到的难题，我们积极探索模拟化训练路子，丰富拓展训练方法手段。”该支队领导介绍，他们充分发挥模拟训练在构设逼真训练环境、提高训练效益等方面的优势，围绕舰艇操纵、损害管制等开展模拟训练，不断提高人装结合度，助力舰员打牢能力素质基础。

该支队组织骨干力量到军队院校学习取经，并与院校联合开展舰艇模拟操纵训练设备攻关研究；组织课题组专家上舰调研，将新装备特点融入模拟操纵训练系统研发过程，研制出的模拟操纵训练系统在某舰开展试点运用。

“模拟操纵训练系统真实还原了驾驶室舰艇操纵设备，内置多个港口场景数据，每次进出港前我们都可以通过模拟训练提前熟悉航路航法，有效提升了舰艇操纵能力。”提起这套模拟操纵训练系统，某舰舰员霍传凤深有感触。

此外，针对部分训练科目组织难度大、训练周期长等情况，该支队积极与有关单位建立合作机制，参与多型模拟训练设备调试研发，积极引进新型模拟训练设备，缩短了人才培养周期，先后有多人通过航行值更官资质认证。

“我们科学统筹海上任务与港岸训练，利用好任务间隙与休整期，组织官兵穿插开展模拟训练。”该支队舰艇教练室赵主任介绍，作为训练保障人员，他们充分利用模拟训练设备，给参训人员创造贴近真实战场的训练环境，帮助官兵快速成长。

据介绍，该支队下一步将持续改善模拟训练条件，强化人装结合训练，不断提高官兵本领，为遂行任务打下坚实基础。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Flotilla [*zhidui*]: Simulation Training Helps Warships Sail Far

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lai Yuhong Wang Jian Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-05-13

A certain naval flotilla——

Simulation training helps warships sail far

■ PLA Daily reporter Lai Yuhong Special reporter Wang Jian

“Right full rudder” “Return rudder”... Recently, in the ship training room of a certain naval flotilla, the operation commands came one after another, and the officers and men were using the simulation operation training system to carry out training on leaving the dock and entering and leaving the port.

In recent years, with the entry of new ships, the task of training with new equipment is heavy. The new ships have a high degree of automation. How to make officers and men familiar with and master new equipment and consolidate their ability foundation has become a realistic issue facing the detachment’s Party Committee.

“In order to solve the problems encountered in combat effectiveness construction, we actively explore the way of simulation training and enrich and expand training methods and means.” The leader of the flotilla introduced that they fully utilized the advantages of simulation training in constructing a realistic training environment and improving training efficiency, carried out simulation training around ship operation and damage control, continuously improved the integration of people and equipment, and helped the crew to lay a solid foundation for ability and quality.

The flotilla organized key personnel to learn from military academies, and jointly carried out research on ship simulation operation training equipment with academies; organized experts from the research group to conduct on-board research, integrated the characteristics of new equipment into the development process of the simulation operation training system, and developed a simulation operation training system for pilot use on a certain ship.

“The simulation operation training system truly restores the ship operation equipment in the cab, and has built-in multiple port scene data. Before entering and leaving the port each time, we can familiarize ourselves with the route and navigation in advance through simulation training, which effectively improves the ship’s operation ability.” Speaking of this simulation operation training system, Huo Chuanfeng, a crew member of a certain ship, was deeply touched.

In addition, in view of the difficulty of organizing some training subjects and the long training cycle, the flotilla actively established a cooperation mechanism with relevant units, participated in the commissioning and development of various types of simulation training equipment, actively

introduced new simulation training equipment, shortened the talent training cycle, and many people passed the certification of navigation duty officers.

“We scientifically coordinate maritime tasks and port training, make good use of the gaps between tasks and the rest period, and organize officers and men to carry out simulation training.” Director Zhao of the flotilla’s ship training room introduced that as training support personnel, they make full use of simulation training equipment to create a training environment close to the real battlefield for trainees and help officers and men grow rapidly.

According to reports, the flotilla will continue to improve the simulation training conditions, strengthen the combination of people and equipment training, and continuously improve the skills of officers and men to lay a solid foundation for carrying out tasks.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16385928.html**

## 一枚胸标让两代水兵重逢：海军沂蒙山舰官兵代表看望退役老兵

来源：中国军网-中国国防报 作者：李欣 孙中昊 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-05-14

**海军沂蒙山舰官兵代表看望退役老兵——**

**一枚胸标让两代水兵重逢**

■李欣 孙中昊



邓石在沂蒙山舰参观时，舰员向他赠送纪念品。孙中昊 摄

春末夏初，上海市杨浦区控江路的一处弄堂里绿意盎然，海军沂蒙山舰官兵代表薛伟等一行人，到原沂蒙山舰见习机电长、91 岁退役老兵邓石家中看望。邓石早早便把家门打开，等候自己”娘家人”的到来。

“邓老，我们来看您啦，您比前段时间看起来更精神了！这是我们给您特意准备的礼物……”官兵代表一进家门，便整齐列队，向邓石敬了一个军礼。邓石赶忙招呼官兵们坐下，紧紧拉着薛伟的手，聊起了家常。

时针回拨到 4 月 22 日，在人民海军成立 76 周年之际，海军沂蒙山舰和西安舰，靠泊上海北外滩国际客运中心码头，向群众开放。

每天习惯收听收看新闻节目的邓石，得知 4 月 22 日至 23 日，沂蒙山舰和西安舰开放参观，立即打电话给儿子，让他问清楚沂蒙山舰停靠在哪里，怎么去参观。

经了解得知，沂蒙山舰靠泊上海北外滩国际客运中心码头，由于是首次向群众开放，参观门票早已约满。邓石并没有放弃，他拿出自己珍藏的旧军装上的 1 枚泛黄的布质胸标，在儿子的陪伴下，急匆匆地赶往参观现场。

来到现场后，邓石向当时负责安保工作的薛康泰干事递出了自己的那枚布质胸标，轻声问道：”小伙子，我是沂蒙山舰的老兵，能不能通融一下，我想’回家’看看。”接过布质胸标，薛康泰看到一面印有”中国人民解放军”字样，另一面写着”邓石，海军第五舰队沂蒙山军舰，见习机电长”等文字。明白眼前的老兵可能是曾经沂蒙山舰的舰员，薛康泰立刻通过对讲机向沂蒙山舰上负责开放日活动的军官薛伟报告情况。

不一会儿，薛伟带着两名官兵在沂蒙山舰舷边个人排队通道内见到了邓石。核对完胸标等相关信息后，薛伟立即组织舰舷边的官兵为邓石打开绿色通道。薛伟说：”那一刻，我认为邓老值得在所有人的注视下登上他的’新家’。”

邓石踏上舷梯，紧紧盯着前方，仿佛回到了那段激情燃烧的岁月。”当年我们用舢板运弹药，现在这铁家伙能装坦克！”邓石向新一代沂蒙山舰舰员讲起当年的故事，”那时我们老军舰的甲板锈迹斑斑，轮机舱里蒸汽弥漫，我们都叫它’海上锅炉房’。在这样的条件下，我们用帆布堵漏、扳手修管路，在汹涌波涛中守护战舰的’心脏’。”

参观结束后，在落日的余晖中，邓石与沂蒙山舰官兵互敬军礼，心满意足地离开。

据了解，1949 年，邓石成为中国人民解放军海军学校的第一批学员。1953 年海校毕业后，邓石被分配到沂蒙山舰，担任电机军士长。在一次战斗中，沂蒙山舰舵机严重过载、机舱满是白烟，邓石凭借过硬的专业技术，保障舰艇航向平稳，圆满完成战斗任务，因此提前晋升为见习机电长。1955 年 1 月，邓石跟随沂蒙山舰参加了解放一江山岛战役，圆满完成了既定战斗任务。

打开沂蒙山舰官兵代表专程带来的礼物——一本记录沂蒙山舰发展历程的相册。邓石看到相册中劈波斩浪的舰艇编队和印有”胸怀寰宇 砺剑深蓝”字样的新一代沂蒙山舰舰训，突然挺直腰板，感慨道：”建设一支强大的海军，你们做到了！”

随后，邓石也拿出珍藏多年的老照片同官兵分享，回忆着当年和他一起出生入死的战友和曾经战斗过的地方，他不禁哽咽道：”在一江山岛战役中，登岛后我从机舱走了上来，看到甲板上有的战友牺牲了、负伤了……他们才是真正的英雄啊！”

阳光透过窗户，不觉间已到中午时分，在与沂蒙山舰官兵代表道别时，邓石嘱咐道：”现在我们的祖国强大了，人民的生活幸福了。但是你们一定要记住，这些来之不易，是无数革命先烈用牺牲奉献换来的，你们一定要练好练强本领，守好万里海疆。”

**Google Translation**

A Badge Reunited Two Generations of Sailors: Representatives of Officers and Men of the Navy's Yimengshan Ship Visited Retired Veterans

Source: China Military Network-China National Defense News Author: Li Xin Sun Zhonghao Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-05-14

Representatives of officers and men of the Navy's Yimengshan ship [Amphibious Transport Dock Hull 988, ETCN] visited retired veterans——

A badge reunited two generations of sailors

■Li Xin Sun Zhonghao

When Deng Shi visited the Yimengshan ship, the crew presented him with souvenirs. Photo by Sun Zhonghao

In late spring and early summer, a lane on Kongjiang Road in Yangpu District, Shanghai was full of greenery. Xue Wei, a representative of officers and men of the Navy's Yimengshan ship, and a group of people went to visit the home of Deng Shi, the former trainee chief engineer of the Yimengshan ship and a 91-year-old retired veteran. Deng Shi opened the door early and waited for the arrival of his "mother's family".

"Mr. Deng, we are here to see you. You look more energetic than before! This is a gift we specially prepared for you..." As soon as the officers and men entered the house, they lined up neatly and saluted Deng Shi. Deng Shi hurriedly asked the officers and men to sit down, held Xue Wei's hand tightly, and chatted about family matters.

The clock goes back to April 22. On the occasion of the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People's Navy, the Navy's Yimengshan and Xi'an ships berthed at the Shanghai North Bund International Passenger Transport Center Terminal and were open to the public.

Deng Shi, who is used to listening to and watching news programs every day, learned that the Yimengshan and Xi'an ships were open for visits from April 22 to 23, and immediately called his son to ask him where the Yimengshan ship was docked and how to visit it.

It was learned that the Yimengshan ship was berthed at the Shanghai North Bund International Passenger Transport Center Terminal. Since it was the first time it was open to the public, the tickets for the visit had already been booked. Deng Shi did not give up. He took out a yellowed cloth badge from his old military uniform and hurried to visit the site accompanied by his son.

After arriving at the site, Deng Shi handed his cloth badge to Xue Kangtai, the officer in charge of security at the time, and asked softly: "Young man, I am a veteran of the Yimengshan ship. Can you make some concessions? I want to go home to have a look." Taking the cloth badge, Xue Kangtai saw the words "People's Liberation Army of China" printed on one side and "Deng Shi,

Trainee Chief Engineer of the Yimengshan warship of the Fifth Fleet of the Navy" on the other side. Knowing that the veteran in front of him might have been a crew member of the Yimengshan ship, Xue Kangtai immediately reported the situation to Xue Wei, the officer in charge of the open day activities on the Yimengshan ship through the intercom.

After a while, Xue Wei and two officers and men met Deng Shi in the personal queuing channel on the side of the Yimengshan ship. After checking the badge and other relevant information, Xue Wei immediately organized the officers and men on the side of the ship to open a green channel for Deng Shi. Xue Wei said: "At that moment, I thought that Mr. Deng deserved to board his 'new home' under the gaze of everyone."

Deng Shi stepped onto the gangway and stared at the front, as if he had returned to those passionate years. "Back then, we used sampans to transport ammunition, but now this iron thing can carry tanks!" Deng Shi told the new generation of Yimengshan ship crew the story of the past, "At that time, the deck of our old warship was rusty, and the engine room was full of steam. We all called it the 'boiler room on the sea'. Under such conditions, we used canvas to plug leaks and wrenches to repair pipes, guarding the 'heart' of the warship in the turbulent waves."

After the visit, in the afterglow of the sunset, Deng Shi and the officers and men of the Yimengshan ship saluted each other and left with satisfaction.

It is understood that in 1949, Deng Shi became the first batch of students at the Chinese People's Liberation Army Naval School. After graduating from the Naval School in 1953, Deng Shi was assigned to the Yimengshan ship as the chief motor sergeant. In a battle, the steering gear of the Yimengshan ship was seriously overloaded and the engine room was full of white smoke. Deng Shi relied on his excellent professional skills to ensure the stability of the ship's course and successfully completed the combat mission. He was promoted to trainee chief engineer in advance. In January 1955, Deng Shi followed the Yimengshan ship to participate in the battle to liberate Yijiangshan Island and successfully completed the assigned combat mission.

Open the gift brought by the officers and men of the Yimengshan ship - an album recording the development history of the Yimengshan ship. Deng Shi saw the fleet of ships cutting through the waves in the album and the new generation of Yimengshan ship training with the words "Holding the world in mind, sharpening the sword in the deep blue", and suddenly straightened his back and said with emotion: "Building a strong navy, you have done it!"

Afterwards, Deng Shi also took out the old photos he had collected for many years to share with the officers and men. Recalling the comrades who fought with him and the places where he had fought, he couldn't help but choked up and said: "In the battle of Yijiangshan Island, after landing on the island, I walked up from the cabin and saw that some comrades on the deck had died or were injured... They are the real heroes!"

The sun shone through the window, and it was noon before he knew it. When saying goodbye to the representatives of the officers and men of the Yimengshan ship, Deng Shi advised: "Now our

motherland is strong and the people's lives are happy. But you must remember that these are hard-won and are exchanged for the sacrifices of countless revolutionary martyrs. You must practice your skills well and guard the vast sea."

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16386513.html**

## 战鹰振翅 搏击海天！海军航空兵某团组织多科目飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：汪黄飞 周子强 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-16

**海军航空兵某团组织多科目飞行训练——**

**战鹰振翅 搏击海天**

■汪黄飞 周子强

夏日，南海某海域，波飞浪卷，铁翼飞旋。海军航空兵某团一场多科目飞行训练火热展开。

清晨，薄雾未散，机务官兵已提前进场，对战机发动机、航电系统、仪表设备等关键部位逐一进行排查。为确保战机以最佳状态参训，他们针对当前海况气象和训练科目特点，重点对导航、通信系统加强维护。

一切准备就绪，随着信号弹划破长空，数架直升机依次升空，飞赴目标海域。

"发现可疑信号！"一架战机以超低空掠海姿态向目标海域突进时，突遭信号干扰。面对复杂气象水文条件，声呐操纵员仔细甄别，迅速判明"敌"方位坐标。机组成员根据座舱仪表数据和目视观察情况，迅速建立攻击航线，调整航向航速后快速跟进，完成海上移动目标锁定、模拟攻击等战术动作。

"在训练中模拟真实战场环境、设置复杂战术背景，就是要立起实战实训鲜明导向。"该团领导介绍，近年来，随着使命任务不断拓展，他们围绕反潜、反舰等重点科目，紧贴实战要求设置偏离航线、信号干扰、恶劣气象等特情，倒逼飞行员在难局危局中提升临机处置能力。

海天之间，战鹰劲舞。一架战机钻入云层，舷窗外白茫茫一片，目视参考完全消失。"航向修正。"驾驶舱内，仪表盘荧光闪烁，年轻飞行员双手紧握操纵杆，严格按带教教官指令操作。

"仪表飞行是关键基础科目。飞行员必须将每个动作练到形成'肌肉记忆'，关键时刻才能稳操胜券。"带教教官全程监控，并在关键节点穿插示范，帮助年轻飞行员克服心理障碍。该机组成员精准调整飞行姿态，根据仪表数据成功穿越云层，按时抵达目标海域。

此次多科目飞行训练，该团着力推进科学组训、按纲施训。尤其在新员带教环节，他们逐个飞行员查找薄弱点，科学制订针对性强训计划，并广泛采集训练中的各种数据，为后续战法训法优化提供有力支撑。

数小时后，参训战机陆续返航着陆。该团领导介绍，下一步，他们将重点围绕立体投送、远海搜救、舰机协同反潜等科目展开实训，借助陌生海域和低气象条件提升训练难度强度，不断锤炼舰机协同和体系作战能力。

**Google Translation**

The War Eagle Flaps Its Wings and Fights the Sea and Sky! A Certain Regiment of the Naval Aviation Organized Multi-Subject Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Huangfei Zhou Ziqiang Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-16

A certain regiment of the naval aviation organized multi-subject flight training——

War eagle flaps its wings and fights the sea and sky

■Wang Huangfei Zhou Ziqiang

In summer, in a certain sea area in the South China Sea, waves are flying and iron wings are spinning. A multi-subject flight training of a certain regiment of the naval aviation was launched.

In the early morning, before the mist dissipated, the maintenance officers and men had entered the field in advance to check the key parts of the fighter engine, avionics system, instrument equipment, etc. one by one. In order to ensure that the helicopters participate in the training in the best condition, they focus on strengthening the maintenance of the navigation and communication systems according to the current sea conditions and weather and training subject characteristics.

Everything is ready. As the signal flares cut through the sky, several helicopters took off one after another and flew to the target sea area.

“Suspicious signal found!” A helicopter was suddenly interfered with by signals when it was advancing towards the target sea area at an ultra-low altitude. Faced with complex meteorological and hydrological conditions, the sonar operator carefully identified and quickly determined the “enemy” position coordinates. The crew members quickly established an attack route based on the cockpit instrument data and visual observations, adjusted the course and speed, and quickly followed up to complete tactical actions such as locking on mobile targets at sea and simulating attacks.

“Simulating the real battlefield environment and setting up complex tactical backgrounds in training is to establish a clear orientation for actual combat and training.” The leaders of the regiment introduced that, in recent years, as the mission tasks have been continuously expanded, they have focused on key subjects such as anti-submarine and anti-ship, and set up special situations such as deviation from the route, signal interference, and bad weather in line with actual

combat requirements, forcing pilots to improve their ability to deal with emergencies in difficult and dangerous situations.

Between the sea and the sky, the war eagle dances vigorously. A combat aircraft drilled into the clouds, and the porthole was white, and the visual reference completely disappeared. “Course correction.” In the cockpit, the instrument panel flashed fluorescently, and the young pilot held the joystick tightly with both hands, strictly following the instructions of the instructor.

“Instrument flying is a key basic subject. Pilots must practice every action to form ‘muscle memory’, so that they can win at the critical moment.” The instructor monitored the whole process and demonstrated at key nodes to help young pilots overcome psychological barriers. The crew members accurately adjusted the flight attitude, successfully passed through the clouds according to the instrument data, and arrived at the target sea area on time.

In this multi-subject flight training, the regiment focused on promoting scientific training and training according to the outline. Especially in the training link of new members, they found the weak points of each pilot one by one, scientifically formulated targeted training plans, and widely collected various data in the training to provide strong support for the subsequent optimization of tactics and training methods.

After a few hours, the participating helicopters returned and landed one after another. The leaders of the regiment introduced that in the next step, they will focus on practical training on subjects such as three-dimensional delivery, offshore search and rescue, and ship-aircraft coordinated anti-submarine, using unfamiliar waters and low weather conditions to increase the difficulty and intensity of training, and continuously hone the ship-aircraft coordination and system combat capabilities.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16386694.html**

## 海军某部统筹教学资源组织潜水爆破训练

来源：解放军报 作者：夏泽华 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-17

**海军某部统筹教学资源组织潜水爆破训练——**

**强训专业骨干 专攻险难科目**

■解放军报特约通讯员 夏泽华

“检查装备气密性，到达预定海域后依次入水。”初夏时节，某海域波涛翻涌，海军某部一场潜水爆破训练拉开战幕。夜色中，参训队员借助月光互相检查装备，依令下潜入水。

“潜水爆破训练危险系数较高，部分单位存在组训经验不足、方法保守等情况。”该部领导介绍，他们此前深入基层调研发现，有的单位出于安全考虑，组织潜水爆破训练时，重复

简单科目多；有的单位面临教学力量不足、场地器材有限等难题，将训练重点放在专业理论学习上，实际操作能力偏弱。

为此，该部统筹教学资源，遴选专业骨干组成集训队，围绕潜水爆破展开专攻精练。他们邀请军地相关领域专家，突出险难科目开展授课辅导，帮助参训队员练强组训能力和实战本领。

“临机导调特情、多个科目组合的训练方式，让参训队员的技能运用与特情处置能力得到有效提升。”该部领导介绍，训练中，他们将水下渗透、水下爆破等科目连贯实施，锤炼参训队员复杂情况下潜水破障硬功。

训练现场，参训队员分成两组，一组进行水下掩护，一组根据环境和目标性质，研判起爆方式、进行爆破准备。固定好破障器后，队员迅速撤至安全区域。随着几声闷响，目标被成功清除。

“一场潜水爆破训练，带动多支保障力量联动研战。”集训队负责人介绍，此次训练提高了官兵能力素质，检验了后勤保障效能，进一步推动水下作战训练提质增效。训练结束，医疗救护组确认参训队员状态良好后，立即采集相关数据，为后期水下医疗课题研究提供支撑；队员返回后，政治工作组逐人分析官兵思想状态；后装保障组做好饮食营养搭配，并围绕水下保障难题展开研讨……

“一次集训，锻炼一批专业骨干，形成一系列研战谋战成果。”该部领导介绍，下一步，他们将持续优化组训施教模式、提升训练质效，不断增强官兵复杂海况条件下水下实战能力。

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Coordinated Teaching Resources to Organize Diving and Blasting Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xia Zehua Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-17

A certain naval unit coordinated teaching resources to organize diving and blasting training——

Strengthen professional backbones and specialize in dangerous and difficult subjects

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Xia Zehua

“Check the airtightness of the equipment and enter the water in turn after arriving at the designated sea area.” In early summer, the waves in a certain sea area were surging, and a diving and blasting training of a certain naval unit kicked off. In the night, the trainees checked each other’s equipment with the help of moonlight and dived into the water according to orders.

“Diving and blasting training has a high risk factor, and some units have insufficient training experience and conservative methods.” The leaders of the department introduced that they had previously conducted in-depth investigations at the grassroots level and found that some units, for safety reasons, repeated many simple subjects when organizing diving and blasting training; some

units faced difficulties such as insufficient teaching force and limited venues and equipment, and focused their training on professional theoretical learning, and their practical operation capabilities were weak.

To this end, the department coordinated teaching resources, selected professional backbones to form a training team, and carried out specialized training around diving blasting. They invited experts in relevant military and civilian fields to conduct lectures and tutoring on dangerous subjects to help the trainees strengthen their training and practical skills.

“The training method of ad hoc guidance and special situations and a combination of multiple subjects has effectively improved the skills of the trainees in applying and handling special situations.” The leader of the department introduced that during the training, they implemented underwater infiltration, underwater blasting and other subjects in a coherent manner to hone the hard skills of the trainees in diving and breaking obstacles under complex circumstances.

At the training site, the trainees were divided into two groups, one for underwater cover, and the other for judging the detonation method and preparing for blasting according to the environment and the nature of the target. After fixing the obstacle breaker, the team members quickly withdrew to a safe area. With a few muffled sounds, the target was successfully cleared.

“A diving blasting training has led to the joint research and combat of multiple support forces.” The person in charge of the training team introduced that this training has improved the ability and quality of officers and men, tested the effectiveness of logistics support, and further promoted the improvement of quality and efficiency of underwater combat training. After the training, the medical rescue team confirmed that the trainees were in good condition and immediately collected relevant data to provide support for the subsequent underwater medical research. After the team members returned, the political work group analyzed the ideological state of the officers and men one by one. The rear support group made a good diet and nutrition match, and discussed the underwater support problems... “One training session trained a group of professional backbones and formed a series of research and war planning results.” The leaders of the department introduced that in the next step, they will continue to optimize the training and teaching model, improve the quality and effectiveness of training, and continuously enhance the underwater combat capabilities of officers and men under complex sea conditions.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16386805.html**

## 海空之间练协同，体系练兵锻利刃

来源：解放军报 作者：张辉航 胡丹青 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-18

**海军航空兵某团携手友邻部队开展协同训练——**

**立体攻防战海天**

■张辉航 胡丹青

战鹰振翅，战舰犁波。初夏时节，海军航空兵某团携手友邻部队开展协同训练。

“捕捉到海面异常电磁信号，疑似’敌’舰艇！”训练伊始，预警机率先升空，展开全方位搜索。特情突至，战术指挥长果断下达指令：”持续追踪，实施精准定位并同步至数据链！”作战舱内，战勤人员迅速展开目标运动轨迹分析。

突然，”敌”舰艇释放强电磁干扰，目标信号消失。”启用抗干扰模式！”随着一声令下，机组人员密切配合，与”敌”展开较量。不多时，”敌”目标再次被成功捕获。

与此同时，友邻部队海面舰艇编队拉响战斗警报。依据预警机实时传输的数据，编队指挥员迅速研判、果断下令，防空、反舰、反潜等作战单元严阵以待……

“未来战场是体系与体系的对抗，只有将各作战单元融入体系，才能实现’1+1>2’的效果。”该团领导介绍，近年来，他们常态联合友邻部队开展协同训练，紧贴实战设置复杂战场环境，临机导调特情险情，锤炼部队体系作战能力。

一波未平一波又起。”4 架’敌’机高速逼近！”雷达观察员报告。舰艇编队迅速反应，干扰弹腾空而起，战机紧急起飞，直扑”敌”机……海空之间，官兵使出浑身解数与”敌”斗智斗勇，在实战化对抗中练强打仗本领。

落日余晖洒满海面，参训官兵来不及洗去征尘，随即展开复盘研讨。他们针对训练中暴露出的协同流程不够顺畅等问题展开深入分析，制订整改方案，力求做到打一仗进一步。

**Google Translation**

Practice Coordination Between Sea and Air, and Forge a Sharp Blade Through System Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Huihang Hu Danqing Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-18

A regiment of the naval aviation corps conducts coordinated training with friendly neighboring forces——

Three-dimensional offensive and defensive sea and sky

■ Zhang Huihang Hu Danqing

War eagles flap their wings, and warships plow the waves. In early summer, a regiment of the naval aviation corps conducts coordinated training with friendly neighboring forces.

“An abnormal electromagnetic signal on the sea surface is captured, suspected to be an ‘enemy’ ship!” At the beginning of the training, the early warning aircraft took off first and launched an all-round search. When the special situation suddenly arrived, the tactical commander decisively issued an order: “Continue tracking, implement precise positioning and synchronize to the data link!” In the combat cabin, the combat support personnel quickly conducted target motion trajectory analysis.

Suddenly, the “enemy” ship released strong electromagnetic interference, and the target signal disappeared. “Enable anti-interference mode!” With an order, the crew worked closely together to compete with the “enemy”. Not long after, the “enemy” target was successfully captured again.

At the same time, the surface fleet of friendly forces sounded the battle alarm. Based on the real-time data transmitted by the early warning aircraft, the fleet commander quickly judged and decisively issued orders, and the air defense, anti-ship, anti-submarine and other combat units were ready... “The future battlefield is a confrontation between systems. Only by integrating various combat units into the system can the effect of ‘1+1>2’ be achieved.” The leaders of the regiment introduced that in recent years, they have routinely conducted coordinated training with friendly forces, set up complex battlefield environments closely in actual combat, and guided special situations and dangerous situations on the spot to hone the combat capabilities of the force system. One wave has not yet subsided, and another wave has risen. “Four ‘enemy’ planes are approaching at high speed!” The radar observer reported. The fleet of ships responded quickly, jamming bombs soared into the air, and fighters took off urgently and rushed directly to the “enemy” planes... Between the sea and the sky, officers and men used all their tricks to fight wits and courage with the “enemy” and practiced their fighting skills in actual combat confrontation. The afterglow of the setting sun covered the sea, and the officers and men who participated in the training had no time to wash off the dust of the journey, and immediately started a review and discussion. They conducted in-depth analysis on problems such as the lack of smooth coordination processes exposed during training, formulated rectification plans, and strived to make progress after each battle.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16386801.html**

## 我海军舰艇编队完成“中新合作－2025”海上联合演习任务

来源：解放军报 作者：姜海涛 郭颖超 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-18

解放军报新加坡 5 月 16 日电 姜海涛、郭颖超报道：当地时间 5 月 16 日下午，应邀赴新加坡参加”中新合作-2025”海上联合演习的中国海军舰艇编队完成各项任务，启程回国。

“中新合作-2025”海上联合演习为期 8 天，分为港岸交流、海上联演和闭幕总结 3 个阶段。期间，双方开展了舰艇参观、球类友谊赛、业务研讨等交流活动，并完成了通过水雷威胁区、舰炮对海射击、联合搜救与医疗后送等多个科目实兵演练。双方参演兵力密切协同、默契配合，有效锤炼了海上联合行动能力。

自 2015 年以来，”中新合作”系列演习已成为两国海军合作的重要平台，推动双方务实合作规范化、体系化高位运行，是中新践行共同安全理念的生动体现。

**Google Translation**

Our Naval Fleet Completes the “China-Singapore Cooperation-2025” Joint Maritime Exercise Mission

Source: PLA Daily Author: Jiang Haitao Guo Yingchao Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-18

PLA Daily Singapore, May 16 Jiang Haitao and Guo Yingchao reported: On the afternoon of May 16 local time, the Chinese naval fleet invited to Singapore to participate in the "China-Singapore Cooperation-2025" joint maritime exercise completed various tasks and set off for home.

The "China-Singapore Cooperation-2025" joint maritime exercise lasted for 8 days and was divided into three stages: port-shore exchanges, joint maritime exercises and closing summary. During the period, the two sides carried out exchange activities such as ship visits, friendly ball games, and business seminars, and completed multiple subjects such as passing through mine threat areas, naval gun firing at sea, joint search and rescue and medical evacuation. The participating forces of both sides closely coordinated and cooperated tacitly, effectively tempering the ability of joint maritime operations.

Since 2015, the "China-Singapore Cooperation" series of exercises has become an important platform for naval cooperation between the two countries, promoting the standardization and systematization of practical cooperation between the two sides at a high level, and is a vivid manifestation of China and Singapore's practice of the concept of common security.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16386909.html**

## 军营观察丨守护战舰：“深耕”在深蓝疆域

来源：解放军报 作者：李倩 张建方 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-19

当清晨的第一缕阳光洒在波光粼粼的海面上，一艘艘战舰乘风破浪、威武前行。

许多人也许并不知道，这些钢铁重器的每一寸”皮肤”和”铠甲”，都需要科研人员用智慧和心血来守护。

看似平静的海面，其实是地球上面积最大、最严酷的自然腐蚀环境。每当秒针”滴答”“滴答”走过 90 下，世界上就有 1 吨的钢铁被腐蚀成锈。腐蚀悄无声息，却无时无刻不在发生。

与严酷的腐蚀环境对应的，是腐蚀防护攻关的高难度。在与腐蚀问题的接力”斗争”中，海军研究院某研究室科研人员几十年如一日”深耕”科研一线。他们的工作大多不会被置于聚光灯下，他们的成果却如一块块坚实的基石，构筑了装备防护坚固防线，支撑着大国战舰破浪远航……

今天，让我们走进他们的创新世界，感受科研向战与孜孜”深耕”的力量。

**守护战舰：”深耕”在深蓝疆域**

■解放军报记者 李倩



某驱逐舰支队舰艇开展海上训练。温彬 摄

**同行收获掌声时，他们仍在默默前行——**

**“深耕”要有”咬定青山不放松”的韧劲和”十年磨一剑”的定力**

前不久，海军研究院某研究室研发的新一代舰船材料通过层层准入测试，正式进入海军舰船材料库。

听到这个消息，该项目负责人、研究员方志刚百感交集。

他打开办公桌的抽屉，拿出一摞泛黄的实验记录本。记者从头翻起，直到最下面一本。扉页上，标注的日期跨度刚好 15 年——这正是方志刚带领团队”深耕”这一项目的时间长度。

边翻看边整理，方志刚打开了话匣子。

“材料研发，关系着海军的长远发展，必须脚踏实地，容不得半点虚功。”为建立真实可靠的数据库，他和团队走遍天南海北，研究海军各型舰艇装备，在漫长的海岸线上留下密密麻麻的足迹；为持续跟踪材料状态，他们在不同海域投放数千块试验板，并定期实地勘测记录……

2019 年，经过近 10 年的积累和努力，该项目的论证和立项进入冲刺阶段。

而对方志刚团队来说，论证新材料的过程又是一段艰辛之路。当一些同行忙于申报奖项的手续时，方志刚带着团队驻扎在多个点位埋头展开性能测试，扎扎实实梳理了 200 多项材料技术参数。

“新材料要想用得快用得好，必须确保每一条数据和指标都经得起检验。”抚摸着这一摞厚厚的记录本，翻看着一个个被岁月沉淀和检验的数字，方志刚不无感慨地说，科研工作不是靠一朝一夕就能完成的，必须有”咬定青山不放松”的韧劲和”十年磨一剑”的定力，才能最终有所收获。

对这个科研团队乃至整个研究室来说，以 5 年、10 年、15 年为一个时间单位推进一项研究，是再寻常不过的事情。难度越大、周期越长，他们反而越有定力和动力。

其实，最开始的时候，年轻的工程师李亮也曾有过不解。眼看着自己的同学已经捧回奖项、披红戴花，师弟师妹也在微信朋友圈晒出各类”收获”，但自己好像还在”原地踏步”，内心难免有些五味杂陈。直到那年，该研究室历时近 20 年完成的某项目成果取得重大突破，并一举荣获军队科技进步奖一等奖。

作为中途加入的参与者，李亮亲历了团队这些年的研究和试验，和战友们向世界性难题发起一次次挑战，最终研发出多种防腐蚀新材料、新方法、新装置。

如今，该成果在很多舰艇上得到应用，腐蚀故障可比以往减少 50%。

“古人说’犯其至难而图其至远’，把个人收获融入集体利益、国家战略，获得的成就感是无法比拟的！”这一刻，李亮深刻体会到了”深耕”的意义。

如今，这支科研队伍已经来到”深耕”的”深水区”——他们研究的对象不再是单一的材料，而是海军装备运行标准和规范。”最明显的不同是，我们的产出不再是实物，而是抽象的理念和条文。”

与研发材料不同，这份工作的艰涩，不仅仅体现在辛苦中。”大家心理建设的难度更大了，研究一个实物，可能几个月就有了雏形；研究一项条文，可能耗费几倍的时间还是’雾里看花’，难有获得感。”李亮说。

求”潜绩”，难就难在心无旁骛。当同行收获掌声时，他们仍在默默前行。因为他们所追求的，是规范条文实施多年后才能显现的效益。

这种”润物细无声”的成果，恰似深海中的暗流，虽不见波澜，却影响着行业巨轮的航向。

常年行走在部队一线，他们深知，随着装备现代化进程加速，单纯的材料性能已无法满足战场需求，再先进的装备若不能构建科学的防护体系，部队战斗力就会在无形中衰减。”我们不需要用奖状来证明价值，装备战斗力才是衡量我们价值的唯一标准。”全国人大代表、该研究室负责人曹京宜说。

周一晚，这个研究室定期组织的”夜校时间”研讨会正在进行。

研讨会上，李亮翻开一份装备维护数据记录册。数据显示，腐蚀故障率曲线呈现出下降趋势。李亮边展示边发言：”过去，咱们常常因为紧急抢修任务被’呼叫’，现在来自基层官兵的咨询电话都少了，是不是说明咱们的研究很有成效？”

曹京宜插话道：”故障报修单变少了，确实说明我们的工作初见成效。但装备使用寿命动辄几十年，现在说成功还为时过早。”接着，她结合多年的科研经验表明了自己的看法：”装备防护是一场持久战，越是高质量的发展，越需要更长时间的检验周期，我们要继续保持严谨的态度……”

在热烈的研讨氛围中，记者环顾这个小小的研讨室，后面的白墙上，”十年跟踪、百年防护”的 8 个红字格外醒目。

**前端设计领域尖兵”转行”后端保障防护领域——**

**“深耕”要有”埋头苦干”的精神，更要有”举目四望”的视野**

在国防和军队改革的大潮中，来自天南海北的多支技术力量聚合于该研究室。其中，最令人意外的，是方志刚的加入。

这位来自装备前端设计研究所的知名专家，完成了职业生涯中的一次”向后转”——从前端设计领域”转投”后端保障防护领域。

前端设计”尖兵”转行搞后端保障？这个选择，对外人来说，也许有些”不明智”，但在方志刚看来，则是某种必然。

过去几十年的课题研究经历和新时代海军大发展的现实变化，让他对装备体系有了更深入的思考。他发现，很多腐蚀问题其实在设计阶段就已埋下或多或少的隐患，但长期以来，前端设计与后端防护像两条平行线，一直无法相交。

“随着武器装备的发展和战争形态的演变，装备腐蚀已经成为引发装备故障和事故的’头号杀手’。若不能打通装备设计、生产、使用、维护的全寿命链条，再先进的舰艇也会被锈蚀拖垮战斗力。”因此，在面临选择时，方志刚毅然决然申请加入这个研究团队。

对这个团队来说，方志刚的到来，不仅带来了近 30 年的装备设计研究经验，更重要的是带来了一种全局思维。

技术层面的”埋头苦干、修修补补”看似可贵，但从战略层面看，不过是”亡羊补牢”。在方志刚的推动下，这个科研团队开始抬头远眺、举目四望，腐蚀防控工作不再是”头痛医头、脚痛医脚”，而是变为从源头重塑装备作战能力的”新杠杆”。

参照新的坐标系，方志刚带领团队，携手数十家军地单位，成功组织了海军最大规模的装备腐蚀调研。从材料选择到设计建造、从使用保养到修理维护，他们撰写完成海军系统 9 大行业的 11 份调研报告，并呈报了一份厚厚的”全寿命周期腐蚀防控发展规划”。

这份融入了全局视角、体系思维的规划，科学设计了腐蚀防控的体制机制，详细拟制了发展路线图，从顶层设计层面为全面治理装备腐蚀问题立起了”梁”和”柱”，在海军部队引起强烈反响。

一石激起千层浪。海军装备腐蚀专项治理工作被有关方面列为重点工作，该团队受命牵头成立专项治理专家组开始了新的征程……

一步步把宏伟蓝图变成现实，方志刚和战友们的步伐更加坚定：”耕耘在这片深蓝疆域，要主动拓宽认知和视野，才能不负胜战使命。”

走进该研究室的读书角，《放风筝的人》与《舰船防腐防漏工程》并肩而立，《材料学》紧挨着科幻小说《三体》，几本关于人工智能的书籍里夹着不少书签……

“看似有些’不务正业’，其实有’曲径通幽’之妙。”一名工程师告诉记者，可不要小瞧这些与本专业毫不相干的书，这也是开拓思维的重要方式，有时会大大激发他们的科研灵感。

在这名工程师的实验室里，一场”逆向实验”正在上演。当别的专家绞尽脑汁研究如何消灭或减缓某腐蚀条件时，他却另辟蹊径深入研究”如何加速腐蚀”。这项研究，颠覆了传统防腐的逻辑，取得了事半功倍的效果。

这个异想天开的灵感种子，生发于他经常浏览的某科幻小说中的场景。他坚定认为，如果这个想法用于现实，一定大有可为。

当跳出固有思维，真正的创新才开始。如今，该研究室很多科研项目或多或少带有跨学科、跨专业的思维属性。

“要有’埋头苦干’的精神，更要有’举目四望’的视野；要能耐住寂寞打磨技艺，更要敢为人先开辟新路。”某次跨部门跨专业研讨会上，面对战友的询问，方志刚道出了团队在科研路上勇攀高峰的秘诀。

**老师的”成名作”被年轻工程师接力改写——**

**“深耕”要一锤接着一锤敲、一茬接着一茬干**

在会议室的橱柜里，一本薄薄的、陈旧卷边的册子和一摞厚厚的、几十本精装的册子并排而立，吸引了记者注意。

一名年轻的工程师向记者介绍，左边是方志刚 20 年前编写的 21 条行业规范，而右边这一摞，是团队的年轻人最新编写完善的 65 项标准体系。”方老师在我这个年龄提出的技术要求，是一张蓝图、一座地基。现在，我们接过接力棒，把它盖成了房子。”这名年轻人这样形容两者的关系。

早在 20 多年前，方志刚发现，由于某领域缺乏统一标准，不同单位之间协作很容易出现差错，他决心改变这一现状。

然而，这 21 条行业规范来之不易——方志刚还记得，为制定人人看得懂、人人都会用、人人都信服的行业规范，他携手多家技术单位的战友，从最基础的环节开始进行数据积累和技术研究。数年时间里，舰艇的每一个部位，小到一个螺丝，大到一个舱室，都被细致地考虑在内……

21条行业规范问世后，因其实用性和专业性被很多业内人士称为”宝典”。但方志刚清醒地知道，再完美的规范都是有局限性的，不可能是万能宝典。

“一条标准，多久后会’生锈’？”随着时间的推移，海军的装备技术不断发展，作战环境也日益复杂，21条行业规范虽然在当时是巨大的突破，但渐渐难以满足时下需求。

前些年，在方志刚的鼓励下，团队里的年轻人站在前辈的肩膀上，开始了完善标准体系的接力。

无论是狂风巨浪中的远洋航行，还是复杂电磁环境下的作战演练，都能看到他们在一线调研的身影。有的为了研究一个课题，在海上连续工作数月，记录数据、采集样本；有的为了一个数据经常熬夜到凌晨，办公桌上堆满研究资料和笔记……

当21条规范变成65项标准体系，这个科研团队再一次把某领域标准化建设推向新高度。

“面对难题，要有’愚公移山’精神，但真正让’移山’成为可能的，也许是愚公那些矢志不移的后人。”看着自己的”成名作”成为过去式，看着年轻人奋力达到新高度，方志刚的话意味深长。

当记者问起未来的计划时，年轻的科研人员充满激情：”我们要持续跟踪技术前沿，把标准体系更新完善下去。”

“深耕”要一锤接着一锤敲、一茬接着一茬干，让倾尽全力的”前赴”带动斗志昂扬的”后继”。如果说接续奋斗、久久为功是一种刻在科研基因中的精神品质，它不仅体现在一份标准体系的迭代里，更体现在一代人对新一代人的成长托举中。

深夜的办公室里，投影仪把一份重大项目研究人员名单投射在幕布上。这个项目，是该研究室迄今为止承担的最大项目。在这份名单上，记者看到了不寻常的细节——一名 90 后工程师的名字后面跟着醒目的”执行组长”头衔，而很多老专家的标注却是”组员”。

曹京宜对记者透露，类似这种人员配置，在研究室大大小小的项目中还有很多。这不是简单地给任务、压担子，而是根据项目特点和人才特点进行的科学搭配，力求托举年轻工程师把自己的才干最大限度发挥出来，得到锻炼和提升。

“首席专家是我的组员”“业务名人是我的助手”……一次次托举催生的底气和冲劲，让更多的年轻人崭露头角。

作为重大项目”执行组长”的那名 90 后工程师也不负所望，带领一众研究员、博士后联合攻关，组织完成项目重大事项70余条……前段时间，该项目顺利通过中期考核。

凭借在这个项目中的优异表现，这名 90 后工程师入选上级人才工程。在颁奖典礼上，他感慨发言：”科研道路上的真正成功，是靠一代又一代科研人员接力拼搏、接续奋斗实现的。作为青年一代，我将跑好自己手中的这一棒！”

**锐视点**

**保持科研向战的韧劲**

■张建方

随着人工智能、虚拟现实、量子科学等新兴技术在军事领域的崛起，科研创新对未来战争的影响和质变效应愈发明显，站在新军事变革的潮头，我们比任何时候都更需要保持科研向战的韧劲和矢志创新的定力。

保持科研向战的韧劲，离不开认知革新。进入 21 世纪以来，新技术的迭代与更替速度呈指数级增长，许多科技成果甚至出现”问世即淘汰”的现象，导致部分科研人员一度陷入追求”短平快”的怪圈，忽视了科研工作的客观规律。要实现真正的向战而研，认知革新是前提。要转变”锦上添花”的科研理念，革除急功近利的科研心态，克服急于求成的科研思维，深刻认识到足以颠覆战争形态和决定战争成败的科研创新常源自长期的科研积累与基础突破，培养数十年如一日和甘坐冷板凳的科研韧劲，平衡好科技创新的长期布局与短期收益，及时清除思想之锈，为高水平科技创新提供不竭的思想动力。

保持科研向战的韧劲，要坚持基础研究。科技创新中难度最大、最考验韧劲的就是基础研究，但历史反复证明，战场上的技术代差大多源自最纯粹的科学实践，基础研究恰恰是决定战争成败的关键因素。核武器对世界格局的重塑源自对微观世界的自由探索，海湾战争中精确制导武器的不俗表现归根结底依靠的是固体物理与材料科学的底层突破，可以说基础研究不仅影响着战争的结果更决定着战争的演变规律，谁在基础研究领域占得先机，谁就掌握了未来战争的制胜密码。必须下大力气”深耕”基础研究，加大投入力度，拓展环境数据监测、材料性能考核、数学模型构建等基础研究工作的深度与广度，鼓励和扶持跨学科、长周期的探索性研究与颠覆性融合，为跨时代创新成果的问世奠定坚实理论与硬件基础。

保持科研向战的韧劲，还需要创新环境。人是科技创新的灵魂，更是韧劲的载体，营造让科研人员能坚守、敢探索、愿奉献的创新环境与建立”以战领研”的人才培养体系是激发科研向战韧劲的必要条件。一方面要创新人才评价机制，倡导科研人员”把论文写在战场上”，改变”唯专利”“唯奖项”的传统量化考核模式，构建新时代的创新能力评价标准和人才上升通道，营造安心探索、不怕失败的科研氛围；另一方面要创新融合形式，进一步拓展科研人才版图，树立联合攻坚、互为支撑的价值导向，优化和简化融合条件，着力破除行业和

学科壁垒，赋予科研团队更多的创新维度与发展空间，全面激发齐心协力谋融合、持之以恒谋创新的生机活力。

**Google Translation**

Military Barracks Observation | Guarding Warships: “Deeply Cultivating” in the Deep Blue Territory

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Qian Zhang Jianfang Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-19

When the first ray of sunlight in the morning shines on the sparkling sea, warships ride the wind and waves and move forward majestically.

Many people may not know that every inch of “skin” and “armor” of these heavy steel weapons requires scientific researchers to protect with wisdom and hard work.

The seemingly calm sea surface is actually the largest and most severe natural corrosion environment on the earth. Every time the second hand “ticks” and “ticks” 90 times, 1 ton of steel in the world is corroded into rust. Corrosion is silent, but it happens all the time.

Corresponding to the harsh corrosion environment is the high difficulty of corrosion protection research. In the relay “struggle” with corrosion problems, researchers in a research room of the Naval Research Institute have been “deeply cultivating” the front line of scientific research for decades. Most of their work will not be put in the spotlight, but their achievements are like solid cornerstones, building a solid line of defense for equipment protection and supporting the warships of major countries to sail through the waves...

Today, let us enter their world of innovation and feel the power of scientific research towards war and diligent “deep cultivation”.

Guarding warships: “deep cultivation” in the deep blue territory

■ Li Qian, a reporter of the People’s Liberation Army Daily

A destroyer flotilla [*zhidui*] ship conducts maritime training. Photo by Wen Bin

When their peers received applause, they were still moving forward silently-

“Deep cultivation” requires the tenacity of “holding on to the green mountains and not letting go” and the determination of “ten years of sharpening a sword”

Not long ago, a new generation of ship materials developed by a research room of the Naval Research Institute passed the layers of access tests and officially entered the Navy Ship Material Library.

Upon hearing this news, Fang Zhigang, the project leader and researcher, was overwhelmed with emotions.

He opened the drawer of his desk and took out a stack of yellowed experimental notebooks. The reporter flipped through them from the beginning to the bottom one. On the title page, the date span is exactly 15 years - this is the length of time Fang Zhigang led his team to “deepen” this project.

While flipping through and sorting, Fang Zhigang opened up.

“Material research and development is related to the long-term development of the navy. We must be down-to-earth and not tolerate any empty work.” In order to establish a real and reliable database, he and his team traveled all over the world to study various types of naval ship equipment, leaving dense footprints on the long coastline; in order to continuously track the status of materials, they put thousands of test boards in different sea areas and regularly conduct field surveys and records...

In 2019, after nearly 10 years of accumulation and hard work, the demonstration and establishment of the project entered the sprint stage.

For Fang Zhigang’s team, the process of demonstrating new materials is another difficult journey. While some peers were busy with the procedures for applying for awards, Fang Zhigang led his team to station at multiple locations to carry out performance testing and solidly sorted out more than 200 material technical parameters.

“If new materials are to be used quickly and well, we must ensure that every piece of data and indicator can withstand the test.” Touching this pile of thick record books and looking through the numbers that have been precipitated and tested over the years, Fang Zhigang said with emotion that scientific research cannot be completed overnight. It is necessary to have the tenacity of “holding on to the green mountains and not letting go” and the determination of “ten years to sharpen a sword” to finally gain something.

For this scientific research team and even the entire laboratory, it is common to advance a research project in a time unit of 5, 10, or 15 years. The greater the difficulty and the longer the cycle, the more determination and motivation they have.

In fact, at the beginning, the young engineer Li Liang was also puzzled. Seeing that his classmates have won awards and won red flowers, and his junior brothers and sisters are also showing off various “gains” on WeChat Moments, but he seems to be “standing still”, and his heart is inevitably mixed. Until that year, a project that took the laboratory nearly 20 years to complete achieved a major breakthrough and won the first prize of the Military Science and Technology Progress Award.

As a participant who joined in the middle, Li Liang personally experienced the research and experiments of the team over the years, and challenged the world’s problems again and again with his comrades, and finally developed a variety of new anti-corrosion materials, new methods, and new devices.

Today, this achievement has been applied on many ships, and corrosion failures can be reduced by 50% compared with the past.

“The ancients said, ‘Take the most difficult and plan the most far-reaching’. The sense of achievement gained by integrating personal gains into collective interests and national strategies is incomparable!” At this moment, Li Liang deeply realized the meaning of “deep cultivation”.

Today, this scientific research team has come to the “deep waters” of “deep cultivation” - the object of their research is no longer a single material, but the operating standards and specifications of naval equipment. “The most obvious difference is that our output is no longer a physical object, but an abstract concept and clause.”

Unlike the research and development of materials, the difficulty of this job is not only reflected in the hard work. “It is more difficult for everyone to build up their mentality. When studying a physical object, it may take several months to get a prototype; when studying a provision, it may take several times longer and still be “fog-like”, and it is difficult to have a sense of achievement.” Li Liang said.

The difficulty in seeking “potential achievements” lies in not being distracted. When their peers received applause, they were still moving forward silently. Because what they are pursuing is the benefits that can only be seen after the implementation of the normative provisions for many years.

This kind of “silent” achievement is like an undercurrent in the deep sea. Although there are no waves, it affects the direction of the industry’s giant ship.

Walking on the front line of the army for many years, they know that with the acceleration of the modernization process of equipment, the simple material performance can no longer meet the needs of the battlefield. If the most advanced equipment cannot build a scientific protection system, the combat effectiveness of the troops will be invisibly attenuated. “We don’t need to use awards to prove our value. The combat effectiveness of equipment is the only criterion for measuring our value.” said Cao Jingyi, a deputy to the National People’s Congress and the head of the research room.

On Monday night, the “night school time” seminar regularly organized by this research room was in progress.

At the seminar, Li Liang opened a record book of equipment maintenance data. The data showed that the corrosion failure rate curve showed a downward trend. Li Liang spoke while showing: “In the past, we were often ‘called’ for emergency repair tasks. Now there are fewer consultation calls from grassroots officers and men. Does it mean that our research is very effective?” Cao Jingyi interrupted: “The number of fault repair orders has decreased, which does show that our work has begun to show results. But the service life of equipment is often decades, and it is too early to say that it is successful now.” Then, she combined her years of scientific research experience to express her views: “Equipment protection is a protracted battle. The higher the quality of development, the

longer the inspection cycle is required. We must continue to maintain a rigorous attitude...” In the warm atmosphere of the discussion, the reporter looked around the small seminar room. On the white wall behind, the eight red characters “Ten Years of Tracking, Hundred Years of Protection” were particularly eye-catching. The pioneer in the front-end design field “switched careers” to the back-end support and protection field--”deep cultivation” requires the spirit of “working hard” and the vision of “looking around” In the tide of national defense and military reform, many technical forces from all over the world gathered in the research room. Among them, the most surprising was the joining of Fang Zhigang. This well-known expert from the Equipment Front-end Design Institute completed a “backward turn” in his career-”switched” from the front-end design field to the back-end support and protection field. Front-end design “pioneer” switched to back-end support? This choice may be a bit “unwise” to outsiders, but in Fang Zhigang’s view, it is a kind of inevitability. The research experience of the past few decades and the realistic changes in the great development of the navy in the new era have made him think more deeply about the equipment system. He found that many corrosion problems actually buried more or less hidden dangers in the design stage, but for a long time, front-end design and back-end protection were like two parallel lines that could not intersect. “With the development of weapons and equipment and the evolution of war forms, equipment corrosion has become the ‘number one killer’ that causes equipment failures and accidents. If the full life cycle chain of equipment design, production, use and maintenance cannot be opened up, even the most advanced ships will be dragged down by rust and their combat effectiveness.” Therefore, when faced with a choice, Fang Zhigang resolutely applied to join this research team.

For this team, Fang Zhigang’s arrival not only brought nearly 30 years of equipment design and research experience, but more importantly, brought a global thinking.

“Working hard and patching up” at the technical level seems valuable, but from a strategic perspective, it is nothing more than “closing the fold after the sheep have been sheeped.” Driven by Fang Zhigang, this scientific research team began to look up and look far away, and corrosion prevention and control work is no longer “treating the symptoms instead of the root cause”, but has become a “new lever” to reshape equipment combat capabilities from the source.

Referring to the new coordinate system, Fang Zhigang led the team and worked with dozens of military and local units to successfully organize the largest-scale equipment corrosion survey in the Navy. From material selection to design and construction, from use and maintenance to repair and maintenance, they wrote and completed 11 research reports on 9 major industries of the Navy system, and submitted a thick “Full Life Cycle Corrosion Prevention and Control Development Plan”.

This plan, which incorporates a global perspective and system thinking, scientifically designs the system and mechanism of corrosion prevention and control, and draws up a detailed development roadmap. It has set up the “beams” and “pillars” for the comprehensive treatment of equipment

corrosion problems from the top-level design level, which has caused a strong response in the Navy.

A stone stirs up a thousand waves. The special treatment of naval equipment corrosion has been listed as a key task by relevant parties. The team was ordered to take the lead in establishing a special treatment expert group and started a new journey...

Step by step, turning the grand blueprint into reality, Fang Zhigang and his comrades-in-arms have become more determined: “Working in this deep blue territory, we must actively broaden our cognition and vision to live up to the mission of winning the war.”

Walking into the reading corner of the research room, “The Kite Flyer” and “Ship Anticorrosion and Anti-leakage Engineering” stand side by side, “Materials Science” is next to the science fiction novel “The Three-Body Problem”, and there are many bookmarks in several books about artificial intelligence...

“It seems a bit “unprofessional”, but in fact it has the beauty of “winding paths leading to secluded places.” An engineer told reporters that you should not underestimate these books that have nothing to do with your major. This is also an important way to open up your thinking, and sometimes it will greatly inspire their scientific research inspiration.

In the engineer’s laboratory, a “reverse experiment” is being staged. While other experts racked their brains to study how to eliminate or slow down a certain corrosion condition, he took a different approach to study “how to accelerate corrosion.” This research overturned the logic of traditional anti-corrosion and achieved twice the result with half the effort.

This whimsical seed of inspiration was born from a scene in a science fiction novel that he often read. He firmly believed that if this idea was used in reality, it would be very promising.

When you break out of your inherent thinking, real innovation begins. Today, many scientific research projects in the laboratory have more or less interdisciplinary and cross-professional thinking attributes.

“You must have the spirit of ‘working hard’, and you must have the vision of ‘looking around’; you must be able to endure loneliness and polish your skills, and you must dare to be the first to open up new paths.” At a cross-departmental and cross-professional seminar, facing the questions of his comrades, Fang Zhigang revealed the secret of the team’s courage to climb to the top on the road of scientific research.

The instructor’s “famous work” was rewritten by young engineers-”deep cultivation” requires hammer after hammer, one crop after another

In the cabinet of the conference room, a thin, old curled booklet and a thick stack of dozens of hardcover booklets stood side by side, attracting the attention of reporters.

A young engineer introduced to the reporter that on the left are 21 industry specifications written by Fang Zhigang 20 years ago, and on the right are 65 standard systems recently written and improved by the young people in the team. “The technical requirements proposed by Mr. Fang at my age are a blueprint and a foundation. Now, we have taken over the baton and built it into a house.” The young man described the relationship between the two.

More than 20 years ago, Fang Zhigang found that due to the lack of unified standards in a certain field, it was easy for different units to make mistakes in collaboration, and he was determined to change this situation.

However, these 21 industry specifications are not easy to come by - Fang Zhigang still remembers that in order to formulate industry specifications that everyone can understand, use and believe in, he joined hands with comrades from many technical units to start data accumulation and technical research from the most basic links. Over the years, every part of the ship, from a small screw to a large cabin, has been carefully considered...

After the 21 industry specifications came out, they were called “treasure books” by many people in the industry because of their practicality and professionalism. But Fang Zhigang clearly knows that no matter how perfect the specification is, it has limitations and cannot be a universal guide.

“How long will it take for a standard to ‘rust’?” As time goes by, the navy’s equipment technology continues to develop, and the combat environment becomes increasingly complex. Although the 21 industry specifications were a huge breakthrough at the time, they are gradually unable to meet current needs.

In the past few years, with the encouragement of Fang Zhigang, the young people in the team stood on the shoulders of their predecessors and began to improve the standard system.

Whether it is ocean voyages in strong winds and huge waves, or combat exercises in complex electromagnetic environments, they can be seen in front-line research. Some work continuously at sea for several months to record data and collect samples in order to study a topic; some often stay up until the early morning for a data, and their desks are piled with research materials and notes...

When the 21 specifications become a 65-item standard system, this scientific research team once again pushes the standardization construction of a certain field to a new height.

“In the face of difficulties, we must have the spirit of ‘Yugong moving mountains’, but what really makes ‘moving mountains’ possible may be the descendants of Yugong who are determined to do so.” Seeing his “famous work” become a thing of the past and watching young people strive to reach new heights, Fang Zhigang’s words are meaningful.

When the reporter asked about future plans, the young researchers were full of passion: “We must continue to follow the forefront of technology and update and improve the standard system.”

“Deep cultivation” requires hammer after hammer, one crop after another, so that the “going forward” with all efforts can drive the “successors” with high morale. If continuing to struggle and working hard for a long time is a spiritual quality engraved in the genes of scientific research, it is not only reflected in the iteration of a standard system, but also in the support of one generation for the growth of the next generation.

In the office late at night, the projector projects a list of researchers for major projects on the screen. This project is the largest project undertaken by the research room so far. On this list, the reporter saw unusual details - the name of a post-90s engineer was followed by a striking title of “executive team leader”, while many old experts were marked as “team members”.

Cao Jingyi revealed to reporters that there are many similar personnel configurations in large and small projects in the laboratory. This is not a simple assignment of tasks and burdens, but a scientific combination based on the characteristics of the project and the characteristics of the talents, striving to support young engineers to maximize their talents, get training and improvement.

“The chief expert is my team member” “Business celebrities are my assistants”... The confidence and momentum generated by the support time and time again have allowed more young people to emerge.

As the “executive team leader” of a major project, the post-90s engineer did not disappoint, leading a group of researchers and postdoctoral fellows to jointly tackle key problems and organize the completion of more than 70 major project matters... Some time ago, the project successfully passed the mid-term assessment.

With his outstanding performance in this project, this post-90s engineer was selected for the superior talent project. At the award ceremony, he spoke with emotion: “The real achievement on the road of scientific research is the success of the project.

The success is achieved by the relay and continuous struggle of generations of scientific researchers. As a young generation, I will run the baton in my hand well! “

Sharp Viewpoint

Maintain the tenacity of scientific research for war

■ Zhang Jianfang

With the rise of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and quantum science in the military field, the impact and qualitative effect of scientific research innovation on future wars are becoming more and more obvious. Standing at the forefront of the new military transformation, we need to maintain the tenacity of scientific research for war and the determination to innovate more than ever.

Maintaining the tenacity of scientific research for war is inseparable from cognitive innovation. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the iteration and replacement speed of new technologies

has increased exponentially, and many scientific and technological achievements have even appeared “outdated as soon as they came out”, causing some scientific researchers to fall into the vicious circle of pursuing “short, flat and fast”, ignoring the objective laws of scientific research. To achieve real research for war, cognitive innovation is a prerequisite. To transform “icing on the cake” “The scientific research concept, get rid of the mentality of quick success and instant benefits, overcome the scientific research thinking of eagerness for quick results, deeply realize that scientific research innovation that can subvert the form of war and determine the success or failure of war often comes from long-term scientific research accumulation and basic breakthroughs, cultivate scientific research tenacity that is consistent for decades and willing to sit on the bench, balance the long-term layout of scientific and technological innovation with short-term benefits, and promptly remove the rust of ideas to provide inexhaustible ideological motivation for high-level scientific and technological innovation.

To maintain the tenacity of scientific research towards war, we must adhere to basic research. Basic research is the most difficult and most tenacious part of scientific and technological innovation, but history has repeatedly proved that the technological generation gap on the battlefield is mostly derived from the purest scientific practice, and basic research is precisely the key factor in determining the success or failure of a war. The reshaping of the world pattern by nuclear weapons comes from the self-understanding of the microscopic world. From the exploration, the outstanding performance of precision-guided weapons in the Gulf War ultimately relies on the underlying breakthroughs in solid physics and materials science. It can be said that basic research not only affects the outcome of the war but also determines the evolution of the war. Whoever takes the lead in the field of basic research will master the winning code of future wars. We must make great efforts to “deepen” basic research, increase investment, expand the depth and breadth of basic research work such as environmental data monitoring, material performance assessment, and mathematical model construction, encourage and support interdisciplinary, long-term exploratory research and subversive integration, and lay a solid theoretical and hardware foundation for the emergence of cross-era innovative results.

To maintain the tenacity of scientific research towards war, we also need an innovative environment. People are the soul of scientific and technological innovation, and they are also the carriers of tenacity. Creating an environment that allows science and technology to innovate. An innovative environment where researchers can stick to their mission, dare to explore, and are willing to contribute, and a talent training system that “leads research with battle” are necessary conditions for stimulating the tenacity of scientific research to fight. On the one hand, we need to innovate the talent evaluation mechanism, encourage researchers to “write papers on the battlefield”, change the traditional quantitative assessment model of “patents only” and “awards only”, build a new era of innovation ability evaluation standards and talent promotion channels, and create a scientific research atmosphere where people can explore with peace of mind and are not afraid of failure; on the other hand, we need to innovate integration forms, further expand the map of scientific research talents, establish a value orientation of joint efforts and mutual support,

optimize and simplify integration conditions, strive to break down industry and discipline barriers, give scientific research teams more innovation dimensions and development space, and fully stimulate the vitality of working together for integration and persevering in innovation.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16386982.html**

## 专业！海军“吉祥方舟”号医院船开展全流程医疗救护演练

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：于雅倩 2025-05-19

近日，海军”吉祥方舟”号医院船在黄海某海域开展多要素、全流程医疗救护演练，检验和提升舰艇整体训练水平，锤炼官兵遂行多种医疗救护任务的能力。（杜娟 吴安宁 钱俊武 卢建业 孙宇航 马兴财 安南村 张枭）

**Google Translation**

[A 45-second video in Chinese]

Professional! The Navy’s “Auspicious Ark” Hospital Ship Conducts a Full-Process Medical Rescue Drill

Source: China Bugle Editor: Yu Yaqian 2025-05-19

Recently, the Navy’s “Auspicious Ark” hospital ship [Hull 868] conducted a multi-element, full-process medical rescue drill in a certain area of the Yellow Sea to test and improve the overall training level of the ship and hone the officers and men’ ability to perform various medical rescue tasks. (Du Juan, Wu Anning, Qian Junwu, Lu Jianye, Sun Yuhang, Ma Xingcai, An Nancun, Zhang Xiao)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16388220.html**

## 砺兵大洋——海军某支队舰艇编队训练掠影

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘传博 吴龙威 胡云艳 责任编辑：杜圣智

2025-05-20

**砺兵大洋**

**——海军某支队舰艇编队训练掠影**

■刘传博 吴龙威 解放军报记者 胡云艳 摄影报道



主炮打击目标。



编队破浪航行。



开展损管训练。



发射火箭深弹（视频截图）。

大洋深处，战舰犁波。近日，海军某支队舰艇编队赴某海域开展多科目训练，锤炼应急处置、协同配合等实战能力。

“前出打击’敌’水面目标！”航行途中，编队接到上级命令，立即向目标海区高速机动。抵近后，编队各舰快速锁定”敌”方位，完成数据共享。”预备——放！”攻击指令下达，各舰主炮立即对目标实施精准打击。

硝烟未散，”敌情”又至。雷达战位官兵紧急上报，发现”敌”导弹来袭。编队各舰快速机动，迅即形成对空防御阵形。干扰弹破膛而出，在海天间构筑起一道屏障。副炮战位持续跟踪瞄准，官兵抓住最佳抗击时机，果断按下击发按钮，成功拦截目标。

航行补给、联合搜救、综合攻防、舰艇损管……编队出海期间连续开展多项训练，在真打实抗中练指挥、练协同，淬炼打赢本领。

海上气象突变，天色昏暗。”声呐发现回音目标，疑似’敌’潜艇！”水下威胁悄然临近，编队再次拉响战斗警报.

**Google Translation**

Soldiers in the Ocean - A Glimpse of the Training of a Naval Flotilla [zhidui]

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Chuanbo Wu Longwei Hu Yunyan Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-05-20

Soldiers in the ocean

- A glimpse of the training of a naval flotilla [zhidui]

■Liu Chuanbo Wu Longwei People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Hu Yunyan Photo report

The main gun hits the target.

The formation sails through the waves.

Carry out damage control training.

Fire rocket depth charges (video screenshot).

In the deep ocean, warships plow the waves. Recently, a naval flotilla’s [zhidui] ship formation went to a certain sea area to carry out multi-subject training to hone practical combat capabilities such as emergency response and coordination.

“Go forward and strike the ‘enemy’ surface target!” During the voyage, the formation received an order from the superior and immediately maneuvered at high speed to the target sea area. After approaching, the ships in the formation quickly locked the “enemy” position and completed data sharing. “Ready-fire!” The attack command was issued, and the main guns of each ship immediately carried out precise strikes on the target.

Before the smoke dissipated, the “enemy situation” came again. The officers and men at the radar position urgently reported that the “enemy” missiles were attacking. The ships in the formation quickly maneuvered and quickly formed an air defense formation. The jamming bombs burst out of the barrel, building a barrier between the sea and the sky. The secondary gun position continued to track and aim, and the officers and men seized the best opportunity to fight, decisively pressed the firing button, and successfully intercepted the target.

Navigation supply, joint search and rescue, comprehensive attack and defense, ship damage control... The formation carried out a number of trainings continuously during the sea, practicing command and coordination in real fighting, and tempering the ability to win.

The weather at sea suddenly changed, and the sky was dark. “Sonar found an echo target, suspected to be an ‘enemy’ submarine!” The underwater threat quietly approached, and the formation sounded the battle alarm again.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16387630.html**

## 保障尖兵跨界冲锋，实战考核淬炼战场救护能力

来源：解放军报 作者：陈宏卿 鄢旭 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-05-23

**海军某基地提升兼职卫生员战场救护水平**

**锻造保障战线“多面手”**

解放军报讯　陈宏卿、鄢旭报道：”前方掩体处发现’伤员’，’伤员’左胸中弹，立即进行救治……”近日，海军某基地一场兼职卫生员考核如期展开。考核现场，来自油料、驾驶、警卫、维修等不同保障岗位的百余名兼职卫生员，在实战化考核中向着保障战线”多面手”加速成长。

该基地领导介绍，此次考核，他们设置了战斗体能、”敌”炮火封锁、互救、自救 4 个考核区域，每个区域模拟相应典型战场环境，还原战时人员受伤情况。兼职卫生员们需根据不同战场环境和”伤员”伤情，完成止血、包扎、固定、搬运等战救技能考核。

油料保管员快速为”伤员”包扎止血、警卫员熟练进行心肺复苏、驾驶员为”伤员”进行骨折固定……笔者在现场看到，兼职卫生员们根据现场情况灵活应对，迅速完成伤情判定、心肺复苏、急救处置等课目考核。

“与以往不同，此次考核专门设置了检伤环节，我们要求兼职卫生员现场判断’伤员’伤情并针对性采取应急救治措施。”考核组成员何顶正介绍，这场考核紧贴实战，把条件设难、环境设真、困难设足，既检验兼职卫生员的战场救护技能和应急处置能力，又锤炼其过硬心理素质。

据介绍，近年来，该基地组织多批次兼职卫生员考核，数百名官兵取得兼职卫生员资质。下一步，该基地将总结现有经验，针对性优化考核模式，不断提升兼职卫生员战场救护水平，为更好完成军港片区和海上卫勤保障任务提供支撑。

**Google Translation**

The Pioneers of Support Cross-Border Charge, and the Actual Combat Assessment Tempers the Battlefield Rescue Ability

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Hongqing Yan Xu Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-05-23

A certain naval base improves the battlefield rescue level of part-time medical staff

Forge an “all-rounder” on the support front

PLA Daily News Chen Hongqing and Yan Xu reported: “The ‘wounded’ was found in the bunker in front. The ‘wounded’ was shot in the left chest and was immediately treated...” Recently, a part-time medical staff assessment at a certain naval base was conducted as scheduled. At the assessment site, more than 100 part-time medical staff from different support positions such as fuel, driving, guards, and maintenance accelerated their growth towards the “all-rounder” of the support front in the actual combat assessment.

The leaders of the base introduced that in this assessment, they set up four assessment areas: combat physical fitness, “enemy” artillery fire blockade, mutual rescue, and self-rescue. Each area simulates the corresponding typical battlefield environment and restores the injuries of personnel during wartime. Part-time medical workers need to complete the assessment of combat rescue skills such as hemostasis, bandaging, fixation, and transportation according to different battlefield environments and the injuries of the “wounded”.

The oil custodian quickly bandaged the “wounded” to stop bleeding, the guards skillfully performed cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and the driver fixed the fractures of the “wounded”... The author saw at the scene that the part-time medical workers responded flexibly according to the on-site situation and quickly completed the assessment of subjects such as injury assessment, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and first aid.

“Unlike in the past, this assessment specifically set up a wound assessment link. We require part-time medical workers to judge the injuries of the “wounded” on the spot and take targeted emergency treatment measures.” He Dingzheng, a member of the assessment team, introduced that this assessment is close to actual combat, setting difficult conditions, real environments, and sufficient difficulties, which not only tests the battlefield rescue skills and emergency response capabilities of part-time medical workers, but also tempers their strong psychological quality.

According to reports, in recent years, the base has organized multiple batches of part-time medical worker assessments, and hundreds of officers and men have obtained part-time medical worker qualifications. In the next step, the base will summarize existing experience, optimize the

assessment model in a targeted manner, and continuously improve the battlefield rescue level of part-time medical staff to provide support for better completion of military port area and maritime medical support tasks.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16387815.html**

## 如何走好军旅第一步 这场宣讲活动告诉你

来源：解放军报 作者：杨帆 倪子蔚 屈少斌 蒋家豪 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-24

### 写在前面

如何走好军旅第一步、如何看待军人的苦与累、平凡岗位如何创造不凡业绩……近日，东部战区海军组织优秀官兵代表赴某新训基地开展”扎根海疆、建功东海”宣讲活动。来自水面舰艇、航空兵等不同类型部队的官兵代表上讲台、下连队，结合自己的军旅经历与感悟，为新兵们解答种种疑惑，用精武故事激励大家建功深蓝。

“新入伍战士，缺少对’我是谁’的正确认知，需要的是’成为谁’的正确引导。”在新兵训练队教导员看来，用典型事迹引领”兵之初”，教育的说服力、感染力更强。这里，撷取 3 名官兵代表的真情解答，聆听他们如何用那些混合海水与汗水的训练经历、那些与”风浪”搏击的励志故事，为新战友拉直心中的问号，找到奋斗的方向。



东部战区海军优秀官兵代表与新兵深入交流，以亲身经历为他们校准军旅航向。杨帆 摄

### 成长，在每一次坚持里

#### 1 苦累认知

#### “淬炼”就是从”苦”中找到”甜”

问：新兵连每天的生活总是整内务、练队列、搞训练、背条令，不少新战友都觉得比较单调枯燥。您作为一名老兵，回过头来看这段经历，觉得做这些事的意义是什么？

任起圣（东部战区海军某支队参谋）：部队有句老话：”当兵不吃苦，不算尽义务。”作为一名老兵，我以为，如果说当好兵要从学会吃苦开始，那学会吃苦就要从新训开始。

入伍之前，大多数新兵都做好了吃苦的准备，但知道苦和感受苦并不一样。尤其在新兵连初尝当兵的”苦”，对许多新战友而言，犹如经历一次蜕变般的阵痛。那不只是冬练三九、夏练三伏”劳其筋骨”的”苦”，更要在日复一日高强度、系统性的训练中去磨砺身心意志，去和伴随自己多年的生活习惯、思维方式”斗争”，才能学会以军人特有的方式去思考问题、解决问题。

军人的信念、作风和素养不是一朝一夕能养成的。在新兵连，点滴的进步和积累，都是在夯实成为一名合格军人的根基。所有的摔打、汗水、心酸，都是为了让我们在骨子里树立军人的意识，逐渐实现从有”兵之表”到有”兵之里”的转变。所以，走好”兵之初”，从日常点滴做起，严格要求自己，养成勤奋好学的习惯、磨砺坚韧不拔的意志、培塑奋勇争先的精神，才能坚实地迈出军旅生涯的”下一步”。

说到”吃苦”，我想起参加 2019 年庆祝新中国成立 70 周年阅兵式的经历。当时，我入选了战旗方队，激动之余又有些忐忑，在日记中写下这样一句话：”不知前面是坑是坎、是墙是山，唯一确定的是得狠狠逼自己一把，然后画上圆满的句号。”

没多久，我就发现参加阅兵训练，果真要对自己”狠一点”。战旗方队主要以军姿训练为主，从”1 小时不动、2 小时不晃”，到”3 小时不变形、4 小时不倒”，靠的就是不怕苦、不怕累的劲头。激励我坚持到最后的就是一个念头：阅兵训练的”苦”与”累”不可怕，可怕的是因为没有拼尽全力而与阅兵擦肩而过，成为毕生的遗憾。

都说部队是个大熔炉。我想，熔炉”淬炼”的过程，就是从”苦”中找到”甜”的过程。当你经受住思想转变的”苦”、砥砺意志的”苦”、能力提升的”苦”，你就会发现，当兵很苦很累，但知道为谁苦、知道为何苦，就会不叫苦、不怕苦，就会品尝到甘之如饴的”甜”。

**2 岗位分配**

**机遇与挑战并存的”双向奔赴”**

问：您在服役期间，曾被分配到当时并不喜欢的岗位。下连时，我们可能也会面临同样的情况。请问您当时是如何调整心态的？

丁志文（东部战区海军某通信站三级军士长）：2015 年底，因为编制调整岗位需要，我被调到某水警区信号台。那时，我在一线作战舰艇技术岗位工作了 8 年，一心想成为专业大拿，从没想过去当偏重管理工作的信号台台长，缺少经验的我甚至因此动过退役的念头。但经过激烈的思想斗争，我明白自己不能因为”怕干不好”当”逃兵”，就算想回到舰艇部队，也要把工作干好，作为优秀人才再选调交流回去。

其实，入伍后，我的经历也不是一帆风顺。起初，连队指派我负责养猪。想着离家时父母”一定要好好干”的叮嘱，我克服种种困难，白天训练加养猪，晚上坚持学习。正是看到我的这股干劲，后来上级选派我参加信号专业培训。因为身体协调性不算好，手旗动作比较

僵硬，我一度认为自己不适合信号专业。可转念一想，我为什么来部队？难道因为这点小困难就退缩吗？那段时间，我把所有精力都放在专业学习上，一刻也不敢松懈。经过 6 个月的刻苦学习，结业考核时，我在同期 200 多名学员中排名第一，被评为”优秀学员”。

正是这段经历，让我在之后面对种种困难和挑战时，多了一些”底气”。我相信，每个人在工作生活中都会遇到一些事与愿违的情况。然而，很多人受到个人意志、他人言行的影响，选择退缩或逃避。我想问的是：你真的努力尝试过吗？不试一试，怎么知道能不能”跨”过去？

经过短暂调整，我振作起来。来到信号台，不会管理我就学管理，找每一个骨干谈、跟每一名班员聊，摸清每个人的性格特点、专业水平和家庭情况，同时向战友和老领导请教工作方法，遇到重活累活都冲在前面。我的表现被战友们看在眼里，他们的工作热情越来越高，信号台全面建设上了一个台阶。

在我看来，军旅生涯的每一次”转折”，让我一次次认识了”另一个自己”，也为未来发展创造了更多的机会和空间。所以，岗位分配，其实是一场挑战与机遇并存的”双向奔赴”。下连后，不管是奔赴作战部队，还是坚守高山海岛，或是从事后勤保障，不要只想着新岗位能为你带来什么，更要想一想你能为这个岗位带来什么。

答案，就在你的每一滴汗水中，在你的每一次坚持里。

**3 能力升级**

**时间不会辜负每一分努力**

问：您提到自己上学时成绩排名不靠前，入伍后在新兵连表现也不出彩，像大多数新兵一样，最初都是”普通一兵”。请问您后来是怎样一步步脱颖而出的？

宁源娟（东部战区海军某支队二级上士）：我的成长过程，没什么秘诀可言，反而布满”荆棘”。高中毕业后我报考了警校，之后经过 3 次报名应征，才入伍来到军营。可也因为这段经历，让我倍加珍惜来之不易的机会，一步步在部队扎下根。

入伍之初，就读警校的经历并没有帮我更快地适应军营的节奏。因为个子矮、步子小，队列训练时稍不留神我就与队伍”脱节”，跑步训练时距离长了也会渐渐落在后面。更让我沮丧的是，那些原本成绩不如我的战友，都进步很快。

那时，我经常问自己：”难道我真的那么差？”然而，想想自己好不容易才参军入伍，我不想那么快就放弃。

没有天赋，没有特长，我能做到的，只有”早一点”——新训时，早起 1 小时在走廊拐角偷偷练体能，到训练场去跑圈；”晚一点”——上舰后，战友深夜下更了，我还在学习室面对写满各种参数的笔记本认真背记。

我只想说，时间是公平的，它不会辜负你多付出的每一分努力。当我首次根据呼号识别出目标属性、通过发动机噪声判断出具体平台时，我发现通信对抗专业并不是那么晦涩深奥，渐渐对自己有了信心。后来，我通过总结通联频点、通联呼号、背景噪声等规律特征，梳理典型通联数据，使装备在战备任务中发挥了重要作用，撰写的论文获评全军相关专业成果三等奖，荣立三等功。

这几年，我有幸参与重大战训任务 40 余次。每每回想起来，我都觉得非常光荣，又”不可思议”。9 年前刚入伍时，我没想过自己会取得如今的成绩。然而，一步步走来，我愈发感受到，每一项研究成果的背后，都需要久久为功的付出与积累。每当坚持不下去的时候，再咬咬牙，别轻言放弃，就一定能突破自我，成为更强大的自己。

（杨帆、倪子蔚、屈少斌、蒋家豪整理）

制图：扈 硕

**Google Translation**

How to Take the First Step in the Military Career? This Lecture Will Tell You

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Fan, Ni Ziwei, Qu Shaobin, Jiang Jiahao Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-24

Preface

How to take the first step in the military career, how to view the hardships and fatigue of soldiers, how to create extraordinary achievements in ordinary positions... Recently, the Eastern Theater Command Navy organized outstanding officers and men to go to a new training base to carry out the “Rooted in the Sea, Contribute to the East China Sea” lecture. Officers and men from different types of forces such as surface ships and aviation went to the podium. Combined with their own military experience and feelings, they answered all kinds of doubts for the recruits and used Jingwu stories to inspire everyone to contribute to the deep blue.

“New soldiers lack the correct understanding of ‘who I am’, and what they need is the correct guidance of ‘who to become’.” In the view of the instructor of the recruit training team, using typical deeds to lead the “beginning of soldiers” will make education more persuasive and infectious. Here, we have selected the sincere answers of three officers and men, and listened to how they used the training experience mixed with sea water and sweat, and the inspirational stories of fighting against “wind and waves” to help new comrades straighten out the questions in their hearts and find the direction of struggle.

Representatives of outstanding officers and men of the Eastern Theater Command Navy had in-depth exchanges with the recruits, and used their personal experiences to calibrate their military course. Photo by Yang Fan

Growth, in every persistence

1 Recognition of hardship

“Tempering” is to find “sweetness” from “bitterness”

Q: The daily life of the recruit company is always to do housework, practice formations, conduct training, and recite regulations. Many new comrades find it monotonous and boring. As a veteran, looking back on this experience, what do you think is the meaning of doing these things?

Ren Qisheng (staff officer of a detachment of the Eastern Theater Command Navy): There is an old saying in the army: “If you don’t suffer when you are a soldier, you don’t fulfill your obligations.” As a veteran, I think that if being a good soldier starts with learning to suffer, then learning to suffer should start from new training.

Before joining the army, most recruits are prepared to endure hardships, but knowing the hardships and feeling the hardships are not the same. Especially when they first taste the “hardship” of being a soldier in the recruit company, for many new comrades, it is like experiencing the pain of a transformation. It is not just the “hardship” of “exhausting their muscles and bones” in the coldest days of winter and the hottest days of summer, but also the need to sharpen their physical and mental will in high-intensity and systematic training day after day, and to “struggle” with their living habits and ways of thinking that have accompanied them for many years, so that they can learn to think about and solve problems in a soldier’s unique way.

The beliefs, style and qualities of a soldier cannot be developed overnight. In the recruit company, every bit of progress and accumulation is to lay the foundation for becoming a qualified soldier. All the falls, sweat, and sadness are to enable us to establish the consciousness of a soldier in our bones and gradually realize the transformation from “the appearance of a soldier” to “the inside of a soldier”. Therefore, we should start from the daily routine, strictly demand ourselves, develop the habit of hard work and study, sharpen our perseverance, and cultivate the spirit of striving for the first place, so that we can firmly take the “next step” of our military career.

Speaking of “hardship”, I think of my experience of participating in the military parade celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of New China in 2019. At that time, I was selected for the battle flag team. I was excited and a little nervous. I wrote this sentence in my diary: “I don’t know if there are pits, obstacles, walls or mountains ahead. The only thing I know is that I have to push myself hard and then draw a perfect end.”

Not long after, I found that I really had to be “harder” to myself when participating in the military parade training. The battle flag team mainly focuses on military posture training, from “no movement for 1 hour, no shaking for 2 hours” to “no deformation for 3 hours, no falling for 4 hours”, relying on the spirit of not fearing hardship and fatigue. What motivated me to persevere to the end was one thought: the “hardship” and “tiring” of the parade training are not terrible, but the terrible thing is that you missed the parade because you did not try your best, which became a lifelong regret.

It is said that the army is a melting pot. I think the process of "tempering" in the melting pot is the process of finding "sweetness" from "bitterness". When you endure the "bitterness" of changing your mind, the "bitterness" of tempering your will, and the "bitterness" of improving your ability, you will find that being a soldier is very hard and tiring, but if you know who you are suffering for and why you are suffering, you will not complain or be afraid of suffering, and you will taste the "sweetness" that is sweet.

2 Job assignment

"Two-way rush" with opportunities and challenges

Question: During your service, you were assigned to a position that you did not like at the time. When you are assigned to a company, we may face the same situation. How did you adjust your mentality at that time?

Ding Zhiwen (Third-class Sergeant Major of a Communications Station of the Eastern Theater Command Navy): At the end of 2015, I was transferred to a signal station in a water police district due to the need for staffing adjustment. At that time, I had worked in the technical position of front-line combat ships for 8 years. I wanted to become a professional master and never thought about being the director of a signal station that focused on management work. I even thought about retiring because of my lack of experience. But after a fierce ideological struggle, I realized that I couldn't be a "deserter" because I was "afraid of not doing well". Even if I wanted to return to the ship unit, I had to do my job well and be selected and transferred back as an outstanding talent.

In fact, my experience after joining the army was not smooth sailing. At first, the company assigned me to be responsible for raising pigs. Thinking of my parents' exhortation to "do a good job" when I left home, I overcame all kinds of difficulties, trained and raised pigs during the day, and insisted on studying at night. It was because of my enthusiasm that my superiors later selected me to participate in signal professional training. Because my physical coordination was not good and my hand flag movements were relatively stiff, I once thought that I was not suitable for the signal profession. But I thought about it, why did I come to the army? Would I back down because of this little difficulty? During that time, I put all my energy into professional learning and didn't dare to relax for a moment. After 6 months of hard study, I ranked first among more than 200 students in the same period in the final assessment and was named "Excellent Student".

It was this experience that gave me more "confidence" when facing various difficulties and challenges later. I believe that everyone will encounter some situations that go against their wishes in work and life. However, many people choose to retreat or escape due to their personal will and the words and deeds of others. What I want to ask is: Have you really tried hard? If you don't try, how do you know if you can "cross" over?

After a short adjustment, I cheered up. When I came to the signal station, I learned management if I didn't know how to manage. I talked to every backbone and every team member to find out everyone's personality characteristics, professional level and family situation. At the same time, I

asked my comrades and old leaders for work methods, and I rushed to the front when I encountered heavy and tiring work. My performance was seen by my comrades, and their enthusiasm for work became higher and higher, and the comprehensive construction of the signal station has reached a new level.

In my opinion, every “turn” in my military career has allowed me to know “another self” again and again, and has also created more opportunities and space for future development. Therefore, job assignment is actually a “two-way rush” with challenges and opportunities. After joining the company, whether you are going to the combat troops, defending the mountains and islands, or engaging in logistics support, don’t just think about what the new position can bring to you, but also think about what you can bring to this position.

The answer is in every drop of your sweat and every time you persist.

3 Ability upgrade

Time will not let down every bit of effort

Q: You mentioned that your grades were not ranked high when you were in school, and your performance in the recruit company after joining the army was not outstanding. Like most recruits, you were “ordinary soldiers” at first. How did you stand out step by step?

Ning Yuanjuan (Second Sergeant of a Navy Detachment in the Eastern Theater Command): There is no secret to my growth process, but it is full of “thorns”. After graduating from high school, I applied for the police academy. After 3 applications, I joined the army and came to the barracks. But because of this experience, I cherish the hard-won opportunity even more and take root in the army step by step.

At the beginning of my enlistment, my experience in the police academy did not help me adapt to the rhythm of the military barracks faster. Because I was short and had small steps, I would be “out of touch” with the team if I was not careful during the queue training, and I would gradually fall behind when running for a long distance. What made me even more frustrated was that those comrades who originally had worse grades than me made rapid progress.

At that time, I often asked myself: “Am I really that bad?” However, thinking that I had finally joined the army, I didn’t want to give up so quickly.

Without talent or special skills, all I could do was “early” - during the new training, I got up an hour earlier to secretly practice physical fitness in the corner of the corridor and run laps in the training ground; “late” - after boarding the ship, my comrades went off duty late at night, and I was still in the study room facing a notebook full of various parameters and memorizing them seriously.

I just want to say that time is fair and it will not let down every extra effort you make. When I first identified the target attributes based on the call sign and judged the specific platform through the

engine noise, I found that the communication countermeasure major was not so obscure and profound, and gradually gained confidence in myself. Later, by summarizing the regular characteristics of communication frequencies, communication call signs, background noise, etc., I sorted out typical communication data, so that the equipment played an important role in combat readiness tasks. The paper I wrote won the third prize of the relevant professional achievements of the whole army and was awarded the third-class merit.

In the past few years, I have been fortunate to participate in more than 40 major combat and training tasks. Whenever I think back, I feel very honored and "incredible". When I first joined the army 9 years ago, I never thought I would achieve today's results. However, step by step, I feel more and more that behind every research result, it takes a long time to work hard and accumulate. Whenever you can't hold on, grit your teeth and don't give up easily, you will definitely break through yourself and become a stronger self.

(Compiled by Yang Fan, Ni Ziwei, Qu Shaobin, and Jiang Jiahao)

Map: Hu Shuo

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16388052.html**

## 即将迎来授衔仪式 那个"要当兵王"的新兵咋样了?

来源：解放军报 作者：鄢健颐 刘娴 马思东 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-05-26

今年 3 月 17 日，一名刚入伍的新兵喊话新训班长的短视频火爆全网，视频主人公蒋坤因为"我要当兵王""练我的话，一定要上强度"等话语，被广大网友熟知。

时至今日，蒋坤已经入营训练两个多月了。他现在怎么样了？到部队后适应得如何？是否还在坚守最初的梦想？发自蒋坤所在新训单位的这篇报道，将回答这些问题。

今后，基层传真版将继续关注蒋坤，追踪他逐梦军营的足迹。再过几天，蒋坤和新战友们将迎来结业考核和授衔仪式，让我们为他送上美好的祝福。

**追踪"我要当兵王"的新兵**

■鄢健颐　刘娴　马思东



蒋坤（中）在战友的鼓励下进行双杠练习。马思东摄

“我要当兵王……练我的话，一定要上强度！”

3 月 16 日，湖南省衡阳市上半年入伍新兵出发的前一天，参加完役前训练的蒋坤拍摄了一段喊话新训班长的短视频。

夸张的表情和”输出”，配上天生的”磨砂嗓”，让蒋坤迅速火爆网络，一时间引来网友”围观”，不少媒体也对此进行了报道。

进入海军潜艇学院某训练基地第 3 天，这名 21 岁的新兵就被新训班长崔宇认了出来：”你就是那个’兵王’呀？”

蒋坤有点慌。

其实，蒋坤并不想出这个风头。最初，当地人武部的工作人员要拍摄一条宣传短视频，战友们一致推荐了擅长活跃气氛的蒋坤。在身边战友的”鼓动”下，蒋坤一张嘴就把”班长来练我”说成了”我要当兵王”。

“‘玩梗’倒在其次，我挺想用这样的方式激励一下自己。”蒋坤很喜欢视频里表达的内容。因为他太想作出改变了。

高中毕业后，从高压中解脱出来的蒋坤，陷入了一段”稀里糊涂的时光”，经常躺在房间里无所事事，到了晚上就叫外卖加餐，体重从 65 公斤一度飙升到 85 公斤。

那段日子让他感到深深的迷茫。”我特别爱看与部队有关的高燃视频，可一刷几个小时，我却没想过放下手机去干点什么……”蒋坤回忆说。

2024 年下半年，在当过兵的亲戚鼓励下，蒋坤报名参军，却未能通过体检。3 个月后，减肥成功的他再次报名，终于如愿穿上了那身迷彩。

然而，带着”兵王梦”来到新兵连的蒋坤，却狠狠败给了当初自己口口声声渴望的”上强度”。

第一次单杠练习，蒋坤硬是一个也没拉上去；3000 米跑，他经常落在最后面；整理内务，他叠的被子达不到标准，老是被点名批评……

一次空闲时间，蒋坤刷到自己的视频，看到网友调侃的那句”七圈跑碎兵王梦，班长我是读书人”，他感觉自己的心”要碎了”。

第二天，蒋坤憋着劲想证明自己，结果却事与愿违，队列行进越走越乱，崔宇只好把他调到排尾，防止他把别人”带偏”。

“我怎么什么都做不好……”晚饭后，蒋坤抹起了眼泪。

蒋坤上一次这样哭，还是在小学寄宿的时候，第一次感受到远离家人的孤独后，大哭了一场。母亲得知情况后，对他说：”和那么多同学在一起，不要动不动就哭鼻子。”说来也许很多人不信，自那以后，他就很少哭了。

这一次，没有母亲在身旁鼓励，来找他谈心、带给他安慰的，是崔宇。

1993 年出生的崔宇，已经带了整整 10 年的新兵。2019 年庆祝新中国成立 70 周年阅兵式上，他作为海军方队的一员走过天安门广场，光荣接受了党和人民的检阅。

崔宇觉得蒋坤很有发展潜力。他注意到蒋坤出公差一向非常积极，也很乐于帮助战友，但就是太想事事处处证明自己，反而适得其反。

“我刚入伍时，心里常念叨’不想当将军的士兵，不是好士兵’，跟你在视频中喊着要当兵王是一个意思。有梦想不丢人，起点低也不可怕，关键看你是否相信自己能够实现梦想。”

“90后”的崔宇试着用”00后”习惯的方式激励蒋坤。每次发放手机时，崔宇都会把班里的新兵叫到一块，给大家分享那条短视频下面的评论——

“看到他就想起了曾经豪情万丈的自己，加油！”

“累了就想想网友的期待。”

“这样的新兵我喜欢！”

……

崔宇发现，网友的期盼与鼓励影响的不仅仅是蒋坤，班里的其他新兵也受到了感染。新兵宋博打趣地说：”跟’兵王’一个班，咱们大家都要争气。”

训练时，体能素质较好的宋博会督促帮带蒋坤，特别是教他拉单杠时如何正确发力。

新训一个月后，蒋坤的 3000 米跑成绩达到了 12 分 50 秒，单杠一练习能拉到 9 个，投弹课目成绩也达到”优秀”标准。

度过新训”阵痛期”的蒋坤，向成为”兵王”的目标迈进了一步。此时的他，比入伍时又瘦了整整 5 公斤。

这天，基地安排宣传干事记录他的训练生活近况，”我要当兵王”的后续短视频再次刷屏网络。

在衡阳，蒋坤的高中同学刘波转发了这条视频，并附上两人的合照，文案写的是：”我的高中同学去当’兵王’了，祝福你，我的好兄弟。”

刘波视蒋坤为榜样，他计划今年下半年也报名参军。

蒋坤这时才发现，当初那条短视频不仅影响了自己，也在激励着很多关注自己的人。

新兵连指导员专门把有关蒋坤的视频纳入了课件，将其作为开展思想政治教育的生动教材。那句”我要当兵王”的誓言，仿佛说出了大家的心里话。

指导员知道，对蒋坤这样的新兵来说，距离成为”兵王”还很遥远。他问蒋坤：”如果重来一次，你还会拍那条短视频、说那样的话吗？”

“会的，因为那就是我的目标。我想在部队长干，我想当’兵王’！”蒋坤毫不迟疑地回答。

再过几天，蒋坤将参加结业考核并被授予列兵军衔，随后便进入为期 3 个月的专业学习。我们在这里祝福蒋坤，祝他早日梦想成真。

**亲历者说**

**给这样的新兵加油**

■海军潜艇学院某训练基地二级上士　崔　宇

记得刚来新兵连时，一心想当”兵王”的蒋坤，主动要我”练”他，给他”上强度”。可一到训练场，他就露馅了，各课目成绩均不理想，单杠更是一个也拉不上去。而现在，经过刻苦训练，蒋坤一次次突破自我，取得了长足的进步。

必须承认，网友的关注，确实给蒋坤带来了一定的思想压力。我及时进行了鼓励、引导，并告诉他，只要心怀梦想，每个人都是自己的主角。因为，提升个人能力素质、不断突破自我的过程，本身就是在书写属于自己的传奇。

作为一名新训班长，我想把这句话送给所有新兵：”真正的强者永远在和昨天的自己较量，只有今天不断胜出，才能拥有美好的未来。”希望每一名新战友都能坚持自己的理想追求，永葆那份青春活力，即使最终没有成为”兵王”，你在训练场上流下的每一滴汗水、在前进途中每一次跌倒后的起身，都将化为”铺路砖”“垫脚石”，引领你不断走向新的人生高度。

**编辑感言**

**为这样的梦想点赞**

■刘伟祺

当蒋坤那条”我要当兵王”的短视频刷爆网络，网友的留言评论既有真诚的赞扬，也有含蓄的质疑。且不论蒋坤能力素质如何，最终能否成为”兵王”，单看他敢于大声说出梦想、勇于接受挑战的胆气和冲劲，就值得点赞。编者想，蒋坤之所以能在网上持续保持热度，吸

引众多网友”围观”，何尝不是因为他做了一件很多人想做而没有做的事情、说出了很多人想说却不敢说的心声呢？

“我要当兵王”——换个角度看，也体现了新时代的年轻人自信飞扬的一面。这种精神和个性，在追逐梦想、挑战自我、探索创新、攻坚克难等方面显得尤其可贵，值得各级去正确引导和细心呵护。不能简单将其视为”另类”，或讽刺讥笑，或漠然置之，把新兵难得的锐气和闯劲慢慢磨没了。令人欣慰的是，蒋坤遇到了一位好班长、一群好战友，让他可以尽情地做好自己，从而快乐地成长。

当然，必须认识到，我们欣赏倡导的”敢说敢想”，并非莽撞无知、幼稚冲动。否则，也不会有那么多人为蒋坤喝彩，并真心期待他将来能有更好的发展。俗话说，”初生牛犊不怕虎”，希望蒋坤永远保持这种劲头，向自己成为”兵王”的梦想努力奋进。

**Google Translation**

The Award Ceremony Is About to Begin. How Is the Recruit Who “Wants to Be the Best Soldier” Doing?

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yan Jianyi Liu Xian Ma Sidong Editor: Du Shengzhi 2025-05-26

On March 17 this year, a short video of a new recruit shouting to the training squad leader went viral. The protagonist of the video, Jiang Kun, was well known by netizens for his words such as “I want to be the best soldier” and “If you train me, you must be strong”.

To date, Jiang Kun has been in the barracks for more than two months. How is he now? How has he adapted to the army? Is he still sticking to his original dream? This report from Jiang Kun’s training unit will answer these questions.

In the future, the grassroots fax version will continue to pay attention to Jiang Kun and track his footsteps in the pursuit of his dreams in the military barracks. In a few days, Jiang Kun and his new comrades will usher in the graduation assessment and awarding ceremony. Let us send him good wishes.

Tracking the new recruits who “want to be the best soldier”

■ Yan Jianyi, Liu Xian, Ma Sidong

Jiang Kun (center) performs parallel bar exercises with the encouragement of his comrades. Photo by Ma Sidong

“I want to be the best soldier... If you want to train me, you must do it with intensity!”

On March 16, the day before the new recruits who enlisted in the first half of the year in Hengyang City, Hunan Province, set off, Jiang Kun, who was participating in pre-service training, filmed a short video of him shouting to the squad leader of the new training.

The exaggerated expression and “output”, coupled with the natural “gritty voice”, made Jiang Kun quickly popular on the Internet, attracting netizens to “watch” for a while, and many media also reported on it.

On the third day of entering a training base of the Navy Submarine Academy, the 21-year-old recruit was recognized by the squad leader Cui Yu: “You are the ‘King of Soldiers’?”

Jiang Kun was a little panicked.

In fact, Jiang Kun did not want to be in the limelight. At first, the staff of the local armed forces department wanted to shoot a promotional short video, and the comrades unanimously recommended Jiang Kun, who was good at livening up the atmosphere. Under the “encouragement” of his comrades, Jiang Kun immediately changed “the squad leader came to train me” to “I want to be a soldier king”.

“‘Playing memes’ is secondary, I really want to motivate myself in this way.” Jiang Kun likes the content expressed in the video. Because he wants to make a change.

After graduating from high school, Jiang Kun, who was freed from high pressure, fell into a “confused time”. He often lay in the room doing nothing, and ordered takeout for extra meals at night. His weight soared from 65 kg to 85 kg.

Those days made him feel deeply confused. “I especially like to watch high-energy videos related to the army, but after watching them for several hours, I never thought of putting down my phone to do something...” Jiang Kun recalled.

In the second half of 2024, encouraged by his relatives who had served in the army, Jiang Kun signed up for the army, but failed the physical examination. Three months later, he successfully lost weight and signed up again, and finally wore the camouflage as he wished.

However, Jiang Kun, who came to the recruit company with the “dream of becoming a soldier king”, was severely defeated by the “intensity” that he had always wanted.

In the first horizontal bar exercise, Jiang Kun didn’t pull up anyone; in the 3,000-meter run, he often fell behind; when tidying up, his quilts were not up to standard and he was always criticized by name...

In his free time, Jiang Kun watched his own video and saw the netizens’ joke that “seven laps shattered the dream of becoming a soldier king, and I am a scholar as the squad leader”, and he felt that his heart was “about to break”.

The next day, Jiang Kun tried hard to prove himself, but the result was contrary to his wishes. The team marched more and more chaotically, and Cui Yu had to move him to the end of the line to prevent him from “leading others astray”.

“Why can’t I do anything well...” After dinner, Jiang Kun wiped his tears.

The last time Jiang Kun cried like this was when he was in elementary school boarding school. He cried for the first time after feeling lonely away from his family. After his mother learned about the situation, she said to him, “Don’t cry easily when you are with so many classmates.” Many people may not believe it, but since then, he has rarely cried.

This time, without his mother’s encouragement, it was Cui Yu who came to talk to him and comfort him.

Cui Yu, born in 1993, has been leading recruits for a full 10 years. At the military parade celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of New China in 2019, he walked through Tiananmen Square as a member of the Navy Parade and gloriously accepted the review of the Party and the People.

Cui Yu felt that Jiang Kun had great potential for development. He noticed that Jiang Kun was always very active on business trips and was very willing to help his comrades, but he wanted to prove himself too much, which was counterproductive.

“When I first joined the army, I often said to myself, ‘A soldier who doesn’t want to be a general is not a good soldier.’ It’s the same as you shouting in the video that you want to be a soldier king. It’s not shameful to have a dream, and it’s not terrible to have a low starting point. The key is whether you believe that you can realize your dream.” Cui Yu, a “post-90s”, tried to motivate Jiang Kun in the way that “post-00s” are used to. Every time he distributed mobile phones, Cui Yu would call the new recruits in the class together and share the comments under the short video with everyone-”Seeing him reminded me of my former heroic self, come on!” “When I’m tired, think about the expectations of netizens.” “I like such new recruits!” Cui Yu found that the expectations and encouragement of netizens affected not only Jiang Kun, but also other new recruits in the class. New recruit Song Bo joked: “We are in the same class with the ‘soldier king’, and we all have to strive for excellence.” During training, Song Bo, who has better physical fitness, would urge and help Jiang Kun, especially teaching him how to exert force correctly when pulling on the horizontal bar. One month after the new training, Jiang Kun’s 3,000-meter run reached 12 minutes and 50 seconds, he could do 9 reps on the horizontal bar, and his bomb throwing course scores also reached the “excellent” standard.

After going through the “pain period” of the new training, Jiang Kun took a step towards his goal of becoming a “soldier king”. At this time, he was 5 kilograms thinner than when he joined the army.

On this day, the base arranged a propaganda officer to record his training life, and the subsequent short video “I want to be a soldier king” once again swept the Internet.

In Hengyang, Jiang Kun’s high school classmate Liu Bo forwarded this video and attached a photo of the two of them. The copy read: “My high school classmate has become a ‘soldier king’, wish you all the best, my good brother.”

Liu Bo regards Jiang Kun as a role model, and he plans to sign up for the army in the second half of this year.

Jiang Kun only then realized that the short video not only influenced himself, but also inspired many people who paid attention to him.

The instructor of the recruit company specifically included the video about Jiang Kun in the courseware, using it as a vivid teaching material for ideological and political education. The oath of "I want to be the best soldier" seemed to speak out everyone's inner thoughts.

The instructor knew that for recruits like Jiang Kun, it was still a long way to become the best soldier. He asked Jiang Kun: "If you could do it again, would you still shoot that short video and say that?"

"Yes, because that is my goal. I want to work in the army for a long time, and I want to be the best soldier!" Jiang Kun answered without hesitation.

In a few days, Jiang Kun will take the final assessment and be awarded the rank of private, and then enter a three-month professional study. We wish Jiang Kun all the best here and hope that his dream will come true soon.

Eyewitnesses say

Cheer for such recruits

■ Second Sergeant Cui Yu of a training base of the Naval Submarine Academy

I remember that when I first came to the recruit company, Jiang Kun, who wanted to be the best soldier, took the initiative to ask me to "train" him and "intensify" him. But as soon as he arrived at the training ground, he was exposed. His scores in all subjects were not ideal, and he couldn't even pull up the horizontal bar. Now, after hard training, Jiang Kun has broken through himself again and again and made great progress.

It must be admitted that the attention of netizens has indeed brought some mental pressure to Jiang Kun. I encouraged and guided him in time, and told him that as long as he has a dream, everyone is his own protagonist. Because the process of improving personal ability and quality and constantly breaking through oneself is itself writing his own legend.

As a new training squad leader, I would like to give this sentence to all recruits: "The real strong are always competing with yesterday's self. Only by constantly winning today can you have a bright future." I hope that every new comrade can stick to his ideal pursuit and keep that youthful vitality. Even if you don't become a "soldier king" in the end, every drop of sweat you shed on the training ground and every time you get up after falling on the way forward will become "paving bricks" and "steppingstones" to lead you to new heights in life.

Editor's Notes

Like such a dream

■Liu Weiqi

When Jiang Kun's short video "I want to be a soldier king" went viral on the Internet, netizens' comments were both sincere praise and implicit doubts. Regardless of Jiang Kun's ability and quality, and whether he can eventually become the "King of Soldiers", his courage and drive to speak out his dreams and accept challenges are worthy of praise. The editor thinks that the reason why Jiang Kun can continue to maintain his popularity online and attract many netizens to "watch" is because he did something that many people wanted to do but did not do, and said what many people wanted to say but did not dare to say? "I want to be a king of soldiers" - from another perspective, it also reflects the confident side of young people in the new era. This spirit and personality are particularly valuable in pursuing dreams, challenging oneself, exploring innovation, and overcoming difficulties. It is worth correct guidance and careful care at all levels. It cannot be simply regarded as "alternative", or ridiculed or ignored, and the rare sharpness and courage of the recruits are slowly worn away. Fortunately, Jiang Kun met a good squad leader and a group of good comrades, allowing him to do his best and grow happily. Of course, it must be recognized that the "dare to speak and think" that we appreciate and advocate is not reckless, ignorant, naive and impulsive. Otherwise, there wouldn't be so many people cheering for Jiang Kun and sincerely looking forward to his better development in the future. As the saying goes, "a newborn calf is not afraid of a tiger", I hope Jiang Kun will always maintain this momentum and work hard towards his dream of becoming a "soldier king".

# June 2025

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16389260.html**

## 海军某支队携手友邻部队开展对抗训练

来源：解放军报 作者：李由之 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-01

**海军某支队携手友邻部队开展对抗训练——**

**潜舰攻防沧海间**

■解放军报记者 李由之

战舰犁浪， "铁鲨"潜行. 初夏，南部战区海军某支队携手友邻部队开展的一场潜舰攻防对抗训练拉开帷幕.

"发现疑似'敌'舰活动轨迹！"潜艇声呐技师紧盯显示屏，捕捉到异常声波信号. 操作台上指示灯频频闪烁，各项数据快速流转.

突然，“敌”舰启动主动声呐搜索. “释放水声对抗器材！”指挥舱内，指挥员果断下达指令，官兵闻令而动，与“敌”展开激烈博弈.

“‘敌’舰航线变更，企图抵近侦察！”快速研判战场态势后，指挥员下令：“作战系统准备！”武器操控员迅速装定射击诸元，发射系统进入待发状态. 就在攻击窗口即将形成时，’“敌”舰突然加速转向，企图脱离战场.

“保持跟踪，注意利用水文环境隐蔽接’敌’！”潜艇如深海猎手般调整姿态，在复杂洋流中精准把握深度与航速. 官兵默契配合，始终牢牢锁定“敌”舰.

“1 号发射管，放！”随着指挥员一声令下，鱼雷直扑目标……

“现代战争，战场态势瞬息万变，只有在险难环境中摔打锤炼部队，官兵才能练就能战善战的过硬本领. “该支队某艇员队领导介绍，此次训练，支队按照全流程、全要素、全时段要求设置 10 余个科目，全程不设脚本、临机导调，倒逼官兵在真难严实环境中练新招、砺硬功.

归航途中，一场训练复盘会在潜艇舱室展开. 官兵对照训练数据，围绕目标跟踪、战术协同等方面展开检讨式复盘. 从操纵精准度到应急反应速度、从单兵技能到全艇协同……官兵人人深入反思总结，一个个问题被摆上桌面，一项项改进措施细化到岗到人.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Joins Hands with Friendly Troops to Conduct Confrontation Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Youzhi Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-01

A naval flotilla [zhidui] joins hands with friendly troops to conduct confrontation training——

Submarine attack and defense in the sea

■PLA Daily reporter Li Youzhi

Warship plows the waves, “iron shark” sneaks. In early summer, a submarine attack and defense confrontation training conducted by a naval flotilla [zhidui] of the Southern Theater Command and friendly troops kicked off.

“Discovered the suspected ‘enemy’ ship’s activity track!” The submarine sonar technician stared at the display screen and captured abnormal sound wave signals. The indicator lights on the operating table flashed frequently, and various data flowed quickly.

Suddenly, the “enemy” ship started an active sonar search. “Release the hydroacoustic countermeasure equipment!” In the command cabin, the commander decisively issued an order, and the officers and men moved upon hearing the order and started a fierce game with the “enemy”.

“The ‘enemy’ ship changed its route and attempted to approach for reconnaissance!” After quickly analyzing the battlefield situation, the commander ordered: “Combat system ready!” The weapon operator quickly set the firing parameters, and the launch system entered the standby state. Just when the attack window was about to form, the “enemy” ship suddenly accelerated and turned, attempting to leave the battlefield.

“Keep tracking, pay attention to using the hydrological environment to covertly approach the ‘enemy’!” The submarine adjusted its posture like a deep-sea hunter, accurately grasping the depth and speed in complex ocean currents. The officers and men cooperated tacitly and always locked the “enemy” ship firmly.

“No. 1 launch tube, release!” With the commander’s order, the torpedo rushed straight to the target...

“In modern warfare, the battlefield situation changes rapidly. Only by training the troops in dangerous environments can officers and men practice the strong skills of being able to fight well.” A leader of a crew team of the flotilla [zhidui] introduced that in this training, the flotilla [zhidui] set up more than 10 subjects in accordance with the requirements of the whole process, all elements, and all time periods. There was no script throughout the whole process, and the officers and men were forced to practice new tricks and sharpen their skills in a really difficult and rigorous environment.

On the way back, a training review meeting was held in the submarine cabin. The officers and men compared the training data and conducted a review on target tracking, tactical coordination and other aspects. From the accuracy of operation to the speed of emergency response, from the skills of individual soldiers to the coordination of the whole boat... Every officer and soldier reflected and summarized deeply, and each problem was put on the table, and each improvement measure was refined to each post and person.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16389421.html**

## 海军“吉祥方舟”号医院船首次组织多要素海上卫勤演练见闻

来源：解放军报 作者：杜 娟 吴安宁 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-06-03

**犁波踏浪淬炼救护本领**

**——海军“吉祥方舟”号医院船首次组织多要素海上卫勤演练见闻**

■解放军报记者 杜 娟 吴安宁



“吉祥方舟”号医院船在某海域开展卫勤演练。马兴财摄

初夏黄海，波涛翻涌。一艘”大白船”破浪前行，洁白船身上的鲜红十字和 “868”舷号，分外醒目。

这艘 “大白船”是我国自主设计建造的第三艘万吨级远洋医院船 “吉祥方舟”号。此次训练，是该船首次组织多要素海上卫勤演练。近日，记者登上这艘 “生命之舟”，全程见证了这次演练。

“某海域一艘舰艇’遭袭’，多名人员’落水’，命你部前出搜救！”接到上级救援指令后， “吉祥方舟”号医院船指挥所迅速制订救援方案。

随着指挥员下达口令，操舵兵精准操作，各部门紧密配合， “吉祥方舟”号向任务海域高速机动。

“高速救生艇就位，前出营救’落水人员’！”抵达任务海域后，指挥员一声令下，两艘高速救生艇搭载搜救小组，从医院船两舷同时入水，飞快驶向目标位置，搜救 “落水人员”。碧蓝色的海面上，高速救生艇划出两道弧形航迹。

与此同时，海上医院医疗队分别在甲板和各诊疗科室做好救护准备。记者在演练现场看到，多名 “落水人员”被高速救生艇救捞转运至医院船甲板。随后，救护小组争分夺秒将 “伤员”转运至检伤分类区，对 “伤情”进行快速评估检查，并为 “伤员”实施止血包扎、心肺复苏。

随后，海上医院医疗队向指挥所报告：“‘伤员’经抢救已脱离生命危险。”演练现场，医护 “人员根据”伤员 “不同情况，制订后续救治方案，并快速完成手术准备。据介绍，”吉祥方舟”号医院船设备先进、功能完备，能够满足外科急诊手术需求。

波峰浪谷间，医疗留置组持续监测 “伤员”生命体征，随时准备应对突发情况。同时，舰船损害管制训练也同步展开，舰员有条不紊按照特情处置程序连贯实施操作，成功处置多个特情。

演练过程中，医院船舰员和医疗队医护人员反应迅速、精准协同、配合默契。 “通过模拟真实战场环境、设置复杂战术背景，可以有效提升官兵应急处置能力。”任务指挥员告诉记者，官兵克服复杂海况等不利因素影响，展现出较高的业务素养和卫勤保障能力，为今后在远海大洋遂行多样化医疗救护任务积累了经验。

[A 1:50-minute Chinese-language video]

**Google Translation**

The Navy's "Auspicious Ark" Hospital Ship Organized a Multi-Element Maritime Medical Exercise for the First Time

Source: PLA Daily Author: Du Juan Wu Anning Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-06-03

Plowing the waves to temper rescue skills

——The Navy's "Auspicious Ark" hospital ship organized a multi-element maritime medical exercise for the first time

■ PLA Daily reporter Du Juan Wu Anning

The "Auspicious Ark" hospital ship conducted a medical exercise in a certain sea area. Photo by Ma Xingcai

The Yellow Sea in early summer is surging. A "big white ship" broke through the waves, and the bright red cross and "868" hull number on the white hull were particularly eye-catching.

This "big white ship" is the third 10,000-ton ocean-going hospital ship "Auspicious Ark" designed and built independently by my country. This training is the first time that the ship has organized a multi-element maritime medical exercise. Recently, the reporter boarded this "life ship" and witnessed the entire exercise.

"A ship was attacked in a certain sea area, and many people fell into the water. Your unit is ordered to search and rescue!" After receiving the rescue order from the superior, the command post of the "Auspicious Ark" hospital ship quickly formulated a rescue plan.

As the commander gave the order, the helmsman operated accurately, and all departments cooperated closely, the "Auspicious Ark" maneuvered at high speed to the mission sea area.

"High-speed lifeboats are in place, go forward to rescue the "people who fell into the water"!" After arriving at the mission sea area, the commander gave an order, and two high-speed lifeboats carrying the search and rescue team entered the water from both sides of the hospital ship at the same time, and drove quickly to the target location to search and rescue the "people who fell into the water". On the blue sea, the high-speed lifeboat drew two arc tracks.

At the same time, the medical team of the maritime hospital made rescue preparations on the deck and various diagnosis and treatment departments. The reporter saw at the drill site that many "people who fell into the water" were rescued by high-speed lifeboats and transferred to the deck of the hospital ship. Afterwards, the rescue team raced against time to transfer the "injured" to the triage area, quickly assessed the "injury", and performed hemostatic bandage and cardiopulmonary resuscitation for the "injured".

Afterwards, the medical team of the maritime hospital reported to the command post: “The ‘injured’ have been rescued and are out of danger.” At the exercise site, the medical staff formulated follow-up treatment plans according to the different conditions of the “injured” and quickly completed surgical preparations. It is reported that the “Auspicious Ark” hospital ship has advanced equipment and complete functions, which can meet the needs of surgical emergency surgery.

Between the peaks and valleys, the medical retention team continuously monitors the vital signs of the “injured” and is ready to respond to emergencies at any time. At the same time, ship damage control training was also carried out simultaneously. The crew members carried out operations in an orderly manner in accordance with the special situation handling procedures and successfully handled multiple special situations.

During the exercise, the hospital ship crew and the medical team medical staff responded quickly, coordinated accurately, and cooperated tacitly. “By simulating real battlefield environments and setting up complex tactical backgrounds, we can effectively improve the emergency response capabilities of officers and men.” The mission commander told reporters that the officers and men overcame the influence of adverse factors such as complex sea conditions, demonstrated high professional literacy and medical support capabilities, and accumulated experience for carrying out diversified medical rescue missions in the distant oceans in the future.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16389635.html**

## 海军航空兵某部扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵晓龙 王晓文 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-03

**海军航空兵某部扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——**

**真抓实改转作风 倾心解难励斗志**

■赵晓龙 王晓文

“新下连同志能力提升较慢”“模拟训练内容更新滞后”……近日，海军航空兵某部领导深入基层一线与官兵面对面交流，了解他们的所思所想所盼，主动解难纾困，赢得官兵好评. 这是该部以切实改进作风、提升服务基层质量为抓手，推动深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育落地见效的具体事例.

学习教育开展以来，该部利用党委理论学习中心组学习、党课辅导等时机，组织全体党员干部认真学习中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，要求各级领导和机关干部深入基层一线，带头查找服务基层工作的不足，进一步改进工作作风、优化工作方法，以倾心解难、热心服务的务实举措，提振官兵士气，推动基层建设取得新发展.

“服务基层就是服务战斗力. 各级要强化’基层至上、士兵第一’理念，着眼官兵急难愁盼问题主动排忧解难，紧盯矛盾问题持续攻坚克难，切实增强官兵的获得感和归属感，真正激

发大家投身练兵备战的热情.” 该部领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们区分训练、后勤、人力等多个方面，分类梳理基层反馈的意见建议，汇总形成问题清单，在此基础上，党委一班人召开专题会议研究解决措施，明确整改时限，确保问题见底清零.

笔者在该部公示的解难清单上看到，从训练到生活，每个方面的问题都有相应的机关业务部门牵头负责. 比如，官兵反映的部分专业技术资料更新不及时的问题，由装备部门协调解决；模拟训练设施不足的问题，由作训部门负责完善……

真抓实改转作风，倾心解难励斗志. 随着学习教育深入开展，该部领导和机关干部的作风更加务实，官兵练兵备战热情持续高涨. “如今，机关解决大家反映问题的速度更快了、措施更实了，我们的干劲儿也更足了. “该部某分队干部胡进说，不久前，有官兵反映，希望可以在营房附近加装训练器材. 问题上报的次日，机关业务部门就来进行实地考察，积极协调安装训练器材相关事宜.

“服务基层不是’打卡作秀’，而是应尽之责.”该部领导介绍，他们将继续以这次学习教育为契机，不断优化服务基层、服务官兵工作模式，以作风整改促进基层建设迈上新台阶.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Naval Aviation Force Has Conducted a Solid Study and Education on the Spirit of the Eight Central Regulations

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhao Xiaolong Wang Xiaowen Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-03

A certain unit of the naval aviation force has conducted a solid study and education on the spirit of the eight central regulations——

Realistic efforts to change work style and devote themselves to solving problems and inspiring fighting spirit

■ Zhao Xiaolong Wang Xiaowen

“The ability of new comrades in the company is improving slowly” and “the content of simulation training is updated lagging behind”... Recently, the leaders of a certain unit of the naval aviation force went to the grassroots level to communicate face-to-face with officers and men, understand their thoughts and expectations, take the initiative to solve problems and alleviate difficulties, and win praise from officers and men. This is a specific example of the unit taking the practical improvement of work style and improving the quality of service to the grassroots as a starting point to promote the implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the eight central regulations.

Since the launch of the study and education, the department has organized all party members and cadres to study the spirit of the Central Committee's eight regulations, the CMC's ten regulations and their implementation rules through opportunities such as the Party Committee's theoretical study center group study and party class tutoring. It requires leaders and cadres at all levels to go deep into the grassroots and take the lead in finding deficiencies in serving the grassroots, further improve work style and optimize work methods, and use pragmatic measures to solve problems and serve enthusiastically to boost the morale of officers and men and promote new development in grassroots construction.

"Serving the grassroots is serving combat effectiveness. All levels must strengthen the concept of 'grassroots first, soldiers first', focus on the urgent problems of officers and men, take the initiative to solve problems, focus on contradictions and problems, and continue to overcome difficulties, effectively enhance the sense of gain and belonging of officers and men, and truly inspire everyone to devote themselves to training and preparation for war." The leaders of the department introduced that since the implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Committee's eight regulations, they have distinguished training, logistics, manpower and other aspects, sorted out the opinions and suggestions fed back by the grassroots, and compiled a list of problems. On this basis, the Party Committee held a special meeting to study solutions, clarify the time limit for rectification, and ensure that the problems are cleared up.

The author saw on the problem-solving list published by the department that from training to life, each aspect of the problem is led by the corresponding headquarters' relevant department. For example, the problem of untimely update of some professional and technical information reported by officers and men was coordinated and solved by the equipment department; the problem of insufficient simulation training facilities was improved by the training department...

Real efforts to change the work style, and devote themselves to solving problems and inspiring fighting spirit. With the in-depth development of learning and education, the work style of the department's leaders and agency cadres has become more pragmatic, and the enthusiasm of officers and men for training and preparation has continued to rise. "Nowadays, the headquarters has solved the problems reported by everyone faster, with more practical measures, and we are more motivated." Hu Jin, a cadre of a detachment of the department, said that not long ago, some officers and men reported that they hoped to install training equipment near the barracks. The next day after the problem was reported, the headquarters' relevant department came to conduct a field investigation and actively coordinated the installation of training equipment. "Serving the grassroots is not a 'punch-in show', but a responsibility." The leaders of the department introduced that they will continue to take this learning and education as an opportunity to continuously optimize the work model of serving the grassroots and serving officers and men, and promote the grassroots construction to a new level through work style rectification.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16389634.html**

# 在山巅 “走向深蓝”——南部战区海军某观通站练兵备战记事

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 刘艺 何铁城 责任编辑：李佳琦

2025-06-03

南部战区海军某观通站位于一座高山之上. 这里的一天，通常是在报号员紧凑的报号声中开始的.

每名官兵面前都放着一块正方形的标图板、两把标图尺，以及红、蓝、黑三色铅笔. 报号员在数分钟内报出上百组数据，他们必须以极快的速度，用代表不同类型船只的颜色在标图板上标点、连线、画出标识.

这是观通兵的基础技能训练之一：标图. 标图板就是当面辽阔的海域，一根铅笔也可 “犁波耕浪”.

李海飞在站里兵龄最长，标图是他的看家本领. 魁梧的北方汉子戴一副细细的黑框眼镜，说起话来嗓门很大.

“这个标识代表航母，用红色画它代表中国航母.”李海飞在标图板上画出一个图形， “要知道，2012 年以前，我们从未画过红色的航母图形. 近年来，中国海军开启了’三航母’时代，我们才画得越来越多、越来越自信.”

细小的铅笔见证：时代之变、科技之变、战场之变的浪潮，已势不可挡.

这浪潮同样拍打着高山、海岛上的观通部队. 人民海军从”近海防御”走向 “远海防卫”，观通兵必须看得更远、更清、更准.

宋新华是李海飞的”金牌徒弟”. 与李海飞不同，他看起来有些腼腆；和李海飞相同，他也曾在海军专业比武中摘得桂冠，就观通兵的基础技能而言，他们个个 “身怀绝技”.

随着多型装备列装，大量全新岗位亟需专业人才. 宋新华决定转型，主动申请第一批跨专业转岗. 这意味着抛却所有荣誉光环，归零重来.

“入伍 12 年，我又成了’新兵’.” 宋新华讲话语速很快. 为了尽快摸清装备性能、生成战斗力，他白天跟着厂家工程师学，晚上对着仿真平台练，吃饭都在记参数.

宋新华坚信，唯有不断更新知识结构体系，才能跟上人民海军向海图强的步伐. 他又把自己磨成了新专业的”专家”，还探索出一套跨专业学习装备操作使用方案. 如今，他带领的班组，半数以上具备了跨专业值班能力.

“全站官兵在装备效能挖潜、体系融合重塑、人才培养创新等方面聚力攻坚，实现了我站从单一对海观察警戒到多元化态势情报保障的转型. “站指挥员陈俊诚说，”我们会把海防’千里眼’擦得越来越亮. “

硕士毕业的李松林是宋新华班里的兵，也是全站学历最高的兵. 正式担负战备值班任务后不久，他就盘算起怎么用新兴科技为战斗力赋能.

新装备监测的数据量呈几何式增长. 每天面对数千批目标信号，大家一度陷入”看得见、理不清”的困境.

李松林开始自学数据分析、编程等，编写的智能化数据处理软件在旅里引发了不小的轰动，成倍提升了数据处理效率.

“大数据时代，我们必须学会用数据思维处理问题，织一张好网，就能网住想要的高价值目标.”李松林说，他们这一代观通兵手里握着的不再只是铅笔，还有日新月异的挑战与机遇.

从李海飞到宋新华再到李松林，这群水兵扎根在并不起眼的山巅，守卫着祖国的海疆. 他们的足迹不曾抵达深蓝的大海，但他们的目光早已跟随人民海军走向深蓝.

某次实战化演练中，两艘 “敌”舰摸了”进来”. 它们使用同一型雷达，信号特征几乎一致；它们保持很小的间距，彼此遮挡着，像两个并肩同步的人.

综合集成值班室侦测到一条异常雷达信号，值班席报告：”发现一艘’敌’舰”. “战斗”在此刻打响.

另一个席位上的胡汝泉似乎察觉了什么，又似乎想捕捉什么，捂紧耳机聚精会神地听了起来. 海浪般起伏的信号蜂鸣间，他的感觉越来越清晰：“有回声，是两艘船！”

值班指挥员李佳霖随即下令，使用多型装备展开研判，协调友邻站复核. 最终结果证实了胡汝泉的判断，也证明了融合带来的战斗力.

几年前，站内将所有装备引接入综合集成值班室，使原本分散在山顶各处的值班战位得到统一，实现多源情报的即时融合.

李佳霖推了推眼镜，说：“但我们不满足于发现目标. 根据目标呈现出来的特点，预判它的战术运用甚至战略意图，我想未来，我们可以成为局部作战空间的引导者！”

透过镜片看去，他的眼神中闪露着勃勃野心. 李佳霖所描绘的，正是未来战场需要的观通力量，更是观通部队全体官兵的共同追求.

目标判别从 “单人单装”到 “多源会诊”，特情处置从 “逐级上报”到 “智能推送”，海空情保障从 “区域观察警戒 “到”体系支撑”……祖国的海防线上，一朵朵浪花般的变化悄然发生，汇聚成人民海军向海图强的磅礴力量.

（新华社海口 6 月 3 日电）

**Google Translation**

“Going to the Deep Blue” on the Mountain Top - Records of Training and Preparation of a Naval Observation and Communication Station in the Southern Theater Command

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Li Yun Liu Yi He Tiecheng Editor: Li Jiaqi

2025-06-03

A Naval Observation and Communication Station in the Southern Theater Command is located on a high mountain. A day here usually starts with the compact call of the caller.

In front of each officer and soldier is a square map board, two map rulers, and red, blue and black pencils. The caller reports hundreds of sets of data in a few minutes. They must mark, connect and draw marks on the map board with colors representing different types of ships at a very fast speed.

This is one of the basic skills training for the observation and communication soldiers: map marking. The map board is the vast sea in front of you, and a pencil can also “plow the waves”.

Li Haifei has the longest military service in the station, and map marking is his specialty. The burly northern man wears a pair of thin black-framed glasses and speaks in a loud voice.

“This logo represents an aircraft carrier, and drawing it in red represents China’s aircraft carrier.” Li Haifei drew a figure on the drawing board, “You know, before 2012, we had never drawn a red aircraft carrier figure. In recent years, the Chinese Navy has ushered in the era of ‘three aircraft carriers’, and we have drawn more and more, and with more and more confidence.”

The tiny pencil witnessed: the wave of changes in the times, technology, and battlefields has been unstoppable.

This wave also hits the observation and communication troops on the mountains and islands. The People’s Navy has moved from “near-sea defense” to “far-sea defense”, and the observation and communication soldiers must see farther, clearer, and more accurately.

Song Xinhua is Li Haifei’s “gold medal apprentice”. Unlike Li Haifei, he looks a little shy; like Li Haifei, he has also won the championship in the Navy’s professional competition. In terms of the basic skills of the observation and communication soldiers, they all have “unique skills”.

With the commissioning of multiple types of equipment, a large number of new positions are in urgent need of professional talents. Song Xinhua decided to transform and took the initiative to

apply for the first batch of cross-professional transfers. This means abandoning all the halos of honor and starting over from scratch.

“After 12 years in the army, I have become a ‘new soldier’ again.” Song Xinhua spoke very quickly. In order to find out the performance of the equipment and generate combat effectiveness as soon as possible, he learned from the manufacturer’s engineers during the day, practiced on the simulation platform at night, and memorized parameters while eating.

Song Xinhua firmly believes that only by constantly updating the knowledge structure system can we keep up with the pace of the People’s Navy’s efforts to become stronger at sea. He has honed himself into an “expert” in a new profession and explored a set of cross-professional learning equipment operation and use solutions. Now, more than half of the teams he leads have the ability to be on duty across professions.

“All officers and men of the station have worked together to tackle the problems in equipment efficiency, system integration and reshaping, and talent training innovation, and have achieved the transformation of our station from a single sea observation and alert to a diversified situation intelligence guarantee.” Station commander Chen Juncheng said, “We will make the coastal defense ‘clairvoyance’ brighter and brighter.”

Li Songlin, who graduated with a master’s degree, is a soldier in Song Xinhua’s class and the soldier with the highest academic qualifications in the station. Shortly after he officially assumed the combat readiness duty, he began to think about how to use emerging technologies to empower combat effectiveness.

The amount of data monitored by new equipment has increased exponentially. Faced with thousands of target signals every day, everyone was once trapped in the dilemma of “seeing but not understanding”.

Li Songlin began to self-study data analysis and programming, and the intelligent data processing software he wrote caused quite a stir in the brigade, doubling the efficiency of data processing.

“In the era of big data, we must learn to use data thinking to deal with problems. If we weave a good net, we can catch the desired high-value targets.” Li Songlin said that their generation of observation and communication soldiers no longer hold only pencils in their hands, but also challenges and opportunities that change with each passing day.

From Li Haifei to Song Xinhua and then to Li Songlin, this group of sailors has taken root in the inconspicuous mountain tops and guarded the country’s sea borders. Their footprints have never reached the deep blue sea, but their eyes have long followed the People’s Navy to the deep blue.

In a certain actual combat exercise, two “enemy” ships “came in”. They use the same type of radar, and the signal characteristics are almost the same; they keep a small distance, blocking each other, like two people walking side by side in sync.

The integrated duty room detected an abnormal radar signal, and the duty seat reported: “An ‘enemy’ ship was found.” The “battle” started at this moment.

Hu Ruquan, who was sitting in another seat, seemed to have noticed something, and seemed to want to catch something, so he covered his headphones and listened attentively. Amid the buzzing of the signal like the waves, his feeling became clearer and clearer: “There is an echo, it’s two ships!”

The duty commander Li Jialin immediately ordered to use multiple types of equipment to conduct research and judgment, and coordinate with friendly stations for review. The final result confirmed Hu Ruquan’s judgment and proved the combat effectiveness brought by integration.

A few years ago, all the equipment in the station was connected to the integrated duty room, so that the duty positions originally scattered on the top of the mountain were unified, and the real-time integration of multi-source intelligence was realized.

Li Jialin pushed his glasses and said, “But we are not satisfied with just finding the target. Based on the characteristics of the target, we can predict its tactical use and even strategic intentions. I think in the future, we can become the guide of the local combat space!” Looking through the lens, his eyes flashed with ambition. What Li Jialin described is the observation and communication power needed in the future battlefield, and it is also the common pursuit of all officers and men of the observation and communication force. Target identification has changed from “single person and single equipment” to “multi-source consultation”, special situation handling has changed from “reporting step by step” to “intelligent push”, and sea and air situation support has changed from “regional observation and alert” to “system support”... On the coastal defense line of the motherland, changes like waves have quietly occurred, converging into the magnificent force of the People’s Navy to strengthen the sea. (Xinhua News Agency, Haikou, June 3)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16389555.html**

## “猎鲨”海天间！海军航空兵某团组织搜攻潜训练

来源：解放军报 作者：李由之 秦钱江 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-06-04

**“猎鲨”海天间**

**——海军航空兵某团组织搜攻潜训练见闻**

■解放军报记者 李由之 特约通讯员 秦钱江

“某海域发现可疑信号，立即起飞！”初夏，海军航空兵某团组织搜攻潜训练，两架反潜巡逻机接令迅速升空 .

抵达任务空域后，两架战机根据现场态势紧密协同，灵活运用多种战术动作，全力搜寻“敌”潜艇踪迹 .

“发现可疑水下目标！”一号战机发现目标后，立即协同二号战机准备实施下步动作 .孰料，对手十分狡猾，利用海区水文条件和海底地形，连续通过变向、变速运动，企图摆脱搜索跟踪 .海天之间，两架战机判明对手意图后见招拆招，立即区分高度、划分区域，根据战场态势不断变换阵位，采取多种手段搜索跟踪，一张 “猎鲨网”在海天间悄然织就 .

“任务海域水下环境复杂，加之海面无参照物，对飞行员心理素质和技战术水平要求很高 .”飞行员谭力晨告诉记者，平时训练中，团里采取座舱实习、地面训练、特情模拟等形式，针对性增强机组成员水下目标判别能力，有效提升部队搜攻潜水平 .

大洋深处，巡猎海天 .训练中，两架战机发挥信息共享优势，灵活调整战术战法，终于再次捕获目标 .一号战机抓住时机，果断对”敌”目标实施模拟攻击，成功 “猎鲨” .

该团领导介绍，此次训练，他们围绕协同反潜、海上巡逻警戒等科目组织专攻精练，在实战化训练中提升双机协同反潜能力，机组成员复杂条件下的搜攻潜战法运用水平得到有效检验 .

**Google Translation**

“Shark Hunting” Between Sea and Sky! A Certain Regiment of Naval Aviation Organized a Submarine Search and Attack Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Youzhi Qin Qianjiang Editor: Sun Yue 2025-06-04

“Shark hunting” between sea and sky

——Experiences of a certain regiment of the naval aviation organizing a submarine search and attack training

■PLA Daily reporter Li Youzhi Special correspondent Qin Qianjiang

“A suspicious signal was found in a certain sea area, take off immediately!” In early summer, a certain regiment of the naval aviation organized a submarine search and attack training, and two anti-submarine patrol aircraft took off quickly after receiving the order.

After arriving at the mission airspace, the two combat aircraft closely coordinated according to the on-site situation, flexibly used a variety of tactical actions, and made every effort to search for the traces of the “enemy” submarine.

“A suspicious underwater target was found!” After the No. 1 combat aircraft found the target, it immediately coordinated with the No. 2 combat aircraft to prepare for the next step. Unexpectedly, the opponent was very cunning, using the hydrological conditions and seabed topography of the sea area, and continuously changed direction and speed to try to get rid of the search and tracking. Between the sea and the sky, the two combat aircraft identified the opponent’s intentions and responded to them. They immediately distinguished the height and divided the area, constantly

changed positions according to the battlefield situation, and adopted various means to search and track. A “shark hunting net” was quietly woven between the sea and the sky.

“The underwater environment in the mission area is complex, and there are no reference objects on the sea surface, which requires a high level of psychological quality and technical and tactical level for pilots.” Pilot Tan Lichen told reporters that in normal training, the regiment adopts cockpit practice, ground training, special situation simulation and other forms to enhance the crew members’ underwater target discrimination ability in a targeted manner, and effectively improve the troops’ search and attack submarine level.

In the depths of the ocean, patrolling the sea and sky. During the training, the two combat aircraft took advantage of information sharing, flexibly adjusted tactics and combat methods, and finally captured the target again. Combat aircraft No. 1 seized the opportunity and decisively carried out a simulated attack on the “enemy” target, successfully “hunting sharks”.

The leader of the regiment introduced that during this training, they organized specialized training around subjects such as coordinated anti-submarine warfare and maritime patrol and surveillance, and improved the coordinated anti-submarine capabilities of two aircraft in actual combat training. The crew members’ level of application of submarine search and attack tactics under complex conditions was effectively tested.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16389780.html**

## 尊重战友意见 学会谦虚倾听

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张耀阳 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-06-05

**尊重战友意见 学会谦虚倾听**

■张耀阳

上等兵李皞冉提出的“单兵急救包防水封装法”，在雨中训练时能使止血带保持干燥；中士王明哲自创的“装具快速检查法”，提高了全连拉动效率……近日，海军某岸勤部某连走廊的电子屏更新内容，10 余条“金点子”滚动播放，引来官兵围观.

“革新虽小，但这种勤于思战谋战、善于接受意见总结提高的精神值得鼓励. ”该连孙连长说，这些“金点子”大多是从官兵们相互善意提醒中总结提炼出来的.

此前一天清晨，连队组织战术训练时，孙连长留意到，一名中士发现一名上等兵据枪姿势不正确，便上前纠正，不料刚指出问题就被顶回：“你又不是我班长，管这么多干啥？”

随后进一步调研，他发现这种情况并非个例. “不是自己班长，就不能对自己提意见建议吗？”一次恳谈会上，孙连长把这个问题摆上台面.

有战士感到“班长已经教过了，不喜欢别人再指指点点”“自己班的事，最好自己班解决”……这些发言让孙连长意识到，个别年轻战士自尊心强，并以此为由不接受别人的意见建议，这种思想认识偏差亟需引导纠正.

“俗话说，三人行，必有我师焉. 战友之间不论层级职务高低，都需要互相学习，更何况战友之间互相提醒帮助，本来就是我军的优良传统. ”讨论中，连队朱指导员告诉大家，战友的提醒和帮助难能可贵，要端正思想认识，正视差距不足，虚心向身边战友学习，提高能力素质.

见大家纷纷点头，孙连长趁热打铁，从训练角度指出，现在作战单元越来越小，一个战斗小组可能包含多个专业、多个衔级，如果还抱着“非班长不管理”的老观念，在战场上就可能出现“责任盲区”.

“战场上没有个人面子，只有集体存亡. 比如炊事员发现可疑足迹、哨兵发现问题都应该及时指出，平时敢’红脸’，战时才能少流血. ”通过讨论，官兵思想更加统一：作为战斗集体的一员，要充分尊重和信任战友，善于听取意见建议，在互帮互促中提高本领.

为营造互帮互促良好氛围，连队党支部很快研究决定，引导各班成立“三互小组”，提升战士相互帮带的责任意识；让非骨干军士轮流担任班值班员，在本岗位职责内兼顾班内日常管理工作，激发参与集体事务的积极性. 随着举措施行，转变也悄然发生.

新兵小高单杠成绩靠后，自己加练也没有太好成效，一度束手无策. 下士郑子超了解情况后，主动上前指导，并结合经验整理出一份“单杠训练突破技巧”，供新兵借鉴；军容风纪检查时，上等兵王辰看到老兵军容风纪不达标，当即指出问题，并针对存在的问题制作“新条令对照学习示意图”，供大家参考……

这一幕幕场景，让孙连长十分欣慰. 如今战士们以连为家、为集体负责的意识明显增强，战友之间互相提醒、互相补台，紧紧拧成一股绳，连队战斗力也水涨船高.

**Google Translation**

Respect the Opinions of Comrades and Learn to Listen Humbly

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Yaoyang Editor: Sun Yue

2025-06-05

Respect the opinions of comrades and learn to listen humbly

■Zhang Yaoyang

The "waterproof packaging method for individual first aid kits" proposed by Corporal Li Haoran can keep the tourniquet dry during training in the rain; Sergeant Wang Mingzhe’s self-created "quick inspection method for equipment" has improved the efficiency of the entire company’s

pulling... Recently, the electronic screen in the corridor of a company of a certain shore service department of the Navy has updated the content, and more than 10 "golden ideas" have been played in a rolling manner, attracting officers and men to watch.

"Although the innovation is small, this spirit of diligently thinking about war and planning war, and being good at accepting opinions, summarizing and improving is worth encouraging." The company commander Sun said that most of these "golden ideas" were summarized and refined from the officers and men' kind reminders to each other.

The previous morning, when the company was organizing tactical training, Captain Sun noticed that a sergeant found that a private was holding his gun incorrectly, so he stepped forward to correct it. Unexpectedly, he was pushed back as soon as he pointed out the problem: "You are not my squad leader, why do you care so much?" After further investigation, he found that this situation was not an isolated case. "If you are not your squad leader, can't you give me opinions and suggestions?" At a forum, Captain Sun put this issue on the table. Some soldiers felt that "the squad leader has already taught, and I don't like others to point fingers at me" and "it's best for my squad to solve the problems of my squad"... These remarks made Captain Sun realize that some young soldiers have strong self-esteem and use this as an excuse to not accept other people's opinions and suggestions. This kind of ideological deviation urgently needs to be guided and corrected. "As the saying goes, if there are three people walking together, there must be one person who can teach me. Comrades need to learn from each other regardless of their level or position, not to mention that mutual reminders and help between comrades are a fine tradition of our army." During the discussion, the company political instructor Zhu told everyone that the reminders and help from comrades were precious, and they should correct their thoughts and understanding, face up to the gaps and shortcomings, learn humbly from their comrades around them, and improve their abilities and qualities.

Seeing everyone nodding, Captain Sun struck while the iron was hot and pointed out from the perspective of training that combat units are getting smaller and smaller now, and a combat team may include multiple professions and multiple ranks. If the old concept of "non-squad leaders do not manage" is still held, "responsibility blind spots" may appear on the battlefield.

"There is no personal face on the battlefield, only collective survival. For example, if the cook finds suspicious footprints or the sentry finds problems, they should point them out in time. Dare to "red face" in peacetime, so that less blood will be shed in wartime." Through the discussion, the officers and men have a more unified mind: as a member of the combat collective, they should fully respect and trust their comrades, be good at listening to opinions and suggestions, and improve their skills through mutual help and promotion.

In order to create a good atmosphere of mutual help and mutual promotion, the company party branch quickly decided to guide each class to set up a "three-mutual group" to enhance the soldiers' sense of responsibility to help each other; let non-key sergeants take turns to serve as class duty officers, take care of the daily management work in the class within their job responsibilities, and

stimulate their enthusiasm for participating in collective affairs. As the measures were implemented, the transformation also happened quietly.

The recruit Xiao Gao's horizontal bar score was behind, and his own training did not have much effect, and he was at a loss for a time. After learning about the situation, Corporal Zheng Zichao took the initiative to guide him, and combined his experience to compile a "horizontal bar training breakthrough skills" for the recruits to learn from; during the military appearance and discipline inspection, Corporal Wang Chen saw that the military appearance and discipline of the veterans did not meet the standards, and immediately pointed out the problems, and made a "new regulations comparison study diagram" for the existing problems for everyone's reference...

These scenes made Captain Sun very pleased. Now the soldiers' awareness of taking the company as their home and being responsible for the collective has been significantly enhanced. Comrades remind each other and complement each other, tightly twisting into a rope, and the company's combat effectiveness has also risen.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/nbzq/16389744.html**

## 南部战区海军某部创新工作模式解官兵之忧 提升战斗力

来源：解放军报 作者：杨 晨 邓博宇 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-06-05

**南部战区海军某部扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——**

**作风建设见真章 解难纾困增活力**

■杨 晨 解放军报特约记者 邓博宇

“办事'只进一扇门”最多跑一次'，方便又高效！” 前不久，南部战区海军某部军士赵庆贺，为家人申请办理军属保障卡，得益于该部机关施行的“一窗受理、集成服务”工作模式，他很快办理完这个涉及多部门联办的业务.

“必须以严实作风凝心聚力，激发官兵干事创业动力活力. ”该部领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们组织党员干部认真学习中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，优化完善《党委加强自身作风建设实施细则》《党委工作实施细则》等规定，进一步改进工作作风. 同时，他们结合部队使命任务，采取“对照自查、提醒互查、官兵帮查”等方式，引导党员干部认真查纠制约战斗力提升、牵扯基层精力等方面的作风问题，并逐条整改落实，切实让官兵感受到转作风树新风带来的新气象新变化.

“以严实作风解决战斗力生成的矛盾问题，消除官兵后顾之忧，确保部队全部精力向打仗聚焦、全部工作向打仗用劲. ”该部领导介绍，他们要求各级党委和机关干部利用蹲点调研、挂钩帮建等时机，广泛收集官兵意见建议，摸清影响部队练兵备战的突出问题，掌握官兵

急难愁盼的现实问题，梳理形成问题清单，并指定专人负责、明确解决时限，确保问题清零见底.

翻看该部刚刚更新的问题清单，记者发现数条涉及作战辅助系统、训练场地改造等问题的整改进度，每条问题都有专人负责并跟踪问效，每项工作进展情况、完成时限一目了然. 数据显示，该部基层反映的意见需求事事有回音，问题办结率达到 90%.

作风建设见真章，解难纾困增活力. 前期调研中，有基层官兵反映部分训练器材老旧，不仅存在训练安全隐患，还会影响战斗力生成. 详细了解情况后，该部立即组织机关多个部门共同研讨对策，制订训练器材更换方案，并明确责任分工，及时解决了这一问题，有效提升了训练质效.

此外，记者了解到，学习教育开展以来，该部机关相关部门主动上门服务、靠前解难纾困，协调解决官兵子女入学、家属就业等难题. 在前不久该部组织的家属招聘会中，他们邀请多家驻地企业参会，50 余名官兵家属与用人单位达成初步意向，有效解决了官兵的后顾之忧.

随着学习教育深入开展，该部领导和机关干部带头改作风、正风气，以务实高效的解难纾困举措激发官兵担当作为、干事创业，圆满完成战备远航、联演联训等任务.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit in the Southern Theater Command Innovates Its Work Model to Relieve the Worries of Officers and Men and Improve Combat Effectiveness

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Chen Deng Boyu Editor: Sun Yue 2025-06-05

A certain naval unit in the Southern Theater Command solidly carries out the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations——

Work style construction shows real results, solves difficulties and increases vitality

■ Yang Chen PLA Daily special correspondent Deng Boyu

“Only one door and one trip at most to do things is convenient and efficient!” Not long ago, Zhao Qinghe, a sergeant in a naval unit in the Southern Theater Command, applied for a military family security card for his family. Thanks to the “one-window acceptance, integrated service” work model implemented by the department, he quickly completed this business involving multiple departments.

“We must unite our hearts and minds with a strict and practical style of work, and inspire the motivation and vitality of officers and men to work and start businesses.” The leaders of the department introduced that since the in-depth implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, they have organized party members and cadres to carefully study the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, the CMC’s Ten Regulations and their

implementation rules, and optimized and improved the “Implementation Rules for Party Committees to Strengthen Their Own Style Construction” and “Implementation Rules for Party Committee Work” and other regulations to further improve their work style. At the same time, in combination with the mission and tasks of the troops, they adopted methods such as “self-examination by comparison, reminders and mutual inspections, and officers and men helping to check” to guide party members and cadres to seriously check and correct style problems that restrict the improvement of combat effectiveness and involve the energy of the grassroots, and implement rectification one by one, so that officers and men can truly feel the new atmosphere and new changes brought about by changing their style and establishing a new style.

“We should solve the contradictions in the generation of combat effectiveness with a strict and practical style, eliminate the worries of officers and men, and ensure that the troops focus all their energy on fighting and all their work is devoted to fighting.” The leaders of the department introduced that they require party committees and cadres at all levels to take advantage of opportunities such as on-site investigation and linkage construction to widely collect opinions and suggestions from officers and men, find out the outstanding problems affecting the troops’ training and preparation for war, grasp the practical problems that officers and men are anxious about, sort out and form a list of problems, and designate specific people to be responsible and clarify the time limit for solving them, so as to ensure that the problems are cleared to the bottom.

Looking through the list of problems that the department has just updated, the reporter found the progress of rectification of several issues involving combat support systems, training ground transformation, etc. Each problem has a specific person in charge and is tracked and asked for results, and the progress and completion time limit of each work are clear at a glance. Data shows that the opinions and needs reflected by the grassroots of the department have been responded to, and the problem settlement rate has reached 90%.

The style of work construction has shown its true colors, and solving problems and alleviating difficulties has increased vitality. In the early investigation, some grassroots officers and men reported that some training equipment was old, which not only posed a training safety hazard, but also affected the generation of combat effectiveness. After learning the situation in detail, the ministry immediately organized multiple departments to discuss countermeasures, formulate a training equipment replacement plan, and clarify the division of responsibilities, so as to solve this problem in a timely manner and effectively improve the quality and effectiveness of training.

In addition, the reporter learned that since the study and education began, the relevant departments of the ministry have taken the initiative to provide door-to-door services, solve problems and alleviate difficulties, and coordinate to solve problems such as the enrollment of officers and men’ children and employment of their families. In the family recruitment fair organized by the ministry not long ago, they invited many local companies to participate in the meeting, and more than 50 officers and men’ families reached preliminary intentions with employers, effectively solving the worries of officers and men.

As the study and education deepened, the leaders and cadres of the ministry took the lead in changing their work style and rectifying their work style, and inspired officers and men to take responsibility and start businesses with pragmatic and efficient measures to solve problems and alleviate difficulties, and successfully completed tasks such as combat readiness voyages, joint exercises and joint training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/nbzq/16389892.html**

## 南部战区海军航空兵某部深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：解放军报 作者：谢涵宇 傅金泉 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-06-06

**南部战区海军航空兵某部深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——**

**建强战斗堡垒 凝聚胜战力量**

■谢涵宇 解放军报特约记者 傅金泉

初夏时节，南部战区海军航空兵某部驻训任务分队一场实战化反潜训练在某海域紧张展开.

面对 “敌”水下目标隐蔽突袭和复杂电磁干扰等考验，任务分队临时党支部迅速研判战场态势，细化任务分工，带领官兵成功捕获 “敌”水下目标信息，精准实施打击.

“习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上强调，提高抓备战打仗能力，把党的领导贯穿到备战打仗各领域和全过程.”该部领导告诉记者，近年来，随着外出驻训、跨域协同等成为部队常态，长航时、跨昼夜等高难度课目训练明显增多，这对基层党组织发挥战斗堡垒作用提出新挑战. 为此，他们结合学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，以建强临时党支部为着力点，不断提升战斗堡垒带领官兵执行作战任务的能力、领导单位全面建设的能力和解决自身问题的能力.

一次训练任务中，某任务分队临时党支部作用发挥不明显，对多兵力协同作战态势研判不到位，导致任务没有达到预期效果. 这件事让该部党委一班人进一步认识到：部队开进到哪里、任务推进到哪里，党建工作就要跟进到哪里.

为此，他们严格落实党的组织生活制度，充分发挥党的组织生活作用；依据有关规定，制订组织设置、职责权限和工作运行等规范，对临时党组织的职责、工作流程进行细化；常态安排党委班子成员对驻训点位进行挂钩帮建，对 “临时党组织如何议事决策”“战场议训会怎么开”等问题及时解疑释惑，确保基层党组织越建越强.

前不久，该部组织某分队赴某地域执行战训任务，他们第一时间组建临时党支部，明确职责分工，规范各类制度. 转场至驻训点位后，该分队临时党支部一班人带领官兵围绕复杂电磁环境下的战术协同等难题集智攻关，多项战法训法得到检验，圆满完成任务.

建强战斗堡垒，凝聚胜战力量. 随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神持续深入，该部党委领导作用、基层党组织战斗堡垒作用、党员先锋模范作用发挥更加明显，部队战斗力建设稳步提升.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xie Hanyu Fu Jinquan Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-06-06

A certain unit of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference——

Build a strong battle fortress and gather strength for victory

■ Xie Hanyu PLA Daily Special Correspondent Fu Jinquan

In early summer, a practical anti-submarine training of a certain unit of the Southern Theater Naval Aviation Corps was conducted intensively in a certain sea area.

Faced with the challenges of hidden raids and complex electromagnetic interference of "enemy" underwater targets, the temporary Party Branch of the task force quickly analyzed the battlefield situation, refined the division of tasks, and led officers and men to successfully capture the information of "enemy" underwater targets and conduct precise strikes.

"President Xi stressed at the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference that we should improve our ability to prepare for war and integrate the Party's leadership into all areas and the entire process of preparing for war." The department's leaders told reporters that in recent years, as outbound training and cross-domain coordination have become the norm for the troops, long-distance flight and cross-day and night training have increased significantly, which poses new challenges to the grassroots party organizations in playing the role of a battle fortress. To this end, they combined the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference, focused on strengthening temporary Party Branches, and continuously improved the ability of the battle fortress to lead officers and men to perform combat tasks, the ability to lead the comprehensive construction of the unit, and the ability to solve its own problems.

In a training mission, the role of the temporary Party Branch of a certain task force was not obvious, and the multi-force coordinated combat situation was not properly judged, resulting in the mission not achieving the expected results. This incident made the party committee of the department further realize that where the troops move in and where the mission is advanced, the party building work must follow up.

To this end, they strictly implement the party's organizational life system and give full play to the role of the party's organizational life; according to relevant regulations, they formulate norms for organizational settings, responsibilities and powers, and work operations, and refine the

responsibilities and work processes of temporary party organizations; regularly arrange members of the party committee team to help build the training sites, and promptly answer questions such as “how temporary party organizations discuss and make decisions” and “how to hold battlefield training meetings” to ensure that grassroots party organizations are built stronger and stronger.

Not long ago, the unit organized a detachment to go to a certain area to perform combat training tasks. They immediately formed a temporary Party Branch, clarified the division of responsibilities, and standardized various systems. After transferring to the training site, a group of people from the temporary Party Branch of the detachment led officers and men to work together to solve difficult problems such as tactical coordination in a complex electromagnetic environment. Many tactics and training methods were tested and the task was successfully completed.

Build a strong battle fortress and gather strength for victory. With the continuous deepening of the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference, the leadership role of the party committee of the unit, the role of the battle fortress of the grassroots party organization, and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members have become more obvious, and the combat effectiveness of the troops has been steadily improved.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16390289.html**

## 走近海军南沙某守备部队官兵 阅读跨越山海的“潮汐信札”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：水育林 吴强 陈阳 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-09

**跨越山海的“潮汐信札”**

■水育林 吴强 陈阳

周末的傍晚，南沙美济礁，海风吹拂着木麻黄，阳光炙热. 海军南沙某守备部队某连上等兵凌鹏程坐在桌前，摊开信纸，思念从笔端涓涓流淌：“妈妈，这里的海鸥衔着浪花向您问好……”

这一刻的南方某小镇，一轮夕阳即将落幕. 伴着四溢的饭菜香气，凌鹏程的父母坐在餐桌前，想起驻守南沙岛礁的儿子，心中满是牵挂.

纸短情长，惟愿珍重. 曾几何时，“车马慢，书信远”，书信是人们寄托思念、传递信息的重要方式. 在通信技术便捷高效的今天，驻守南沙的官兵还会写信吗？

对此，守礁官兵有着自己的答案.

有人说，在高温高湿高盐的岛礁驻守，官兵们盼望着补给船的到来，也期盼着家人寄来的包裹、照片和信笺. 许多说不出口的心里话，他们喜欢诉诸笔端，化为流淌的文字. 伴着潮涨潮落，一封封“潮汐信札”跨越山海，飞向远方的家.

还有人说，时代飞速发展，但书信饱蘸的情感无可替代. 亲情、爱情，战友情、家国情，“书信”中的每一个字、每一个标点，都是情感的寄托，都见证着浪尖上的搏击，述说着成长与蜕变，承载着梦想的力量、使命的重量.

还有一些书信，记录着守岛官兵精神的传承，熔铸长达 37 年的鱼水深情. 每一封书信都有温暖的故事，都是真情的流露，那些写在书信中的“不变”，永远镌刻在天地间——那是“你在我眼中，我在你心里”的深情，也是“我凝望你，你守护国”的承诺.

见字如晤，展信舒颜. 今天，让我们透过“潮汐信札”走近海军南沙某守备部队官兵，感悟他们跨越山海的家国守望.

——编者



在图书室写信.



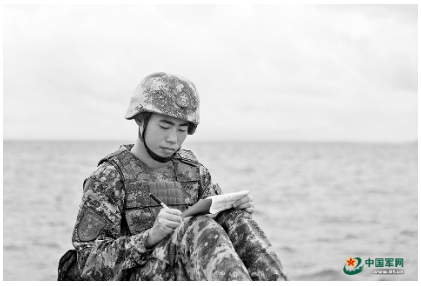
官兵在岛礁哨位上.



官兵在岛礁巡逻.



收到大榭中学学生的信，战士们一起读信.



执勤归来，一名战士坐在礁石上听着涛声写信.

**“妈妈莫要牵挂，儿子为国守礁无比荣光”**

“祖国最南端，大海是我们驻守的远方. 我们驾驶着小艇，在蓝天下犁波远航……”海军南沙某守备部队某连宿舍，上等兵李育霖站在窗前，望着窗外皎洁的月光，忽然想念起家乡东北松花江畔的那一片茫茫雪野.

“从江到海，从寒到暑，我的青春仿佛穿越了‘时空之门’.”拿起纸笔，李育霖在信纸上写道，“守礁的日子很慢，从年初到年尾只有一个季节，阳光炙热，心更滚烫.”

刚上礁，李育霖听老班长说，南沙战士喜欢给家人写信. 这个 00 后战士并不理解：“时代发展这么快，南沙已经进入 5G 时代，谁还会写信？”

在岛礁上坚守一段时间，李育霖明白了为啥老兵总说，守礁的日子平凡又不凡——在这遥远的地方，虽然拥有便捷的通信方式，但书信蕴含的炽热情感和独特韵味，依然难以被替代.

第一次收到母亲寄来的包裹，他还收到随包裹寄来的一封家信，品读饱蘸亲情的文字，仿佛看到父母笑着站在自己身旁，他体会到“见字如面”4 个字蕴含的温暖力量.

“为啥要来守岛？”就像战舰在海上遇上洋流，初登岛礁，李育霖也曾一度失去人生的方向感.

“迷茫是青春的迷雾，挑战是穿透迷雾的利剑. ”一次，他在网上看到这句话，并将其写在给母亲的信中.

时间，是成长的见证者，让努力的人遇见更好的自己. “走出迷雾，选择坚守，收获成长. ”李育霖很快收到母亲的回信，“男子汉要敢于直面挫折，我和爸爸永远是你坚强的后盾. ”母亲的鼓励就像一缕春风，给李育霖送去抵御困难、战胜挑战的力量.

对每一名守礁官兵来说，他们都有两个家. 像家里的爸爸妈妈一样，在连队这个“家”里，班长、一级上士薛凯以，是李育霖前进路上不可或缺的“推力”. 在薛凯以看来，成长需要蜕变，历经风雨才能收获彩虹.

一次海上训练，李育霖把涌浪误判成船影，险些造成险情；还有一次夜航训练，电子海图出现故障，小艇失去自动导航功能，望着黑漆漆的海面，担任驾驶员的李育霖一时慌了神，找不到航行的方向，幸亏下士高钰杰接过方向盘，才得以顺利返航……

一连串的“打击”之下，李育霖几次想放弃、改专业. 那天，薛凯以离岛休假，登上补给船之前，他悄悄告诉李育霖：“我给你写了一封信，放在了你的被子下面……”

那封信里，薛凯以讲述了自己当年的心路历程，并鼓励李育霖：“我知道你是一个有梦想的人. 有梦想的人都了不起，但能在平凡岗位上坚持梦想的人更了不起！”

梦想在脚下延伸，李育霖渐渐找到了自己的“航线”，他训练更加刻苦，各项成绩迅速跃升. 不久后，他们接到一项任务，救援一位手臂受伤的渔民，薛凯以带队驾驶小艇紧急出航.

这一次，李育霖不再畏惧海浪，而是顶着 5 级风浪和战友高钰杰率先登上渔船，为渔民检查伤口、敷药包扎，圆满完成救援任务. 离别时，那位渔民站在甲板上用力地挥手，久久不愿离去.

坐在返程的船艇上，回头望向渔船上飘扬的五星红旗，看着身边战友们坚毅的脸庞，李育霖突然懂得了坚守的意义，他对薛凯以说：“为国守礁，每一种坚守的姿态都不平凡. ”

晚饭后，坐在码头边的石凳上，听着远处的潮汐声，李育霖铺展信纸写下自己的心里话：“妈妈莫要牵挂，儿子为国守礁无比荣光. ”

抬起头，望着天海相接的远方，李育霖告诉自己，一封封家书，就是他坚守的见证，他要把这个习惯坚持下去，与母亲分享自己的成长与蜕变.

**“你安心守国，我尽心守家，我们各自守好自己的‘战位’”**

深夜，某部营区办公楼上，一盏灯还亮着.

刚加完班，某部参谋格桑次仁打开手机. 像往常一样，一则信息跳入眼帘. 那是远在家乡西藏那曲的妻子米玛卓玛，给他的微信留言：“早点休息，我先睡了. ”

一个在南陲岛礁，一个在藏北高原，夫妻俩之间相距数千公里，心却近在咫尺、紧紧相连. 结婚多年，每天互道“晚安”，遇事给对方的微信留言，是他们维系情感的方式之一.

“他工作很忙，经常不方便接电话. ”除了微信留言，米玛卓玛还喜欢给丈夫写信，在信里倾诉自己的心声.

去年，格桑次仁的生日，米玛卓玛寄来了一封特殊的家书——她把两人近年来的微信留言整理成一篇文档，并对一些重要“节点”进行了“追忆与点评”.

格桑次仁读着两人的对话，一幕幕往事涌上心头，他对妻子的愧疚又多了几分.

2019 年，他们登记结婚，因为任务需要，格桑次仁 2 次将婚礼延期. 翌年春节期间，米玛卓玛独自陪着高烧的婆婆在深夜求医，在零下 20 多摄氏度的寒风里等待出租车……

翌日格桑次仁看到微信上的留言，第一时间打来视频电话：“这么大的事，怎么不打电话告诉我？”

电话那头，米玛卓玛已经在家准备早餐，她笑着说：“妈妈已经输完液了，现在正在休息，放心吧，家里一切都好. ”

挂断电话，想起镜头中妻子熬红的双眼，格桑次仁心中满是自责，他收起烦躁的情绪，赶紧给妻子发去一条微信消息：“幸亏有你在家. 以后有任何事，先给我打电话. 我不放心啊……”

时隔多年，格桑次仁的手机里这些“对话”早已被清除，然而，妻子的这封信唤起了他的回忆，当年的一幕幕再次真切地在眼前浮现. 尤其是妻子在信中“点评”的一句话，更是让他湿了眼眶：“你安心守国，我尽心守家，我们各自守好自己的‘战位’. ”

在米玛卓玛这位军嫂心里，这封由一则则“留言”组成的家书，记录着他们互相守望的点点滴滴，更是夫妻俩真挚感情的见证.

爱是坚守时的无声守望，是困境中的默默担当，军嫂用柔弱的肩膀，扛起家庭的重担，为守礁的丈夫撑起一片温暖的天空.

米玛卓玛说：“过去车马慢，书信远；如今有了信息高速路，分隔两地的军人夫妻选择用特殊的方式，记录别样的家书. ”

家书见证相互支持，也见证军嫂的付出. 前不久，部队执行专项任务，格桑次仁向妻子发去一条短信后便音信全无. 那段时间，米玛卓玛一遍遍地读着丈夫发来的信息，心里像“长了草”.

任务结束，格桑次仁拿到手机，第一时间拨通妻子的电话. 远在那曲家中的米玛卓玛听到丈夫的声音，眼泪唰地流下来.

“今年是我守礁的第 9 个年头. 你的理解和支持，是我最大的动力……”一个深夜，格桑次仁加完班，突然心里涌起思念之情，打算用特殊的方式，也给妻子写一封家书.

望着天空的一轮明月，他把自己走上南沙岛礁以来所获的荣誉证书、勋章拍照，按照时间顺序进行汇总，并对每一项荣誉都进行了“追忆与点评”.

在这封信的最后，他写下这样一行字：“请原谅我在你最需要的时候，不能陪在你身边. 在军人的世界里，家是最小国，国是千万家. 你守好咱的家，我守好我们的国. ”

**“全国人民都在关心关注着我们，我们更要为祖国站好岗”**

那年夏天，新排长周雪雨到南沙岛礁任职. 连长带领几位新上礁官兵走进荣誉室，赤瓜礁守礁官兵和浙江省宁波市大榭中学师生长达 37 年“鸿雁传书”的故事，一瞬间击中了周雪雨的心房.

故事要从 1988 年说起. 一次偶然机会，大榭中学老师胡四海在一张报纸上读到南沙官兵的守礁事迹，便将这些故事在主题班会上与学生们分享.

那一次，原本喧嚣的教室很快安静下来，全班几十双眼睛齐刷刷地盯着胡四海，很多孩子流下了感动的泪水.

“守礁战士奉献青春守卫海疆，才有了我们今天安宁的生活，我们能为那些最可爱的人做些什么？”在胡四海引导下，孩子们将班级命名为“海鸥班”，并一致决定给赤瓜礁守礁的解放军叔叔们写信.

1988 年 5 月，胡四海和学生们第一次给赤瓜礁寄去几封书信. 由于路途遥远、邮寄地址不够详细，直到 1990 年 8 月，守礁官兵才收到这些信件. 官兵们惊喜而感动，立即给远方的“海鸥班”回信.

当胡四海收到第一封带有“海水印记”的回信时，已是 1991 年元旦. 书信，从此成了连接南沙守礁官兵与大榭中学学子之间的桥梁.

随着书信往来的增多，赤瓜礁犹如一座灯塔，指引着“海鸥班”孩子们奋斗的航程.

有个外号叫“小太阳”的学生，平时不喜欢读书. 得知“小太阳”很崇拜解放军叔叔，胡四海就把“小太阳”带到“海鸥班”，让她给守礁官兵写信，并叮嘱：“向解放军叔叔学习，首先要做一个有文化的好少年. ”

后来，“小太阳”随家人一起转学到外地读书. 每次收到南沙的回信，胡四海都会打电话给她，一字一句地读给她听. 有一次听到解放军叔叔在回信中提到了自己的名字，她在电话那头手舞足蹈……

后来“小太阳”考上了医科大学，成为一名医生. 远方的守礁官兵依然是她心中的牵挂，她每年春节都给连队寄去当地特产，表达内心的一份感激：“我会坚守心中的‘赤瓜礁’. ”

“全国人民都在关心关注着我们，我们更要为祖国站好岗. ”守礁第一年，周雪雨收到“小太阳”寄来的包裹，了解了她背后的故事，心中“奉献青春守卫海疆”的信念更加坚定.

这一年，周雪雨走上雷达技术岗位. 对他来说，这是一个完全陌生的领域. 他跟着技术骨干从零学起，一有空闲就铆在雷达阵地研究装备，半年后，周雪雨以优异成绩通过专业考核.

那天，连长找到周雪雨，递给他一封信. 这是一封来自海军某院校的信，写信人是大三学员王宇轩. 他曾是“海鸥班”的学生. 在信中，他讲述了自己的成长经历.

初一那年，“鸿雁传书”的故事让王宇轩深受震撼，3 名从赤瓜礁出发、辗转来到大榭岛探望“海鸥班”师生的战士，更是让王宇轩“零距离”感受到南沙卫士的风采. 从那时起，一颗从军报国的种子在他的心中扎根，最终他通过奋力拼搏如愿以偿被海军某军校录取.

王宇轩经常给守礁官兵写信. 这次，连长特意把给王宇轩回信的“任务”交给周雪雨. 后来，周雪雨与王宇轩成了“笔友”，闲暇之时，两人也会互通电话，给对方鼓励.

书信，让守礁官兵温暖而又坚韧.

“每次阅读这些温暖话语，心中都有一种说不出的感动！”每次收到来自祖国各地的信件，三级军士长孟小辉都会对战友说，“一定要睁大眼睛，为祖国站好岗，当好南沙哨兵，因为我们身后有无数期待的目光. ”

守礁 20 年，从一名普通新兵，逐渐成长为“岛礁多面手”，孟小辉已经把岛礁守成了家.

作为南沙兵龄最长的老兵之一，他最爱说的一句话就是：“我还有任务没完成. ”最近，他正在把自己的业务笔记整理成册，为连队培养新骨干再做一些贡献.

云中谁寄锦书来？如今，阅读这些来自祖国各地的书信已成为上礁新兵的必修课. “鸿雁传书”的美谈，也激发了更多青年学子的家国情怀.

去年 2 月，陕西省延安市延安中学和海军南沙某守备部队共同举办“同升一面旗，共爱我的国”主题教育活动，升旗仪式上，一面来自南沙岛礁的五星红旗冉冉升起，学生们深情诵读即将寄出的书信.

潮起潮落，坚守依然. 南沙卫士们将根深深扎在祖国南海岛礁，用忠诚为国旗增色.

（图片由黄春茂、张苏恒摄）

**Google Translation**

Approaching the Officers and Men of a Garrison Unit in the Nansha Islands of the Navy, Reading the “Tidal Letters” that Span Mountains and Seas

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Shui Yulin, Wu Qiang, Chen Yang Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-09

“Tidal Letters” that span mountains and seas

■Shui Yulin, Wu Qiang, Chen Yang

On a weekend evening, at Meiji Reef in Nansha, the sea breeze blows over the Casuarinas, and the sun is scorching. Ling Pengcheng, a private from a company of a garrison unit in the Nansha Islands of the Navy, sits at the table, spreads out the letter paper, and his thoughts flow from the tip of his pen: “Mom, the seagulls here greet you with waves...”

At this moment, in a small town in the south, a sunset is about to fall. Accompanied by the overflowing aroma of food, Ling Pengcheng's parents sit at the dining table, thinking of their son stationed on the Nansha Islands, and their hearts are full of concern.

The letter is short, but the feelings are long. I wish you all the best. Once upon a time, “travel is slow, letters are far away”, and letters were an important way for people to express their thoughts and convey information. In today's convenient and efficient communication technology, will the officers and men stationed in Nansha still write letters?

To this end, the officers and men guarding the reefs have their own answers.

Some people say that when stationed on islands and reefs with high temperature, high humidity and high salt, the officers and men look forward to the arrival of supply ships, and also look forward to the packages, photos and letters sent by their families. Many of the words in their hearts that cannot be said, they like to resort to the pen and turn them into flowing words. With the ebb and flow of the tide, one “tidal letter” after another crosses the mountains and seas and flies to a distant home.

Others say that the times are developing rapidly, but the emotions full of letters are irreplaceable. Family affection, love, comradeship, and family and country, every word and every punctuation in the “letter” is an emotional sustenance, witnessing the fight on the crest of the wave, telling about growth and transformation, and carrying the power of dreams and the weight of mission.

There are also some letters that record the inheritance of the spirit of the soldiers guarding the islands, and the deep affection between the soldiers and the people for 37 years. Every letter has a warm story and is a true expression of love. The “unchanged” written in the letters will be forever engraved between heaven and earth - that is the deep affection of “you are in my eyes, I am in your heart”, and the promise of “I gaze at you, you guard the country”.

Seeing the words is like meeting, and reading the letters makes people happy. Today, let us get close to the soldiers of a garrison unit in Nansha, the Navy, through “Tidal Letters”, and feel their homeland and country across mountains and seas.

——Editor

Writing letters in the library.

Soldiers at the sentry post on the islands and reefs.

Soldiers patrolling the islands and reefs.

Soldiers received a letter from a student of Daxie Middle School and read the letter together.

After returning from duty, a soldier sat on the reef and wrote a letter while listening to the sound of the waves.

“Don't worry, mom. It's an honor for my son to guard the reef for the country.”

“The southernmost tip of the motherland, the sea is the distant place where we are stationed. We drive a small boat and sail under the blue sky...” In a dormitory of a company of a garrison unit in Nansha, Corporal Li Yulin stood in front of the window, looking at the bright moonlight outside the window, and suddenly missed the vast snowy field by the Songhua River in his hometown in Northeast China.

“From the river to the sea, from cold to hot, my youth seems to have passed through the 'gate of time and space'.” Picking up a pen and paper, Li Yulin wrote on the letter paper, “The days of guarding the reef are very slow. There is only one season from the beginning of the year to the end of the year. The sun is hot and the heart is even hotter.”

Just after arriving at the reef, Li Yulin heard from the old squad leader that the Nansha soldiers like to write letters to their families. This soldier born in the 2000s didn't understand: “The times are developing so fast, and Nansha has entered the 5G era. Who would still write letters?” After staying on the islands and reefs for a while, Li Yulin understood why the veterans always said that the days of guarding the reefs were ordinary and extraordinary - in this remote place, although there are convenient ways to communicate, the passionate emotions and unique charm contained in letters are still difficult to replace. The first time he received a package from his mother, he also received a letter from home with the package. Reading the words full of family affection, he seemed to see his parents standing beside him with a smile. He felt the warm power contained in the four words “seeing words is like seeing faces”. “Why do you want to guard the island?” Just like a warship encountering ocean currents at sea, Li Yulin once lost his sense of direction in life when he first landed on the islands and reefs. “Confusion is the fog of youth, and challenges are the swords that penetrate the fog.” Once, he saw this sentence on the Internet and wrote it in a letter to his mother. Time is a witness to growth, allowing hard-working people to meet a better self. “Walk out of the fog, choose to stick to it, and gain growth.” Li Yulin soon received a reply from his mother, “A

man must dare to face setbacks. Dad and I will always be your strong backing." The encouragement from his mother is like a spring breeze, giving Li Yulin the strength to resist difficulties and overcome challenges.

For every soldier guarding the reef, they have two homes. Like his parents at home, in the "home" of the company, the squad leader, first-class sergeant Xue Kaiyi, is an indispensable "push" for Li Yulin to move forward. In Xue Kaiyi's view, growth requires transformation, and only after going through wind and rain can you harvest the rainbow.

During a sea training, Li Yulin misjudged the swell as the shadow of a ship, which almost caused a dangerous situation; during another night navigation training, the electronic chart malfunctioned, and the boat lost its automatic navigation function. Looking at the dark sea, Li Yulin, who was the driver, panicked for a while and couldn't find the direction of navigation. Fortunately, Corporal Gao Yujie took over the steering wheel, so that he was able to return smoothly...

Under a series of "blows", Li Yulin wanted to give up and change his major several times. That day, Xue Kaiyi left the island for vacation. Before boarding the supply ship, he quietly told Li Yulin: "I wrote you a letter and put it under your quilt..."

In that letter, Xue Kaiyi recounted his mental journey of the year and encouraged Li Yulin: "I know you are a person with dreams. People with dreams are amazing, but people who can stick to their dreams in ordinary positions are even more amazing!"

The dream extended under his feet, and Li Yulin gradually found his "route". He trained harder and his grades jumped rapidly. Not long after, they received a task to rescue a fisherman with an injured arm. Xue Kaiyi led the team to sail urgently in a small boat.

This time, Li Yulin was no longer afraid of the waves. Instead, he and his comrade Gao Yujie boarded the fishing boat first in the 5-level wind and waves, checked the fisherman's wounds, applied medicine and bandaged them, and successfully completed the rescue mission. When leaving, the fisherman stood on the deck and waved vigorously, unwilling to leave for a long time.

Sitting on the boat on the return journey, looking back at the five-star red flag flying on the fishing boat, and looking at the resolute faces of his comrades around him, Li Yulin suddenly understood the meaning of perseverance. He said to Xue Kaiyi: "To guard the reefs for the country, every posture of perseverance is extraordinary."

After dinner, sitting on a stone bench by the dock, listening to the sound of the tide in the distance, Li Yulin spread out a piece of letter paper and wrote down his inner thoughts: "Mom, don't worry, your son is extremely glorious to guard the reefs for the country."

Looking up and looking at the distance where the sky and the sea meet, Li Yulin told himself that each letter from home is a testimony of his perseverance. He wants to stick to this habit and share his growth and transformation with his mother.

“You guard the country with peace of mind, I guard the family with all my heart, and we each guard our own 'battle position'“

Late at night, a light was still on in the office building of a certain camp.

Just after overtime, a certain staff officer Gesang Tsering turned on his mobile phone. As usual, a message jumped into his eyes. That was his wife Mima Zhuoma, who was far away in her hometown of Nagqu, Tibet, leaving him a message on WeChat: “Go to bed early, I'm going to sleep first.”

One is on the southern islands and reefs, and the other is on the northern Tibetan Plateau. The couple are thousands of kilometers apart, but their hearts are close and closely connected. After being married for many years, they say “good night” to each other every day, and leaving messages to each other on WeChat when something happens is one of the ways they maintain their feelings.

“He is very busy at work and often can't answer the phone.” In addition to WeChat messages, Mima Zhuoma also likes to write letters to her husband and pour out her heart in the letters.

Last year, on Gesang Tsering's birthday, Mima Zhuoma sent a special letter to his family - she compiled the WeChat messages they had sent in recent years into a document, and “recalled and commented on” some important “nodes”.

Gesang Tsering read the conversation between the two, and scenes of the past came to his mind, and he felt even more guilty about his wife.

In 2019, they registered for marriage. Due to mission needs, Gesang Tsering postponed the wedding twice. During the Spring Festival of the following year, Mima Zhuoma accompanied her mother-in-law with a high fever to seek medical treatment late at night, waiting for a taxi in the cold wind of more than 20 degrees below zero...

The next day, Gesang Tsering saw the message on WeChat and made a video call immediately: “Such a big thing, why didn't you call me to tell me?”

On the other end of the phone, Mima Zhuoma was already at home preparing breakfast. She smiled and said: “Mom has finished the infusion and is resting now. Don't worry, everything is fine at home.”

After hanging up the phone, Gesang Tsering thought of his wife's red eyes in the camera, and his heart was full of self-blame. He put away his irritability and quickly sent a WeChat message to his wife: “Fortunately, you are at home. If you have anything in the future, call me first. I am worried...”

After many years, these “conversations” in Gesang Tsering's mobile phone have long been cleared. However, his wife's letter evoked his memories, and the scenes of that year once again appeared vividly in front of him. In particular, his wife's “comment” in the letter made him wet his eyes: “You guard the country with peace of mind, I guard the home with all my heart, and we each guard our own 'battle position'.”

In the heart of Mima Zhuoma, the military wife, this family letter composed of “messages” records every bit of their mutual care, and is also a testimony to the sincere feelings of the couple.

Love is the silent watch when standing firm, and the silent responsibility in the predicament. The military wife uses her weak shoulders to carry the burden of the family and support a warm sky for her husband who guards the reef.

Mima Zhuoma said: “In the past, the carriages were slow and the letters were far away; now with the information highway, the military couples separated from each other choose to use special ways to record different family letters.”

Family letters witness mutual support and the dedication of military wives. Not long ago, the troops were carrying out a special task, and Gesang Tsering sent a text message to his wife and then there was no news. During that time, Mima Zhuoma read the messages sent by her husband over and over again, and her heart seemed to be “grown with grass”.

After the mission was over, Gesang Tsering got his mobile phone and called his wife immediately. Mima Zhuoma, who was far away in Nagqu, burst into tears when she heard her husband's voice.

“This year is my 9th year guarding the reef. Your understanding and support are my greatest motivation...” One late night, Gesang Tsering finished overtime and suddenly felt homesick. He planned to write a letter to his wife in a special way.

Looking at the bright moon in the sky, he took pictures of the honorary certificates and medals he had received since he stepped onto the Nansha Islands and Reefs, summarized them in chronological order, and “recalled and commented” on each honor.

At the end of the letter, he wrote a line of words: “Please forgive me for not being able to be with you when you need me most. In the world of soldiers, home is the smallest country, and the country is made up of millions of homes. You guard our home, and I guard our country.”

“The people of the whole country are concerned about us, and we must stand guard for the motherland.”

That summer, the new platoon leader Zhou Xueyu took up his post on the Nansha Islands and Reefs. The company commander led several new soldiers to the honor room. The story of the 37-year-long “spinning goose letter delivery” between the soldiers guarding Chigua Reef and the teachers and students of Daxie Middle School in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, instantly touched Zhou Xueyu's heart.

The story started in 1988. By chance, Hu Sihai, a teacher at Daxie Middle School, read the deeds of the soldiers guarding the reefs in Nansha in a newspaper, and shared these stories with students at the theme class meeting.

That time, the originally noisy classroom quickly quieted down, and dozens of pairs of eyes in the class stared at Hu Sihai, and many children shed tears of emotion.

“The soldiers guarding the reefs dedicated their youth to guard the sea border, and only then did we have a peaceful life today. What can we do for those most lovely people?” Under the guidance of Hu Sihai, the children named the class “Seagull Class” and unanimously decided to write letters to the PLA uncles guarding Chigua Reef.

In May 1988, Hu Sihai and his students sent a few letters to Chigua Reef for the first time. Due to the long distance and inadequate mailing address, the soldiers guarding the reefs did not receive these letters until August 1990. The soldiers were surprised and moved, and immediately wrote back to the distant “Seagull Class”.

When Hu Sihai received the first reply with the “seawater mark”, it was New Year's Day 1991. Letters have since become a bridge between the soldiers guarding the reefs in Nansha and the students of Daxie Middle School.

With the increase in the exchange of letters, Chigua Reef is like a lighthouse, guiding the children of the “Seagull Class” to struggle.

There is a student nicknamed “Little Sun” who doesn't like to read. Knowing that “Little Sun” admires the PLA uncles, Hu Sihai took “Little Sun” to the “Seagull Class” and asked her to write letters to the soldiers guarding the reefs, and told her: “To learn from the PLA uncles, you must first be a good and cultured teenager.”

Later, “Little Sun” transferred to another place to study with her family. Every time he received a reply from Nansha, Hu Sihai would call her and read it to her word by word. Once she heard the PLA uncle mentioned her name in his reply, she danced with joy on the other end of the phone...

Later, “Little Sun” was admitted to a medical university and became a doctor. The soldiers guarding the reefs in the distance are still her concern. She sends local specialties to the company every Spring Festival to express her gratitude: “I will stick to the 'Chigua Reef' in my heart.”

“The people of the whole country are concerned about us, and we must stand guard for the motherland.” In the first year of guarding the reef, Zhou Xueyu received a package from “Little Sun” and learned about her story. The belief in “dedicating youth to guard the sea” in her heart became more firm.

This year, Zhou Xueyu took up a radar technical position. For him, this is a completely unfamiliar field. He started from scratch with the technical backbone, and whenever he had free time, he would study equipment at the radar position. Half a year later, Zhou Xueyu passed the professional assessment with excellent results.

That day, the company commander found Zhou Xueyu and handed him a letter. This was a letter from a naval academy, and the writer was Wang Yuxuan, a junior student. He was a student of the “Seagull Class”. In the letter, he recounted his own growth experience.

In the first year of junior high school, Wang Yuxuan was deeply shocked by the story of “swan geese delivering letters”. Three soldiers who set out from Chigua Reef and traveled to Daxie Island to visit the teachers and students of the “Seagull Class” made Wang Yuxuan feel the style of the Nansha Guards “at close range”. From then on, a seed of joining the army to serve the country took root in his heart, and finally he was admitted to a naval academy as he wished through hard work.

Wang Yuxuan often wrote letters to the officers and men guarding the reefs. This time, the company commander specially gave the “task” of replying to Wang Yuxuan to Zhou Xueyu. Later, Zhou Xueyu and Wang Yuxuan became “pen pals”. In their spare time, the two would call each other to encourage each other.

Letters make the officers and men guarding the reefs warm and tough.

“Every time I read these warm words, I feel indescribably touched!” Every time he receives letters from all over the country, Sergeant Major Meng Xiaohui will say to his comrades, “We must keep our eyes open, stand guard for the motherland, and be a good sentinel in Nansha, because there are countless expectant eyes behind us.”

After guarding the reefs for 20 years, Meng Xiaohui has gradually grown from an ordinary recruit to a “multi-talented island and reef expert”. He has made the islands and reefs his home.

As one of the veterans with the longest service in Nansha, his favorite saying is: “I still have tasks to complete.” Recently, he is compiling his business notes into a book to make some more contributions to the training of new backbones for the company.

Who sent the letter from the clouds? Nowadays, reading these letters from all over the country has become a compulsory course for new recruits on the reefs. The beautiful story of “swan geese delivering letters” has also inspired more young students to have a sense of home and country.

In February last year, Yan'an Middle School in Yan'an City, Shaanxi Province and a garrison unit in Nansha, the Navy, jointly held a “Raise the same flag and love my country together” theme.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16390298.html**

## 海军某部开展海上训练

来源：解放军报 作者：李凤祥 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-09



初夏，海军某部开展海上训练. 李凤祥摄

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Conducts Maritime Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Fengxiang Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-09

In early summer, a certain naval unit conducts maritime training. Photo by Li Fengxiang

[Hull 102, Lhasa Destroyer, NTCN, 1st Destroyer Flotilla/Zhidui. Hull 903, Kekexilihu Combat Support Ship, NTCN, 1st Combat Support Ship Flotilla/Zhidui.]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16390716.html**

## 海军航空兵某团建设“三个中心”提升机务保障水平

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郝勇飞 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-06-10

**海军航空兵某团建设“三个中心”提升机务保障水平——**

**科技赋能，助力战鹰高飞远航**

■郝勇飞



在机务实操训练中心，一名教练员（右）正利用 3D 打印模型讲解专业原理. 郝勇飞摄

“某战机燃油泵温度异常，立即组织检查！”前不久，海军航空兵某团机务指挥中心内，机务中队中队长徐猛盯着大屏幕，通过机务综合保障信息系统向保障分队发出指令. 官兵们根据徐猛推送的数据，很快完成了检修，高效精准地排除了安全隐患.

徐猛使用的这套系统，正是该团建设机务指挥中心、战伤抢修中心、机务实操训练中心，提升机务保障能力的成果之一.

说起这“三个中心”的由来，还要追溯到两年前.

那时，随着实战化训练不断深入，战机飞行架次增多、训练课目难度加大，该团机务保障能力面临新的挑战，急需革故鼎新.

“一次外出驻训前，某战机突发油路故障，官兵们带着维修手册在停机坪熬了一整夜都没找到原因，最后还是靠一位老技师的经验才准确定位故障点. ”两年前的那个晚上，该团参

谋杨溢历历在目，他不无担忧地说，“面对一两架战机，这样做尚能应对，如果多架战机同时出现故障，那该怎么办？”

这也是团党委一班人的忧虑. “以前保障凭经验、拼手速，现在看数据、靠系统. ”党委议战议训会上，他们一致认为，传统的机务保障方式，已难以适应打赢现代战争的需要，必须运用先进科技，尽快构建智能化的机务保障体系，大幅提高保障效率.

为此，该团成立了专班小组，邀请 12 名军地专家建言献策. 2 个月内，他们组织召开了多次技术研讨会，逐一剖析难点痛点，研究措施方案，最终决定改造现有的机务指挥中心，新建战伤抢修中心和机务实操训练中心.

升级老旧设备、加装物联网芯片、调试运用新算法……半年后，机务指挥中心改造完成，新的机务综合保障信息系统集成飞机状态监控、维修资源管理、保障任务规划等多个功能模块，实现了保障信息实时共享和保障资源统一调度. 走进机务指挥中心大厅，笔者看到，各型战机的飞行状态、维修进度、保障资源分布等信息动态更新，跃然屏上.

该中心一名高级工程师举例子说道：一次远程兵力投送，某型战机在转场途中突发故障警报，该系统精准“把脉”，结合战机飞行高度、速度、发动机工况等数据，很快锁定故障点，短短几分钟就生成了解决方案. 战机甫一落地，保障分队旋即展开抢修，使其得以完成后续任务.

在机务指挥中心，类似应急处置的成功案例还有很多，这让团党委对新建另外两个中心充满期待.

不料，一次意外的“失败”骤然降临.

当时，该团与友邻单位开展联合演训. 在模拟机场遇袭中，数架战机遭“敌”炮火打击，出现不同程度损伤.

抢修受损战机是该团的一项核心能力，但这一次，由于战机的维修材料和工艺比较特殊，官兵们平时很少接触，即便把维修经验丰富的机务骨干召集起来，还是一时没找到解决办法.

吃一堑，长一智. 演训暴露出的问题，正是该团战伤抢修中心建设着力的重点. 专班小组积极对接兄弟单位和军地有关方面，建立各型战机特征数据库和抢修材料资源库，方便“一键查询”. 不久，新的战伤抢修中心投入使用. 该中心负责人告诉笔者，现在只需登录系统，输入战机型号和受损情况，便会自动生成抢修方案，显示所需材料存放位置，战机抢修效率和复杂故障修复成功率，均得到显著提升.

与此同步，机务实操训练中心也如期建成. 它在机务人才培养方面发挥的作用，立竿见影.

二级军士长邴建纪介绍，以往培养机务新兵，都是依靠传统的师徒带教模式，平时训练中，大家只能通过技术手册和教具辨识各类装备零部件. 然而，近年来，武器装备升级迭代加快，技术手册和教具的更新速度已明显滞后，导致新兵费力学会的一些新技能，没多久就过时了.

随着机务实操训练中心的建成，这种情况大为改观. 该中心引进 3D 打印系统，自主开发仿真教学器材. 有了新技术的助力，精密的装备零部件成了触手可及、清晰可感的实体. “以前背记结构原理就像盲人摸象，现在多看几次 3D 模型，就什么都清楚了. ”正在组织训练的机械员黄继燊告诉笔者，3D 打印系统投入教学以来，该团新兵“放单”周期由过去的 5 个月缩短至 3 个月，且能力素质更加全面.

科技赋能，助力战鹰高飞远航. 采访中，笔者了解到，该团目前正利用“三个中心”的软硬件优势，研究论证系统功能扩容，推动机务保障能力再上新台阶.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Regiment of the Naval Aviation Corps Has Built “Three Centers” to Improve the Level of Maintenance Support

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Hao Yongfei Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-06-10

A certain regiment of the naval aviation corps has built “three centers” to improve the level of maintenance support-

Technology empowers and helps the war eagle fly high and far

■Hao Yongfei

In the aircraft practical training center, an instructor (right) is using a 3D printed model to explain the professional principles. Photo by Hao Yongfei

“The temperature of a certain combat aircraft’s fuel pump is abnormal, and an inspection should be organized immediately!” Not long ago, in the maintenance command center of a certain regiment of the naval aviation corps, Xu Meng, the squadron leader of the maintenance squadron, stared at the big screen and issued instructions to the support team through the maintenance comprehensive support information system. Based on the data pushed by Xu Meng, the officers and men quickly completed the maintenance and eliminated the safety hazards efficiently and accurately.

The system used by Xu Meng is one of the results of the regiment's construction of the maintenance command center, the combat injury repair center, and the aircraft practical training center to improve the maintenance support capabilities.

The origin of these “three centers” can be traced back to two years ago.

At that time, with the continuous deepening of actual combat training, the number of combat aircraft flights increased and the difficulty of training courses increased. The maintenance support capabilities of the regiment faced new challenges and urgently needed to be reformed.

“Before going out for training, a combat aircraft suddenly had an oil circuit failure. The officers and men stayed up all night on the apron with the maintenance manual but could not find the cause. In the end, it was the experience of an old technician that accurately located the fault point.” That night two years ago, the regiment's staff officer Yang Yi remembered it vividly. He said with some concern, “Facing one or two combat aircraft, this can still be dealt with. What if multiple combat aircraft fail at the same time?”

This is also the worry of the regiment's party committee. “In the past, support relied on experience and hand speed, but now it depends on data and systems.” At the party committee's war and training meeting, they unanimously agreed that the traditional maintenance support method is no longer able to adapt to the needs of winning modern wars. It is necessary to use advanced technology to build an intelligent maintenance support system as soon as possible to greatly improve support efficiency.

To this end, the regiment set up a special task force and invited 12 military and local experts to offer suggestions. Within two months, they organized several technical seminars, analyzed the difficulties and pain points one by one, studied measures and plans, and finally decided to transform the existing maintenance command center, build a new combat injury repair center and a practical training center for the aircraft. Upgrading old equipment, installing IoT chips, debugging and applying new algorithms... Half a year later, the transformation of the maintenance command center was completed. The new maintenance comprehensive support information system integrates multiple functional modules such as aircraft status monitoring, maintenance resource management, and support task planning, realizing real-time sharing of support information and unified dispatch of support resources. Walking into the hall of the maintenance command center, the author saw that the flight status, maintenance progress, and support resource distribution of various types of combat aircraft were dynamically updated and jumped onto the screen. A senior engineer at the center gave an example: During a long-distance force deployment, a certain type of combat aircraft suddenly had a fault alarm during the transfer. The system accurately “took the pulse” and combined the data of the combat aircraft's flight altitude, speed, engine operating conditions, etc., quickly locked the fault point, and generated a solution in just a few minutes. As soon as the combat aircraft landed, the support team immediately started emergency repairs, enabling it to complete subsequent tasks.

There are many similar successful cases of emergency response in the maintenance command center, which makes the regiment party committee full of expectations for the construction of two more centers.

Unexpectedly, an unexpected “failure” suddenly came.

At that time, the regiment conducted joint exercises with friendly units. In the simulated airport attack, several combat aircraft were hit by “enemy” artillery fire and suffered varying degrees of damage.

Repairing damaged combat aircraft is a core capability of the regiment, but this time, due to the special maintenance materials and processes of the combat aircraft, officers and men rarely come into contact with them. Even if the maintenance backbones with rich maintenance experience were gathered together, they still couldn't find a solution for a while.

One failure makes one wiser. The problems exposed by the exercise are the focus of the regiment's combat injury repair center. The special task force actively connected with brother units and relevant military and local parties to establish a database of characteristics of various types of combat aircraft and a resource library of repair materials to facilitate “one-click query”. Soon, the new combat injury repair center was put into use. The person in charge of the center told the author that now you only need to log in to the system, enter the model of the fighter and the damage, and the repair plan will be automatically generated, showing the storage location of the required materials. The repair efficiency of the fighter and the success rate of complex fault repair have been significantly improved.

At the same time, the aircraft practical training center was also completed as scheduled. Its role in the training of aircraft maintenance talents is immediate.

Second Class Sergeant Bing Jianji introduced that in the past, the training of aircraft maintenance recruits relied on the traditional master-apprentice teaching model. In normal training, everyone could only identify various equipment parts through technical manuals and teaching aids. However, in recent years, the upgrade and iteration of weapons and equipment has accelerated, and the update speed of technical manuals and teaching aids has lagged significantly, resulting in some new skills that recruits have learned with great effort becoming outdated soon.

With the completion of the aircraft practical training center, this situation has changed greatly. The center introduced a 3D printing system and independently developed simulation teaching equipment. With the help of new technologies, precision equipment parts have become entities that are within reach and clear and tangible. “In the past, memorizing the structural principles was like a blind man touching an elephant. Now, after looking at the 3D model a few more times, everything becomes clear.” Huang Jishen, a mechanic who is organizing the training, told the author that since the 3D printing system was put into teaching, the “release order” cycle of the regiment's recruits has been shortened from the previous 5 months to 3 months, and their abilities and qualities are more comprehensive.

Technology empowers and helps the war eagle fly high and far. During the interview, the author learned that the regiment is currently using the software and hardware advantages of the “three

centers" to study and demonstrate the expansion of system functions and promote the maintenance support capabilities to a new level.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16390731.html**

## 海军航母编队赴远海开展实战化训练

来源："人民海军"公众号 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-06-10

北京 6 月 10 日电 中国海军新闻发言人王学猛海军大校表示，日前，中国海军辽宁舰、山东舰航母编队赴西太平洋等海域开展训练，检验部队远海防卫和联合作战能力. 这是根据年度计划组织的例行性训练，旨在不断提高履行使命能力，符合相关国际法和国际实践，不针对特定国家和目标.



▲6 月上旬，海军航母编队在西太平洋海域开展训练，图为辽宁舰放飞舰载战斗机. 孙翔摄



▲6 月上旬，海军航母编队在西太平洋海域开展训练，图为山东舰放飞舰载战斗机. 张汇泉 摄



▲6 月上旬，海军航母编队在西太平洋海域开展训练，图为编队属舰进行航行补给. 景钢摄




▲6 月上旬，海军航母编队在西太平洋海域开展训练，图为舰载战斗机进行夜间起飞. 王健 摄




▲6 月上旬，海军航母编队在西太平洋海域开展训练，图为舰载战斗机进行飞行训练. 陆守元 摄

**Google Translation**

The Navy's Aircraft Carrier Formation Went to the Distant Seas for Actual Combat Training

Source: “People's Navy” official account Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-06-10

Beijing, June 10 (Xinhua) -- Chinese Navy spokesperson Wang Xuemeng, Navy Colonel, said that recently, the Chinese Navy's Liaoning and Shandong aircraft carrier formations went to the Western Pacific and other waters to conduct training to test the troops' far-sea defense and joint combat capabilities. This is a routine training organized according to the annual plan, aimed at continuously improving the ability to fulfill missions, in line with relevant international law and international practice, and not targeting specific countries and targets.

▲In early June, the Navy's aircraft carrier formation conducted training in the Western Pacific. The picture shows the Liaoning launching carrier-based fighter jets. Photo by Sun Xiang

▲In early June, the Navy's aircraft carrier formation conducted training in the Western Pacific. The picture shows the Shandong launching carrier-based fighter jets. Photo by Zhang Huiquan

▲In early June, the Navy's aircraft carrier formation conducted training in the Western Pacific. The picture shows the formation's ships conducting navigation replenishment. Photo by Jing Gang

▲In early June, the Navy's aircraft carrier fleet conducted training in the Western Pacific Ocean. The picture shows a carrier-based fighter jet taking off at night. Photo by Wang Jian

▲In early June, the Navy's aircraft carrier fleet conducted training in the Western Pacific Ocean. The picture shows a carrier-based fighter jet conducting flight training. Photo by Lu Shouyuan

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16390651.html**

## 海军舰载航空兵某部开展海上飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：常永健 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-06-10



近日，海军舰载航空兵某部开展海上飞行训练. 图为战机准备起飞. 常永健摄

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Naval Carrier-Based Aviation Force Conducted Maritime Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chang Yongjian Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-06-10

Recently, a certain unit of the naval carrier-based aviation force carried out maritime flight training. The picture shows a fighter jet preparing to take off. Photo by Chang Yongjian

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16391187.html**

## 海军某大队从难从严组织舰艇编队训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：高杰 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-13

**海军某大队从难从严组织舰艇编队训练——**

**练协同并肩携手 练攻防互为对手**

■高杰

“‘敌’在我重要航道布放水雷，立即前出清除雷障，开辟航道.”

近日，由海军某大队多艘舰艇组成的编队，在陌生海域组织一场实战背景下的反水雷训练，锤炼部队遂行任务能力.

接到“敌情”通报，舰艇编队立即加速驶向任务海域. 声呐探测过程中，昆山舰声呐兵结合当前海况和海水密度变化等因素，不断变换探测频率和探索方式，加强对水下目标数据的收集研判.

“发现疑似目标……”声呐兵通过多次比对确认，最终判定该目标为“沉底雷”，并立即将目标性质、位置坐标等数据上报.

“猎雷部署. ”编队指挥所综合研判目标信息后，下达“投放灭雷具”口令. 在猎雷兵的操纵下，灭雷具迅速潜入水中，并向水下目标靠近.

“确认目标. ”随着“轰”的一声巨响，水柱冲天而起，水雷被成功清除.

“平时训练只有紧贴战场实际，打起仗来才能有效应对突发情况、高效完成作战任务. ”该大队领导介绍，此次训练，他们围绕以往训练梳理出的不足，紧贴实战、不设脚本，随机导调多种连贯特情，精心设置衔接紧密的训练内容，扎实锤炼各级指挥员应急指挥水平和官兵快速反应能力.

海风呼啸，海浪翻涌. 官兵还没来得及喘口气，上级突然下达命令：靖江舰与昆山舰互为对手，随机展开临检拿捕模拟训练.

“目标向我高速抵近！”作战指挥室内，靖江舰指挥员迅速研判态势、下达指令. 跟踪监视、小艇出击、临检拿捕……多个实战化训练科目轮番展开，海上弥漫着浓浓的硝烟味. 面对“最熟悉的陌生人”，两舰官兵使出浑身解数，灵活运用战术战法，在海天之间斗智斗勇……

“从协同作战到对抗训练，通过模拟真实战场环境、设置复杂战术背景，倒逼官兵在实战实训中提升应急应战能力. ”该大队领导介绍，下一步，他们将从训练环境设置、任务海区选择、丰富背景想定等方面入手，不断加大训练难度强度，锤炼部队复杂条件下的协同作战能力.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Group [Dadui] Organized the Training of Ship Formations from Difficult and Strict Conditions

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Gao Jie Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-13

A certain naval group [dadui] organized the training of ship formations from difficult and strict conditions——

Practice coordination and work together, practice attack and defense as opponents

■Gao Jie

The ‘Enemy’ Laid Mines in My Important Waterways, and Immediately Went Forward to Clear the Mines and Open Up the Waterway.

Recently, a formation composed of multiple ships of a certain naval group [dadui] organized an anti-mine training in an actual combat background in unfamiliar waters to hone the troops' ability to perform tasks.

After receiving the "enemy situation" notification, the ship formation immediately accelerated to the mission sea area. During the sonar detection process, the sonar soldiers of the Kunshan ship combined the current sea conditions and changes in seawater density and other factors to continuously change the detection frequency and exploration method to strengthen the collection and judgment of underwater target data.

"A suspected target is found..." The sonar soldiers confirmed it through multiple comparisons and finally determined that the target was a "bottom mine" and immediately reported the target's nature, location coordinates and other data.

"Deploy mine hunting." After comprehensively analyzing the target information, the formation command post issued the order to "deploy mine-clearing equipment." Under the control of the mine hunters, the mine-clearing equipment quickly dived into the water and approached the underwater target.

"Confirm the target." With a loud "boom", the water column rushed into the sky and the mine was successfully cleared.

"Only by keeping close to the actual battlefield during normal training can we effectively respond to emergencies and efficiently complete combat tasks when fighting." The leader of the group introduced that in this training, they focused on the deficiencies sorted out in previous training, kept close to actual combat, did not set up scripts, randomly guided a variety of coherent special situations, carefully set up closely connected training content, and solidly tempered the emergency command level of commanders at all levels and the rapid response ability of officers and men.

The sea breeze was howling and the waves were surging. Before the officers and men had time to catch their breath, the superiors suddenly issued an order: Jingjiang and Kunshan were opponents, and random inspection and arrest simulation training was carried out.

"The target is approaching me at high speed!" In the combat command room, the commander of the Jingjiang ship quickly judged the situation and issued instructions. Tracking and monitoring, small boat attacks, inspections and arrests... Multiple practical training subjects were carried out in turn, and the sea was filled with a thick smell of gunpowder. Facing the "most familiar stranger", the officers and men of the two ships used all their skills, flexibly used tactics and methods, and fought wits and courage between the sea and the sky...

"From coordinated operations to confrontation training, by simulating the real battlefield environment and setting up complex tactical backgrounds, the officers and men are forced to improve their emergency response capabilities in actual combat training." The leader of the group introduced that in the next step, they will start from the training environment setting, mission sea

area selection, and enriching background assumptions, and continue to increase the difficulty and intensity of training to hone the coordinated combat capabilities of the troops under complex conditions.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16391297.html**

## 海军航空兵某师：“动态清单”提升训练效费比

来源：解放军报 作者：傅琳 傅金泉 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-06-14

**海军航空兵某师探索集约化组训路子——**

**“动态清单”提升训练效费比**

■傅琳 解放军报特约记者 傅金泉

“单位飞行时间内完成的训练课目增多，训练效益整体上升了！”

初夏时节，海军航空兵某师训练部门梳理近半年的飞行数据，得出的结论让大家很是欣喜.

该师战机前舱飞行员来自某飞行团，后舱战勤人员隶属某勤务大队，两者分属不同建制单位. 联合组训之初，前后舱人员的训练进度接近，双方配合比较顺畅. 随着实战化训练逐步推进，他们发现，受编制体制不同、课目难度各异等因素影响，两个单位在训练课目设置、指标分配及人员培养进度等方面都存在差异，制订飞行训练计划时经常出现进度不匹配的情况.

“每到年底，这一问题会变得更为突出：因部分课目训练难度大、进度慢，后舱人员往往需要补训，但此时前舱飞行员已完成年度训练指标，不得不额外增加飞行架次保障后舱人员训练. ”该师领导介绍，这种“单课目、单架次”的组训模式，降低了训练整体效费比.

为此，该师党委研究提出“年初提前规划、年中灵活调整、年末科学统筹”的集约化组训思路. 在该师训练部门指导下，某飞行团与某勤务大队联合成立训练统筹小组，结合年度任务清单、人员能力评估结果和驻地气象条件，逐月细化融合训练计划. 同时，建立训练“动态清单”，将人员流动、装备状态等变量纳入计划调整范围，确保训练进度与能力生成相匹配.

“集约化组训不是简单的课目叠加，而是在全周期动态优化中实现资源精准配置. ”该师训练科张科长介绍，为实现这一目标，他们探索建立“三色预警”机制：年中阶段，将进度正常的课目标为蓝色，按计划继续推进；将存在延迟风险的课目标为黄色，由机关负责修订完善训练计划；将进度较为滞后的课目标为红色，组织跨单位补差训练，尽快赶上训练进度.

前不久，由于后舱数名战勤人员出差等原因，多项课目训练进度滞后. 统筹小组立即协调修订训练计划，让已完成本场训练的前舱飞行员增加场外训练课目，同时让进度滞后的后舱战勤人员组成“补训机组”，并安排一名下一步将外出参加学习培训的空中指挥长带训，利用任务间隙开展专攻精练，仅用两周便补齐进度缺口，空中指挥长的训练课目指标也得以提前完成.

该师领导介绍，针对部队常年多地执行任务的实际，他们依托任务达成训练目标. 前不久，某机组计划外出执行持续数月的战备巡逻任务. 统筹小组分析数据发现，该机组前舱飞行员未完成本场训练课目指标，而后舱战勤人员也有部分协同训练课目待训.

经统筹协调，任务机组科学调整力量编成，安排本场训练课目完成进度靠前的飞行员与需要补训的后舱人员搭配，利用任务航线开展实战化协同训练. 执行任务期间，飞行员完成了场外训练课目，后舱战勤人员通过任务飞行，不仅完成了协同训练课目，还积累了海上目标识别、多平台信息融合等“进阶”经验. 一名空中雷达师说：“以前完成这些训练指标要飞不少架次，现在利用任务时机一体融合训，难题迎刃而解. ”

“任务架次也是训练架次，关键要让每一架次飞行都产生耦合效应. ”该师领导算了一笔账：以往专门组织一次某项课目训练消耗的时间，如今通过嵌入战备巡逻任务，可同步完成多个课目，训练效费比大幅提升. 为推广这一经验，他们建立“任务—课目”匹配数据库，将各类演训任务与所有训练课目逐一关联，探索形成“一有任务即出方案”的快速响应机制.

该师领导介绍，今年以来，通过集约化组训，“单课目、单架次”飞行比例较以往大幅减少，飞行时间利用率有效提升. 这种“一盘棋”思维，既节约了训练资源，也重塑了官兵的训练理念.

一次跨昼夜飞行训练，组织地面协同时，飞行员迟道恒发现后舱战友有一项训练课目进度滞后，主动提出调整飞行方案：“可延长低空飞行时间，为后舱创造复杂电磁环境，以便完成相关课目训练. ”越来越强的协作意识，让飞行训练从“各自为战”转向“互为支撑”.

对此，该师某团一名领导在飞行讲评时表示：“现代战争是体系与体系的对抗，平时训练也要强化体系融合理念. 只有打破单位壁垒、贯通训练链路，才能让每一架次都飞出最大效益. ”

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Aviation Division: “Dynamic List” Improves the Cost-Effectiveness of Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Fu Lin Fu Jinquan Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-06-14

A certain naval aviation division explores the way of intensive training-

“Dynamic list” improves the cost-effectiveness of training

■ Fu Lin PLA Daily special correspondent Fu Jinquan

“The number of training courses completed during the unit's flight time has increased, and the overall training efficiency has increased!”

In early summer, the training department of a certain division of the naval aviation force sorted out the flight data of the past six months, and the conclusions drawn made everyone very happy.

The pilots in the front cabin of the division's combat aircraft are from a certain flight regiment, and the combat support personnel in the rear cabin belong to a certain service group. The two belong to different organizational units. At the beginning of the joint training, the training progress of the front and rear cabin personnel was close, and the cooperation between the two sides was relatively smooth. As the actual combat training gradually progressed, they found that due to factors such as different organizational systems and different difficulty levels of courses, the two units had differences in training course settings, indicator allocation and personnel training progress, and progress mismatches often occurred when formulating flight training plans.

“At the end of each year, this problem becomes more prominent: because some subjects are difficult to train and progress slowly, the rear cabin personnel often need supplementary training, but at this time the front cabin pilots have completed the annual training targets, and have to increase the number of flights to ensure the training of the rear cabin personnel.” The division leader introduced that this “single subject, single flight” training mode reduces the overall cost-effectiveness of training.

To this end, the division’s Party Committee proposed an intensive training idea of ”advance planning at the beginning of the year, flexible adjustment in the middle of the year, and scientific coordination at the end of the year”. Under the guidance of the division’s training department, a certain flight regiment and a certain service brigade jointly established a training coordination group, combining the annual task list, personnel capability assessment results and stationed meteorological conditions, and refining the integrated training plan month by month. At the same time, a “dynamic list” for training is established, and variables such as personnel flow and equipment status are included in the plan adjustment range to ensure that the training progress matches the capability generation.

“Intensive training is not a simple superposition of subjects, but the realization of accurate resource allocation in the full-cycle dynamic optimization. “Zhang, the chief of the training section of the division, introduced that in order to achieve this goal, they explored the establishment of a “three-color warning” mechanism: in the mid-year stage, the course targets with normal progress will be blue and will continue to advance as planned; the course targets with the risk of delay will be yellow, and the agency will be responsible for revising and improving the training plan; the course targets with relatively lagging progress will be red, and cross-unit make-up training will be organized to catch up with the training progress as soon as possible.

Not long ago, due to the business trips of several combat support personnel in the rear cabin, the training progress of many courses lagged behind. The overall planning group immediately coordinated to revise the training plan, allowing the pilots in the front cabin who had completed the training to add off-site training courses, and at the same time let the combat support personnel in the rear cabin who were lagging behind form a “make-up training crew”, and arranged an air commander who would go out for study and training in the next step to lead the training, and use the gaps between tasks to carry out specialized training. The progress gap was made up in just two weeks, and the training course indicators of the air commander were also completed ahead of schedule.

The leaders of the division introduced that in view of the fact that the troops perform tasks in many places all year round, they rely on tasks to achieve training goals. Not long ago, a crew planned to go out to perform a combat readiness patrol mission that lasted for several months. The coordination team analyzed the data and found that the pilots in the front cabin of the crew had not completed the training course indicators for this field, and the combat support personnel in the rear cabin also had some coordinated training courses to be trained.

After overall coordination, the mission crew scientifically adjusted the force composition, arranged the pilots who had completed the training courses ahead of the front cabin with the rear cabin personnel who needed supplementary training, and carried out practical coordinated training using the mission route. During the mission, the pilots completed the off-field training courses, and the combat support personnel in the rear cabin not only completed the coordinated training courses through the mission flight, but also accumulated “advanced” experience such as maritime target identification and multi-platform information fusion. An air radar division said: “In the past, it took a lot of flights to complete these training indicators. Now, we use the mission opportunity to integrate training, and the problem is solved. “

“The mission sortie is also a training sortie. The key is to make every sortie produce a coupling effect. “The division leader made a calculation: the time spent on organizing a special training for a certain subject in the past can now be completed simultaneously by embedding combat readiness patrol tasks, and the training cost-effectiveness is greatly improved. To promote this experience, they established a “task-course” matching database, linked various training tasks with all training courses one by one, and explored the formation of a rapid response mechanism of “a plan is issued as soon as there is a task”.

The leaders of the division introduced that since this year, through intensive training, the proportion of “single course, single sortie” flights has been greatly reduced compared with the past, and the utilization rate of flight time has been effectively improved. This “one game” thinking not only saves training resources, but also reshapes the training concept of officers and men.

During a cross-day and night flight training, when organizing ground coordination, pilot Chi Daoheng found that the progress of a training course of his comrades in the rear cabin was lagging behind, and took the initiative to propose to adjust the flight plan: “The low-altitude flight time

can be extended to create a complex electromagnetic environment for the rear cabin, so as to complete the training of related courses." The increasingly strong sense of cooperation has turned flight training from "fighting alone" to "supporting each other".

In this regard, a leader of a regiment of the division said during the flight review: "Modern warfare is a confrontation between systems, and the concept of system integration should also be strengthened in peacetime training. Only by breaking down unit barriers and connecting training links can we maximize the benefits of every flight."

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16391365.html**

## 鹰阵换羽，飞向海空新战场——来自海军航空大学某基地的观察报告

来源：解放军报 作者：董 艳 朱晋荣 钱晓虎 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-15

**鹰阵换羽，飞向海空新战场**

**——来自海军航空大学某基地的观察报告**

■董 艳 朱晋荣 解放军报记者 钱晓虎



编队训练. 李 鑫摄

辽阔海空，星光伴航. 海军航空大学某基地学员曲明浩熟练驾驶直升机，目光在海面与显示屏间不停切换，紧张搜索着"落水人员".

这是曲明浩在毕业前参加的最后一次考核. "经过学校的历练，我已做好直面未来战场挑战的准备！"曲明浩说.

曲明浩赶上了海军航空大学某基地建设转型加速期. 作为培养飞行员的摇篮，近年来，该基地锚定如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标，紧盯舰载机飞行人才培养，适应装备迭代和使命拓展，为战育人主动求变，大力推动训练理念转型，大胆创新教学法和训法战法，在一次次蓄力攻坚中实现了新突破.

随着曲明浩等学员通过考核，又一批年轻的"雄鹰"将飞赴新的战场. 他们逐梦海空的航迹，正是这个基地换羽高飞、转型发展的写照.

**投身转型，飞出“群山围城”**

“深山里有一支会飞的海军！”多年前，飞行教官郭彬第一次驾驶战机升空，鸟瞰机场周边连绵起伏山峦时，心底生出一种特殊的感受. 他发现，校园仿佛置于一座“群山围城”之中.

既然是“会飞的海军”，怎会囿于“群山围城”？

然而，这却是事实. “那是思想上的‘群山围城’. ”郭彬坦言，过去有一段时间，由于实战化教学陷入自我设计、自我循环、自我检验的怪圈，院校“供给侧”与部队“需求侧”对接有待加强.

近年来，随着人民海军航空兵从岸基向舰基加速跨越，该基地党委深刻认识到，飞行院校机构教学必须主动转型，紧盯一线部队需要和战场变化培养飞行人才.

转型有多迫切？首批“种子教官”贾超说：“感觉一觉醒来就有可能被淘汰！”为了找准定位、认清差距、迎头赶上，该基地相继推出一系列新举措.

——战机向外奋飞. 他们走出深山，组织多架舰载直升机飞赴一线部队驻训，让教官和学员在实战化训练中砥砺成长.

——课目向海延伸. 此前，直升机着舰培训由部队牵头组织. 他们创新教法训法，将这一课目前置纳入院校培养，大幅缩短了舰载直升机飞行学员培养周期.

——思维向新拓展. 瞄准舰载机飞行员培养新需求，他们开展等速下滑课目训练，变“飞定量管理”为“飞能量管理”，几年下来，教学课目全部实现从岸基向舰基迁移.

“转型越深入，遇到的情况越多，发现的盲区越多. ”训练场上，该基地某科室领导赵华春告诉记者，这些年他们不断突破教学盲区，侦察巡逻、搜索营救、运输基础等以往由部队承训的关键技能课目，都改由院校负责.

“如今的每一天都弓满弦张，每一次飞行都充满战味！”该基地一名领导说，距离实现建军一百年奋斗目标还有 2 年，时间不等人、使命不等人，一定要拧紧随时准备打仗的“思想发条”，按下向战转型、为战育人的“快进键”.

**主动应变，闯出发展新路**

听说要接装某型新机，年近 50 岁的飞行教官牛忠山难抑心中激动，主动申请加入改装任务.

面对新装备，牛忠山丝毫不敢马虎懈怠. 他天天铆在战机座舱里学习，很快就对飞行仪表和电门“一摸准”“一口清”.

牛忠山说，他的这股拼劲源自内心的本领恐慌. “转型意味着跨越，真怕自己因为年龄大、学得慢而被落下. ”

从此，有着 20 多年教龄、安全飞行 6000 余小时、已培育 200 余名海空“雏鹰”的牛忠山，开始“先飞”一步. 新机列装第二天，他率先驾机升空；执行转场任务，他主动担任机组机长；基地形成新机教学能力后，他顺利带出第一批学员……

“真没想到，在这个年纪还能飞上新机型！”牛忠山感慨，遇上改革转型的大时代，变化和挑战扑面而来，唯有主动应变、提升自我，才能不负使命.

牛忠山的经历，正是该基地教员和学员积极拥抱转型、主动创新发展的一个缩影——

第一次参与执行航母编队保障任务，飞行教官李昭主动重构起飞和着舰路线，熟记上百个数据和规则. 如今，他已随航母编队圆满完成多次保障任务.

第一次执行协助其他单位转场任务，飞行教官陶源用 2 天时间，将陌生航线的大量信息要素刻入脑海. 几年下来，执行多少次类似任务，他自己已记不清了.

一个个“第一次”的背后，是一次次思想观念的更新. 该基地领导说，我们所做的工作，直接关系到一线部队舰载飞行能力的生成，绝不能懈怠、观望、等靠. 不能光想着四平八稳把学员送到部队，也要多想想如何提升学员对战斗力的贡献率.

为此，该基地近年来不断创新教法训法，加强飞行学员实战能力淬炼. 在单飞训练中，他们大胆取消教员“护航”，科学编配多专业“学员机组”. 不到 3 年时间，首批“学员机组”中的成员，有的当上中队长，有的成了院校教官.

**融入体系，加速“雏鹰”成长**

初夏东海，战舰犁波、铁翼飞旋.

飞行员崇博晖和战友驾驶直升机，与水面舰艇编织海空一体的“猎潜”网，全力搜索水下目标.

对刚毕业不到 2 年的崇博晖而言，无论编组飞行还是舰机协同训练，他都不陌生. 因为，在院校培养期间，“体系”二字早已刻入了他的“鹰之初”.

“我们都是在‘联合养分’滋养下成长的. ”崇博晖对自己在海军航空大学某基地学习培训的经历记忆深刻. 当时，该基地鲜明提出，院校教学训练不仅要让学员“单机强能”，更要给大家打牢融入体系、支撑联合的基本功.

未来作战，无联不胜. 为了培塑学员的体系思维，该基地协调水面舰艇与舰载直升机部队构建教学体系，共同完成飞行学员海上课目教学.

翻看该基地教学训练计划，记者发现协调舰船时间、组织联合教学、进行成果互鉴等事项均被清晰标注，开展体系练兵已成为他们研教研战的常态.

在该基地某团研战室，搜救员杨志航结束一天的飞行后便来此“充电”. 研战室不大，“能量场”却不小，计算机里储存着海量训练数据资料，资料柜装满了多个军兵种的专业书籍. “跨兵种、跨专业学习，一直是我们的必修课，不学好学精，就没有资格走上未来战场. ”杨志航的话语里满是急切.

前不久，在一次救援训练中，该基地任务机组迅即赶赴现场，搜救员迎风出舱救起“落水人员”，并成功处置特情. 复盘总结时，大家一致感到，正是常年置身体系条件下练兵，对天气、机型、舰型等因素能够快速完成综合研判，搜救效率才会如此之高.

黄昏褪去霞衣，夜空月朗星稀. 记者刚采访完联合反潜训练，又接着目睹一场夜间舰机对抗训练的展开. 夜幕之下，战机陆续出动，巨大的轰鸣声如催征的战鼓，激励一批批“雄鹰”飞向海空，飞向未来.

**Google Translation**

The Eagle Formation Changes Its Feathers and Flies to the New Battlefield of Sea and Air——Observation Report from a Naval Aviation University Base

Source: PLA Daily Author: Dong Yan, Zhu Jinrong, Qian Xiaohu Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-15

The eagle formation changes its feathers and flies to the new battlefield of sea and air

——Observation report from a base of Naval Aviation University

■Dong Yan, Zhu Jinrong, PLA Daily reporter Qian Xiaohu

Formation training. Photo by Li Xin

The vast sea and sky, accompanied by starlight. Qu Minghao, a student at a base of Naval Aviation University, is proficient in flying a helicopter. His eyes keep switching between the sea surface and the display screen, nervously searching for “people who fell into the water”.

This is the last assessment that Qu Minghao participated in before graduation. “After the experience of school, I am ready to face the challenges of future battlefields!” Qu Minghao said.

Qu Minghao caught up with the accelerated transformation period of the construction of a base of Naval Aviation University. As a cradle for training pilots, in recent years, the base has been committed to achieving the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army as scheduled, keeping a close eye on the training of carrier-based aircraft flight talents, adapting to equipment iteration and mission expansion, actively seeking change for war training, vigorously promoting

the transformation of training concepts, boldly innovating teaching methods and training methods, and achieving new breakthroughs in accumulating strength and attacking difficulties.

With Qu Minghao and other students passing the assessment, another group of young “eagles” will fly to a new battlefield. Their dreams of sea and sky are a reflection of the base's transformation and development.

Dedicated to transformation, fly out of the “mountain siege”

“There is a flying navy in the deep mountains!” Many years ago, when flight instructor Guo Bin took off for the first time in a fighter jet and overlooked the rolling mountains around the airport, he had a special feeling in his heart. He found that the campus seemed to be placed in a “mountain siege”.

Since it is a “flying navy”, how can it be confined to the “mountain siege”?

However, this is the fact. “That's the 'mountains surrounding the city' in thought.” Guo Bin admitted that for a period of time in the past, due to the vicious circle of self-design, self-circulation and self-examination, the connection between the “supply side” of the academy and the “demand side” of the troops needed to be strengthened.

In recent years, as the People's Navy Aviation has accelerated its leap from shore-based to ship-based, the Party Committee of the base has deeply realized that the teaching of flight academies must actively transform and focus on the needs of front-line troops and battlefield changes to cultivate flight talents.

How urgent is the transformation? Jia Chao, one of the first “seed instructors”, said: “I feel that I may be eliminated after waking up!” In order to find the right position, recognize the gap and catch up, the base has launched a series of new measures.

- Combat aircraft fly outward. They walked out of the mountains and organized several ship-borne helicopters to fly to the front-line troops for training, so that instructors and trainees can grow in practical training.

- The course extends to the sea. Previously, helicopter landing training was organized by the troops. They innovated teaching methods and training methods, and incorporated this course into the training of academies, greatly shortening the training cycle of ship-borne helicopter flight trainees.

——Thinking in a new direction. Aiming at the new needs of training carrier-based aircraft pilots, they carried out constant-speed descent training, changing “flying quantitative management” to “flying energy management”. After a few years, all teaching courses have been transferred from shore-based to ship-based.

“The deeper the transformation, the more situations we encounter and the more blind spots we find.” On the training ground, Zhao Huachun, the leader of a department of the base, told reporters that they have been constantly breaking through teaching blind spots in recent years.

Reconnaissance patrol, search and rescue, transportation foundation and other key skill courses that were previously trained by the troops have been changed to the responsibility of the colleges.

“Nowadays, every day is full of bows and strings, and every flight is full of war!” A leader of the base said that there are still two years to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army. Time and mission wait for no one. We must tighten the “thinking spring” that is ready for war at any time and press the “fast forward button” of transformation to war and training for war.

Take the initiative to respond and break out a new path of development

When he heard that he was going to receive a new type of aircraft, Niu Zhongshan, a flight instructor in his 50s, couldn't suppress his excitement and took the initiative to apply to join the modification task.

Faced with new equipment, Niu Zhongshan did not dare to be careless or slack off. He studied in the cockpit of the fighter plane every day, and soon he was “accurate” and “clear” about the flight instruments and switches.

Niu Zhongshan said that his fighting spirit came from his inner fear of ability. “Transformation means leapfrogging, and I am really afraid that I will be left behind because of my age and slow learning.”

From then on, Niu Zhongshan, who has more than 20 years of teaching experience, more than 6,000 hours of safe flight, and has trained more than 200 sea and air “young eagles”, began to “fly first”. On the second day after the new aircraft was put into service, he took the lead in taking off; when performing the transfer mission, he took the initiative to serve as the captain of the crew; after the base formed the new aircraft teaching ability, he successfully brought out the first batch of students...

“I really didn't expect that I could still fly a new model at this age!” Niu Zhongshan sighed. In the era of reform and transformation, changes and challenges are coming. Only by taking the initiative to respond and improve oneself can we live up to the mission.

Niu Zhongshan's experience is a microcosm of the base's instructors and trainees actively embracing transformation and taking the initiative to innovate and develop.

The first time he participated in the aircraft carrier formation support mission, flight instructor Li Zhao took the initiative to reconstruct the takeoff and landing routes and memorized hundreds of data and rules. Now, he has successfully completed many support missions with the aircraft carrier formation.

The first time he performed the task of assisting other units in the transfer, flight instructor Tao Yuan spent 2 days to engrave a lot of information elements of unfamiliar routes into his mind. Over

the years, he has performed similar tasks many times, and he can't remember how many times he has performed similar tasks.

Behind each “first time” is a renewal of ideas and concepts. The leaders of the base said that the work we do is directly related to the generation of carrier-based flight capabilities of front-line troops, and we must never slack off, wait and see, and wait and rely on. We can't just think about sending trainees to the troops in a stable manner, but also think more about how to improve the contribution rate of trainees to combat effectiveness.

To this end, the base has continuously innovated teaching and training methods in recent years to strengthen the actual combat capabilities of flight trainees. In solo training, they boldly cancelled the instructor's “escort” and scientifically assigned multi-professional “trainee crews.” In less than 3 years, some members of the first batch of “student crews” became squadron leaders, and some became instructors in the academy.

Integrate into the system to accelerate the growth of “young eagles”

In the early summer of the East China Sea, warships plow waves and iron wings spin.

Pilot Chong Bohui and his comrades fly helicopters, weaving a sea-air integrated “anti-submarine” network with surface ships, searching for underwater targets with all their strength.

For Chong Bohui, who has just graduated for less than 2 years, he is familiar with both formation flying and ship-aircraft coordinated training. Because, during the training period in the academy, the word “system” has long been engraved into his “Eagle Beginning”.

“We all grew up under the nourishment of 'joint nutrients'.” Chong Bohui has a deep memory of his experience of studying and training at a base of the Naval Aviation University. At that time, the base clearly proposed that the teaching and training of the academy should not only enable students to “strengthen their single-machine capabilities”, but also lay a solid foundation for everyone to integrate into the system and support the basic skills of joint operations.

In future operations, no joint operations can win. In order to cultivate the students' system thinking, the base coordinated the surface ships and the ship-borne helicopter units to build a teaching system and jointly complete the teaching of flight students at sea.

Looking through the teaching and training plan of the base, the reporter found that matters such as coordinating ship time, organizing joint teaching, and conducting mutual learning of results were clearly marked, and carrying out system training has become the norm for their research, teaching and combat.

In the research and combat room of a regiment of the base, search and rescuer Yang Zhihang came here to “recharge” after a day of flying. The research and combat room is not big, but the “energy field” is not small. The computer stores a large amount of training data and information, and the file cabinet is filled with professional books of multiple military services. “Cross-service and

cross-professional learning has always been our compulsory course. If you don't learn well, you will not be qualified to go to the future battlefield." Yang Zhihang's words were full of urgency.

Not long ago, during a rescue training, the mission crew of the base rushed to the scene immediately, and the search and rescue personnel went out of the cabin against the wind to rescue the "drowned personnel" and successfully handled the special situation. When reviewing and summarizing, everyone felt that it was because they had been training under system conditions for many years that they could quickly make comprehensive judgments on factors such as weather, aircraft types, and ship types, which led to such high search and rescue efficiency.

The dusk faded away, and the night sky was bright with stars. The reporter had just finished interviewing the joint anti-submarine training, and then witnessed the launch of a night ship-aircraft confrontation training. Under the cover of night, fighter planes were dispatched one after another, and the huge roar was like a drum of war, inspiring batches of "eagles" to fly to the sea and sky, and to the future.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16391494.html**

## 北部战区海军某大队保障官兵补休权益

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：梁 滇 付 康 责任编辑：尚晓敏

2025-06-16

**北部战区海军某大队保障官兵补休权益——**

**机关多用心　基层少烦心**

■梁 滇 解放军报特约通讯员 付 康

前段时间，北部战区海军某大队无棣舰结束了持续数天的海上任务. 舰艇靠岸后，根据规定，官兵依次开始补休，利用难得的休息时间进行调整：中士杨思航约好战友打篮球；干部王诗萌准备与妻儿外出……

"以前，舰艇靠岸后，官兵往往比在海上更加忙碌. "航海长王泳智感慨地说，随着大队机关积极转变工作作风、强化工作统筹，基层官兵的补休权益得到了很好保障.

王泳智讲起他随舰出海归来后的一次经历. 当时，舰艇靠岸后，舰领导宣布补休，然而，大家脸上却不见喜色. 原来，文书刚从机关领取大量文电，还带回了机关检查组即将上舰检查的消息，全舰官兵不得不放弃休息准备材料，投入迎检工作.

"那段时间，大家明面上在补休，但与平时操课没什么两样，甚至神经更紧张. "一旁的班长代明坦言.

事后，一名大队领导叫来几名机关干部询问原因，作训参谋徐孟杰表示：“好不容易等到舰艇靠岸，前期积压的文件一次性下发，也是为了让基层少跑几趟. ”参谋赵国章解释：“不尽快完成检查会影响全年工作进度. ”

基层有基层的呼声，机关有机关的考虑，到底该怎么办？经过梳理，这名领导发现，只有少部分通知、文件需要基层立刻反馈、落实. 对此，该大队党委态度明确，“基层至上、士兵第一”，只要基层存在困难和意见，机关工作就有改进的空间.

对此，机关打出一套“组合拳”：下发文电通知备注“需要马上落实”“可补休后完成”“需要长期关注落实”3 个类别，基层可以据此灵活掌握；加强工作统筹，充分考虑各舰艇承受能力，不得随意占用官兵休息时间，确需上舰检查的，采用“四不两直”的方式进行，不提前通知、不要求准备……

机关多用心，基层少烦心. 新的措施施行后，官兵补休时间有了保证. 同时大队机关改进指导方式和工作方法，精简会议、文电和检查，尽量减少对基层秩序的干扰.

为了巩固整改成果，大队组织机关干部开展“假如我是一名基层官兵”主题讨论，利用机关干部定期跟训、推门听课、蹲连住班等时机，引导他们在换位思考中强化责任意识.

如今，该大队机关干部开展工作前，总会多想一步：“工作如此安排是否妥当”“能不能再为基层减轻一些负担”……在最近一次机关基层双向讲评会上，机关工作得到基层代表的普遍认可.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Northern Theater Command Navy Group [Dadui] Guarantees the Compensatory Leave Rights of Officers and Men

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Liang Dian Fu Kang Editor: Shang Xiaomin

2025-06-16

A certain group [dadui] of the Northern Theater Command Navy guarantees the compensatory leave rights of officers and men——

The agency is more attentive and the grassroots are less worried

■Liang Dian People's Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Fu Kang

Some time ago, the Wudi ship of a certain group [dadui] of the Northern Theater Command Navy ended a maritime mission that lasted for several days. After the ship docked, according to regulations, the officers and men began to make up for the rest in turn, and used the rare rest time to make adjustments: Sergeant Yang Sihang made an appointment with his comrades to play basketball; cadre Wang Shimeng was preparing to go out with his wife and children...

“In the past, after the ship docked, the officers and men were often busier than at sea.” Navigator Wang Yongzhi said with emotion that as the group’s [dadui] headquarters departments actively changed its work style and strengthened work coordination, the compensatory leave rights of grassroots officers and men were well guaranteed.

Wang Yongzhi talked about an experience he had after returning from a voyage with the ship. At that time, after the ship docked, the ship leader announced compensatory leave, but no one was happy. It turned out that the clerk had just received a large number of documents from the headquarters’ departments, and also brought back the news that the headquarters’ inspection team was about to go on board for inspection. All the officers and men on the ship had to give up their rest and prepare materials for the inspection.

“During that period, everyone was compensatory leave on the surface, but it was no different from the usual drills, and even more nervous.” Dai Ming, the squad leader on the side, said frankly.

Afterwards, a group [dadui] leader called several headquarters departments’ cadres to ask the reason. Training staff officer Xu Mengjie said: “It was not easy to wait until the ship docked. The backlog of documents in the early stage was issued at one time, and it was also to reduce the number of trips for the grassroots.” Staff officer Zhao Guozhang explained: “If the inspection is not completed as soon as possible, it will affect the progress of the work throughout the year.”

The grassroots have their own voices, and the headquarters departments have their own considerations. What should be done? After sorting out, the leader found that only a small number of notices and documents required immediate feedback and implementation from the grassroots. In this regard, the group [dadui] Party Committee has a clear attitude, “the grassroots are supreme, the men are first”, as long as there are difficulties and opinions at the grassroots, there is room for improvement in the work of the headquarters departments.

In response to this, the headquarters departments have launched a set of “combination punches”: issuing documents and telegrams with notes on three categories: “need to be implemented immediately”, “can be completed after compensatory leave”, and “need long-term attention and implementation”, so that the grassroots can flexibly grasp them; strengthen work coordination, fully consider the bearing capacity of each ship, and do not arbitrarily occupy the rest time of officers and men. If it is necessary to go on board for inspection, the “four no's and two direct” method will be adopted, without prior notice and no preparation required...

The headquarters departments are more attentive, and the grassroots are less worried. After the implementation of the new measures, the compensatory leave time for officers and men is guaranteed. At the same time, the group [dadui] headquarters departments improved their guidance and working methods, streamlined meetings, documents and inspections, and minimized interference with grassroots order.

In order to consolidate the results of rectification, the group [dadui] organized headquarters departments’ cadres to conduct the theme discussion of “If I were a grassroots officer and men”,

and took advantage of opportunities such as regular training, door-to-door listening, and squatting in the company to guide them to strengthen their sense of responsibility in empathy.

Nowadays, before the group's [dadui] cadres start their work, they always think one step further: "Is this work arrangement appropriate?" "Can the burden on the grassroots be reduced?" ... At a recent two-way review meeting between the agency and the grassroots, the work of the headquarters departments was generally recognized by grassroots representatives.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16391713.html**

## 下水三周年，裸眼 3D 看福建舰高燃大片！

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：孙智英 发布：2025-06-17

2022 年 6 月 17 日我国第三艘航空母舰下水，命名为"中国人民解放军海军福建舰"，舷号为"18". 福建舰是我国完全自主设计建造的首艘弹射型航空母舰.



今天是福建舰下水三周年，点击视频，用裸眼 3D 打开福建舰，一起体验绝美视觉盛宴！建议全屏观看哦！[31-second video in Chinese but only shows the carrier without any aircraft on it.]

**Google Translation**

On the Third Anniversary of the Launch, Watch the High-Energy Movie of the Fujian Ship in Naked-Eye 3D!

Source: China Bugle Editor: Sun Zhiying Release: 2025-06-17

On June 17, 2022, my country's third aircraft carrier was launched, named "Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy Fujian Ship", with the hull number "18". The Fujian ship is the first catapult-type aircraft carrier designed and built completely independently in my country.

Today is the third anniversary of the launch of the Fujian ship. Click on the video to open the Fujian ship with naked-eye 3D and experience a beautiful visual feast together! It is recommended to watch it in full screen!

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16391664.html**

## 海军"丝路方舟"号医院船起航执行"健康送海疆"任务

来源：解放军报 作者：张丹 钱晓虎 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-06-17

**海军“丝路方舟”号医院船起航执行“健康送海疆”任务**

解放军报三亚 6 月 16 日电 张丹、记者钱晓虎报道：中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船 16 日从海南三亚某军港解缆起航，赴南海各岛礁执行“健康送海疆”任务. 这是“丝路方舟”号医院船自 2024 年入列以来第二次执行“健康送海疆”任务.

这次“健康送海疆”任务聚焦海岛基层官兵训练伤防治、心理健康维护等医疗保障需求，以海军优质医疗资源为执行任务的主体力量，协调全军医疗骨干专家参与. 医院船采取“航渡期间组训、停靠码头服务”的模式，为我南海岛礁官兵和居民提供医疗服务，将重点进行“体检进战位、口腔下舰连、中医强根基、心理走一线、优生惠万家”5 类专项医疗服务，并在航渡期间组织卫勤分队开展海上适应性训练和批量伤病员收治能力检验评估. 同时，南部战区海军文艺轻骑队和政工骨干也随船赴岛礁开展“文化走基层”“普法为官兵”等活动.

“丝路方舟”号是我国自主设计建造的第二艘万吨级远洋医院船，设置门诊、防疫、手术、抢救、病房等功能分区以及 15 类临床科室，医疗设施设备配套完善，主要担负海上伤员医疗救护与后送、国际人道主义医疗服务、重大灾难应急医疗救援和对外军事医学交流与合作等任务.

**Google Translation**

The Navy's “Silk Road Ark” Hospital Ship Sets Sail to Conduct the “Healthy Sea Border” Mission

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Dan Qian Xiaohu Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-06-17

The Navy's “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship sets sail to carry out the “Healthy Sea Border” mission

PLA Daily Sanya June 16th, Zhang Dan, reporter Qian Xiaohu reported: The Chinese Navy's “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship set sail from a military port in Sanya, Hainan on the 16th to carry out the “Healthy Sea Border” mission on the islands and reefs in the South China Sea. This is the second time that the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship has carried out the “Healthy Sea Border” mission since it was commissioned in 2024.

This “Healthy Sea Border” mission focuses on the medical support needs of grassroots officers and men on islands, such as training injury prevention and treatment, and mental health maintenance. The Navy's high-quality medical resources are the main force for carrying out the mission, and the participation of backbone medical experts from the entire army is coordinated. The hospital ship adopts the mode of “training during the voyage and docking services” to provide medical services for officers and men and residents on the islands and reefs in the South China Sea. It will focus on five types of special medical services, namely “physical examination before the battle position, oral care after the ship, traditional Chinese medicine to strengthen the foundation, psychology on the front line, and eugenics to benefit thousands of families”. During the voyage, the medical service team will be organized to carry out maritime adaptability training and batch wounded and sick admission capacity inspection and evaluation. At the same time, the

Southern Theater Command Navy Art Light Cavalry and political cadres also went to the islands and reefs with the ship to carry out activities such as “culture going to the grassroots” and “legal education for officers and men”. The “Silk Road Ark” is the second 10,000-ton ocean-going hospital ship designed and built independently by my country. It has functional divisions such as outpatient clinics, epidemic prevention, surgery, rescue, and wards, as well as 15 types of clinical departments. It has complete medical facilities and equipment. It is mainly responsible for the medical rescue and evacuation of wounded at sea, international humanitarian medical services, emergency medical rescue in major disasters, and foreign military medical exchanges and cooperation.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16391661.html**

## 北部战区海军某训练基地：多维淬炼新兵血性胆气

来源：解放军报 作者：赵彦凯 王远方 责任编辑：李庆桐 2025-06-17

**北部战区海军某训练基地多措并举培育新兵战斗精神——**

**血性胆气充盈“兵之初”**

■赵彦凯 解放军报特约通讯员 王远方

“杀、杀、杀！”仲夏时节，北部战区海军某训练基地训练场上喊声震天，一场刺杀阶段性考核正在进行. 只见新兵唐家宝紧握步枪箭步前冲，直刺人形靶胸膛，考核系统随即亮起绿灯，表明这一刺的精准度与穿透力均达到标准.

谁能想到，眼前这个血性十足的新战士，先前还是一副“文弱书生”模样：单杠引体向上拉不上去、3000 米跑过不了及格线……具有研究生学历的唐家宝一度怀疑自己不是当兵的料.

唐家宝身上发生的变化，与该基地推出一系列战斗精神培育举措密不可分. 今年上半年新兵入营后，他们通过问卷调查、座谈交流发现，这批新兵经历丰富、思想活跃、个性鲜明，很多人怀有从军报国的朴素情感，但当兵打仗、练兵打仗的意识比较欠缺. 为此，新训过程中，该基地突出强化“思想入伍”，采取多种举措教育引导新兵砥砺敢打必胜的血性胆气.

入营第一课，新兵们在班长的带领下，走进中国甲午战争博物馆. 站在锈迹斑斑的“济远”舰主炮前，聆听北洋水师的悲怆往事，唐家宝深有感触：“以前总觉得战争离我们很遥远，现在才知道落后就要挨打. 军人只有打仗和准备打仗两种状态，必须锤炼随时能战的过硬本领. ”

除了利用驻地教育资源开展“沉浸式”教学，该基地还结合各种契机组织战史战例学习，举办讲战斗故事、唱战斗歌曲等活动，让新战士认清自己肩负的职责使命.

“这两件文物，分别是战斗英雄高翔的一等功臣绶带和舒积成被授予‘特等射手’称号的喜报……”前不久，海军某宣讲团走进该基地新兵营，运用珍贵的影像资料，为新战士讲述人民海军建设发展历程中涌现的模范人物.

新兵艾力扎提·阿不都热西提的哥哥曾在西沙群岛服役，听完宣讲人员的讲解，他主动站起来发言：“我听哥哥讲过‘海上拼刺刀’的故事，现在更加明白，军人就要不服输、不低头，敢亮剑、敢冲锋！”

身边的故事最动人，朴实的话语最真挚. 采访中，笔者正碰上该基地组织开展“奋进攻坚怎么看、岗位建功怎么干”主题讨论. 讨论中，新战士郭庆俐拿出两枚徽章，一枚是她父亲被追授的“见义勇为先进分子”徽章，另一枚是她自己获得的“优秀志愿者”徽章. 她向战友讲述了父亲参加抗洪抢险、为营救群众英勇牺牲的故事. “我将以父亲为榜样，做一个勇敢无畏的战士！”郭庆俐的一番话，让战友们深受触动.

强化战斗精神，激励精武强能. 据了解，在平时训练中，该基地定期组织个人比拼、班排联赛、区队对抗等活动，激发新兵“扛红旗、争第一”的拼搏精神，涌现出一批训练尖子、专业苗子.

**Google Translation**

A Northern Theater Command Navy Training Base: Tempering the Bloodiness and Courage of Recruits in Multiple Dimensions

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhao Yankai Wang Yuanfang Editor: Li Qingtong 2025-06-17

A training base of the Navy in the Northern Theater Command has taken multiple measures to cultivate the fighting spirit of recruits——

Bloodiness and courage are full of “the beginning of the soldiers”

■ Zhao Yankai, special correspondent of the PLA Daily, Wang Yuanfang

“Kill, kill, kill!” In midsummer, the shouts on the training ground of a training base of the Navy in the Northern Theater Command shook the sky, and a staged assessment of assassination was underway. I saw the recruit Tang Jiabao holding the rifle tightly and rushing forward, stabbing the chest of the human-shaped target. The assessment system immediately lit up the green light, indicating that the accuracy and penetration of this stab met the standard.

Who would have thought that this bloody new soldier in front of him was a “weak scholar” before: he couldn't pull up on the horizontal bar, couldn't pass the 3,000-meter run... Tang Jiabao, who has a postgraduate degree, once doubted that he was not suitable for being a soldier.

The changes that have taken place in Tang Jiabao are inseparable from the base's launch of a series of measures to cultivate fighting spirit. After the new recruits entered the camp in the first half of this year, they found through questionnaires and discussions that these new recruits have rich

experience, active thinking, and distinct personalities. Many of them have a simple feeling of serving the country in the military, but they lack the awareness of serving in the military and training for war. For this reason, during the new training process, the base emphasized and strengthened “thinking in the military” and took a variety of measures to educate and guide the new recruits to hone their courage to fight and win.

In the first lesson after entering the camp, the new recruits, led by the squad leader, walked into the China Sino-Japanese War Museum. Standing in front of the rusty main gun of the “Jiyuan” ship and listening to the tragic past of the Beiyang Fleet, Tang Jiabao was deeply touched: “I always felt that war was far away from us before, but now I know that we will be beaten if we lag behind. Soldiers only have two states: fighting and preparing for war. They must hone their strong skills to be able to fight at any time.”

In addition to using the educational resources of the base to conduct “immersive” teaching, the base also organizes war history and case studies based on various opportunities, and organizes activities such as telling battle stories and singing battle songs to let new soldiers recognize their responsibilities and missions.

“These two cultural relics are the first-class meritorious ribbon of the combat hero Gao Xiang and the good news that Shu Jicheng was awarded the title of “special shooter”...” Not long ago, a naval propaganda team entered the base's recruit camp and used precious video materials to tell the new soldiers about the model figures that emerged in the history of the construction and development of the People's Navy.

The brother of recruit Ailizati Abdurexit once served in the Xisha Islands. After listening to the explanation of the lecturer, he took the initiative to stand up and speak: “I heard my brother tell the story of 'fighting with bayonets at sea'. Now I understand more clearly that soldiers must not admit defeat, never bow their heads, dare to draw their swords, and dare to charge!”

The stories around us are the most touching, and the simple words are the most sincere. During the interview, the author happened to encounter the base organization to conduct a theme discussion on “How to look at forging ahead and how to make contributions in the post”. During the discussion, the new soldier Guo Qingli took out two badges, one of which was the “Advanced Element of Bravery” badge awarded to her father posthumously, and the other was the “Excellent Volunteer” badge she won herself. She told her comrades the story of her father's participation in flood relief and heroic sacrifice to rescue the masses. “I will take my father as an example and be a brave and fearless soldier!” Guo Qingli's words deeply touched her comrades.

Strengthen the fighting spirit and encourage martial arts and strength. It is understood that during normal training, the base regularly organizes individual competitions, class leagues, district team confrontations and other activities to inspire the recruits' fighting spirit of “carrying the red flag and striving for the first place”, and a group of training top talents and professional seedlings have emerged.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16392050.html**

# 6 名“兵儿子”的热血奉献

来源：中国军网-中国国防报 作者：卢晨昊 郑抱元 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-06-18

**北部战区海军某部官兵紧急救援战友家属——**

**6 名”兵儿子”的热血奉献**

■卢晨昊 郑抱元

“崔妈妈的病情已经稳定，很快就能出院了！”6 月上旬，北部战区海军某部营区，该部教导员曹兴旭第一时间与战友分享这个喜讯.

前不久，该部二级上士崔彦知的母亲突感不适晕倒，被紧急送往医院救治.

“病人血小板数值过低，急需输血. 医院 AB 型血库存不足，我们正在想办法，但是时间紧急，你看能不能发动一下身边人.”主治医师的话，让崔彦知心急如焚.

这名有着 12 年军龄的海军汽车兵打开手机通讯录，找遍了亲戚朋友，但得到的结果是“条件不符”“血型不合”.

无奈，崔彦知拨通了教导员曹兴旭的电话. 了解情况后，曹兴旭立即组织官兵检测血型.

官兵们在卫生所前排成了长龙. 经过检测，6 名符合血型的官兵在该部干部的带领下赶往医院.

“血袋编号 06，AB 型 Rh 阳性.” 次日上午，病房内，随着血液输入崔彦知母亲体内，心电监护仪上显示的各项指数逐渐平稳，老人已脱离危险. 病房外，几名献血官兵稍作休息便踏上返营之路.

夏日的海风裹挟着咸涩的水汽，吹拂着 6 名官兵略显疲惫的脸庞. 下士王振凯的手机响了起来，接通后，电话中传出崔彦知母亲的道谢声. 王振凯回道：“您是崔班长的妈妈，也是我们的妈妈，这些都是我们应该做的. 祝您早日康复，过段时间我们再去看您.”

**Google Translation**

The Passionate Dedication Of 6 “Enlisted Soldier Sons”

Source: China Military Network-China National Defense News Author: Lu Chenhao Zheng Baoyuan Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-06-18

Officers and men of a certain naval unit in the Northern Theater Command urgently rescued the families of their comrades--

The passionate dedication of 6 “enlisted soldier sons”

■Lu Chenhao Zheng Baoyuan

“Mother Cui's condition has stabilized and she will be discharged soon!” In early June, at the base of a certain naval unit in the Northern Theater Command, the Political Director Cao Xingxu of the unit [battalion level] shared the good news with his comrades as soon as possible.

Not long ago, the mother of the second-class sergeant Cui Yanzhi of the unit suddenly felt unwell and fainted, and was rushed to the hospital for treatment.

“The patient's platelet count is too low and blood transfusion is urgently needed. The hospital's AB type blood inventory is insufficient. We are trying to find a way, but time is urgent. Can you mobilize the people around you?” The words of the attending physician made Cui Yanzhi anxious.

This naval vehicle driver with 12 years of military service opened the mobile phone address book and searched all relatives and friends, but the result was “conditions are not met” and “blood type is incompatible”.

Helplessly, Cui Yanzhi called Political Director Cao Xingxu. After understanding the situation, Cao immediately organized the officers and men to test their blood types.

The officers and men lined up in front of the clinic. After testing, 6 officers and men who met the blood type rushed to the hospital under the leadership of the cadres of the department.

“Blood bag number 06, AB type Rh positive.” The next morning, in the ward, as the blood was transfused into Cui Yanzhi's mother, the various indicators displayed on the electrocardiogram monitor gradually stabilized, and she was out of danger. Outside the ward, several blood-donating officers and men took a short rest and set out on the road back to the base.

The summer sea breeze, wrapped in salty water vapor, blew on the slightly tired faces of the 6 officers and men. Corporal Wang Zhenkai's mobile phone rang, and after the call was connected, Cui Yanzhi's mother's voice of thanks came from the phone. Wang Zhenkai replied: “You are the mother of squad leader Cui, and also our mother. These are what we should do. I wish you a speedy recovery, and we will visit you again after a while.”

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16392333.html**

## 犁波踏浪 “卫”你而来——海军“健康送海疆”任务官兵位南海多个岛礁开展服务

来源：新华社 作者：陈晨 崔晓洋 唐磊 等 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-06-19

6 月 18 日，海军“健康送海疆”任务官兵随“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达南海某海域，开始为多个岛礁官兵开展服务.

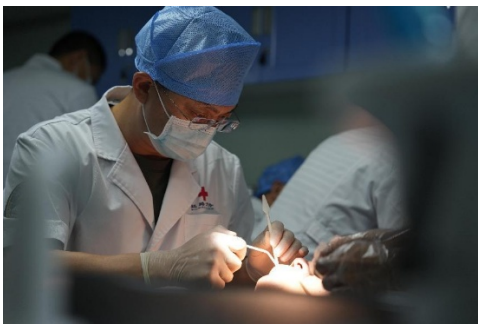


↑驻岛礁官兵搭乘小艇赴“丝路方舟”号医院船体检及就诊. 王俊川 摄

针对岛礁部队驻守点位分散、医疗条件有限等现实情况，他们通过摆渡官兵上船诊疗、医疗队登岛礁战位巡诊等方式，为官兵进行健康体检、查体诊疗、健康宣教、示范讲解.




↑驻岛礁官兵在“丝路方舟”号医院船上体检. 何可欣 摄



↑“丝路方舟”号医院船口腔科专家为驻岛礁官兵治疗. 赵琳鹏 摄



↑“丝路方舟”号医院船心理健康宣教现场. 何可欣 摄

“心理走一线”服务队重点围绕心理异常预警、心理疏导调适等内容，与官兵开展“面对面”访谈咨询，帮助官兵调节情绪、舒缓压力. 同时，南部战区海军文艺轻骑队登上西沙各岛礁，为官兵带来了一场场接地气、聚兵心、燃斗志的文艺展示.

接下来，“丝路方舟”号医疗船将按计划继续赴南海各岛礁，开展医疗、文化等服务，并结合航渡开展海上卫勤训练. （黎云、张大禹）



↑岛礁不远处的“丝路方舟”号医院船. 张大禹 摄

摄制：陈晨、崔晓洋、唐磊、姬翔、何可欣、冯光明、王俊川、赵琳鹏、陈祥、张国雄、张丹、葛瀚强

剪辑：王彦清

**Google Translation**

Plowing the Waves and Stepping on the Waves to “Protect” You - The Navy's “Healthy Sea Border” Mission Officers and Men Provide Services on Multiple Islands and Reefs in the South China Sea

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Chen Chen, Cui Xiaoyang, Tang Lei, etc. Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-06-19

On June 18, the navy's “Healthy Sea Border” mission officers and men arrived at a certain sea area in the South China Sea with the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship and began to provide services for officers and men on multiple islands and reefs.

↑ The officers and men stationed on the islands and reefs took a small boat to the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship for physical examinations and medical treatment. Photo by Wang Junchuan

In view of the reality that the garrison points of the island and reef troops are scattered and the medical conditions are limited, they conduct health examinations, physical examinations, health education, and demonstrations for the officers and men by ferrying officers and men on board for diagnosis and treatment, and the medical team visits the island and reef positions.

↑ The officers and men stationed on the islands and reefs have physical examinations on the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship. Photo by He Kexin

↑ Oral experts on the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship treat soldiers stationed on islands and reefs. Photo by Zhao Linpeng

↑ The scene of psychological health education on the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship. Photo by He Kexin

The “Psychology Frontline” service team focuses on psychological abnormality warning, psychological counseling and adjustment, and conducts “face-to-face” interviews and consultations with soldiers to help them regulate their emotions and relieve stress. At the same time, the Southern Theater Command Navy Art Light Cavalry Team boarded the islands and reefs of the Xisha Islands, bringing a series of down-to-earth, heart-gathering and fighting-spirited art performances to the soldiers.

Next, the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship will continue to go to the islands and reefs in the South China Sea as planned, provide medical and cultural services, and conduct maritime medical training in conjunction with the voyage. (Li Yun, Zhang Dayu)

↑ The “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship not far from the islands and reefs. Photographed by Zhang Dayu

Cinematographer: Chen Chen, Cui Xiaoyang, Tang Lei, Ji Xiang, He Kexin, Feng Guangming, Wang Junchuan, Zhao Linpeng, Chen Xiang, Zhang Guoxiong, Zhang Dan, Ge Hanqiang

Editor: Wang Yanqing [A 42-second video in Chinese]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16392303.html**

## 【深海伏兵】大雾中返航 潜艇兵的这个小习惯扭转了局面

来源：中国军号 作者：曲浩元 彭娅 张旭彤等 责任编辑：王粲

2025-06-19

1954 年 6 月 19 日，中央军委批准海军成立独立潜水艇大队，人民海军从此有了第一支潜艇部队. 在终年笼罩于黑暗之下的深海，一群无畏的潜艇兵，驾驶着钢铁巨兽，如同孤胆英雄，穿透黑暗，守护万里海疆. 北部战区海军某潜艇支队姜爱华凭借过硬本领，为潜艇安全航行保驾护航.（记者：曲浩元 彭娅 张旭彤 茆琳 董存金 段启龙 常乾）

**Google Translation**

[Deep Sea Ambush] Returning in the Fog, This Little Habit of Submarine Troops Turned the Situation Around

Source: China Military Author: Qu Haoyuan, Peng Ya, Zhang Xutong, etc. Editor: Wang Can

2025-06-19

On June 19, 1954, the Central Military Commission approved the establishment of an independent submarine group [dadui] in the Navy, and the People's Navy has since had its first submarine force. In the deep sea shrouded in darkness all year round, a group of fearless submarine soldiers, driving steel behemoths, like lone heroes, penetrate the darkness and guard the thousands of miles of sea. Jiang Aihua, a submarine flotilla [zhidui] of the Northern Theater Navy, relies on his excellent skills to escort submarines for safe navigation. (Reporters: Qu Haoyuan, Peng Ya, Zhang Xutong, Mao Lin, Dong Cunjin, Duan Qilong, Chang Qian)

[A 1:51-minute video in Chinese with a Chief Petty Officer speaking most of the time.]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16392206.html**

## 海军某基地运用“水下先锋”故事开展教育激励官兵续写新荣光

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：冉一航 宋润鹏 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-06-19

**海军某基地运用“水下先锋”故事开展教育**

**驭鲸蹈海续写新荣光**

解放军报讯　冉一航、特约通讯员宋润鹏报道：“那年，某潜艇第一次试航，出海前，战友们每人写下一封遗书，虽然挑战严峻、任务艰巨，但大家没有一个人退缩……”初夏，海军某基地某艇员队组织教育活动，他们邀请“水下先锋艇”第一代艇员郝继生，通过视频连线方式，为官兵讲述多年前执行首次试航任务的故事. 年轻的潜艇兵们聆听前辈们听党指挥、潜航大洋的奋斗事迹，精武强能、建功军营的信念更加坚定.

“历史是最好的营养剂. 运用传统故事开展教育，有助于增强新时代官兵的使命感责任感. ”该基地领导介绍，近年来，他们系统梳理部队传统故事，将其作为开展教育的鲜活教材，组织“学先锋艇历史、当先锋艇传人”系列活动，引导官兵争当红色传人.

实践中，该基地在军史馆、荣誉室等场所设置英模事迹、荣誉奖牌等展区，展示部队发展历程、典型人物奋斗故事；组织官兵通过录制短视频、创演舞台剧、编写故事集等形式，理清红色基因的传承脉络，悟透红色基因精髓内涵. 他们还结合单位实际，在执行任务中灵活开设战史讲堂，引导官兵感悟先辈精神，筑牢听党话跟党走的思想根基.

一次长航任务中，部分艇员产生焦虑情绪. 艇员队部门政委决定利用休更间隙，为官兵讲述基地“水下先锋艇”执行长航和深潜任务的故事. “任务接近尾声，几乎所有艇员都已达到体能极限，大家就采取嚼干辣椒、太阳穴涂抹风油精等方式提神……”他的深情讲述，让艇员队官兵振奋精神，最终圆满完成任务.

“用好传统故事，在于经常渗透，在于潜移默化，在于持久发力. ”该基地领导介绍，他们将充分发挥优良传统的铸魂育人作用，引导官兵从精神富矿中汲取奋进力量，以满腔赤诚续写新荣光. 日前，该基地某艇员队驾驶潜艇挺进大洋，完成高难课目训练，多项战法训法得到检验.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Base Uses the Story of an “Underwater Pioneer” to Conduct Education and Encourage Officers and Men to Continue to Write New Glory

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Ran Yihang Song Runpeng Editor: Lin Shiqing Release: 2025-06-19

A naval base uses the story of “Underwater Pioneer” to carry out education

Riding whales and diving into the sea to continue to write new glory

People's Liberation Army Daily News Ran Yihang and special correspondent Song Runpeng reported: “That year, a submarine made its first sea trial. Before going to sea, each comrade wrote a suicide note. Although the challenges were severe and the tasks were arduous, no one backed down...” In early summer, a crew team at a naval base organized an educational activity. They invited Hao Jisheng, the first generation crew member of the “Underwater Pioneer Boat”, to tell the officers and men the story of the first sea trial mission many years ago through video connection. The young submarine crew listened to the struggles of their predecessors who obeyed the party's command and dived into the ocean, and their belief in improving their martial arts and making contributions to the military camp became more firm.

“History is the best nutrient. Using traditional stories to carry out education will help enhance the sense of mission and responsibility of officers and men in the new era.” The leaders of the base introduced that in recent years, they have systematically sorted out the traditional stories of the troops, used them as fresh teaching materials for education, organized a series of activities of “learning the history of the pioneer boat and becoming the successor of the pioneer boat”, and guided officers and men to become the successors of the red.

In practice, the base set up exhibition areas such as heroic deeds and honorary medals in the military history museum and honor room to display the development process of the troops and the struggle stories of typical figures; organized officers and men to record short videos, create stage plays, and write story collections to clarify the inheritance of the red gene and understand the essence of the red gene. They also combined the actual situation of the unit and flexibly opened war history lectures during the execution of tasks to guide officers and men to appreciate the spirit of their predecessors and lay a solid ideological foundation for listening to the party and following the party.

During a long-distance mission, some crew members became anxious. The political commissar of the crew team decided to use the rest time to tell the officers and men the story of the base's “underwater pioneer boat” performing long-distance and deep-diving missions. “The mission is coming to an end, and almost all the crew members have reached their physical limits. Everyone has taken measures such as chewing dried chili peppers and applying wind oil on the temples to refresh themselves...” His affectionate narration inspired the officers and men of the crew team and finally completed the mission successfully.

“To make good use of traditional stories, it is necessary to infiltrate them frequently, to influence them subtly, and to exert force for a long time.” The leaders of the base introduced that they will give full play to the role of fine traditions in cultivating souls and educating people, guide the officers and men to draw strength from the spiritual rich mine, and continue to write new glory with full sincerity. Recently, a crew team of the base drove a submarine into the ocean and completed difficult training courses, and many tactics and training methods were tested.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16392603.html**

## 海军某部探索军地通用专业技能培训新路

来源：解放军报 作者：庞斯年 孙兴维 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-21

**海军某部探索军地通用专业技能培训新路——**

**“借船出海”加速专业人才培养**

■庞斯年 解放军报记者 孙兴维

日前，海军某部潜水骨干集训比武结果揭晓，中士贾慧超一举夺冠，令身边战友刮目相看. 曾经的“旱鸭子”短时间内取得明显进步，得益于该部探索创新的人才培养模式.

去年，贾慧超利用休假时机，到地方潜水培训机构参加专业潜水培训，顺利取得资格证书. 回到部队，该部机关根据军事职业教育有关学费报销规定，为他报销了部分培训费用.

“用足、用好、用活社会资源，是加快专业人才培养和官兵专业能力提升的有效途径. ”该部领导介绍，近年来，他们针对部分专业人才紧缺、技术含量较高的实际，按照“自身培养为主、送地方培训为辅”的育人思路，积极探索专业人才培养新路.

针对部分官兵利用休假时机，主动到地方有关培训机构学习与自身岗位相关技能的情况，该部党委因势利导、积极支持，按照军事职业教育有关规定，设立人才培养基金，指定专人跟踪学习培训进程并严格把关，推动学习成果切实转化为专业能力.

在此基础上，该部机关根据部队任务实际，精准测算各专业人才需求指标，充分考量官兵个人成长意愿及专业特长，为他们量身制订“成长路线图”，做到“一人一案、精准培养”；遴选优秀教练员组成教学团队，常态开展集约化专业训练；邀请军地院校、装备厂家和地

方培训机构专家走进军营，开展炊事、驾驶、修理等军地通用专业技能培训，推动专业人才队伍建设提质增效.

“单位从地方烹饪学校请来的专业厨师，帮助我快速提高了炊事技能. ”该部某营炊事班战士罗开天说，去年，他参加单位组织的炊事员集训，熟练掌握了高级中式烹调师相关理论知识和专业技能，成功拿到了高级中式烹调师资格证书.

思路一变天地宽，“借船出海”推动该部人才培养驶入快车道. 近几年，该部大部分军士经过融合培养，成为各专业领域骨干人才，数十名专业骨干在各级各类专业比武中摘金夺银.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Explores a New Path for Military-Civilian Common Professional Skills Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Pang Sinian Sun Xingwei Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-21

A certain naval unit explores a new path for military-civilian common professional skills training——

“Borrowing a boat to go to sea” to accelerate the cultivation of professional talents

■ Pang Sinian PLA Daily reporter Sun Xingwei

Recently, the results of the naval unit's diving backbone training competition were announced. Sergeant Jia Huichao won the championship in one fell swoop, which impressed his comrades around him. The former “landlubber” made significant progress in a short period of time, thanks to the unit's exploration of innovative talent training models.

Last year, Jia Huichao took advantage of his vacation to participate in professional diving training at a local diving training institution and successfully obtained a qualification certificate. After returning to the military, the department reimbursed part of his training expenses in accordance with the relevant tuition reimbursement regulations for military vocational education.

“Making full use of, using well, and using social resources is an effective way to accelerate the cultivation of professional talents and improve the professional capabilities of officers and men. “The department's leaders introduced that, in recent years, they have actively explored new ways to cultivate professional talents in accordance with the idea of ”mainly cultivating themselves and sending them to local training as a supplement” in response to the reality of the shortage of some professional talents and the high technical content.

In view of the fact that some officers and men take the opportunity of vacation to take the initiative to go to local training institutions to learn skills related to their own positions, the Party Committee of the department took advantage of the situation and actively supported it. In accordance with the relevant regulations of military vocational education, a talent training fund was established, and a

special person was designated to track the learning and training process and strictly control it, so as to promote the transformation of learning results into professional capabilities.

On this basis, the department accurately calculated the demand indicators of various professional talents according to the actual tasks of the troops, fully considered the personal growth willingness and professional expertise of the officers and men, and tailored a “growth roadmap” for them to achieve “one person, one case, precise training”; selected excellent coaches to form a teaching team, and carried out intensive professional training on a regular basis; invited experts from military and civilian colleges, equipment manufacturers and local training institutions to enter the barracks to conduct military and civilian common professional skills training such as cooking, driving, and repair, and promote the quality and efficiency of professional talent team building.

“The professional chefs invited by the unit from the local cooking school helped me improve my cooking skills quickly. “Luo Kaitian, a soldier in the cooking squad of a battalion of the unit, said that last year, he participated in the cooking training organized by the unit, mastered the relevant theoretical knowledge and professional skills of senior Chinese cooks, and successfully obtained the qualification certificate of senior Chinese cooks.

The world is wide when the thinking changes, and “borrowing a boat to go to sea” has pushed the talent training of the unit into the fast lane. In recent years, most of the sergeants of the unit have become backbone talents in various professional fields through integrated training, and dozens of professional backbones have won gold and silver medals in various professional competitions at all levels.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16393633.html**

## “00 后”战士捐献造血干细胞挽救血液病患者，用爱传递“生命火种”

来源：中国军网-中国国防报 作者：巴东 王远方 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-06-23

**“00 后”战士捐献造血干细胞挽救血液病患者——**

**用爱传递“生命火种”**

■巴 东 中国国防报特约记者 王远方



成功捐献造血干细胞的程俊强返回营区，受到战友们的欢迎. 唐嘉隆 摄

“班长，我们向你学习！”近日，北部战区海军某部“00 后”上等兵程俊强顺利完成造血干细胞混悬液捐献返回军营，战友们列队欢迎并给他送上鲜花. 程俊强捐献的造血干细胞混悬液，将为千里之外的血液病患者送去治愈的希望.

2019 年，程俊强在 18 岁生日那天送给自己一个特殊的“成人礼”——他登上献血车，成为一名献血志愿者. 同年 12 月，程俊强了解到造血干细胞能够挽救重症患者的生命，毫不犹豫报名加入中华骨髓库，成为造血干细胞捐献志愿者.

今年 3 月，当地红十字会传来消息——程俊强与一位血液病患者配型成功. 当时正值上半年新兵刚入营，作为带兵骨干的他第一时间向党组织汇报相关情况.

为更好完成造血干细胞捐献，程俊强在完成日常新兵训练任务的同时，加强自身锻炼，注重均衡饮食和作息，积极调整身体状态，每日监测身体指标. 经过连续 4 天注射动员剂的准备，他在采集室顺利完成造血干细胞混悬液采集.

“您是我心目中的英雄，我会像您一样做一个有责任有担当有爱心的人……”捐献结束，程俊强收到了患者的感谢信. 看着信纸上严整的手写字，程俊强感动地说：“虽然我不知道你是谁，但从这一刻起，我会一直牵挂着你. ”

“程俊强是我们身边的好榜样……”程俊强捐献造血干细胞的消息迅速在部队传开，连队专门组织开展“学习身边榜样”交流活动.

据介绍，程俊强已累计捐献全血、血小板 45 次，两获全国无偿献血奉献奖金奖.

**Google Translation**

“Post-00” Soldiers Donated Hematopoietic Stem Cells to Save Patients with Blood Diseases, Passing on the “Spark of Life” with Love

Source: China Military Network-China National Defense News Author: Badong Wang Yuanfang Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-06-23

“Post-00” soldiers donated hematopoietic stem cells to save patients with blood diseases-

Passing on the “spark of life” with love

■ Badong China National Defense News Special Correspondent Wang Yuanfang

Cheng Junqiang, who successfully donated hematopoietic stem cells, returned to the barracks and was welcomed by his comrades. Photo by Tang Jialong

“Squad leader, we learn from you!” Recently, Cheng Junqiang, a “post-00” soldier from a naval unit in the Northern Theater Command, successfully completed the donation of hematopoietic stem cell suspension and returned to the barracks. His comrades lined up to welcome him and gave him flowers. The hematopoietic stem cell suspension donated by Cheng Junqiang will bring hope of cure to blood disease patients thousands of miles away.

In 2019, Cheng Junqiang gave himself a special “coming-of-age gift” on his 18th birthday - he boarded the blood donation vehicle and became a blood donation volunteer. In December of the same year, Cheng Junqiang learned that hematopoietic stem cells could save the lives of critically ill patients, and he did not hesitate to sign up to join the China Bone Marrow Bank and become a hematopoietic stem cell donation volunteer.

In March of this year, the local Red Cross sent a message that Cheng Junqiang successfully matched with a patient with blood disease. At that time, the new recruits had just entered the camp in the first half of the year. As a backbone of the troops, he reported the relevant situation to the party organization as soon as possible.

In order to better complete the hematopoietic stem cell donation, Cheng Junqiang strengthened his own exercise while completing the daily recruit training tasks, paid attention to a balanced diet and work and rest, actively adjusted his physical condition, and monitored his physical indicators every day. After 4 consecutive days of preparation for the injection of mobilization agents, he successfully completed the collection of hematopoietic stem cell suspension in the collection room.

“You are a hero in my mind, and I will be a responsible, responsible and loving person like you...” After the donation, Cheng Junqiang received a thank-you letter from the patient. Looking at the neat handwriting on the letter paper, Cheng Junqiang said with emotion: “Although I don't know who you are, from this moment on, I will always care about you.”

“Cheng Junqiang is a good role model around us...” The news of Cheng Junqiang's donation of hematopoietic stem cells quickly spread in the army, and the company specially organized an exchange activity of “learning from the role models around us”.

According to reports, Cheng Junqiang has donated whole blood and platelets 45 times in total, and won the National Free Blood Donation Contribution Award twice.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16394109.html**

# 挺进深海 挑战极限——海军某防救支队大深度潜水训练见闻

来源：解放军报 作者：邓 莞 张东杰 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-06-28

**挺进深海 挑战极限**

**——海军某防救支队大深度潜水训练见闻**

■邓 莞 张东杰

海风轻抚，浪花翻涌.

近日，海军某防救支队在某海域组织一场大深度潜水训练.

“3 号战位，准备完毕可以下水.”随着现场指挥员李刚下达口令，潜水员郭山林沿着潜水梯缓缓入水.

李刚一边紧盯潜水深度，一边下达口令，适时提醒现场人员精准掌握郭山林的水下状态. “大深度潜水训练危险重重，容不得半点疏忽. ”从潜水员到指挥员，参加过数十项重大任务的李刚深知，当潜水员穿上潜水服，就意味着要向黑暗的深海和未知的风险发起挑战.

作为一支专业海上防险救生力量，该支队承担着援潜救生、水下打捞等职责使命. 近几年，支队一茬茬年轻潜水员拔节成长，在一系列重大任务中表现出色，让李刚深感欣慰.

转眼间，郭山林已下潜至预定深度. 入伍两年，凭借过硬的专业能力、沉稳的工作作风，郭山林已成长为年轻潜水员中的佼佼者.

“报告，供排气管连接完毕. ”水下电话传来郭山林有些尖锐的声音. 大深度潜水时，为保证潜水员的安全，他们呼吸的气体中会混合一定比例的氦气，这会导致潜水员说话声音变得尖锐.

与此同时，其他战位的潜水员也相继完成各自担负的作业. 完成“救援”任务后，他们准备上浮.

“上升至第一停留站. ”在监视画面中清晰看到郭山林熟练的动作，李刚对他的表现很满意.

潜水员常说，下潜容易上浮难. 其中的“难”在于如何精准控制减压时间. 为确保安全，大深度潜水员上浮过程中需在水中停留进行减压. 在可能长达数小时的减压过程中，他们不仅要独自面对水下的孤寂，还要克服身体的极度疲劳.

“减压不当会对大深度潜水员的身体造成伤害. ”训练现场，潜水军医张庆元聚精会神地记录郭山林在水下的各项数据. 他的职责，就是制订潜水减压方案并严格监督执行.

在第一停留站完成减压后，郭山林呼吸的气体换成常规压缩空气，声音慢慢恢复正常. 不过，长时间的停留和水下的寒冷，让他的手脚有些僵硬，行动变得迟缓.

“水下停留的每一秒，都是对技能、胆量、耐力的考验. ”从监视画面中看着郭山林缓慢上浮，李刚感慨地说.

“潜水员出水！”经过水下减压，郭山林终于浮出水面，在战友的帮助下，他脱下潜水装具，走进压力舱再次进行减压. 摘下潜水头盔的那一刻，呼吸罩在郭山林额头上留下的勒痕清晰可见，那是他又一次突破自我的见证.

**Google Translation**

Advance into the Deep Sea and Challenge the Limit - Deep Diving Training of a Certain Naval Rescue Flotilla [Zhidui]

Source: PLA Daily Author: Deng Chen Zhang Dongjie Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-06-28

Advance into the deep sea and challenge the limit

——deep diving training of a certain naval rescue flotilla [zhidui]

■ Deng Chen Zhang Dongjie

The sea breeze caresses and the waves surge.

Recently, a certain naval rescue flotilla [zhidui] organized a deep diving training in a certain sea area.

“No. 3 position, get ready and go into the water.” As the on-site commander Li Gang gave the order, diver Guo Shanlin slowly entered the water along the diving ladder.

Li Gang kept a close eye on the diving depth while giving orders, reminding the on-site personnel to accurately grasp Guo Shanlin’s underwater status in time. “Deep diving training is full of dangers and does not allow any negligence.” From a diver to a commander, Li Gang, who has participated in dozens of major tasks, knows that when a diver puts on a diving suit, it means challenging the dark deep sea and unknown risks.

As a professional marine disaster prevention and rescue force, the flotilla [zhidui] undertakes the duties and missions of submarine rescue and underwater salvage. In recent years, the flotilla [zhidui]’s young divers have grown up and performed well in a series of major tasks, which makes Li Gang very pleased.

In a blink of an eye, Guo Shanlin has dived to the predetermined depth. After two years of military service, Guo Shanlin has grown into a leader among young divers with his excellent professional ability and steady work style.

“Report, the air supply and exhaust pipes are connected.” Guo Shanlin’s somewhat sharp voice came from the underwater phone. When diving at great depths, in order to ensure the safety of divers, a certain proportion of helium will be mixed in the gas they breathe, which will cause the divers’ voices to become sharp.

At the same time, divers in other positions have also completed their respective operations. After completing the “rescue” mission, they are ready to float up.

“Ascend to the first stop.” Guo Shanlin’s skilled movements can be clearly seen in the surveillance picture, and Li Gang is very satisfied with his performance.

Divers often say that diving is easy and floating is difficult. The “difficulty” lies in how to accurately control the decompression time. To ensure safety, deep-sea divers need to stay in the water for decompression during the ascent. During the decompression process, which may last for several hours, they not only have to face the loneliness underwater alone, but also have to overcome extreme physical fatigue.

“Improper decompression will cause harm to the body of deep-sea divers.” At the training site, diving military doctor Zhang Qingyuan concentrated on recording various data of Guo Shanlin underwater. His duty is to formulate a diving decompression plan and strictly supervise its implementation.

After completing decompression at the first stop, Guo Shanlin’s breathing gas was replaced with regular compressed air, and his voice slowly returned to normal. However, the long stay and the cold underwater made his hands and feet a little stiff, and his movements became slow.

“Every second of staying underwater is a test of skills, courage, and endurance.” Li Gang said with emotion as he watched Guo Shanlin slowly float up from the surveillance screen.

“Divers out of the water!” After underwater decompression, Guo Shanlin finally surfaced. With the help of his comrades, he took off his diving equipment and walked into the pressure chamber for decompression again. The moment he took off his diving helmet, the marks left by the breathing mask on Guo Shanlin’s forehead were clearly visible, which was the testimony of his breakthrough again.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16394146.html**

## 舰炮作笔 深蓝为卷——记中共党员、海军资阳舰主炮区队长马少利

来源：新华网 作者：李秉宣 责任编辑：于海洋 发布：2025-06-28

海上，风高浪急.

导弹护卫舰资阳舰隐蔽出击，主炮挺立舰艏. 目标已锁定！一声令下，炮弹出膛，火花四溅.

实弹射击时，主炮区队长马少利在心里总能看到“另外一座主炮”——

那炮是“透明”的. 指令信息流经电路板，于是炮弹上膛、闭锁、击发、起旋、出膛……

“七一”来临之际，党龄 24 年的马少利，在东部战区海军机关举办的先进典型事迹报告会上，平静地讲述了他与舰炮的故事.

“战场上，炮就是我，我就是炮. ”马少利说.



海军资阳舰主炮区队长马少利（左）带领战友开展战位操演. 新华社记者李秉宣摄

**“没有什么天赋，只有日复一日的努力”**

在东部战区海军某护卫舰支队，“马少利”是个响当当的名字，每每被人提及时，前后总是缀着“兵专家”一类的称呼.

年轻战友们，把这位被中央军委表彰的老班长当成山一样仰望——他编写的装备操作手册，已成为我军院校的正式教材，进入大学课堂.

这“山”，其人个子并不高，戴着一幅无框眼镜，平时话不多.

“没有什么天赋，只有日复一日的努力. ”当兵的第 27 个年头，已是一级军士长的马少利这样总结自己的“成功秘诀”.

在他的电脑里，有一份密密麻麻的表格——

27 年来，先后在 4 型舰艇、6 型舰炮岗位工作的马少利打出了近万发炮弹，几乎每一发他都进行了精细的射后分析.

隆隆炮火散去，留下的几十万条实弹射击数据汇聚在一起，让舰炮随舰体摇摆的幅度、炮膛内发射药膨胀的细微速度、炮弹出膛后在风向风速影响下弹道变化的角度都在马少利心中渐渐清晰，直至无法磨灭.

于是，实射中，上一发炮弹在海面炸起水柱的同时，马少利作为射击指挥员对下一发的修正指令已经脱口而出.

这句话，既不是天才的谦辞，也不是庸人的托词. 努力，就是这样一件他一直在做、并且还将继续做下去的事情.

那年，海军组织舰员级维修技能比武. 单位推荐马少利参加，不料，比武的舰炮型号和他当时在战位上实操的舰炮截然不同.

中国军人的字典里，没有“退缩”二字.

两个多月后，走上比武场，马少利的表现“不可思议”——六个单项中拿到了三项满分，夺得了枪炮专业所在组别的第一名，被海军评为“专业技术能手”.

说起当年这场比武，他的指导老师，海军工程大学教授应文建至今还清晰地记得他“没日没夜、汗流浃背钻研的样子”.

如今，总有人问马少利，如何从只有高中学历的“门外汉”干到舰炮专业“兵专家”？

他会不紧不慢地先讲一个故事.

马少利用竹子的成长作比喻：“竹子生命的前几年长得极其缓慢，但根系在不见天日的土壤中默默积累养分. 熬过扎根固土的艰难时期，每棵翠竹都会疯狂地拔节生长. ”

从只有高中学历的“门外汉”干到舰炮专业“兵专家”，马少利是一张一张电路图“啃”过来的. 到能够熟练掌握各型舰炮的结构原理时，他已经写下了 15 万字的学习笔记.



海军资阳舰主炮区队长马少利（左二）向战友演示专业工具使用方法. 新华社记者李秉宣摄

**“跟着战舰一起成长，我是幸福的”**

马少利所在的资阳舰，是国产 054A 型护卫舰，因为与“五四”谐音，中国军迷们对它的爱称是“新青年”.

作为人民海军的新型主力护卫舰，“新青年”不负时代.

入列当年，资阳舰即完成全训考核并参与战备值班；入列次年的 10 月 1 日，海军正式批复，由资阳舰传承“海上先锋艇”荣誉称号.

海风习习，晚霞灿烂. 站在资阳舰主炮旁，马少利心里涌动的那份自豪和幸福，是常人难以体会的.

1980 年，马少利出生在河南嵩县——一个群山环抱的内陆县城，2020 年才正式脱贫摘帽.

征兵的消息从山那边传到村子里，18 岁的他立刻报了名.

刚当兵的时候，他从未想过，有一天自己能成为站在全军比武的领奖台上；更不会想到，能跟随自己的战舰巡航在祖国海疆.

马少利军旅生涯上的第一艘战舰，排水量只有 400 吨.

“当时，导弹护卫艇上的主炮刚刚装备了新型射击指挥仪，但是操作复杂，命中率始终偏低. ”他回忆.

马少利向战友要来主炮系统原理图自己琢磨.

马少利的“多管闲事”引起了艇领导的注意. 他被调到了主炮战位.

不久，上级组织实弹射击考核，马少利立下军令状：“出了问题，拿我是问”.

当时考核标准：命中一发即为合格. 马少利交出的答卷，是命中八发.

聊起这事，战友们都说马少利是“一炮而红”，他总是笑着摆摆手.

作为水兵，马少利是幸运的，因为他赶上了人民海军跨越式发展的大时代.

2017 年宣城舰入列，马少利任舰炮班班长.

入列不到一年，年轻的宣城舰奉命参加海军舰炮实弹射击竞赛性考核.

提高成绩的捷径，就是不走捷径. 马少利带着全班从最基础的工作做起：查弹药，捅炮管，拆炮，查机械部位的每个零部件，查电气设备的每条芯线，分析每发弹着数据……

考核结束，宣城舰实现首发命中，成绩位列参赛各舰第一.

越努力，越幸运. 越奋斗，越幸福.

怎么才能把自己积累的经验总结下来，与大家分享，更好提升部队战斗力？

只有高中学历的马少利，决心编一套战友们都能看懂的专业教材.

利用培训和休假的时机，他先后到海军大连舰艇学院、海军工程大学、中国船舶重工某研究所等厂家学习，向教授专家、技术人员取“真经”，其中包括上百起典型故障实例.

“他问得很细，就一个射击方面的问题，一天之内给我打了 7 次电话. ”从事舰炮研究近 40 年的海军大连舰艇学院原教授汪德虎说. 二人如今已是忘年交.

经过 700 多个日夜，《某型舰炮电气原理与维修》终于编写完成，被海军作为统编教材推荐到各单位使用.

“从排水量 400 吨到 4000 多吨，跟随战舰一起成长，我是幸福的. ”马少利对身边年轻的战友说：“你们比我更幸福，因为你们即将迎来人民海军的‘三航母时代’. 你们若不努力奋斗，如何对得起这样的大好时代. ”

这，就是一名老兵的幸福观——感恩、奋斗、无悔.



海军资阳舰主炮区队长马少利（中）带领战友进行装备检视. 新华社记者李秉宣摄

**“舰炮和我们娘仨，谁重要？”**

2015 年 10 月 9 日，马少利随舰执行国庆战备巡逻任务归来.

舰缓缓靠港时，马少利还不知道，他所守护的万家灯火中，有一盏灯永远地熄灭了.

他年迈的父亲独自在家，突发脑梗去世，半句话都没来得及留.

“墙上的日历还停在我父亲去世的那天，没人撕掉. ”一切和父亲有关的事物都戛然而止，只剩思念被岁月越拉越长.

家与国，对于常人来说，有诸多选择；可穿上了军装，摆在面前的选择往往只有一种.

自古忠孝难两全. 对父母的愧疚，这些年马少利一直压在心底.

马少利母亲走得更早. 母亲被诊断出乳腺癌晚期时，马少利还没有结婚.

“我最大的心愿，就是亲眼看到你成家. ”马少利和妻子圆了母亲的心愿. 但婚后第二天，他就不得不启程归队.

炮弹卡膛他没怕过，海上风险他没怕过，可离别那天，他怕了. 他怕一别，就再也见不到母亲了.

临出门前，马少利跪在母亲的床边，给老人磕了三个头.

多少个无眠的深夜，他静静地看着海上升明月，只当和家人天涯共此时.

从军 27 载，只有两个中秋节，马少利是在家里过的.

转眼结婚快 20 年了，他和妻儿待在一起的时间屈指可数.

“舰炮和我们娘仨，谁重要？”赵天姣也曾半是打趣、半是委屈地问.

“都重要，都重要. ”马少利笑着答.

其实，赵天姣心里明镜似的：“他这辈子是离不开他们舰的. ”

他们的小家，大部分是妻子赵天姣扛起来的.

每每有时间，她都会把家里大大小小的东西擦拭一遍，特别是那张她最喜欢的全家福——照片里，马少利胸前挂满了 20 多个闪亮的奖章，身旁是一袭白裙抱着女儿的赵天姣，怀里还偎着笑得灿烂的儿子.

以舰为家，舰上的大伙也是这么说马少利的. 单位枪炮专业的骨干，大多都是他带出来的兵，其中 3 人成长为高级军士，30 多个人担任班长、技师等职务，20 多个人荣立个人三等功.

舰炮作笔，深蓝为卷. 27 年军旅生涯，马少利用奋斗书写下这样一份人生答卷：荣立 2 次二等功、3 次三等功，2 次获评全军士官优秀人才奖二等奖……

他说，和平，是对军人最好的褒奖.

新华社记者李秉宣

视频：李秉宣、王彦清、张思晗

**Google Translation**

The Naval Gun Is the Pen and the Deep Blue Is the Scroll - Remembering Ma Shaoli, a Member of the Communist Party of China and Captain of the Main Gun Area of the Navy Ziyang Ship

Source: Xinhuanet Author: Li Bingxuan Editor: Yu Haiyang Release: 2025-06-28

On the sea, the wind is high and the waves are fierce.

The missile frigate Ziyang attacked covertly, and the main gun stood upright on the bow. The target has been locked! At the command, the shells were fired and sparks flew.

During live-fire shooting, Ma Shaoli, captain of the main gun area, always saw “another main gun” in his heart -

that gun was “transparent”. The command information flowed through the circuit board, so the shells were loaded, locked, fired, spun, and fired...

On the occasion of the “July 1st”, Ma Shaoli, who has been a party member for 24 years, calmly told his story with the naval gun at the advanced typical deeds report meeting held by the Eastern Theater Command Navy.

“On the battlefield, the gun is me, and I am the gun.” Ma Shaoli said.

Ma Shaoli (left), captain of the main gun area of the Navy's Ziyang ship, led his comrades in combat position exercises. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Li Bingxuan

“There is no talent, only hard work day after day”

In a frigate flotilla [zhidui] of the Eastern Theater Command Navy, “Ma Shaoli” is a well-known name. Whenever he is mentioned, it is always followed by titles such as “soldier expert”.

Young comrades look up to this old squad leader commended by the Central Military Commission as a mountain - the equipment operation manual he compiled has become the official textbook of our military academies and entered university classrooms.

This “mountain” is not tall, wears a pair of frameless glasses, and usually doesn't talk much.

“There is no talent, only hard work day after day.” In his 27th year of military service, Ma Shaoli, who is already a first-class sergeant, summed up his “secret to success” in this way.

In his computer, there is a densely packed table -

In the past 27 years, Ma Shaoli, who has worked on 4 types of ships and 6 types of naval guns, has fired nearly 10,000 shells, and he has conducted a detailed post-fire analysis for almost every shell.

The rumbling of artillery fire dissipated, and the hundreds of thousands of live-fire shooting data left behind gathered together, making the amplitude of the swaying of the ship's gun, the subtle speed of the expansion of the propellant in the gun barrel, and the angle of the trajectory change of the shell under the influence of wind direction and speed after it was fired gradually clear in Ma Shaoli's mind until it could not be erased.

So, during the actual shooting, while the previous shell exploded a water column on the sea surface, Ma Shaoli, as the shooting commander, had already blurted out the correction instructions for the next shell.

This sentence is neither a humble word of genius nor an excuse for mediocrity. Hard work is something he has been doing and will continue to do.

That year, the Navy organized a crew-level maintenance skills competition. The unit recommended Ma Shaoli to participate, but unexpectedly, the type of naval gun in the competition was completely different from the naval gun he was actually operating at the battle position at the time.

There is no word “retreat” in the dictionary of Chinese soldiers.

More than two months later, when he stepped onto the competition field, Ma Shaoli's performance was “incredible” - he scored full marks in three of the six individual items, won the first place in the gun and artillery group, and was rated as a “professional technical expert” by the Navy.

Speaking of the competition that year, his instructor, Professor Ying Wenjian of the Naval University of Engineering, still clearly remembers his “study day and night, sweating profusely”.

Nowadays, people always ask Ma Shaoli how he went from a “layman” with only a high school degree to a “soldier expert” in the naval gun profession?

He would first tell a story slowly.

Ma Shaoli used the growth of bamboo as an analogy: “Bamboo grows extremely slowly in the first few years of its life, but its roots quietly accumulate nutrients in the soil without seeing the sun. After enduring the difficult period of taking root and consolidating the soil, each green bamboo will grow wildly.”

From a “layman” with only a high school degree to a “soldier expert” in the naval gun profession, Ma Shaoli “gnawed” through circuit diagrams one by one. By the time he was able to master the structural principles of various types of naval guns, he had written 150,000 words of study notes.

Ma Shaoli (second from left), captain of the main gun area of the Navy's Ziyang ship, demonstrated to his comrades how to use professional tools. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Li Bingxuan

“Growing up with the warship, I am happy”

The Ziyang ship where Ma Shaoli is located is a domestically produced 054A frigate. Because it is homophonic with “May Fourth”, Chinese military fans nickname it “New Youth”.

As a new main frigate of the People's Navy, “New Youth” lives up to the times.

In the year of commissioning, the Ziyang ship completed the full training assessment and participated in combat readiness duty; on October 1 of the following year, the Navy officially approved that the Ziyang ship would inherit the honorary title of “Maritime Pioneer Boat”.

The sea breeze was blowing and the sunset was brilliant. Standing next to the main gun of the Ziyang ship, the pride and happiness that surged in Ma Shaoli's heart were difficult for ordinary people to understand.

In 1980, Ma Shaoli was born in Song County, Henan Province, an inland county surrounded by mountains. It was not until 2020 that it was officially lifted out of poverty.

The news of conscription spread from the other side of the mountain to the village, and the 18-year-old immediately signed up.

When he first joined the army, he never thought that one day he would be able to stand on the podium of the military competition; let alone cruise on the sea borders of the motherland with his warship.

The first warship in Ma Shaoli's military career had a displacement of only 400 tons.

“At that time, the main gun on the missile frigate had just been equipped with a new type of firing director, but the operation was complicated and the hit rate was always low.” He recalled.

Ma Shaoli asked his comrades for the main gun system schematic diagram to figure it out by himself.

Ma Shaoli's “meddling” attracted the attention of the boat leader. He was transferred to the main gun position.

Soon, the superior organized a live-fire shooting assessment, and Ma Shaoli made a military order: “If there is a problem, hold me accountable.”

At that time, the assessment standard was: one hit was qualified. Ma Shaoli's answer sheet was eight hits.

Talking about this, his comrades said that Ma Shaoli was “famous in one shot”, and he always smiled and waved his hands.

As a sailor, Ma Shaoli was lucky because he caught up with the great era of leapfrog development of the People's Navy.

In 2017, the Xuancheng ship was commissioned, and Ma Shaoli served as the squad leader of the ship's gun squad.

Less than a year after commissioning, the young Xuancheng ship was ordered to participate in the naval ship gun live-fire competitive assessment.

The shortcut to improve performance is not to take shortcuts. Ma Shaoli led the whole class to start from the most basic work: check ammunition, poke the gun barrel, disassemble the gun, check every component of the mechanical part, check every core wire of the electrical equipment, and analyze the data of each bullet...

At the end of the assessment, the Xuancheng ship achieved a first hit, and the result ranked first among all participating ships.

The harder you work, the luckier you are. The more you struggle, the happier you are.

How can you summarize your accumulated experience and share it with everyone to better improve the combat effectiveness of the troops?

Ma Shaoli, who only has a high school education, is determined to compile a set of professional textbooks that his comrades can understand.

Taking advantage of training and vacation opportunities, he went to the Dalian Naval Academy, the Naval University of Engineering, a certain research institute of China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation and other manufacturers to learn from professors, experts and technicians, including hundreds of typical failure examples.

“He asked very detailed questions. He called me seven times in one day for a shooting question.” Wang Dehu, a former professor at the Dalian Naval Academy who has been engaged in naval gun research for nearly 40 years, said. The two are now close friends regardless of age.

After more than 700 days and nights, “Electrical Principles and Maintenance of a Certain Type of Naval Gun” was finally completed and recommended by the Navy as a unified textbook for use by various units.

“From a displacement of 400 tons to more than 4,000 tons, I am happy to grow up with the warship.” Ma Shaoli said to the young comrades around him: “You are happier than me, because you are about to usher in the 'three aircraft carrier era' of the People's Navy. If you don't work hard, how can you live up to such a great era.” This is the view of happiness of a veteran - gratitude, struggle, and no regrets.

Ma Shaoli (center), captain of the main gun area of the Navy Ziyang Ship, led his comrades to inspect equipment. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Li Bingxuan

“Who is more important, the ship's gun or the three of us?”

On October 9, 2015, Ma Shaoli returned from the National Day combat readiness patrol mission with the ship.

When the ship slowly docked, Ma Shaoli didn't know that among the lights of the thousands of homes he guarded, one light was extinguished forever.

His elderly father died of a sudden cerebral infarction at home alone, without leaving a word.

“The calendar on the wall is still stopped on the day my father died, and no one has torn it off.” Everything related to my father came to an abrupt end, leaving only the longing that was stretched longer and longer by the years.

For ordinary people, there are many choices between home and country; but when wearing a military uniform, there is often only one choice in front of them.

Since ancient times, it has been difficult to be both loyal and filial. Ma Shaoli has been feeling guilty about his parents for many years.

Ma Shaoli's mother passed away earlier. When his mother was diagnosed with advanced breast cancer, Ma Shaoli had not yet married.

“My biggest wish is to see you get married with my own eyes.” Ma Shaoli and his wife fulfilled his mother's wish. But the day after the wedding, he had to set off to return to the team.

He was not afraid of the jamming of the shells, nor the risks at sea, but he was afraid on the day of departure. He was afraid that he would never see his mother again after the separation.

Before leaving, Ma Shaoli knelt beside his mother's bed and kowtowed to the old woman three times.

In many sleepless nights, he quietly watched the bright moon rise over the sea, just thinking that he was sharing this moment with his family.

In his 27 years in the army, Ma Shaoli spent only two Mid-Autumn Festivals at home.

In a blink of an eye, he has been married for almost 20 years, and the time he has spent with his wife and children is very few.

“Who is more important, the naval gun or the three of us?” Zhao Tianjiao once asked half jokingly and half aggrieved.

“Both are important, both are important.” Ma Shaoli answered with a smile.

In fact, Zhao Tianjiao knew clearly in his heart: “He can't live without their ship in this life.”

Most of their small family is carried by his wife Zhao Tianjiao.

Whenever she has time, she will wipe the big and small things in the house, especially the family portrait she likes most - in the photo, Ma Shaoli's chest is covered with more than 20 shining medals, and Zhao Tianjiao, who is wearing a white dress and holding her daughter, is beside him, and her son is also smiling brightly in her arms.

The ship is his home, and everyone on the ship also said this about Ma Shaoli. Most of the backbones of the unit's gun and artillery profession are soldiers trained by him, among whom 3 have grown into senior sergeants, more than 30 have served as squad leaders, technicians and other positions, and more than 20 have won individual third-class merit.

The naval gun is the pen, and the dark blue is the paper. In his 27-year military career, Ma Shaoli wrote such a life answer sheet with his struggle: he was awarded 2 second-class merits, 3 third-class merits, and was awarded the second prize of the Outstanding Talent Award for Non-commissioned Officers of the Army twice...

He said that peace is the best compliment for soldiers.

Xinhua News Agency reporter Li Bingxuan

Video: Li Bingxuan, Wang Yanqing, Zhang Sihan

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/bbzq/16394207.html**

# 北部战区海军某部扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：陈凯 吴安宁 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-06-29

**北部战区海军某部扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——**

**以上率下，真抓实改转作风**

■陈凯 解放军报记者 吴安宁

前不久，北部战区海军某部组织部分领导干部、关键岗位人员走进驻地廉政教育基地开展警示教育，通过具体案例剖析，引导大家锤炼党性修养、提高思想觉悟、提振精神状态. 这是该部扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育，推进作风建设常态化长效化的具体举措.

“抓作风建设必须以上率下，发挥好‘关键少数’的示范引领作用.”该部领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们组织各级领导干部认真学习中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，督促大家始终严于律己、严负其责、严管所辖，结合本单位本领域近年来抓作风建设的具体实践，深入开展自我检视剖析，着力解决作风方面存在的问题，努力营造风清气正的政治生态、有利于干事创业的良好环境.

实践中，他们广泛开展“下班排、听意见、解难题”活动，要求各级领导干部聚焦备战打仗主责主业，深入一线蹲点调研、指导帮带；组织机关各部门结合典型案例开展“纪律规矩大家谈”活动，将问题整改作为改进作风的着力点，坚持有什么问题就解决什么问题，什么问题突出就重点整治什么问题，立查立改、即知即改，切实让官兵感受到转作风带来的新变化.

前段时间，该部党委班子成员下基层调研，有官兵反映，军士选晋部分工作没有充分考虑基层实际. 对此，该部党委立即组织相关业务部门展开研讨，同时充分征求官兵意见建议. 经过多次讨论酝酿后，他们依据《军士暂行条例》和《军士职业发展管理暂行规定》等政策法规制订《军士选晋工作细则表》，受到官兵好评. 事后，该部党委以此为鉴，教育引导机关开展工作前要多征求官兵意见，以求真务实作风为基层办好实事、解决困难.

“上有所率，下有所进；上有所行，下有所仿. ”该部领导告诉记者，随着学习教育深入开展，该部各级领导和机关干部站排头、作表率，带头转作风、树新风，推动部队风气持续向上向好，激励官兵投身练兵备战.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy Has Conducted a Thorough Study and Education on the Spirit of the Central Committee’s Eight Regulations

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Kai Wu Anning Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-06-29

A certain unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy has conducted a thorough study and education on the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations——

Leading by example, truly changing work style

■Chen Kai PLA Daily reporter Wu Anning

Not long ago, a certain unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy organized some leading cadres and key personnel to enter the stationed anti-corruption education base to conduct warning education, and through the analysis of specific cases, guided everyone to temper their party spirit, improve their ideological awareness, and boost their mental state. This is a specific measure for the unit to conduct a thorough study and education on the spirit of the Central Committee's Eight Regulations and promote the normalization and long-term effectiveness of work style construction.

"We must lead by example in building work style and give full play to the exemplary and leading role of the 'key minority'." The leaders of the department introduced that since the implementation of the study and education of the spirit of the Central Committee's Eight Regulations, they have organized leading cadres at all levels to study the spirit of the Central Committee's Eight Regulations, the CMC's Ten Regulations and their implementation rules, and urged everyone to always be strict with themselves, take their responsibilities and manage their jurisdictions. In combination with the specific practice of work style building in this unit and field in recent years, they have conducted in-depth self-examination and analysis, focused on solving problems in work style, and strived to create a clean political ecology and a good environment conducive to doing things and starting businesses.

In practice, they widely carried out the "off-duty platoon, listen to opinions, and solve problems" activities, requiring leading cadres at all levels to focus on the main responsibilities and main business of preparing for war, and go deep into the front line to investigate, guide and help; organize various departments of the organization to carry out the "discipline and rules talk" activities in combination with typical cases, and take problem rectification as the focus of improving work style, insisting on solving any problems, focusing on rectifying any outstanding problems, and investigating and rectifying them immediately, so that officers and men can truly feel the new changes brought about by the change of work style.

Some time ago, members of the Party Committee of the department went to the grassroots to conduct research. Some officers and men reported that some of the work on the selection and promotion of NCOs did not fully consider the actual situation at the grassroots level. In response, the Party Committee of the department immediately organized relevant business departments to conduct discussions and fully solicited opinions and suggestions from officers and men. After many discussions and preparations, they formulated the "Detailed Rules for the Selection and Promotion of NCOs" based on policies and regulations such as the "Interim Regulations on NCOs" and the "Interim Regulations on the Management of NCO Career Development", which was well

received by officers and men. Afterwards, the Party Committee of the department took this as a lesson and educated and guided the organs to seek more opinions from officers and men before conducting work, so as to do practical things and solve difficulties for the grassroots with a pragmatic style.

“The upper level leads, the lower level progresses; the upper level does what the lower level does, and the lower level imitates.” The leaders of the department told reporters that as the study and education are carried out in depth, the leaders and cadres of the department at all levels stand in the lead and set an example, taking the lead in changing their work style and setting a new style, promoting the continuous improvement of the military atmosphere, and encouraging officers and men to devote themselves to training and preparation for war.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16394204.html**

## 海军某艇员队组织复杂条件下专攻精练

来源：解放军报 作者：王宁 责任编辑：孙智英 2025-06-29

**海军某艇员队组织复杂条件下专攻精练**

**特情迭出，应急处置高效**

解放军报讯 王宁报道：”‘敌’舰出现在附近海区！”近日，正在执行训练任务的海军某潜艇收到指挥所传来的特情通报.

指挥员一声令下，全艇立即按一级战斗部署就位，航通长准确标绘目标位置距离，指控操纵长迅速装订参数并规划航路，各战位快速做好发射准备……指挥员抓住有利时机，指挥官兵果断实施攻击，精准命中目标.

“此次训练，我们突出复杂条件下重难点科目专攻精练. ”该潜艇所在艇员队领导介绍，他们精心组织对海突击等课题研究，在训练中临机设置多种特情，倒逼官兵提升应急应战能力.

训练中，随着装备使用强度增大，不可预见的风险隐患也随之增多. 为此，他们组织艇员剖析装备典型故障案例，集思广益制作《应急操作指示卡》，以卡片颜色区分故障类型，按条目列出相关操作指示，确保口令准确无误、操作连贯顺畅.

训练中，机关指导组在潜艇遭“敌”攻击、舱室“进水”的背景下，临机设置“海水泵故障”特情. 指挥员带领官兵快速处置，第一时间控制局面，受到指导组好评.

潜艇刚返航，该艇员队便组织参训官兵趁热打铁进行复盘总结. 机关指导组、随艇跟训的水面舰艇领导针对训练中暴露的短板弱项，提出多条意见建议，与该舰官兵一道破解训练难题.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Crew Team Organized Special Training Under Complex Conditions

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Ning Editor: Sun Zhiying 2025-06-29

A certain naval crew team organized special training under complex conditions

Special situations emerged one after another, and emergency response was efficient

PLA Daily News Wang Ning reported: “'Enemy' ships appeared in the nearby sea area!” Recently, a certain naval submarine that was performing a training mission received a special situation report from the command post.

At the commander's command, the entire boat immediately took position according to the first-level combat deployment, the navigation chief accurately marked the target position and distance, the command and control chief quickly bound the parameters and planned the route, and each combat position quickly prepared for launch... The commander seized the favorable opportunity and commanded the officers and men to decisively attack and accurately hit the target.

“In this training, we highlighted the special training of difficult and important subjects under complex conditions.” The leader of the submarine's crew team introduced that they carefully organized research on topics such as sea assault, set up a variety of special situations on the spot during training, and forced officers and men to improve their emergency response capabilities.

During training, as the intensity of equipment use increased, unforeseen risks and hidden dangers also increased. To this end, they organized the crew to analyze typical equipment failure cases, brainstormed to produce the “Emergency Operation Instruction Card”, distinguished the fault type by card color, and listed the relevant operation instructions by item to ensure that the commands were accurate and the operation was smooth and coherent.

During the training, the headquarters’ guidance group set up a special situation of “seawater pump failure” on the spot when the submarine was attacked by the “enemy” and the cabin was “flooded”. The commander led the officers and men to deal with it quickly and control the situation at the first time, which was well received by the guidance group.

As soon as the submarine returned, the crew team organized the officers and men who participated in the training to review and summarize while the iron was hot. The headquarters guidance group and the leaders of the surface ships who followed the boat put forward many opinions and suggestions on the shortcomings exposed in the training, and solved the training problems together with the officers and men of the ship.

# July 2025

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16394560.html**

## 海军某支队举办“情定海疆·舰证永恒”集体婚礼

来源：大连舰院发布 作者：贾丹江 杨帆 等 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-07-01

盛夏已至

海军某支队举办首届“情定海疆·舰证永恒”集体婚礼

16对新人在支队官兵、亲友的见证下

步入幸福的婚姻殿堂

开启人生新篇章




**晨光篇·红妆待发**

晨光熹微，东方渐晓

军嫂对镜理云鬓

她在等

等那扇门被叩响

等那个身影出现

化妆间里流转馥郁芬芳

依稀听得心跳声在红妆下搏动





**誓言篇·山海为证**

执子之手，与子偕老

16 对新人携手步入“幸福之门”





在这个神圣的时刻

支队领导为新人证婚致辞

向全体军属对国防事业的支持表达感谢

在支队官兵、亲友们的祝福声中

新人们交换爱情信物

分享爱情故事



互相真情告白

宣读爱的誓言

许下相伴一生

不离不弃的约定

他们的爱情

山海共鉴



**尾声·永恒定格**

夕阳为他们披上金纱

海浪为他们奏响祝福

欢声笑语中

淅淅沙滩旁

新人们留下幸福的足迹




在万家灯火背后

总有人选择以星辰为被

以战舰为枕

把最深的爱献给这片海

今日"舰"证的不仅是爱情

更是中国军人对家国的深情告白

作者：贾丹江 杨帆 陈佳楠 徐瑞 林凡琪 连海清 王文泽 法唐义 赵英芙 张帅枫 朱仁文

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Held a Collective Wedding of “Love in The Sea, Eternal Ship Certificate”

Source: Dalian Naval Academy Author: Jia Danjiang, Yang Fan, etc. Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-07-01

Midsummer is here

A naval flotilla [zhidui] held the first collective wedding of “Love in the Sea, Eternal Ship Certificate”

Witnessed by officers and men of the flotilla [zhidui], relatives and friends

Enter the happy marriage hall

Open a new chapter in life

Morning light chapter· Red makeup ready to go

The morning light is dim, the east is gradually dawning

The military wife combs her hair in the mirror

She is waiting

Waiting for that door to be knocked

Waiting for that figure to appear

The fragrance flows in the dressing room

The heartbeat can be vaguely heard under the red makeup

Vow chapter· Mountains and seas as witnesses

Hold your hand and grow old with you

16 couples join hands to enter the “door of happiness”

At this sacred moment, the flotilla leaders gave a speech to the newlyweds, expressed gratitude to all military families for their support for the national defense cause, and in the blessings of the detachment officers, soldiers, relatives and friends, the newlyweds exchanged love tokens, shared love stories, confessed their true feelings to each other, read out their vows of love, and promised to accompany each other for life and never give up. Their love, the mountain, the end, is frozen forever. The setting sun puts a golden gauze on them, and the waves play blessings for them. In the laughter and joy, beside the beach, the newlyweds leave happy footprints. Behind the lights of thousands of homes, there are always people who choose to use the stars as a blanket and the warship as a pillow to give the deepest love to this sea. Today, the “ship” witnesses not only love, but also the deep love confession of Chinese soldiers to their country. Author: Jia Danjiang, Yang Fan, Chen Jianan, Xu Rui, Lin Fanqi, Lian Haiqing, Wang Wenze, Fa Tangyi, Zhao Yingfu, Zhang Shuaifeng, Zhu Renwen

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16394911.html**

## 北部战区海军某支队联合友邻部队开展训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘沛然 吴安宁 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-07-03

**北部战区海军某支队联合友邻部队开展训练——**

**大洋深处练协同**

■刘沛然 解放军报记者 吴安宁

前不久，北部战区海军某支队拉萨舰、烟台舰组成舰艇编队，联合友邻部队，围绕编队对潜作战、防空作战、近距火力反击等科目展开实战化训练.

“当前海区有‘敌’潜艇和战机出现！”编队刚抵达目标海域，便接到“敌”情通报. 编队指挥员迅速研判态势，果断下达指令. 官兵闻令而动，雷达战位扩大对空对海搜索范围，声呐战位加强回音搜索判别……

“‘敌’机向我高速逼近！”编队航行途中，拉萨舰雷达率先发现“敌”机. 编队舰艇立即组网建链，共享战场态势，并迅速完成队形转换，抢占射击阵位.

见此情形，“敌”机企图绕至舰艇雷达盲区实施打击. 编队指挥员见招拆招，指挥编队舰艇快速应对，烟台舰连续施放干扰弹，拉萨舰操作号手找准时机按下发射按钮，顷刻间“击毁”“敌”机.

空中危机刚刚解除，大洋深处又传特情. “鱼雷告警！”拉萨舰声呐技师发现“鱼雷”来袭，编队指挥员下令编队舰艇高速机动远离，并使用水声对抗器材进行拦截. 与此同时，声呐战位官兵采用不同搜索模式，进一步甄别“敌”潜艇回音.

“发现回音目标！”烟台舰官兵捕捉到水下目标信号，并展开跟踪判别. 编队指挥员迅速组织航迹比对和运动要素解算，快速确定其方位、运动趋势等信息. 保持稳定跟踪后，编队舰艇占领有利阵位，对“敌”目标展开模拟攻击.

“敌”水面目标高速抵近、机库“中弹”起火……“通过连贯特情淬炼，有效检验了编队舰艇作战筹划、指挥控制和协同能力. ”该支队领导介绍，他们针对体系练兵难点堵点问题展开专攻精练，不断强化各作战单元协同能力，力求实现“1+1＞2”的作战效果.

训练结束，参训官兵齐聚一室，展开复盘总结. 热烈的讨论交流中，指挥层级、通信链路、侦察预警等方案得到进一步调整优化.

**Google Translation**

A Flotilla (Zhidui) of the Northern Theater Command Navy Conducted Training with Friendly Forces

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Peiran Wu Anning Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-07-03

A flotilla (zhidui) of the Northern Theater Command Navy conducted training with friendly forces-

Practicing coordination in the deep ocean

■Liu Peiran People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Wu Anning

Not long ago, a flotilla (zhidui) of the Northern Theater Command Navy, Lhasa and Yantai, formed a fleet and jointly conducted practical training on subjects such as anti-submarine warfare, air defense warfare, and close-range firepower counterattack.

“There are ‘enemy’ submarines and fighters in the current sea area!” As soon as the formation arrived at the target sea area, it received an “enemy” situation report. The commander of the formation quickly judged the situation and decisively issued an order. The officers and men acted

upon hearing the order, the radar position expanded the air and sea search range, and the sonar position strengthened the echo search and discrimination...

“The ‘enemy’ aircraft is approaching me at high speed!” During the voyage of the formation, the radar of the Lhasa ship was the first to discover the “enemy” aircraft. The fleet ships immediately established a network and link, shared the battlefield situation, and quickly completed the formation conversion to seize the firing position.

Seeing this situation, the “enemy” aircraft attempted to go around the radar blind spot of the ship to attack. The formation commander countered the move and commanded the fleet ships to respond quickly. The Yantai ship continuously released jamming bombs, and the operator of the Lhasa ship found the right time to press the launch button, and “destroyed” the “enemy” aircraft in an instant.

The air crisis has just been resolved, and special information has been reported from the deep ocean. “Torpedo alert!” The sonar technician of the Lhasa ship discovered that the “torpedo” was coming. The formation commander ordered the formation ships to maneuver away at high speed and use hydroacoustic countermeasures to intercept. At the same time, the officers and men at the sonar position adopted different search modes to further identify the echo of the “enemy” submarine.

“Echo target found!” The officers and men of the Yantai ship captured the underwater target signal and started tracking and identification. The formation commander quickly organized track comparison and motion element solution to quickly determine its position, movement trend and other information. After maintaining stable tracking, the fleet ships occupied favorable positions and launched simulated attacks on “enemy” targets.

The “enemy” surface target approached at high speed, the hangar was “hit” and caught fire... “Through continuous special situation tempering, the fleet ships’ combat planning, command and control and coordination capabilities were effectively tested.” The leader of the flotilla (zhidui) introduced that they conducted specialized training on the difficulties and bottlenecks of system training, continuously strengthened the coordination capabilities of various combat units, and strived to achieve the combat effect of “1+1>2”.

After the training, the participating officers and men gathered in a room to review and summarize. During the heated discussion and exchange, the command level, communication link, reconnaissance and early warning plans were further adjusted and optimized.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16394902.html**

## 中国海军山东舰航母编队抵达香港

来源：新华社 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-07-03

新华社快讯：中国海军山东舰航母编队抵达香港.

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy Shandong Aircraft Carrier Fleet Arrives in Hong Kong

Source: Xinhua News Agency Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-07-03

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16394904.html**

## 昔日师徒身份角色互换，他们会碰撞出怎样的火花？

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：谢涵宇 秦钱江 责任编辑：乌铭琪 发布：2025-07-03

**前段时间，海军航空大学飞行教员侯绍文来到南部战区海军航空兵某团交流任职. 改装培训期间，昔日的学员朱永先竟成为他的老师. 两人角色互换，会碰撞出怎样的火花？请看——**

### 身份角色互换 师徒比翼海天

■谢涵宇 解放军报特约通讯员 秦钱江




训练结束后，侯绍文（右）和朱永先进行交流探讨. 秦钱江摄

[Note: the rank for Hou is 中校 and lieutenant colonel, and the rank for Zhu appears to be 少校 and major. Normally, the Navy uses commander and lieutenant commander, respectively, rather than Army and Air Force ranks.]

“侯教员，要不我们比一场？”“比就比，谁怕谁！”

战鹰轰鸣，桨叶疾旋. 夏日午后，南部战区海军航空兵某团飞行训练一线，一场“最佳准时者”比试激烈展开. 海天之间，飞行员朱永先和侯绍文这对师徒一边操纵战机，一边快速计算着任务用时.

“朱永先计算误差 4.8 秒，侯绍文计算误差 9.6 秒！”战机稳稳着地，塔台很快报出比试成绩. 得知这个结果，侯绍文的心情有些复杂.

原来，侯绍文曾是海军航空大学的一名飞行教员，带出过许多优秀飞行员. 10 年前，朱永先在海军航空大学学习时，侯绍文担任过他的专业课教员，手把手教他学习飞行基本知识. 军校毕业后，朱永先奔赴海疆一线，逐渐成长为一名飞行业务骨干.

去年，得知自己当年的教员要来单位交流任职，朱永先很高兴，主动请缨参与某新机型的改装培训. 这一次，朱永先成了侯绍文的“老师”.

相较于院校，一线部队飞行战位有更多特殊性，战机性能强、干扰因素多，还需注重实战效果. 飞行员不论年龄资历，驾驶新机型前都需要重新学习，哪怕是院校飞行教员也不例外.

来不及叙旧，朱永先便带着侯绍文投入到改装培训中. 虽然早已成为业务骨干，但站上讲台，面对曾经的老师，朱永先还是有些顾虑：“侯教员，我们从新机型操作原理开始讲……”

侯绍文十分敏锐，立刻说：“朱教员，课堂上只有学员侯绍文. 你放开讲，我认真学. ”

诚恳的态度，消除了朱永先的尴尬. 他眼神一凝，很快切入专业领域，条理清晰地讲解起新机型理论知识.

其实，刚到新单位任职时，侯绍文的内心也有些忐忑：不一样的环境、不一样的面孔、不一样的训练方法……当年的学生，不知现在是什么水平？

改装培训后的一次体验飞行，面对朱永先的挑战，侯绍文毫不犹豫应战，于是就有了开头那一幕.

“今天的比试输在哪？怎样才能提升自己的实战能力？”飞行结束后，侯绍文陷入了沉思.

第二天一早，侯绍文刚走进作战计划室，便看见朱永先已经在和机组成员讨论战术战法. 看着他专注的神情，听着他详细的讲解，侯绍文的疑惑和尴尬一下消失了.

“士别三日当刮目相看，看来这次输得不冤. ”侯绍文告诉自己，要抱着谦虚热忱的态度，甘当“小学生”，不断提升飞行技能，争取早日成为一名合格的战斗员.

从那以后，从教室到座舱，从地面到空中，他们常在一起学习探讨、比试切磋. 一来二去，侯绍文对新机型的实操技能愈发熟练.

改装培训中，实操实训是实打实的“硬骨头”. 一次，朱永先带着侯绍文进行陌生空域飞行训练，战机起飞后不久就遭遇成片浓积云，仪表频频告警提示“可能有危险天气”.

是穿云破雾继续完成训练，还是提前返航确保安全？海上复杂多变的气象条件，让侯绍文有些犯难.

“穿过去！”这时，一旁的朱永先与飞行机组迅速评估各类因素，果断作出决定. 随后，他一边规划航线，一边向侯绍文倾囊传授自己积累的飞行经验.

几分钟后，战机迎着大雨，在剧烈颠簸中破云而出. 曾经的“雏鹰”用一次紧贴实战的示范，为“雄鹰”侯绍文上了一堂生动的实践课.

从飞行教员到一线战斗员，要实现身份的转变，不仅需要掌握专业知识，更需要地面苦练、空中精飞，在一次次实战任务中淬炼打赢本领.

那一次，部队执行一项重要演训任务. 朱永先虽然实战经验丰富，但由于任务期间气象条件复杂，机组在沟通协同、航线规划、数据计算等方面面临不小挑战.

“我申请参加这次任务，虽然我实战经验有不足，但理论知识相对全面. ”了解到任务情况，侯绍文挺身而出. 时间紧迫，他们根据各自特长研究制订了飞行方案. 任务当天，二人共同登上战机. 飞行过程中，他们关注气象因素变化，密切机组协同，调整战机姿态，最终顺利完成任务.

一次次并肩战斗，让这对“雄鹰师徒”实现了双赢：曾经的飞行教员，一线实战化飞行技能日益精进；昔日的学员，理论功底和施教能力也愈发扎实.

身份角色互换，师徒比翼海天. 二人互为师徒、互帮互学，生动诠释了“能者为师、教学相长”的道理，在该团传为佳话. 该团以这段典型经历为契机，树立“能者为师、互学共进”的人才培养理念，打破资历、岗位甚至专业界限，鼓励不同领域、不同阶段的骨干力量加强切磋交流，在碰撞中迸发智慧火花. 他们还倾力打造“流动课堂”，把讲台设在战位一线，促进“技能尖兵”和“理论专家”相互取经，共同进步.

持续互学互促中，该团在飞行训练、机务保障、飞参分析等领域，接连创新出多套训法战法. 如今，这支海空劲旅的羽翼锻造得更加刚劲有力，汇聚起搏击长空、制胜未来的磅礴力量.

**Google Translation**

What Kind of Sparks Will They Create When the Former Master and Apprentice Exchange Roles?

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Xie Hanyu Qin Qianjiang Editor: Wu Mingqi Release: 2025-07-03

Some time ago, Hou Shaowen, a flight instructor at the Naval Aviation University, came to a regiment of the Southern Theater Command Naval Aviation Corps for an exchange. During the modification training, Zhu Yongxian, a former student, became his teacher. What kind of sparks will they create when the two exchange roles? Please see——

Identity role exchange, master and apprentice fly together

■Xie Hanyu, People's Liberation Army Daily special correspondent Qin Qianjiang

After the training, Hou Shaowen (right) and Zhu Yongxian exchanged ideas. Photo by Qin Qianjiang

"Instructor Hou, how about we have a competition?" "Let's compete, who's afraid of who!"

The war eagle roared and the blades spun. On a summer afternoon, a "best punctual person" competition was fiercely launched at the front line of flight training of a regiment of the Southern Theater Command Naval Aviation Corps. Between the sea and the sky, pilots Zhu Yongxian and Hou Shaowen, a pair of master and apprentice, were maneuvering the fighter plane while quickly calculating the mission time.

"Zhu Yongxian calculated an error of 4.8 seconds, and Hou Shaowen calculated an error of 9.6 seconds!" The fighter plane landed steadily, and the tower quickly reported the results of the competition. Hou Shaowen felt a little complicated when he learned the result.

It turned out that Hou Shaowen was a flight instructor at the Naval Aviation University and had trained many outstanding pilots. 10 years ago, when Zhu Yongxian was studying at the Naval Aviation University, Hou Shaowen served as his professional course instructor and taught him the basic knowledge of flying. After graduating from the military academy, Zhu Yongxian went to the front line of the sea and gradually grew into a backbone of flight business.

Last year, when he learned that his former instructor was going to come to the unit for exchange and appointment, Zhu Yongxian was very happy and took the initiative to volunteer to participate in the modification training of a new model. This time, Zhu Yongxian became Hou Shaowen's "teacher".

Compared with colleges and universities, the flight positions of front-line troops are more special, the performance of fighter planes is strong, there are many interference factors, and they also need to pay attention to actual combat effects. Regardless of age and experience, pilots need to relearn before flying new models, even flight instructors in colleges and universities are no exception.

Without time to reminisce, Zhu Yongxian took Hou Shaowen to participate in the modification training. Although he has long been a business backbone, Zhu Yongxian still has some concerns when he stands on the podium and faces his former teacher: “Teacher Hou, let’s start with the operating principles of the new model...”

Hou Shaowen is very perceptive and immediately said: “Teacher Zhu, there is only student Hou Shaowen in the class. You speak freely and I will learn seriously.”

The sincere attitude eliminated Zhu Yongxian’s embarrassment. He focused his eyes and quickly cut into the professional field, explaining the theoretical knowledge of the new model in a clear and orderly manner.

In fact, when Hou Shaowen first arrived at the new unit, he was also a little nervous: different environment, different faces, different training methods... I wonder what level the students of that year are now?

In an experience flight after the modification training, facing Zhu Yongxian’s challenge, Hou Shaowen did not hesitate to take up the challenge, so there was the scene at the beginning.

“Why did I lose today’s competition? How can I improve my combat capability?” Hou Shaowen fell into deep thought after the flight.

The next morning, as soon as Hou Shaowen walked into the combat planning room, he saw Zhu Yongxian already discussing tactics with the crew members. Seeing his focused expression and listening to his detailed explanation, Hou Shaowen’s doubts and embarrassment disappeared.

“A man should be revisited after three days of separation. It seems that this loss is not unfair.” Hou Shaowen told himself that he should be humble and enthusiastic, be willing to be a “primary school student”, constantly improve his flying skills, and strive to become a qualified fighter as soon as possible.

Since then, from the classroom to the cockpit, from the ground to the air, they often study, discuss, compete and learn from each other. After a few times, Hou Shaowen has become more and more proficient in the practical skills of the new model.

In the modification training, practical training is a real “hard bone”. Once, Zhu Yongxian took Hou Shaowen to conduct flight training in unfamiliar airspace. Shortly after the fighter took off, it encountered dense cumulus clouds, and the instrument frequently warned that “there may be dangerous weather.” Should we continue the training by breaking through the clouds and fog, or return home early to ensure safety? The complex and changeable weather conditions at sea made Hou Shaowen a little confused. “Go through!” At this time, Zhu Yongxian and the flight crew quickly evaluated various factors and made a decisive decision. Then, while planning the route, he taught Hou Shaowen all his accumulated flying experience. A few minutes later, the fighter plane broke through the clouds in the heavy rain and violent turbulence. The former “Young Eagle” gave the “Eagle” Hou Shaowen a vivid practical lesson with a demonstration close to actual combat.

From a flight instructor to a front-line fighter, to achieve the transformation of identity, it is necessary not only to master professional knowledge, but also to practice hard on the ground and fly in the air, and to temper the ability to win in actual combat missions. That time, the troops conducted an important training mission. Although Zhu Yongxian has rich actual combat experience, due to the complex weather conditions during the mission, the crew faced considerable challenges in communication and coordination, route planning, and data calculation. “I applied to participate in this mission. Although I have insufficient practical experience, my theoretical knowledge is relatively comprehensive.” After learning about the mission, Hou Shaowen stepped forward. Time was tight, and they developed a flight plan based on their respective expertise. On the day of the mission, the two boarded the fighter together. During the flight, they paid attention to the changes in meteorological factors, closely coordinated with the crew, adjusted the fighter’s attitude, and finally successfully completed the mission.

Fighting side by side again and again, this pair of “eagle master and apprentice” achieved a win-win situation: the former flight instructor’s practical flight skills on the front line were increasingly improved; the former students’ theoretical foundation and teaching ability were also more solid.

The identity and role were exchanged, and the master and apprentice flew side by side. The two served as each other’s master and apprentice, helping and learning from each other, vividly interpreting the truth that “the capable are teachers, and teaching and learning are mutually beneficial”, which became a good story in the regiment. Taking this typical experience as an opportunity, the regiment established the talent training concept of “the capable are teachers, and mutual learning and progress”, breaking the boundaries of qualifications, positions and even professions, and encouraging backbone forces in different fields and stages to strengthen exchanges and exchanges, and spark wisdom in the collision. They also made great efforts to create a “mobile classroom” and set up the podium at the front line of the battle position to promote mutual learning and common progress between “skill pioneers” and “theoretical experts”.

In the process of continuous mutual learning and mutual promotion, the regiment has successively innovated multiple training methods and tactics in the fields of flight training, maintenance support, flight parameter analysis, etc. Today, the wings of this sea and air force are forged to be more strong and powerful, gathering the majestic power to fight the sky and win the future.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16395035.html**

**独家！这次我们把直播镜头架在了航母上→**

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：王一亘 发布：2025-07-03

ZGJH




**首次！**

想知道开航母是什么感觉吗？

**首访！**

想跟随山东舰编队一起前往香港吗？

此刻中国军号

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**山东舰航母编队访问香港**

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“开航母”看直播→

来！登舰！

扫描下方二维码

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**Google Translation**

Exclusive! This Time We Put the Live Camera on the Aircraft Carrier

Source: China Bugle Editor: Wang Yigen Release: 2025-07-03

First time!

Want to know what it feels like to drive an aircraft carrier?

First visit!

Want to follow the Shandong fleet to Hong Kong?

At this moment, China Bugle is exclusively broadcasting

Shandong aircraft carrier fleet visits Hong Kong

Yesterday, China Military Trumpet released a message

Ah? Our aircraft carrier destroyer is really coming to Hong Kong?

Everyone in the comment area said

I'm tired of saying the word envy

It is well known that China Bugle is very fond of fans

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“Drive the aircraft carrier” and watch the live broadcast →

Come! Board the ship!

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**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16395034.html**

## 新闻背景丨访问香港的海军山东舰航母编队

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 张懋瑄 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-07-03

新华社香港 7 月 3 日电（黎云、张懋瑄）在香港回归祖国 28 周年之际，由中国人民解放军海军航空母舰山东舰，导弹驱逐舰延安舰、湛江舰及导弹护卫舰运城舰组成的航母编队，于 3 日上午抵达香港特别行政区，开启为期 5 天的访问活动. 以下是这次访港的航母编队各舰简介：

山东舰，舷号 17，是我国首艘完全自主设计建造的常规动力航空母舰，2017 年 4 月 26 日下水，2019 年 12 月 17 日入列. 山东舰的飞行甲板面积相当于 2 个标准足球场，高度达到 20 层楼左右，内部有 3000 多个舱室，是一座移动的“海上机场”，正常排水量 6 万余吨，能搭载数十架舰载战斗机、各型直升机. 作为大国重器，山东舰持续加强练兵备战，多次赴远海执行实战化训练任务，联合作战能力得到持续提升.

延安舰，舷号 106，是我国完全自主设计建造的 055 型导弹驱逐舰，最大排水量超过 1 万吨，因此也被称为“万吨大驱”. 该型舰具有隐身性强、适航性好、续航时间长、自动化水平高等特点，综合作战能力达到世界先进水平. 作为一艘以我国革命圣地延安命名的“红色战舰”，延安舰始终敢为人先、攻坚克难，先后圆满完成重大演训任务 20 余次.

湛江舰，舷号 165，是我国自主设计建造的 052D 型导弹驱逐舰，被广大军迷亲切称为“中华神盾”. 作为人民海军的主力作战舰艇，该型舰隐身性能好、预警能力强，综合作战能力突出，是航母编队的“带刀侍卫”. 湛江舰多次在国际场合登场亮相，先后参加国际海事和航空展、多国海上联合演习等活动.

运城舰，舷号 571，是我国自行设计建造的 054A 型导弹护卫舰，具有较强的综合作战能力. 入列 16 年来，运城舰多次在实战化演训中创下纪录，先后数十次完成重大演习、联演联训任务，3 次赴亚丁湾、索马里海域执行护航任务，曾出访 20 余个国家，航迹覆盖亚非欧、跨越三大洋.


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**Google Translation**

News background | The Navy’s Shandong Aircraft Carrier Fleet Visiting Hong Kong

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Li Yun Zhang Maoxuan Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-07-03

Xinhua News Agency, Hong Kong, July 3 (Li Yun, Zhang Maoxuan) On the 28th anniversary of Hong Kong’s return to the motherland, the aircraft carrier fleet composed of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Navy aircraft carrier Shandong, missile destroyers Yan'an, Zhanjiang and missile frigate Yuncheng arrived in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the morning of the 3rd, starting a 5-day visit. The following is a brief introduction to the ships of the aircraft carrier fleet visiting Hong Kong:

Shandong, hull number 17, is my country’s first conventionally powered aircraft carrier designed and built entirely independently. It was launched on April 26, 2017 and commissioned on December 17, 2019. The flight deck of the Shandong ship is equivalent to two standard football fields, with a height of about 20 floors. It has more than 3,000 cabins inside and is a mobile “sea airport”. It has a normal displacement of more than 60,000 tons and can carry dozens of carrier-based fighters and various types of helicopters. As a major weapon of a great power, the Shandong ship continues to strengthen its training and preparations, and has repeatedly conducted practical training missions in the distant seas, and its joint combat capabilities have been continuously improved.

The Yan’an ship, hull number 106, is a Type 055 missile destroyer designed and built entirely by my country. Its maximum displacement exceeds 10,000 tons, so it is also called a “10,000-ton destroyer”. This type of ship has the characteristics of strong stealth, good seaworthiness, long

endurance, and high level of automation. Its comprehensive combat capability has reached the world's advanced level. As a "red warship" named after Yan'an, the holy place of revolution in my country, the Yan'an ship has always dared to be the first and overcome difficulties, and has successfully completed more than 20 major training missions.

Zhanjiang, hull number 165, is a Type 052D guided missile destroyer designed and built by my country, affectionately called "Chinese Aegis" by military fans. As the main combat ship of the People's Navy, this type of ship has good stealth performance, strong early warning capability, and outstanding comprehensive combat capability, and is the "sword-carrying guard" of the aircraft carrier formation. Zhanjiang has appeared on international occasions many times, and has participated in international maritime and aviation exhibitions, multinational maritime joint exercises and other activities.

Yuncheng, hull number 571, is a Type 054A guided missile frigate designed and built by my country, with strong comprehensive combat capability. In the 16 years since it was commissioned, Yuncheng has set records in actual combat exercises many times, completed major exercises and joint exercises and training missions dozens of times, and went to the Gulf of Aden and Somali waters to perform escort missions three times. It has visited more than 20 countries, and its tracks cover Asia, Africa and Europe, across the three oceans.

China Military News Client

China Military Network WeChat Official Account

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People's Liberation Army Daily WeChat Official Account

National Defense Online Client

Jun Zhengping Studio Official Account

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16394967.html**

## "我是军人，救人的事我得上"

来源：中国军网-中国国防报 作者：陈凯 陈昊 责任编辑：于雅倩

2025-07-03

**北部战区海军某大队军官张小龙勇救落水青年**

**"我是军人，救人的事我得上"**

中国国防报讯 **陈凯、陈昊**报道：“我想把奖励金捐出去，将这份温暖传递给更多人……”6 月 26 日，因勇救落水青年，北部战区海军某大队军官张小龙收到山东省青岛市政府颁发的“见义勇为模范”荣誉证书和奖励金后，表示要把奖励金捐给该部援建的新疆伊犁爱新色里镇中心校.

时间回到 6 月 22 日，在青岛市崂山景区某海域，一名外地游客拍照时不慎被海浪卷进海中. 岸上的群众试图救援，可是海浪湍急，落水男子离岸边越来越远. 见此情景，正在附近的张小龙急忙冲向男子落水区域. 岸边礁石表面湿滑，张小龙不慎滑倒，但他迅速爬起，奋力游向落水男子. 靠近男子后，张小龙一把抓住他的衣领，而后一边划水，一边将其往岸边拖拽. 此时，岸上群众自发手拉手结成人梯，将衣服、登山杖等连成一道“安全绳”接应. 最终，在大家的共同努力下，男子安全上岸. 张小龙和同伴确认男子身体没有大碍后，便离开了现场.

现场群众将张小龙救人视频发布到网上，他的义举被更多人知晓. 据了解，张小龙是一名已服役 21 年的军人，曾多次获评优秀共产党员、“四有”优秀军官，荣立过三等功. 该大队领导告诉笔者，战友们得知张小龙的救人事迹后表示“一点也不意外”，张小龙在部队对待工作全力以赴，对待战友热情有加，是公认的“暖心大哥”.

“冲上去那一刻，你害不害怕？”面对笔者提问，张小龙语气坚定：“当时想都没想，我是军人，救人的事我得上，这就是我义不容辞的责任！”

**Google Translation**

“I Am a Soldier, I Have to Save People”

Source: China Military Network-China National Defense News Author: Chen Kai Chen Hao Editor: Yu Yaqian

2025-07-03

Zhang Xiaolong, an officer of a certain brigade of the Northern Theater Command Navy, bravely rescued a young man who fell into the water

“I am a soldier, I have to save people”

China National Defense News Chen Kai and Chen Hao reported: “I want to donate the reward money and pass on this warmth to more people...” On June 26, Zhang Xiaolong, an officer of a certain brigade of the Northern Theater Command Navy, received the honorary certificate and reward money of “Model of Righteousness” issued by the Qingdao Municipal Government of Shandong Province for bravely saving a young man who fell into the water. He said that he would donate the reward money to the Aixinseri Town Central School in Yili, Xinjiang, which was built by the department.

Back to June 22, in a sea area of Laoshan Scenic Area in Qingdao, a foreign tourist was accidentally swept into the sea by the waves while taking pictures. The people on the shore tried to rescue him, but the waves were turbulent and the man who fell into the water was getting farther and farther away from the shore. Seeing this, Zhang Xiaolong, who was nearby, rushed to the area where the man fell into the water. The surface of the reef on the shore was slippery, and Zhang Xiaolong accidentally slipped, but he quickly got up and swam towards the man who fell into the water. After approaching the man, Zhang Xiaolong grabbed his collar, and then dragged him to the shore while paddling. At this time, the people on the shore spontaneously held hands to form a human ladder, and connected clothes, trekking poles, etc. into a "safety rope" to help. In the end, with everyone's joint efforts, the man landed safely. After Zhang Xiaolong and his companions confirmed that the man was not seriously injured, they left the scene.

The people at the scene posted the video of Zhang Xiaolong saving people on the Internet, and his heroic act was known to more people. It is understood that Zhang Xiaolong is a soldier who has served for 21 years. He has been awarded the title of Outstanding Communist Party Member and "Four-Have" Outstanding Officer many times, and has won the third-class merit. The leader of the brigade told me that his comrades said they were "not surprised" after learning about Zhang Xiaolong's life-saving deeds. Zhang Xiaolong devoted all his efforts to his work in the army and treated his comrades with enthusiasm. He is recognized as a "heartwarming brother".

"Were you afraid when you rushed forward?" In response to the author's question, Zhang Xiaolong said firmly: "I didn't even think about it at the time. I am a soldier. I have to save people. This is my unshirkable responsibility!"

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16395188.html**

## 海军"丝路方舟"号医院船完成"健康送海疆"任务

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张大禹 钱晓虎 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-07-04

**海军"丝路方舟"号医院船完成"健康送海疆"任务**

解放军报湛江 7 月 3 日电 张大禹、记者钱晓虎报道：浪卷千重，仁心如炬. 7 月 2 日下午，海军"丝路方舟"号医院船抵达湛江某军港，历时 17 天、航程 2200 余海里，圆满完成南海岛礁"健康送海疆"任务.

此次任务坚持用心用情服务官兵，按照健全服务体系、丰富活动内容、纳入文化要素的思路，将优质医疗服务送到一线战位；组织海军优质医疗资源会同全军 10 余家知名医疗机构专家教授成立海上医疗服务队，聚焦训练伤、口腔、体检等 5 类专项，覆盖心内、泌尿、皮肤等 15 类专科，累计诊疗 3000 余人次、开展手术 100 余台次，组织健康知识宣教 70 余场次，帮带培训一批防疫、理疗、心理等卫生骨干.

航渡期间，指挥组集约利用医院船平台组织 2 支海上机动卫勤分队实战化训练，在同一海上救护平台开展海上三级医疗救护体系模拟训练，有效锤炼医院船在远海作战态势下应急应变处置能力.

此次任务，南部战区海军组织政工文化服务队随船开展“文化走基层”活动，为岛礁官兵送去关怀与温暖，进一步激发官兵爱国爱岛、乐守天涯的使命感责任感.

**Google Translation**

The Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” Hospital Ship Completed the “Health Delivery to the Sea” Mission

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhang Dayu Qian Xiaohu Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-07-04

The Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship completed the “health delivery to the sea” mission

People’s Liberation Army Daily Zhanjiang July 3rd Zhang Dayu, reporter Qian Xiaohu reported: The waves are rolling, and the benevolence is like a torch. On the afternoon of July 2, the Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship arrived at a military port in Zhanjiang. It took 17 days and a voyage of more than 2,200 nautical miles to successfully complete the “health delivery to the sea” mission of the South China Sea islands and reefs.

This mission insisted on serving the officers and men with heart and affection, and delivered high-quality medical services to the front-line positions in accordance with the idea of improving the service system, enriching the content of activities, and incorporating cultural elements; organized the Navy’s high-quality medical resources and experts and professors from more than 10 well-known medical institutions in the army to form a maritime medical service team, focusing on five specialties such as training injuries, dentistry, and physical examinations, covering 15 specialties such as cardiology, urology, and skin. A total of more than 3,000 people were diagnosed and treated, more than 100 operations were performed, more than 70 health knowledge education sessions were organized, and a group of health backbones such as epidemic prevention, physical therapy, and psychology were trained.

During the voyage, the command group intensively used the hospital ship platform to organize practical training for two mobile medical teams at sea, and conducted simulated training of the three-level medical rescue system at sea on the same maritime rescue platform, effectively tempering the hospital ship’s emergency response and handling capabilities in the open sea combat situation.

For this mission, the Southern Theater Command Navy organized a political and cultural service team to conduct the “Culture Goes to the Grassroots” activity on board, bringing care and warmth to the officers and men on the islands and reefs, and further inspiring the officers and men’ sense

of mission and responsibility to love the country and the islands and to be willing to guard the world.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16395236.html**

## 跨昼夜！战机穿梭于海天之间

来源：解放军报微博 作者：朱云龙 王浩景 张洪瑜 张鼎一 袁海洋 裴亚楠 王耀举 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-07-04

近日，东部战区海军航空兵某部组织战机开展跨昼夜飞行训练. 戳↓一起看！（朱云龙 王浩景 张洪瑜 张鼎一 袁海洋 裴亚楠 王耀举）











**Google Translation**

Day and Night! Combat Aircraft Fly Between the Sea and the Sky

Source: PLA Daily Weibo Author: Zhu Yunlong Wang Haojing Zhang Hongyu Zhang Dingyi Yuan Haiyang Pei Yanan Wang Yaoju Editor: Shang Xiaomin Release: 2025-07-04

Recently, a certain unit of the Eastern Theater Command Naval Aviation organized [Y-8 anti-submarine warfare (ASW) combat aircraft to conduct day and night flight training. (Zhu Yunlong Wang Haojing Zhang Hongyu Zhang Dingyi Yuan Haiyang Pei Yanan Wang Yaoju)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/nbzq/16389744.html**

## 南部战区海军某部创新工作模式解官兵之忧 提升战斗力

来源：解放军报 作者：杨 晨 邓博宇 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-06-05

**南部战区海军某部扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——**

**作风建设见真章 解难纾困增活力**

■杨 晨 解放军报特约记者 邓博宇

“办事‘只进一扇门’‘最多跑一次’，方便又高效！”前不久，南部战区海军某部军士赵庆贺，为家人申请办理军属保障卡，得益于该部机关施行的“一窗受理、集成服务”工作模式，他很快办理完这个涉及多部门联办的业务.

“必须以严实作风凝心聚力，激发官兵干事创业动力活力.”该部领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们组织党员干部认真学习中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，优化完善《党委加强自身作风建设实施细则》《党委工作实施细则》等规定，进一步改进工作作风. 同时，他们结合部队使命任务，采取“对照自查、提醒互查、官兵帮查”等方式，引导党员干部认真查纠制约战斗力提升、牵扯基层精力等方面的作风问题，并逐条整改落实，切实让官兵感受到转作风树新风带来的新气象新变化.

“以严实作风解决战斗力生成的矛盾问题，消除官兵后顾之忧，确保部队全部精力向打仗聚焦、全部工作向打仗用劲.”该部领导介绍，他们要求各级党委和机关干部利用蹲点调研、

挂钩帮建等时机，广泛收集官兵意见建议，摸清影响部队练兵备战的突出问题，掌握官兵急难愁盼的现实问题，梳理形成问题清单，并指定专人负责、明确解决时限，确保问题清零见底.

翻看该部刚刚更新的问题清单，记者发现数条涉及作战辅助系统、训练场地改造等问题的整改进度，每条问题都有专人负责并跟踪问效，每项工作进展情况、完成时限一目了然. 数据显示，该部基层反映的意见需求事事有回音，问题办结率达到 90%.

作风建设见真章，解难纾困增活力. 前期调研中，有基层官兵反映部分训练器材老旧，不仅存在训练安全隐患，还会影响战斗力生成. 详细了解情况后，该部立即组织机关多个部门共同研讨对策，制订训练器材更换方案，并明确责任分工，及时解决了这一问题，有效提升了训练质效.

此外，记者了解到，学习教育开展以来，该部机关相关部门主动上门服务、靠前解难纾困，协调解决官兵子女入学、家属就业等难题. 在前不久该部组织的家属招聘会中，他们邀请多家驻地企业参会，50 余名官兵家属与用人单位达成初步意向，有效解决了官兵的后顾之忧.

随着学习教育深入开展，该部领导和机关干部带头改作风、正风气，以务实高效的解难纾困举措激发官兵担当作为、干事创业，圆满完成战备远航、联演联训等任务.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit in the Southern Theater Command Innovates Its Work Model to Relieve the Worries of Officers and Men and Improve Combat Effectiveness

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Chen Deng Boyu Editor: Sun Yue 2025-06-05

A certain naval unit in the Southern Theater Command solidly conducts the study and education of the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations

Work style construction shows real results, solves difficulties and increases vitality

■ Yang Chen PLA Daily special correspondent Deng Boyu

“Only one door and one trip at most to do things is convenient and efficient!” Not long ago, Zhao Qinghe, a petty officer in a naval unit in the Southern Theater Command, applied for a military family security card for his family. Thanks to the “one-window acceptance, integrated service” work model implemented by the department, he quickly completed this business involving multiple departments.

“We must unite our hearts and minds with a strict and practical style of work, and inspire the motivation and vitality of officers and men to work and start businesses.” The leaders of the department introduced that since the in-depth implementation of the study and education of the

spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, they have organized Party members and cadres to carefully study the spirit of the Central Eight Regulations, the CMC's Ten Regulations and their implementation rules, and optimized and improved the "Implementation Rules for Party Committees to Strengthen Their Own Style Construction" and "Implementation Rules for Party Committee Work" and other regulations to further improve their work style. At the same time, in combination with the mission and tasks of the troops, they adopted methods such as "self-examination by comparison, reminders and mutual inspections, and officers and men helping to check" to guide Party members and cadres to seriously check and correct style problems that restrict the improvement of combat effectiveness and involve the energy of the grassroots, and implement rectification one by one, so that officers and men can truly feel the new atmosphere and new changes brought about by changing their style and establishing a new style.

"We should solve the contradictions in the generation of combat effectiveness with a strict and practical style, eliminate the worries of officers and men, and ensure that the troops focus all their energy on fighting and all their work is devoted to fighting." The leaders of the department introduced that they require Party committees and cadres at all levels to take advantage of opportunities such as on-site investigation and linkage construction to widely collect opinions and suggestions from officers and men, find out the outstanding problems affecting the troops' training and preparation for war, grasp the practical problems that officers and men are anxious about, sort out and form a list of problems, and designate specific people to be responsible and clarify the time limit for solving them, so as to ensure that the problems are cleared to the bottom.

Looking through the list of problems that the department has just updated, the reporter found the progress of rectification of several issues involving combat support systems, training ground transformation, etc. Each problem has a specific person in charge and is tracked and asked for results, and the progress and completion time limit of each work are clear at a glance. Data shows that the opinions and needs reflected by the grassroots of the department have been responded to, and the problem settlement rate has reached 90%.

The style of work construction has shown its true colors, and solving problems and alleviating difficulties has increased vitality. In the early investigation, some grassroots officers and men reported that some training equipment was old, which not only posed a training safety hazard, but also affected the generation of combat effectiveness. After learning the situation in detail, the ministry immediately organized multiple departments to discuss countermeasures, formulate a training equipment replacement plan, and clarify the division of responsibilities, so as to solve this problem in a timely manner and effectively improve the quality and effectiveness of training.

In addition, the reporter learned that since the study and education began, the relevant departments of the ministry have taken the initiative to provide door-to-door services, solve problems and alleviate difficulties, and coordinate to solve problems such as the enrollment of officers and men' children and employment of their families. In the family recruitment fair organized by the ministry not long ago, they invited many local companies to participate in the meeting, and more than 50

officers and men' families reached preliminary intentions with employers, effectively solving the worries of officers and men.

As the study and education deepened, the leaders and cadres of the ministry took the lead in changing their work style and rectifying their work style, and inspired officers and men to take responsibility and start businesses with pragmatic and efficient measures to solve problems and alleviate difficulties, and successfully completed tasks such as combat readiness voyages, joint exercises and joint training.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16395599.html**

## 海军某部汇聚官兵智慧为练兵备战赋能

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：钟欢 陈典宏 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-07-05

**海军某部聚焦使命任务大力开展群众性创新活动**

**汇聚官兵智慧 赋能练兵备战**

■钟 欢 解放军报记者 陈典宏

夏日岭南，某综合训练场战车轰鸣，海军某部一场装甲驾驶训练如火如荼展开. 训练进入关键阶段，一辆战车突然"趴窝". 二级上士巩树坤迅速前出，利用自主研发的辅助设备展开检修，战车很快恢复正常并重新投入训练. 这是该部运用基层技术革新成果提升练兵备战质效的一个缩影.

该部长期担负教学培训任务. 近年来，随着军事训练转型升级提速，他们承担的教培任务逐年递增. "为提升教学培训质效，我们大力开展群众性创新活动，努力让更多基层创新成果走向课堂、走上训练场，为教学培训服务. "该部领导说.

去年，该部围绕教学需求立项并完成 30 余项小发明、小创新. 然而，他们在实践中发现，因配套教案和教学设施不完善，一些基层创新成果在教学培训中效能发挥不明显. 为此，他们利用学兵培训等时机，持续优化教学方法，推动创新成果更好运用于教学实践.

"实用、管用，是检验创新成果的硬标尺. "该部军士助教、一级上士沈泽是装甲驾驶训练领域的技术骨干，带领战友成功开发出多款辅助训练设备.

一次偶然的机会，沈泽见到别人用无人机拍摄视频，这种以无人机视角捕获画面的方式让他深受启发：如果让教练员从学兵视角看到路况，就可以随时纠正学兵驾驶动作. 定下决心后，沈泽通过研究资料、向院校专家请教等方式，熟练掌握了视频传输等方面的专业知识，并结合教学保障实际设计出一款战车驾驶辅助训练设备. 目前，该设备已成功应用于教学并完成多次升级，显著提升了装甲驾驶训练质效.

无独有偶. 电子系统技师胡建华多次参加实车训练保障任务，针对战车训练中的易发、多发问题，他成功研制出多款抢修工具、设备，有效缩短战车故障排除时间.

汇聚官兵智慧，赋能练兵备战. 置身该部训练场，记者看到，一批基层科研成果被广泛运用于教学一线. “教学培训任务接踵而至，我要以时不我待的状态投入教学创新，帮助学兵们更好地在这里打牢基础、练强本领. ”一场驾驶训练刚结束，军士助教宋亚龙对记者如是说道.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Gathers the Wisdom of Officers and Men to Empower Training and Preparation

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Zhong Huan Chen Dianhong Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-07-05

A certain naval unit focuses on mission tasks and vigorously conducts mass innovation activities——

Gather the wisdom of officers and men to empower training and preparation

■ Zhong Huan People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Chen Dianhong

In the summer of Lingnan, a comprehensive training ground roared with war vehicles, and an armored driving training of a certain naval unit was in full swing. When the training entered a critical stage, a war vehicle suddenly “broke down”. Second Sergeant Gong Shukun quickly stepped forward and used the auxiliary equipment developed independently to conduct maintenance. The war vehicle quickly returned to normal and re-entered training. This is a microcosm of the unit’s use of grassroots technological innovation results to improve the quality and efficiency of training and preparation.

The unit has long been responsible for teaching and training tasks. In recent years, with the acceleration of the transformation and upgrading of military training, the teaching and training tasks they undertake have increased year by year. “In order to improve the quality and effectiveness of teaching and training, we vigorously conduct mass innovation activities, and strive to bring more grassroots innovation results to the classroom and training ground to serve teaching and training.” The leader of the department said.

Last year, the department established projects around teaching needs and completed more than 30 small inventions and innovations. However, they found in practice that due to the imperfect supporting teaching plans and teaching facilities, some grassroots innovation results were not effective in teaching and training. To this end, they took advantage of opportunities such as student

soldier training to continuously optimize teaching methods and promote the better application of innovative results in teaching practice.

“Practical and useful are the hard yardsticks for testing innovative results.” Shen Ze, a sergeant assistant and first-class sergeant of the department, is a technical backbone in the field of armored driving training. He led his comrades to successfully develop a number of auxiliary training equipment.

By chance, Shen Ze saw someone shooting a video with a drone. This way of capturing the picture from the perspective of a drone inspired him: if the instructor can see the road conditions from the perspective of the student soldier, he can correct the driving action of the student soldier at any time. After making up his mind, Shen Ze mastered the professional knowledge of video transmission and other aspects by studying materials and consulting experts from colleges and universities, and designed a tank driving auxiliary training device in combination with the actual teaching support. At present, the equipment has been successfully applied to teaching and has completed multiple upgrades, significantly improving the quality and efficiency of armored driving training.

Coincidentally. Electronic system technician Hu Jianhua has participated in real vehicle training support tasks many times. In response to the common and frequent problems in tank training, he has successfully developed a variety of repair tools and equipment to effectively shorten the troubleshooting time of tanks.

Gather the wisdom of officers and men and empower training and preparation. At the training ground of the unit, the reporter saw that a number of grassroots scientific research results have been widely used in the front line of teaching. “Teaching and training tasks are coming one after another. I have to invest in teaching innovation in a state of urgency to help the students better lay a solid foundation and strengthen their skills here.” Sergeant assistant Song Yalong told reporters just after a driving training.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16395616.html**

## 海军某基地某艇员队携手友邻部队开展对抗训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：宋润鹏 毕笑天 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-07-06

**海军某基地某艇员队携手友邻部队开展对抗训练——**

**深海鏖战练攻防**

■宋润鹏 解放军报记者 毕笑天

夏日破晓，某陌生海域暗流涌动.

“蓝鲸”在大洋深处无声巡弋，静待战机；数架直升机以战斗队形撕开晨雾，联合水面舰艇织成一张密集的搜潜网……北部战区海军某基地某艇员队携手友邻部队组织的一场红蓝对抗训练拉开战幕.

潜艇指挥舱室内，艇员们紧盯屏幕，伺机寻找突破口——他们需要突破对手舰艇、战机组成的联合封锁区，任务艰巨.

“互为对手练攻防，才能锤炼实用管用的制胜招数. ”一名作训参谋告诉记者，此次训练围绕隐蔽突破、体系作战、应急处置等难点问题展开，配置海空多方力量模拟真实战场环境，全程随机导调特情，全面检验参训官兵实战水平.

突然，潜艇声呐战位监听到异常信号：“发现某型驱逐舰一艘！”潜艇指挥员立即下达口令，各战位官兵密切配合、迅速行动……

水面封锁尚未解除，新特情再次袭来. 数架反潜直升机呼啸而来，配合水面舰艇展开搜索. 见此情形，潜艇指挥员综合分析海域水文条件，命潜艇继续下潜. 随着时间流逝，他们终于找到对手探测薄弱区，趁机突破“敌”封锁.

战斗继续. 潜艇机动至某海域后，指挥员立刻下令向对方舰艇发起进攻，双方攻守态势悄然转换. “调整航向，提升航速，做好攻击准备！”占据攻击阵位后，官兵快速计算出目标运动要素，完成发射前准备. 随着指挥员一声令下，他们成功“命中”对方舰艇.

训练结束，参训官兵围绕对抗训练中的战术战法运用展开激烈讨论，查找短板弱项、制订改进措施，为下一步专攻精练找准方向.

**Google Translation**

A Crew Team at a Naval Base Joins Hands with Friendly Troops to Conduct Confrontation Training

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Song Runpeng Bi Xiaotian Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-07-06

A Crew Team at a Naval Base Joins Hands with Friendly Troops to Conduct Confrontation Training

Deep-sea battle to practice offense and defense

■ Song Runpeng People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian

At dawn in summer, undercurrents surge in a strange sea area.

“Blue Whale” cruises silently in the depths of the ocean, waiting for combat aircraft; several helicopters tear through the morning fog in combat formations, and jointly weave a dense

submarine search network with surface ships... A red-blue confrontation training organized by a crew team at a naval base in the Northern Theater Command and friendly troops kicked off.

In the submarine command cabin, the crew members stared at the screen, waiting for an opportunity to find a breakthrough-they need to break through the joint blockade formed by opponent ships and combat aircraft, and the task is arduous.

“Only by practicing offense and defense against each other can we hone practical and effective winning tactics.” A training staff told reporters that this training was conducted around difficult issues such as concealed breakthroughs, system operations, and emergency response. It deployed multiple forces from the sea and air to simulate the real battlefield environment, and randomly guided special situations throughout the process to comprehensively test the actual combat level of the officers and men participating in the training.

Suddenly, the submarine sonar position detected an abnormal signal: “A destroyer of a certain type was found!” The submarine commander immediately issued an order, and the officers and men at each position cooperated closely and acted quickly...

The surface blockade has not been lifted yet, and new special situations have come again. Several anti-submarine helicopters roared in and cooperated with surface ships to search. Seeing this situation, the submarine commander comprehensively analyzed the hydrological conditions in the sea area and ordered the submarine to continue diving. As time passed, they finally found the opponent’s weak detection area and took the opportunity to break through the “enemy” blockade.

The battle continued. After the submarine maneuvered to a certain sea area, the commander immediately ordered an attack on the opponent’s ship, and the offensive and defensive situation of both sides quietly changed. “Adjust the course, increase the speed, and prepare for the attack!” After occupying the attack position, the officers and men quickly calculated the target movement elements and completed the pre-launch preparations. With the commander’s order, they successfully “hit” the opponent’s ship.

At the end of the training, the participating officers and men held a heated discussion on the use of tactics and methods in confrontation training, identifying shortcomings and weaknesses, formulating improvement measures, and finding the right direction for the next step of specialization and refinement.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16395622.html**

## 海军航空兵某团组织海上搜救训练锤炼官兵救援本领

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：汪黄飞 周子强 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-07-06

**海军航空兵某团组织海上搜救训练——**

## 大洋之上与时间赛跑

■汪黄飞 周子强

“人员意外落水，立即组织营救. ”近日，海军航空兵某团组织一场海上搜救训练，随着指令下达，直升机迅速飞向目标海域.

该团领导介绍，海上往往风高浪急，落水人员会因风速、风向、洋流等产生“漂移”，要从茫茫大海中将其迅速找到并救起绝非易事.

抵达目标海域上空，机组成员根据塔台提供的信息，结合人员落水时间、海面气象情况等信息，立即展开低空侦察. 然而，经过一轮紧张搜索，机组成员一无所获.

海水冰凉刺骨，搜救争分夺秒. 机组成员对海水流向流速、大致漂移距离等因素进行细化评估后，进一步扩大搜索范围，不放过任何蛛丝马迹.

“发现疑似目标！”捕捉到可疑信号，任务机组立即建立搜救航线，快速向目标抵近，终于在波涛汹涌的海面发现一名忽隐忽现的“落水人员”. 搜救员立即检查机载救援装备，随时准备展开救援.

降低高度、减慢速度……直升机距离海面越来越近，气流干扰逐渐增强，加之海面风向突变，“落水人员”在波峰浪谷间起伏不定.

“10 米、5 米……保持住！”飞行员紧握驾驶杆，全力维持悬停状态. 绞车手一边操纵设备下放钢索，一边提醒前舱精准修正位置. 在钢索的牵引下，搜救员逐渐靠近“落水人员”.

只见搜救员瞅准时机，一把抓住“落水人员”，快速利用救生带将其与自己捆绑在一起，并向直升机做出“上拉”手势. 搜救员和“落水人员”一进入机舱，直升机迅速返航. 平稳降落后，早已等候多时的医护人员立即为“落水人员”检查生命体征，并协助将其转运至后方医院.

“海上搜救是一场与时间赛跑的较量. 我们的救援速度和能力，直接决定落水人员的生存概率. ”该团领导介绍，近年来，他们常态组织远海实战化训练考核，在复杂气象条件下锤炼官兵本领，有效提升了海上救援能力.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Regiment of the Naval Aviation Organized a Maritime Search and Rescue Training to Hone the Rescue Skills of Officers and Men

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Huangfei Zhou Ziqiang Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-07-06

A certain regiment of the naval aviation organized a maritime search and rescue training-

Racing against time on the ocean

■Wang Huangfei Zhou Ziqiang

“If someone falls into the water accidentally, organize a rescue immediately.” Recently, a certain regiment of the naval aviation organized a maritime search and rescue training. As the order was issued, the helicopter quickly flew to the target sea area.

The leader of the regiment introduced that the sea is often windy and turbulent, and the people who fall into the water will “drift” due to wind speed, wind direction, ocean currents, etc. It is not easy to quickly find and rescue them from the vast sea.

Arriving over the target sea area, the crew members immediately launched low-altitude reconnaissance based on the information provided by the tower, combined with the time when the people fell into the water, the weather conditions on the sea surface, and other information. However, after a round of intense search, the crew members found nothing.

The sea water is icy cold, and the search and rescue races against time. After the crew members made detailed assessments of factors such as the direction and velocity of the seawater flow and the approximate drift distance, they further expanded the search range and did not miss any clues.

“A suspected target was found!” After capturing the suspicious signal, the mission crew immediately established a search and rescue route and quickly approached the target. Finally, a “person who fell into the water” was found on the rough sea. The rescuers immediately checked the onboard rescue equipment and were ready to launch rescue at any time.

Lowering the altitude and slowing down the speed... The helicopter was getting closer and closer to the sea surface, and the air flow interference gradually increased. In addition, the wind direction on the sea surface suddenly changed, and the “person who fell into the water” was fluctuating between the crests and valleys.

“10 meters, 5 meters... Hold on!” The pilot held the joystick tightly and tried his best to maintain the hovering state. While the winch operator operated the equipment to lower the steel cable, he reminded the front cabin to accurately correct the position. Under the traction of the steel cable, the rescuers gradually approached the “person who fell into the water”.

The rescuers saw the opportunity, grabbed the “person who fell into the water”, quickly tied him to himself with the life belt, and made a “pull up” gesture to the helicopter. As soon as the rescuers and the “person who fell into the water” entered the cabin, the helicopter quickly returned. After a smooth landing, the medical staff who had been waiting for a long time immediately checked the vital signs of the “person who fell into the water” and assisted in transferring him to the rear hospital. “Maritime search and rescue is a race against time. Our rescue speed and ability directly determine the survival probability of the person who fell into the water.” The leader of the regiment introduced that in recent years, they have regularly organized practical training and assessments in

the open sea, tempered the skills of officers and men under complex meteorological conditions, and effectively improved their maritime rescue capabilities.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16395646.html**

## 海军航空兵某部开展长航时飞行训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郝勇飞 张德升 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-07-07

**昼夜接力战海天**

**——海军航空兵某部长航时飞行训练见闻**

■郝勇飞 张德升

夏日清晨，数架战机分批次呼啸升空，高速向目标空域机动. 海军航空兵某部一场长航时飞行训练拉开序幕.

升空即战斗. 指挥长一声令下，各战位官兵紧盯海空态势，密切配合展开目标探测.

“受到电磁干扰，目标信号异常！”特情突至，机组迅速启动抗干扰预案，多专业岗位密切配合，迅速扩大空域搜索面积. 一时间，键盘敲击声此起彼伏，方寸荧屏上数据奔流……

“此次训练与以往不同的是，机组成员需要依据情报数据，对区域内目标逐一筛查甄别，自主研判目标方位、性质及作战意图. ”该部领导介绍，近年来，他们紧贴实战要求展开专攻精练，为每一飞行架次设定战术背景，突出强化飞行人员空中特情处置能力.

“重新捕获目标！”机组自主判明“敌”目标属性后，立即与歼击机建立通信，推送目标方位信息，精准引导其对目标实施“攻击”.

昼夜接力，鏖战海天.

“某海域发现可疑目标，迅速判明属性. ”指令再次传来，机组成员根据领航员规划的新航线，迅速调整战机姿态，官兵各司其职、默契配合.

“发现‘敌’目标！”战机雷达显示“敌”目标向水面舰艇高速接近，电子侦察员迅速研判其为某型空舰导弹. 依据战机探测的“敌”目标属性，水面舰艇发射热诱弹对其实施诱骗……

“长航时飞行训练不仅考验官兵精神意志，还有效检验装备的性能边界. 唯有从难从严从实战出发开展训练，战场上才能快‘敌’一步、先‘敌’一招. ”该部领导介绍，此次训练，他们突出指挥引导等重难点课目，随机设置跟踪监视、电磁干扰等特情，训练持续时间长、强度大、要素全，全面检验了战法训法成果和协同练兵成效.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Aviation Unit Conducted Long-Duration Flight Training

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Hao Yongfei Zhang Desheng Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-07-07

Day and night relay battle in the sea and sky

——Experiences of a certain unit of the naval aviation in long-duration flight training

■Hao Yongfei Zhang Desheng

In the early morning of summer, several combat aircraft roared into the sky in batches and maneuvered towards the target airspace at high speed. A long-duration flight training of a certain naval aviation unit kicked off.

Taking off means fighting. At the command of the commander, officers and men at all combat positions kept a close eye on the sea and air situation and cooperated closely to conduct target detection.

"Affected by electromagnetic interference, the target signal is abnormal!" When the special situation suddenly came, the crew quickly launched the anti-interference plan, and multiple professional positions worked closely together to quickly expand the airspace search area. For a while, the keyboard tapping sound came one after another, and the data flowed on the small screen...

"What is different from the previous training is that the crew members need to screen and identify the targets in the area one by one based on the intelligence data, and independently determine the target's position, nature and combat intention." The leader of the department introduced that in recent years, they have conducted specialized training in line with the actual combat requirements, set tactical backgrounds for each flight sortie, and highlighted the strengthening of the flight personnel's ability to handle special situations in the air.

"Recapture the target!" After the crew autonomously determined the attributes of the "enemy" target, they immediately established communication with the combat aircraft jet, pushed the target's position information, and accurately guided it to "attack" the target.

Relay day and night, fighting in the sea and sky.

"A suspicious target was found in a certain sea area, and the attributes were quickly determined." The command came again, and the crew members quickly adjusted the fighter's posture according to the new route planned by the navigator. The officers and men performed their duties and cooperated tacitly.

“Found the ‘enemy’ target!” The fighter’s radar showed that the “enemy” target was approaching the surface ship at high speed, and the electronic reconnaissance officer quickly determined that it was a certain type of air-to-ship missile. According to the attributes of the “enemy” target detected by the fighter, the surface ship launches heat-induced missiles to deceive it...

“Long-duration flight training not only tests the spirit and will of officers and men, but also effectively tests the performance limit of equipment. Only by conducting training from the difficult and strict perspectives and from actual combat can we be one step faster than the “enemy” and one move ahead of the “enemy” on the battlefield.” The leader of the department introduced that in this training, they emphasized the key and difficult subjects such as command and guidance, and randomly set up special situations such as tracking and surveillance and electromagnetic interference. The training lasted for a long time, was of high intensity, and had all elements, which comprehensively tested the results of combat methods and training methods and the effectiveness of coordinated training.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16395846.html**

## 海军山东舰航母编队圆满结束访问离开香港

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 张懋瑄 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-07-07

新华社香港 7 月 7 日电（黎云、张懋瑄）海军山东舰航母编队 7 日上午圆满结束为期 5 天的访问，驶离香港. 香港特别行政区政府在昂船洲军营码头举行欢送仪式.

7 日清晨，前来送别的香港市民和青少年学生代表早早赶到昂船洲军营码头，湛江舰和运城舰已完成出航前各项准备. 繁忙的维多利亚港内，锚泊在西锚地的山东舰、延安舰桅杆上升起旗语为“感谢大家关怀”“为人民服务”的信号旗. 10 时许，欢送仪式在昂船洲军营码头举行，编队指挥员对香港特区政府和民众的热情支持表示感谢和敬意，主礼嘉宾合影留念.

仪式结束后，湛江舰、运城舰响起清脆的海军笛，官兵们在舷边分区列队，向码头上的人群挥手致意，两艘舰艇驶离昂船洲军营码头，前往预定海域与山东舰、延安舰会合. 香港特区直升机、船队一路引航伴航，护送编队驶出区界.

访问期间，山东舰航母编队组织了甲板招待会、舰艇开放、训练展示、国防知识讲座和体育文化交流等系列活动，在香港点燃了“航母热”“海军热”“国防热”，凝聚起浓浓爱国情、民族情. 香港青少年学生在山东舰甲板上展开巨幅五星红旗，白发老人站在军舰上动情流泪，市民们与官兵合唱《我和我的祖国》，码头的留言墙上写满了对祖国的祝福和对人民军队的感谢……一幕幕感人的瞬间，成为海军官兵和香港同胞心中共同的珍贵回忆.

据统计，山东舰航母编队访港期间，共有超过 3 万名香港市民、青少年学生及各界爱国人士登上军舰参观.

**Google Translation**

The Navy's Shandong Aircraft Carrier Fleet Successfully Concluded Its Visit and Left Hong Kong

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Li Yun Zhang Maoxuan Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-07-07

Xinhua News Agency, Hong Kong, July 7 (Li Yun, Zhang Maoxuan) The Navy's Shandong aircraft carrier fleet successfully concluded its five-day visit on the morning of the 7th and left Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government held a farewell ceremony at the Stonecutters Island Pier.

In the early morning of the 7th, Hong Kong citizens and youth student representatives who came to see them off arrived at the Stonecutters Island Pier early. The Zhanjiang and Yuncheng ships had completed all preparations before sailing. In the busy Victoria Harbor, the Shandong and Yan'an ships anchored in the West Anchorage raised signal flags with the flags "Thank you for your care" and "Serve the people". At about 10 o'clock, the farewell ceremony was held at the Stonecutters Island Pier. The fleet commander expressed his gratitude and respect for the enthusiastic support of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government and the people, and the officiating guests took a group photo.

After the ceremony, the Zhanjiang and Yuncheng warships sounded clear naval whistles, and the officers and men lined up in sections on the side of the ship, waving to the crowd on the dock. The two ships left the Stonecutters Island Wharf and headed for the designated sea area to meet with the Shandong and Yan'an warships. The helicopters and fleets of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region guided and escorted the fleet out of the district boundary.

During the visit, the Shandong aircraft carrier fleet organized a series of activities such as deck receptions, ship openings, training demonstrations, national defense knowledge lectures, and sports and cultural exchanges, which ignited "aircraft carrier fever", "navy fever" and "national defense fever" in Hong Kong, and condensed strong patriotism and national sentiment. Hong Kong young students unfolded a huge five-star red flag on the deck of the Shandong ship, and the white-haired old man stood on the warship and shed tears. Citizens sang "My Motherland and I" with officers and men. The message wall on the dock was full of blessings to the motherland and gratitude to the People's army... The touching moments have become precious memories shared by naval officers and men and Hong Kong compatriots.

According to statistics, during the Shandong aircraft carrier fleet's visit to Hong Kong, more than 30,000 Hong Kong citizens, young students and patriotic people from all walks of life boarded the warship for a visit.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16396065.html**

## 山东舰上的“甲板彩虹人”如何分工？

来源：国防军事早报 责任编辑：于雅倩

2025-07-09

航母飞行甲板被称为是世界上最危险的工作场所之一，每一次舰载机起降的背后，都离不开一群身穿五颜六色衣服在不同战位上忙碌的航空保障兵，他们被称为“甲板彩虹人”. 山东舰上的“甲板彩虹人”是如何分工的？每一次“飞鲨”起降他们是如何默契配合的？一起来看！

**Google Translation**

How Do the “Deck Rainbow People” on the Shandong Ship Divide Their Work?

Source: National Defense Military Morning News Editor: Yu Yaqian

2025-07-09

The flight deck of an aircraft carrier is known as one of the most dangerous workplaces in the world. Behind every takeoff and landing of carrier-based aircraft, there is a group of aviation support soldiers wearing colorful clothes who are busy at different positions. They are called “deck rainbow people”. How do the “deck rainbow people” on the Shandong ship divide their work? How do they cooperate tacitly every time a “flying shark” takes off and lands? Let’s take a look!

[A 4:59-minute Chinese-language video showing various people on the carrier and J-15s in various locations below deck and taking off and landing.]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16396127.html**

## 海军某联合训练基地加大文职人员培养力度

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王红镖 雷彬 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-07-09

**海军某联合训练基地加大文职人员培养力度——**

**“中军帐”里练本领**

■王红镖 解放军报特约记者 雷 彬

海上，战舰驰骋；空中，铁翼振翅；水下，“黑鲸”潜伏……前不久，在大洋深处，海军某联合训练基地承办的一场实兵对抗训练打响，参训各方剑拔弩张.

“卫星侦察发现可疑目标，按计划展开行动. ”在数百海里之外的导演部，文职人员徐志文紧盯海上态势，口令干脆利落，各方迅速展开行动.

在基地指挥导调大厅内，还有几名像徐志文这样配合开展工作的文职人员. “许多文职人员学历高、思维活、视野广，我们应当充分发挥资源优势，不拘一格选才用才，让他们有机会参与重点工作和大项任务. ”该基地领导介绍，近年来，基地化驻训、体系化练兵、实战化对抗逐步成为部队练兵常态，组训人才需求急剧增加. 他们从任务实际出发，将文职人员培养作为单位建设的重要工程来抓，助力文职人员加速成为推动强军兴军、打赢未来战争的重要力量. 近几年，一些政治坚定、能力过硬、作风扎实的“孔雀蓝”开始走进“中军帐”，配合开展相关工作.

为帮助文职人员更好融入服务练兵备战过程，该基地安排军官与文职人员结成帮扶对子，常态开展经验交流和业务帮带；举办大讲堂，遴选业务能手上台讲解前沿知识、解答疑难困惑；选派文职人员参加军事理论培训，赴各兵种部队锻炼和代职交流，全面提升军事素养.

此次训练中，文职人员刘涛源在导演部担任评估员. 他入职不久，部门领导便发现他在软件工程方面有特长，于是培养鼓励他参与到某系统建设项目中. 学习战法理论、研究武器装备性能参数、熟悉评估方法流程、练习系统操作技能……一段时间后，他业务能力快速提升，逐步在团队中发挥作用，工作实绩突出.

随着“红蓝”双方展开激烈较量，战斗很快进入白热化. 一次，双方就“战斗机是否被导弹命中”的问题产生争论. 刘涛源和团队严格对照方案标准，采用“系统+人工”模式进行细致裁决评估，给出的结果数据清晰、论证详实，让参训部队很信服. “我要把所学知识转化为部队所需技能，不断锤炼过硬本领，成为保障链路中的坚强一环. ”刘涛源坚定地说.

**Google Translation**

A Joint Training Base of the Navy Has Increased the Training of Civilian Personnel

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wang Hongbiao Lei Bin Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-07-09

A joint training base of the Navy has increased the training of civilian personnel-training skills in the “Central Military Tent”

■Wang Hongbiao People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Lei Bin

On the sea, warships are galloping; in the air, iron wings are flapping; underwater, “black whales” are lurking... Not long ago, in the depths of the ocean, a real-life confrontation training hosted by a joint training base of the Navy started, and the participating parties were on the verge of a fight.

“Satellite reconnaissance found suspicious targets, and the action was conducted as planned.” In the director’s office hundreds of miles away, civilian staff Xu Zhiwen kept a close eye on the situation at sea, and the commands were crisp and clear, and all parties quickly took action.

In the command and guidance hall of the base, there are several civilian staff like Xu Zhiwen who cooperate in the work. “Many civilian personnel have high academic qualifications, active thinking and broad vision. We should give full play to the advantages of resources, select talents in an unconventional way, and give them the opportunity to participate in key tasks and major tasks.” The leaders of the base introduced that in recent years, base-based training, systematic training and actual combat confrontation have gradually become the norm for military training, and the demand for training talents has increased sharply. Starting from the actual tasks, they regard the training of civilian personnel as an important project for unit construction, helping civilian personnel to accelerate and become an important force in promoting the strengthening of the army and winning future wars. In recent years, some “peacock blue” with firm political beliefs, strong capabilities and solid work style have begun to enter the “central military tent” to cooperate in related work.

In order to help civilian personnel better integrate into the service training and preparation process, the base arranges officers and civilian personnel to form a pair of assistance, and regularly conduct experience exchanges and business assistance; hold lectures, select business experts to come on stage to explain cutting-edge knowledge and answer questions and confusions; select civilian personnel to participate in military theory training, go to various arms and troops for training and exchange of positions, and comprehensively improve military literacy.

During this training, civilian staff Liu Taoyuan served as an evaluator in the director’s department. Soon after he joined the company, the department leader discovered that he had expertise in software engineering, so he trained and encouraged him to participate in a system construction project. Learning tactics theory, studying weapon and equipment performance parameters, familiarizing himself with evaluation methods and processes, practicing system operation skills... After a period of time, his business capabilities improved rapidly, and he gradually played a role in the team with outstanding work performance.

As the “red and blue” sides engaged in a fierce contest, the battle soon became white-hot. Once, the two sides had a dispute over whether the fighter was hit by a missile. Liu Taoyuan and his team strictly compared the program standards and used the “system + manual” model for detailed judgment and evaluation. The results were clear and the arguments were detailed, which convinced the participating troops. “I want to transform the knowledge I have learned into the skills required by the troops, constantly hone my skills, and become a strong link in the guarantee link.” Liu Taoyuan said firmly.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16396128.html**

# 海军山东舰航母编队访问香港回眸：香江潮涌 血脉相连

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈典宏 王小敏 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-07-09

**海军山东舰航母编队访问香港回眸——**

**香江潮涌 血脉相连**

■解放军报记者 陈典宏 王小敏

7 月 3 日上午，维多利亚港灿烂的阳光下，海军山东舰航母编队缓缓驶入香港特别行政区区界.

除运城舰外，山东舰、延安舰和湛江舰是首次访问香港. 就在一周前，山东舰、辽宁舰航母编队刚刚完成远海实战化训练返回母港. 山东舰飞行甲板上，舰载战斗机威武列阵，香港市民得以近距离感受国之重器的震撼.

此次访问香港的 4 艘战舰，均为我国自主设计建造. 从白发苍苍的老人到充满好奇的孩子，许多香港市民怀着自豪感和对国防建设的关心而来.

这是观察中国和中国海军的“绝佳窗口”——

山东舰航母编队访问香港并举行舰艇开放活动，是新时代国防和军队建设发展成就的一次展示，强化了香港市民的国家认同感和民族自豪感.

这是祖国和香港血脉相连的亲情互动——

开放参观活动中，海军官兵耐心解答市民疑问，分享训练和生活故事. 官兵为香港青少年举办国防知识讲座，用生动案例和互动交流，激发学生爱国热情，提高他们的国防意识.

活动中，海军官兵与香港市民频频互动，进一步了解香港地域文化、风土人情，增进彼此理解与信任. 香港市民通过与海军官兵接触，深入了解军人生活、军人使命，感受海军文化魅力.

香港回归祖国 28 年来，人民海军舰艇多次到访. 每一次访问交流，都成为连接香港与祖国的情感纽带.

当官兵俯下身子拥抱孩童，手把手为青少年示范武器操作，用粤语耐心解答老人的提问，香港市民真切感受到，人民军队不仅是国家安全的捍卫者，更是与他们血脉相连的“一家人”.

7 月 7 日，战舰缓缓驶离香江. 这份跨越山海的情感共鸣，终将汇聚成推动“一国两制”事业行稳致远、中华民族伟大复兴的磅礴力量.

（解放军报香港 7 月 7 日电）

**Google Translation**

Looking Back on the Visit of the Navy’s Shandong Aircraft Carrier Formation to Hong Kong: The Tide of the Xiangjiang River Is Surging and the Blood Is Connected

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Chen Dianhong Wang Xiaomin Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-07-09

Looking back on the visit of the Navy’s Shandong aircraft carrier formation to Hong Kong——

The tide of the Xiangjiang River is surging and the blood is connected

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Chen Dianhong Wang Xiaomin

On the morning of July 3, under the bright sunshine of Victoria Harbor, the Navy’s Shandong aircraft carrier formation slowly entered the boundary of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Except for the Yuncheng ship, the Shandong ship, the Yan’an ship and the Zhanjiang ship are visiting Hong Kong for the first time. Just a week ago, the Shandong ship and the Liaoning ship aircraft carrier formation had just completed the long-distance combat training and returned to their home port. On the flight deck of the Shandong ship, carrier-based fighters were lined up majestically, and Hong Kong citizens were able to feel the shock of the country’s heavy weapons up close.

The four warships visiting Hong Kong this time were all designed and built independently by my country. From white-haired old people to curious children, many Hong Kong citizens came with pride and concern for national defense construction.

This is a “perfect window” to observe China and the Chinese Navy. The Shandong aircraft carrier fleet visited Hong Kong and held a ship open event. It was a display of the achievements of national defense and military construction in the new era, and strengthened the national identity and national pride of Hong Kong citizens. This is a family interaction between the motherland and Hong Kong. During the open visit, naval officers and men patiently answered questions from citizens and shared training and life stories. Officers and men held a national defense knowledge lecture for Hong Kong youth, using vivid cases and interactive exchanges to inspire students’ patriotic enthusiasm and improve their national defense awareness. During the event, naval officers and men frequently interacted with Hong Kong citizens to further understand Hong Kong’s regional culture, customs and customs, and enhance mutual understanding and trust. Through

contact with naval officers and men, Hong Kong citizens have a deep understanding of the lives and missions of soldiers and feel the charm of naval culture. In the 28 years since Hong Kong's return to the motherland, the People's Navy ships have visited many times. Every visit and exchange has become an emotional bond connecting Hong Kong and the motherland. When soldiers bent down to hug children, demonstrated the operation of weapons to young people, and patiently answered questions from the elderly in Cantonese, Hong Kong citizens truly felt that the People's Army is not only a defender of national security, but also a "family" connected to them by blood.

On July 7, the warship slowly sailed away from the Hong Kong River. This emotional resonance across mountains and seas will eventually converge into a powerful force to promote the steady progress of the "one country, two systems" cause and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

(People's Liberation Army Daily, Hong Kong, July 7)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16396419.html**

## 中国航海日，跟着海军舰艇去看海

来源：中国军网 作者：李景璇 孙萌 翁雷鸣 等 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-07-11

今年是中国航海日设立 20 周年，也是郑和下西洋 620 周年, 海之浩渺，梦之无垠，劈波斩浪，向海图强, 戳视频，和海军舰艇一起感受波澜壮阔的大海,（策划：李景璇；作者：孙萌 翁雷鸣；素材提供：石贤博、张大禹、胡佳杰、张泽杭、焦诗园、安南村、李明轩、李达达、高源鸿）

**Google Translation**

China Maritime Day, Follow the Navy Ships to See the Sea

Source: China Military Network Author: Li Jingxuan, Sun Meng, Weng Leiming, etc. Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-07-11

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of China Maritime Day and the 620th anniversary of Zheng He's voyage to the West. The sea is vast, the dream is boundless, cut through the waves, and strive for strength at sea. Click on the video to feel the magnificent sea with the navy ships. (Planning: Li Jingxuan; Author: Sun Meng, Weng Leiming; Material provided by: Shi Xianbo, Zhang Dayu, Hu Jiajie, Zhang Zehang, Jiao Shiyuan, An Nancun, Li Mingxuan, Li Dada, Gao Yuanhong)

[A 56-second video in Chinese with a quick separate shot of a carrier, frigate, destroyer, support ship, and hospital ship at sea and a large group of dolphins swimming together. Three hull numbers

were shown: 101 (Nanchang destroyer, 1st Destroyer Zhidui, NTCN), 131 (Taiyuan destroyer, 3rd Destroyer Zhidui, ETCN), and 132 (Suzhou destroyer, 6th Destroyer Zhidui, ETCN)]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16396415.html**

## 海军某支队组织训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李金彪 责任编辑：于雅倩 发布：2025-07-11



夏日，海军某支队组织训练, 图为舰艇编队向目标海域机动, 李金彪摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Organizes Training

Source: China Military Network-People's Liberation Army Daily Author: Li Jinbiao Editor: Yu Yaqian Release: 2025-07-11

In summer, a naval flotilla [zhidui] organizes training. The picture shows the fleet maneuvering towards the target sea area. Photo by Li Jinbiao [Changchun destroyer Hull 150 and Yangzhou destroyer Hull 578, both are subordinate to the ETCN's 6th destroyer zhidui]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16396702.html**

## 新干部面临“成长的烦恼”？“一人一策”助力他们稳健起跑

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：宋润鹏 刘其旭 毕笑天 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-07-14

**海军某部加强精准规划提升人才培养水平——**

**“一人一策”助力新干部稳健起跑**

■宋润鹏 刘其旭 解放军报记者 毕笑天

“符合应用标准，达标！”夏日，海军某部训练室内，新干部洪扬参与开发的一套大数据辅助系统，顺利通过最后一次测试.

“今年以来，我们单位的新干部先后取得 30 余项科研成果. ”该部领导欣喜地告诉记者，这是他们坚持量才使用，帮助新干部尽快度过适应期，跑出成长“加速度”的生动例证.

4 年军校生涯，洪扬成绩亮眼——综合成绩全专业排名第 4，获得个人嘉奖两次，荣立个人三等功一次……去年 7 月，他从学校毕业后，成为该部一名教练员，主要担负训练保障工作.

刚来单位时，意气风发的洪扬曾一度茫然——一件件陌生的设备让他感到“力不从心”，实操能力较弱成为他成长路上的“拦路虎”.

一次交流会上，洪扬发言磕磕巴巴. 会后，该部一名领导找他谈心. “以前学的知识用不上，现在的工作也没干好，我不知道未来的路该怎么走. ”洪扬吐露心声.

洪扬的困惑，引起这名领导的重视. 随后，该部组织专题调研，发现不少新干部都面临类似“成长的烦恼”.

“新干部大多直接从校门走入营门，刚到基层时难免会不适应. ”该部领导告诉记者，他们单位各个岗位的专业性、操作性、技术性普遍较强. 以潜艇相关专业岗位为例，新干部通常要经过基本技能培训、专业训练、大项演练、岗位考核及资格认证，才能具备基本履职能力，这个过程至少也需要一年时间.

为帮助新干部快速成长成才，该部党委研究决定，按照“人岗相适、定位清晰、利于长久”原则，坚持边使用边培养，为新干部“一人一策”制订成长规划，帮助他们找到合适岗位、充分发挥自身价值. 对于艇员队新干部，该部鼓励他们跨部门、跨艇型、跨专业交流见学，利用接装培训、全训考核等时机，加深对不同岗位的认识，科学选择与所学专业更对口、与自身特长更匹配的岗位；对于保障单位新干部，该部遴选业务骨干手把手帮带，按照“选择科研方向—加入对应团队—参与擅长项目—形成科研成果”路径，帮助他们快速适应岗位要求，充分发挥理论基础扎实的优势.

“洪扬是软件工程专业科班出身，我们建议他将更多精力由训练保障转向科研创新，鼓励他加入‘创客团队’. ”该部一名政治干部告诉记者，洪扬所在“创客团队”成员专业背景各不相同，他们结合自身专业特长，参与完成了装备实战化运用、关键技术研究等多项重点课题攻关.

在掌握新干部专业特长、兴趣爱好及个人意愿基础上，该部在政策范围内，为他们科学调岗，做到用其所长、避其所短.

新干部葛立业在军校上学期间学的是动力专业，毕业后分配至该部某艇员队任动力操纵员. 一次比武中，葛立业过硬的电力专业知识引起考核组关注. 原来，葛立业平时喜欢钻研电子设备元件，自学了很多电子工程知识. 考虑到他所在艇员队电工专业干部力量薄弱，该部领导建议葛立业转岗.

“单位有需要，我也感兴趣，我愿意. ”葛立业走上新岗位后，该部综合分析其专业背景、成长经历，遴选业务骨干作为导师，一对一帮带他学原理、熟操作. 帮带过程中，导师还

为他量身制订学习训练计划，并根据他的适应情况动态调控训练进度. 由于新岗位符合自己的兴趣爱好，加上技术骨干倾心帮带，葛立业专业能力稳步提升. 目前，他已通过全部岗位考核认证.

与经历过转岗转型的葛立业不同，军校期间学习动力专业的潘嘉庆，一直深耕在动力操纵员岗位. 为帮助潘嘉庆发挥个人所长，他所在的艇员队主动协调上级机关，安排他跟随兄弟单位潜艇出海参加全训考核. 那段时间，潘嘉庆几乎每天对着密密麻麻的图表背记理论知识，拿着图纸一遍遍摸管路. 功夫不负有心人. 潘嘉庆成为同批新干部中最先取得岗位合格证的操纵员，也是该部第一个跟随艇员队出海执行长航任务的新干部.

“新干部未来的发展，存在许多可能. ”该部人力资源部门领导介绍，新干部可以根据自身特长，一步步成长为舰艇指挥员等军事干部，或者转型为政治干部，也可以担任教练员.

目前，该部正在系统梳理总结新干部培养经验. 下一步，他们将出台更多措施，为新干部走好“官之初”提供更多帮助.

**短 评**

**多为年轻人成长铺路架桥**

■韩雪峰

习主席在中央军委人才工作会议上深刻指出，要用好用活各方面人才，坚持以用为本，精准高效配置军事人力资源，确保人才得到最佳配置、发挥最大效能.

从人才管理角度来说，“用”是真正的爱才，“用好”是最理想的状态. 海军某部坚持量才使用，按照“人岗相适、定位清晰、利于长久”原则，在“官之初”帮助新干部找准成长方向，助力他们更好地适应岗位、担起职责. 他们的实践告诉我们，使用年轻干部应坚持因才施用、扬长避短、用其所长.

人才培养是“最艰巨的战争准备”. 当前正值军校毕业季，一批新干部即将走向不同岗位，各级应增强“扶上马、送一程”的使命感、责任感，结合实际情况营造利于他们成长的良好环境，通过实践指导、谈心谈话等形式，掌握他们的思想动态、摸清他们的现实困难，设身处地为他们想实招、解难题，多为年轻人成长铺路架桥，让他们更好地为部队建设贡献应有力量.

**Google Translation**

New Cadres Face “Growing Pains”? “One Person, One Policy” Helps Them Get Off to a Steady Start

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Song Runpeng Liu Qixu Bi Xiaotian Editor: Wu Mingqi

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A certain naval unit strengthens precise planning to improve talent training level——

“One person, one policy” helps new cadres get off to a steady start

■Song Runpeng Liu Qixu People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian

“Meet the application standards and meet the standards!” In the summer, in the training room of a certain naval unit, a big data auxiliary system developed by new cadre Hong Yang successfully passed the last test.

“Since the beginning of this year, the new cadres of our unit have successively achieved more than 30 scientific research results.” The leader of the department happily told reporters that this is a vivid example of their insistence on using talents according to their abilities, helping new cadres to get through the adaptation period as soon as possible and run out of the “acceleration” of growth.

During his four-year military academy career, Hong Yang achieved outstanding results - he ranked fourth in the overall score of the whole major, received two personal commendations, and was awarded the third-class individual merit once... In July last year, after graduating from academy, he became an instructor in the department, mainly responsible for training support work.

When he first came to the unit, the high-spirited Hong Yang was once at a loss - each unfamiliar equipment made him feel “incapable”, and his weak practical ability became a “stumbling block” on his road to growth.

At an exchange meeting, Hong Yang spoke haltingly. After the meeting, a leader of the department talked to him. “The knowledge I learned before is not useful, and my current work is not done well. I don’t know how to go in the future.” Hong Yang confided.

Hong Yang’s confusion attracted the attention of the leader. Subsequently, the department organized a special investigation and found that many new cadres faced similar “growing pains”.

“Most new cadres go directly from the academy gate to the camp gate. It is inevitable that they will not adapt when they first arrive at the grassroots.” The leader of the department told reporters that the professionalism, operability and technicality of each position in their unit are generally strong. Taking submarine-related professional positions as an example, new cadres usually have to go through basic skills training, professional training, major exercises, job assessment and qualification certification before they have the basic ability to perform their duties. This process takes at least one year.

In order to help new cadres grow and develop quickly, the Party Committee of the Department has decided to adhere to the principle of “suitability of people and positions, clear positioning, and long-term benefits” and adhere to the principle of training while using them. It will formulate a growth plan for new cadres “one person, one policy” to help them find suitable positions and give full play to their own value. For new cadres in the crew team, the Department encourages them to

exchange and learn across departments, boat types, and professions, and use opportunities such as acceptance training and full training assessment to deepen their understanding of different positions and scientifically choose positions that are more suitable for their majors and their own strengths; for new cadres in the support units, the Department selects business backbones to help them step by step, and follows the path of "selecting scientific research directions - joining corresponding teams - participating in good projects - forming scientific research results" to help them quickly adapt to job requirements and give full play to the advantages of solid theoretical foundation.

"Hong Yang is a graduate of software engineering. We suggest that he shift more of his energy from training support to scientific research and innovation, and encourage him to join the 'maker team'." A political cadre of the department told reporters that the members of Hong Yang's "maker team" have different professional backgrounds. They have combined their professional expertise to participate in the completion of a number of key projects such as the actual combat use of equipment and key technology research.

Based on the professional expertise, hobbies and personal wishes of new cadres, the department has scientifically transferred them within the policy scope to make use of their strengths and avoid their weaknesses.

New cadre Ge Liye studied power major while attending military academy. After graduation, he was assigned to a crew team of the department as a power operator. In a competition, Ge Liye's excellent professional knowledge of electricity attracted the attention of the assessment team. It turned out that Ge Liye usually likes to study electronic equipment components and taught himself a lot of electronic engineering knowledge. Considering the weak strength of electrical professional cadres in his crew team, the leaders of the department suggested that Ge Liye transfer to another position.

"The unit needs it, and I am interested, so I am willing." After Ge Liye assumed his new position, the department comprehensively analyzed his professional background and growth experience, selected business backbones as mentors, and helped him learn the principles and familiarize himself with the operation one-on-one. During the mentoring process, the mentor also tailored a learning and training plan for him, and dynamically adjusted the training progress according to his adaptation. Because the new position is in line with his interests and hobbies, and the technical backbones are dedicated to helping him, Ge Liye's professional ability has steadily improved. At present, he has passed all job assessments and certifications.

Unlike Ge Liye, who has experienced job transfer and transformation, Pan Jiaqing, who studied power major during military academy, has been working hard as a power operator. In order to help Pan Jiaqing give full play to his personal strengths, his crew team took the initiative to coordinate with the superior authorities and arranged for him to go out to sea with the submarine of the brother unit to participate in the full training assessment. During that time, Pan Jiaqing memorized theoretical knowledge almost every day facing dense charts and touched the pipelines over and

over again with the drawings. Hard work pays off. Pan Jiaqing became the first operator to obtain a job qualification certificate among the same batch of new cadres, and was also the first new cadre of the department to follow the crew team to go to sea to perform long-distance missions.

“There are many possibilities for the future development of new cadres.” The leader of the human resources department of the department introduced that new cadres can grow into military cadres such as ship commanders step by step according to their own strengths, or transform into political cadres, or serve as coaches.

At present, the department is systematically sorting out and summarizing the experience of training new cadres. In the next step, they will introduce more measures to provide more help for new cadres to take a good “beginning of officialdom”.

Short Comment

Paving the way for young people to grow

■ Han Xuefeng

President Xi Jinping pointed out at the Central Military Commission’s talent work conference that we must make good use of talents from all aspects, adhere to the principle of use, accurately and efficiently allocate military human resources, and ensure that talents are optimally allocated and maximized.

From the perspective of talent management, “use” is the real love of talent, and “use well” is the most ideal state. A certain naval unit insists on using people according to their talents. According to the principle of “suitability of people and positions, clear positioning, and long-term benefits”, it helps new cadres find the right direction of growth at the “beginning of their careers” and helps them better adapt to their positions and take on their responsibilities. Their practice tells us that the use of young cadres should adhere to the principle of using people according to their talents, making the best use of their strengths and avoiding their weaknesses, and using their strengths. Talent cultivation is the “most difficult preparation for war”. It is currently the graduation season of military academies, and a group of new cadres are about to move to different positions. All levels should strengthen the sense of mission and responsibility of “helping them get on the horse and sending them on their way”, create a good environment conducive to their growth in light of the actual situation, and grasp their ideological dynamics and find out their real difficulties through practical guidance, heart-to-heart talks, etc., put themselves in their shoes to think of practical measures and solve problems for them, and pave the way for the growth of young people, so that they can better contribute their due strength to the construction of the army.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16396962.html**

## 海天“砺鹰”，“毕业大考”为海军航空大学学员“加钢淬火”

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**海天“砺鹰”**

**——海军航空大学跨专业全流程毕业综合演练纪事**

■刘 晶

轰鸣声中，数架战鹰从多个机场同时起飞，一场红蓝攻防战斗骤然打响.

引擎震颤着空气，飞行学员指尖在座舱仪表上快速移动；衣服上的反光条在探照灯下忽明忽暗，机务专业学员手拿解刀与扭矩扳手，专注手头的保障工作；指挥中枢内，通信学员的加密终端屏上跳动着战场频谱密语……

这是海军航空大学跨专业全流程“砺鹰”毕业综合演练中的一幕. 对学员来说，这既是一场“毕业大考”，也是一次“加钢淬火”. 在这项贴近实战的教学活动中，他们紧抓机会查找素质短板、弥补能力弱项，为到部队任职做最后的冲刺.

走向部队、走向战位，我们准备好了！站在塔台眺望远处的山海，完成此次毕业演练的学员们豪情满怀. 很快，他们就要像蒲公英的种子一样，飞向祖国的万里海疆，坚守在祖国需要的地方. 为了心中的深蓝梦想，他们奋楫扬帆再出发.



飞行学员进行地面演练. 陈超 摄




海军航空大学毕业学员合影. 刘晶 摄

**“决战的机会只有一次，我必须一击即中”**

剧烈震颤的机身，让平时阳光爱笑的窦盛杰在驾驶舱里仿佛换了一个人. 他一脸严肃，每根神经都高度紧张.

“砺鹰”毕业综合演练现场，一场激烈的空中“捉对厮杀”到了决战时刻.

战机在高空以巨大的俯角“擦肩而过”，处于低位的窦盛杰突然驾机反转，意图夺取位置优势. 关键时刻，蓝方飞行教员果断放弃预先战术，几乎在同时作出反转机动，利用极限角度优势将红方僚机“击中”.

“输也要输个明白！”一下飞机，窦盛杰和教官刘涛马不停蹄奔向战术讲评室进行复盘.

“这次任务的失败，源于你没有把更多注意力用来‘向外看’，眼睛不能只盯着仪表盘，必须时刻关注战场态势. ”刘涛说.

走出复盘室，窦盛杰认真思考着教官的话. 狭路相逢勇者胜，善飞敢打，才能为实战化训练注入源源不断的动力. 之后的练习中，他在快速扫视仪表数据的同时兼顾敌机运动轨迹，战况胶着时既不轻易放弃，也不急于求成，而是在不断逼近飞行极限中寻觅战机：“决战的机会只有一次，我必须一击即中！”

几天后，天高云淡，3 场自由空战训练打响.

红蓝双方战机呼啸升空，各作战单元快速进入预定位置. 双方根据敌我态势，不断变换战术动作，不时飞出极限数据. 第一场，势均力敌；第二场，旗鼓相当；第三场决胜局，窦盛杰全神贯注投入战斗，蓝天之上，他巧妙运用战术迂回机动，实时根据蓝方动态变化推算航迹，进而做出规避动作，在对手猝不及防时调转机头，将其一举击败.

“好样的！”教官为走下战机的窦盛杰佩戴“优秀学员”绶带.

“这次飞行训练难度大、风险高，但实战性极强，促使我将目光从技术向战术转换、从课堂向战场转换. ”窦盛杰脸上写满兴奋，同时又多了几分沉毅，这只羽翼渐丰的“雏鹰”，已经做好飞向战场的准备.

千里之外的渤海湾畔，直升机搜救模拟演练也正如火如荼展开.

“两名飞行员‘跳伞’，命令你部紧急搜救！”接到通知，航空救生专业学员李京震乘机抵达搜救海区上空. 海上风高浪急，不远处的云预示着随时可能产生风向转变，又为此次搜救增加了“变数”.

海上搜救，时间就是生命. “下降高度，准备救援！”李京震早已穿戴好抗浸服，随时准备实施救援.

不稳定的海上环境加之直升机的下旋气流，给营救任务带来了很大困难. 李京震双腿有些发抖，但一直给自己打气：“我们是飞行员的‘第五道阻拦索’，早一点战胜自己跳下去，战友生存的几率就大一分. 绝对不能辜负战友的信任！”只见他在强大的气流中跃出机舱.

伴随直升机的消速悬停，李京震准确到达落水飞行员身旁. 他熟练地为飞行员套上救生吊带，确认无误后给出上升手势. 随着绞车的转动，李京震和飞行员稳稳上升，整个过程不到 5 分钟.

“置身于任务中，我对自己所处的战位有了更深刻的认识. ”李京震感慨道.

瞄准实战的靶心，本领才能越练越强. 经过这场“毕业大考”，学员们向战场更进一步.

**“没有轻而易举的闪耀，只有不动声色的燃烧”**

乌云密布，雨水将至. 一场无人机跨域侦察训练在渤海湾畔展开.

学员池科璇操纵无人机，实时为学校同步开展的直升机搜救模拟训练提供数据和图像支撑. 他的动作如行云流水，整个人显得从容自信.

然而，熟悉池科璇的人都知道，他能做到现在这样，背后付出了多少汗水.

之前由于身体原因，池科璇从飞行学员转为无人机作战工程专业的学员. 虽然以前的学习成绩不错，但一年就要学完原本需要 2 年完成的无人机课程，让他感到“压力山大”.

为了迎头赶上，池科璇像上紧的发条. 除了完成日常的学习，他一有空就去机场跑道或者无人机实验室，选择不同的气候条件进行训练. 想要练好一个操控动作，反复二三十遍是常态，尽管眼睛发酸、肩膀疼痛，他依旧坚持. “服务于航空兵的无人侦察机灵敏度高，只有把技艺练得无比精湛，才能飞出战斗力. ”他说.

严格的自我要求和潜心钻研，让池科璇的业务能力迅速提高. 在一次无人机发动机故障的特情中，他成功实现盲降，受到上级表扬. 此次毕业演练前，他已安全飞行近百小时，并顺利拿到了无人机操控证书.

学员的亮眼表现，源自平日的积累. 唯有沉潜深耕、精益求精，才能练就制胜战场的过硬本领.

盛夏，机库里蒸腾着灼人的热浪. 机务保障学员朱已丰熟练地掀开发动机舱，目光迅速锁定故障点. 不多时，在他的操作下，发动机参数恢复正常.

“没有轻而易举的闪耀，只有不动声色的燃烧. ”飞机是高精度装备，维修失误容易造成二次故障，危及飞行员的生命安全. 从刚接触机务专业开始，朱已丰就对自己的专业学习提出了“高标准”.

他的笔记工整得像教材一样——每名机务保障学员最少要背记 4 本“入门级”维修手册、20 多本“进阶”手册，朱已丰不仅把涉及的数据、标准、程序弄懂弄透，还将手册中的内容在笔记本上梳理成思维导图，搭配自己打印的图片，用不同颜色的笔标记出重点，以加深对内容的理解和记忆.

靠着这样专业专注、精益求精的精神，在去年学校组织的“擎鹰杯”比武竞赛中，朱已丰获得第一名的好成绩.

挑战接踵而来. 飞机更新换代后，朱已丰开始了新一轮的“拔节成长”.

“新旧飞机虽然有所不同，但大部分核心原理是相通的，只要沉下心来钻研，就没有翻不过去的‘火焰山’. ”朱已丰一次次深入狭窄的进气道，攀爬至约 3 米高的机背，全面细致地检查机体. 他耐心地校对和调整设备参数，深入探究各种飞机故障背后的机理与规律.

一次，战机刚归航，朱已丰在检查时发现滑油压力异常. 他跟在带教师傅身后紧张地排查问题，不知不觉已到深夜.

检查到一处滤网时，朱已丰注意到上面有金属碎屑. 他和师傅一起顺藤摸瓜，成功找到一个隐蔽的引起飞机滑油压力跳变的原因.

此次毕业演练，朱已丰和同学们全身心投入机务保障. 暮色里，机务学员深蓝色身影与银灰色机翼渐渐融为一体. 他们用手中的解刀和扳手，托举着一条通往蓝天的安全航迹.

**“毕业照里的奋斗目标，我们要在未来实现”**

海天之间，飞行学员毛圆磊正驾机前往预定地域. 任务中，他率先发现目标，随即将态势同步推送给整个编队.

空中对抗异常激烈，看到毛圆磊在编组中的位置适合攻击蓝方，其他队员冒着风险自觉掩护，助力他完成了向对手的“致命一击”. 不幸的是，战友在掩护过程中被对手“击中”.

“虽然是演练，但看到战友因为掩护自己被‘击中’时，我感受到了心痛. 战场上的‘生死较量’告诉我们，想要在海天之上建功立业，不仅要把本领练强练硬，还要有不畏牺牲的血性和胆气. ”毛圆磊感慨地说.

这堂战味十足的“毕业课”，让毛圆磊对自己即将从事的舰载机飞行事业有了更深的敬畏：飞行员是高危职业，而舰载机飞行员更要直面海空战场的凶险. 即便如此，“打仗”“空战”等字眼，对毛圆磊和战友们来说，依然有无法拒绝的吸引力. 他们坚信一代人有一代人的担当，困难风险越大，忠诚信念越坚定；飞得越高越远，心与祖国贴得越近.

归程那天，学员们在教员带领下参观了舰载航空兵某部. 在那里，一块“距离如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标”的倒计时面板格外醒目. 对战位上的军人来说，倒计时不是以天计，而是以小时计，以分秒计.

学员刘高尚回想起自己报名参加海军招飞的初心，仍感到热血沸腾. 2018 年，还在上中学的他看到新闻上关于舰载机飞行员曹先建的相关报道，被其直面生死、重伤后复飞的英勇事迹深深打动，也点燃了心中立志加入“尾钩俱乐部”的火种. 2021 年，刘高尚如愿考入海军航空大学飞行指挥专业.

为了磨砺自己，刘高尚一次次冲破自己的“舒适区”. 他主动申请当班长，后来又担任区队长等学员队骨干. 凭借优异表现，刘高尚在校期间荣立三等功一次，两次被评为“四有”优秀学员.

不远处，舰载战斗机着舰瞬间稳稳停在航母飞行甲板上，尾钩将阻拦索拉出一个象征胜利的“V”字形，同批次飞机依次着舰成功. 这令人心潮澎湃的画面，将刘高尚心中的强军火种燃烧得更旺.

当毕业倒计时与“距离如期实现建军一百年奋斗目标”的倒计时不期而遇，刘高尚提议大家一起在倒计时面板前合影.

“毕业照里的奋斗目标，我们要在未来实现！”快门声响起，定格下学员们眼中的光芒和脸上灿烂的笑容. 他们目光坚毅，望向被夕阳染红的天空. 那是他们心之所向的远方，也是他们将奉献青春的辽阔海天.

此刻，身旁夏花盛开，追梦者即将起航.

**Google Translation**

Maritime Sky “Sharpening Eagle”, “Graduation Exam” Is “Tempering” for Naval Aviation University Cadets

Source: China Military Network-Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Jing Editor: Guo Yanfei Release: 2025-07-15

Haitian “Sharpening Eagle”

- Chronicle of the Naval Aviation University’s cross-disciplinary full-process graduation comprehensive exercise

■ Liu Jing

Amid the roar, several war eagles took off from multiple airports at the same time, and a red-blue offensive and defensive battle suddenly started.

The engine vibrated the air, and the flight cadets' fingertips moved quickly on the cockpit instruments; the reflective strips on the clothes flickered under the searchlight, and the maintenance students held the knife and torque wrench in their hands, focusing on the support work at hand; in the command center, the encrypted terminal screen of the communication students was jumping with battlefield spectrum secret language...

This is a scene in the Naval Aviation University's cross-disciplinary full-process "Sharpening Eagle" graduation comprehensive exercise. For the students, this is both a "graduation exam" and a "tempering". In this teaching activity close to actual combat, they seized the opportunity to find out their shortcomings in quality and make up for their weaknesses in ability, making the final sprint for their appointment to the army.

We are ready to go to the military and the battle position! Standing on the tower and looking at the mountains and seas in the distance, the trainees who completed this graduation exercise were full of pride. Soon, they will fly to the vast sea of the motherland like dandelion seeds and stick to where the motherland needs them. For the deep blue dream in their hearts, they set sail again.

Flight trainees conduct ground exercises. Photo by Chen Chao

Graduate students of the Naval Aviation University take a group photo. Photo by Liu Jing

"There is only one chance for a decisive battle, and I must hit it in one shot"

The violently vibrating fuselage made Dou Shengjie, who is usually sunny and smiling, seem like a different person in the cockpit. He looked serious and every nerve was highly tense.

At the site of the "Sharpening Eagle" graduation comprehensive exercise, a fierce "one-on-one fight" in the air reached the moment of decisive battle.

The fighter plane "passed by" at a huge angle of inclination at high altitude. Dou Shengjie, who was in a low position, suddenly reversed the plane in an attempt to seize the position advantage. At the critical moment, the blue flight instructor decisively abandoned the pre-tactical tactics, and made a reverse maneuver almost at the same time, using the extreme angle advantage to "hit" the red wingman.

"Even if you lose, you must lose clearly!" As soon as he got off the plane, Dou Shengjie and instructor Liu Tao rushed to the tactical review room for a review.

"The failure of this mission is due to your failure to pay more attention to "looking outward". You can't just stare at the instrument panel, you must always pay attention to the battlefield situation." Liu Tao said.

Walking out of the review room, Dou Shengjie seriously thought about the instructor's words. The brave wins when they meet on a narrow road. Only those who are good at flying and dare to fight can inject a steady stream of power into practical training. In the subsequent practice, he quickly scanned the instrument data while taking into account the trajectory of the enemy aircraft. When

the battle situation was stalemate, he neither gave up easily nor rushed for success, but looked for opportunities while constantly approaching the flight limit: “There is only one chance for a decisive battle, and I must hit it in one shot!”

A few days later, the sky was high and the clouds were light, and three free air combat trainings began.

The fighter planes of the red and blue sides roared into the sky, and each combat unit quickly entered the predetermined position. The two sides constantly changed tactical actions according to the enemy and our situation, and flew out of the limit data from time to time. In the first game, the two sides were evenly matched; in the second game, they were evenly matched; in the third decisive game, Dou Shengjie was fully focused on the battle. In the blue sky, he cleverly used tactical roundabouts, calculated the track according to the dynamic changes of the blue side in real time, and then made evasive actions, turning the nose of the plane when the opponent was caught off guard, and defeated it in one fell swoop.

“Good job!” The instructor put on the “Excellent Student” ribbon for Dou Shengjie who got off the fighter plane.

“This flight training is difficult and risky, but it is highly practical, which prompted me to shift my focus from technology to tactics and from the classroom to the battlefield.” Dou Shengjie’s face was full of excitement, and at the same time, he was more determined. This “young eagle” with growing wings was ready to fly to the battlefield.

Thousands of miles away on the shore of Bohai Bay, helicopter search and rescue simulation exercises were in full swing.

“Two pilots ‘parachuted’, order your unit to conduct emergency search and rescue!” After receiving the notice, Li Jingzhen, a student of aviation lifesaving, arrived over the search and rescue sea area by plane. The sea was windy and rough, and the clouds not far away indicated that the wind direction might change at any time, which added “variables” to this search and rescue.

In sea search and rescue, time is life. “Descend altitude and prepare for rescue!” Li Jingzhen had already put on his anti-immersion suit and was ready to conduct rescue at any time.

The unstable sea environment and the downward swirling airflow of the helicopter brought great difficulties to the rescue mission. Li Jingzhen’s legs were shaking a little, but he kept cheering himself up: “We are the pilot’s ‘fifth arresting cable’. The sooner we overcome ourselves and jump down, the greater the chance of our comrades’ survival. We must never let our comrades down!” He jumped out of the cabin in the strong airflow.

As the helicopter slowed down and hovered, Li Jingzhen accurately arrived beside the pilot who fell into the water. He skillfully put on the life-saving sling for the pilot, and gave the ascent gesture after confirming that it was correct. As the winch turned, Li Jingzhen and the pilot rose steadily, and the whole process took less than 5 minutes.

“Being in the mission, I have a deeper understanding of my position.” Li Jingzhen said with emotion.

Aiming at the bull’s eye of actual combat, skills can only be strengthened with practice. After this “graduation exam”, the trainees took a step further on the battlefield.

“There is no easy shining, only silent burning”

The clouds are dense and the rain is coming. A cross-domain reconnaissance training of unmanned aerial vehicles was conducted on the shore of Bohai Bay.

Student Chi Kexuan controls the drone, providing data and image support for the helicopter search and rescue simulation training conducted simultaneously by the school in real time. His movements are like flowing water, and the whole person looks calm and confident.

However, people who are familiar with Chi Kexuan know how much sweat he has put in to achieve what he has now.

Due to physical reasons, Chi Kexuan changed from a flight student to a student majoring in UAV combat engineering. Although his previous academic performance was good, he felt “under great pressure” to complete the UAV course that originally took 2 years to complete in one year.

In order to catch up, Chi Kexuan is like a wound-up spring. In addition to completing daily studies, he goes to the airport runway or UAV laboratory whenever he has time, and chooses different climatic conditions for training. If you want to practice a control action well, it is normal to repeat it twenty or thirty times. Despite sore eyes and shoulder pain, he still insists. “The unmanned reconnaissance aircraft serving the aviation force is highly sensitive. Only by practicing extremely exquisite skills can it fly out of combat effectiveness.” He said.

Strict self-requirements and dedicated research have rapidly improved Chi Kexuan’s business capabilities. In a special situation of a drone engine failure, he successfully achieved blind landing and was praised by his superiors. Before this graduation exercise, he had flown safely for nearly 100 hours and successfully obtained a drone control certificate.

The outstanding performance of the students comes from their daily accumulation. Only by immersing themselves in deep cultivation and striving for excellence can we develop the strong skills to win the battlefield.

In midsummer, the hangar was steaming with scorching heat. Zhu Yifeng, a maintenance student, skillfully opened the engine compartment and quickly locked the fault point. Not long after, under his operation, the engine parameters returned to normal.

“There is no easy shine, only silent burning.” Aircraft are high-precision equipment, and maintenance errors can easily cause secondary failures, endangering the lives of pilots. From the beginning of contacting the maintenance profession, Zhu Yifeng has set “high standards” for his professional learning.

His notes are as neat as textbooks - each maintenance trainee must memorize at least 4 “entry-level” maintenance manuals and more than 20 “advanced” manuals. Zhu Yifeng not only understands the data, standards, and procedures involved, but also organizes the contents of the manual into a mind map in his notebook, matches it with his own printed pictures, and marks the key points with different colored pens to deepen his understanding and memory of the content.

With such a professional, focused, and meticulous spirit, Zhu Yifeng won the first place in the “Qingying Cup” competition organized by the school last year.

Challenges come one after another. After the aircraft was replaced, Zhu Yifeng began a new round of “jointing growth”.

“Although the new and old aircraft are different, most of the core principles are the same. As long as you calm down and study, there is no “Flame Mountain” that you can’t climb over.” Zhu Yifeng went deep into the narrow air intake again and again, climbed to the back of the aircraft about 3 meters high, and inspected the fuselage comprehensively and carefully. He patiently proofread and adjusted the equipment parameters, and deeply explored the mechanisms and laws behind various aircraft failures.

Once, when the fighter plane just returned, Zhu Yifeng found abnormal oil pressure during inspection. He followed the instructor to check the problem nervously, and it was late at night before he knew it.

When checking a filter, Zhu Yifeng noticed metal debris on it. He and his instructor followed the clues and successfully found a hidden reason for the jump in the aircraft’s oil pressure.

In this graduation exercise, Zhu Yifeng and his classmates devoted themselves to maintenance support. In the twilight, the dark blue figure of the maintenance trainee gradually merged with the silver-gray wing. They used the knife and wrench in their hands to hold up a safe track to the blue sky.

“We will achieve the goal in the graduation photo in the future”

Between the sea and the sky, flight trainee Mao Yuanlei was flying to the designated area. During the mission, he was the first to discover the target and then pushed the situation to the entire formation simultaneously.

The air confrontation was extremely fierce. Seeing that Mao Yuanlei’s position in the formation was suitable for attacking the blue side, other team members took the risk to cover him consciously, helping him complete the “fatal blow” to the opponent. Unfortunately, the comrade was “hit” by the opponent during the cover process.

“Although it was a drill, I felt heartbroken when I saw my comrade being “hit” for covering me. The “life and death contest” on the battlefield tells us that if we want to make achievements on the

sea and sky, we must not only practice our skills, but also have the bloodiness and courage to not fear sacrifice." Mao Yuanlei said with emotion.

This "graduation class" full of war flavor made Mao Yuanlei have a deeper respect for the carrier-based aircraft flight career he was about to engage in: pilots are high-risk professions, and carrier-based aircraft pilots have to face the dangers of the sea and air battlefield. Even so, words such as "fighting" and "air combat" still have an irresistible attraction for Mao Yuanlei and his comrades. They firmly believe that each generation has its own responsibilities. The greater the difficulties and risks, the firmer the loyalty and faith; the higher and farther they fly, the closer their hearts are to the motherland.

On the day of return, the trainees visited a certain unit of the carrier-based aviation force under the guidance of the instructor. There, a countdown panel with the words "distance to achieving the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army as scheduled" is particularly eye-catching. For soldiers on the battlefield, the countdown is not measured in days, but in hours, minutes and seconds.

Cadet Liu Gaoshang still feels excited when he recalls his original intention of signing up for the Navy's recruitment. In 2018, when he was still in middle school, he saw relevant reports about carrier-based aircraft pilot Cao Xianjian in the news. He was deeply moved by his heroic deeds of facing life and death and flying again after being seriously injured, and also ignited the fire in his heart to join the "Tail Hook Club". In 2021, Liu Gaoshang was admitted to the Flight Command Major of the Naval Aviation University as he wished.

In order to hone himself, Liu Gaoshang broke through his "comfort zone" again and again. He took the initiative to apply to be a squad leader, and later served as a district captain and other backbones of the cadet team. With his outstanding performance, Liu Gaoshang was awarded the third-class merit once during his time at school and was twice rated as an excellent student with "four qualities".

Not far away, the carrier-based fighter jets landed steadily on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier, and the tail hook pulled the arresting cable into a "V" shape symbolizing victory, and the same batch of aircraft landed successfully one after another. This exciting scene made Liu Gaoshang's strong military fire burn even more vigorously.

When the graduation countdown and the countdown of "the distance to achieve the goal of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the army as scheduled" met unexpectedly, Liu Gaoshang proposed that everyone take a group photo in front of the countdown panel.

"We will achieve the goals in the graduation photos in the future!" The shutter sounded, freezing the light in the students' eyes and the bright smiles on their faces. They looked at the sky dyed red by the sunset with determination. That is the distance they want to go, and it is also the vast sea and sky where they will dedicate their youth.

At this moment, summer flowers are blooming beside them, and the dream chasers are about to set sail.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16397203.html**

## 干部骨干走进战位，架起知兵爱兵“连心桥”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：颜子富 向黎鸣 陈泽生 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-07-16

良好的官兵关系，既是增进军队内部团结的“黏合剂”，也是部队全面建设的“助推器”. 新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》明确要求，军官应主动对士兵开展谈心交心、军士应主动反映情况问题. 融洽内部关系、增进内部团结，关键在于有效沟通、互相理解. 新条令以制度形式要求贯通、密切官兵沟通渠道，有利于促进官兵互信，增强部队管理工作的针对性和实效性，提升部队凝聚力、向心力和战斗力.

■关于军人相互关系，新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》第三十七条要求军官对士兵应当做到：主动开展谈心交心，掌握士兵的思想、学习、工作、家庭等情况，做好一人一事工作.

■关于军士基本职责，新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》第十八条新增规定，军士除履行义务兵基本职责外，还应主动反映情况和问题，发挥纽带作用.

**海军某支队贯彻新条令要求深化谈心交心工作——**

**架起知兵爱兵“连心桥”**

■颜子富　解放军报记者　向黎鸣　特约记者　陈泽生



该支队干部与战士在操场谈心交心. 朱乐亦摄

**镜　头**

仲夏时节，大洋深处，海军某支队一艘潜艇经过数轮交手，顺利突破“敌”封锁圈，完成训练任务. 对抗结束后，各部门干部骨干随即分批次深入舱室、走进战位，与战士谈心交心.

“结合演训任务开展谈心交心工作，已经成为支队各艇员队的新常态. ”该支队政治工作部姚干事告诉记者，新修订的《中国人民解放军内务条令》要求，军官应当主动开展谈心交心，掌握士兵的思想、学习、工作、家庭等情况，做好一人一事工作.

新条令施行后，该支队组织各艇员队干部骨干逐条学习条令内容. 大家在讨论中普遍感到，新条令对谈心交心工作的长效化、制度化、规范化要求更高. 与新条令规定相比，支队这方面工作仍有差距，特别是潜艇出海执行任务期间，官兵分布在各个点位，少数舱底战位往往成为“被遗忘的角落”.

为扭转这一局面，确保“覆盖全员、不落一人”，该支队对谈心交心工作进行改进. 实践中他们利用官兵恳谈会、机关基层双向讲评会、季度“双争”评比等契机，组织干部骨干围绕谈心交心工作，查摆问题不足、制订整改措施；定期组织经验丰富的政治教员、教育骨干围绕具体问题，分享经验做法、心得体会.

“舵信专业上士小周学习理论知识时，比较吃力”“新干部小田工作中存在畏难情绪，攻坚劲头不足”……在该支队某艇员队队部，记者翻开一名干部的笔记本发现，里面详细记录了官兵的思想状况、训练状态、家庭情况等内容.

“要想高效开展谈心交心，前提是摸清官兵个人情况和思想动态. ”该支队领导说，他们鼓励各艇员队干部骨干利用训练间隙与战士谈心交心，架起知兵爱兵的“连心桥”.

一次远航期间，某艇员队政委与战士小李谈心. 提及家庭情况，小李不禁眼眶湿润. 原来，小李的妻子刚生产不久，他就归队执行远航任务，数十天来一直没有和家人联系. 这让他既牵挂家人又内疚，感觉自己对家庭照顾不够.

该艇员队政委一边安慰小李，一边告诉他：“支队机关十分关心出海官兵的家庭困难，会想方设法协调，做好服务保障. ”任务期间，这名政委格外关注小李的思想状况，多次与他谈心交心. 通过心贴心交流，小李逐渐摆脱焦虑，工作更加专注用心.

“谈心交心，重在切实解决问题. ”该支队领导告诉记者，为确保新条令在基层落地落实，他们持续动态了解基层官兵诉求，针对性制订解难帮困措施，努力做好谈心交心工作的“下篇文章”.

前段时间，某艇员队战士小王训练劲头不足，干部袁立云利用训练间隙主动找他谈心交心. 原来，小王的专业成绩一直在队里垫底. 虽然他做了很多努力，但始终不见成效，久而久之，训练积极性便受到打击. 了解情况后，袁立云与其他干部骨干帮助小王分析训练中存在的问题，结合实际为他制订补差强训方案，并安排业务骨干“一对一”对他进行帮带. 经过一段时间努力，小王的专业水平稳步提升，目前已能独立执行任务.

“新条令对谈心交心相关内容作了明确要求，为部队科学管理提供了法规依据. ”该支队领导表示，他们将结合部队日常管理，将谈心交心作为一项长期工作来抓，努力做到想官兵之所想、帮官兵之所需、解官兵之所难，不断密切部队内部关系，增强凝聚力.

**Google Translation**

The Backbone Cadres Went to the Battle Position and Built a “Bridge of Hearts” to Know and Love the Soldiers

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Yan Zifu Xiang Liming Chen Zesheng Editor: Sun Yue Release: 2025-07-16

A good relationship between officers and men is not only a “glue” to enhance the unity within the military, but also a “booster” for the comprehensive construction of the troops. The newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” clearly requires that officers should take the initiative to talk to soldiers and petty officers should take the initiative to reflect the situation. The key to harmonious internal relations and enhancing internal unity lies in effective communication and mutual understanding. The new regulations require the integration and close communication channels between officers and men in the form of systems, which is conducive to promoting mutual trust between officers and men, enhancing the pertinence and effectiveness of troop management work, and improving the cohesion, centripetal force and combat effectiveness of the troops.

■Regarding the relationship between soldiers, Article 37 of the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” requires officers to do the following with soldiers: take the initiative to talk to soldiers, understand the soldiers’ thoughts, studies, work, family, etc., and do a good job in one person and one thing.

■Regarding the basic duties of petty officers, the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” has a new provision in Article 18. In addition to fulfilling the basic duties of conscripts, petty officers should also take the initiative to reflect situations and problems and play a bridging role.

A naval flotilla [zhidui] implements the requirements of the new regulations to deepen the work of heart-to-heart talks-

Building a “bridge of hearts” to know and love soldiers

■ Yan Zifu, PLA Daily reporter, Xiang Liming, special correspondent, Chen Zesheng

The cadres of the flotilla [zhidui] talked with the soldiers on the playground. Zhu Leyi took the lens

In midsummer, deep in the ocean, a submarine of a naval flotilla [zhidui] successfully broke through the “enemy” blockade after several rounds of confrontation and completed the training

mission. After the confrontation, the cadres and backbones of various departments immediately went deep into the cabins and battle positions in batches to talk with the soldiers.

“Conducting heart-to-heart talks in conjunction with training and exercise tasks has become the new normal for all crew teams of the flotilla [zhidui].” Yao, an officer from the Political Work Department of the flotilla [zhidui], told reporters that the newly revised “Regulations on Internal Affairs of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army” requires that officers should take the initiative to conduct heart-to-heart talks, understand the soldiers’ thoughts, studies, work, family, etc., and do a good job of one person and one thing.

After the implementation of the new regulations, the flotilla [zhidui] organized the cadres and backbones of each crew team to study the contents of the regulations one by one. During the discussion, everyone generally felt that the new regulations had higher requirements for the long-term, institutionalized and standardized work of heart-to-heart talks. Compared with the provisions of the new regulations, the flotilla [zhidui] still has a gap in this aspect of work, especially during the period when the submarine goes out to sea to perform tasks, the officers and men are distributed at various points, and a few bottom positions often become “forgotten corners”.

In order to reverse this situation and ensure that “all personnel are covered and no one is left behind”, the flotilla [zhidui] has improved the work of heart-to-heart talks. In practice, they use opportunities such as officers-soldier talks, two-way review meetings at the grassroots level, and quarterly “double competition” evaluations to organize cadres and backbones to talk about heart-to-heart work, identify problems and formulate rectification measures; regularly organize experienced political instructors and education backbones to share experiences and practices around specific issues.

“Petty officer Xiao Zhou of the rudder signal major has a hard time learning theoretical knowledge” “New cadre Xiao Tian has a fear of difficulties in his work and lacks the drive to tackle tough problems”... At the headquarters of a crew team of the flotilla [zhidui], the reporter opened a cadre’s notebook and found that it recorded in detail the ideological status, training status, family situation, etc. of the officers and men.

“If you want to conduct heart-to-heart talks efficiently, the premise is to understand the personal situation and ideological dynamics of the officers and men.” The leader of the flotilla [zhidui] said that they encourage cadres and backbones of each crew team to use the training intervals to talk with the soldiers and build a “bridge of connection” to know and love the soldiers.

During a long voyage, the political commissar of a crew team talked with the soldier Xiao Li. When mentioning the family situation, Xiao Li couldn’t help but moisten his eyes. It turned out that Xiao Li’s wife had just given birth, and he returned to the team to perform a long-distance mission. He had not contacted his family for dozens of days. This made him both worried about his family and guilty, and felt that he did not take good care of his family.

While comforting Xiao Li, the political commissar of the crew team told him: “The flotilla [zhidui] headquarters is very concerned about the family difficulties of officers and men going to sea, and will find ways to coordinate and provide good service guarantees.” During the mission, the political commissar paid special attention to Xiao Li’s ideological state and talked with him many times. Through heart-to-heart communication, Xiao Li gradually got rid of anxiety and worked more attentively.

“Heart-to-heart talks focus on solving problems in a practical way.” The leader of the flotilla [zhidui] told reporters that in order to ensure the implementation of the new regulations at the grassroots level, they continued to dynamically understand the demands of grassroots officers and men, formulated targeted measures to solve problems, and worked hard to do a good job in the “next article” of heart-to-heart talks.

Some time ago, Xiao Wang, a soldier of a crew team, was not motivated enough in training, and the cadre Yuan Liyun took the initiative to talk to him during the training interval. It turned out that Xiao Wang’s professional performance has always been at the bottom of the team. Although he made a lot of efforts, he never saw any results. Over time, his enthusiasm for training was hit. After understanding the situation, Yuan Liyun and other cadres helped Xiao Wang analyze the problems in training, formulated a training plan for him based on the actual situation, and arranged for business backbones to help him “one-on-one”. After a period of hard work, Xiao Wang’s professional level has steadily improved, and he can now perform tasks independently. “The new regulations have made clear requirements for the content related to heart-to-heart talks, and provided a legal basis for the scientific management of the troops.” The leaders of the flotilla [zhidui] said that they will combine the daily management of the troops and take heart-to-heart talks as a long-term work, strive to think about what the officers and men think, help the officers and men with what they need, and solve the difficulties of the officers and men, and constantly strengthen the internal relations of the troops and enhance cohesion.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16397181.html**

## 军营观察丨1.005毫米：一枚量块见证匠心传承

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：包宇鹤 李珊珊 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-07-16

随着一声清脆的哨音，比武正式拉开序幕.

这是海军某试验舰中心组织的一场舰员维修技能竞赛性考核. 考核场地内，各类待修装备整齐排列，在灯光下闪着金属的光泽.

瞬间，整个场地机器轰鸣，火花四溅. 赛场上，选手们全神贯注，定位故障、换件修理、联调联试接续展开，气氛紧张.

此次比武的负责人、一级上士张庆山气定神闲地立在一旁，与场内的紧张气氛形成反差.

37 岁的张庆山，是该中心“军士技能大师工作室”首席军士，也是全国第二届“匠心杯”装备维修职业技能竞赛“装配钳工”专业冠军.

装备维修保障，是装备全寿命管理的关键一环. 开展舰员维修技能竞赛性考核，是强化舰艇保障能力的重要手段.

比武动员中，张庆山说：“作为舰艇的‘家庭医生’，我们的每一次维修，都关乎试训任务能否圆满完成；任何一个失误，都可能成为决定战争胜负的‘马蹄铁’. ”

作为“大师傅”，只有过硬的本领，是远远不够的，更重要的是带出更多“好徒弟”. 让广大年轻军士直接走上试训场，为战场打赢培养更多保障人才，是该中心党委建立“舰员维修技能训练中心”的初衷.

当张庆山沉静的目光掠过现场，与一级军士长赵三雷的目光相遇，两人相视一笑.

作为张庆山的师傅，赵三雷微微点头，对这个眼神心领神会：这支部队专业军士的“匠人”精神，将由这些年轻人接力传承.

**1.005 毫米：一枚量块见证匠心传承**

■包宇鹤 李珊珊



海军某试验舰中心一级上士张庆山（右二）为战友们讲解装备状态情况测量方法.

**规定 2.5 小时完成的作品竟用了 8 小时——**

**“漫长的精进之路，下笨功夫是唯一‘捷径’”**

钳工，是机械制造领域不可或缺的金属加工技术，素有机械加工“母工种”的美誉，其手工精细操作，至今仍无法被机械完全取代.

在舰艇维修保障中，钳工是“精准修复、应急处置”的核心环节，也是保证舰艇作战能力的关键技术之一.

走进海军某试验舰中心“军士技能大师工作室”，笔者被满墙的照片所吸引. 其中一张照片里，张庆山倚坐在舰艇主机旁，愁容满面. 这张拍摄于 10 年前的照片，对他而言，有着特殊的意义.

那年中秋节，正在执行任务的某舰艇 3 号主机突发停车，无法重新启动，无奈之下只能“瘸腿”驶回母港.

接到排除故障的任务后，张庆山第一时间赶赴现场. 经过检查，他笃定地说：“是配气出了问题，需要对配气系统进行全面检查. ”

谁知，时任业务长却质疑张庆山的实力：“配气检查这么复杂，还是把你师傅赵三雷叫来吧！”

“相信我，保证完成任务. ”张庆山手中握着一个薄薄的量块，自信地说.

量块，是一种具有极高精度的标准计量器具，好比钳工的“眼睛”和“标尺”. 它将抽象的尺寸标准转化为可触摸的实体基准，是钳工技师在机械加工领域实现“毫米级”乃至“微米级”精度的物质支撑.

师傅赵三雷传给张庆山一身本领的同时，也把一个精巧的金属量块送给他，希望他坚持传承“匠心”，百尺竿头更进一步.

随着时间一分一秒流逝，张庆山的眉头越皱越紧. 仔细检查过每一处细节后，他发现，配气系统所有数据参数竟然全部符合标准.

“问题到底出在哪里？”陷入迷茫的张庆山皱起眉头，倚靠在主机上，再次拿出兜里那个小小的量块. 他一边用指腹轻轻摩挲量块，一边静下心来，按照系统的图纸在脑海里“筛”每一个细节. 负责记录装备维修过程的一位战友，不经意间用相机定格了这一幕.

突然，张庆山猛然起身：“是中间扇形齿轮的问题！”经过 20 多个小时不停歇的努力，损坏的齿轮被更换.

“启机！”伴随机电长一声令下，主机悦耳的轰鸣声骤然响起. 走出主机舱，张庆山满身疲惫却一身轻松.

在张庆山的操作台上，扳手、钳子等工具按型号、规格从大到小一字排开，井然有序. 赵三雷告诉笔者：“无论做什么事，庆山都追求完美. 正是这种爱较真的性子，让他在大事面前静得下心，稳得住神. ”

张庆山创造的一个纪录，该中心至今仍无人打破——

那年，海上阵风 8 级，一艘横摇超过 30 度的导弹快艇，因为柴油机某零件损坏，导致主机停机. 当时，随艇并没有原装配件，这让在场的维修团队犯了难. 就在业务长准备放弃时，张庆山说：“没有配件，那就手工修好它. ”

电焊焊接、锉刀手工锉削、千分尺精密测量，张庆山 12 小时不眠不休，最终靠毫米级的加工精度，修好了配件，让快艇及时恢复动力. 从此以后，战友们送给张庆山一个“雅号”：海上微雕师.

仔细观察张庆山的操作台，笔者发现角落处放着一个精致的整理箱，箱子里存放着他入伍以来获得的荣誉奖牌和证书. 其中，一块马拉松完赛奖牌引起笔者的好奇. 张庆山喜欢跑步，他说：“克服困难和跑马拉松一样，只要坚持总能到达终点. ”

2024 年，全国第二届“匠心杯”装备维修职业技能竞赛拉开帷幕. 这场由军地联合举办的职业技能大赛，是装备维修领域规模最大、水平最高、覆盖面最广的竞赛.

张庆山兴奋不已，果断报名. 预选赛如期举行，他不负众望，在比赛中用时最短、完成质量最高，最终以总成绩第一的名次，进入集训队.

在集训队进行封闭式训练时，张庆山险遭“滑铁卢”. 他最引以为傲的，就是自己的手工制作技术. 当他满怀信心地完成一件精美的手工作品时，愕然发现，时间已然过去 8 个小时，而比赛规定要在 2.5 小时内完成.

这个成绩，将张庆山的骄傲与自信一扫而光. 集训队采取淘汰制，只有最强的选手可以代表海军参赛，与军内外各路高手对决.

“努力了这么久，就这样回去，对得起师傅、对得起自己吗？”张庆山紧紧握住那枚小小的量块，在内心深处反复问自己.

师傅早已用行动告诉他，钳工技术的精进之路，从无捷径可寻，唯有日复一日的坚守与沉淀，才能登峰造极.

“漫长的精进之路，下笨功夫是唯一‘捷径’”. 张庆山开始不分昼夜地练习，早饭时从食堂带几个馒头，中午就着开水就算解决了一顿饭. 手一次次被磨出血泡，他便用针头扎破，缠上纱布再继续练. 不知不觉，他的功夫又精进了一层.

“看着你训练时那股拼命的劲头，我就知道你能赢！输给你，我心服口服. ”集训队一名战友由衷地对张庆山说.

去年 9 月，162 名来自陆军、海军、空军、火箭军部队一线的装备维修官兵和各军种装备修理工厂、中国兵器工业集团有限公司的技术技能人才，亮相“匠心杯”装备维修职业技能竞赛. 张庆山沉着冷静，游刃有余. 在属于钳工技师的“华山论剑”中，他以近乎完美的表现，夺得专业冠军.



一级军士长赵三雷（左）与张庆山探讨钳工工艺.

**任务失败，源于研磨平面误差超过正负 0.01 毫米——**

**“0.005 毫米，记住这个精度，总有一天你能达到”**

在该中心，所有舰艇主机兵见到一级军士长赵三雷，都会由衷地喊一声“师傅”.

在这些主机兵中，流传着一句充满敬意的话：“在这里，你必须记住‘赵三雷’这个名字.”

作为专业大拿，赵三雷对全中心各类舰艇的主副机工作原理、技术性能和故障原因，皆能做到“一口清”“一摸准”，更重要的是，他倾囊相授带出了张庆山等一众出类拔萃的徒弟.

18 年前的一次座谈会上，初出茅庐的新兵张庆山直言：“我的梦想是考军校、当军官.”

赵三雷早就注意到这个年轻小伙，他浑身透着冲劲与朝气，恰似当年的自己.

然而，接连两次考军校失利，不但挫伤了张庆山的锐气，也击垮了他的身体. 因为巨大的心理压力，他一度患上了严重的皮肤病.

出院后，张庆山不忍再看镜子里的自己，变得敏感自卑、一蹶不振. 与其他战友的嘘寒问暖不同，赵三雷并没有把张庆山当成一名需要关心的“病人”.

“张庆山，把头抬起来！你不是一个病人，你是一个战士！”师傅陡然提高的音量，如同一声惊雷，在张庆山心里炸响.

赵三雷用自己的方式，把张庆山推向了新的赛道. 那天晚上，他们聊了很久，张庆山也重新认识了师傅.

赵三雷讲到了自己第一次独立维修的经历. 那次故障，涉及缸体研磨，精度要求极高，尤为考验钳工技术.

经过两个多小时的手工研磨，他信心满满地将装密封圈的缸套压入缸体. 压力试验开始，从 0 兆帕到 0.1 兆帕，一切正常. 赵三雷嘴角的笑意明显，满脸喜悦地望向自己的师傅刘卫山.

压力持续上升，0.2 兆帕. “出现泄漏！”伴随一个刺耳的响声，赵三雷的第一次独立修理以失败告终. 功亏一篑，原因是他研磨的平面误差超过了正负 0.01 毫米.

刘卫山拍拍赵三雷的肩膀，接过他手里的锉刀，亲手开始研磨. 望着师傅手中最终精度高达 0.005 毫米的零件，赵三雷眼里充满崇拜.

0.005 毫米，这一精度精细到何种程度？它相当于一根头发丝直径的十五分之一. 这是钳工技师们心驰神往的技术巅峰.

伟大的作品，是靠坚持来完成的. 刘卫山拿出一个小小的金属块，那是一枚厚度为 1.005 毫米的量块. 由于 0.005 毫米过于精细，难以制成量块，于是便有了这个 1.005 毫米的量块.

“0.005 毫米，记住这个精度，总有一天你能达到. ”刘卫山把这个量块郑重地放到赵三雷手上.

从此，赵三雷跟着师傅刻苦训练，向着微米级的精度精进. 谁知，一次修理任务中，赵三雷的右手食指不慎受伤，虽无大碍，可他心里非常清楚，自己可能永远也达不到 0.005 毫米的精度了.

也是那天晚上，赵三雷将量块郑重地递到张庆山手中，正如当初师傅交给自己一样.

赵三雷毫无保留地将自己的技术倾囊相授，张庆山则一心一意地跟着师傅学理论、钻机舱、摸管路，业务水平逐步提升.

那年冬天，一艘导弹快艇主机突发故障，张庆山赶往维修. 距离任务开始，仅剩不到 24 个小时，但具体故障点始终无法定位.

情急之下，只能请师傅出马. 赵三雷来到现场后，凭借多年的维修经验，依据压力表和主机启动时的状态，就判定了故障原因.

“主机需要出舱维修. ”赵三雷一句话，让原本嘈杂的主机舱瞬间安静下来.

时任业务长紧张地问：“能确定故障原因吗？主机出舱可不是小事. ”

“非常确定，必须出舱！”赵三雷斩钉截铁地说. 主机出舱，一次须耗时十几个小时，一旦维修失败，势必影响任务全局.

就在大家犹豫之际，赵三雷坚定的声音再次响起：“相信我，保证完成任务. ”

业务长同意了. “主机出舱！庆山，召集人员，准备工具. ”赵三雷的声音回荡在主机舱内.

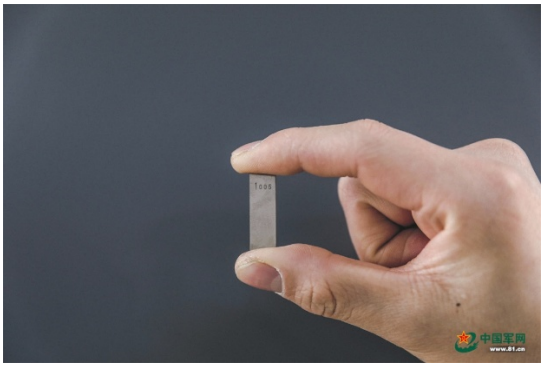
不久，维修任务按时顺利完成. 张庆山始终忘不了师傅那句坚定的“相信我”. 这是能力、是担当，更是师傅为他上的生动一课.

赵三雷有个习惯，每次工作结束都会把遇到的典型问题和解决办法记录下来. 张庆山闲时最喜欢做的事，就是翻看师傅的工作笔记.

时间飞逝，张庆山如今已成长为一位独当一面的大师傅，自己也开始带徒弟. 一天，他翻着师傅的笔记，一个想法突然冒出脑海：“能不能把这本工作记录编成教材，供大家学习？”

明年，赵三雷就要退休了，他比任何人都盼望自己积累下的这些实战保障经验，能全部传给年轻战友.

征得师傅同意后，张庆山系统学习相关理论知识，结合自己的工作经验，先后编修《舰艇柴油机故障汇编》《空压机保养与维修手册》《电气焊维修技能》等 10 余份专业教材.



1.005 毫米量块展示.

**完成项目所用时间比专业组冠军团队快 1 个多小时——**

**“我想通过一些改变，为这支部队留下更多财富”**

“我师傅有一项‘特异功能’，想不想见识一下？”二级上士孙志斌把笔者拉到一边，神秘地说.

只见，孙志斌走到操作台前，开始进行电焊操作. 站在工作室门外的张庆山突然开口喊道：“电弧拉得太高了！”

“怎么样，厉害吧！只要我们一出错，无论师傅在哪里，只靠声音就能第一时间指出来.”孙志斌满脸骄傲地告诉笔者.

孙志斌是张庆山带的第一批徒弟之一，悟性高、脑子活、动手能力强，但性格有点毛躁.

一次，孙志斌在排除故障时，不小心将一个垫片落在气缸内，导致主机受损，相关部件全部更换. 他羞愧地站到了张庆山面前.

“装备修理如同精细复杂的外科手术. 我们对待装备，必须得像医生对待病人生命那样负责！”张庆山的话重重落在孙志斌的心上.

那一刻，孙志斌领悟到，师傅的成功源于对工作的无限热爱和精益求精的坚持.

随着海军装备发展，舰艇维修保障任务陡增. 体系化培养舰员维修技能的想法在张庆山心中酝酿成形.

2021 年，在机关的大力支持下，“舰员维修技能训练中心”着手筹建.

“志斌，你负责训练中心的培训工作. ”张庆山的这一安排，让孙志斌始料未及.

“师傅，我能行吗？”“怎么不行？大胆去做！”

孙志斌坚定信心，带领团队不断推演训练方案、创新训练方式、优化训练流程、量化训练效果.

然而，欲速则不达. 一段时间后，团队训练成绩进入瓶颈期. 无奈之下，孙志斌找到师傅求助. 张庆山并没有告诉他如何提升训练质效，而是给他讲了那枚 1.005 毫米量块的故事.

“现在，我把这个量块交给你. ”张庆山将量块放到孙志斌的手中，正如当初赵三雷交给自己时一样郑重.

一位作家曾说：“花有花期，人有时运，要努力，但别着急，繁花似锦，硕果累累，都需要过程. ”

孙志斌静下心来，不再急切地追求训练成绩的提升，而是沉下心来研究技能. 他大胆创新维修方法，提出“木棍盘车法”、活塞连杆拆装等方法，并研制出柴油机转运车、缸套拆装压入工具、高压油泵拆装扳手等专业工具.

在孙志斌带领下，目前，维修团队完成“舰船装备野战综合抢修”这一项目所用时间，甚至比“匠心杯”的专业组冠军团队快 1 个多小时.

去年，“舰员维修技能训练中心”全面升级，同时也迎来新任务. 为满足职业技能鉴定需求，推行保障人员“持证上岗”制度，张庆山根据上级要求，带领孙志斌向职业技能鉴定工作发起冲锋.

经过不断努力，“舰员维修技能训练中心”进一步具备了海军舰船装备技术保障专业 6 个工种共 17 个专业方向的人才体系培养鉴定能力，形成了“多维培养+精准问效”的人才培养体系闭环.

与此同时，该中心根据上级有关军士培养的总体方案，筹备“军士技能大师工作室”，传承精湛技艺、推动技术创新，加大力度培养更多具有绝技绝活的高技能人才.

作为工作室的首席军士，张庆山奋力完成转型的同时，带领团队齐心协力、共闯难关.

以前，张庆山总说：“我就是个普通的兵，我能做的就是用一辈子把一件事做到极致. ”如今，他又有了新想法：“我想通过一些改变，为这支部队留下更多财富. ”

（图片由张楚摄）

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation 丨 1.005 Mm: A Gauge Block Witnesses The Inheritance Of Craftsmanship

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Bao Yuhe Li Shanshan Editor: Sun Yue Release: 2025-07-16

With a crisp whistle, the competition officially kicked off.

This is a competitive assessment of crew maintenance skills organized by a certain naval test ship center. In the assessment venue, various types of equipment to be repaired are neatly arranged, shining with metallic luster under the light.

In an instant, the entire venue was roaring and sparks were flying. On the field, the contestants were fully focused, locating faults, replacing parts and repairs, and joint debugging and testing were conducted in succession, and the atmosphere was tense.

The person in charge of this competition, Petty officer Zhang Qingshan, stood calmly by the side, forming a contrast with the tense atmosphere in the field.

Zhang Qingshan, 37, is the chief petty officer of the “Petty officer Skill Master Studio” of the center, and is also the champion of the “Assembler Fitter” major in the second national “Ingenuity Cup” equipment maintenance professional skills competition.

Equipment maintenance and support is a key link in the full life cycle management of equipment. Conducting competitive assessment of crew maintenance skills is an important means to strengthen the ship’s support capabilities.

During the mobilization for the competition, Zhang Qingshan said: “As the ‘family doctor’ of the ship, every maintenance we do is related to whether the trial training mission can be successfully completed; any mistake may become a ‘horseshoe’ that determines the outcome of the war.”

As a “master chef”, only having strong skills is far from enough, and what is more important is to bring out more “good apprentices”. Letting the majority of young petty officers go directly to the trial training field and cultivate more support talents for winning the battlefield is the original

intention of the center's party committee to establish the "Crew Maintenance Skills Training Center".

When Zhang Qingshan's calm eyes swept across the scene, he met the eyes of the first-class petty officer Zhao Sanlei, and the two smiled at each other.

As Zhang Qingshan's master, Zhao Sanlei nodded slightly and understood this look: the "craftsman" spirit of the professional petty officers of this unit will be passed on by these young people.

1.005 mm: A gauge block witnesses the inheritance of craftsmanship

■ Bao Yuhe Li Shanshan

Zhang Qingshan (second from right), a petty officer first class at a naval test ship center, explained to his comrades how to measure the status of equipment.

The work that was required to be completed in 2.5 hours actually took 8 hours-

"The long road to improvement, hard work is the only 'shortcut'"

Fixer is an indispensable metal processing technology in the field of mechanical manufacturing. It is known as the "mother type of work" for mechanical processing. Its fine manual operation has not yet been completely replaced by machinery.

In ship maintenance and support, fitter is the core link of "precise repair and emergency response" and is also one of the key technologies to ensure the combat capability of ships.

Walking into the "Petty officer Skill Master Studio" at a naval test ship center, the author was attracted by the photos on the wall. In one of the photos, Zhang Qingshan was leaning against the main engine of the ship with a sad face. This photo taken 10 years ago has a special meaning to him.

During the Mid-Autumn Festival that year, the No. 3 main engine of a certain ship that was on a mission suddenly stopped and could not be restarted. It had no choice but to "limp" back to the home port.

After receiving the task of troubleshooting, Zhang Qingshan rushed to the scene as soon as possible. After inspection, he said with certainty: "There is a problem with the gas distribution, and the gas distribution system needs to be fully inspected."

Unexpectedly, the then business director questioned Zhang Qingshan's ability: "The gas distribution inspection is so complicated, so call your master Zhao Sanlei!"

"Trust me, I guarantee to complete the task." Zhang Qingshan said confidently with a thin gauge block in his hand.

Gauge block is a standard measuring instrument with extremely high precision, like the "eyes" and "ruler" of a fitter. It converts abstract size standards into tangible physical benchmarks, and is the

material support for fitter technicians to achieve “millimeter-level” or even “micrometer-level” precision in the field of mechanical processing.

While Master Zhao Sanlei passed on his skills to Zhang Qingshan, he also gave him an exquisite metal gauge block, hoping that he would persist in inheriting the “craftsmanship” and go further.

As time passed, Zhang Qingshan’s brows furrowed more and more. After carefully checking every detail, he found that all the data parameters of the valve system met the standards.

“Where exactly is the problem?” Confused Zhang Qingshan frowned, leaned on the main engine, and took out the small gauge block in his pocket again. While gently rubbing the gauge block with his fingertips, he calmed down and “screened” every detail in his mind according to the system drawings. A comrade-in-arms who was responsible for recording the equipment maintenance process inadvertently captured this scene with a camera.

Suddenly, Zhang Qingshan stood up abruptly: “It’s the problem with the middle fan gear!” After more than 20 hours of unremitting efforts, the damaged gear was replaced.

“Start the engine!” With the order of the chief engineer, the pleasant roar of the main engine suddenly sounded. Walking out of the main engine cabin, Zhang Qingshan was exhausted but relaxed.

On Zhang Qingshan’s operating table, wrenches, pliers and other tools were lined up in order from large to small according to model and specification. Zhao Sanlei told the author: “No matter what he does, Qingshan pursues perfection. It is this kind of character that makes him calm and steady in the face of major events.”

A record created by Zhang Qingshan has not been broken by anyone in the center to this day-

That year, the sea gusts were 8 levels, and a missile speedboat rolled more than 30 degrees because of a damaged diesel engine part, causing the main engine to shut down. At that time, there were no original accessories with the boat, which made the maintenance team on the scene feel troubled. Just when the business manager was about to give up, Zhang Qingshan said: “If there are no accessories, then fix it manually.”

Electric welding, manual filing with a file, and precise measurement with a micrometer, Zhang Qingshan worked for 12 hours without sleep, and finally relied on millimeter-level processing accuracy to repair the accessories and restore the power of the speedboat in time. From then on, his comrades gave Zhang Qingshan a “nickname”: micro-carver at sea.

Looking closely at Zhang Qingshan’s operating table, the author found an exquisite storage box in the corner, which contained the honorary medals and certificates he had won since joining the military. Among them, a marathon finisher medal aroused the author’s curiosity. Zhang Qingshan likes running. He said: “Overcoming difficulties is like running a marathon. As long as you persist, you can always reach the finish line.” In 2024, the second national “Jiangxin Cup” equipment

maintenance vocational skills competition kicked off. This vocational skills competition jointly organized by the military and the local government is the largest, highest-level and most widely covered competition in the field of equipment maintenance. Zhang Qingshan was very excited and signed up decisively. The preliminaries were held as scheduled. He lived up to expectations and took the shortest time and completed the highest quality in the competition. In the end, he entered the training team with the first place in the total score. When the training team was conducting closed training, Zhang Qingshan almost suffered a "Waterloo". What he is most proud of is his hand-made technology. When he confidently completed a beautiful handmade work, he was shocked to find that 8 hours had passed, and the competition stipulated that it should be completed within 2.5 hours. This result swept away Zhang Qingshan's pride and confidence. The training team adopts an elimination system, and only the strongest players can represent the Navy to compete with masters from inside and outside the military.

"After working so hard for so long, will I be worthy of my master and myself if I go back like this?" Zhang Qingshan held the small measuring block tightly and asked himself repeatedly in his heart.

The master had already told him with his actions that there is no shortcut to the improvement of benchwork skills, and only by perseverance and precipitation day after day can one reach the pinnacle.

"On the long road to improvement, hard work is the only 'shortcut'." Zhang Qingshan began to practice day and night, bringing a few steamed buns from the canteen for breakfast, and eating boiled water at noon. His hands were blistered again and again, so he pierced them with a needle, wrapped them with gauze and continued to practice. Unknowingly, his kung fu has improved a level.

"Looking at your desperate energy during training, I know you can win! I am convinced that I lose to you." A comrade-in-arms from the training team said to Zhang Qingshan sincerely.

Last September, 162 front-line equipment maintenance officers and men from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Rocket Force, as well as technical and skilled personnel from equipment repair factories of various services and China North Industries Group Corporation, appeared in the "Jiangxin Cup" equipment maintenance professional skills competition. Zhang Qingshan was calm and at ease. In the "Huashan Sword Contest" for fitter technicians, he won the professional championship with a nearly perfect performance.

First Class Petty officer Zhao Sanlei (left) discussed fitter craftsmanship with Zhang Qingshan.

The mission failed because the grinding plane error exceeded plus or minus 0.01 mm——

"0.005 mm, remember this precision, one day you can achieve it"

In the center, all ship main engine soldiers will sincerely call "Master" when they see First Class Petty officer Zhao Sanlei.

Among these main engine soldiers, there is a respectful saying: “Here, you must remember the name ‘Zhao Sanlei’.”

As a professional master, Zhao Sanlei can “clearly understand” and “accurately understand” the working principles, technical performance and fault causes of the main and auxiliary engines of all types of ships in the center. More importantly, he taught Zhang Qingshan and other outstanding apprentices.

At a symposium 18 years ago, the fledgling recruit Zhang Qingshan said frankly: “My dream is to enter the military academy and become an officer.”

Zhao Sanlei had noticed this young man a long time ago. He was full of energy and vigor, just like himself back then.

However, two consecutive failures in the military academy exams not only dampened Zhang Qingshan’s spirit, but also broke his body. Because of the huge psychological pressure, he suffered from a serious skin disease for a time.

After being discharged from the hospital, Zhang Qingshan couldn’t bear to look at himself in the mirror again. He became sensitive and inferior and could not recover. Unlike other comrades who cared about Zhang Qingshan, Zhao Sanlei did not regard Zhang Qingshan as a “patient” who needed care.

“Zhang Qingshan, raise your head! You are not a patient, you are a soldier!” The master’s voice suddenly increased, like a thunder, exploding in Zhang Qingshan’s heart.

Zhao Sanlei pushed Zhang Qingshan to a new track in his own way. That night, they talked for a long time, and Zhang Qingshan also got to know the master again.

Zhao Sanlei talked about his first independent repair experience. That failure involved the grinding of the cylinder body, which required extremely high precision and was particularly challenging for the fitter’s skills.

After more than two hours of manual grinding, he confidently pressed the cylinder sleeve with the sealing ring into the cylinder body. The pressure test began, from 0 MPa to 0.1 MPa, everything was normal. Zhao Sanlei’s smile was obvious, and he looked at his master Liu Weishan with joy.

The pressure continued to rise, 0.2 MPa. “There is a leak!” With a harsh sound, Zhao Sanlei’s first independent repair ended in failure. The reason for the failure was that the error of the plane he ground exceeded plus or minus 0.01 mm.

Liu Weishan patted Zhao Sanlei on the shoulder, took the file from his hand, and began to grind it himself. Looking at the parts with a final accuracy of 0.005 mm in the hands of the master, Zhao Sanlei’s eyes were full of admiration.

0.005 mm, how fine is this precision? It is equivalent to one-fifteenth of the diameter of a hair. This is the pinnacle of technology that the fitters are fascinated by.

Great works are completed by persistence. Liu Weishan took out a small metal block, which was a gauge block with a thickness of 1.005 mm. Because 0.005 mm is too fine, it is difficult to make a gauge block, so there is this 1.005 mm gauge block.

“0.005 mm, remember this precision, one day you can achieve it.” Liu Weishan solemnly put the gauge block in Zhao Sanlei’s hand.

From then on, Zhao Sanlei trained hard with his master and improved his precision to the micron level. Unexpectedly, during a repair mission, Zhao Sanlei accidentally injured his right index finger. Although it was not serious, he knew very well that he might never reach the precision of 0.005 mm.

That night, Zhao Sanlei solemnly handed the gauge block to Zhang Qingshan, just as the master had handed it to him.

Zhao Sanlei taught his skills without reservation, and Zhang Qingshan followed the master to learn theory, drill the engine room, and touch the pipeline, and his business level gradually improved.

That winter, a missile speedboat had a sudden failure in the main engine, and Zhang Qingshan rushed to repair it. There were less than 24 hours left before the mission started, but the specific fault point could not be located.

In a hurry, the master could only be asked to help. After Zhao Sanlei arrived at the scene, he relied on his many years of maintenance experience and determined the cause of the failure based on the pressure gauge and the status of the main engine when it was started.

“The main engine needs to be taken out of the cabin for maintenance.” Zhao Sanlei’s words instantly quieted the originally noisy main engine cabin.

The then business manager asked nervously: “Can you determine the cause of the failure? The main engine out of the cabin is not a trivial matter.”

“I am very sure, it must be taken out of the cabin!” Zhao Sanlei said firmly. The main engine out of the cabin takes more than ten hours at a time. Once the maintenance fails, it will inevitably affect the overall situation of the mission.

Just as everyone was hesitating, Zhao Sanlei’s firm voice sounded again: “Trust me, I guarantee to complete the task.”

The business manager agreed. “The main engine is out of the cabin! Qingshan, gather people and prepare tools.” Zhao Sanlei’s voice echoed in the main engine cabin.

Soon, the maintenance task was completed on time and smoothly. Zhang Qingshan never forgot the master's firm "believe me". This is ability, responsibility, and a vivid lesson that the master taught him.

Zhao Sanlei has a habit of recording typical problems and solutions encountered every time he finishes work. Zhang Qingshan's favorite thing to do in his spare time is to look through the master's work notes.

Time flies, Zhang Qingshan has now grown into a master who can handle everything on his own, and he has also started to take apprentices. One day, he was flipping through his master's notes, and an idea suddenly popped up in his mind: "Can this work record be compiled into a textbook for everyone to learn?"

Next year, Zhao Sanlei will retire, and he hopes more than anyone else that all the practical support experience he has accumulated can be passed on to his young comrades.

After obtaining the consent of his master, Zhang Qingshan systematically studied relevant theoretical knowledge, combined with his work experience, and successively edited more than 10 professional textbooks such as "Compilation of Ship Diesel Engine Faults", "Air Compressor Maintenance and Repair Manual", and "Electric Welding Repair Skills".

1.005 mm gauge block display.

The time taken to complete the project was more than one hour faster than the professional group champion team-

"I want to leave more wealth for this unit through some changes"

"My master has a 'special ability', do you want to see it?" Second Petty officer Sun Zhibin pulled the author aside and said mysteriously.

Sun Zhibin walked to the operating table and started welding. Zhang Qingshan, who was standing outside the studio, suddenly shouted, "The arc is too high!"

"How about it, it's amazing! As long as we make a mistake, no matter where the master is, he can point it out immediately just by sound." Sun Zhibin told the author with pride.

Sun Zhibin is one of the first apprentices brought by Zhang Qingshan. He has a high level of understanding, a quick mind, and strong hands-on ability, but a bit irritable.

Once, when Sun Zhibin was troubleshooting, he accidentally dropped a gasket into the cylinder, causing damage to the main engine and all related parts to be replaced. He stood in front of Zhang Qingshan in shame.

"Equipment repair is like a delicate and complex surgical operation. We must treat equipment as responsibly as doctors treat patients' lives!" Zhang Qingshan's words fell heavily on Sun Zhibin's heart.

At that moment, Sun Zhibin realized that the master's success came from his infinite love for work and his persistence in striving for excellence.

With the development of naval equipment, the maintenance and support tasks of ships have increased dramatically. The idea of systematically training crew maintenance skills took shape in Zhang Qingshan's mind.

In 2021, with the strong support of the agency, "crew Maintenance Skills Training Center" began to be built.

"Zhibin, you are responsible for the training work of the training center." Zhang Qingshan's arrangement caught Sun Zhibin off guard.

"Master, can I do it?" "Why not? Do it boldly!"

Sun Zhibin firmly believed in himself and led the team to continuously deduce training plans, innovate training methods, optimize training processes, and quantify training results.

However, haste makes waste. After a period of time, the team's training results entered a bottleneck period. In desperation, Sun Zhibin went to the master for help. Zhang Qingshan did not tell him how to improve the quality and effectiveness of training, but told him the story of the 1.005 mm gauge block.

"Now, I'll give this gauge block to you." Zhang Qingshan put the gauge block in Sun Zhibin's hands, just as solemnly as Zhao Sanlei gave it to him.

A writer once said: "Flowers have their blooming period, people have their luck, you have to work hard, but don't be anxious, blooming flowers and fruitful results all require a process. "

Sun Zhibin calmed down and no longer eagerly pursued the improvement of training results, but calmed down to study skills. He boldly innovated maintenance methods, proposed the "wooden stick turning method", piston connecting rod disassembly and assembly methods, and developed professional tools such as diesel engine transfer vehicles, cylinder liner disassembly and assembly press-in tools, and high-pressure oil pump disassembly and assembly wrenches.

Under the leadership of Sun Zhibin, the maintenance team currently completes the "field comprehensive repair of ship equipment" project more than an hour faster than the professional group champion team of the "Craftsmanship Cup".

Last year, the "Ship Crew Maintenance Skills Training Center" was fully upgraded and also ushered in new tasks. In order to meet the needs of professional skills appraisal and implement the "certificate-based" system for support personnel, Zhang Qingshan led Sun Zhibin to the professional skills appraisal work according to the requirements of his superiors. Launch a charge.

Through continuous efforts, the "Ship Crew Maintenance Skills Training Center" has further acquired the ability to train and identify talents in 17 professional directions in 6 types of work in

the Navy's ship equipment technical support profession, forming a closed loop of talent training system of "multi-dimensional training + precise performance evaluation".

At the same time, according to the overall plan of the superiors for the training of petty officers, the center prepared the "Petty officer Skill Master Studio" to inherit exquisite skills, promote technological innovation, and increase efforts to train more high-skilled talents with unique skills.

As the chief petty officer of the studio, Zhang Qingshan worked hard to complete the transformation while leading the team to work together and overcome difficulties.

In the past, Zhang Qingshan always said: "I am just an ordinary soldier. What I can do is to do one thing to the extreme in my life." Now, he has a new idea: "I want to leave more wealth for this unit through some changes."

(Photo by Zhang Chu)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16397400.html**

## 海军某团组织高温条件下野外训练

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2025-07-17

**海军某团组织高温条件下野外训练——**

**热浪翻涌 专攻精练**

■解放军报记者 郭中正 向黎鸣

盛夏时节，热浪翻涌. 连日来，海军某团多辆战车组成编队，赴野外阵地开展多课目训练，检验部队协同作战能力.

"发现'敌'无人机！"特情突至，指挥员命令战车编队化整为零，躲避"敌"无人机侦察.

"阵地遭强电磁干扰，信号传输受阻！"战车编队刚抵达野外阵地，特情再次传来. 指挥员果断下令："启动备用通信链路！"通信号手迅速启动抗干扰预案. 不多时，通信恢复……

烈日当头，战车内温度逐渐升高，官兵斗志不减，顺利完成模拟攻击训练.

与此同时，导弹吊装训练也在紧张展开. 中士龚铭全神贯注地盯着吊装标尺，确保吊索精准移动. 他说："吊装作业危险系数高，天气再热，也要沉着冷静. "

据了解，该团利用高温环境从难从严组训，突出抓好重难点课目专攻精练，淬炼官兵复杂环境下协同作战本领.

导弹吊装训练结束，战车随即机动转移，投入新一轮训练.

“越是高温天气，越能检验装备性能、锤炼官兵意志. ”该团领导表示，下一步，他们将持续采集更新高温条件下装备训练数据，探索高温条件下训练方法规律，继续组织官兵展开针对性训练，进一步提升部队全天候作战能力.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Regiment Organized Field Training Under High Temperature Conditions

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Guo Zhongzheng Xiang Liming Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-07-17

A certain naval regiment organized field training under high temperature conditions——

Heat waves surge, specialization and refinement

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Guo Zhongzheng Xiang Liming

In the midsummer, the heat waves surge. In recent days, a certain naval regiment has formed a formation of multiple combat vehicles to conduct multi-subject training in the field positions to test the coordinated combat capabilities of the troops.

“Found the ‘enemy’ drone!” The special situation suddenly came, and the commander ordered the combat vehicle formation to break up into small pieces to avoid the reconnaissance of the “enemy” drone.

“The position was subjected to strong electromagnetic interference, and the signal transmission was blocked!” The combat vehicle formation had just arrived at the field position when the special situation came again. The commander decisively ordered: “Start the backup communication link!” The communication signalman quickly started the anti-interference plan. Not long after, the communication was restored...

Under the scorching sun, the temperature inside the combat vehicle gradually increased, and the officers and men were still motivated, and successfully completed the simulated attack training.

At the same time, missile hoisting training was also conducted intensively. Sergeant Gong Ming stared at the hoisting scale intently to ensure the precise movement of the hoisting rope. He said: “Hoisting operations are highly dangerous. No matter how hot the weather is, we must remain calm.”

It is understood that the regiment used the high temperature environment to organize training in a difficult and strict manner, focusing on the key and difficult subjects and training them, and tempering the officers and men’ ability to cooperate in complex environments.

After the missile hoisting training was completed, the combat vehicles were immediately transferred and put into a new round of training.

“The hotter the weather, the more it can test the performance of equipment and temper the will of officers and men.” The leaders of the regiment said that in the next step, they will continue to collect and update equipment training data under high temperature conditions, explore the laws of training methods under high temperature conditions, and continue to organize officers and men to conduct targeted training to further enhance the troops’ all-weather combat capabilities.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16397391.html**

## 海军航空兵某部：“跟训规范”让政治工作更好融入“战斗链”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘恒涛 周子强 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-07-17

**海军航空兵某部细化飞行训练中政治工作程序标准——**

**政治干部有了“跟训规范”**

■刘恒涛 周子强

近日，海军航空兵某部组织政治工作例会，多名政治干部结合各自近期跟训经历，认真剖析开展军事训练中政治工作存在的问题不足，讨论改进方法. 会场上，政治工作处刘干事认真记录，准备将大家的发言整理摘录到该部制订的《飞行训练“四阶段”政治工作规范》中. “这份’跟训规范’收录了很多实用管用的经验做法，让训练中政治工作成效倍增. ”刘干事说.

“过去，我们单位不少政治干部注重提升’研、说、写、教’等专项技能，对军事训练的钻研有所不足，这种现象导致政治工作服务练兵备战的作用发挥不够充分. ”该部领导坦言.

为此，该部组织业务骨干，区分不同机型、不同课目，深入剖析飞行训练中的政治工作要点，针对预先准备、直接准备、飞行实施、飞行讲评 4 个关键环节，把政治工作细化到每个战位，制订了一份《飞行训练“四阶段”政治工作规范》，并结合政治干部跟训实践，不断对其进行丰富完善.

“这份《工作规范》为我们开展训练中政治工作提供了实用指南. ”该部某连指导员谢永杰说，从机关参谋改任指导员之初，他开展工作迟迟打不开局面. 《工作规范》下发后，他认真研读，并结合工作对照实践，很快找准了方向路径.

一次跨昼夜飞行训练任务前，谢永杰发现，改装不久的小陈有些心神不定，便主动与他谈心交心. 得知小陈是因为第一次参加夜间飞行而感到紧张，谢永杰按照《工作规范》中的处置预案，与课目组训教员一起，帮助小陈重拾自信、恢复状态. 最终，小陈顺利完成预定任务.

训练结束后，谢永杰将此次情况梳理总结，补充到《工作规范》的特情处置库中. 入夏以来，该部政治干部结合跟训实践提出的多条意见建议被作训部门采纳，并同步纳入《工作规范》.

该部领导介绍，为推动“生命线”更好融入“战斗链”，他们探索建立了政治干部与军事干部“三分三合”工作机制——工作职责上分，指导思想上合；工作计划上分，工作落实上合；工作方法上分，工作目标上合.

前不久，该部参加上级组织的一项重要演训任务，由于持续时间较长，有的参训官兵在任务后期出现心情焦虑、工作劲头下降等情况. 政治干部李子翰了解到这一情况，立即根据《工作规范》中的案例，与军事干部一同做官兵思想工作，帮助大家疏解压力，确保任务顺利完成.

“一项成果就像一个热源，可以辐射出光和热. ”近期，该部党委研究决定，将《工作规范》探索形成的经验做法向其他领域扩展延伸，助力部队全面建设提质增效.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Aviation Unit: “Training Standards” Allow Political Work to Be Better Integrated into the “Battle Chain”

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Liu Hengtao Zhou Ziqiang Editor: Sun Yue

2025-07-17

A certain unit of the naval aviation refines the standards for political work procedures in flight training——

Political cadres have “Training Standards”

■Liu Hengtao Zhou Ziqiang

Recently, a certain unit of the naval aviation organized a regular political work meeting. Many political cadres combined their recent training experiences to carefully analyze the problems and shortcomings of political work in military training and discuss improvement methods. At the meeting, Liu, an official from the Political Work Department, took careful notes and prepared to compile and extract everyone’s speeches into the “Four-Stage Political Work Standards for Flight Training” formulated by the department. “This ‘Training Standards’ includes many practical and effective experiences and practices, which doubles the effectiveness of political work in training.” Liu said.

“In the past, many political cadres in our unit focused on improving special skills such as ‘research, speaking, writing, and teaching’, and lacked the study of military training. This phenomenon led

to the insufficient role of political work in serving training and preparation for war." The leader of the department admitted.

To this end, the department organized head1quaarters backbones to distinguish different aircraft models and different subjects, and deeply analyzed the key points of political work in flight training. According to the four key links of advance preparation, direct preparation, flight implementation, and flight review, the political work was refined to each combat position, and a "Four-stage Political Work Norms for Flight Training" was formulated, and combined with the practice of political cadres to continuously enrich and improve it.

"This "Work Norms" provides us with a practical guide for conducting political work in training." Xie Yongjie, an instructor of a company in the department, said that when he was transferred from a staff officer to an instructor, he was slow to start his work. After the "Work Norms" were issued, he studied them carefully, combined with work comparison practice, and quickly found the direction and path.

Before a cross-day and night flight training mission, Xie Yongjie found that Xiao Chen, who had just been modified, was a little uneasy, so he took the initiative to have a heart-to-heart talk with him. Knowing that Xiao Chen was nervous because he participated in a night flight for the first time, Xie Yongjie followed the disposal plan in the "Work Specifications" and helped Xiao Chen regain his confidence and recover together with the course training instructor. In the end, Xiao Chen successfully completed the scheduled task.

After the training, Xie Yongjie sorted out and summarized the situation and added it to the special situation disposal library of the "Work Specifications". Since the beginning of summer, many opinions and suggestions put forward by the political cadres of the department in combination with the training practice have been adopted by the training department and simultaneously included in the "Work Specifications".

The leaders of the department introduced that in order to promote the "lifeline" to better integrate into the "combat chain", they explored and established a "three-point three-in-one" working mechanism for political cadres and military cadres-division in work responsibilities and integration in guiding ideology; division in work plans and integration in work implementation; division in work methods and integration in work goals.

Not long ago, the unit participated in an important training mission organized by the superiors. Due to the long duration, some officers and men who participated in the training became anxious and their work enthusiasm declined in the later stage of the mission. When political cadre Li Zihan learned about this situation, he immediately worked with military cadres to do ideological work for officers and men based on the cases in the "Work Norms" to help everyone relieve stress and ensure the smooth completion of the mission. "An achievement is like a heat source that can radiate light and heat." Recently, the Party Committee of the unit decided to expand and extend the

experience and practices formed by the “Work Norms” to other fields to help the troops improve the quality and efficiency of comprehensive construction.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16397370.html**

## 这场跨越万里的“海疆之旅”，让参军报国的种子在他们心中生根发芽

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴 頔 王泽洲 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-07-17

**海军乌鲁木齐舰援建新疆乌鲁木齐县第一中学——**

**雪山脚下梦想启航**

■解放军报特约通讯员　吴 頔 王泽洲

北国军港，海浪不断拍打着银色战舰.

码头上，参加“海疆万里行·北海之旅”夏令营活动的新疆乌鲁木齐县第一中学学生代表，目不转睛地盯着眼前威武的乌鲁木齐舰. 曾经只在学校海军文化长廊里见过的战舰，如今就在他们眼前.

“今天终于一睹家乡同名战舰的风采，我真的太激动了！”学生陈梓龙说，作为一名“小军迷”，他从几天前就开始期待这次旅程.

天山与海疆“同框”的故事，还要从 3 年前说起.

2022 年，乌鲁木齐舰与乌鲁木齐县第一中学建立对口援建关系，开启对该校的帮扶工作. 乌鲁木齐舰党支部还组织官兵与学校学生结成帮扶对子，设立“启航助学金”，帮助困难学生顺利完成学业.

哈萨克族姑娘塔娜·也尔包拉提是个孤儿，从小跟着姑姑生活，家庭比较困难. 乌鲁木齐舰战士殷伟得知情况后，主动与她结成帮扶对子，经常通过电话、书信的方式了解她的学习生活情况，帮助解决实际困难，让本想辍学的塔娜重新燃起希望. 殷伟的女儿与塔娜同龄，两个孩子经常视频通话，一起复习功课、讨论问题. 一段时间后，塔娜的学习成绩稳步提升，家庭困难也在帮扶下逐渐解决.

2023 年，塔娜受邀来到乌鲁木齐舰参观. 看到威武的军舰、体验舰艇生活后，她梦想有一天也能成为水兵，驾驶战舰劈波斩浪. “乌鲁木齐舰是第一个以新疆城市命名的战舰. ”回到学校后，塔娜在海军文化长廊为同学详细介绍乌鲁木齐舰，在学校掀起了一股“海军热”.

此后，每年暑期，官兵都会邀请援建学校师生赴乌鲁木齐舰参观见学. 该舰还着手在学校打造海军特色国防教育基地，引导学生们关心海军、热爱国防. 他们开设“深蓝讲堂”云授

课，遴选优秀官兵代表担任校外辅导员，与师生“屏对屏”互动交流，提升他们的海洋、海权、海防意识.

“当亚丁湾海域出现危险时，我们高度戒备，快速驱离海盗、保护商船的安全. ”讲堂上，乌鲁木齐舰战士秦贞西讲得生动，学生们听得认真，一颗颗参军报国的种子悄然种下.

**Google Translation**

This “Sea Border Journey” Spanning Thousands of Miles Has Allowed the Seeds of Joining the Military to Serve the Country to Take Root in Their Hearts

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Wu Di Wang Zezhou Editor: Sun Yue

2025-07-17

Navy Urumqi Ship [NTCN destroyer hull 118, subordinate to the 1st destroyer flotilla/zhidui] Assists in Building Xinjiang Urumqi County No. 1 Middle School——

Dreams Set Sail at the Foot of Snow Mountains

■People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Wu Di Wang Zezhou

In the northern military port, the waves continue to hit the silver warship.

On the dock, student representatives of Xinjiang Urumqi County No. 1 Middle School who participated in the “Sea Border Thousand Miles Journey· North Sea Journey” summer camp activities stared at the mighty Urumqi ship in front of them. The warship that had only been seen in the school’s naval cultural corridor is now in front of them.

“Today I finally got a glimpse of the style of the battleship of the same name in my hometown. I’m really excited!” said student Chen Zilong. As a “little military fan”, he has been looking forward to this journey since a few days ago.

The story of the Tianshan Mountains and the sea border “in the same frame” started three years ago.

In 2022, the Urumqi ship established a counterpart aid relationship with the No. 1 Middle School of Urumqi County and started to help the school. The Party branch of the Urumqi ship also organized officers and men to form a pair of assistance with school students and set up a “starting scholarship” to help students in need complete their studies smoothly.

Kazakh girl Tana Yerbaolati is an orphan who has lived with her aunt since she was a child and her family is relatively difficult. After learning about the situation, Yin Wei, a soldier on the Urumqi ship, took the initiative to form a pair of assistance with her. He often learned about her study and life through phone calls and letters, helped solve practical difficulties, and rekindled hope for Tana, who wanted to drop out of school. Yin Wei’s daughter is the same age as Tana. The two children

often video call, review homework and discuss problems together. After a period of time, Tana's academic performance has steadily improved, and family difficulties have been gradually resolved with assistance.

In 2023, Tana was invited to visit the Urumqi ship. After seeing the mighty warships and experiencing the life on the ships, she dreamed of becoming a sailor one day and driving a warship to cut through the waves. "The Urumqi ship is the first warship named after a city in Xinjiang." After returning to school, Tana introduced the Urumqi ship in detail to her classmates in the Navy Cultural Gallery, which set off a wave of "navy fever" in the school.

Since then, every summer vacation, officers and men will invite teachers and students from the aid-building schools to visit the Urumqi ship. The ship also set out to build a naval-featured national defense education base in the school to guide students to care about the navy and love national defense. They opened the "Deep Blue Lecture Hall" cloud teaching, selected outstanding officers and men as off-campus counselors, and interacted with teachers and students "screen to screen" to enhance their awareness of the ocean, maritime rights, and coastal defense.

"When there is danger in the Gulf of Aden, we are on high alert, quickly drive away pirates, and protect the safety of merchant ships." In the lecture hall, Qin Zhenxi, a soldier on the Urumqi ship, spoke vividly, and the students listened carefully, and the seeds of joining the army to serve the country were quietly planted.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16397481.html**

## 逐梦海天 青春滚烫——记海军山东舰起降保障中队

来源：新华社 作者：丁增义 李秉宣 张瑞杰 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-07-17

**逐梦海天 青春滚烫——记海军山东舰起降保障中队**

新华社记者丁增义、李秉宣、张瑞杰

西太平洋，山东舰破浪前行.

黄色起飞线延伸至飞行甲板顶端. 3 号起飞位，一架歼-15 舰载机引弓待发.

这一刻，近 2000 摄氏度的蓝色尾焰，从战机尾喷口喷射而出；锐利而有节奏的声浪，吞没了甲板上的一切声响.

这一刻，曾文辉距离战机不足十米. 热浪袭来，豆大的汗珠滴落在震颤的甲板上.

下蹲屈身，他凌空一指，止动挡板瞬间释放，战机拖着尾焰呼啸而起……

这是曾文辉经历过无数次的瞬间. 他是山东舰起降保障中队的一名起飞助理.

这群平均年龄只有 26 岁的水兵，在航母飞行甲板上，伴着战机喷出的灼热尾焰，书写滚烫的青春.

**勇敢的心——把每次训练都当成实战**

2019 年 8 月 8 日 12 时 18 分 53 秒，曾文辉终生难忘这一刻——

歼-15 舰载机首次在国产航母上起飞，曾文辉和战友们一起出色完成了任务.

这个被称为“航母 style”的经典瞬间被定格成照片，如今张贴在山东舰通道的展板上.

这个一度火遍神州大地、被网友竞相模仿的动作，在常人眼中，是潇洒帅气的.

在曾文辉眼中，“它是一个标准，一份责任，一种使命. ”整个放飞流程几十个步骤，“凌空一指”这个动作最难.

舰载机，航母的核心战斗力. 起降保障中队担负的使命任务，就是放飞和回收舰载机.

每次放飞战机，曾文辉和战友们都会格外自豪，因为他们是“离航母战斗力最近的人”.

距离越近，意味着责任越重.

“做出放飞手势，意味着对舰载机起飞状态做出最后确认. ”曾文辉说，“那一刻要高度专注，用眼睛、用耳朵、用心去感知周围的一切情况. ”

有一次，放飞前一秒，曾文辉突然听到战机异响. 几乎是在伸出手臂的瞬间，他做出了停止起飞的手势. 一场风险得以规避.

距离越近，也意味着风险越大.

航母飞行甲板，被称作“世界上最危险的 4.5 英亩”.

舰载机在起飞和着舰的瞬间，一旦偏离跑道，巨大尾喷可以将挨得最近的起降保障人员吹进海里.

在曾文辉看来，舰载机飞行员是“刀尖上的舞者”，他们是舰载机飞行员最忠实的“舞伴”.

每次经过通道，看到那张照片，曾文辉总会莫名感动. 照片中，包括他在内的中队战友们无一例外留下的都是背影.

更多参加那次历史性保障任务的战友，甚至连一个背影都没能留下.

起飞站操作员周小勇负责按下释放按钮. 那一刻，他在甲板舷侧. 起降信号操作员刘明负责用灯光和信号帮助飞行员起降. 那一刻，他在航空舰桥. 阻拦装置操作员郝振山负责维护舰尾阻拦系统. 那一刻，他甚至不在甲板上.

舰载机起降是个系统工程，除起降专业外，还有机电、航海、通信多个专业的战友密切协同. 他们的背影都没有出现在那张照片中……

伟大的事业，总是由一个个默默付出的青春身影铸就的.

如今，曾文辉已成功放飞舰载机数千架次. 他说自己每次放飞的心情依然像第一次那样自豪，只是状态越来越像“老司机”，“上路更加谨慎了”.

**燃烧的血——上甲板就是上战场**

中队活动室有一面照片墙，记录着中队经历的重大时刻. 图片说明中出现频次最高的词是：突破.

2015 年 7 月，山东舰接舰部队在渤海之滨正式组建. 周小勇从辽宁舰调任山东舰，担任起飞系统区队长.

十年来，周小勇在山东舰上一直负责放飞歼-15 舰载机. 他清晰记得，第一个 1000 架次起降，用了 3 年；第二个 1000 架次，用了 7 个月……

前不久，山东舰参加远海实战训练. 训练中，一架外国军机企图对编队进行抵近滋扰.

战斗警报响起，中队长任驰带领山东舰起降保障中队以最快的速度紧急保障战机升空应对.

那天，任驰记录下了一个新的战机起飞间隔时间——相较于形成舰载机起降保障能力之初，这个时间已缩短了 25%.

效率就是生命，时间就是胜利. 在这里绝不是一句口号.

“战机早一秒起飞，就意味着战斗的胜算多一分. ”任驰说，“起降流程的每一次优化都是以秒甚至零点几秒为单位抠出来的. ”

在中队，秒表的每一声嘀嗒，都应和着他们超越自我的铿锵脚步.

山东舰飞行甲板，除了巨大尺寸带来的视觉冲击，最吸引眼球的就是甲板上用各种颜色标出的印记.

起飞区，止动轮挡和一米线之间的地方，战机起飞前要先在这里停住，再慢慢靠近止动轮挡.

“过了一米线相当于运动员上了跑道，止动轮挡就是运动员脚下的起跑器. ”任驰用短跑竞赛作了一个比喻，精准引导飞行员驾机“既要踏住起跑器，又不超过起跑线”，这可不是件容易的事.

山东舰上，指向飞行甲板的通道尽头有一句醒目的标语：上甲板就是上战场！

甲板上的一条条线、一个个标记、一个个战位，诠释了中队官兵对这幅标语的理解：他们的脚步从未离开航母甲板，但他们的目光始终追随着舰载机翱翔在海天之上，他们的目光一直瞄准战场.

2025 年 8 月 1 日，是中国人民解放军 98 岁生日.

在人民军队战斗序列里，驾驭山东舰这一大国重器的，是一支只有十年历史的年轻部队.

“我们虽没有厚重的历史，但我们将拥有美好的未来. ”教导员韦兰柯说.

**沸腾的梦——撞上了中国航母时代**

2025 年 7 月 3 日 8 时许，山东舰抵达香港. 甲板上，700 余名官兵排出 4 个大字“国安家好”.

这，是山东舰官兵对香港的问候，更是对祖国的青春告白.

这片海域，对于起降保障中队阻拦系统区队长张忠杰来说，并不陌生.

2004 年，张忠杰随海军深圳舰访问香港. 作为“神州第一舰”上一名辅机兵，他没能目睹军舰驶入维多利亚湾的情景.

此番旧地重游，这位有着 25 年军龄的老兵在入夜后走上甲板，远眺港岛美丽夜景. 他想到 21 年前许下的那个愿望：希望有一天登上人民海军自己的航母.

2011 年，国防部宣布：“中国目前正在利用一艘废旧航空母舰平台进行改造，用于科研试验和训练. ”那一年，张忠杰作为辽宁舰首批舰员成了人民海军第一代航母人. 与他同行的，还有来自舰艇部队的周小勇、航空兵部队的任驰……

张忠杰说，是历史让自己“迎面撞上了中国的航母时代”.

2012 年 11 月 23 日，飞行员戴明盟驾驶歼-15 舰载机在航母辽宁舰上完成惊天一落. 当时，张忠杰担任辽宁舰阻拦班长，舰载机的尾钩钩住了他负责的 2 号阻拦索.

身处甲板下的他，只记得“当时声音很大，心全在阻拦装置上”.

张忠杰军旅生涯的幸运还在延续.

2019 年 8 月 8 日，担任山东舰阻拦系统区队长的张忠杰站在左舷阻拦系统操作战位，亲眼见证了歼-15 首次在山东舰上降落.

这次他看清楚了：“尾钩将阻拦索拉出的那个’V’字，我终生难忘. ”

追逐梦想的人，总会受到梦想的青睐. 在中队，像张忠杰一样经历过中国航母经典瞬间的官兵，还有很多.

梦想，需要青春去点燃.

为了区分不同岗位，甲板作业时舰员会穿上被称为“甲板彩虹服”的作业服和马甲. 起降保障中队的作业服是绿色的.

来自山东的女兵连蕙靓喜欢这个颜色，她说：“绿色代表着梦想和青春. ”

山东舰是她水兵生涯的第一站. 当年还在读大二的她报名参军入伍，听说能去山东舰“激动得一夜没睡”.

除了本职战位，连蕙靓还兼任山东舰“海潮之声”广播员、电视新闻主持人、乐队主唱.

“我很幸运，能来到山东舰. ”连蕙靓说，“如果航母需要我，我愿意干一辈子. ”

教导员韦兰柯走路快、说话快在全舰是出了名的. “我们都是航母事业的逐梦人！”他说，“战友们的干劲总是足足的！”

每次远航执行任务，归航时山东舰都会照例举行一场甲板音乐会. 有一首歌是音乐会的保留曲目——“我爱这蓝色的海洋……我爱大海的惊涛骇浪，把我们锻炼得无比坚强……”

（新华社海口 7 月 17 日电）

**Google Translation**

Chasing Dreams in the Sea and Sky, Youth Is Hot - Remembering the Take-Off and Landing Support Squadron of the Navy Shandong Ship

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Ding Zengyi Li Bingxuan Zhang Ruijie Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-07-17

Chasing dreams in the sea and sky, youth is hot - remembering the take-off and landing support squadron of the Navy Shandong Ship

Xinhua News Agency reporters Ding Zengyi, Li Bingxuan, Zhang Ruijie

In the Western Pacific, the Shandong ship breaks through the waves.

The yellow take-off line extends to the top of the flight deck. At the No. 3 take-off position, a J-15 carrier-based aircraft is ready to take off.

At this moment, the blue tail flame of nearly 2000 degrees Celsius sprayed out from the tail nozzle of the fighter; the sharp and rhythmic sound waves swallowed up all the sounds on the deck.

At this moment, Zeng Wenhui was less than ten meters away from the fighter. The heat wave hit, and beads of sweat as big as beans dripped on the trembling deck.

Crouching and bending over, he pointed in the air, the stop baffle was released instantly, and the fighter plane roared up with a tail flame...

This is a moment Zeng Wenhui has experienced countless times. He is a takeoff assistant of the Shandong ship's takeoff and landing support squadron.

This group of sailors with an average age of only 26, on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier, accompanied by the scorching tail flames of the fighter planes, wrote a hot youth.

Brave heart-treat every training as actual combat

At 12:18:53 on August 8, 2019, Zeng Wenhui will never forget this moment-

The J-15 carrier-based aircraft took off for the first time on a domestically-made aircraft carrier, and Zeng Wenhui and his comrades completed the task brilliantly.

This classic moment, known as the "aircraft carrier style", was frozen into a photo and is now posted on the display board of the Shandong ship's passage.

This action, which was once popular in China and imitated by netizens, is handsome and cool in the eyes of ordinary people.

In Zeng Wenhui's eyes, "it is a standard, a responsibility, and a mission." The entire launch process has dozens of steps, and the most difficult action is "pointing in the air."

Carrier-based aircraft are the core combat power of aircraft carriers. The mission of the take-off and landing support squadron is to launch and recover carrier-based aircraft.

Every time a fighter is launched, Zeng Wenhui and his comrades will be particularly proud because they are "the people closest to the combat power of the aircraft carrier."

The closer the distance, the heavier the responsibility.

"Making a launch gesture means making the final confirmation of the take-off status of the carrier-based aircraft." Zeng Wenhui said, "At that moment, you must be highly focused and use your eyes, ears, and heart to perceive all the surrounding conditions."

Once, Zeng Wenhui suddenly heard an abnormal sound from the fighter one second before the launch. Almost at the moment of stretching out his arm, he made a gesture to stop taking off. A risk was avoided.

The closer the distance, the greater the risk.

The flight deck of an aircraft carrier is known as "the most dangerous 4.5 acres in the world."

At the moment of takeoff and landing, if the carrier-based aircraft deviates from the runway, the huge tail jet can blow the nearest takeoff and landing support personnel into the sea.

In Zeng Wenhui's view, carrier-based aircraft pilots are "dancers on the tip of a knife", and they are the most loyal "dance partners" of carrier-based aircraft pilots.

Every time he passes through the passage and sees that photo, Zeng Wenhui is always inexplicably moved. In the photo, all the squadron comrades, including him, left their backs without exception.

More comrades who participated in that historic support mission did not even leave a back.

Takeoff station operator Zhou Xiaoyong was responsible for pressing the release button. At that moment, he was on the side of the deck. Takeoff and landing signal operator Liu Ming was responsible for using lights and signals to help pilots take off and land. At that moment, he was on the aviation bridge. Arresting device operator Hao Zhenshan was responsible for maintaining the ship's stern arresting system. At that moment, he was not even on the deck.

The takeoff and landing of carrier-based aircraft is a system engineering. In addition to the takeoff and landing profession, there are comrades in multiple professions such as electromechanical, navigation, and communications who work closely together. Their backs did not appear in that photo...

Great undertakings are always built by young people who silently contribute.

Today, Zeng Wenhui has successfully launched thousands of carrier-based aircraft. He said that he was still as proud as the first time he launched a flight, but he was becoming more and more like an "experienced driver" and "more cautious on the road."

Burning blood - going on the deck is like going to the battlefield

There is a photo wall in the squadron activity room, recording the major moments experienced by the squadron. The most frequently appearing word in the picture caption is: breakthrough.

In July 2015, the Shandong ship receiving force was formally formed on the coast of Bohai Sea. Zhou Xiaoyong was transferred from the Liaoning ship to the Shandong ship as the captain of the take-off system area.

For ten years, Zhou Xiaoyong has been responsible for launching J-15 carrier-based aircraft on the Shandong ship. He clearly remembers that the first 1,000 take-offs and landings took 3 years; the second 1,000 took 7 months...

Not long ago, the Shandong ship participated in a long-distance combat training. During the training, a foreign military aircraft attempted to approach and harass the formation.

When the battle alarm sounded, the squadron leader Ren Chi led the Shandong ship's take-off and landing support squadron to urgently support the fighter jets to take off and respond at the fastest speed.

That day, Ren Chi recorded a new fighter jet take-off interval - compared with the beginning of the formation of carrier-based aircraft take-off and landing support capabilities, this time has been shortened by 25%.

Efficiency is life, time is victory. It is definitely not just a slogan here.

“If the fighter jet takes off one second earlier, it means one more chance of winning the battle.” Ren Chi said, “Every optimization of the take-off and landing process is done in seconds or even a few tenths of a second.”

In the squadron, every tick of the stopwatch echoes their sonorous steps of surpassing themselves.

In addition to the visual impact brought by the huge size of the Shandong ship’s flight deck, the most eye-catching thing is the marks marked with various colors on the deck.

In the take-off area, between the stop wheel block and the one-meter line, the fighter jet must stop here before taking off, and then slowly approach the stop wheel block.

“Crossing the one-meter line is equivalent to an athlete getting on the runway, and the wheel stop is the starting block under the athlete’s feet.” Ren Chi used a short-distance race as an analogy. It is not an easy task to accurately guide the pilot to fly the plane “both stepping on the starting block and not crossing the starting line.” On the Shandong ship, there is a striking slogan at the end of the passage pointing to the flight deck: Going on the deck is going to the battlefield! The lines, marks, and battle positions on the deck explain the squadron officers and men’ understanding of this slogan: their footsteps have never left the aircraft carrier deck, but their eyes have always followed the carrier-based aircraft soaring above the sea and sky, and their eyes have always been aimed at the battlefield. August 1, 2025 is the 98th birthday of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army. In the battle sequence of the People’s Army, the one who controls the Shandong ship, a great weapon of a great country, is a young unit with only ten years of history. “Although we don’t have a heavy history, we will have a bright future.” Instructor Wei Lanke said. Boiling dreams - hit the era of Chinese aircraft carriers

At about 8 o’clock on July 3, 2025, the Shandong ship arrived in Hong Kong. On the deck, more than 700 officers and men formed four big characters “Guo An Jia Hao”.

This is a greeting from the officers and men of the Shandong ship to Hong Kong, and it is also a youthful confession to the motherland.

This sea area is not unfamiliar to Zhang Zhongjie, the captain of the arresting system area of the take-off and landing support squadron.

In 2004, Zhang Zhongjie visited Hong Kong with the Navy Shenzhen ship. As an auxiliary machine soldier on the “Shenzhou First Ship”, he did not witness the scene of the warship entering Victoria Bay.

This time, the veteran with 25 years of military service went to the deck after nightfall and looked at the beautiful night view of Hong Kong Island. He thought of the wish he made 21 years ago: I hope to board the People’s Navy’s own aircraft carrier one day.

In 2011, the Ministry of National Defense announced: “China is currently using a scrapped aircraft carrier platform for transformation for scientific research experiments and training.” That year,

Zhang Zhongjie became the first generation of aircraft carrier personnel of the People's Navy as one of the first crew members of the Liaoning ship. Accompanying him were Zhou Xiaoyong from the ship unit and Ren Chi from the aviation unit... Zhang Zhongjie said that it was history that made him "run head-on into China's aircraft carrier era." On November 23, 2012, pilot Dai Mingmeng piloted a J-15 carrier-based aircraft on the aircraft carrier Liaoning and completed a stunning landing. At that time, Zhang Zhongjie served as the arresting squad leader of the Liaoning ship, and the tail hook of the carrier-based aircraft hooked the No. 2 arresting cable he was responsible for. He was under the deck and only remembered that "the sound was very loud at the time, and my heart was all on the arresting device." Zhang Zhongjie's luck in his military career continues. On August 8, 2019, Zhang Zhongjie, captain of the arresting system area of Shandong, stood at the port arresting system operation position and witnessed the first landing of the J-15 on Shandong.

This time he saw it clearly: "I will never forget the 'V' shape that the tail hook pulled out of the arresting cable."

Those who pursue their dreams will always be favored by their dreams. In the squadron, there are many officers and men who have experienced the classic moments of Chinese aircraft carriers like Zhang Zhongjie.

Dreams need youth to ignite.

In order to distinguish different positions, crew members will wear work clothes and vests called "deck rainbow clothes" when working on the deck. The work clothes of the take-off and landing support squadron are green.

Lian Huiliang, a female soldier from Shandong, likes this color. She said: "Green represents dreams and youth."

Shandong is the first stop in her sailor career. She was still a sophomore when she signed up for the army. She was so excited to hear that she could go to Shandong that she didn't sleep all night.

In addition to her main combat position, Lian Huiliang also serves as the Shandong ship's "Voice of the Sea Tide" broadcaster, TV news host, and band lead singer.

"I am very lucky to be able to come to the Shandong ship." Lian Huiliang said, "If the aircraft carrier needs me, I am willing to work for a lifetime."

Instructor Wei Lanke is famous for walking and talking fast on the entire ship. "We are all dreamers of the aircraft carrier business!" He said, "The comrades are always full of enthusiasm!"

Every time the Shandong ship sails far to perform a mission, it will hold a deck concert as usual when returning. There is a song that is a reserved repertoire of the concert-"I love this blue ocean... I love the stormy waves of the sea, which have trained us to be extremely strong..."

(Xinhua News Agency, Haikou, July 17)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16397570.html**

# 东部战区海军某勤务船大队机电技师唐明华：“做一朵奔腾的小小浪花”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：孙思伟 刘 毅 责任编辑：乌铭琪 发布：2025-07-18

**东部战区海军某勤务船大队机电技师唐明华——**

**“做一朵奔腾的小小浪花”**

■孙思伟 刘 毅



唐明华正在检修装备. 迟大山摄

东部战区海军某勤务船机舱内，机电设备的轰鸣声不绝于耳.

机电技师、一级军士长唐明华绷紧的每一根神经，仿佛都与耳边的轰鸣声同频共振.

这种在外人耳中被听作“噪音”的轰鸣声，在唐明华耳中，却是世界上最美妙的声音之一.

今年是他成为机电兵的第 30 年，他的青春，就是在这样的轰鸣声中度过的.

1995 年，怀揣军旅梦的唐明华踏进军营. 本想操枪弄炮的他，没想到新兵下连时被分到勤务船大队.

虽然现实与最初的想法有落差，但唐明华牢牢记住了班长的话：“岗位有分工，战位无不同，在哪儿干好了都是优秀的兵. ”

怎么才能当个“优秀的兵”？唐明华选择了“主动出击”：平常学习专业，面对复杂的阀门位置和密集的管路布设线路，他一手拿起图纸，一手紧握扳手，逐个位置进行背记；周末外出时，他买来《柴油机的结构构造》《柴油机如何使用和维护保养》等专业书籍进行自学……

功夫不负有心人. 很快，唐明华不仅能熟记默画装备结构图，还具备了按图索骥分析故障的本领. 入伍第 2 年，成绩突出的唐明华，被任命为主机班长.

唐明华不放过任何机会磨炼自己，在一次次任务中夯实了专业本领.

一次演习任务，船上设备出现故障. 经过检查，唐明华初步判断，某淡水泵高温失压，导致主机空气冷却器渗漏海水.

此时，船体正在逐渐偏离航向. 危急关头，唐明华灵机一动，接来一桶水，根据自己对主机内部线路的熟悉掌握，通过分层分段浇注的方法判断出水点. 半小时后，他找到故障水管，迅速排除故障，机器运转恢复正常. “找到具体故障水管的难度，就好比在心脏中精确找到一根血管，是很不容易的. ”回忆当时情形，有位老兵这样说道.

唐明华没有停止学习. 这些年，他还通过自学，拿到了钳工技师证书和本科学历. “在军营这所大学校，我通过学习改变了自己的人生轨迹. ”唐明华觉得，坚守船上的战位，赋予他许多深刻的感悟.

他的世界很“小”——在大海上航行时，他的战位在一个很小的舱室内，看不到太阳，看不到星空，陪伴他的只有滚烫的机器和回荡耳畔的轰鸣声.

他的世界又很“大”——这些年，跟随人民海军发展的脚步，他与战友一起，为一艘艘战舰进行补给，目送战舰抵达自己从未去过的远方，走向更远更深的海域.

“做一朵奔腾的小小浪花，成就大海的雄壮. ”这是唐明华的心声，也是一名机电兵的“大”“小”辩证法.

**Google Translation**

Tang Minghua, An Electromechanical Technician of a Service Ship Group of the Eastern Theater Command Navy: “Be a Surging Little Wave”

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Sun Siwei Liu Yi Editor: Wu Mingqi Release: 2025-07-18

Tang Minghua, an electromechanical technician of a service ship group of the Eastern Theater Command Navy

“Be a surging little wave”

■Sun Siwei Liu Yi

Tang Minghua is inspecting equipment. Photo by Chi Dashan

In the engine room of a service ship of the Eastern Theater Command Navy, the roar of electromechanical equipment is endless.

Every nerve of Tang Minghua, an electromechanical technician and first-class petty officer, seems to resonate with the roar in his ears.

This roar, which is heard as “noise” in the ears of outsiders, is one of the most beautiful sounds in the world in Tang Minghua’s ears.

This year marks his 30th year as an electromechanical soldier, and his youth was spent in such a roar.

In 1995, Tang Minghua, who had a dream of joining the military, entered the military camp. He wanted to handle guns and artillery, but he didn’t expect to be assigned to the service ship group when he was a new recruit.

Although the reality was different from the initial idea, Tang Minghua firmly remembered the words of the squad leader: “There is a division of labor in the positions, but there is no difference in the combat positions. You are an excellent soldier wherever you do well.”

How can you be an “excellent soldier”? Tang Minghua chose to “take the initiative”: he usually studied his major, faced with complex valve positions and dense pipeline layout lines, he picked up the drawings in one hand and held the wrench in the other hand to memorize each position; when he went out on weekends, he bought professional books such as “Structure of Diesel Engines” and “How to Use and Maintain Diesel Engines” for self-study...

Hard work pays off. Soon, Tang Minghua could not only memorize and draw the equipment structure drawings, but also had the ability to analyze faults according to the drawings. In the second year of enlistment, Tang Minghua, who had outstanding performance, was appointed as the main engine squad leader.

Tang Minghua never missed any opportunity to hone himself, and consolidated his professional skills in one mission after another.

During an exercise mission, the ship’s equipment malfunctioned. After inspection, Tang Minghua initially determined that a freshwater pump lost pressure due to high temperature, causing seawater to leak from the main engine air cooler.

At this time, the hull was gradually deviating from its course. At the critical moment, Tang Minghua had an idea and took a bucket of water. Based on his familiarity with the internal circuits of the main engine, he determined the water outlet by pouring in layers and sections. Half an hour later, he found the faulty water pipe, quickly eliminated the fault, and the machine returned to normal operation. “The difficulty of finding a specific faulty water pipe is like accurately finding a blood vessel in the heart, which is not easy.” Recalling the situation at the time, an old soldier said this.

Tang Minghua did not stop learning. Over the years, he also obtained a fitter technician certificate and a bachelor’s degree through self-study. “In the military camp, this university, I changed my life trajectory through learning.” Tang Minghua felt that sticking to his position on the ship gave him many profound insights.

His world is very “small” - when sailing on the sea, his combat position is in a very small cabin, he can’t see the sun, can’t see the starry sky, and only the hot machines and the roar echoing in his ears accompany him.

His world is also very “big” - in recent years, following the development of the People’s Navy, he and his comrades have supplied warships one by one, watched the warships reach far places he has never been to, and headed for farther and deeper waters.

“Be a surging little wave and achieve the majesty of the sea.” This is Tang Minghua’s voice, and it is also the “big” and “small” dialectics of a mechanical and electrical soldier.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16398014.html**

## 山东舰上的热血与坚守：守望在梦想的甲板上

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王通化 钱晓虎 贺逸舒 李倩 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-07-20

**守望在梦想的甲板上**

■解放军报记者 王通化 钱晓虎 贺逸舒 李倩



该中队官兵快速更换阻拦索. 李刚 摄

站在山东舰甲板上，海军三级军士长郝振山胸膛里鼓荡着难以名状的豪情.

此刻，山东舰正静静锚泊在香港维多利亚湾. 从甲板上望去，“东方之珠”在夜色中格外璀璨.

在这片甲板上，郝振山吹过渤海湾的晨风、看过南海的渔灯、眺望过西太平洋的星空. 也是在这片甲板上，他把自己的远航故事分享给热切的观众们.

在这片甲板上，郝振山见证了太多梦想成真的时刻. 那些时间锚点，记录在航海日志里、书写在远航快报上、收藏在舰员们内心深处.

这是时代的舞台，这是梦想的甲板.

守望在梦想的甲板上，山东舰起降保障中队官兵的思绪常常飞得很远，远到千里之外的亲人，远到素未谋面的英雄，远到一个民族、一支军队的夙愿.

他们的思绪又常常拉得很近，近到身边的战友，近到脚下的战位，近到以秒分割的日子和以年为计的坚守.

那些或远或近的思绪，映射着一群年轻海军官兵的成长轨迹.

**“我们托举着‘飞鲨’，时代托举着我们”**

7 月初，山东舰访问香港期间，起飞助理高翔收到一条信息：在自己为香港游客进行解说的直播画面截图下，是父亲为他点赞的“大拇指”.

一切尽在不言中. 高翔给父亲回复了一个灿烂的“笑脸”.

在战友眼中，高翔很阳光，脸上常露出标准的“嘴角上扬 15°的笑容”. “舰载机的起飞仰角是 14°. 多出来的这 1°，就是咱对航母事业的热爱. ”高翔笑着说.

正是这种热爱，将一名来自内陆的年轻人，一路牵引到这片梦想的甲板上.

那年高考结束，高翔决心报考军校. 众多备选志愿中，他一眼相中了“舰载机起降保障与指挥”专业：“我要当海军，将来到航母上去！”

当时，父亲说：“孩子，你可真敢想！”如今，高翔梦想成真，父亲的脸上洋溢着骄傲和自豪.

高翔至今忘不了自己第一次近距离见证“飞鲨”起飞时的震撼——舰载机从眼前掠过，发动机尾焰喷出的气流炙烤着海风，甲板剧烈震动着，“感觉自己的心脏与甲板同频共振”.

“在这里，千万别觉得自己有多牛！牛的是咱航母、咱战机、咱国家！”那天，站在歼-15 舰载机机翼下，师傅给高翔和其他新舰员上了一课，“在这里，你必须想办法让自己牛起来！你牛了，咱航母、咱战机、咱国家才更牛！”

如今，高翔终于理解了师傅口中那两句像“绕口令”一样的话. 这些年，他当过起飞助理，为舰载机开路；当过起降信号操作员，为舰载机点亮回家的灯；当过阻拦区值班员，辅助舰载机安全着舰；还当过起降值班员，全流程保障舰载机起降……

在山东舰，高翔遇见过很多“牛人”，也越发坚定一个判断：圆梦航母，仅有热爱是远远不够的. 没有人能脱离时代而成长，同样，也没有人能脱离时代去追梦.

二级军士长张忠杰的履历，吸引了记者的目光：从“神州第一舰”深圳舰，到中国首艘航母辽宁舰，再到首艘国产航母山东舰……

“在山东舰上，像我这样的履历并不稀奇. ”张忠杰告诉记者，仅以起降保障中队为例，先后在辽宁舰、山东舰服役的战友比比皆是.

“3 年前，山东舰上有一批战友去了福建舰. 他们中，有些骨干在 3 艘航母上都干过. ” 张忠杰感慨地说，“我们托举着‘飞鲨’，时代托举着我们. 赶上人民海军转型建设加速发展的时代，我们这一代人的成长速度之快，绝无仅有！”

张忠杰曾随深圳舰出访文莱、新加坡等 10 余个国家和地区. 第一次见到外军航母，他忍不住憧憬：“如果我们也有自己的航母，那该多好啊！”

上航母，也曾牵动着二级上士陈彩桦的心. 新兵连填报分配意向时，他翻看了一遍又一遍，却没能找到航母部队. 于是，他大胆地在表格空白处写下“上航母”3 个字.

2017 年 8 月 1 日，人民军队诞生 90 周年之际，陈彩桦也迎来自己的 21 岁生日. 当天，这名年轻的海军战士终于在船厂亲眼见到了梦想中的山东舰.

“果然，和我想象的一样大、一样壮观. ”陈彩桦的航母梦想，从此正式启航.

山东舰，中国舰. 像陈彩桦一样，来自五湖四海的年轻军人，被时代托举着登上航母甲板，又伴随山东舰驶向更加广阔的世界.

**“这里有一种氛围，逼着你成长”**

“日思夜想的航母出现在眼前，胸腔里一下子填满激动和兴奋. ”同山东舰第一次见面的场景，牢牢定格在二级上士余宏君的记忆里，“我们是首艘国产航母的首批舰员，想想都很自豪！”

然而，最初的自豪感和兴奋劲，很快被另一种情绪替代. 即便多年过去，余宏君似乎仍笼罩在那种前所未有的压力之下.

到工厂接舰的情景，他仍历历在目. 那时，山东舰尚未通电，区队长带着余宏君和战友在昏暗的舱室内学习. 耳边，环绕着刺耳的切割声；身边，飞舞着刺鼻的粉尘. 他们戴上过滤粉尘的面罩，用手电照着装备，一点点学专业. 一天下来，他们脸上满是黑灰和汗水混合成的泥汤.

当时，“八方高手”云集山东舰：有从各单位抽调来的老班长，还有名校毕业的大学生……

余宏君刚上舰时，几乎什么都不懂，想脱颖而出，只有没日没夜拼命学. “我不是最聪明的，但我可以做最努力的那一个. ”他暗下决心.

当这群年轻的中国军人登上山东舰，山东舰的故事就此拉开序幕. 首艘国产航母与这群海军官兵，终将在相互塑造中趋于“人舰合一”.

2019年12月，一次晚点名时，部门领导宣布，任命余宏君为某专业技师. 后来，他当上班长. 再后来，他荣立三等功……

上学时，余宏君主修美术专业. 在他眼中，舰载机的尾焰白天是“淡淡的蓝色”，夜间是“粗壮的蓝白色”.

“蓝白色，代表油料得到充分燃烧，是迸发全部动力、全速前进的颜色. ”余宏君不知道，如果当初自己没上山东舰，会变成什么样子.

“这里有一种氛围，逼着你成长. ”余宏君感慨，“天上，有比你更刻苦的飞行员；舰上，有比你更努力的战友. 你只能憋着一股劲，拼出一条路！”

“首舰就要当先锋、争第一！”在山东舰首批舰员郝振山记忆中，每逢重大任务誓师动员，他和战友都会喊响这句口号.

“当先锋、争第一”仿佛一种强大气场，不断灌注到山东舰每名舰员身上，最终形成一种压力、变成一种标准、生成一种习惯.

这种气场，究竟有多强大？从中队官兵自创的队歌里，记者听出了专业和敬业：“起飞！尾焰灼红的脸庞；光学！引导精准的坐标；阻拦！守护战鹰的归航. 时刻准备着，让每支利箭都命中目标……”

“人人都有知识恐慌、本领恐慌、理念恐慌……”刚从辽宁舰来到山东舰时，中队长不禁吃了一惊，“大家都感觉仿佛身后有一匹饿狼在追赶，不向前冲，就有可能被它吞掉……”

千锤百炼，锻出一块块合金钢；你追我赶，赛出一匹匹千里马. 就这样，一批批优秀骨干竞相走上甲板，成长为独当一面的班长、技师.

这群年轻的官兵，是山东舰的“龙骨”，更是这艘航母驶向深蓝的底气.

**“我们不仅是‘青春派’，更是‘实力派’”**

走进餐厅，中士付文超一下愣住了——轻柔的音乐声中，炊事班战友用推车送来一个硕大的庆功蛋糕.

付文超欣喜地意识到，山东舰战斗力生成的又一个关键节点，被大家突破了！

那一天，恰好也是她的26岁生日. 轻咬一口蛋糕，她品到一种别样的甜——随山东舰一路远航，她不仅领略到西太平洋的深蓝浩渺，更见证了“飞鲨”在甲板上密集放飞和回收的震撼场面.

这份甜，同样渗进舰载机飞行员心里. 飞行员们派出一名代表向中队战友赠送了一顶舰帽. “这是我们共同的荣光. ”这名飞行员动情地说，“没有你们的付出，就没有我们的成长. ”

那年，在即将放飞“飞鲨”的那一刻，起飞助理曾文辉发现异常，果断叫停.

表扬曾文辉的海报，当晚就贴到了山东舰的通道里. 第二天，这名飞行员看到海报，便在上面提笔写道：“当事飞行员感谢！”

这段佳话，成为舰载机飞行员与起降保障中队官兵相互信任、彼此成就的一个缩影.

“让我靠近你/感受有力的翅膀/让我拥抱你/聆听心脏的跳动/让我赞美你/那芳华无悔的选择/让我致敬你/那逐梦深蓝的理想……”一名舰载机飞行员专门写下这样的诗句，向起降保障中队官兵致敬.

“他们把最好的青春献给这份神圣的工作，用最帅的手势为战机指引方向. ”致敬的背后，伴随着能力的跃升.

这几年，山东舰驶过一片片海域，穿越一个个海峡，闯过一次次风浪，完成一项项突破；这几年，舰载机飞行员加速淬火，舰载机飞行人才培养能力持续提升；这几年，起降保障中队年轻骨干的成长也越来越快……

“如今，我们不仅是‘青春派’，更是‘实力派’！”曾文辉的话语充满自信. 他的思绪，再次回到远海大洋的惊涛骇浪中.

夜色如墨. 突然，战斗警报声传来. 接到舰载战斗机出动指令后，曾文辉带领放飞小组奔赴甲板：“既然有‘观众’，那就把我们最好的状态拿出来，给他们看看！”

滑行、加力……伴随着龙吟般的鸣啸，“飞鲨”冲上云霄. 这是山东舰上又一次深夜战斗起飞. 经过多个回合较量，外军战机悻悻而返.

山东舰的甲板上，见证了太多这样的战斗时刻. 每当这时，曾文辉脑海中就会不自觉地浮现出“海空卫士”王伟的身影.

王伟生前绘制的油画《夙愿》，定格着他对中国航母的憧憬——舰载机从甲板上腾空而起，划破海天的寂静.

今年 4 月 1 日，王伟牺牲 24 周年的日子，辽宁舰、山东舰、福建舰 3 艘航母一起呼叫“81192”：“甲板已清空，可以降落，请立即返航！”

英雄的身影永远融入祖国的海疆，英雄的夙愿已成磅礴的现实. 很多时候，实力就是最好的致敬！

山东舰访问香港，95 岁高龄的东江纵队老兵罗兢辉登舰参观. 回忆起当年抗战时乘坐小木船遭遇风浪、掉进海中的九死一生，老兵抚摸着山东舰舰舷哽咽道：“若那时有这样的巨舰该多好……”

山河无恙，如你所愿. 抗战老兵登上山东舰这段视频，付文超反复看了好几遍. 她不由想起自己的堂祖父——说起往昔的艰苦岁月，这名老海军的眼里常常噙满泪水.

站在山东舰甲板上，付文超多想让堂祖父和她一起感受“大国重器由你控制、威武战舰由你执掌”的豪迈.

她盼望着，有一天自己能扶着堂祖父，登上山东舰宽阔的甲板，自豪地说：“看！这是我们的航母，这是我们的战机！”

**Google Translation**

The Passion and Perseverance on Shandong Ship: Watching on the Deck of Dreams

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Watching on the deck of dreams

■People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Wang Tonghua Qian Xiaohu He Yishu Li Qian

The officers and men of the squadron quickly replaced the arresting cable. Photo by Li Gang

Standing on the deck of the Shandong ship, the chest of the Navy’s third-class petty officer Hao Zhenshan was filled with indescribable pride.

At this moment, the Shandong ship is quietly anchored in Victoria Bay, Hong Kong. Looking from the deck, the “Pearl of the Orient” is particularly bright in the night.

On this deck, Hao Zhenshan has blown the morning breeze of the Bohai Bay, seen the fishing lights in the South China Sea, and looked at the starry sky of the Western Pacific. It was also on this deck that he shared his voyage story with the eager audience.

On this deck, Hao Zhenshan witnessed too many moments when dreams came true. Those time anchors are recorded in the logbook, written in the long-distance express, and stored in the hearts of the crew.

This is the stage of the times, this is the deck of dreams.

Watching on the deck of dreams, the thoughts of the officers and men of the Shandong ship’s take-off and landing support squadron often fly far away, as far as relatives thousands of miles away, as far as heroes they have never met, and as far as the long-cherished wish of a nation and an army.

Their thoughts are often pulled very close, close to the comrades around them, close to the battle positions under their feet, close to the days divided by seconds and the perseverance measured in years.

Those thoughts, whether far or near, reflect the growth trajectory of a group of young naval officers and men.

“We hold up the ‘Flying Shark’, and the times hold up us”

In early July, during the Shandong ship’s visit to Hong Kong, takeoff assistant Gao Xiang received a message: Under the screenshot of the live broadcast of his explanation for Hong Kong tourists, it was a “thumbs-up” from his father.

Everything is self-evident. Gao Xiang replied to his father with a brilliant “smiley face”.

In the eyes of his comrades, Gao Xiang is very sunny, and his face often shows a standard “15° smile”. “The take-off pitch angle of carrier-based aircraft is 14°. The extra 1° is our love for the aircraft carrier business.” Gao Xiang said with a smile.

It is this love that has led a young man from the inland all the way to the deck of his dream.

After the college entrance examination that year, Gao Xiang decided to apply for the military academy. Among the many alternative volunteers, he chose the major of “carrier-based aircraft take-off and landing support and command”: “I want to be a navy and go to an aircraft carrier in the future!”

At that time, his father said: “My child, you are really bold!” Now, Gao Xiang’s dream has come true, and his father’s face is full of pride and pride.

Gao Xiang still can’t forget the shock of witnessing the “Flying Shark” take-off at close range for the first time - the carrier-based aircraft passed by his eyes, the airflow from the engine tail flame burned the sea breeze, and the deck vibrated violently, “I felt that my heart resonated with the deck”.

“Don’t think you’re awesome here! Our aircraft carrier, our fighter jets, and our country are awesome!” That day, standing under the wing of the J-15 carrier-based aircraft, the master gave Gao Xiang and other new crew members a lesson, “Here, you must find a way to make yourself awesome! If you are awesome, our aircraft carrier, our fighter jets, and our country will be even more awesome!”

Now, Gao Xiang finally understands the two tongue twisters from his master. Over the years, he has worked as a takeoff assistant, clearing the way for carrier-based aircraft; as a takeoff and landing signal operator, lighting the lights for carrier-based aircraft to go home; as a blocking area duty officer, assisting carrier-based aircraft to land safely; and as a takeoff and landing duty officer, ensuring the takeoff and landing of carrier-based aircraft throughout the process...

On the Shandong ship, Gao Xiang met many “awesome people”, and he became more and more determined in his judgment: to realize the dream of an aircraft carrier, passion alone is far from enough. No one can grow without the times, and similarly, no one can pursue dreams without the times.

The resume of the second-class sergeant Zhang Zhongjie attracted the attention of reporters: from the "Shenzhou First Ship" Shenzhen, to China's first aircraft carrier Liaoning, and then to the first domestically-produced aircraft carrier Shandong...

"On the Shandong, resumes like mine are not uncommon." Zhang Zhongjie told reporters that, taking the take-off and landing support squadron as an example, there are many comrades who have served on the Liaoning and Shandong.

"Three years ago, a group of comrades on the Shandong went to the Fujian. Some of them have served on three aircraft carriers." Zhang Zhongjie said with emotion, "We hold up the 'Flying Shark', and the times hold us up. Catching up with the era of accelerated development of the transformation and construction of the People's Navy, the growth rate of our generation is unprecedented!"

Zhang Zhongjie has visited more than 10 countries and regions including Brunei and Singapore with the Shenzhen ship. When he saw a foreign aircraft carrier for the first time, he couldn't help but yearn: "It would be great if we had our own aircraft carrier!"

Being on an aircraft carrier also touched the heart of the second-class sergeant Chen Caihua. When the recruit company reported his intention to be assigned, he looked through it again and again, but could not find the aircraft carrier unit. So he boldly wrote the three words "on the aircraft carrier" in the blank space of the form.

On August 1, 2017, the 90th anniversary of the birth of the People's Army, Chen Caihua also celebrated his 21st birthday. On that day, the young naval soldier finally saw the Shandong ship of his dreams in the shipyard.

"Sure enough, it is as big and as spectacular as I imagined." Chen Caihua's aircraft carrier dream officially set sail from then on.

Shandong ship, Chinese ship. Like Chen Caihua, young soldiers from all over the world were lifted up by the times to board the aircraft carrier deck, and accompanied the Shandong ship to a wider world.

"There is an atmosphere here that forces you to grow up"

"The aircraft carrier that I had been thinking about day and night appeared in front of me, and my chest was suddenly filled with excitement and excitement." The scene of the first meeting with the Shandong ship was firmly fixed in the memory of Second Sergeant Yu Hongjun, "We are the first crew members of the first domestically-made aircraft carrier. I am very proud just thinking about it!"

However, the initial sense of pride and excitement were soon replaced by another emotion. Even after many years, Yu Hongjun still seemed to be shrouded in unprecedented pressure.

He still remembers the scene of picking up the ship at the factory. At that time, the Shandong ship had not yet been powered on, and the captain of the district took Yu Hongjun and his comrades to study in the dim cabin. The ears were surrounded by the harsh cutting sound; around them, the pungent dust was flying. They put on masks to filter dust, used flashlights to illuminate the equipment, and learned their profession bit by bit. At the end of the day, their faces were covered with mud soup mixed with black ash and sweat.

At that time, "masters from all directions" gathered on the Shandong ship: there were old squad leaders drawn from various units, and college students graduated from prestigious universities...

When Yu Hongjun first boarded the ship, he knew almost nothing. If he wanted to stand out, he had to study hard day and night. "I'm not the smartest, but I can be the hardest working one." He made up his mind secretly.

When this group of young Chinese soldiers boarded the Shandong ship, the story of the Shandong ship began. The first domestically-made aircraft carrier and this group of naval officers and men will eventually tend to "man-ship unity" in mutual shaping.

In December 2019, during an evening roll call, the department leader announced that Yu Hongjun was appointed as a professional technician. Later, he became a squad leader. Later, he was awarded the third-class merit...

When he was in school, Yu Hongjun majored in fine arts. In his eyes, the tail flame of the carrier-based aircraft is "light blue" during the day and "thick blue-white" at night.

"Blue and white represent the full combustion of fuel, and are the colors of full power and full speed." Yu Hongjun didn't know what he would have become if he hadn't boarded the Shandong ship.

"There is an atmosphere here that forces you to grow." Yu Hongjun sighed, "In the sky, there are pilots who work harder than you; on the ship, there are comrades who work harder than you. You can only hold back your energy and fight your way out!"

"The first ship must be a pioneer and strive for the first place!" In the memory of Hao Zhenshan, one of the first crew members of the Shandong ship, he and his comrades would shout this slogan every time they were mobilized for a major mission.

"Be a pioneer and strive for the first place" is like a strong aura that is constantly infused into every crew member of the Shandong ship, eventually forming a pressure, becoming a standard, and generating a habit.

How strong is this aura? From the squadron's self-created team song, the reporter heard professionalism and dedication: "Take off! The face of the tail flame is burning red; Optics! Guide the precise coordinates; Block! Guard the return of the war eagle. Always be prepared to make every sharp arrow hit the target..." "Everyone has knowledge panic, skill panic, and concept

panic...” When the squadron leader came to the Shandong ship from the Liaoning ship, he couldn’t help but be surprised, “Everyone feels as if there is a hungry wolf chasing behind. If you don’t rush forward, you may be swallowed by it...” Thousands of hammers and forges, forging pieces of alloy steel; chasing each other, racing out a thousand-mile horse. In this way, batches of outstanding backbones competed to go on deck and grew into independent squad leaders and technicians. This group of young officers and men are the “keel” of the Shandong ship, and the confidence of this aircraft carrier to sail into the deep blue. “We are not only ‘youthful’, but also ‘powerful’“

Sergeant Fu Wenchao was stunned when he walked into the restaurant - with soft music, his comrades in the kitchen squad brought a huge celebratory cake on a cart.

Fu Wenchao was delighted to realize that another key node in the generation of Shandong’s combat effectiveness had been broken through by everyone!

That day happened to be her 26th birthday. Taking a bite of the cake, she tasted a different kind of sweetness - sailing with the Shandong ship, she not only appreciated the deep blue vastness of the Western Pacific, but also witnessed the shocking scene of the intensive release and recovery of the “Flying Shark” on the deck.

This sweetness also penetrated into the hearts of the carrier-based aircraft pilots. The pilots sent a representative to present a ship cap to the squadron comrades. “This is our common glory.” The pilot said emotionally, “Without your efforts, there would be no growth for us.”

That year, at the moment when the “Flying Shark” was about to be released, the takeoff assistant Zeng Wenhui found something abnormal and decisively stopped it.

The poster praising Zeng Wenhui was posted in the passage of the Shandong ship that night. The next day, the pilot saw the poster and wrote on it: “Thanks to the pilot in question!” This story has become a microcosm of the mutual trust and mutual achievement between the carrier-based aircraft pilots and the officers and men of the take-off and landing support squadron. “Let me get close to you/feel your powerful wings/let me hug you/listen to the beating of your heart/let me praise you/the choice of youth without regrets/let me pay tribute to you/the ideal of pursuing dreams in the deep blue...” A carrier-based aircraft pilot wrote such a poem specifically to pay tribute to the officers and men of the take-off and landing support squadron. “They dedicate their best youth to this sacred job and use the most handsome gestures to guide the direction of the fighter plane.” Behind the tribute, there is a leap in ability. In recent years, the Shandong ship has sailed through seas, traversed straits, weathered storms, and achieved breakthroughs; in recent years, the pilots of carrier-based aircraft have been tempered at an accelerated pace, and the training capacity of carrier-based aircraft flight talents has continued to improve; in recent years, the growth of young backbones of the take-off and landing support squadron has also been faster and faster...

“Now, we are not only the ‘youthful’, but also the ‘powerful’!” Zeng Wenhui’s words are full of confidence. His thoughts once again returned to the stormy waves of the distant ocean.

The night is like ink. Suddenly, the battle alarm sounded. After receiving the order to dispatch carrier-based fighters, Zeng Wenhui led the release team to the deck: “Since there are ‘audiences’, let’s show them our best state!”

Sliding, afterburning... accompanied by a dragon-like roar, the “Flying Shark” rushed into the sky. This is another late-night combat takeoff on the Shandong ship. After several rounds of competition, foreign fighters returned in disappointment.

The deck of the Shandong ship has witnessed too many such combat moments. Whenever this happens, the figure of Wang Wei, the “sea and air defender”, will unconsciously emerge in Zeng Wenhui’s mind.

The oil painting “Long-cherished Wish” painted by Wang Wei during his lifetime freezes his longing for China’s aircraft carriers - carrier-based aircraft take off from the deck and break the silence of the sea and sky.

On April 1 this year, the 24th anniversary of Wang Wei’s sacrifice, the three aircraft carriers Liaoning, Shandong and Fujian called “81192” together: “The deck is clear and you can land. Please return immediately!”

The hero’s figure will always be integrated into the motherland’s seas, and the hero’s long-cherished wish has become a magnificent reality. Many times, strength is the best tribute!

The Shandong ship visited Hong Kong, and Luo Jinghui, a 95-year-old veteran of the Dongjiang Column, boarded the ship for a visit. Recalling the narrow escape from the wind and waves when riding a small wooden boat and falling into the sea during the Anti-Japanese War, the veteran stroked the side of the Shandong ship and choked up and said: “If there was such a giant ship at that time, how great it would be...”

The mountains and rivers are safe, as you wish. Fu Wenchao has watched the video of the veterans of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression boarding the Shandong ship several times. She couldn’t help but think of her great-uncle - when talking about the hard times in the past, the old navy’s eyes were often filled with tears.

Standing on the deck of the Shandong ship, Fu Wenchao wanted her great-uncle to feel the grandeur of “you control the heavy weapons of a great country and you are in charge of the mighty warship” with her.

She hopes that one day she can help her great-uncle and board the wide deck of the Shandong ship, and proudly say: “Look! This is our aircraft carrier, this is our fighter plane!”

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16397939.html**

# 抓早抓小治未病 严管厚爱防未然

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李芊卓 冯磊 毕笑天 责任编辑：王一亘 发布：2025-07-21

**海军航空大学某场站提升基层党组织实践运用监督执纪“第一种形态”能力——**

## 抓早抓小治未病 严管厚爱防未然

■李芊卓 冯 磊 解放军报记者 毕笑天

编者按 精准规范运用“第一种形态”，通过谈话提醒、批评教育、责令检查、诫勉等方式及时帮党员找问题、析“病根”，体现了党组织对党员的关心爱护和严格要求. 在实践运用中，个别基层党组织存在不想用、不会用、不敢用等问题，导致监督执纪缺乏应有效果. 海军航空大学某场站结合工作实践，加强新情况新问题研究，通过纠治认知偏差、提升监督能力、健全容错机制等方式，着力提升基层党组织实践运用“第一种形态”能力，把严管厚爱体现在日常教育提醒中，引导党员在红脸出汗中知责改进、在组织关爱中健康成长.

### 关键词① 纠治认知偏差

### 廓清思想，及时“咬耳扯袖”

前不久，在海军航空大学某场站一次专题党课上，一些基层党支部书记看着屏幕上“为什么要实践运用‘第一种形态’”的内容，陷入了思考. 组织学习的场站领导说，这次授课和交流，主要是为了纠治一些认知偏差.

记者了解到，“第一种形态”作为监督执纪“四种形态”中的基础，是全面从严治党的制度化手段，通过对苗头性、倾向性问题的日常监督，让“红红脸、出出汗”成为常态. 科学正确运用这种方式，发挥其应有作用，是该场站各级一直在探索的课题.

“实践中，一些同志有做得不到位的地方. 比如，有时顾及到党员骨干的工作积极性，发现一些小问题没能及时提醒……”场站领导让大家放下顾虑畅所欲言. 很快，大家你一言我一语讨论起来.

哪些问题属于监督的范围？如何把握执纪的尺度？这次学习讨论，廓清了不少人心中的迷雾. 警卫连党支部马书记告诉大家，归根结底是要在组织内部树立起严管就是厚爱的正确理念.

对此，他很有感触. 中士小张是警卫连一名班长，军事素质过硬，但由于带兵方法不够科学，有一次和班里战士产生了矛盾. 发现问题苗头后，马书记本想找个机会对小张进行谈

话提醒，但考虑到可能会影响他的工作热情，甚至被人质疑“小题大做”，他心里不禁有些犹豫.

最终，马书记只是在谈话时不痛不痒地指出了小张的问题. 事后，张班长虽有所改变，但时间一长又有反弹. 那一年，他本可以晋升二级上士，但由于群众基础一般，没能通过民主测评，影响了个人发展.

“如果我当时坚持对小张进行谈话提醒，督导他改正缺点，还能及时补救. ”现在提起来，马书记仍有些懊悔，“可不能忽视日常这些不起眼的细节，思想认识必须重视起来，运用好党内监督的武器，真正做到对党员严管厚爱. ”

记者了解到，该场站除召开党小组会组织讨论学习外，还充分运用多种手段，营造组织监督党员、党员相互帮带的浓厚氛围. 比如，通过专题党课、微课堂等形式，常态化开展警示教育；引导党员自发组织学习交流活动，强化纯正党性作风的自觉；将监督过程中常见的问题汇总整理，供基层党支部对照检查，等等.

纠治认知偏差，提高思想觉悟，党性修养得到进一步淬炼提升. 该场站各级党支部书记普遍反映，如今开展监督时不再有思想顾虑，在工作生活中“咬耳扯袖”已成为习惯和自觉.

**关键词② 提升监督能力**

**三级联动，压实监督责任**

“第一种形态”以什么形式进行？如何保证行之有效？此前开展相关工作时，场站军需给养股党支部刘书记有些把不准.

今年初，场站党委组织的一次党支部书记专题培训，拉直了他心中的问号.

这次培训源于一次上级检查. 当时，场站食堂被查出日常管理不规范的问题，如不及时处理，可能存在食品安全和廉洁风险隐患. 通知整改几个月后，上级进行“回头看”，发现有些隐患仍然存在.

问题没有整改到位，刘书记作为主要负责人受到上级党委批评. 他反思感到，上级检查过后，支部第一时间研究整改措施，并对食堂负责人进行了谈话提醒. “回想那次谈话，只是停留在日常保障工作，没有在思想层面进行深挖细剖，也没有明确整改时限、标准等. ”为此，刘书记进行了深刻检讨和自我批评.

“运用‘第一种形态’缺乏技巧，监督谈话谈不透，致使被谈话人没有认识到问题严重性. ”场站纪委书记直言不讳指出了刘书记思想认识和方法能力等方面存在的问题. 随后，场站纪检部门牵头，组织各党支部书记、副书记及后勤骨干参加典型事例研讨会，讲明遇到此类情况如何处理. 研讨时，大家还分享了开展谈话提醒、批评教育、责令检查、诫勉等工作时的经验方法.

今年以来，该场站依托“党支部书记之家”展开培训，将运用“第一种形态”的有关内容纳入培训课程，持续开展帮带支部、帮带干部、帮带骨干活动，强化基层党组织管思想、管工作、管作风、管纪律的能力和自觉.

结合开展培训，他们构建“党委—纪检部门—党支部”三级监督联动体系，党委负主体责任，纪检部门抓日常监督，党支部落实“贴身式”教育管理，形成横向到边、纵向到底的监督网络，实现问题早发现、早处置；把“第一种形态”精准规范运用情况作为考评重要内容，建立“月通报、季分析、年评估”工作机制，督促各责任主体认真履职尽责……这些举措，让基层党支部较好实现了能力升级.

前不久，某食堂炊事班班长小兰被一些官兵议论指出“不仅下班早退，而且带餐离开”. 敏锐察觉问题后，刘书记没有直接批评教育，而是先从各方面了解情况. 原来，小兰的家属来队后生了病，这才出现上述情况.

尽管事出有因，但涉及廉洁风险的问题不容忽视，必须及时纠治. 一个合适的时机，刘书记拉着小兰交流起军人如何平衡家庭和本职工作，顺势指出了他的问题. “风气连着士气，士气连着保障力，一点也马虎不得. ”尽管受到了批评教育，但小兰没有产生抵触. 他感言，如果不是刘书记及时“咬耳扯袖”，让自己红了脸出了汗，恐怕日后会酿成更大的错误.

“通过好的方式方法，灵活运用‘第一种形态’拉袖子、敲警钟，让人感到更加踏实. ”刘书记感言，如今，抓早抓小、防患于未然已成为各基层党组织开展工作的新常态.

**关键词③ 健全容错机制**

**刚柔并济，鼓励担当作为**

“‘第一种形态’的精髓在于刚性约束与柔性关怀相结合，最终激发党员干事创业热情……”一次党纪教育中，某连党支部邱书记为大家讲述容错免责机制与“第一种形态”深度融合的重要意义. 台下，一级军士长张班长认真记录，思绪万千.

张班长是连队的制氧技师，一次他发现目前的制氧流程有些不科学，便萌生了改进设备的念头. 于是，他利用业余时间拆卸设备，研究改进方法. 但是，上级组织安全检查时，认定张班长这一行为存在安全隐患，要求连队党支部进行处理.

听闻消息，有官兵认为党员骨干担当作为应当鼓励，张班长不该被问责；有的认为改进设备确实存在风险，张班长应该反思……“问责需要担当，容错更需要担当. ”了解情况后，场站党委明确表明态度，给官兵吃了一颗“定心丸”.

该连党支部最终研究决定，考虑到张班长在制氧领域工作多年，对设备十分熟悉，且创新方案已在连队报备，决定不予追究责任. 这次处理结果和情况说明上报后，得到了上级机

关的认可. “搭建既有原则、又实事求是的监督执纪制度，可以让违纪者警醒，也能让担当作为的人减少顾虑、多一些试错空间，迈开步子奋勇向前. ”场站领导告诉记者.

后来，在连队党支部的鼓励支持下，张班长牵头攻关，探索出效率更高、安全隐患更低的制氧流程，同时对制氧设备进行了改进，得到上级肯定和推广.

记者了解到，为使“第一种形态”真正发挥出效用，场站党委制订了《基层党组织精准规范运用“第一种形态”工作规程》，包含运用的流程、时机、时限、地点、场所布置等 5 项内容，形成区分动机、情形、性质、影响、态度等方面的量纪工作方法，不断增强运用“第一种形态”的规范性、精准性、实效性.

另一方面，为了避免官兵因怕追责而畏首畏尾不敢作为，他们结合近年来部队常见易发案件，对法规文件明确的应当问责和容错免责减责问题情形进行细化，综合衡量目的动机、背景条件、权责范围、性质情节等 8 个方面，制订《容错免责减责问题清单》，将创新发展、攻坚克难等导致的非主观失误与主观违规违纪行为区分开，既避免了“小题大做”挫伤官兵干事创业积极性，也防止了“大事化小”纵容违规，有效帮助基层党组织对照不同情形精准问责.

健全完善的监督机制运行后，大大激发了官兵的干事创业热情. 近段时间，该场站党员骨干在高标准完成上级赋予任务的基础上，带领身边战友积极推动工作创新，受到了一致肯定.

**Google Translation**

Catch the Problem Early and Prevent It from Happening

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A station of the Naval Aviation University improves the ability of grassroots Party organizations to practice the “first form” of supervision and discipline enforcement-

Catch the problem early and prevent it from happening, and strictly manage and love it to prevent it from happening

■Li Qianzhuo Feng Lei People’s Liberation Army Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian

Editor’s note: The precise and standardized use of the “first form” helps Party members find problems and analyze the “root cause” in a timely manner through conversation reminders, criticism and education, orders for inspection, admonitions, etc., which reflects the Party organization’s care and strict requirements for Party members. In practical application, some grassroots Party organizations have problems such as not wanting to use, not knowing how to use, and not daring to use, resulting in a lack of due effect in supervision and discipline enforcement. A station of the Naval Aviation University combines work practice with strengthening the research

of new situations and new problems. By correcting cognitive biases, improving supervision capabilities, and improving fault-tolerant mechanisms, it strives to improve the ability of grassroots Party organizations to practice and apply the “first form”, embodying strict management and deep love in daily education reminders, and guiding Party members to know their responsibilities and improve themselves in the process of blushing and sweating, and grow healthily in the care of the organization.

Keywords① Correct cognitive bias

Clarify thoughts and “bite ears and pull sleeves” in time

Not long ago, at a special Party class at a station of the Naval Aviation University, some grassroots Party branch secretaries looked at the content of “Why should we practice and apply the ‘first form’“ on the screen and fell into thinking. The station leader who organized the study said that this lecture and exchange was mainly to correct some cognitive biases.

The reporter learned that the “first form” as the foundation of the “four forms” of supervision and discipline is an institutionalized means of comprehensively and strictly governing the Party. Through daily supervision of incipient and tendency problems, “blushing and sweating” becomes the norm. Scientifically and correctly using this method and playing its due role is a topic that the station has been exploring at all levels.

“In practice, some comrades have not done enough. For example, sometimes they take into account the work enthusiasm of Party members and backbones, and fail to remind them in time when they find some small problems...” The station leader asked everyone to put aside their concerns and speak freely. Soon, everyone started to discuss.

Which problems belong to the scope of supervision? How to grasp the scale of discipline? This study and discussion has cleared up the fog in many people’s minds. Secretary Ma of the Party Branch of the Guard Company told everyone that in the final analysis, it is necessary to establish the correct concept of strict management is deep love within the organization.

He was very touched by this. Sergeant Xiao Zhang is a squad leader of the guard company. He has strong military qualities, but because his method of leading soldiers is not scientific enough, he once had a conflict with the soldiers in the squad. After discovering the signs of the problem, Secretary Ma wanted to find an opportunity to talk to Xiao Zhang to remind him, but considering that it might affect his work enthusiasm and even be questioned as “making a fuss”, he couldn’t help but hesitate.

In the end, Secretary Ma only pointed out Xiao Zhang’s problems in a light-hearted way during the conversation. Afterwards, although squad leader Zhang changed, he rebounded again after a long time. That year, he could have been promoted to the rank of second-class sergeant, but due to his average mass base, he failed to pass the democratic assessment, which affected his personal development.

“If I had insisted on talking to Xiao Zhang and reminding him to correct his shortcomings, I could have made up for it in time.” Now Secretary Ma still feels a little regretful when he mentions it, “We can’t ignore these inconspicuous details in daily life. We must pay attention to our ideological awareness and use the weapon of intra-Party supervision to truly manage and love Party members.”

The reporter learned that in addition to holding Party group meetings to organize discussions and studies, the station also fully utilizes a variety of means to create a strong atmosphere of organizing supervision of Party members and helping each other. For example, through special Party classes, micro-classrooms and other forms, regular warning education is conducted; Party members are guided to spontaneously organize learning and exchange activities to strengthen the consciousness of pure Party style; common problems in the supervision process are summarized and sorted out for comparison and inspection by grassroots Party branches, etc.

Correcting cognitive biases, improving ideological awareness, and further tempering and improving Party spirit. Party branch secretaries at all levels of the station generally reflect that there are no more ideological concerns when conducting supervision, and “biting ears and pulling sleeves” in work and life has become a habit and consciousness.

Keyword ② Improve supervision ability

Three-level linkage, consolidate supervision responsibilities

What form does the “first form” take? How to ensure effectiveness? When conducting related work before, Secretary Liu of the Party Branch of the Military Supply Section of the Station was a little unsure.

At the beginning of this year, a special training for Party Branch Secretaries organized by the Station Party Committee straightened out the question mark in his mind.

This training originated from a superior inspection. At that time, the canteen of the station was found to have irregular daily management problems. If not handled in time, there may be hidden dangers of food safety and integrity risks. A few months after the notice of rectification, the superior conducted a “look back” and found that some hidden dangers still existed.

The problem was not rectified in place, and Secretary Liu, as the main person in charge, was criticized by the superior Party committee. He reflected that after the superior inspection, the branch studied the rectification measures as soon as possible and talked to the person in charge of the canteen to remind him. “Looking back on that conversation, it only stayed at the daily support work, did not dig deep and analyze at the ideological level, and did not clarify the rectification time limit and standards.” For this reason, Secretary Liu conducted a profound review and self-criticism.

“There is a lack of skills in using the ‘first form’, and the supervisory conversation is not thorough, which makes the person being interviewed not realize the seriousness of the problem.” The station’s disciplinary committee secretary bluntly pointed out the problems in Secretary Liu’s

ideological understanding and methodological ability. Subsequently, the station's disciplinary inspection department took the lead in organizing the secretaries, deputy secretaries and logistics backbones of each Party branch to participate in a typical case seminar to explain how to deal with such situations. During the discussion, everyone also shared their experience and methods in conducting conversation reminders, criticism and education, ordering inspections, and admonishments.

Since the beginning of this year, the station has conducted training based on the "Party Branch Secretary's Home", incorporated the relevant content of the "first form" into the training courses, and continued to conduct activities to help branches, cadres, and backbones, and strengthen the ability and consciousness of grassroots Party organizations to manage thoughts, work, style, and discipline.

Combined with the training, they built a three-level supervision linkage system of "Party Committee-Disciplinary Inspection Department-Party Branch", with the Party Committee taking the main responsibility, the Discipline Inspection Department taking care of daily supervision, and the Party Branch implementing "close-fitting" education and management, forming a horizontal and vertical supervision network to achieve early detection and early handling of problems; taking the precise and standardized use of the "first form" as an important part of the assessment, establishing a "monthly report, quarterly analysis, and annual evaluation" work mechanism, and urging each responsible Party to conscientiously perform their duties... These measures have enabled the grassroots Party branches to achieve better capacity upgrades.

Not long ago, Xiaolan, the squad leader of a canteen's cooking squad, was criticized by some officers and men for "not only leaving get off work early, but also taking meals away." After keenly aware of the problem, Secretary Liu did not directly criticize and educate, but first learned about the situation from all aspects. It turned out that Xiaolan's family members fell ill after joining the team, which led to the above situation.

Although there are reasons, the problems involving integrity risks cannot be ignored and must be corrected in a timely manner. At a suitable time, Secretary Liu took Xiaolan to discuss how soldiers can balance family and their jobs, and pointed out his problems. "Atmosphere is linked to morale, and morale is linked to security, so we can't be careless at all." Despite the criticism and education, Xiaolan did not resist. He said that if Secretary Liu hadn't "bite his ear and pulled his sleeve" in time, which made him blush and sweat, he might have made a bigger mistake in the future.

"Through good methods and flexible use of the 'first form' to pull sleeves and ring the alarm bell, people feel more at ease." Secretary Liu said that nowadays, catching problems early and preventing them before they happen has become the new normal for grassroots Party organizations to conduct their work.

Keyword ③ Improve the fault tolerance mechanism

Combining rigidity and flexibility, encouraging responsibility

“The essence of the ‘first form’ lies in the combination of rigid constraints and flexible care, which ultimately inspires the enthusiasm of Party members to do things and start businesses...” During a Party discipline education, Secretary Qiu of a company Party branch told everyone about the importance of the deep integration of the fault tolerance exemption mechanism and the “first form”. Offstage, Sergeant Major Zhang, squad leader, took careful notes, with a lot of thoughts in mind.

Squad leader Zhang is the oxygen production technician of the company. Once he found that the current oxygen production process was somewhat unscientific, he had the idea of improving the equipment. So he used his spare time to dismantle the equipment and study improvement methods. However, when the superior organized a safety inspection, it was determined that Squad Leader Zhang’s behavior posed a safety hazard and asked the company’s Party branch to deal with it.

Upon hearing the news, some officers and men believed that Party members and backbones should be encouraged to take responsibility and Squad Leader Zhang should not be held accountable; some believed that there were indeed risks in improving the equipment and Squad Leader Zhang should reflect... “Accountability requires responsibility, and tolerance requires more responsibility.” After understanding the situation, the station Party committee made its attitude clear and gave the officers and men a “reassurance pill”.

The company’s Party branch finally decided not to hold Squad Leader Zhang accountable, considering that he had worked in the field of oxygen production for many years and was very familiar with the equipment, and the innovative plan had been reported to the company. The results of this handling and the situation report were recognized by the superior authorities. “Building a supervision and discipline system that is both principled and pragmatic can alert violators, and can also allow those who take responsibility to reduce their concerns, have more room for trial and error, and take steps forward bravely.” The station leader told reporters.

Later, with the encouragement and support of the company’s Party branch, squad leader Zhang took the lead in tackling key problems and explored a more efficient and less potential safety hazard oxygen production process. At the same time, he improved the oxygen production equipment, which was affirmed and promoted by superiors.

The reporter learned that in order to make the “first form” truly effective, the station Party committee formulated the “Working Procedures for the Precise and Standardized Use of the “First Form” by Grassroots Party Organizations”, which includes five contents such as the process, timing, time limit, location, and venue layout of the use, forming a quantitative discipline work method that distinguishes motivations, situations, nature, influence, attitudes, etc., and continuously enhances the standardization, accuracy, and effectiveness of the use of the “first form”.

On the other hand, in order to prevent officers and men from being afraid to act due to fear of being held accountable, they combined the common and easy-to-occur cases in the army in recent years, refined the situations of accountability and tolerance, exemption and reduction of responsibility

clearly defined in the laws and regulations, and comprehensively weighed the purpose, motivation, background conditions, scope of power and responsibility, nature and circumstances, etc., and formulated the “List of Problems of Tolerance, Exemption and Reduction of Responsibility”, which distinguished non-subjective mistakes caused by innovation and development, overcoming difficulties, etc. from subjective violations of regulations and disciplines, avoiding “making a mountain out of a molehill” to dampen the enthusiasm of officers and men to work and start businesses, and also preventing “making a mountain out of a molehill” to condone violations, effectively helping grassroots Party organizations to accurately hold accountable according to different situations.

After the operation of a sound and complete supervision mechanism, the enthusiasm of officers and men to work and start businesses has been greatly stimulated. Recently, the backbone Party members of the station have led their comrades around them to actively promote work innovation on the basis of completing the tasks assigned by their superiors at a high standard, and have been unanimously affirmed.

**http://www.81.cn/zq_208553/16397957.html**

## 北部战区海军航空兵某部开展复杂电磁环境下搜攻潜训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：卜令彬 白邵秋 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-07-21

**战鹰探海**

**——北部战区海军航空兵某部训练见闻**

■解放军报特约通讯员 卜令彬 白邵秋

海天之间，战鹰振翅. 夏日，北部战区海军航空兵某部两架反潜巡逻机，赴某海域开展复杂电磁环境下搜攻潜训练.

首架反潜巡逻机抵达指定海域上空后，迅速扫描当面海区、投放声呐浮标、建立侦听航线……很快，一张严密的监听网悄然铺开. 同时，另一架反潜巡逻机在附近空域巡逻警戒.

“发现不明回声！”声呐战位率先捕获目标. 话音刚落，疑似目标瞬间消失……“立即前往 1 号点位附近搜索. ”收到指令后，飞行员迅速操纵战机大角度转向，奔赴目标海域.

“遭遇电磁干扰，目标消失！”机组再次发现目标准备共享信息时，信号突然消失. 战术指挥长迅速综合多类数据，分析“敌”潜艇可能藏匿之处，展开进一步搜索.

“特情随机设置，是此次搜攻潜训练的一个特点. ”该部领导告诉笔者，近年来，他们持续完善特情处置预案，不断提升官兵复杂环境下协同搜攻潜作战能力.

反潜巡逻机机舱内，仪器指示灯快速闪烁，多类数据持续发送接收. “3 号点位，存在可疑目标！”战术指挥长快速将目标方位、运动趋势等信息共享给另一架战机. 此时，两架战机根据战场态势不断变换阵位，借助多种手段展开协同侦搜.

“发现水下目标. ”综合分析目标信号特点、运动趋势等情况后，官兵确认目标为“敌”潜艇. 随后各作战单元密切配合，灵活调整战术战法，精准锁定目标.

夜幕降临，两架战机完成训练任务返航. 不多时，又一批反潜巡逻机起飞，展开夜间潜机对抗训练……

**Google Translation**

A Certain Unit of the Northern Theater Command’s Naval Aviation Conducted Submarine Search and Attack Training in a Complex Electromagnetic Environment

Source: China Military Network-People’s Liberation Army Daily Author: Bu Lingbin Bai Shaoqiu Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-07-21

War Eagle Explores the Sea

——Training Experience of a Certain Unit of the Northern Theater Command’s Naval Aviation

■People’s Liberation Army Daily Special Correspondent Bu Lingbin Bai Shaoqiu

Between the sea and the sky, the war eagle flaps its wings. In summer, two anti-submarine patrol aircraft of a certain unit of the Northern Theater Command’s naval aviation went to a certain sea area to conduct submarine search and attack training in a complex electromagnetic environment.

After the first anti-submarine patrol aircraft arrived over the designated sea area, it quickly scanned the sea area in front, dropped sonar buoys, and established a listening route... Soon, a tight listening network was quietly rolled out. At the same time, another anti-submarine patrol aircraft patrolled and alerted in the nearby airspace.

“Unknown echo found!” The sonar position was the first to capture the target. As soon as the voice fell, the suspected target disappeared instantly... “Go to search near point No. 1 immediately.” After receiving the order, the pilot quickly manipulated the combat aircraft to turn at a large angle and rushed to the target sea area.

“Encountered electromagnetic interference, the target disappeared!” When the crew found the target again and prepared to share information, the signal suddenly disappeared. The tactical commander quickly integrated multiple types of data, analyzed the possible hiding places of the “enemy” submarine, and launched further searches.

“The random setting of special situations is a feature of this search and attack submarine training.” The leader of the department told the author that in recent years, they have continued to improve

the special situation handling plan and continuously improve the officers and men' coordinated search and attack submarine combat capabilities in complex environments.

In the cabin of the anti-submarine patrol aircraft, the instrument indicator light flashed quickly, and multiple types of data were continuously sent and received. "There is a suspicious target at point No. 3!" The tactical commander quickly shared information such as the target's position and movement trend with another fighter. At this time, the two combat aircraft constantly changed their positions according to the battlefield situation and conducted coordinated reconnaissance with the help of various means.

"Underwater target found." After comprehensively analyzing the characteristics of the target signal, movement trends, and other conditions, the officers and men confirmed that the target was an "enemy" submarine. Afterwards, each combat unit worked closely together, flexibly adjusted tactics and methods, and accurately locked onto the target.

As night fell, the two combat aircraft completed their training mission and returned. Not long after, another group of anti-submarine patrol aircraft took off and started night submarine confrontation training...

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16398133.html**

## 海军航空兵某部组织复杂气象条件下飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：王浩景　向黎鸣 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-07-22

**海军航空兵某部组织复杂气象条件下飞行训练——**

**战鹰破雨雾　砺翅海天间**

■王浩景　解放军报记者　向黎鸣

"计时起飞！"随着指令下达，海军航空兵某部一架反潜巡逻机冲破雨雾，呼啸升空. 多架战机依次起飞，奔赴目标空域，一场复杂气象条件下飞行训练就此展开.

正值盛夏，该部驻地降雨天气逐渐增多. 面对复杂多变的天气，该部党委研究决定："加强风险评估，照常展开训练. "他们坚持把复杂气象条件作为砥砺飞行本领的"磨刀石"，在训练中融入"敌情"背景，从难从严锤炼部队作战能力.

反潜巡逻机进入雷雨云区，受气流变化影响出现颠簸. "航路云层增厚，注意能见度变化！"领航员适时提醒飞行员调整参数，沿预定航线飞行.

"发现可疑信号！"正当战机以超低空掠海姿态向目标海区抵近时，突遭信号干扰. 声呐操作员反复比对信号特征，准确定位"敌"信号方位. 机组成员结合仪表数据和观察情况，快速建立攻击航线，修正飞行姿态并快速跟进，完成目标锁定、模拟攻击等战术动作.

“前方出现大片积雨云，注意避让. ”飞行员紧盯仪表盘上的飞行数据，精准操控驾驶杆，领航员持续监控战机姿态. 随即，飞行员驾机转入备份航线，安全绕开积雨云.

雨雾弥漫间，战机编队陆续展开态势感知、仪表判读、特情处置等强化训练，在复杂气象条件飞行中融入心理抗压、战术协同等训练科目.

“越是险难环境，越能考验飞行员的心理素质和技战术水平. ”该部领导介绍，随着实战化训练深入推进，他们坚持对标战场需求科学组训，对可能出现的突发情况进行预想与研究，制订多套空中应急处置预案，倒逼飞行员在难局危局中提高临机处置能力.

“雨势变大，跑道出现积水. ”战机返航途中，塔台突然传来指令. 飞行员迅速调整飞行姿态，在地面协同引导下快速完成一系列处置动作，驾驶战机平稳着陆.

首轮训练结束，参训官兵通过分析飞行参数、观看视频记录等方式展开复盘. 不久后，发动机轰鸣声再度响起，一架架战机直冲云霄，新一轮“战斗”随即展开……

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Aviation Unit Organized Flight Training under Complex Weather Conditions

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Haojing Xiang Liming Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-07-22

A certain unit of the naval aviation organized flight training under complex weather conditions——

War eagles break through rain and fog and sharpen their wings between the sea and the sky

■ Wang Haojing PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming

“Time to take off!” As the order was issued, an anti-submarine patrol aircraft of a certain unit of the naval aviation broke through the rain and fog and roared into the sky. Multiple combat aircraft took off one after another and rushed to the target airspace, and a flight training under complex weather conditions began.

It was midsummer, and the rainfall in the unit’s garrison gradually increased. Faced with complex and changeable weather, the Party Committee of the unit studied and decided: “Strengthen risk assessment and conduct training as usual.” They insisted on using complex weather conditions as a “grindstone” to sharpen their flying skills, integrating the “enemy situation” background into training, and tempering the combat capabilities of the troops from difficult and strict.

The anti-submarine patrol aircraft entered the thunderstorm cloud area and was affected by the change of air flow and became bumpy. “The clouds on the route are thickening, pay attention to changes in visibility!” The navigator reminded the pilot to adjust the parameters in time and fly along the scheduled route.

“Suspicious signal found!” Just as the combat aircraft was approaching the target sea area at an ultra-low altitude, it was suddenly interfered by the signal. The sonar operator repeatedly compared the signal characteristics and accurately located the “enemy” signal position. The crew members combined the instrument data and observations to quickly establish an attack route, correct the flight attitude and quickly follow up, completing tactical actions such as target locking and simulated attacks.

“A large cumulonimbus cloud appeared ahead, pay attention to avoid it.” The pilot stared at the flight data on the instrument panel, accurately controlled the joystick, and the navigator continued to monitor the fighter’s attitude. Immediately, the pilot turned to the backup route and safely bypassed the cumulonimbus cloud.

In the rain and fog, the fighter formations successively conducted intensive training such as situational awareness, instrument interpretation, and special situation handling, and integrated psychological stress resistance and tactical coordination into the flight under complex meteorological conditions.

“The more dangerous the environment, the more it tests the pilots’ psychological quality and technical and tactical level.” The department leader introduced that as the actual combat training is deepened, they insist on scientific training in line with battlefield needs, anticipate and study possible emergencies, and formulate multiple air emergency response plans, forcing pilots to improve their ability to deal with emergencies in difficult and dangerous situations.

“The rain is getting heavier and water is accumulating on the runway.” The tower suddenly received an order while the fighter was returning. The pilot quickly adjusted his flight attitude, quickly completed a series of handling actions under the coordinated guidance of the ground, and drove the fighter plane to a smooth landing.

After the first round of training, the participating officers and men conducted a review by analyzing flight parameters and watching video records. Soon after, the roar of the engine sounded again, and one fighter after another soared into the sky, and a new round of “battle” began...

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16398766.html**

## 东部战区海军航空兵某部：守护官兵心理健康 强基固本助力打赢

来源：中国军网 作者：张德升 周春泽 郑敬杭 责任编辑：王一亘

2025-07-25

**守护官兵心理健康 强基固本助力打赢**

**东部战区海军航空兵某部加强心理服务能力建设**




近日，东部战区海军某部着眼强固基层基础、助力官兵成长，开展心理健康教育培训集中辅导授课.

据悉，此次辅导围绕心理健康判断 6 步法、焦虑筛查及应对策略等方面，从观察情绪状态判别近期心理状态，到行为细节捕捉潜在心理困扰信号，每个环节都搭配具体情景演示，有效帮助官兵快速掌握实操逻辑.

此外，该部还针对当前部队实战化训练不断向纵深推进的特点，通过培养骨干、整合资源，配置放松舱、音乐治疗仪等设备，让官兵“沉浸式”放松身心.

同时，他们还与驻地医院实现优质医疗资源和信息深度共享，为加强心理服务能力建设提供有力支撑. 军地双方定期联动开展“心理文化月”活动，通过一对一咨询、心理团体训练、心声漂流筏等，丰富活动形式，增强吸引力、提高工作质效.




下一步，他们将继续推动心理健康服务工作常态化、系统化，为基层主官骨干开设“心理问题预防和处置”精讲强训课，帮助他们成为官兵身边的“知心人”和“观察员”，组建心理巡回服务队，每月深入基层营连倾听官兵心声，摸清官兵心理情况，面对面、对角度解决官兵的心理问题和心理诉求.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Aviation Unit of the Eastern Theater Command Navy: Protecting the Mental Health of Officers and Men, Strengthening the Foundation and Helping to Win

Source: China Military Network Author: Zhang Desheng Zhou Chunze Zheng Jinghang Editor: Wang Yigeng

2025-07-25

Protecting the mental health of officers and men, strengthening the foundation and helping to win

A certain unit of the Eastern Theater Command Naval Aviation strengthens the construction of psychological service capabilities

Recently, a certain unit of the Eastern Theater Command Navy focused on strengthening the grassroots foundation and helping officers and men grow, and conducted concentrated counseling and teaching on mental health education and training.

It is reported that this counseling focuses on the 6-step method of mental health judgment, anxiety screening and coping strategies, from observing emotional state to judge the recent mental state, to behavioral details to capture potential psychological distress signals, each link is accompanied by specific scenario demonstrations, effectively helping officers and men quickly master the practical logic.

In addition, the unit also aims at the characteristics of the current troops' actual combat training continuing to advance in depth, through the training of backbones, integration of resources, configuration of relaxation cabins, music therapy equipment and other equipment, so that officers and men can relax their bodies and minds.

At the same time, they also deeply share high-quality medical resources and information with the local hospitals, providing strong support for strengthening the construction of psychological service capabilities. The military and local governments regularly conduct "Psychological Culture Month" activities, enriching the forms of activities through one-on-one consultation, psychological group training, voice drifting rafts, etc., to enhance the attractiveness and improve the quality and efficiency of work.

In the next step, they will continue to promote the normalization and systematization of mental health services, and set up "Psychological Problem Prevention and Treatment" intensive training courses for grassroots officers and backbones to help them become "confidants" and "observers" around officers and men, and form a psychological tour service team to go deep into the grassroots battalions and companies every month to listen to the voices of officers and men, find out the psychological conditions of officers and men, and solve the psychological problems and psychological demands of officers and men face to face and from different angles.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16399572.html**

## 青春邂逅"浪花白"！今日航海启程

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：李佳琦

2025-07-30

第十届全国学生军事训练营

正在青岛火热进行中！







7 月 30 日，学子们将迎来全新挑战

登上海军向前进 1 号船

开展海上特色课目训练

7 月 30 日

请锁定@中国军号直播间




戳↑↑↑预约直播

邀您一起云观学子们

在大海上绽放的青春锋芒

共同见证少年们的深蓝淬炼！

**Google Translation**

Youth Meets “White Waves”! The Voyage Begins Today.

Source: China Military News Editor: Li Jiaqi

July 30, 2025

The 10th National Student Military Training Camp is underway in Qingdao!

On July 30th, students will face a new challenge aboard the Navy ship “Forward-1” to conduct specialized maritime training.

Please tune in to the @China Military News livestream. Click ↑↑↑ to schedule a livestream. We invite you to join us online as we witness the youthful brilliance of these students blossoming on the sea. Witness the trials and tribulations of these young men!

**[[BACKGROUND INFORMATION on the NATIONAL STUDENT MILITARY TRAINING CAMP ]]**

**https://baike.baidu.com/item/全国学生军事训练营/22787486**

全国学生军事训练营

播报编辑讨论上传视频

教育部、总参谋部、总政治部联合举办的活动

全国学生军事训练营是由教育部、总参谋部、总政治部联合举办的活动, 军事理论教学和军事技能训练是训练营活动的“重头戏”, 训练营是学生军训改革的有益探索，也是一个转折点，既与军队接轨，同时也培养了合格的后备兵员 [1],

2025 年 7 月 25 日，由教育部、军委国防动员部共同主办的第十届全国学生军事训练营，在位于山东青岛的海军潜艇学院火热开营, [8]

**中文名**

全国学生军事训练营

**举办单位**

教育部、中央军委国防动员部

军武回顾：全国学生军事训练营 14 天军营生活的体验 将化为激励同学们努力学习 不断前行的动力

学生军训是党中央、国务院、中央军委的战略决策，是利党利国利军利民的实际举措，是实现立德树人根本任务和强军目标根本要求的基础工程, 举办军事训练营旨在通过军事理论与军事技能相结合、实地见学与训练体验相结合的方式，教育引导广大青年学生学习掌握军事知识，传承军队优良传统，弘扬军兵种特色文化，全面激发学生献身国防、报效国家热情，推动形成全社会关心国防、热爱国防、建设国防、保卫国防的思想共识和行动自

觉, 活动始于 2014 年，自 2017 年起每年依托一个军兵种、聚焦一个主题举办，起到了极其鲜明的示范引领作用，收到了很好的政治、国防和社会效益, [5]

2013 年 8 月 15 日至 24 日，黑龙江省 1176 名高一新生在哈尔滨陆军预备役炮兵旅接受了为期 10 天的军事训练，这也是 2013 年全国高中生军事训练营试点的首批学生,

集中多所学校同时到军营进行“军地融合”军训，并打破“常规军事技能训练”模式，让学生普遍增强了体质，磨炼了意志品质，培养了团队精神，形成了良好的纪律观念，学会了用纪律来约束自己，用修养来规范自己 [4],

首届

2014 年，教育部、总参谋部、总政治部联合举办的首届军事训练营活动在天津某部举行, 活动为期 10 天，参训的 320 名高二和大二学生来自天津、黑龙江、广东等 8 个参与军训改革试点省市, 这是我国 2013 年推行大中学生军训改革以来的首次教学成果检验 [1],

第四届

2017 年，来自全国 31 个省、自治区、直辖市和新疆生产建设兵团共计 248 名普通高校在校生和高中阶段学校学生中的优秀代表整整齐齐地列队在大连旅顺港新列装的戚继光舰上，开始了为期两周的军事训练营 [3],

第五届

2018 年 8 月 1 日，第五届全国学生军事训练营在位于陕西西安的空军工程大学拉开帷幕, 来自全国各地的学生代表将围绕“我爱祖国的蓝天”这一主题，了解空军传统、空军文化和空军理念，并参加包括军事理论教学、军事技能训练、实地见学、军营文化活动等学习训练体验活动 [2],

第八届

2023 年 8 月 1 日，由教育部、中央军委国防动员部共同主办的第八届全国学生军事训练营在战略支援部队航天工程大学开营, 本届军事训练营以“筑梦航天·点燃青春”为主题，来自全国 31 个省（自治区、直辖市）和新疆生产建设兵团的 576 名学生代表将参加为期 14 天的军事训练活动, [5]

第九届

2024 年 7 月 27 日，由教育部、军委国防动员部共同主办的第九届全国学生军事训练营在陕西西安武警工程大学开营，来自全国 31 个省（自治区、直辖市）和新疆生产建设兵团的 768 名学生代表将参加为期 14 天的军事训练活动, 本届军事训练营以“走进橄榄绿·激扬青春梦”为主题，14 天的训练营共计划安排军事理论学习、军事技能训练、军事观摩体验、

军事文化活动 4 个板块，旨在增进参训学生对人民军队光荣传统和光辉历程的了解，强化参训学生军事技能和身心素质，增强参训学生对新时代武警部队职能使命和建设成就的全面认识，培塑参训学生对人民军队的崇敬和向往之情, [6]

2024 年 8 月，历时 14 天，第九届全国学生军事训练营圆满闭幕, [7]

第十届

2025 年 7 月 25 日，由教育部、军委国防动员部共同主办的第十届全国学生军事训练营，在位于山东青岛的海军潜艇学院火热开营, 本届训练营以“踏浪海疆，逐梦深蓝”为主题，来自全国 31 个省（自治区、直辖市）和新疆生产建设兵团的 768 名学生代表，参加为期 14 天的军事训练活动，通过军事理论学习、军事技能训练、军事观摩体验、军事文化熏陶等丰富环节，传承红色基因，弘扬优良传统，浓厚家国情怀，不断释放投身国防海防建设的火热能量, [8]

**Google Translation**

The National Student Military Training Camp is an activity jointly organized by the Ministry of Education, the General Staff Headquarters, and the General Political Department. Military theory teaching and military skills training are the "highlights" of the training camp activities. The training camp is a beneficial exploration of the reform of student military training and a turning point. It not only aligns with the military but also cultivates qualified reserve soldiers [1]. On July 25, 2025, the 10th National Student Military Training Camp, co-organized by the Ministry of Education and the National Defense Mobilization Department of the Central Military Commission, opened at the Naval Submarine Academy in Qingdao, Shandong. [8]

Chinese name: National Student Military Training Camp

Organizer: Ministry of Education, National Defense Mobilization Department of the Central Military Commission

Military Review: The 14-day experience of the National Student Military Training Camp will serve as a driving force for students to study hard and forge ahead.

Student military training is a strategic decision of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission. It is a practical measure that benefits the Party, the country, the military, and the people. It is a foundational project for achieving the fundamental tasks of cultivating morality and cultivating talent and strengthening the military. The military training camp aims to educate and guide young students to master military knowledge through the integration of military theory and skills, field trips, and training experiences. It aims to inherit the fine traditions of the military, promote the unique culture of each branch, and fully inspire students’ passion for dedicating themselves to national defense and serving the country. It also fosters a shared understanding and conscious action throughout society to care about, love, build, and defend national defense. The program began in 2014 and has been held annually since 2017,

focusing on a specific military branch and theme. It has served as a clear model and guiding force, achieving significant political, defense, and social benefits. [5] From August 15 to 24, 2013, 1,176 high school freshmen in Heilongjiang Province received a 10-day military training at the Harbin Army Reserve Artillery Brigade. They were also the first batch of students to participate in the 2013 National High School Student Military Training Camp pilot. The training was conducted by a number of schools at the same time in the military camp for "military-civilian integration" and broke the "conventional military skills training" model. The students generally strengthened their physical fitness, tempered their willpower, cultivated team spirit, formed a good sense of discipline, and learned to use discipline to restrain themselves and to regulate themselves with self-cultivation. [4] In 2014, the first military training camp jointly organized by the Ministry of Education, the General Staff Headquarters and the General Political Department was held in a unit in Tianjin. The event lasted for 10 days and 320 high school and college sophomores participated in the training. They came from eight provinces and cities participating in the military training reform pilot, including Tianjin, Heilongjiang and Guangdong. This was the first teaching achievement test since my country implemented the military training reform for college and high school students in 2013. [1]

The 4th

In 2017, a total of 248 outstanding representatives of college students and high school students from 31 provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps lined up neatly on the newly commissioned Qi Jiguang ship in Dalian Port and began a two-week military training camp [3],

The 5th

On August 1, 2018, the 5th National Student Military Training Camp kicked off at the Air Force Engineering University in Xi’an, Shaanxi. Student representatives from all over the country will learn about the Air Force tradition, culture and philosophy around the theme of "I love the blue sky of the motherland" and participate in learning and training experience activities including military theory teaching, military skills training, field visits, and military camp cultural activities [2],

The 8th

On August 1, 2023, the 8th National Student Military Training Camp, co-organized by the Ministry of Education and the National Defense Mobilization Department of the Central Military Commission, opened at the Strategic Support Force Aerospace Engineering University. The theme of this military training camp is "Building Dreams in Space, Ignite Youth". 576 student representatives from 31 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps will participate in the 14-day military training activities. [5]

The 9th

On July 27, 2024, the 9th National Student Military Training Camp, co-organized by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of National Defense Mobilization of the Central Military Commission, opened at the Armed Police Engineering University in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. 768 student representatives from 31 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps will participate in the 14-day military training activities. The theme of this military training camp is "Entering the Olive Green and Inspiring Youthful Dreams". The 14-day training camp is planned to arrange four sections: military theory learning, military skills training, military observation and experience, and military cultural activities. It aims to enhance the students' understanding of the glorious traditions and glorious history of the People's Army, strengthen the students' military skills and physical and mental qualities, enhance the students' comprehensive understanding of the functions, missions and construction achievements of the armed police force in the new era, and cultivate the students' respect and yearning for the People's Army. [6] In August 2024, the 9th National Student Military Training Camp was successfully concluded after 14 days. [7] On July 25, 2025, the 10th National Student Military Training Camp, co-organized by the Ministry of Education and the National Defense Mobilization Department of the Central Military Commission, opened at the Naval Submarine Academy in Qingdao, Shandong. The theme of this training camp is "Walking on the Sea, Chasing Dreams in the Deep Blue". 768 student representatives from 31 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps participated in a 14-day military training activity. Through military theory learning, military skills training, military observation and experience, military culture edification and other rich links, they inherited the red gene, carried forward the fine traditions, strengthened their patriotism, and continuously released the fiery energy to devote themselves to the construction of national defense and coastal defense. [8]

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16399824.html**

## 海军某旅某连："教育观察员"走进课堂为思政教育凝心铸魂

来源：解放军报 作者：庞斯年 王凯 孙兴维 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-07-31

**"教育观察员"走进基层课堂**

■庞斯年 王 凯 解放军报记者 孙兴维

"不经历训练场上的'苦'，怎能体会到比武场上摘金夺银的'乐'……"炎炎夏日，海军某旅某连学习室内，刘指导员与两名战士走上讲台，为大家带来一场生动直观的情景对话，教育引导大家树立正确的苦乐观.

互动环节，官兵踊跃发言，坐在后排旁听的几名"教育观察员"代表，不时进行思考记录. "授课寓情于理，形式新颖，贴合官兵生活实际，有较强的针对性和实效性. "授课结束，"教育观察员"表示赞许.

记者了解到，这几名“教育观察员”中有机关干事，也有基层营连的思想骨干、理论骨干. 与上级“推门听课”的检查不同，他们更多是从官兵角度，客观说出自己的听课感受.

谈及遴选“教育观察员”的初衷，该旅宣传科褚科长坦言，尽管教育年年都抓，但个别基层政治教员在备课授课中仍存在一些问题，比如照本宣科多，联系实际少；单向灌输多，双向互动少；套用模板多，创新方法少……有的课看似内容充实，实际效果却是“雨过地皮湿”.

“思想政治教育是凝心铸魂工程，决不能打折扣、走过场. 要发动基层官兵参与教育评价，多听听他们的意见. ”此类问题引起旅领导高度重视. 经过研究讨论，他们决定借鉴军事训练中的打分考核制度，从基层官兵、机关干部中遴选组建“教育观察员”队伍，采取“不打招呼跟课、当场反馈问题、限期整改复查”的方式，走进基层教育课堂考评授课质效，倒逼政治教员端正教学理念、提升教学能力，达到以评促教的目的.

“教育观察员”上岗以后，很快发挥了积极作用.

一次教育课，某连指导员拿着教案滔滔不绝讲解着理论知识，本以为凭借扎实的理论讲解会得到赞许，可授课结束后，几名“教育观察员”直言：“理论知识虽然讲解得很详细，但是既没有联系官兵实际，也没有设计互动环节，战士很难参与其中，课堂氛围比较沉闷. ”这名指导员被浇了一盆冷水.

“被指出问题后才发现，脱离官兵实际的教育只能是无源之水、无根之木. ”课后，这名指导员针对问题进行深刻反思，尝试紧密结合官兵工作训练实际，带着真情实感授课，授课质效有了明显提升.

为进一步帮助政治教员提高授课水平，机关部门依托“智慧云”教育平台，为每名政治教员建立教育能力“雷达图”，精准掌握其能力短板弱项，然后分组进行针对性帮带；开通“官兵需求直通车”，通过问卷调查、座谈交流、线上留言等方式，收集官兵对思想政治教育的意见和建议，使教育更贴近基层、贴近官兵；在每月集中备课日，组织“教育观察员”与营连政治教员共同研讨备课内容，对试讲试教效果进行点评，加强质量把关.

此前一段时间，运输连郭指导员因无法调动官兵课堂的积极性而苦恼. “教育观察员”刘干事和他结对后，俩人常一起分析官兵思想状况，推敲教育方案.

很快，郭指导员为官兵上了一堂别出心裁的教育课. 课上，他将一枚枚铁钉放入装满水的杯子中，水却没有溢出来. “装满水的杯子看似无法容纳东西，就像我们有时觉得自己的能力已经到极限，但只要不断挖掘自身潜力，就会发现还有很大的进步空间……”随即，一场围绕“人有无限可能”话题的讨论展开，官兵踊跃分享心得体会.

“教育观察员”上门听课以来，教员备课水平得到提升，课堂气氛更加活跃. “他们参与教学评价，能倒逼和督促我们不断提升授课能力. ”郭指导员说，这段时间，有的“教育观察员”

向他介绍其他单位的先进教学方法，有的向他反馈基层战士的所思所想和意见建议，让他收获良多，很受启发.

**Google Translation**

A Company in a Naval Brigade: “Education Observers” Enter Classrooms to Strengthen Ideological and Political Education.

Source: PLA Daily. Author: Pang Sinian, Wang Kai, Sun Xingwei. Editor: Sun Yue. July 31, 2025

“Education Observers” enter grassroots classrooms.

■ Pang Sinian, Wang Kai, PLA Daily reporters, Sun Xingwei

“Without experiencing the ‘hardships’ of training, how can one appreciate the ‘joy’ of winning gold and silver medals in competitions...” On a scorching summer day, inside the study room of a company in a naval brigade, Instructor Liu and two soldiers took the podium to engage in a vivid and intuitive situational dialogue, educating and guiding everyone to develop a correct perspective on suffering and happiness.

During the interactive session, officers and men enthusiastically spoke, and several “Education Observers” representatives, sitting in the back row, took notes from time to time. “The lectures were both emotionally engaging and rational, with a novel format that resonated with the realities of officers and men’ lives. They were highly targeted and effective,” the “Education Observers” praised at the end of the lecture. Reporters learned that these “education observers” include both staff members and ideological and theoretical leaders from the grassroots battalions and companies. Unlike supervisory inspections where superiors simply “drop in on classes,” these observers objectively share their own impressions from the perspective of officers and men.

Talking about the original intention of selecting “education observers,” Chief Chu of the brigade’s Propaganda Department admitted that despite annual efforts to improve education, some grassroots political instructors still face problems in their lesson preparation and teaching. For example, they focus on rote memorization with insufficient practical application; one-way indoctrination with insufficient two-way interaction; and the use of templates with few innovative approaches. Some classes may appear substantial, but the actual results are merely superficial.

“Ideological and political education is a project to unite hearts and minds and forge souls. It must not be compromised or perfunctory. We must mobilize grassroots officers and men to participate in education evaluations and listen to their opinions.” These issues have drawn the attention of brigade leadership. After research and discussion, they decided to draw inspiration from the scoring and assessment system used in military training. They selected a team of “education observers” from grassroots officers and staff. They adopted a method of “unannounced attendance, on-the-spot feedback, and a deadline for rectification and re-inspection.” They visited grassroots classrooms to assess the quality and effectiveness of instruction, forcing political instructors to

revise their teaching philosophies and improve their abilities, ultimately achieving the goal of promoting teaching through evaluation.

After their appointment, the “education observers” quickly began to play a positive role.

During one education class, a company political instructor, armed with a lesson plan, delivered an eloquent lecture on theoretical knowledge, anticipating praise for his solid theoretical presentation. However, after the class, several “education observers” bluntly commented, “Although the theoretical knowledge was explained in great detail, it lacked practical application to the soldiers and lacked interactive elements. The soldiers found it difficult to engage, and the classroom atmosphere was rather dull.” This instructor was met with a cold reception. “Only after my problems were pointed out did I realize that education divorced from the soldiers’ realities is like water without a source and a tree without roots.” After the class, the instructor reflected deeply on the issue and tried to closely integrate it with the soldiers’ actual work and training, teaching with genuine emotion. This significantly improved the quality and effectiveness of his teaching.

To further help political instructors improve their teaching skills, the headquarters department, leveraging the “Smart Cloud” education platform, created a “radar chart” of each instructor’s educational capabilities, accurately identifying their weaknesses and areas of competence, and then grouping them for targeted support. They also launched a “Direct Line for Officers and men’ Needs,” collecting their opinions and suggestions on ideological and political education through questionnaires, discussions, and online messages, bringing education closer to the grassroots and men. On monthly preparation days, “education observers” were assigned to discuss lesson plans with battalion and company political instructors, review the effectiveness of trial lectures, and strengthen quality control.

For a while, Political Instructor Guo of the Transportation Company was troubled by his inability to motivate his soldiers in the classroom. After being paired with “Education Observer” Officer Liu, he and Instructor Guo frequently worked together to analyze the soldiers’ ideological state and develop educational plans.

Soon after, Political Instructor Guo delivered a unique educational lesson for the soldiers. During the lesson, he placed nails one by one into a cup filled with water, but the water did not overflow. “A full cup seems unable to hold anything, just like how we sometimes feel we have reached the limit of our abilities, but as long as we continue to tap into our potential, we will find that there is still much room for improvement...” A discussion centered on the theme of “Human Possibilities” ensued, with soldiers enthusiastically sharing their experiences.

Since the “Education Observers” have visited the instructors’ classes, their lesson preparation has improved, and the classroom atmosphere has become more lively. “Their participation in teaching evaluations has pushed and urged us to continuously improve our teaching abilities,” Instructor Guo said. During this time, some “Education Observers” have introduced him to advanced

teaching methods from other units, while others have provided him with feedback on the thoughts and suggestions of grassroots soldiers, which has been very rewarding and inspiring.

# August 2025

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16400155.html**

## 潜舰攻防淬炼深海精兵

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：向黎鸣 陈泽生 责任编辑：于雅倩

2025-08-01

**海军某支队携手友邻部队组织训练——**

**潜舰攻防淬炼深海精兵**

■解放军报记者 向黎鸣 特约记者 陈泽生

临近“八一”，一阵急促的警报声打破海军某支队营区深夜的宁静，某艇员队接到赴陌生海域执行实战化训练任务的指令.

艇员们闻令而动，迅速登上潜艇、进入战位. 夜色中，潜艇解缆出征，驶向任务海域.

“报告艇长，发现主动声呐的微弱信号！”航行途中，声呐兵突然报告，指挥员立即下令潜艇调整航线，规避对手搜索. 不多时，声呐兵再次发现声呐信号，而且强度逐渐增大. “速潜！”指挥员果断下达指令.

某水道内，对手水面舰艇与反潜巡逻机联手对潜艇进行围捕，精心布下“天罗地网”.

下潜、变速、转向……潜航途中，面对道道防线，官兵不断调整航线航向，灵活运用多种战术战法，成功冲出对手包围圈.

该支队领导介绍，此次训练，他们携手友邻部队在陌生海域组织实战化训练，区分航行、攻防等不同阶段展开专攻精练，一批平时“训不到、训不全、训不实”的难点科目成为训练重点.

大洋深处，冲出包围圈不久的潜艇官兵与对手展开攻防对抗. 发现“敌”踪迹后，“蓝鲸”大脑高速运转，一道道作战指令从指挥舱传递到各舱室. 比对目标方位距离、调整潜艇姿态航向、备便鱼雷武器系统……各战位密切协同，对“敌”发起模拟攻击，成功“命中”目标.

一波刚平，一波又起. “敌”猎潜艇闻讯赶来，企图趁机发起致命一击. 战斗再次打响，官兵斗志昂扬，操纵潜艇时而急速下潜，时而静默悬停，时而高速机动，成功占领攻击阵位.

记者了解到，此次训练，潜艇官兵充分利用陌生海域复杂水文环境与对手展开多轮较量，经受“主电机突发故障停机”“舱室进水”等特情考验，在危局险局中练强实战本领.

“特情处置方法手段不够”“少数值更官存在依赖心理，决策指挥能力偏弱”……大洋之上，结束训练的官兵展开复盘剖析，总结训练中暴露出的问题不足，逐一制订改进措施.

**Google Translation**

Submarine Offensive and Defensive Training for Elite Deep-Sea Soldiers

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Xiang Liming, Chen Zesheng Editor: Yu Yaqian

2025-08-01

A naval flotilla [zhidui] conducts training in collaboration with neighboring units --

Submarine Offensive and Defensive Training for Elite Deep-Sea Soldiers

■ PLA Daily Reporter Xiang Liming, Special Correspondent Chen Zesheng

As August 1st approaches, a swift alarm shatters the late-night tranquility of a naval flotilla’s [zhidui] barracks. A crew receives orders to conduct combat training in unfamiliar waters.

The crew members act accordingly, quickly boarding the submarine and taking up their positions. In the darkness, the submarine casts off, heading for the mission area.

“Captain, we’ve detected a weak active sonar signal!” The sonar operator suddenly reports mid-descent, prompting the commander to adjust the submarine’s course to evade enemy detection. Shortly thereafter, the sonar operator detects the signal again, its intensity gradually increasing. “Submerge!” the commander decisively issues the command. In a certain waterway, enemy surface ships and anti-submarine patrol aircraft worked together to encircle the submarine, meticulously laying a “straight net.”

Submerging, changing speed, turning... During the submerged voyage, facing numerous defensive lines, the officers and men constantly adjusted their course and course, flexibly employing a variety of tactics and strategies to successfully break out of the enemy’s encirclement.

The flotilla’s [zhidui] leadership explained that during this training exercise, they worked with friendly forces to conduct practical combat training in unfamiliar waters, focusing on different phases of navigation, offense, and defense, focusing on a number of difficult subjects that are usually “not trained, not fully trained, and not fully trained” as a priority.

Deep in the ocean, the submarine crew, having recently escaped the encirclement, engaged in offensive and defensive confrontations with the enemy. Upon detecting the “enemy,” the “Blue Whale’s” brain raced, relaying combat commands from the command cabin to various compartments. Comparing target bearings and distances, adjusting the submarine’s attitude and

course, and preparing torpedo weapon systems... Each combat position coordinated closely, launching a simulated attack on the “enemy,” successfully “hitting” the target.

As soon as one wave subsided, another arose. Upon hearing the news, the “enemy” submarine hunters rushed over, attempting to seize the opportunity to launch a fatal attack. The battle resumed, and the officers and men, with high morale, manipulated the submarine through rapid dives, silent hovers, and high-speed maneuvers, successfully occupying attack positions.

Reporters learned that during this training exercise, the submarine crew fully utilized the complex hydrological environment of unfamiliar waters to conduct multiple rounds of confrontation with the enemy, enduring special situations such as “sudden main motor failure” and “compartment flooding,” strengthening their combat skills in these perilous situations.

“Inadequate methods and means for handling special situations,” “A few officers on duty exhibited a dependence mentality and weak decision-making and command capabilities”... Across the ocean, the officers and men who had completed the training conducted a review and analysis, summarizing the problems and shortcomings exposed during the training and formulating improvement measures one by one.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16400536.html**

## 北部战区海军某部聚优释能，建强水下战斗堡垒

来源：解放军报 作者：宋润鹏 王志浩 吴安宁 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-04

**北部战区海军某部结合任务动散实际加强基层党组织建设——**

**聚优释能，建强水下战斗堡垒**

■宋润鹏 王志浩 解放军报记者 吴安宁

**编者按** 潜艇部队“百人一杆枪”、孤身闯大洋，这种特殊性对艇上党组织建设提出了更高要求. 相关规定明确，应当坚持党组织设置与单位职能、作战任务相适应. 近年来，北部战区海军某部各项任务压茬推进，艇员队长期面临支委分布散、党员在位少、组织力量弱等矛盾. 经上级批准，该部党委把艇上职能相近、规模较小、便于管理的几个部门党支部合并，成立一个新的党支部，确保组织工作不断线、领战抓建“一盘棋”，切实让战斗堡垒在深海大洋发挥应有作用. 他们的探索实践有一定启示意义.

**关键词 党建引领**

**组织工作不断线**

去年底，某艇员队开展年度表彰奖励工作，经由新成立的党支部推荐，导航兵小刘顺利获评“四有”优秀士兵.

完成任务出色、能力素质突出、模范作用发挥较好……在身边战友看来，小刘获奖实至名归. 可小刘坦言，事前自己心里很“没底”. 此前，他长期配属在作战部门开展工作，与自己所属的航通部门接触较少. 在他看来，自己难免会在民主评议环节中“吃亏”.

“只有积极适应不同任务、不同状态下党组织设置运行新特点，才能确保组织工作不断线. ”该部领导介绍，他们此前随艇跟训了解到，类似小刘的情况不在少数. 以往，个别党组织在评比中存在不够全面科学等问题，影响到了党组织功能作用的发挥，挫伤了官兵创先争优的积极性.

剖析此类问题，往往是由于航通、作战、卫勤等部门人数较少，没有编配专门的政治干部，个别“军政一肩挑”的主官重业务轻党务，或是对党务工作缺乏研究，不会抓、抓不好，出现被动应对的情况，等等.

找到症结，对症下药. 经上级批准，按有关规定要求，他们着眼任务动散实际，把艇上职能相近、规模较小、便于管理的几个部门党支部合并，成立一个新的党支部，将几个部门的组织生活、教育管理等纳入“一盘棋”. 经过调整，新的党支部人数规模与其他党支部相当，并从几个部门长中遴选党务能力较强、群众威信较高的担任正副书记；在原有基础上，扩大支部成员遴选范围，择优配备优势互补、强强联合的班子成员……

新成立党支部书记毕煜森感到，这些举措有效解决了艇党委抓党建精力分散、党支部建设质量低层次徘徊等矛盾问题.

在新的组织架构运行下，导航兵小刘配属开展工作的作战部门，与自己所属的航通部门同属一个党支部. 所以，小刘的日常表现都被组织如实记录，得到上下认可.

“新的党支部成立后，在重大事项中更好发挥了议事决策作用. ”某艇员队干部李亚琦介绍，入党积极分子小王在一次出海执行任务时表现突出，任务结束，小王的培养联系人向小王所在党支部汇报了相关情况.

当时，小王所在党支部正打算将另一名同志确定为党员发展对象. 了解情况后，大家就此展开讨论. “既然联合在一起，那么各项工作就要在一个‘大盘子’里统筹考虑”“工作表现优异，入党意愿强烈，这样的同志我们应该积极吸纳”“可以将两名候选人放在一起比较衡量，选出最合适的那个”……

最终，经过充分研究衡量，小王被确定为党员发展对象.

**关键词 领战抓训**

**统合资源攥成拳**

前段时间，该部某艇员队组织了一次专业技能比武. 比武场上，新艇员杜坤“爆冷”战胜了公认的技术骨干，一时成为热议话题.

“新的党支部成立后，领战抓训的节奏越来越快、标准越来越高，新艇员能力提升较为明显. ”干部张晓龙介绍，他所在党支部负责的几个部门，是全艇攻防小组、潜操小组的骨干力量. 由于部门之间耦合程度高、操纵标准严、涵盖内容杂，部分新兵在训练中能力提升相对较慢.

为此，党支部统合训练资源，引导各支委发挥好先锋模范作用，带领党员骨干制作操作卡、警示卡、标识卡等，帮助新艇员快速进入角色、胜任岗位. 比如，他们利用上艇维护、操演部署、出海训练等时机，带领初训艇员按照操作卡内容，逐个开关、逐个管路、逐个系统学习；利用岗位实操、战备训练等时机，组织艇员常态开展复杂条件下应急处置训练，艇员装备精准操作水平明显提升.

“战训筹划系统议、矛盾问题集中研、训练工作整体抓，现在党支部研究战备训练不再以部门为单元，而是瞄准全艇作战要素集中谋战抓训，推动艇员队练兵备战驶上‘快车道’. ”一名党支部书记告诉记者.

堡垒强不强，打赢来衡量. 一次演训，某艇员队遇到航行操纵问题，影响了攻击角度. “如果错过最佳时机，恐难以完成打击任务. ” 党支部加强统一协调，立即组织几个部门长带领党员骨干群策群力，经过研讨敲定了攻击方案，得到艇党委研究采纳. 随后，党支部带领各部门协同配合，发射的数枚鱼雷均成功命中目标.

“我们持续紧盯备战打仗这个中心环节建支部、强队伍，让新成立的党支部成为艇员队党委抓训谋战关键一环，充分释放向战为战效能，提升对战斗力的贡献率. ”该部领导介绍，他们健全完善全覆盖帮建机制，安排机关部门以上领导挂钩各艇员队，指导党支部找准党建工作与备战打仗工作的结合点，督导他们不断提升指挥决策能力.

不久前一次任务中，挂钩指导某艇员队的部党委常委结合大项任务实际，查找梳理出艇员训练考核中存在的“上下一般粗”“重点反复练”等问题. 根据问题清单，该艇员队党支部书记逄淑裔带领几个部门骨干集智攻关，系统总结出“经常练、强化练、精细练”的专项训练计划，助力艇员锤炼提升打赢本领.

**关键词 塑才育人**

**交叉互学强本领**

大洋深处，暗流涌动. 今年初，某艇员队官兵驾驶潜艇参加演训，水下对抗十分激烈. “指挥舱管路破裂进水！”突然，战斗警报响起，故障发生点位在声呐兵韩旭哲的战位，而他此刻正在捕捉“敌”艇踪迹，分身乏术.

红灯闪烁，形势危急. “让我来！”雷达兵乔佳楠果断上前，带领战友赶到故障点位进行堵漏. 韩旭哲则继续聚精会神，精准锁定攻击目标.

“学到的本事总算用在刀刃上了！”演训告捷，乔佳楠感慨地说，这次他能够顶上去，得益于新成立的党支部常态化组织不同岗位交叉互学，让他掌握了多项技能.

“几个部门党支部合并后，组织力量更强大，‘拳头’效应更明显.”该艇员队党支部书记刘俊介绍，为了引导官兵打破专业界限、强化联合意识，他们推动党支部所属部门走开交叉互学的路子，力求每名党员骨干“精一门、会两门、懂三门”.

实践中，他们遴选职能相近的专业骨干到关联战位跟班学习，并在训练考核中设置“复合”特情，倒逼他们主动锤炼本领，实现一专多能.

某艇员队党员骨干张令康就是在这样的交叉互学中快速成长起来的. 他的战位和航通部门的导航战位同在一个舱室，以前由于隶属不同部门交流有限，他对导航战位的具体工作了解不多. 几个部门合并成立新的党支部后，他利用训练间隙和休息时间，跟着导航班长一点点学，从认识导航设备的开关机顺序、基本界面开始，到帮忙记录数据、观察老班长处理常见告警，掌握了导航设备应急处置流程，及某操控平台基本原理与常见故障.

一次任务进入关键阶段，操控台电源指示灯突然熄灭，初步判断是供电模块出了问题. 张令康快速协助导航班长打开设备舱盖，换上备用模块，任务得以按计划进行. “虽然每个岗位都有自己的‘备份’艇员，但是练兵备战就要立足最复杂情况，备几手. ”张令康感慨，战场上多练就一项“备份”技能，就意味着多一分安全.

训练备勤“练”在一起，日常工作“育”在一起. “以往各党支部经常面临人员分散的局面，教育难展开. ”刘俊告诉记者，现在人员跟着任务走，原本不同部门的人，全部处在党支部统一教育管理中. 今年以来，支部组织各部门党员开展参观军史场馆、上优良传统课、远航官兵讲体会等活动，大家“为党驾艇、奋斗强军”的责任感更强了.

**Google Translation**

A Unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy Is Focusing on Excellence and Unleashing Capabilities to Build a Strong Underwater Combat Fortress

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Song Runpeng, Wang Zhihao, Wu Anning Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-04

A unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy is strengthening grassroots Party organizations in light of its operational and dispersed nature.

Focusing on excellence and unleashing capabilities to build a strong underwater combat fortress

■ Song Runpeng, Wang Zhihao, PLA Daily reporters, Wu Anning

Editor’s Note: Submarine forces, with their “hundred men, one gun” and their solitary pursuits of the vast oceans, place higher demands on the development of Party organizations onboard. Relevant regulations clearly stipulate that Party organization establishment must be aligned with

the unit's functions and operational missions. In recent years, a unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy has been pressed for various tasks, and the crews have long faced challenges such as scattered Party branch committees, a low number of Party members, and weak organizational capacity. With approval from higher authorities, the unit's Party Committee merged several Party branches onboard the submarine, which had similar functions, were smaller in size, and easier to manage, into a single new Party branch. This ensured uninterrupted organizational work, a unified leadership and construction plan, and ensured the combat fortress played its due role in the deep ocean. Their exploration and practice offer valuable insights.

Keywords: Party Building Leads

Uninterrupted Organizational Work

At the end of last year, a certain submarine crew unit conducted its annual commendation and awards program. Recommended by the newly established Party branch, navigator Xiao Liu was successfully recognized as an outstanding soldier with "Four Abilities."

His outstanding mission performance, outstanding abilities and qualities, and exemplary role modeling... In the eyes of his comrades, Xiao Liu's awards were well-deserved. However, Xiao Liu admitted that he was quite uncertain beforehand. Previously, he had been assigned to the operations department for a long time, with little contact with his own navigation and communications department. He felt he would inevitably suffer a loss during the democratic evaluation process. "Only by actively adapting to the new characteristics of Party organizations' setup and operation under different missions and circumstances can we ensure uninterrupted organizational work." Unit leaders explained that they had previously observed numerous cases similar to Xiao Liu's during training on the submarine. In the past, some Party organizations had incomplete and scientific evaluations, hindering their effectiveness and dampening the enthusiasm of officers and men for excellence.

Analysis of these issues often reveals that departments such as navigation, operations, and medical services have limited staffing and lack dedicated political cadres. Some officers, shouldering both military and political responsibilities, prioritized operational duties over Party affairs, or lacked sufficient knowledge of Party work, resulting in ineffective or ineffective Party management, leading to a passive response.

Identifying the root cause and addressing it effectively. With approval from superiors and in accordance with relevant regulations, they, focusing on the dynamic and dispersed nature of missions, merged the Party branches of several smaller, more manageable departments on the submarine into a single, unified Party branch, integrating organizational life and education management across these departments. After adjustments, the new Party branch has become comparable in size to other Party branches. Secretary and deputy secretary positions are assigned to department heads with strong Party management skills and high public prestige. Furthermore,

the selection of branch members has been expanded to include members with complementary strengths and a strong synergy.

Bi Yusen, secretary of the newly appointed Party branch, believes these measures have effectively addressed issues such as the boat's Party committee's scattered focus on Party building and the low quality of Party branch development.

Under the new organizational structure, navigator Xiao Liu is assigned to the operations department, which is part of the same Party branch as his own navigation and communications department. Therefore, Xiao Liu's daily performance is faithfully recorded and recognized by the organization.

"Since the establishment of the new Party branch, it has played a better role in deliberation and decision-making on major issues," said Li Yaqi, a member of a crew team. Xiao Wang, a Party activist, performed exceptionally well during a sea mission. Upon completion, Xiao Wang's training contact reported the situation to Xiao Wang's Party branch.

At the time, Xiao Wang's Party branch was considering designating another comrade as a candidate for Party membership. After understanding the situation, everyone engaged in a discussion. "Since we're united, all work needs to be considered as a 'big picture,'" "We should actively recruit comrades with excellent work performance and a strong desire to join the Party." "We can compare and evaluate the two candidates and select the most suitable one."

Finally, after thorough research and evaluation, Xiao Wang was selected as a candidate for Party membership.

Keywords: Leading Combat and Training

Integrating Resources into a Fist

Recently, a crew team within the unit organized a professional skills competition. New crew member Du Kun unexpectedly defeated a recognized technical backbone, becoming a hot topic.

"Since the establishment of the new Party branch, the pace of leading combat and training has accelerated, the standards have become increasingly high, and the capabilities of the new crew members have improved significantly," said cadre Zhang Xiaolong. His Party branch oversees several departments that form the backbone of the entire ship's offensive and defensive teams and submarine operations teams. Due to the high degree of inter-departmental integration, strict operational standards, and diverse content, some new recruits have experienced relatively slow improvement in their training.

To this end, the Party branch integrated training resources, guided each branch committee member to play a leading role, and led key Party members in producing operation cards, warning cards, and identification cards to help new crew members quickly adapt to their roles and become competent. For example, they used opportunities such as onboard maintenance, deployment

exercises, and sea training to guide new crew members through the operation cards, studying each switch, pipeline, and system. They also used opportunities such as on-the-job training and combat readiness training to regularly conduct emergency response training under complex conditions, significantly improving the crew's precision equipment operation.

"Combat training planning is systematically discussed, conflicts and issues are centrally addressed, and training is comprehensively addressed. Now, the Party branch no longer focuses on departmental-based combat readiness training, but instead focuses on all combat elements of the vessel, accelerating the crew's training and preparation," a Party branch secretary told reporters.

The strength of a fortress is measured by victory. During one exercise, a crew team encountered a navigation and control problem, which affected their attack angle. "If we miss the optimal opportunity, it would be difficult to complete the strike mission." The Party branch strengthened unified coordination and immediately organized several department heads to lead key Party members in a collaborative effort. After discussion, they finalized an attack plan, which was adopted by the boat's Party Committee. Subsequently, the Party branch led all departments in coordinated efforts, and the several torpedoes launched successfully hit their targets.

"We continue to focus on combat readiness, building Party branches and strengthening teams. We are making the newly established Party branches a key link in the boat crew team's Party Committee's training and combat planning, fully unleashing their combat-oriented effectiveness and increasing their contribution to combat effectiveness." A department leader explained that they have improved a comprehensive support mechanism, assigning leaders at the department level and above to each boat crew team. They guide Party branches in accurately integrating Party building work with combat readiness, and supervise them in continuously improving their command and decision-making capabilities.

During a recent mission, a member of the department's Party Committee Standing Committee, assigned to a boat crew team, combined the actual work of a major task to identify and sort out issues in the crew training assessment, such as "uniformity" and "repeated practice of key points." Based on the list of issues, the crew's Party branch secretary, Pang Shuyi, led key personnel from several departments to pool their wisdom and develop a systematic training plan emphasizing "frequent, intensive, and meticulous practice" to help the crew hone their combat-ready skills.

Keywords: Talent Cultivation

Cross-disciplinary Learning Strengthens Capabilities

Undercurrents surge in the ocean's depths. Earlier this year, officers and men from a certain crew participated in a submarine exercise, where the underwater confrontation was intense. "The command module pipeline has ruptured and is flooding!" Suddenly, the combat alarm sounded. The fault occurred at the position of sonar operator Han Xuzhe, who was currently tracking an "enemy" submarine and was unable to attend to any other tasks.

The red light flashed, signaling a critical situation. “Let me do it!” Radar operator Qiao Jianan decisively stepped forward, leading his comrades to the fault location to repair the leak. Han Xuzhe remained focused, accurately locking onto his target. “The skills I learned are finally being put to good use!” Following the successful exercise, Qiao Jianan expressed his gratitude. He was able to lead the team this time thanks to the newly established Party branch’s regular cross-disciplinary learning program, which enabled him to master a wide range of skills.

“After the merger of several departmental Party branches, the organizational strength has become even stronger, and the ‘fist’ effect has become even more pronounced.” Liu Jun, Party branch secretary of the crew unit, explained that to guide officers and men to break down professional boundaries and strengthen joint awareness, they are promoting cross-disciplinary learning within the Party branch’s departments, striving to ensure that every Party member is “proficient in one, proficient in two, and knowledgeable in three.”

In practice, they select key personnel with similar professional responsibilities to shadow related combat positions and incorporate “complex” special situations into training assessments, forcing them to proactively hone their skills and achieve multi-skills.

Zhang Lingkang, a Party member of a certain crew unit, has rapidly grown through this cross-disciplinary learning experience. His combat position is in the same cabin as the navigation position of the navigation and communications department. Previously, due to limited communication between different departments, he had little understanding of the specific work of the navigation position. After several departments merged to form a new Party branch, Zhang Lingkang used breaks in training and rest periods to learn from the navigation team leader, starting with understanding the navigation equipment’s power-on and power-off sequences and basic interfaces, then helping record data and observing the veteran team leader handle common alarms. He mastered the navigation equipment emergency response process, as well as the basic principles and common faults of a specific control platform.

During a critical phase of a mission, the power indicator on the control console suddenly went out. Initially, it was determined to be a problem with the power supply module. Zhang Lingkang quickly assisted the navigation team leader in opening the equipment hatch and replacing it with a spare module, allowing the mission to proceed as planned. “Although each position has its own ‘backup’ crew member, training and preparation must be prepared for the most complex situations and have multiple options,” Zhang Lingkang said. Mastering one more “backup” skill on the battlefield means an extra layer of safety.

Training and preparation are conducted together, and daily work is educated together. “In the past, each Party branch often faced dispersed personnel, making education difficult,” Liu Jun told reporters. Now, personnel are aligned with the mission, and those from previously different departments are all under the unified education and management of the Party branch. Since the beginning of this year, the branch has organized party members from various departments to carry out activities such as visiting military history sites, taking classes on fine traditions, and having

officers and men on long-distance voyages share their experiences. Everyone has a stronger sense of responsibility to “steer boats for the Party and strive to build a strong army.”

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16401366.html**

## “疤痕就是我们的勋章！”三尺灶台见证一名炊事员的蜕变

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### 三尺灶台，梦想开花

■张鑫磊 张华建

上个月的一天清晨，北部战区海军某部某中队新兵王枭宇走进炊事班操作间时，一级上士、班长赵文军正用大铲搅动锅里翻滚的米粥，蒸腾的白雾笼罩着他上半身.

赵文军瞥了王枭宇一眼，说：“赶紧剥蒜，要开早饭了.”

王枭宇摘下作训帽，沉默地坐在小马扎上. 几个月前战术场上震耳的喊杀声，此刻被白粥沸腾的“咕噜”声取代.

“我想去一线岗位，不想待在厨房里……”王枭宇的喉咙里发出一声闷响.

早饭过后，赵文军匆匆走进中队长刘浩然房间，说起下连以来王枭宇的状态. 听完之后，刘浩然沉思片刻，说道：“刚下连的新兵，往往对军营无比憧憬，恐怕很少有人想在三尺灶台上安放梦想……”

隔天是教育日，刘浩然组织了一场关于岗位价值的讨论辨析. 甫一开始，刘浩然先给大家讲了一个故事——

淮海战役期间，炊事员崔良元挑着一筐热腾腾的肉包子误闯敌人阵地，壕沟里的敌军本就又冷又饿，崔良元凭着一筐包子和那句“缴枪不杀”，击溃敌军的心理防线，还带回了一整连的俘虏.

故事讲完，刘浩然见王枭宇陷入沉思，便紧跟着说了一句：“赵班长，把你的袖子卷起来！”在一阵袖管摩擦声中，赵文军解开作训服袖扣，他手臂上零零点点的褐色疤痕映入大家眼帘.

“这都是做饭时被油星子烫的……”赵班长声音粗哑，“说实话，当新兵时，我也一心只想着找机会换个岗位，毕竟入伍时是奔着当特种兵来的嘛！但日子长了，随着做饭技术越来越好，看着战友们训练结束充满期待地走进饭堂，尤其是吃起我做的饭来美滋滋的，我心里也甜滋滋的. 有一天，当看到带我的老班长胳膊上也有这样的疤痕，我一下子深受震撼……我觉得，这些疤痕就是我们炊事员的勋章！”

“兵马未动，粮草先行. 自古以来，后勤保障都是打胜仗的基础. 好伙食能顶半个指导员……”刘浩然最后总结道.

讨论辨析结束了，王枭宇慢慢有了改观. 除了跟着班长学炒菜煮饭之外，他还经常加班研究菜谱，炊事笔记记了厚厚的一本. 一天，他主动对赵文军说：“班长，现在天气越来越热了，我们老家有一道解暑饮品——海南清补凉，我想做给大家尝尝. ”那天，看着大家就餐时满意的笑容，王枭宇成就感满满.

在随后组织的新兵炊事比武中，王枭宇勇夺“厨艺最佳进步奖”. 领奖台上，他发表了一段“滋味十足”的获奖感言：“现在我知道了面团醒发多久做出来的馒头最松软，土豆丝炒多久出锅最合适……我们对练兵备战的贡献，就在于让战友们吃好、吃出健康、吃出战斗力！”

**Google Translation**

“Scars Are Our Medals!” A Three-Foot Stove Witnesses A Cook’s Transformation.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Xinlei, Zhang Huajian Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-08

A three-foot stove, dreams blossom

■ Zhang Xinlei, Zhang Huajian

One morning last month, as new recruit Wang Xiaoyu of a squadron in a naval unit in the Northern Theater Command entered the kitchen, Sergeant First Class Zhao Wenjun, squad leader, was stirring a pot of bubbling rice porridge with a large spatula, a cloud of steam enveloping his upper body.

Zhao Wenjun glanced at Wang Xiaoyu and said, “Hurry up and peel the garlic! It’s time for breakfast.”

Wang Xiaoyu removed his drill cap and sat silently on a small stool. The deafening cries of battle on the tactical battlefield a few months ago were replaced by the gurgling sound of boiling porridge.

“I want to be on the front lines. I don’t want to stay in the kitchen...” Wang Xiaoyu muttered. After breakfast, Zhao Wenjun hurried into the room of Squadron Leader Liu Haoran to discuss Wang Xiaoyu’s progress since joining the company. After listening, Liu Haoran paused for a moment and said, “New recruits often yearn for the military camp, but few want to pursue their dreams at the kitchen stove...”

The next day was Education Day, and Liu Haoran led a discussion on the value of their positions. He began by telling everyone a story:

During the Huaihai Campaign, cook Cui Liangyuan, carrying a basket of steaming meat buns, accidentally strayed into enemy territory. The enemy soldiers in the trenches were already cold and hungry. With a basket of buns and the promise, “Surrender your weapons and we’ll spare you,”

Cui Liangyuan overcame the enemy's psychological defenses and brought back an entire company of prisoners. After finishing the story, Liu Haoran noticed Wang Xiaoyu lost in thought and quickly said, "Squad Leader Zhao, roll up your sleeves!" Amidst the rustling of sleeves, Zhao Wenjun unbuttoned his training uniform cufflinks, revealing the scattered brown scars on his arms.

"These are all from burns from cooking oil..." Squad Leader Zhao's voice was hoarse. "To be honest, when I was a new recruit, I was only thinking about finding an opportunity to change my position. After all, I joined the army with the goal of becoming a special forces soldier! But as time went by, my cooking skills improved, and seeing my comrades eagerly enter the mess hall after training, especially enjoying the meals I cooked, I felt a surge of joy. One day, I saw my old squad leader also had these scars on his arm, and I was deeply moved... I felt that these scars were the medals of honor for us cooks!"

"Before the troops move, food and fodder must go first. Since ancient times, logistical support has been the foundation of victory. Good food is worth half the strength of an instructor..." Liu Haoran concluded. After the discussion, Wang Xiaoyu gradually began to change his mindset. Besides learning to cook from his squad leader, he often worked overtime to research recipes, filling a thick notebook with cooking notes. One day, he approached Zhao Wenjun and said, "Squad leader, the weather's getting hotter. We have a summer drink back home—Hainan Qingbuliang—and I'd like to make it for everyone to try." Seeing everyone's satisfied smiles as they ate that day, Wang Xiaoyu felt a surge of accomplishment.

In a subsequent cooking competition for new recruits, Wang Xiaoyu won the "Best Improvement in Culinary Skills Award." From the podium, he delivered a heartwarming acceptance speech: "Now I know how long to let the dough rise for the fluffiest steamed buns, and how long to stir-fry shredded potatoes before serving... Our contribution to military training and preparation lies in ensuring our comrades eat well, eat healthily, and eat to enhance their fighting spirit!"

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16401365.html**

## 高温炼真功！北部战区海军某支队多科目训练锻造海上尖兵

来源：解放军报 作者：刘沛然 吴安宁 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-08

**北部战区海军某支队开展多科目训练——**

**热浪滚滚，“战斗”在海上打响**

■刘沛然 解放军报记者 吴安宁

黄海海域，烈日炎炎. 近日，北部战区海军某支队石家庄舰一场高温高湿环境下多科目训练紧张展开.

“舰艇被‘敌’水雷击中，舱室破损进水！”接到特情通报，官兵迅速展开损管堵漏作业. 随着设备持续运转，舱内温度逐渐升高，紧张的作业让官兵汗流浃背.

“高温高湿环境训练，既检验武器装备性能，又考验官兵体能和意志. ”该舰领导介绍，近段时期以来，他们依据气温变化科学设置训练内容，临机导调主机过热、管路破损、遭“敌”袭扰等特情，磨砺官兵战斗意志和血性胆气，进一步提升部队整体作战能力.

“多批空中小目标向我靠近！”一波未平一波又起. 官兵紧盯雷达屏幕，快速锁定目标. 随后，指挥员指挥副炮开火射击，成功“摧毁”来袭目标.

到达预定海域后，石家庄舰展开主炮射击训练. “预备，放！”随着指挥员一声令下，官兵操纵主炮实施打击，“敌”目标被精准“摧毁”.

主炮射击训练结束，班长陶海伦向新兵传授高温环境下瞄准射击要领. 训练中，他采集梳理多组数据，测算比对后总结出一套瞄准方法，有效降低了高温环境对实弹射击的影响.

高温砺兵，战舰淬火. 据介绍，入夏以来，该支队充分依托各舰艇海训时机，广泛收集高温高湿条件下电器元件、动力机械等易损设备故障案例，梳理汇编成册，制订应急情况处置预案，官兵应对复杂战场环境的能力明显提升.

**Google Translation**

High Temperatures Forge True Strength! A Northern Theater Command Naval Flotilla [*zhidui*] Conducts Multi-Disciplinary Training to Forge Pioneers at Sea.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Peiran, Wu Anning Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-08

A Northern Theater Command naval flotilla [*zhidui*] conducts multi-disciplinary training—

The heat waves roll in, and the “battle” begins at sea.

■Liu Peiran, PLA Daily reporter, Wu Anning

The Yellow Sea scorches under the scorching sun. Recently, a Northern Theater Command naval flotilla [*zhidui*], the Shijiazhuang [Hull 116] warship, conducted an intense multi-disciplinary training exercise in high-temperature and high-humidity conditions.

“The ship has been hit by an ‘enemy’ mine, and the cabin is damaged and flooding!” Upon receiving the special report, officers and men quickly began damage control and leak repair operations. As the equipment continued to operate, the temperature inside the cabin gradually rose, and the intense work left the officers and men sweating profusely.

“Training in high-temperature, high-humidity environments not only tests the performance of weapons and equipment, but also challenges the physical fitness and resolve of officers and men.” The ship’s leadership explained that they have recently tailored training content to temperature fluctuations, ad hoc addressing special situations such as engine overheating, pipeline damage, and “enemy” harassment. This has sharpened the officers’ and men’ fighting spirit and courage, further enhancing the unit’s overall combat capability.

“Several small aerial targets are approaching!” One wave has barely subsided when another arises. The officers and men, glued to the radar screen, quickly locked onto the targets. The commander then directed the secondary guns to fire, successfully destroying the incoming targets.

After arriving in the designated waters, the Shijiazhuang ship commenced main gun firing training. “Ready, fire!” With the commander’s command, the officers and men maneuvered the main guns to strike, accurately destroying the enemy targets.

After the main gun firing training concluded, squad leader Tao Hailun taught the new recruits the essentials of aiming and firing in high-temperature environments. During the training, he collected and analyzed multiple sets of data, calculated and compared them, and developed a set of aiming methods that effectively minimized the impact of the high temperature on live-fire exercises. High temperatures sharpen soldiers, and warships are tempered. Since the beginning of summer, the flotilla [*zhidui*] has leveraged the opportunities presented by sea training on its various ships to extensively collect and compile cases of failures of vulnerable equipment, such as electrical components and power machinery, under high-temperature and high-humidity conditions. These cases have been compiled into a booklet and emergency response plans have been developed, significantly enhancing the soldiers’ ability to cope with complex battlefield environments.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16401679.html**

## 跨越山海！四所援建学校师生与“浪花白”再相逢

来源：中国军网 作者：陈凯 等 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-08-09

翻越雪域高原、天山戈壁

穿过黔贵大地、沂蒙老区

横跨大半个祖国版图

来自北部战区海军保障部对口援建的

西藏尼木县麻江乡完全小学、新疆伊犁爱新色里镇中心校

贵州遵义野彪小学、山东临沂留田联小

师生代表受邀来到黄海之滨

与海军官兵子女共同

开启第三届“海疆万里行——北海之旅”研学活动



▲师生合影

这是一部跨越千里、双向奔赴的“山海情”

扶贫先扶志，扶贫必扶智

该部积极响应党中央和中央军委精准扶贫号召

多年以来

对口援建多所“八一爱民学校”“海军爱民学校”

投入专项资金、改善办学条件

资助贫困学生、优化育人环境

加强师资力量建设、定期开展诊疗服务

……

为孩子们打开一扇走出深山、面向大海的窗



▲开展诊疗服务

该部与援建学校约定

每年定期组织国防教育实践活动

让每一朵奔涌的“浪花”在大海绽放精彩



▲热烈欢迎援建学校师生代表

官兵和孩子们整齐列阵

四所援建学校代表和海军官兵子女代表

分别将精心采集的装有各自地区的水和土的器皿

缓缓倒入同心盆内

五方水土汇合、交融

这一瞬间

串联起的不仅是地理距离

更是彼此拥抱、双向奔赴的真实写照



▲五方水土汇合

伴随着学生代表共同转动“山海号”舵轮

嘹亮的汽笛鸣响、铿锵誓声振奋人心

研学之旅正式启动

整内务、走队列、

唱军歌、了解枪械

……

“军味”十足的训练课目

让孩子们沉浸体验军人的工作生活




▲体验部队生活

当第一缕阳光穿透云层

官兵和孩子们不约而同地望向那抹红色

那抹红色

一头连着坚守战位、让祖国放心的海军官兵

一头连着感恩部队、为祖国骄傲的“小花朵”

这一刻

他们体会那份共同的信念和感动



▲参加升旗仪式

这是一场缔结情谊、心手相牵的“大联欢”

种下石榴树

开出“团结花”

海军官兵和孩子们端起同心盆

将汇聚的五方水土均匀地倒入树坑周围

扶苗培土、围堰浇水

他们合力种下一颗象征希望、团结的石榴树



▲共同种下石榴树

这颗石榴树就像一座“连心桥”

跨越时间和空间

让海军官兵和远方的援建师生多了一份牵挂

当夜幕降临，篝火熊熊燃烧

火光映照在每个人的脸上

官兵和孩子们手拉手围成一圈

跳起了欢快的舞蹈

每一帧画面都成为缔结情谊、心手相牵的具象表达



▲篝火晚会

这是一堂探索海洋、走近深蓝的“实践课”

向海风许愿

在山海相见

聆听着海浪拍打礁石的声音

感受着独属于海滨城市的浪漫

用行走的课堂

点亮每一颗成长的心



▲各色手工水饺，有爱有心



▲策划走心晚会，难说再见

石头，是山区的特产

同样是大海的馈赠

官兵利用休息时间在石头上作画

将绘有党旗、海军旗、海军战士的石头送给孩子们

他们希望石头画像一条纽带

带着爱与承诺把海军官兵与援建学校师生紧紧连在一起

希望孩子们能从石头画中明白国防的意义

养成如石头一般的坚毅品格



▲石头上的画作

这是一期播种希望、扬帆启航的“梦想说”

大海的召唤

点燃报国的志向

营区来了两位特殊的客人与孩子们见面

一位是火遍全网、勇救落水青年的海军军官张小龙

一位是驰援武汉抗疫的医护人员楚丽云

“直面生死那一刻，你害不害怕？”

“零距离”对话时，面对孩子们提出相同的问题

两位英雄的回答如出一辙

“保护人民群众生命财产安全，是军人义不容辞的责任！”

将军人使命、担当、责任、奉献的形象展现给孩子们



▲一场座谈，一次心灵的洗礼

从大家专注而渴望的眼眸中看出

除了对海军官兵的感恩之外，又多了一份崇敬

那一抹迷彩色

一定会留在他们的心间

成为最难忘的回忆



▲孩子们写下自己的愿景

山恋着海，海恋着山

心与心相连

多长的路途都不再遥远

山恋着海，海恋着山

手与手相牵

最美丽的梦用爱一起圆

山与海的约定

“浪花白”和“红领巾”的故事还在继续

（作者：陈凯、牟建伟、史兴超、赵洪涛、高渊、范国栋、王涛、焦楠、肖猛、陈昊、彭稳洲）

**Google Translation**

Crossing Mountains and Seas! Teachers and Students from Four Aid-Built Schools Reunite with the “White Waves.”

Source: China Military Network

Author: Chen Kai et al.

Editor: Sun Yue

Published: 2025-08-09

Crossing the snowy plateau and the Tianshan Gobi Desert, traversing the vast Guizhou and Guizhou regions, and the Yimeng Old Area, and spanning most of the nation's territory, teachers and students from the Northern Theater Command's Naval Support Department, including the Majiang Township Complete Primary School in Nima County, Tibet, the Aixinseli Town Central School in Yili, Xinjiang, Yebiao Primary School in Zunyi, Guizhou, and Liutian Joint Primary School in Linyi, Shandong, were invited to the shores of the Yellow Sea. Together with the children of naval officers and men, they launched the third "Ten Thousand Miles Across the Sea - Journey to the North Sea" study tour.

▲Group photo of teachers and students

This is a story of "love between mountains and seas" spanning thousands of miles and traveling both ways. Poverty alleviation begins with building aspirations, and poverty alleviation must also build knowledge.

The Ministry has actively responded to the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission's call for targeted poverty alleviation. Over the years, it has provided targeted assistance to the construction of several "August 1st Aimin Schools" and "Navy Aimin Schools." Special funds have been invested to improve school conditions, support impoverished students, and optimize the educational environment. Teacher development has been strengthened, and regular medical services have been provided. This has opened a window for children to escape the mountains and face the sea. ▲Providing medical services. The Ministry has agreed with the schools it supports to organize regular national defense education activities annually, allowing every surging "wave" to bloom brilliantly on the sea. ▲Warmly welcoming representatives of teachers and students from the schools it supports. Officers and students lined up neatly. Four schools supported by the Ministry. Representatives of the school construction team and children of naval officers and men each carefully collected water and soil from their respective regions and slowly poured them into the concentric basin. The water and soil from the five directions merged and blended. This moment connected not only geographical distances but also a true portrayal of mutual embrace and a two-way journey. ▲ The confluence of water and soil from the five directions. As student representatives jointly turned the steering wheel of the "Shanhai," the resounding whistle and the resounding oaths inspired the students. The study tour officially began. Cleaning up the rooms, marching in formation, singing military songs, and learning about firearms. The training sessions, rich in military flavor, allowed the children to immerse themselves in the work and life of soldiers. ▲ Experiencing the military Life

When the first rays of sunlight broke through the clouds, the officers and children simultaneously gazed toward the red. On one side of that red were the naval officers and men who stood firm at their posts, reassuring the nation, and on the other, the "little flowers" who were grateful to the troops and proud of their country. In this moment, they experienced a shared faith and were deeply moved.

▲Participating in the flag-raising ceremony

This was a “grand gathering” forging bonds and joining hands. Planting a pomegranate tree, letting the “flower of unity” bloom. Naval officers and children held a concentric basin and evenly poured the collected water and soil from the five directions around the tree pit. Supporting the seedlings, adding soil, and watering the dam, they worked together to plant a tree symbolizing hope and unity. A pomegranate tree

▲ Planting a pomegranate tree together

This pomegranate tree is like a “bridge of hearts,” spanning time and space, bringing a new sense of connection between naval officers and men and the teachers and students supporting the construction project from afar.

As night falls, a bonfire burns brightly, its light illuminating everyone’s face. Soldiers and children, hand in hand, form a circle and engage in a joyful dance. Every frame becomes a tangible expression of friendship and connectedness.

▲ Bonfire Party

This is a “practical lesson” in exploring the ocean and approaching the deep blue. Make a wish to the sea breeze, meet at the seaside, listen to the crash of waves against the rocks, and experience the unique romance of a coastal city. A walking classroom

Lighting up every growing heart

▲A variety of handmade dumplings, filled with love and heart

▲Planning a heartfelt evening party, it’s hard to say goodbye

Stones are a specialty of the mountainous region and also a gift from the sea. Soldiers use their downtime to paint on stones. Stones depicting the Party flag, the Navy flag, and naval personnel are given to children. They hope the stone paintings will become a bond, connecting naval officers and men with the teachers and students of the aid-building schools through love and commitment. They hope the children will understand the significance of national defense through the stone paintings and cultivate a resolute character like stone.

▲Paintings on Stone

This is a “Dream” series, sowing hope and setting sail. “I want to say...”

The call of the sea ignited a desire to serve the country.

Two special guests arrived at the camp to meet the children. One was Zhang Xiaolong, a naval officer who went viral for bravely rescuing a young man from the water. The other was Chu Liyun, a medical worker supporting the fight against the epidemic in Wuhan.

“When faced with life and death, were you afraid?”

During a “close-up” conversation, the two heroes posed the same question to the children.

“Protecting the lives and property of the people is a soldier’s unshirkable responsibility!”

The children were presented with the image of a soldier’s mission, commitment, responsibility, and dedication.

▲A discussion, a spiritual cleansing.

From Everyone’s focused, eager eyes revealed not only gratitude for the naval officers and men, but also a deeper reverence. That touch of camouflage will surely remain in their hearts, becoming the most unforgettable memory. ▲ Children wrote down their own visions. The mountains love the sea, the sea loves the mountains. Hearts connected. No matter how long the journey, it no longer feels far. The mountains love the sea, the sea loves the mountains. Hand in hand, the most beautiful dreams are fulfilled together with love. The promise between the mountains and the sea. The story of “White Waves” and “Red Scarf” continues. (Authors: Chen Kai, Mou Jianwei, Shi Xingchao, Zhao Hongtao, Gao Yuan, Fan Guodong, Wang Tao, Jiao Nan, Xiao Meng, Chen Hao, Peng Wenzhou)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16401859.html**

## 海军某部扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：羡崑 宋润鹏 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-08-11

**北部战区海军某部扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——**

**真抓实干转作风 精准帮建促发展**

■羡 崑 解放军报特约通讯员 宋润鹏

“有了这份工作简报，基层落实工作更加高效. ”近日，在北部战区海军某部采访时，某艇员队主官拿出最新一期工作简报向笔者介绍，简报涵盖文电、通报、讲评等内容，并明确标注落实方法、时限要求、责任区分等，基层参照简报推进工作效率更高.

“领导机关的工作作风，既事关机关职能作用发挥，更关系基层建设的质量. ”该部领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们组织领导和机关干部认真学习领会中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，积极组织专题辅导授课，引导各级领导和机关干部结合使命任务，开展自我检视剖析，进一步改进工作作风、优化工作方法. 同时，他们广泛发动领导和机关干部利用挂钩帮建等时机，深入基层一线，查摆以往服务基层过程中存在的短板不足.

针对机关安排工作任务、下发文电通知时存在“多头发文”“重复报送”等问题，该部决定以改进机关工作作风为抓手，着力提高机关工作统筹能力，立起精准、简洁、高效的工作导向. 实践中，他们充分收集基层意见建议，及时指导机关规范工作流程、优化文电下发程

序，要求相关科室精简整合文件信息及通报讲评内容；通过汇编工作简报等方式，不断强化机关各部门精准统筹能力，为基层自主抓建创造良好条件.

作风越务实，解难越有效. 采访中，该部基层官兵反映，现在机关文电减少，会议时间变短、内容更实，基层各项工作运转越来越高效. 谈及这一变化，某艇员队干部张晓龙说，得益于机关务实的工作作风，基层得到进一步减负松绑，大家将更多的时间精力投入练兵备战，破解多个制约训练质效提升的问题. 前不久，他们探索推出“骨干号手精训、合格艇员强训、新员新手普训”分类进阶训练法，有效缩短了战斗力生成周期.

真抓实干转作风，精准帮建促发展. 随着学习教育不断深入，该部领导和机关干部带头转作风、树新风，推动部队风气持续向上向好，有效激发官兵练兵热情. 连日来，在党委机关统筹指导下，多个艇员队高效完成全训考核任务，多项战法训法得到检验.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit of the Northern Theater Command Is Diligently Conducting a Study and Education Campaign to Thoroughly Implement the Spirit of the Central Committee’s Eight-Point Regulations

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Author: Xian Kun, Song Runpeng. Editor: Guo Yanfei.

2025-08-11

A Naval Unit of the Northern Theater Command Is Diligently Conducting a Study and Education Campaign to Thoroughly Implement the Spirit of the Central Committee’s Eight-Point Regulations.

Working diligently to improve work styles and providing targeted support to promote development.

■ Xian Kun, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Song Runpeng

“With this work briefing, grassroots implementation is more efficient.” Recently, during an interview with a naval unit of the Northern Theater Command, the chief officer of a crew team presented the latest work briefing to the author. The briefing covers documents, notices, and comments, and clearly identifies implementation methods, deadlines, and responsibilities. Using this briefing as a reference, grassroots units can more efficiently advance their work. “The work style of leading organs not only affects the performance of their functions and roles, but also the quality of grassroots work.” A department leader explained that since the launch of the study and education campaign to thoroughly implement the Central Committee’s Eight-Point Regulations, they have organized leaders and cadres to carefully study and understand the spirit of the Central Committee’s Eight-Point Regulations, the CMC’s Ten-Point Regulations, and their implementation rules. They have also actively organized special tutorials and lectures, guiding leaders and cadres at all levels to conduct self-examination and analysis based on their mission and tasks, further improving their work style and optimizing their methods. At the same time, they have widely encouraged leaders and cadres to take advantage of opportunities such as the “linked

assistance" program to go deep into the grassroots and identify shortcomings in their past service efforts.

In response to issues such as "multiple documents" and "duplicate submissions" when assigning tasks and issuing documents and notices, the department has decided to focus on improving its work style, enhancing its overall coordination capabilities, and establishing a precise, concise, and efficient work orientation. In practice, they fully gather opinions and suggestions from the grassroots, providing timely guidance to the headquarters to standardize work processes and optimize document distribution procedures. They also require relevant departments to streamline and integrate document information and briefing and commentary content. By compiling work briefings and other methods, they continuously strengthen the precise coordination capabilities of various departments within the headquarters, creating favorable conditions for grassroots self-improvement.

The more pragmatic the work style, the more effective the resolution of problems. During interviews, grassroots officers and men within the unit reported that there are now fewer documents and shorter, more practical meetings, and that grassroots work is running more efficiently. Speaking of this change, Zhang Xiaolong, a cadre from a crew team, said that thanks to the headquarters' pragmatic work style, the burden on grassroots units has been further reduced, allowing them to devote more time and energy to training and preparation, addressing multiple issues hindering the quality and effectiveness of training. Recently, they explored and implemented a tiered, advanced training method: "intensive training for core buglers, intensive training for qualified crew members, and general training for new recruits and novice personnel," effectively shortening the combat effectiveness generation cycle.

Working diligently to transform work styles and provide targeted support to promote development. As learning and education continue to deepen, the leadership and cadres of the unit have taken the lead in changing their work styles and setting new trends, promoting a continuously positive atmosphere in the troops and effectively stimulating the enthusiasm of officers and men for training. In recent days, under the overall guidance of the Party Committee, several crew teams have efficiently completed their full training and assessment tasks, and a number of combat tactics and training methods have been tested.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16402085.html**

## 资历军衔不等于能力，岗哨领班员遴选机制的变化引发热议

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：卢晨昊 诸葛嘉濠 付 康 责任编辑：于雅倩 发布：2025-08-12

**北部战区海军某大队改进岗哨领班员遴选机制——**

**不看军衔兵龄看能力**

■卢晨昊 诸葛嘉濠 解放军报特约通讯员 付 康

“岗哨情况一切正常，请履行好卫兵职责.”烈日下，北部战区海军某大队岗亭内，警卫勤务连下士韩明晟带领两名二级上士进行哨位交接. 随后，韩明晟在领班员一栏郑重签下自己的名字.

据了解，该大队担负港区油库等重要点位的警戒任务，对岗哨领班员要求很高，不仅要保证执勤安全，还要负责指挥处置突发情况.

以往，该连的岗哨领班员，通常由军衔较高的军士担任. 然而，随着军士制度改革，通过提前选晋成为军士的大学生士兵人数不断增多. 他们虽然个人能力较强，但与正常晋升的战士相比，普遍存在兵龄短、经验少，对单位情况了解不深等问题，自身素质与胜任重要岗位还有一定差距.

前不久，该大队领导潘丰下基层调研. 在门岗询问情况时发现，中士领班员小高对灭火器状态、应急处突预案等掌握不够熟练. 相较之下，与他一同站岗的下士刘译泽却对答如流.

为何出现这种情况？带着疑问，潘丰进行了深入了解. 原来，小高因为符合大学生士兵选晋条件，今年 3 月，从上等兵直接晋升为中士，从其他单位交流到该大队. 由于刚来时间不长，小高对各项工作不够熟悉，但又因军衔高于所在班其他战士，通过基础考核后，他便顺理成章担任了岗哨领班员.

返回机关后，潘丰组织了一次恳谈会，引导官兵就此问题发表看法. “军衔高但工作时间短的领班员，处置突发情况不够熟练”“兵龄长的老兵给提前选晋的年轻领班员当副手，心里难免有疙瘩”……会上，大家你一言我一语，直指传统领班员遴选模式的局限性.

听了大家的意见，潘丰心中有了答案：岗哨领班员必须是素质全面过硬的“主心骨”，领班员的选定不能简单看军衔高低、兵龄长短，关键要看个人实际能力.

随后，经过研究，针对领班员的遴选，该大队打出一套“组合拳”：坚持“三不”原则，即不唯军衔、不限兵龄、不看资历，只凭实力本事；细化完善领班员考核标准，设置理论笔试、应急处置、装备操作等 5 类 16 项考核内容，依据分数高低竞争上岗；破除“一考定终身”模式，每半年组织一次动态评定，进行淘汰轮换.

今年 6 月，某连上等兵欧顺宝凭借过硬综合素质，在考核中跻身前五名，成为该大队首个上等兵岗哨领班员. 一次应急处突训练中，欧顺宝成功处置了小股“敌特”袭扰、暴力冲岗、无人机侦察等多个特情，得到考核组成员一致认可. 如今，在该大队，已有 3 名中士以下军衔的年轻战士，走上岗哨领班员岗位.

改进岗哨领班员遴选机制，引发了该大队对全面建设的深层思考. 他们围绕“资历、军衔不等于能力”这一主题，组织群众性大讨论，引导官兵靠能力立身、靠实绩进步. 此外，他们还将岗位任职能力分解成多项指标，进行量化评比，将其作为评功评奖依据.

理论学习比成效、战位操演比细节、生活制度比落实……如今，该大队已经立起了“能力标尺”，“比学赶帮超”氛围日益浓厚，官兵们练兵备战劲头更足了. 前不久，该大队组织群众性岗位练兵比武，整体优良率得到提升，3 个课目纪录被刷新.

**Google Translation**

Seniority and Rank Do Not Equate to Ability. Changes to the Selection Mechanism for Sentry Supervisors Have Sparked Heated Debate.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Lu Chenhao, Zhuge Jiahao, Fu Kang Editor: Yu Yaqian Published: 2025-08-12

A Northern Theater Command naval brigade has improved its selection mechanism for sentry supervisors—

Not rank, but service, is considered.

■Lu Chenhao, Zhuge Jiahao, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Fu Kang

“Everything is normal at the sentry post. Please fulfill your guard duties.” Under the scorching sun, Corporal Han Mingsheng of the Guard Service Company led two Second Sergeants in a post handover at a sentry post within a Northern Theater Command naval brigade. Han Mingsheng then solemnly signed his name in the sentry supervisor column.

It is understood that the brigade is responsible for guarding key locations such as port oil depots. The sentry supervisors have high expectations, not only ensuring safety on duty but also commanding and handling emergencies. In the past, the company’s sentry supervisors were typically higher-ranking sergeants. However, with the reform of the sergeant system, the number of university student soldiers promoted to sergeants through early selection has been increasing. While these individuals possess strong personal abilities, compared to soldiers promoted through normal promotions, they generally suffer from shorter service, less experience, and a less in-depth understanding of unit conditions, leaving them somewhat short of the qualifications required for key positions.

Not long ago, the battalion leader, Pan Feng, conducted a field survey. While inquiring at the gate, he discovered that Sergeant Xiao Gao, the sentry supervisor, lacked familiarity with fire extinguisher operation and emergency response plans. In contrast, Corporal Liu Yi Ze, who was on guard duty with him, answered questions fluently.

Why did this happen? Puzzled, Pan Feng conducted further research. It turned out that Xiao Gao, having met the requirements for university student soldier promotion, had been promoted directly

from Corporal First Class to Sergeant in March of this year, transferring from another unit to the battalion. Having only been with the unit for a short time, Xiao Gao wasn't familiar with the various duties. However, since his rank was higher than the other soldiers in his squad, after passing the basic assessment, he naturally assumed the position of sentry supervisor.

After returning to headquarters, Pan Feng organized a meeting to encourage officers and men to express their opinions on this issue. Some commented, "Sentry supervisors with high ranks but short service experience are not as skilled in handling emergencies," and others, "Veterans with long service experience inevitably feel uncomfortable serving as assistants to younger sentries who were promoted earlier." At the meeting, everyone pointed out the limitations of the traditional sentry supervisor selection model.

After listening to everyone's opinions, Pan Feng came to a conclusion: sentry supervisors must be well-rounded and "backbone" of the squad. Selection of sentry supervisors shouldn't simply be based on rank or service experience; the key lies in the individual's actual abilities. After further research, the brigade implemented a comprehensive approach to selecting sentry supervisors: Adhering to the "Three No's" principle, the selection process relies solely on merit, regardless of rank, seniority, or qualifications; The assessment criteria for sentry supervisors were refined and improved, with 16 assessment items in five categories, including theoretical and written tests, emergency response, and equipment operation, with candidates selected based on competitive scores; The "one-test, one-life" model was broken, with dynamic assessments conducted every six months to promote selection and elimination.

In June of this year, Corporal First Class Ou Shunbao, a company member, placed among the top five in the assessment, demonstrating his exceptional overall competence, becoming the brigade's first Corporal First Class sentry supervisor. During an emergency response training exercise, Ou Shunbao successfully handled numerous incidents, including harassment by small groups of "enemy agents," violent attacks on the post, and drone reconnaissance, earning unanimous recognition from the assessment team. Currently, three young soldiers, rank below sergeant, have taken up sentry supervisor positions within the brigade.

The improved selection process for sentry supervisors has sparked deep reflection within the brigade on its overall development. They organized a large-scale mass discussion on the theme of "Seniority and rank do not equal ability," guiding officers and men to establish themselves through competence and progress through concrete achievements. Furthermore, they broke down job-specific competence into multiple indicators, conducted a quantitative evaluation, and used these indicators as a basis for commendations and awards.

Theoretical study is compared for effectiveness, combat position drills are compared for detail, and life systems are compared for implementation... Now, the brigade has established a "competence benchmark," and a growing atmosphere of "learning from each other, striving to surpass each other, helping each other, and surpassing each other" is fueling officers and men' enthusiasm for training and preparation. Not long ago, the brigade organized a mass job training

competition, which saw an overall improvement in the pass rate and set new records in three subjects.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16402125.html**

## 海军某支队舰艇编队开展海上补给训练

来源：解放军报 作者：徐涛涛 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-12



近日，海军某支队舰艇编队开展海上补给训练. 解放军报特约通讯员 徐涛涛 摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Conducted Replenishment Training at Sea.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xu Taotao Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-12

Recently, a naval flotilla [zhidui] conducted replenishment training at sea. (Photo by PLA Daily Special Correspondent Xu Taotao)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16402301.html**

## 小额报销不是“添麻烦”！某扫雷舰主动服务破除官兵报销顾虑

来源：解放军报 作者：杨浩 王垣镔 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-13

**海军某大队某扫雷舰确保官兵依规享受正当权益——**

**小额报销不是“添麻烦”**

■杨 浩 解放军报特约通讯员 王垣镔

这天，海军某大队某扫雷舰战士魏士杰，刚领到手机，就收到一条银行卡到账短信. 没过一会儿，该舰司务长王希庆找到他，关心地问道：“报销的车费收到了吧？”“嗯，收到了. ”魏士杰开心地点了点头.

笔者了解到，这条短信背后还有故事. 今年上半年，该舰进厂维修，官兵们一同前往修理厂. 由于修理厂与大队机关相距几十公里，官兵们往返办事，通常由上级单位统一提供车辆保障.

一天，魏士杰临时接到通知：单位上交的职业技能鉴定材料不全，需立刻赶往机关补交. 但不巧的是，那天车辆保障紧张. 教导员当即让魏士杰乘坐公共交通工具，并告诉他事后拿着票据找司务长办理报销手续.

当月底，教导员审批报销单据时，反复翻找也没看到魏士杰的车费报销单. 晚饭后，他叫来魏士杰询问原因.

然而，魏士杰的回答出乎教导员意料：“这点钱不算啥. 别人报销都好几百，我才 100 多点，不太好意思报. ”

“这是规定允许报销的款项，你为什么觉得不好意思呢？”教导员追问道.

魏士杰挠了挠头，吞吞吐吐道出实情：“报销要填报销单、贴发票，还要层层签字，我自己嫌麻烦，也不想给司务长添麻烦……”

魏士杰的话引起教导员关注. 进一步调查了解，他发现，不少官兵都有类似想法——有人觉得因为百十元钱跑一次报销流程“不值当”，有人嫌整理票据琐碎麻烦，还有人和魏士杰一样，不想给司务长增添工作负担……总结起来，主要原因就两个：“不好意思”和“怕麻烦”.

“经费使用报销有明确的制度规定. 因工作先行垫付钱款却放弃报销，既不符合规定，也无形中侵占官兵的利益. ”掌握基本情况后，教导员召集司务长和舰上各部门长，研究讨论怎样纠正官兵思想认识、如何优化经费使用报销流程等问题.

“不能让制度规定落实出现‘盲区’. ”经过研究，他们决定改“被动等待”为“主动服务”，各部门每个月定期收集所属官兵的报销凭证，交给司务长统一办理，避免因个人顾虑导致漏报情况再次出现.

新的报销流程公布后，教导员结合实例，向全舰官兵宣讲经费使用报销相关规定，同时强调依法依规的报销是官兵享有的正当权益，不必因金额小而觉得“不好意思”，也不用担心给别人“添麻烦”.

宣讲结束后，教导员特地找到魏士杰，让他按照报销流程准备好车费报销单据，抓紧交给司务长.

在司务长的帮助下，这笔个人垫付的车费顺利报销，魏士杰想象中的“麻烦”并没有出现，内心有了更多获得感.

**Google Translation**

Small Reimbursements Aren’t a “Trouble”! A Minesweeper Proactively Provides Services to Alleviate Soldiers’ Concerns About Reimbursement.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Hao, Wang Yuanbin Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-13

A minesweeper from a naval ship group (dadui) ensures that soldiers enjoy their legitimate rights and interests in accordance with regulations.

Small reimbursements aren't a "trouble"

■ Yang Hao, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Wang Yuanbin

One day, Wei Shijie, a soldier on a minesweeper from a naval ship group (dadui), had just received his mobile phone when he received a text message confirming his bank account had been credited. A short while later, the ship's chief steward, Wang Xiqing, approached him and asked with concern, "Did you receive the reimbursement for your transportation expenses?" "Yes, I did," Wei Shijie nodded happily.

The author learned that there's a story behind this text message. Earlier this year, the ship underwent maintenance, and the soldiers went to the repair shop together. Because the repair shop is dozens of kilometers away from the ship group's headquarters, the soldiers usually rely on their superiors to provide transportation for their commutes. One day, Wei Shijie received a sudden notice: the professional skills assessment materials submitted by his unit were incomplete, and he needed to immediately submit them at the office. Unfortunately, transportation was limited that day. The political instructor immediately instructed Wei Shijie to take public transportation and told him to bring his receipts to the quartermaster for reimbursement.

At the end of the month, while reviewing the reimbursement documents, the political instructor searched hard but couldn't find Wei Shijie's transportation claim. After dinner, he summoned Wei Shijie to inquire about the reason.

However, Wei Shijie's answer surprised the political instructor: "This amount is nothing. Others claim hundreds of dollars, but I only claim a little over 100. I'm embarrassed to claim it."

"This is a permitted amount, so why are you embarrassed?" the political instructor demanded.

Wei Shijie scratched his head and hesitantly told the truth: "Reimbursement requires filling out a form, attaching an invoice, and getting multiple signatures. I find it troublesome, and I don't want to burden the quartermaster..."

Wei Shijie's words caught the political instructor's attention. Upon further investigation, he discovered that many officers and men shared similar sentiments—some felt it wasn't worth going through the reimbursement process for a few hundred yuan, some found organizing receipts tedious and cumbersome, and still others, like Wei Shijie, didn't want to burden the quartermaster. In summary, the two main reasons were: "embarrassment" and "fear of trouble."

"Expense reimbursement has clear regulations. Advancing funds for work and then forgoing reimbursement is not only against regulations but also infringes on the interests of officers and men." After gaining a basic understanding of the situation, the political instructor convened the

quartermaster and the heads of various departments on the ship to discuss how to correct the officers' and men' mindset and optimize the expense reimbursement process.

"We can't allow blind spots in the implementation of regulations." After deliberation, they decided to shift from "passive waiting" to "proactive service." Each department would regularly collect reimbursement vouchers from their officers and men each month and submit them to the quartermaster for centralized processing, preventing the recurrence of underreporting due to personal concerns. After the new reimbursement process was announced, the political instructor explained the relevant regulations for expense reimbursement to all officers and men, using practical examples. He emphasized that complying with legal and regulatory requirements is a legitimate right of officers and men, and that they should not feel embarrassed about small amounts or worry about causing trouble for others.

After the presentation, the political instructor specifically sought out Wei Shijie and instructed him to prepare the transportation expense reimbursement receipt according to the reimbursement process and promptly submit it to the quartermaster.

With the quartermaster's help, the personal expense was successfully reimbursed. The "trouble" Wei Shijie had imagined didn't materialize, and he felt a greater sense of accomplishment.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16402295.html**

## 大洋深处练攻防！海军某支队转变组训模式练强实战本领

来源：解放军报 作者：曹东南 强裕功 责任编辑：王粲 2025-08-13

**海军某支队转变组训模式练强实战本领——**

**大洋深处练攻防**

■曹东南 强裕功

"发现'敌'舰！"海军某潜艇刚下潜不久，战斗警报骤然响起……日前，某海域暗流涌动，海军某支队展开一场模拟攻防训练.

面对突发情况，指挥员迅速研判态势，果断下达变深机动、转向变速等指令. 随后，声呐兵紧盯屏幕上的目标信号，密切监视"敌"舰运动态势；航海长依据航向、速度和水流变化，不断修正潜艇航路；舵信兵精准操纵潜艇转向与浮潜……各战位官兵闻令而动、密切配合，成功规避"敌"舰声呐搜索.

"练兵就要直面硝烟，训练就要从难从严. "该支队领导介绍，以往出海训练，科目通常先易后难. 如今，他们转变组训模式，让潜艇一进入深海就面对复杂特情的考验，倒逼官兵苦练应变招法，不断提升部队实战能力.

“某舱室配电板‘起火’！”特情又至，指挥员迅速下令启动损管应急部署. 关闭水密门、穿戴消防服、覆盖灭火毯……官兵临危不乱、高效处置，“火势”很快被控制.

大洋深处，面对接踵而至的特情，官兵见招拆招、灵活应对，操纵潜艇占据有利阵位. 官兵快速测算装定射击诸元，对“敌”舰实施模拟打击.

第一轮训练结束后，各战位官兵展开复盘讨论，认真查短板、找对策、补弱项，确保打一仗进一步.

不多时，新一轮攻防训练展开，官兵全身心投入战斗……

**Google Translation**

Practicing Offense and Defense in the Deep Ocean! A Navy Flotilla [Zhidui] Shifts Its Training Model to Strengthen Combat Capabilities

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cao Dongnan, Qiang Yugong Editor: Wang Can 2025-08-13

A Navy Flotilla [Zhidui] Shifts Its Training Model to Strengthen Combat Capabilities --

Practicing Offense and Defense in the Deep Ocean

■Cao Dongnan, Qiang Yugong

“Enemy ship spotted!” Shortly after a naval submarine submerged, the combat alarm suddenly sounded... Recently, amidst turbulent undercurrents in a certain sea area, a naval flotilla [zhidui] conducted a simulated attack and defense exercise.

Faced with the sudden situation, the commander quickly assessed the situation and decisively issued commands such as increasing depth, maneuvering, turning, and changing speed. Subsequently, the sonar operator closely monitored the movements of the “enemy” ship by focusing on the target signals on the screen. The navigator continuously corrected the submarine’s course based on changes in course, speed, and currents. The helmsman precisely controlled the submarine’s steering and snorkeling... Officers and men at all combat positions acted upon command and coordinated closely, successfully evading the “enemy” ship’s sonar search. “Training requires facing the smoke of war head-on, and training must be rigorous and challenging.” The detachment’s leader explained that in the past, sea training typically began with easy subjects and progressed to more challenging ones. Now, they’ve shifted their training model, exposing submarines to complex and challenging situations as soon as they enter the deep sea. This forces officers and men to diligently hone their response strategies and continuously enhance the unit’s combat capabilities.

“The distribution board in a certain compartment is on fire!” Another emergency situation has arisen, and the commander quickly orders damage control deployment. Watertight doors are closed, firefighting suits are donned, and fire blankets are deployed... The officers and men remain calm and efficiently handle the situation, quickly bringing the fire under control.

In the deep ocean, facing a succession of emergencies, the officers and men flexibly respond, maneuvering the submarine into advantageous positions. They quickly calculate and set firing parameters and conduct simulated strikes against “enemy” ships.

After the first round of training, officers and men at each combat position held a review and discussion, carefully identifying shortcomings, identifying countermeasures, and addressing weaknesses to ensure continued success.

Soon, a new round of offensive and defensive training began, with the officers and men fully committed to the battle...

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16402642.html**

## 海军航空兵某部携手友邻部队组织对抗训练

来源：解放军报 作者：王嘉铭 傅金泉 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-15

**海军航空兵某部携手友邻部队组织对抗训练——**

**搏击海天协同砺剑**

■王嘉铭 解放军报特约记者 傅金泉

乌云密布，引擎轰鸣. 日前，海军航空兵某部携手友邻部队展开一场对抗训练. 随着一道道蓝色尾焰划破云霄，该部多架战机组成编队加力升空，奔赴任务海域.

“发现海上可疑目标！”接到僚机传来的情况通报，长机飞行员第一时间确认目标属性，随后操纵战机进行突防，准备对海上目标实施打击.

突然，“敌”舰释放强电磁干扰. 目标信号瞬间从战机雷达屏幕上消失，长机飞行员迅速采取抗干扰措施. 与此同时，他操纵战机不断调整飞行高度和姿态，以防被“敌”舰雷达识别跟踪.

很快，雷达屏幕再次出现目标光点. 编队飞行员迅速行动，协同出击. 两架僚机交叉佯攻吸引“敌”舰注意，长机出其不意发起突袭，一举“命中”目标.

“长机僚机高效协同、密切配合，更能把握稍纵即逝的战机. ”该部领导告诉记者，此次训练，他们构设逼真战场环境，从难从严设置复杂特情，飞行员既要应对复杂战场态势，又要面对突发情况的考验，进一步锤炼了协同作战和应急应变能力.

海天之间，新一轮“战斗”打响. 该部战机根据战场态势不断变换战术动作，时而穿云破雾，时而低空掠海，努力寻找最佳进攻航线. “‘导弹’逼近！”长机飞行员的耳机里突然传来特情通报. 千钧一发之际，长机飞行员果断操纵战机迅疾机动，拉升高度后释放干扰弹，成功脱险……

随着对抗进入“白热化”，参训双方紧盯战场变化，你来我往，激烈交锋，“战斗”一直持续到黄昏时分.

训练结束，参训双方立即展开复盘，总结梳理训练中存在的问题，并制订针对性改进措施.该部领导介绍，下一步，他们将常态与友邻部队开展联合训练，坚持在实战实训中设置险局、难局，倒逼飞行员不断精练战术战法、提升打赢本领.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Unit Collaborated with Neighboring Units to Conduct a Counter-Attack Training Exercise.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Jiaming, Fu Jinquan Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-15

A naval aviation unit collaborated with neighboring units to conduct a counter-attack training exercise.

■ Wang Jiaming, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Fu Jinquan

Dark clouds gathered, engines roared. Recently, a naval aviation unit collaborated with neighboring units to conduct a counter-attack training exercise. As streaks of blue flames pierced the sky, a formation of multiple fighter jets from the unit lifted off with afterburners, heading for the mission area.

“A suspicious target has been detected at sea!” Upon receiving a report from his wingman, the lead pilot immediately confirmed the target’s attributes and then maneuvered his fighter jet to penetrate and strike the target.

Suddenly, the “enemy” ship released a strong electromagnetic interference signal. The target signal instantly disappeared from the fighter’s radar screen. The lead pilot quickly implemented anti-interference measures. Simultaneously, he continuously adjusted his aircraft’s altitude and attitude to avoid being identified and tracked by the “enemy” ship’s radar. Soon, the target blip appeared again on the radar screen. The formation’s pilots swiftly launched a coordinated attack. Two wingmen engaged in a feint to attract the “enemy” ship’s attention, while the lead aircraft launched a surprise attack, effectively “hitting” the target.

“The efficient and close coordination between the lead and wingmen allowed them to better seize fleeting opportunities,” a unit leader told reporters. During this training, they created a realistic battlefield environment and employed challenging and complex special situations. The pilots faced both complex battlefield situations and unexpected challenges, further honing their coordinated combat and emergency response capabilities.

Between the sea and the sky, a new round of “battle” began. The unit’s fighters continuously adapted their tactical maneuvers based on the battlefield situation, sometimes piercing through clouds and fog, sometimes skimming low over the sea, striving to find the optimal attack route.

“‘Missiles’ approaching!” A sudden special situation report rang through the lead pilot’s headset. In the critical moment, the lead pilot decisively maneuvered his fighter, gained altitude, and released jamming flares, successfully escaping danger...

As the confrontation intensified, both sides closely monitored battlefield developments, engaging in fierce back-and-forth exchanges that lasted until dusk.

After the training session concluded, both sides immediately conducted a review, identifying and addressing any shortcomings and formulating targeted improvement measures. Unit leaders explained that they will routinely conduct joint training with neighboring units, consistently setting up dangerous and challenging situations in real-world combat training to compel pilots to continuously refine their tactics and skills and enhance their combat effectiveness.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16402941.html**

## 海军某部组织自主空战对抗训练

来源：解放军报 作者：张智广 郭文聪 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-16

**海军某部组织自主空战对抗训练——**

**云端“交锋”**

■张智广 郭文聪

信号弹划破天际，战机呼啸升空……前段时间，海军某部组织了一场“背靠背”空战对抗训练.

“这一仗，唯一要求是‘放开打’！”该部领导介绍，近年来，他们按照“骨干先行、梯次进入、滚动发展”原则，紧盯未来海空战场需求，探索“战、训、教”一体化组训模式，将自主空战、战术决策、应急处突等嵌入对抗训练全程，着力培养实战能力过硬、敢于直面强敌的高素质飞行人才.

训练现场，随着一声令下，红蓝双方火力全开. “保持战斗队形！”蓝方长机飞行员一边下达指令，一边将战场态势共享至编队数据链. 蓝方战机立即按战斗编组变换队形，并释放电磁干扰.

“发现目标！”随着雷达告警声响起，红方长机飞行员立即推杆俯冲，驾驶战机贴近海面机动，同时下达指令：“2 号机前出诱‘敌’，3、4 号机迂回包抄！”红方 2 号机闻令而动，快速拉升释放干扰弹，吸引蓝方火力；3、4 号机借助干扰掩护，采取超低空机动向蓝方侧后方迂回.

得益于战友密切配合，红方 2 号机成功将蓝方战机诱入预设空域；3、4 号机则抓住时机从侧后方高速切入，利用蓝方雷达盲区，迅速锁定目标，准备发起攻击. 危急时刻，蓝方飞行员紧急规避，摆脱困境……

强强对决，互设险局. 红蓝双方不断变化战术，胜负几度易手. “‘放开打’，就是要打破禁锢战斗力的思维枷锁，让训练真正贴近实战. ”负责组训的该部领导说.

训练结束，参训官兵齐聚飞行讲评室. 大家围绕训练中的各个环节逐一复盘研讨，既查己方短板、又学对手长处，进一步磨砺“制胜利剑”.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit Organized Independent Air Combat Confrontation Training

Source: PLA Daily. Author: Zhang Zhiguang, Guo Wencong. Editor: Guo Yanfei. 2025-08-16.

A naval unit organized independent air combat confrontation training—

Cloud “Confrontation”

■ Zhang Zhiguang, Guo Wencong

Flares pierced the sky, fighter jets roared into the air... Some time ago, a naval unit organized a “back-to-back” air combat confrontation training.

“The only requirement for this battle is to ‘fight with abandon!’“ A leader of the unit explained that in recent years, they have adhered to the principles of “core personnel first, gradual entry, and rolling development,” closely monitoring future naval and air battlefield requirements. They have explored an integrated “combat, training, and instruction” training model, integrating independent air combat, tactical decision-making, and emergency response throughout the confrontation training process, focusing on cultivating high-quality pilots with strong combat capabilities and the courage to face powerful enemies.

At the training site, with a single command, both the red and blue teams opened fire. “Maintain combat formation!” The blue team’s lead pilot issued the command while sharing the battlefield situation via the formation data link. The Blue fighters immediately changed formation according to their battle formation and released electromagnetic jammers.

“Target detected!” As the radar warning sounded, the Red lead pilot immediately dived, maneuvering close to the sea surface. He simultaneously issued the command: “Plane 2, advance to lure the ‘enemy,’ while Planes 3 and 4 make a flanking move!” Red Plane 2 acted swiftly, rapidly ascending and releasing jammers to draw Blue fire. Planes 3 and 4, using the jammers as cover, maneuvered at ultra-low altitude to flank and rearward of the Blue fighters.

Thanks to the close coordination of their comrades, Red Plane 2 successfully lured the Blue fighters into their designated airspace. Planes 3 and 4 seized the opportunity to cut in at high speed

from the flank and rear, exploiting the Blue radar blind spot, quickly locking onto the target and preparing to attack. In this critical moment, the Blue pilots made evasive maneuvers, escaping the predicament...

A powerful duel ensued, each setting a dangerous situation. The Red and Blue teams constantly shifted tactics, and the outcome changed hands several times. "'Fight with abandon' means breaking the mental shackles that constrain combat effectiveness and ensuring that training truly reflects actual combat," said the unit leader in charge of the training.

After the training session, the participating officers and men gathered in the flight debriefing room. They reviewed and discussed each aspect of the training, identifying their own shortcomings while learning from the opponent's strengths, further sharpening their "sword of victory."

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16402938.html**

## 老前辈回营"探亲"讲述光荣传统，用亲身经历点燃官兵斗志

来源：解放军报 作者：陈 昊 毕笑天 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-16

**海军某大队邀请老前辈回营讲述光荣传统——**

**"任务在哪里，责任就在哪里"**

■陈 昊 解放军报记者 毕笑天

近日，北部战区海军某大队营区内，官兵整齐列队，等待一位阔别 35 年的"家人". 车门打开，一位银发老兵向官兵走来，脸上洋溢着灿烂的笑容. 寒暄中，老兵激动地重复着一句话："终于回家了. "

这位老兵名叫钟平，今年 92 岁. 1956 年，他调整转任到该大队前身部队. 该大队前身部队历史厚重，多次担负重点国防工程建设任务. 作为这支"工程铁军"的一员，几十年中，钟平多次随部队执行重大施工任务，因表现突出先后荣立二等功、三等功各 1 次.

该大队官兵与钟平的重逢，源于一次不期而遇. 不久前，该大队与某军休中心开展双拥共建活动时，了解到一位老兵一直想回自己的老部队看看. 查看钟平的履历，官兵们发现他参加的重大施工任务，与大队历史一一吻合. 大家难掩激动："原来，这是我们单位的老兵！"很快，在官兵们的邀请下，钟平踏上回营"探亲"的路.

"邀请钟老回家，既是向他汇报部队的发展变化，也想借此机会，请他为官兵上一堂革命传统教育课. "该大队领导介绍，为了让年轻官兵更好了解大队历史，激发情感共鸣，鼓舞士气，他们不时邀请老兵回营与官兵交流，通过老兵的真实经历和感悟，引导官兵坚定理想信念，发扬光荣传统.

回营第一站，钟平在官兵引导下参观了大队军史长廊. 看到烈士名录墙上的一个个名字时，钟平情不自禁红了眼眶：“工程作业危险系数高，那次施工时洞库上方突然塌方，土石压住了连长. 我们好不容易救出连长，送往医院的路上，他还是牺牲了……”

尽管时隔多年，回忆起当年的施工情景，钟平仍记得很多细节：“当时我们在高温高湿的山洞里作业，用风钻在石壁上打眼. 粉尘一下子黏在身上，十分难受. 大家一待就是 10 多个小时，浑身上下只有牙齿是白的，但谁也没有怨言. 我们当年就是这样，不管什么任务，都不讲困难、不谈条件，保质保量完成. ”

列兵文意站在人群中，听着钟平的讲述，不禁动容. 入伍前，文意对军营充满向往，可来到部队后，面对“不扛钢枪却拿铁锹”的情况和紧张的施工任务，他有些水土不服. 钟平的话，让文意深受触动. 怀着对钟平的敬意，他不由自主和战友们一起鼓起了掌.

参观完军史长廊，钟平以“赓续传统，一路向前”为题，为官兵进行了一场专题授课. 授课过程中，官兵与钟平热情互动. 中士王强举手提问：“老前辈，现在咱们工程部队装备不断更新换代，但有人说，我们少了点当年那种抡大锤、砸石头的‘钢气’，您怎么看？”

钟平略一思索，坚定地回答：“任务在哪里，责任就在哪里. 我理解的‘钢气’，不是逞强斗狠，而是不管在什么时候，都把责任装在心里，想方设法克服困难、完成任务. 过去我们是这样，今天条件好了，你们更是要这样……”

现场再次响起掌声. 二级上士赵杰多次参加大项任务，他代表官兵向钟平承诺：“我们一定努力磨砺意志、提高本领，当好新时代的海防尖兵！”

**Google Translation**

Veterans Return to Their Base for a “Visit” and Share Stories of Glorious Traditions, Igniting the Morale of Officers and Men with Their Personal Experiences

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Hao, Bi Xiaotian Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-16

A naval ship group (dadui) invited veterans back to share stories of glorious traditions—”Where the mission is, there the responsibility lies.”

■ Chen Hao, PLA Daily reporter, Bi Xiaotian

Recently, at the barracks of a naval ship group (dadui) in the Northern Theater Command, officers and men lined up neatly, awaiting the return of a “family member” after 35 years. The car door opened, and a silver-haired veteran approached them, his face beaming with a bright smile. During the greetings, the veteran excitedly repeated, “Finally, I’m home.”

The veteran, Zhong Ping, is 92 years old. In 1956, he was transferred to the ship group’s (dadui) predecessor unit, which has a rich history and has repeatedly undertaken key national defense

construction projects. As a member of this “iron engineering army,” Zhong Ping has accompanied the troops on numerous major construction missions over the decades, earning him both a second-class merit and a third-class merit for his outstanding performance.

The reunion between the officers and men of the ‘s and Zhong Ping stemmed from an unexpected encounter. Not long ago, while the ship group (dadui) was participating in a joint support and construction program with a military retirement center, they learned that a veteran had long yearned to return to his former unit. Reviewing Zhong Ping’s resume, the officers and men discovered that the major construction missions he had participated in matched closely with the ship group’s (dadui) history. Their excitement was palpable: “So, this is a veteran from our unit!” Soon, at the invitation of the officers and men, Zhong Ping embarked on a “visit” to the camp. “Inviting Mr. Zhong home was not only to report on the unit’s development and changes, but also to have him teach the officers and men a lesson on revolutionary traditions.” The ship group’s (dadui) leader explained that to help young soldiers better understand the ship group’s (dadui) history, spark emotional resonance, and boost morale, they periodically invite veterans back to the camp to interact with officers and men. Through the veterans’ real-life experiences and insights, they guide the officers and men to strengthen their ideals and beliefs and carry forward their glorious traditions.

On his first stop back at the camp, Zhong Ping, guided by officers and men, visited the ship group’s (dadui) military history gallery. Zhong Ping’s eyes welled up as he read the names on the martyrs’ list. “Construction work is extremely dangerous. During construction, a sudden landslide occurred above the cavern, crushing the company commander. We finally rescued him, but he died on the way to the hospital...”

Though many years have passed, Zhong Ping still remembers many details of those construction days. “We were working in a hot and humid cave, drilling holes in the rock walls with a pneumatic drill. The dust immediately clung to our bodies, making it incredibly uncomfortable. We stayed there for over 10 hours, and only our teeth remained white, but no one complained. That’s how we were back then. No matter the task, we didn’t worry about the difficulty or negotiate conditions, and we completed it with guaranteed quality and quantity.”

Private Wen Yi, standing in the crowd, was deeply moved as he listened to Zhong Ping’s story. Before joining the army, Wen Yi had longed for the military, but upon arrival, faced with the intense workload of carrying shovels instead of rifles, he struggled to adapt. Zhong Ping’s words deeply touched Wen Yi. Out of respect for Zhong Ping, he couldn’t help but applaud along with his comrades.

After touring the Military History Gallery, Zhong Ping gave a special lecture to the officers and men titled “Carrying On Traditions, Moving Forward.” During the lecture, the officers and men interacted enthusiastically with Zhong Ping. Sergeant Wang Qiang raised his hand and asked, “Veteran, our engineering corps is constantly upgrading its equipment, but some say we’ve lost

the ‘steed spirit’ we had back in the day, swinging sledgehammers and smashing rocks. What do you think?”

Zhong Ping paused for a moment and replied firmly, “Where the mission takes us, there comes the responsibility. My understanding of ‘steed spirit’ isn’t about being aggressive or aggressive, but about always taking responsibility to heart, finding ways to overcome difficulties, and completing the mission. This was how we did it in the past, and now that conditions are better, you must do this even more...”

Applause broke out again. Second Sergeant Zhao Jie, who has participated in numerous major missions, pledged to Zhong Ping on behalf of the officers and men: “We will strive to sharpen our resolve, improve our skills, and serve as the vanguard of coastal defense in the new era!”

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16403045.html**

## 海军某支队扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：沈扬 李依阳 胡云艳 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-17

**海军某支队扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——**

**精准抓建强基层 靠前解难暖兵心**

■沈扬 李依阳 解放军报记者 胡云艳

党委班子成员挂钩帮建基层，定期开展机关基层双向讲评会，协调解决官兵子女入学入托难题……连日来，海军某支队党委机关通过一系列有力措施，帮助基层提高全面建设能力，用心用情解决官兵急难愁盼，赢得大家广泛好评. 这是该支队持续改进工作作风、精准抓建基层的一个缩影.

“强军兴军，基础在基层，活力在基层. ”该支队领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，他们组织领导和机关干部认真学习领会中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，将精准抓建基层、倾心为兵服务作为改进作风的着力点，要求各级领导和机关干部深入开展自我检视剖析，逐项研究改进措施，以务实作风推动各项建设、各项工作往细处落、往深里落.

“当前部队担负的战备训练任务压茬推进，舰撒大洋、全域用兵已成常态. ”该支队领导告诉记者，针对部队动态分散、任务转换频繁等实际，他们要求各级领导和机关干部利用随舰出海、检查督导、蹲点调研等时机下沉一线，广泛征集官兵意见建议，真正把基层情况摸清摸透、把解决问题的方法找准找实. 对制约基层建设和战斗力生成的矛盾问题，他们结合各单位实际制订“一舰一策”帮建方案，确保抓建基层精准发力、有的放矢；对于官兵

的挠头事、烦心事，他们要求能现场解决的现场解决，一时难以解决的明确责任人和时限，推动难题清零见底.

作风越务实，解难越有力. 前不久，该支队南京舰执行海上任务期间，一名舰员家中亲人突发疾病，支队机关得知情况后立即协调驻地医院救治，确保这名舰员安心执行任务；该支队淄博舰刚完成长航任务返回码头，支队机关调研指导组第一时间深入兵舱，详细了解官兵面临的实际困难，并及时协调解决……支队党委机关倾力解难的务实举措，受到基层官兵认可.

精准抓建强基层，靠前解难暖兵心. 随着学习教育走深走实，该支队各级领导和机关干部工作作风不断改进、服务意识持续增强，破解了多项困扰基层单位的难点堵点，解决了一批事关官兵切身利益的现实难题，推动单位全面建设高质量发展.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [zhidui] Is Diligently Conducting a Study and Education Campaign To Thoroughly Implement the Spirit of the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulations.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Shen Yang, Li Yiyang, Hu Yunyan Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-17

A naval flotilla [zhidui] is diligently conducting a study and education campaign to thoroughly implement the spirit of the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulations.

Precisely Strengthening Grassroots Units, Resolving Problems and Warming Soldiers' Hearts

■ Shen Yang, Li Yiyang, PLA Daily Reporter Hu Yunyan

Party committee members are assigned to support grassroots work, regularly holding two-way review meetings between the headquarters and grassroots units, and coordinating solutions to difficulties faced by officers and men' children in school and childcare. In recent days, the Party committee of a naval flotilla [zhidui] has implemented a series of effective measures to help grassroots units improve their comprehensive development capabilities and address the urgent needs of officers and men with care and compassion, earning widespread acclaim. This is a microcosm of the flotilla's [zhidui] continuous improvement of its work style and its precise focus on grassroots development. "A strong and prosperous military has its foundation at the grassroots level, and its vitality lies at the grassroots level." The flotilla's [zhidui] leadership explained that since the launch of the study and education campaign to thoroughly implement the Central Committee's eight regulations, they have organized leaders and staff to carefully study and understand the spirit of the eight regulations, the CMC's ten regulations, and their implementation rules. They have prioritized improving work style by focusing on grassroots development and wholeheartedly serving the troops. They have required leaders and staff at all levels to conduct in-depth self-examination and analysis, researching improvement measures item by item, and using

a pragmatic approach to promote detailed and thorough implementation of all development and work.

“The current combat readiness training tasks undertaken by the troops are being pushed forward in a continuous manner, with ships deployed across the oceans and troops deployed across all regions becoming the norm.” The flotilla’s [zhidui] leadership told reporters that, in response to the dynamic dispersion of the troops and the frequent shifts in missions, they have required leaders and staff at all levels to take advantage of opportunities such as accompanying ships at sea, conducting inspections and supervision, and conducting on-site research to engage in on-site investigations and conduct extensive field research. They have extensively solicited opinions and suggestions from officers and men, ensuring a thorough understanding of the grassroots situation and identifying accurate and effective solutions to problems. To address the contradictions hindering grassroots development and combat effectiveness, they developed “one-ship, one-policy” assistance plans tailored to the specific circumstances of each unit, ensuring precise and targeted grassroots development efforts. They ensured that any issues that vexed officers and men were resolved on the spot, while those that were difficult to resolve immediately were clearly identified with responsible individuals and deadlines, ensuring that no problems were encountered.

The more pragmatic the approach, the more effective the resolution of problems. Not long ago, while the Nanjing ship of the flotilla [zhidui] was conducting a maritime mission, a family member of a crew member suddenly fell ill. Upon learning of the situation, the flotilla [zhidui] headquarters immediately coordinated with the local hospital for treatment, ensuring that the crew member could continue their mission with peace of mind. Upon returning to the dock from a long-distance voyage, the flotilla [zhidui] headquarters’ research and guidance team immediately visited the crew cabins to gain a detailed understanding of the practical difficulties faced by the officers and men, and promptly coordinated solutions. The flotilla [zhidui] Party Committee’s pragmatic efforts to address these issues have been recognized by officers and men at the grassroots level.

Precisely strengthening grassroots development and addressing challenges head-on warms the hearts of the soldiers. As the study and education went deeper and more practical, the work style of leaders and cadres at all levels of the flotilla [zhidui] continued to improve and their service awareness continued to increase. They solved many difficult problems that plagued grassroots units, resolved a number of practical problems that concerned the vital interests of officers and men, and promoted the comprehensive construction and high-quality development of the unit.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16403032.html**

## 口号轻了，情谊深了！海军某部军民情谊在细节中升温

来源：解放军报 作者：彭可松 杜云龙 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-17

**“静悄悄”折射爱民情**

■彭可松 杜云龙

入夏以来，海军某部官兵主动调整晨间早操、开饭时的口号声和歌声，这一贴心举措赢得营区周边居民好评.

此前，营区周边一名居民向该部官兵反映：“解放军同志，我们家孩子马上就要参加高考了，学习压力比较大，早晨经常被你们的口号声吵醒……”

原来，该部今年 5 月刚搬进新营区，营区紧挨着居民区. 按照部队传统，官兵每天列队前往食堂、训练场时，都会喊口号或者唱军歌.

居民反映的情况，引起大家热议——

“当兵就要有当兵的样子，喊口号、唱军歌是部队传统，咋能随便调整. ”

“虽然口号声提振了士气，却没想到会影响周边居民正常生活，以后还是适当降低音量吧. ”

军人大会上，该部一名领导展示了一组数据：营区周边有近 150 户居民，其中 40 余户有学龄儿童，还有不少备战中高考的学生.

官兵听完后，陷入沉思.

“军人的士气，不仅反映在口号声、军歌声上，更在于民心温度、军民团结. ”这名领导的话，赢得官兵认同.

随后一段时间，官兵研究制订解决办法：出早操时，路过居民区改用便步、不喊口号；队列训练时，以停止间动作为主，只保留必要口令；前往食堂途中，简化队列口令，仅保留“饭前一支歌”传统……

如今，官兵训练依旧热火朝天，训练标准不降，周边居民却明显感觉军营变得“静悄悄”. 更让他们没想到的是，该部还组建了一支“便民服务小分队”，官兵利用休息时间，主动上门为周边居民检修电路水管、排查安全隐患.

“口号声小了，情谊却深了. 人民军队为人民，我们要时刻把群众放在心上，让军民鱼水情代代相传. ”采访中，官兵们表示.

**Google Translation**

Slogans Are Quieter, But Bonds Are Deeper! A Naval Unit’s Bond Between the Military and Civilians Is Growing Stronger Through Details.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Peng Kesong, Du Yunlong Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-17

“Quiet” Reflects Love for the People

■ Peng Kesong, Du Yunlong

Since the beginning of summer, officers and men of a naval unit have proactively adjusted their slogans and songs during morning exercises and meals. This thoughtful initiative has earned praise from residents near the barracks.

Previously, a resident near the barracks complained to the officers and men, “PLA comrades, our children are about to take the college entrance exam, and the pressure of studying is quite high. We’re often woken up by your slogans in the morning...”

The unit had just moved into its new barracks in May of this year, adjacent to a residential area. According to military tradition, officers and men chant slogans or sing military songs every day as they march to the mess hall and training ground. The residents’ concerns sparked heated discussion.

“Soldiers should act like soldiers. Shouting slogans and singing military songs are military traditions. How can we arbitrarily change them?”

“Although the slogans boosted morale, we didn’t expect them to affect the normal lives of surrounding residents. We should lower the volume appropriately in the future.”

At the military meeting, a unit leader presented data showing that there are nearly 150 households surrounding the barracks, more than 40 of which have school-age children, including many students preparing for the high school entrance exams.

After hearing this, the officers and men fell into deep thought.

“Soldier morale is reflected not only in slogans and military songs, but also in the warmth of the people’s hearts and the unity between the military and the people.” This leader’s words resonated with the officers and men. Over a period of time, the soldiers developed a solution: during morning exercises, they would walk at a leisurely pace through residential areas and refrain from shouting slogans; during drill drills, they would focus on stationary movements, retaining only necessary commands; and on the way to the canteen, they would simplify the drill commands, retaining only the traditional “song before meals”...

Today, while the soldiers’ training remains vigorous and standards are maintained, the surrounding residents notice a noticeable decrease in the military camp’s quietness. Even more surprising was the formation of a “Public Service Team,” where soldiers, during their breaks, proactively visit residents to inspect electrical circuits and plumbing, and identify safety hazards.

“The slogans have quieted, but the friendship has deepened. The people’s army serves the people. We must always keep the people in mind and ensure that the close bond between the military and the people is passed down from generation to generation,” the soldiers said in an interview.

**http://eng.mod.gov.cn/xb/Home/Focus/16403447.html,**
**http://eng.mod.gov.cn/xb/Home/Focus/16403447_2.html,**
**http://eng.mod.gov.cn/xb/Home/Focus/16403447_3.html, and**
**http://eng.mod.gov.cn/xb/Home/Focus/16403447_4.html**

## KJ-500H Airborne Early Warning Aircraft Flies to Designated Area

Source： China Military Online

Editor： Chen Zhuo

2025-08-20



KJ-500H airborne early warning aircraft attached to an aviation unit under the Chinese PLA Navy taxis on the runway during a flight training exercise on August 4, 2025. (eng.chinamil.com.cn/Photo by Hao Yongfei)



KJ-500H airborne early warning aircraft attached to an aviation unit under the Chinese PLA Navy flies to the designated area during a flight training exercise on August 4, 2025. (eng.chinamil.com.cn/Photo by Hao Yongfei)



KJ-500H airborne early warning aircraft attached to an aviation unit under the Chinese PLA Navy flies to the designated area during a flight training exercise on August 4, 2025. (eng.chinamil.com.cn/Photo by Hao Yongfei)



KJ-500H airborne early warning aircraft attached to an aviation unit under the Chinese PLA Navy gets ready for a night flight training exercise on August 4, 2025. (eng.chinamil.com.cn/Photo by Hao Yongfei)

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16403592.html**

## 中俄海军第 5 次海上联合巡航圆满结束

来源：新华网 作者：李扬扬 田沛羽 责任编辑：孙泽 发布：2025-08-20



8 月 20 日，中俄海上联合编队在西太平洋某海域举行分航仪式，俄方官兵整齐站泊挥手告别。新华社发（刘龙钦摄）

新华社绍兴舰 8 月 20 日电（李扬扬 田沛羽）中俄海上联合编队 20 日上午在西太平洋某海域举行分航仪式。经过为期 15 天的联合巡航后，双方舰艇编队按计划分航，中俄海军第 5 次海上联合巡航圆满结束。



8 月 20 日，中俄海上联合编队在西太平洋某海域举行分航仪式，中方官兵整齐站泊。新华社发（段振军摄）



8 月 20 日，中俄海上联合编队在西太平洋某海域举行分航仪式，中俄两国舰艇分别转向分航。新华社发（王可摄）

中俄“海上联合-2025”联合演习当地时间 1 日至 5 日在俄罗斯符拉迪沃斯托克附近海空域举行。演习结束后，参与演习的中国海军导弹驱逐舰绍兴舰、综合补给舰千岛湖舰与俄罗斯海军“特里布茨海军上将”号大型反潜舰等 3 艘水面舰艇及 2 架舰载直升机组成联合编队，位西太平洋某海域组织海上联合巡航。



8 月 20 日，中俄海上联合编队在西太平洋某海域举行分航仪式，中方参演官兵向俄方舰艇挥手告别。新华社发（徐强摄）



8 月 20 日，中俄海上联合编队在西太平洋某海域举行分航仪式，中方官兵整齐站泊挥手告别。新华社发（刘龙钦摄）

联合巡航期间，中俄双方密切协同、默契配合，以轮流指挥或共同指挥方式，完成联合搜救、联合补给、联合护航、联合防空等课目演练。

**Google Translation**

The 5th Joint Maritime Patrol of the Chinese and Russian Navies Concludes Successfully

Source: Xinhuanet Author: Li Yangyang, Tian Peiyu Editor: Sun Ze Published: 2025-08-20

On August 20, the Chinese and Russian joint maritime taskforce held a separation ceremony in a water area in the Western Pacific. Russian officers and soldiers stood at anchor and waved goodbye. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Liu Longqin) [Photo of Yichang (宜昌) destroyer Hull 564, subordinate to Northern Theater Command Navy's 10 Destroyer Flotilla/Zhidui]

Xinhua News Agency, Shaoxing, August 20 (Li Yangyang, Tian Peiyu) – The Chinese and Russian joint maritime taskforce held a separation ceremony in a water area in the Western Pacific on the morning of the 20th. After a 15-day joint patrol, the two fleets separated as planned, marking the successful conclusion of the 5th joint maritime patrol of the Chinese and Russian navies.

On August 20, the Chinese and Russian joint maritime taskforce held a separation ceremony in a water area in the Western Pacific. Chinese officers and soldiers stood at anchor. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Duan Zhenjun)

On August 20, the Chinese and Russian joint maritime taskforce held a separation ceremony in a water area in the Western Pacific. The Chinese and Russian ships turned to separate. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Wang Ke)

The China-Russia "Joint Sea-2025" joint exercise was held in the sea and airspace near Vladivostok, Russia, from the 1st to the 5th local time. Following the exercise, the participating Chinese Navy missile destroyer Shaoxing and the comprehensive supply ship Qiandaohu formed a joint formation with the Russian Navy's large anti-submarine ship Admiral Tributs, along with three other surface ships and two ship-borne helicopters, for a joint maritime patrol in an area of the Western Pacific.

On August 20, the China-Russia joint maritime formation held a separation ceremony in an area of the Western Pacific. Chinese officers and soldiers waved goodbye to the Russian ships. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Xu Qiang)

On August 20, the China-Russia joint maritime formation held a separation ceremony in an area of the Western Pacific. Chinese officers and soldiers stood in formation and waved goodbye. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Liu Longqin)

During the joint patrol, China and Russia worked closely and harmoniously, conducting exercises in joint search and rescue, joint supply, joint escort, and joint air defense, all under alternating or joint command.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16404388.html**

## 巡弋海空猎"黑鲨"！直击北部战区海军航空兵某部反潜训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：付金朋 白邵秋 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-08-23

**北部战区海军航空兵某部组织反潜训练——**

**巡弋海空猎“黑鲨”**

■付金朋 解放军报特约通讯员 白邵秋

波翻浪涌，战机巡弋. 近日，北部战区海军航空兵某部数架反潜巡逻机飞赴某任务海域，展开一场跨昼夜反潜训练.

抵近任务海域上空后，战机按照指令下降飞行高度，机组成员密切协同，对目标区域迅速展开反潜搜索. 任务舱内，各战位显示屏上数据信息奔流，键盘敲击声此起彼伏，一张“猎鲨网”悄然织就，静待目标出现.

时间不断流逝，水下目标却无影无踪. 根据现有数据信息，机组再次布设声呐浮标阵，扩大搜索范围.

“发现可疑回声. ”声呐战位报告，在侦搜中捕获异常信号.

“保持跟踪，加强研判. ”战术指挥长沉着处置，各战位实时共享信息，对目标区域持续进行跟踪侦测.

此时，“敌”潜艇似乎有所察觉，采取一系列机动动作企图规避跟踪. 眼看目标信号即将消失，战术指挥长果断下达指令，全面监控“敌”潜艇可能的逃逸方向，力求一击制敌.

“目标已锁定，保持跟踪！”任务舱在对目标位置、运动规律、信号特征等综合研判后，快速确认目标属性，最终圆满完成既定任务.

“平静的大海培养不出优秀的水手. 此次训练我们联合潜艇部队构设复杂战场环境，动态调整组训方法，围绕封锁布控、目标侦搜等重难点科目展开专攻精练，锤炼部队在复杂电磁环境下的反潜能力. ”该部领导说.

晨光熹微，战机返航. 机组官兵刚落地便直奔指挥塔台讲评室，结合飞参数据、录像回放等进行复盘总结. 同时，机务官兵迅速对战机进行检查维护.

引擎轰鸣，任务继续. 不多时，战机再次呼啸起飞，展开新一轮反潜搜索训练.

**Google Translation**

Cruising the Seas and Air, Hunting “Black Sharks”! Live View of Anti-Submarine Training Conducted by a Naval Aviation Unit of the Northern Theater Command

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Fu Jinpeng, Bai Shaoqiu Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-08-23

A Naval Aviation Unit of the Northern Theater Command Conducts Anti-Submarine Training --

Cruising the Seas and Air, Hunting “Black Sharks”

■Fu Jinpeng, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Bai Shaoqiu

Waves surge, combat aircraft patrol. Recently, several anti-submarine patrol aircraft from a Naval Aviation Unit of the Northern Theater Command flew to a certain mission area for a day-and-night anti-submarine training exercise.

After approaching the mission area, the aircraft descended in altitude as instructed. The crews worked closely together to rapidly launch an anti-submarine search of the target area. Inside the mission cabin, data streamed across the display screens at each combat position, and the sound of keyboards clattered incessantly. A “shark-hunting net” was quietly woven, awaiting the target’s appearance.

Time passed, but the underwater target vanished without a trace. Based on the available data, the crew deployed the sonar buoy array again, expanding the search range.

“Suspicious echo detected!” The sonar station reported, capturing an unusual signal during reconnaissance.

“Maintain tracking, strengthen analysis.” The tactical commander handled the situation calmly, and all stations shared information in real time, continuously tracking and detecting the target area.

At this point, the “enemy” submarine seemed to have noticed and executed a series of maneuvers in an attempt to evade tracking. Seeing that the target signal was about to disappear, the tactical commander decisively issued orders, fully monitoring the “enemy” submarine’s possible escape routes, striving to achieve a decisive strike.

“Target locked, maintain tracking!” After comprehensively analyzing the target’s position, movement patterns, and signal characteristics, the mission module quickly confirmed the target’s attributes and ultimately successfully completed the assigned mission.

“A calm sea does not cultivate excellent sailors. In this training, we jointly constructed a complex battlefield environment with the submarine force, dynamically adjusted training methods, and focused on key and difficult subjects such as blockade and target detection, honing the troops’ anti-submarine capabilities in complex electromagnetic environments,” said a unit leader. At dawn, the combat aircraft returned. Upon landing, the crew members headed straight to the control tower’s debriefing room, where they reviewed the situation using flight data and video playback. Meanwhile, maintenance officers quickly inspected and maintained the aircraft.

The engines roared, and the mission continued. Soon, the combat aircraft roared into flight again, launching a new round of anti-submarine search training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16404412.html**

# 北部战区海军航空兵某部组织反潜训练

来源：解放军报 作者：付金朋 白邵秋 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-08-23

**北部战区海军航空兵某部组织反潜训练——**

**巡弋海空猎“黑鲨”**

■付金朋 解放军报特约通讯员 白邵秋

波翻浪涌，战机巡弋. 近日，北部战区海军航空兵某部数架反潜巡逻机飞赴某任务海域，展开一场跨昼夜反潜训练.

抵近任务海域上空后，战机按照指令下降飞行高度，机组成员密切协同，对目标区域迅速展开反潜搜索. 任务舱内，各战位显示屏上数据信息奔流，键盘敲击声此起彼伏，一张“猎鲨网”悄然织就，静待目标出现.

时间不断流逝，水下目标却无影无踪. 根据现有数据信息，机组再次布设声呐浮标阵，扩大搜索范围.

“发现可疑回声. ”声呐战位报告，在侦搜中捕获异常信号.

“保持跟踪，加强研判. ”战术指挥长沉着处置，各战位实时共享信息，对目标区域持续进行跟踪侦测.

此时，“敌”潜艇似乎有所察觉，采取一系列机动动作企图规避跟踪. 眼看目标信号即将消失，战术指挥长果断下达指令，全面监控“敌”潜艇可能的逃逸方向，力求一击制敌.

“目标已锁定，保持跟踪！”任务舱在对目标位置、运动规律、信号特征等综合研判后，快速确认目标属性，最终圆满完成既定任务.

“平静的大海培养不出优秀的水手. 此次训练我们联合潜艇部队构设复杂战场环境，动态调整组训方法，围绕封锁布控、目标侦搜等重难点科目展开专攻精练，锤炼部队在复杂电磁环境下的反潜能力. ”该部领导说.

晨光熹微，战机返航. 机组官兵刚落地便直奔指挥塔台讲评室，结合飞参数据、录像回放等进行复盘总结. 同时，机务官兵迅速对战机进行检查维护.

引擎轰鸣，任务继续. 不多时，战机再次呼啸起飞，展开新一轮反潜搜索训练.

**Google Translation**

A Unit of the Northern Theater Command’s Naval Aviation Conducted Anti-Submarine Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Fu Jinpeng, Bai Shaoqiu Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-08-23

A unit of the Northern Theater Command's naval aviation conducted anti-submarine training—

Patrolling the seas and skies to hunt "black sharks"

■Fu Jinpeng, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Bai Shaoqiu

Waves surged, and combat aircraft patrolled. Recently, several anti-submarine patrol aircraft from a unit of the Northern Theater Command's naval aviation flew to a certain mission area for a day-and-night anti-submarine training exercise.

After approaching the mission area, the aircraft descended as instructed. The crews worked closely together to rapidly launch an anti-submarine search for the target area. Inside the mission cabin, data streamed across the display screens at each position, and the sound of keyboards clacking echoed. A "shark hunting net" was quietly woven, awaiting the target's appearance.

Time passed, but the underwater target vanished without a trace. Based on the available data, the crew deployed another array of sonar buoys to expand the search range.

"Suspicious echo detected!" the sonar station reported, capturing an unusual signal during reconnaissance.

"Maintain tracking, strengthen analysis." The tactical commander handled the situation calmly, with all stations sharing information in real time and continuously tracking and detecting the target area.

At this point, the "enemy" submarine seemed to sense something and executed a series of maneuvers in an attempt to evade tracking. Seeing the target signal about to disappear, the tactical commander decisively issued orders, fully monitoring the "enemy" submarine's possible escape routes, striving to defeat the enemy with a single strike.

"Target locked, maintain tracking!" After comprehensively analyzing the target's position, movement patterns, and signal characteristics, the mission module quickly confirmed the target's attributes and ultimately successfully completed the assigned mission.

"A calm sea doesn't cultivate excellent sailors. In this training, we, in conjunction with the submarine force, created a complex battlefield environment, dynamically adjusted training methods, and focused on key and difficult subjects such as blockade and target reconnaissance, honing the unit's anti-submarine capabilities in complex electromagnetic environments," said the unit leader.

In the early morning light, the fighter planes returned. Upon landing, the crew headed straight for the control tower's briefing room, where they reviewed and summarized the situation, combining flight data with video playback. Meanwhile, maintenance officers quickly inspected and maintained the aircraft.

The engines roared, and the mission continued. Soon, the aircraft roared into flight again, commencing a new round of anti-submarine search training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16404561.html**

## 海军某基地扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育

来源：解放军报 作者：于超 付康 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-08-24

**海军某基地扎实开展深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育——**

**精准服务解难题 跟踪问效抓落实**

■于 超 解放军报特约通讯员 付 康

改善海岛生活条件、协调解决官兵就医难题……初秋时节，海军某基地领导带队来到某岛屿，面对面听取驻岛官兵反映的现实问题，能现场解决的立即解决，一时难以解决的，建立问题台账、明确解决时限，务实作风受到官兵好评.

“基层有所呼、机关有所应，只有沉到一线用心用情解决官兵难题，才能更好地凝聚兵心士气.”该基地领导介绍，深入贯彻中央八项规定精神学习教育开展以来，基地党委一班人认真学习中央八项规定精神、军委十项规定及其实施细则精神，进一步加深对改进作风重要性的认识，决定把为基层解难纾困作为改进工作作风的着力点，以倾心解难、暖心服务的务实举措，让官兵切实感受到作风转变带来的新变化.

实践中，该基地党委要求各级领导和机关干部利用挂钩帮建、蹲点调研等时机，深入基层摸实情、找问题、研对策，并成立由基地领导牵头、机关工作人员组成的服务基层小组，巡回一线展开精准服务，聚力解决制约部队战斗力提升的难点堵点和官兵反映的急难愁盼问题. 同时，他们定期召开机关基层双向恳谈会，推动服务基层举措落地落实、见行见效，确保基层认可、官兵满意.

前不久，该基地机关相关部门协调体系医院开展“健康巡诊”，将专家诊疗服务送到海岛一线，有效解决偏远点位官兵就医难题. “现在机关解决问题的速度更快了，服务保障更精准了.”该基地一名基层干部说，党委机关想官兵所想、急官兵所急、解官兵所忧，进一步激发了大家练兵备战热情.

精准服务解难题，跟踪问效抓落实. “党委机关作风建设只有进行时没有完成时.”该基地领导表示，下一步，他们将继续发挥服务基层小组作用，细化完善“收集问题—综合研判—分类处置—跟踪问效”机制，持续为基层解难纾困、减负增效，切实提升服务基层质效，助推部队全面建设迈上新台阶.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Base Is Diligently Carrying Out a Study and Education Campaign to Thoroughly Implement the Spirit of the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulations.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yu Chao, Fu Kang Editor: Sun Yue 2025-08-24

A naval base is diligently carrying out a study and education campaign to thoroughly implement the spirit of the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulations.

Precise services to solve problems, tracking and evaluating results to ensure implementation

■Yu Chao, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Fu Kang

Improving island living conditions and coordinating solutions to medical challenges faced by soldiers... In early autumn, leaders from a naval base led a team to an island to listen face-to-face to the practical issues raised by soldiers stationed there. Any issues that could be resolved on the spot were addressed immediately, while those that were difficult to resolve were logged and clear deadlines set for resolution. Their pragmatic approach was well-received by the soldiers. "The grassroots have their needs, and the headquarters must respond. Only by going to the front lines and solving the problems of soldiers with care and compassion can we better rally the soldiers' morale." The base's leadership explained that since the launch of the study and education campaign to thoroughly implement the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulations, the base's Party Committee has diligently studied the spirit of the Central Committee's Eight-Point Regulations, the CMC's Ten-Point Regulations, and their implementation rules, further deepening their understanding of the importance of improving work style. They have decided to prioritize resolving difficulties and challenges at the grassroots level, using practical measures like dedicated problem-solving and heartfelt service to ensure soldiers truly feel the new changes brought about by this shift in work style.

In practice, the base's Party Committee has mandated that leaders and staff at all levels take advantage of opportunities like coordinated support and on-site research to delve into the grassroots, identify problems, and develop solutions. They have also established a grassroots service team, led by base leaders and staff, to conduct targeted services on the front lines, focusing on resolving the difficulties and bottlenecks hindering the unit's combat effectiveness and addressing the pressing concerns of soldiers. Furthermore, they hold regular two-way consultations between the headquarters and the grassroots to promote the implementation and effectiveness of these grassroots service initiatives, ensuring grassroots recognition and soldier satisfaction. Not long ago, relevant departments at the base coordinated with the system's hospitals to conduct "health clinics," bringing expert medical services to the front lines on the islands, effectively addressing the medical challenges facing soldiers in remote locations. "Now, the headquarters can resolve issues more quickly, and provide more precise service," said a grassroots cadre at the base. The Party Committee's focus on the soldiers' concerns, their anxieties, and their concerns has further ignited their enthusiasm for training and preparation.

Precise services solve problems, and follow up on results to ensure implementation. "The Party Committee's work style improvement is an ongoing process," said the base's leadership. Going forward, they will continue to leverage the role of the grassroots service group, refining and improving the "problem collection - comprehensive assessment - classified resolution - follow-up and performance evaluation" mechanism. They will continue to address challenges and difficulties at the grassroots level, reduce burdens, and increase efficiency, effectively improving the quality and effectiveness of grassroots services and helping to elevate the comprehensive development of the troops to a new level.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16404729.html**

## 携手淬炼胜战铁翼！海军航空兵某部协同训练展锋芒

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘 凯 傅金泉 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-08-25

**携手淬炼胜战铁翼**

**——海军航空兵某部与友邻部队开展实战化训练见闻**

■刘 凯 解放军报特约记者 傅金泉

初秋时节，海军航空兵某部携手友邻部队展开一场实战化训练. 此次训练包括预警侦察、警戒巡逻等多项内容，有效检验了该部战场监控和体系作战能力.

记者在塔台看到，指挥员下达指令后，该部一架预警机起飞升空，直奔训练空域. 海空之上，任务舱战勤官兵根据任务规划，与地面指挥所、歼击机兵力组网建链，及时共享战场信息.

“发现可疑目标……”雷达员杨霄捕获信息后，迅速向指挥长报告. “保持跟踪，研判目标性质！”战勤组成员按照指挥长指令，立即对目标进行研判，并将相关信息传回地面指挥所.

地面指挥所收到目标信息后，命令歼击机部队前出拦截. 歼击机编组闻令而动，扑向目标空域. 与此同时，预警机充分发挥“空中指挥所”作用，根据目标信号方位，引导歼击机做好战斗准备.

关键时刻，特情突至，预警机雷达显示屏弹出故障提示，目标随即消失. 杨霄争分夺秒排查故障原因.

“发动机供电异常，相关设备无法正常运行！”杨霄向指挥长汇报故障情况后，按照预案展开特情处置. 经过机组共同努力，故障顺利排除. 很快，预警机雷达恢复正常，机组再次投入战斗.

该部领导坦言，处置空中突发特情不仅考验官兵专业素养，更考验机组人员心理素质和应急应变能力.

预警机官兵处理雷达故障的间隙，狡猾的“敌”机迂回至歼击机后方，妄图对歼击机展开攻击. “敌跟踪，敌跟踪……”歼击机座舱内，急促告警声不断响起. 危急关头，歼击机机组沉着应对，与对手展开缠斗.

空中战场，激战正酣. 记者在地面指挥所雷达态势图上看到，歼击机在预警机引导下，连续实施大角度爬升等战术动作. 然而，对手紧咬不放，双方攻防态势几经转换. 战斗胶着之际，预警机官兵持续对“敌”机进行电磁干扰，并实时向歼击机通报“敌”情态势. 最终，在预警机的有力支援下，歼击机成功对“敌”机实施打击.

训练结束，该部迅速组织任务官兵结合飞行参数和战场数据展开复盘总结，认真梳理训练中暴露出的问题，明确下一步专攻精练的重点和方向，不断夯实体系作战能力.

**Google Translation**

Working Together to Temper the Wings of Victory! A Naval Aviation Unit Demonstrates Prowess in Coordinated Training

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Liu Kai, Fu Jinquan Editor: Sun Yue

2025-08-25

Working Together to Temper the Wings of Victory

—Observations from a Naval Aviation Unit Conducting Combat-Based Training with Friendly Units

■Liu Kai, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Fu Jinquan

In early autumn, a Naval Aviation Unit conducted combat-based training with friendly units. The training included early warning reconnaissance, security patrols, and other components, effectively testing the unit’s battlefield surveillance and system-of-systems capabilities.

From the control tower, reporters witnessed the commander’s command as an early warning aircraft took off and headed for the training airspace. Above the sea and air, combat support officers and men in the mission cabin, based on the mission plan, established a network link with the ground command post and fighter jets to promptly share battlefield information.

“A suspicious target detected...” Radar operator Yang Xiao quickly reported to the commander after receiving the information. “Keep tracking, assess the target’s nature!” Following the commander’s instructions, the combat support team immediately assessed the target and transmitted the relevant information back to the ground command post.

Upon receiving the target information, the ground command post ordered the fighter jets to intercept. The fighter formations responded promptly, swooping down towards the target airspace. Simultaneously, the airborne early warning aircraft, fully functioning as an “airborne command post,” guided the fighter jets into combat readiness based on the target’s signal location.

At a critical moment, a sudden emergency occurred. A fault message popped up on the airborne early warning aircraft radar screen, and the target immediately vanished. Yang Xiao raced to identify the cause.

“The engine power supply is abnormal, and related equipment is malfunctioning!” After reporting the fault to the commander, Yang Xiao initiated emergency response according to the contingency plan. Through the crew’s concerted efforts, the fault was successfully resolved. Soon, the airborne early warning aircraft radar returned to normal, and the crew resumed combat operations.

The unit’s leadership admitted that handling sudden aerial emergencies not only tests the officers and men’ professionalism, but also their psychological resilience and emergency response capabilities. While the airborne early warning aircraft crew was dealing with a radar malfunction, a cunning “enemy” aircraft circled behind the fighter jets, attempting to attack them. “Enemy tracking, enemy tracking...” The fighter cockpits blared with rapid warnings. In this critical moment, the fighter crew calmly responded and engaged the enemy.

A fierce battle raged in the air. Reporters observed on the radar situation map at the ground command post that the fighter jets, guided by the airborne early warning aircraft, were continuously executing tactical maneuvers such as steep climbs. However, the enemy remained relentless, and the offensive and defensive dynamics shifted several times. During this stalemate, the airborne early warning aircraft crews continued to conduct electromagnetic interference on the “enemy” aircraft and provided real-time updates to the fighter jets. Ultimately, with the effective support of the airborne early warning aircraft, the fighter jets successfully struck the “enemy” aircraft.

After the training concluded, the unit quickly organized the mission crews to conduct a review and summary based on flight parameters and battlefield data. They carefully identified the challenges identified during the training, identified key areas for future focus and refinement, and continuously strengthened the system’s combat capabilities.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16405109.html**

## 多舰型、多方式协同对抗，海军某扫雷舰大队组织反水雷训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：何雨谦 黄文洲 责任编辑：李佳琦 2025-08-27

**海军某扫雷舰大队组织反水雷训练——**

**蹈海踏浪破雷障**

■何雨谦 黄文洲

浪花翻涌，热风扑面.

日前，海军某扫雷舰大队在某海域组织一场反水雷训练. 随着战斗警报响起，该大队多艘扫雷舰破浪驰骋，向目标海域进发.

“‘敌’在我重要航道布设雷障！”刚抵达任务海域，指挥所便传来特情通报. 编队各舰迅速调整航向，展开扫雷队形，对“敌”布雷区域进行拉网式探测.

“仗怎么打，兵就怎么练. 只有平时训练从难从严，战时才能更有胜算. ”该大队领导介绍，他们紧盯训练薄弱环节，融入实战背景临机设置多种复杂特情，将各作战要素融为一体练指挥、练协同、练战法，实现作战体系联动联训、战术训练有机嵌入，检验部队作战能力.

“发现疑似目标……”编队台山舰声呐班班长冯汝诚紧盯声呐显示屏，手指在键盘上快速敲击，通过多次比对确认，最终判定该目标为“沉底雷”，随即将目标性质、位置坐标等数据上报.

收到目标信息并综合研判后，编队指挥所命令台山舰展开扫雷部署.

“目标确认，准备投放扫雷具！”随着该舰舰长一声令下，扫雷装备有序投入水中.

不料，扫雷具入水不久，仪表指针突然发生变化. “拉力过载！”舰长研判认为，这是高温及海洋洋流导致电缆张力剧增所致. “减速！”他果断下令调整航向航速. 很快，扫雷具电缆拉力恢复正常.

大洋深处，特情接踵而至，官兵见招拆招、灵活应对. “‘敌’机袭扰！”警报骤然响起. 多架“敌”机迅速逼近，企图破坏扫雷作业. 危急时刻，编队指挥员立即命令其余各舰做好防空抗击准备. 雷达飞旋，舰炮昂首，织成一张严密的防空火力网，成功拦截来袭“敌”机，为台山舰开展扫雷作业争取了宝贵时间.

“立即实施扫雷！”随着舰长下达指令，灭雷炸弹直扑目标. “轰”的一声巨响，水柱冲天而起，水雷被成功清除.

训练结束，官兵来不及休息调整，立即展开复盘总结. “如何提升各舰协同配合水平”“怎样提高复杂环境下装备稳定性”“如何锤炼官兵应急快反能力”……大家结合训练中暴露出的问题，逐项剖析症结，集思广益制订改进措施.

“此次训练，多项战法训法得到有效检验，部队反水雷作战能力得到进一步淬炼. ”该大队领导表示，下一步，他们将总结训练经验，从严构设战场环境、从难设置特情险情，积极开展多舰型、多方式协同对抗的反水雷训练，锤炼提升部队遂行任务能力.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Minesweeper Group Conducted Counter-Mine Warfare Training, Employing Multiple Ship Types and Multiple Methods of Coordinated Confrontation.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: He Yuqian, Huang Wenzhou Editor: Li Jiaqi 2025-08-27

A naval minesweeper group conducted counter-mine warfare training—

Walking on the waves, breaking through mine barriers

■ He Yuqian, Huang Wenzhou

Waves rolled, and a scorching wind blew against our faces.

Recently, a naval minesweeper group conducted a counter-mine warfare training exercise in a certain sea area. As the combat alarm sounded, several minesweepers from the group cut through the waves and headed towards the target area.

“The ‘enemy’ has laid mine barriers in our important waterways!” Upon arriving at the mission area, a special intelligence report arrived from the command post. The ships in the formation quickly adjusted their course, deployed a minesweeping formation, and conducted a dragnet survey of the “enemy” minefields.

“Train your soldiers the way you fight. Only by training rigorously and rigorously in peacetime can you have a greater chance of victory in wartime.” The group leader explained that they focused on weak links in training, incorporated real-world combat scenarios, and temporarily set up various complex and special situations. They integrated various combat elements into training exercises in command, coordination, and tactics, achieving integrated joint training of combat systems and tactical training to test the unit’s combat capabilities.

“A suspected target has been detected...” Feng Rucheng, the sonar squad leader of the Taishan ship, stared intently at the sonar display, rapidly tapping on the keyboard. After multiple comparisons and confirmations, he ultimately determined the target to be a “bottom mine” and immediately reported its nature, location, and other data. [The Taishan (Hull 950) is a support ship subordinate to the Southern Theater Command Navy’s 6th Landing Ship Flotilla/Zhidui.]

After receiving the target information and conducting a comprehensive assessment, the formation command post ordered the Taishan ship to deploy minesweeping equipment.

“Target confirmed, prepare to deploy minesweeping equipment!” With the captain’s command, the minesweeping equipment was deployed into the water in an orderly manner.

Unexpectedly, shortly after the minesweeping equipment entered the water, the instrument pointer suddenly changed. “Tension overload!” The captain determined that this was due to the high temperature and ocean currents causing a sharp increase in cable tension. “Slow down!” he

decisively ordered, adjusting course and speed. Soon, the tension in the minesweeping cable returned to normal.

Deep in the ocean, unusual situations arose one after another, and the officers and men responded flexibly. “Enemy aircraft harassment!” the alarm suddenly rang out. Multiple “enemy” aircraft were rapidly approaching, attempting to disrupt the minesweeping operations. In this critical moment, the formation commander immediately ordered the remaining ships to prepare for air defense. Radars spun, guns raised, forming a tight anti-aircraft fire network that successfully intercepted the incoming “enemy” aircraft and bought precious time for the Taishan to conduct minesweeping operations.

“Immediately initiate minesweeping!” With the captain’s command, the mine-clearing bombs flew towards the target. With a resounding “boom,” a column of water shot up into the sky, successfully clearing the mines.

After the training concluded, the officers and men had no time to rest or adjust, but immediately began a review and summary. “How to improve coordination and cooperation among ships,” “How to enhance equipment stability in complex environments,” “How to strengthen officers’ and men’ ability to respond quickly to emergencies”... Everyone analyzed the issues exposed during the training, one by one, and brainstormed to develop improvement measures.

“This training effectively tested numerous tactics and training methods, further strengthening the unit’s mine countermeasures capabilities.” The group leader stated that they will review training experiences, rigorously construct battlefield environments, and create challenging and dangerous situations. They will actively conduct mine countermeasures training involving multiple ship types and multiple methods of coordinated confrontation, honing the unit’s mission-carrying capabilities.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16405663.html**

## 路是闯出来的，更是创出来的——记“最美新时代革命军人”马少利

来源：中国军网 作者：刘诗扬 刘礼鹏 责任编辑：林诗清

2025-08-29

**路是闯出来的，更是创出来的**

**——记“最美新时代革命军人”马少利**

■中国军网记者 刘诗扬 通讯员 刘礼鹏



马少利带领战友学习技能. 张思晗 摄

海军资阳舰上，在一群年轻的水兵眼里，一级军士长马少利与同龄人相比长得有些“着急”，谁见了他都会喊一声“老马！”

其实“老马”不老，只是这位 80 后，自从找到了自己的“路”，就不停歇地压缩时间的密度，把 24 小时浓缩. 海上、舰上、战位上，见证了他的奋勇.

“老马”，不只是资阳舰的老马，也是人民海军的老马. 有关舰炮精密仪器的维修，哪里需要他，他就去哪里，人到不了，就把电话打到哪里，即便是熬一宿，也要帮助战友把问题解决.

可“老马”，并不是顶着光环出场的. “没有什么天赋”，平凡且普通，一路走来全凭毅力加持. 逐梦深蓝之路，他走得坚定且熠熠生辉.

身处护卫艇，守着高射机枪战位，惦记的却是 3 米开外的主炮. 这就是当年刚刚走进军营的马少利. “一眼相中”主炮，是他对“建功立业”四个字的朴素理解与炽热向往.

对主炮几近“痴迷”的马少利知道，要想早点驾驭主炮，就必须先把高射机枪操作练到炉火纯青. 每天苦练本职岗位技能后剩下的时间，他都用来缠着主炮班的战友学操作、练技能. 软磨硬泡“请”来一张主炮系统电气分布图，他如获至宝，为了熟背参数，把图纸贴在目之所及之处，即使吃饭时也要看几眼. 练专业技能练到深夜，手上没几天就磨出了水泡，便很快变成老茧.

几个月后实弹考核，8 发炮弹接连命中目标. 终于站到主炮这个梦寐以求的战位上，马少利只有一个想法：“干就要干好！”

拆炮、装炮，手指被零件划破浑然不觉；钻研新装备，摸索电路图，学习各型舰炮结构原理；利用业余时间获得电工、钳工技能等级证书……凡是和舰炮相关的事，他都抢着做，对装备更是如数家珍.



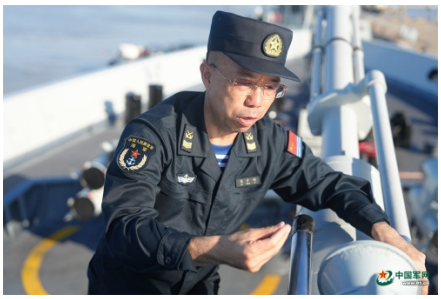
装备讲解. 张思晗 摄

2012 年，马少利终于获得参加海军比武考核的机会. 但是，比武项目中的舰炮型号从未见过，怎么办？

马少利的人生字典里，没有“放弃”这个词. 他白天泡在厂家机房熟悉装备、锤炼技能，晚上挑灯夜战学习原理、整理笔记. 最终，强大的肌肉记忆，让他闭着眼睛都能摸准零件，拆解主炮的时间也由半小时缩短到 4 分 30 秒.

比武结束，考核组专家评价马少利：“你不是来参加比武的，你是来表演的. ”

钻研、琢磨到极致，就会发生质的变化. 从军 27 年来，马少利深耕舰炮专业领域，提出的问题总是很深入、很犀利，让很多专家“又爱又怕”，不得不互相提醒：“小心点，别被他问倒了！ ”



检修主炮. 张思晗 摄

“马少利的炮，和别人的不一样. ”这是战友们的共同感觉.

为什么会“不一样”？因为马少利始终在努力锤炼自己，以期达到“人炮合一”的状态；而且，在他所痴迷的专业里总是不遗余力地“折腾”，只为做到拔尖.

面对新专业新事物，从“小马”到“老马”，不服输的劲儿没变过. 有一次，他发现恶劣海况下海水会流入装备内腐蚀仪器，仔细分析原因是系统设计有缺陷. 他反复试验提出改进方案，厂方却不认可. 他没气馁，干脆请假带着模型上门去演示. 最终，他提出的 8 项革新意见被采纳并定型列装.

“这么较真、这么拼，有必要吗？”面对一些人的疑虑，马少利说：“未来战争瞬息万变，几分钟就可以结束一场战斗，比别人快一秒钟就是胜利. 在那一天真的来临之前，一秒钟

都不能浪费. ” 他想把自己的肩膀练成大山，让后来者攀得更高，“因为这里扛着的不仅是炮弹，更是使命、底气”.

“只有平时跟自己过不去，战时才能让敌人过不去. ”马少利把 15 万字的学习笔记重新整理，抓住每次实射机会，用几十万条射击数据，向着提升首发命中率和射击效能不断发力.



马少利为班员讲述排故要点. 刘嘉 摄

青春的淬炼，在一个个方寸战位上. “27 年不放松，他已经不是一个人了，是一个集体，一种精神. ”陈明宽这样评价自己的师傅马少利. 战士于珩也说：“从前我们的装备不如敌人，但是先辈发挥聪明才智，让不可能成为可能. 这种精神靠老马的行动传递出来了，在极端环境下带来希望. ”



航行中的资阳舰. 刘礼鹏 摄

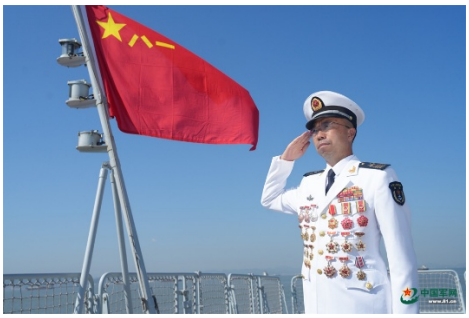
在马少利看来，即便是舰炮上的一枚螺丝也要时时“在状态”，朝着舰艏，就意味着冲锋向前.

一次演习中，马少利所在舰艇突遭外舰强行穿越舰艏航线. “战斗警报！”马少利冲向战位，10 秒即锁定对方驾驶室. “供弹到位！”他向舰指挥员请示.

咸湿的海风裹挟着惊涛，令人窒息. 铁灰色的云层低垂，似乎要触及汹涌的浪尖，海天之间只剩下压抑的灰黑. 对峙持续两个小时，外舰眼看占不到便宜，最终悻悻离去.

谈及此事，马少利说，面对外舰的滋扰挑衅，年轻的海军战士们“没有时间考虑太多，我们不上，谁上？！”大家“拼的不光是舰船性能，更是这股子敢硬碰硬的劲儿！”

不同的时空，相同的胜战内核，新一代“海上先锋艇”的水兵们血管里依旧奔涌着先辈“勇当先锋！敢于胜利！”的热血.



马少利向军旗敬礼. 张思晗 摄

（协助采访：林庆港、林彬、李恒辉、杨海帆、卢志凡、詹靖伟、厚泽轩、姜霞）

**Google Translation**

The Path Is Forged, and Even More So, It Is Created—in Memory of Ma Shaoli, The “Most Beautiful Revolutionary Soldier of the New Era”

Source: China Military Online Authors: Liu Shiyang, Liu Lipeng Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-08-29

The path is forged, and even more so, it is created

—In memory of Ma Shaoli, the “Most Beautiful Revolutionary Soldier of the New Era”

■China Military Online Reporter Liu Shiyang, Correspondent Liu Lipeng

Ma Shaoli leads his comrades in skill development. Photo by Zhang Sihan

Aboard the naval ship Ziyang, in the eyes of the younger sailors, Chief Petty Officer Ma Shaoli looks a bit “anxious” compared to his peers. Everyone who sees him calls him “Old Ma!”

In fact, “Old Ma” isn’t old at all. It’s just that this post-80s soldier, since finding his “path,” has been relentlessly compressing time, condensing 24 hours. At sea, on board, and at his post, his bravery is evident.

“Old Ma” isn’t just the Old Ma of the Ziyang ship; it’s the Old Ma of the People’s Navy itself. When it comes to repairing precision naval gun instruments, he goes wherever he’s needed. If he can’t make it, he calls, even if it means staying up all night to help his comrades solve problems.

But “Old Ma” didn’t start out with a halo. “Untalented,” ordinary and commonplace, he’s relied solely on perseverance to reach his full potential. He walks the path of his dreams with determination and brilliance.

Aboard a frigate, manning the anti-aircraft machine gun position, his mind is fixed on the main gun, three meters away. This was Ma Shaoli, newly arrived in the military. His “at first sight” for the main gun embodied his simple understanding of the meaning of “making great achievements” and his passionate yearning for success.

Nearly “obsessed” with the main gun, Ma Shaoli knew that to master it quickly, he had to master the anti-aircraft machine gun. After diligently practicing his job skills, he spent his spare time pestering his comrades in the main gun squad, learning how to operate it and practicing their techniques. After much persuasion, he “got” a diagram of the main gun system’s electrical distribution. He reveled in it, memorizing the parameters and keeping it close at hand, even glancing at it while eating. Practicing his specialized skills late into the night, he developed blisters on his hands within a few days, which quickly turned into calluses.

A few months later, during a live-fire test, eight rounds hit their targets in quick succession. Finally at the coveted position of commanding the main gun, Ma Shaoli had only one thought: “Do it well!”

He disassembled and assembled the gun, unaware of the scratches on his fingers from parts. He delved into new equipment, poring over circuit diagrams and learning the structural principles of various naval gun types. He used his spare time to obtain electrician and machinist certifications... He eagerly participated in anything related to naval guns, and knew the equipment like the back of his hand.

Equipment Explanation. Photo by Zhang Sihan

In 2012, Ma Shaoli finally earned the opportunity to participate in the naval competition. However, he had never seen the types of naval guns in the competition. What should he do?

“Give up” was not a word in Ma Shaoli’s vocabulary. He spent his days in the factory’s machine room familiarizing himself with the equipment and honing his skills, and his nights burning the midnight oil studying the principles and organizing his notes. Eventually, his powerful muscle memory enabled him to locate parts even with his eyes closed, reducing his main gun disassembly time from half an hour to 4 minutes and 30 seconds.

After the competition, the assessment team’s experts commented on Ma Shaoli: “You’re not here to compete, you’re here to perform.”

Dive deep into the field of naval gunnery, and his questions are always insightful and sharp, leaving many experts “both in love and fear,” forcing them to remind each other: “Be careful, don’t let him stump you!”

Maintenance of the main gun. Photo by Zhang Sihan

“Ma Shaoli’s gun is different from others.” This is the common sentiment among his comrades.

Why is it “different”? Because Ma Shaoli constantly strives to hone himself, striving to achieve “oneness between man and gun.” Furthermore, in his beloved profession, he spares no effort to

“work hard” in order to achieve excellence. Facing new professions and new things, from “young Ma” to “old Ma,” his unyielding spirit never wavered. Once, he discovered that under harsh sea conditions, seawater was flowing into equipment and corroding instruments. After careful analysis, he discovered a flaw in the system design. He repeatedly tested and proposed improvements, but the manufacturer rejected them. Undeterred, he simply took time off and brought a prototype to demonstrate the system. Ultimately, his eight proposed innovations were adopted and put into service.

“Is it necessary to be so serious and so dedicated?” In response to some doubts, Ma Shaoli replied, “Future warfare will unfold rapidly, and a battle could be over in minutes. Being even a second ahead of the enemy means victory. Until that day finally arrives, not a single second can be wasted.” He aims to build his shoulders into a mountain, allowing those who come after him to scale higher, “because we carry not only ammunition, but also our mission and our confidence.”

“Only by being hard on yourself in peacetime can you make the enemy hard in wartime.” Ma Shaoli reorganized his 150,000-word study notes, seized every opportunity for live firing, and used hundreds of thousands of firing data points to continuously improve his first-shot hit rate and shooting effectiveness.

Ma Shaoli explained the key points of troubleshooting to his squad members. Photo by Liu Jia

The tempering of youth takes place at each small battle station. “With 27 years of unwavering dedication, he’s no longer just one person, but a collective, a spirit,” Chen Mingkuan said of his mentor, Ma Shaoli. Soldier Yu Heng also said, “In the past, our equipment was inferior to the enemy’s, but our predecessors used their ingenuity and made the impossible possible. This spirit, conveyed through Old Ma’s actions, brings hope in extreme circumstances.”

The Ziyang warship underway. Photo by Liu Lipeng

For Ma Shaoli, even a single screw on a naval gun must be constantly “in working order.” Pointing it toward the bow signifies the charge forward.

During an exercise, Ma Shaoli’s ship was suddenly forced across its bow course by a foreign vessel. “Combat alert!” Ma Shaoli rushed to his position and locked onto the enemy’s control room in just 10 seconds. “Ammunition ready!” he requested the ship’s commander.

The salty, damp sea breeze, carrying the surging waves, was suffocating. Iron-gray clouds hung low, seemingly about to touch the crests of the surging waves, leaving only a depressing gray and black between sea and sky. The standoff lasted two hours, and the foreign ships, seeing no advantage, finally withdrew in frustration.

Reflecting on this incident, Ma Shaoli said that faced with the harassment and provocation of the foreign ships, the young sailors “didn’t have time to think too much. If we don’t go, who will?!” They “competed not only on the performance of the ships, but also on their courage to confront them head-on!”

Different times and places, but the same core of victory. The sailors of this new generation of “Sea Pioneer Boats” still have the same passion of their predecessors: “Be a pioneer! Dare to win!” in their veins.

Ma Shaoli saluted the military flag. Photo by Zhang Sihan

(Interview assistance: Lin Qinggang, Lin Bin, Li Henghui, Yang Haifan, Lu Zhifan, Zhan Jingwei, Hou Zexuan, Jiang Xia)

# September 2025

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16406949.html**

## 军营观察丨三代济南舰，一脉奋进心

来源：解放军报 作者：沈 扬 王康鹏 向黎鸣 胡云艳 责任编辑：王韵 2025-09-03

**三代济南舰，一脉奋进心**

■沈 扬 王康鹏 解放军报记者 向黎鸣 胡云艳

登舰即临战——这是记者登上济南舰的第一感觉.

雷达机柜旁，中士魏东旭正带领战友拆卸保养设备. 深耕舰艇雷达战位 9 年，他早已练就探查装备隐患的“尖耳锐眼”.

“每天走上工作岗位，我的第一件事就是检查掌握装备的状态. ”谈及这一习惯，魏东旭道出一段经历.

那年 1 月，济南舰正执行战备巡逻任务. 凌晨，雷达突发故障，无法实时测定航行信息. 特情出现后，魏东旭迅速赶来并判断出问题症结. 他攀爬至故障部位完成备件更换，很快令装备恢复正常.

虽然没有影响任务进行，但这件事让魏东旭陷入沉思：只有全面细致的检查，才能将隐患排除在阵前. 从那以后，每日早起巡检所有执掌装备，成了他雷打不动的习惯.

魏东旭身上，浓缩了一代代济南舰官兵的奋斗身影. 荣誉墙上的舰史，是最好的见证——

1950 年 3 月命名的第一代济南舰，是我军在渡江战役中缴获的海防舰；1971 年服役的第二代济南舰，是由我国自主设计制造的导弹驱逐舰；第三代济南舰于 2014 年加入人民海军战斗序列，是 052C 型导弹驱逐舰.

三代济南舰，一脉奋进心. 70 多年来，一代代官兵继承先辈精神，在岗位上不懈奋斗，续写新的荣光.

在荣誉栏里，记者看到：集体三等功、“四铁”先进单位、先进基层党组织等奖牌熠熠生辉；创新战法训法、几十项研究成果引人注目；第三代济南舰首批舰员朱江、主炮班长李富欣、轮机技师王兆峰等优秀官兵的名字在榜单上闪耀.

“每一项荣誉、每一次收获都是传承与奋进的结果. ”朱江的日记本扉页上，写着这样一句话.

“时代在变，舰型在变，但舰魂不变. ”济南舰政委说，正是一代代官兵接续传承，把“使命、信念、荣誉”的舰训融入血液里，落实到练兵备战中，这才有了他们取得的一个又一个成就.

时刻准备着！准备出击，准备战斗——这是强军征程上第三代济南舰官兵肩负的重任.

完成采访，记者走下舷梯. 回首望去，只见济南舰昂首挺立，直面大海的方向——那是它破浪前行的航向，也是它制胜未来的方向.



观察瞭望. 万海潮摄

日沉星起，大明湖畔的宁静与祥和，丝毫掩盖不住这座英雄城市波澜壮阔的历史：1948年9 月，济南战役打响. 英勇的人民军队一举解放济南城，为这座城市注入血脉传承的伟大精神.

雾锁海天，东海某海域雷达飞旋、舰炮轰鸣，一艘以“济南”命名的导弹驱逐舰攻坚克难、搏击海天，在新时代铸就属于自己的荣光.

一城一舰，不只是同名，更流淌着相同的红色基因. 从历史走来，在奔向复兴的道路上，一代代官兵不忘初心、奋勇前行.



舰员进行训练复盘. 何忠霖摄



济南舰开展舰机协同训练. 万海潮摄

**练就“随时能开火，开火即胜利”的本领，才能扛起使命**

高速航渡中，济南舰与“敌”舰不期而遇. 雷达、主炮系统等准备就绪，舰长紧盯大屏幕上的态势图，只下达了一个等待时机的命令.

“开火！”一声令下，人舰齐动，十余发炮弹在火光和硝烟中朝目标呼啸而去……

“等待，是为了更好地出击. 战术上我们可以等，但加速提升战斗力我们不敢等. ”官兵们深知，强军号令如战鼓催征，练就“随时能开火，开火即胜利”的本领，才能扛起使命.

并不是所有本领都是与生俱来的.

记得现在的济南舰还在造船厂的船台上时，面对一个个难题，首批接舰官兵深感责任重、压力大——大部分舰员都没有接触过新装备，如何保证接舰质量？时间紧任务重，如何达到出厂即能战的目标？

“当年，第二代济南舰作为自主设计制造的第一代导弹驱逐舰，被称为‘海军装备试验的开路先锋’. 今天，我们同样要实现跨越转型突破. ”时任政委为首批舰员讲授“上舰第一课”，带领大家回顾前辈们的开拓征程——

第二代济南舰在役期间，官兵们克服一切困难，先后完成多种武器系统及舰载机系统、作战指挥系统等 1400 多项装备试验；多次执行太平洋远航、南沙战斗巡逻、军事演习等重大任务，实现中国海军首次跨越赤道航行.

“如今的第三代济南舰，无论吨位、续航力、装备性能还是综合战力，相比之前都有了跨越式进步. 我们更应该用好这个平台，发挥出它的最大战斗力！”时任政委发自肺腑地说.

聆听前辈们光辉的奋斗历程，接舰官兵深受鼓舞. “我们这代人有责任传承好济南舰的精神”“只有放开手脚大干一场才不辜负党和人民的期望”……讨论中，大家争相发言、热情高涨，立志坚决完成任务、加速战斗力生成. 后来，这堂课也成为一项传统，是新舰员上舰后的必修课.

响鼓不用重槌. 学用系统、摸索管路、调试装备……官兵们积极投入新装备新战法的学习训练，制订优化全舰各项部署，细致完善数十种方案预案. 舰上学习研讨蔚然成风，各岗位专业人才能力素质快速提升.

每每回忆起那段时光，轮机班长王兆峰总会提醒自己，续写先辈荣光是一个持续的过程，唯有做到常练常新、常新常备，才能取得更高的训练质效.

多年前，在某护卫舰服役了 13 年的王兆峰，被抽调至新组建的济南舰，负责燃机专业工作. 面对全新战位、陌生装备，他深知，装备更新换代很快，以前的工作训练经验大多不再有参考价值.

为了快速形成战斗力，王兆峰带领全班以新兵姿态，扑下身子学原理、练操作，刻苦钻研燃机装备使用. 从“新兵”到“尖兵”，他不知道熬过了多少个日夜. 这些年，王兆峰牢牢守好战位，保障装备安全运行，连续多年获得支队专业比武第一名.

前段时间，一次海上训练，在完成多个实弹射击课目后，夜间防空反导训练骤然打响. 捕获目标后，济南舰没有一味在“最佳距离”上组织抗击，而是在靶标进入射击范围后不久，就实施远距离射击.

拉远射击距离，意味着训练难度陡然增加，济南舰官兵缘何“自找麻烦”？

“这次我们检验了夜间瞄准设备的极限性能，心中也多了一份胜战底数. ”射击结束，舰长满心欢喜——“最佳距离”上命中率高并不等同于战斗力强，如果过于追求“炮响靶落”“发发命中”等光鲜成绩，而降低了训练标准和难度，那成绩再好也经不起实战考验.

将训练准星锁定实战靶标，早已成为济南舰官兵练兵备战的常态.

“我们肩负着执掌新型战舰，延续济南舰辉煌的光荣使命. ”面对未来战争的复杂多变，舰上官兵秉持“从有到优”的革新理念以变应变，勇于担当作为，在砺兵大洋的深蓝航程中实现成长和突破.

**信念从来不是一句口号，而是对认定事实的坚持**

“信念，真不是说出来的，是做出来的. ”这是电视剧《士兵突击》里的台词，也是第二代济南舰舰员刘岗“讲给”第三代济南舰舰员俞学文的话.

如今，俞学文已是舰上雷达专业的技术骨干. 他没有忘记当初刚接舰时的不易，更牢记着刘岗身上“许三多式的品质”带给他的莫大鞭策.

新装备要求新技能. 对年轻同志来说，是直接学习新知识，但对俞学文这样的老兵，是要打碎原有的认识进行重塑.

“大到系统模块、小到元器部件，原理、结构、操纵维修技巧和之前的有很大变化，改变固有思维并非易事.”俞学文说，自己感到困难重重，甚至产生了畏难情绪.

眼看着俞学文的斗志一天天消减，这时候，刘岗的故事给了他鼓舞和力量.

一次海上试航，雷达装备运行不稳定，由于新型雷达内部的模块和线路与老装备有天壤之别，这让俞学文一筹莫展，只能打电话请厂家、院所的专家进行远程指导.

“老技师也遇到新问题啦.”这本是一句战友的调侃，可俞学文听后内心很不是滋味. 结束了一天的工作，他独自坐在书桌旁，拿起桌上的《济南舰舰史》.

翻到“人物篇·刘岗”时，俞学文认真读了起来——

刘岗和第二代济南舰的邂逅，是在 1994 年冬天，那时候他刚满 18 岁.

跟随战舰驰骋深蓝的 13 年里，刘岗把执掌的装备里里外外研究得十分透彻. 有一年，济南舰参加重大演习，某型装备突发故障无法正常运转. 刘岗根据现场情况立即判断出故障源头，并完成装备修复，确保演习顺利进行.

“我学历没有别人高，但我可以做老黄牛；我思路没有别人活，但我可以多练习；我进步没有别人快，但我坚持干一行专一行.”从血气方刚到沉稳老练，刘岗靠的是坚定的信念，无论遇到怎样的困难，从来不气馁、不放弃.

2007 年，第二代济南舰退役进驻海军博物馆后，刘岗等 3 名官兵不舍战舰情缘，经组织批准担负留守任务. 他们跟随舰艇来到海军博物馆，继续在舰上进行维护保养、日常管理等工作. 后来，其他两名战友先后退役，舰上只剩下刘岗一个人了.

那一年，电视剧《士兵突击》正在热播，因为身上的那股韧劲和执着，也因为他的深情坚守，刘岗被大家称为济南舰的“许三多”.

“信念从来不是一句口号，而是对认定事实的坚持.”这句话突然在俞学文脑子里蹦了出来. 他想，老技师之所以能长期胜任岗位，靠的不是年龄，也不是资历，应该是认识问题的老道、处理难题的老练、自省自进的老成.

压力就是动力，坚持就是胜利. 那以后，俞学文白天跟着随舰工人边调试边了解操作流程，午休时间对照教材和图纸学习装备原理，晚上熄灯后又自学电子信息技术. 就这样用功不辍，他学完了某型舰雷达全部教材，资料和笔记积累了一摞.

看着俞学文废寝忘食的样子，战友关心道：“从出厂到入列还有段时间，这么加班加点会把身体搞垮的.”他回答：“时间不等人，出了船厂就是上了战场，必须抓紧机会学精专业技术，练好舰艇兵的看家本领.”

第三代济南舰入列后，俞学文过硬的专业能力获得官兵一致认可. 那年，执行环球访问任务期间，舰上某型雷达突发故障. 他凭借丰富经验和细致排查，很快就判定问题出在天线上. 冬季的北欧海域，气温极低. 俞学文二话没说，当即背上备件和器材，顶着凛冽的海风爬向故障部位. 经过奋力抢修，故障顺利排除.

“关键时刻如果顶不上去，那我这些年坚持的意义何在？”他说.

如今，俞学文的衣兜里，常揣着一本纸页已泛黄的笔记本，里面密密麻麻记满了各类装备故障情况和维修心得. 那是他的坚持所在，也是雷达兵的经验“宝典”. 正是在俞学文等一大批专业骨干带动下，舰上官兵学习和赶超的氛围日益浓厚，全舰战斗力不断提升.

“看我雷达的眼睛，注视着祖国深蓝的远方；听我导弹的怒吼，锁定着敌人进犯的方向……”

在济南舰上，还有一种坚持——每逢新舰员上舰，全体老舰员齐唱舰歌《守护深蓝海疆》，他们用济南舰特有的方式，对新战友表示欢迎.

舰歌里注入了官兵们凝心聚气、矢志打赢的信念，每次高唱都会令人心潮澎湃. 济南籍士兵刘秋月说：“我在济南出生，在济南舰上成长. 以我之奋斗，为济南舰铸就新的荣光，是我坚持的信念. ”

**荣誉不是守出来的，是需要不断去争创的**

前不久，一张获奖证书在舰上引起了不小轰动. 情电部门二级上士宁源娟上报的一篇专业研究论文，在海军组织的评比中获奖. 这也是她继获得全军奖项之后，再次取得殊荣.

刚上舰时，宁源娟就对执掌的通信装备产生了浓厚兴趣. 她一有时间就守着装备认真研究，从内部构成到运行原理，再到使用方法，她逐步摸透，性能参数烂熟于心.

为了尽可能全面地收集整理通联信号，在济南舰进厂修理期间，宁源娟主动申请随支队其他舰艇出海执行任务. 靠着一遍遍听、一点点学，她梳理出几十个典型通信频点，采集了多型舰船通联信号，为精通专业打下坚实基础.

荣誉，源自日复一日的积淀，也为宁源娟成长进步注入动力. 这些年，她不仅自己钻研通信装备性能，为指挥员判情提供重要依据，也带动越来越多战友“为荣誉而战”.

导航雷达班的魏东旭就是其中一员.

魏东旭所在岗位是舰上的“党员先锋岗”，班员多次在支队专业比武中载誉而归，不少兄弟舰艇参加重大任务时，都会邀请他们出海把关指导. 然而，随着一批批成熟骨干分流到新组建的舰艇上，班员成分新带来的问题一度让他苦恼.

“骨干散作‘人才种子’，这本身就是一种荣誉. ‘党员先锋岗’要做人才‘孵化器’. ”舰领导一直关注着魏东旭所在班的情况，及时靠前做起了思想工作.

“荣誉不能只挂在墙上，荣誉背后的实力才能赢得胜利. 只有永葆敢争荣誉的奋进姿态，才能在追寻荣誉的征程上长本事、强实力. ”魏东旭感悟道.

这次交流讨论后，导航雷达班铆足一股劲、拧成一根绳，全身心投入装备研究和训法创新. 那年，新任导航兵完成独立值更考核的训练时间大大缩短. 年底，在支队群众性练兵比武中，该班取得 2 项第一、1 项第二的好成绩.

“荣誉不是守出来的，是需要不断去争创的. ”济南舰党委班子清楚认识到，争创荣誉的过程，就是研战谋战的实践过程.

近年来，济南舰担负的战备训练任务日益繁重，“海上为家、港岸做客”早已成为官兵的工作生活常态. 为激发练兵动力，他们通过举办“勋表故事会”、授予“舰员专属编号”、颁发“舰艇服役纪念章”等方式，形成了“荣誉一起维护、功劳上下共创、成绩共同取得”的火热氛围.

前不久，济南舰传来喜讯. 官兵们探索创新的“图表式训练法”被上级推广，令大家深感振奋.

“练兵备战没有终点，面对新形势新变化，我们要敢于求变创新. ”该舰舰长介绍，他们针对舰艇专业难度大、人才培养周期长等现实矛盾，主动打破原有训练惯性思维，创新绘制“三图三表”，提升骨干培养质效. 上至舰领导，下到普通一兵，大家辛勤付出的成果最终发挥了作用、获得了各级认可.

理念在变化，装备在更新，人员在交替，但济南舰官兵矢志打赢的信念始终如一. 迎着时代的浪潮奋楫前行，这是一场永不止步的“接力跑”.

“用奋进的姿态，守住信念、扛起使命、不负荣誉，不负身上的红色血脉……”东海某军港，晨曦微露，一场出海任务动员仪式在济南舰飞行甲板展开.

济南舰舰歌响起的那一刻，全体舰员齐声合唱——

“不惧风浪，不畏敌强，波涛里练就狂风里长，誓死守护深蓝海疆……”

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation | Three Generations of the Jinan Ship, a Shared Spirit of Progress

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Three Generations of the Jinan Ship, a Shared Spirit of Progress

■ Shen Yang, Wang Kangpeng, PLA Daily Reporters, Xiang Liming, Hu Yunyan

Boarding the ship is like being in combat—this was the reporter's first impression upon boarding the Jinan.

Beside the radar cabinet, Sergeant Wei Dongxu led his comrades in disassembling and maintaining equipment. Nine years dedicated to the ship's radar operations have honed his keen ears and eyes for detecting equipment vulnerabilities.

"Every day when I arrive at work, my first task is to check the status of my equipment." Speaking of this habit, Wei Dongxu recounted an experience.

In January of that year, the Jinan Ship [152 Jinan 济南 6th Destroyer Zhidui (91991) ETCN] was conducting a combat readiness patrol. In the early morning hours, the radar suddenly malfunctioned, preventing it from obtaining real-time navigation information. Upon discovering the unusual situation, Wei Dongxu quickly arrived and identified the cause of the problem. He climbed to the faulty area, replaced the spare part, and quickly restored the equipment to normal operation. Although it didn't affect the mission, the incident left Wei Dongxu deeply reflective: Only a thorough and detailed inspection can eliminate hidden dangers before they occur. From then on, waking up early every day to inspect all the equipment he was in charge of became an unshakable habit.

Wei Dongxu embodies the dedication of generations of officers and men aboard the Jinan warship. The ship's history, displayed on the Wall of Honor, bears witness to this:

The first-generation Jinan, named in March 1950, was a coastal defense ship captured by our army during the Yangtze River Crossing Campaign; the second-generation Jinan, commissioned in 1971, was a guided-missile destroyer independently designed and manufactured in my country; the third-generation Jinan, a Type 052C guided-missile destroyer, joined the People's Navy's combat order in 2014.

Three generations of Jinan warships share a common spirit of striving. For over 70 years, generations of officers and men have inherited the spirit of their predecessors, tirelessly dedicated themselves to their posts, and continued to write new chapters of glory. In the honors column, reporters saw medals gleaming: Third Class Collective Merit, "Four Irons" Advanced Unit, and Outstanding Grassroots Party Organization. Innovative tactics and training methods, as well as dozens of research achievements, were noteworthy. The names of outstanding officers and sailors, including Zhu Jiang, the first crew member of the third-generation Jinan ship, Li Fuxin, the main gunnery squad leader, and Wang Zhaofeng, the marine engineer, shone brightly on the list.

"Every honor, every achievement, is the result of inheritance and striving," Zhu Jiang wrote on the title page of his diary.

"Times change, ship types change, but the ship's spirit remains unchanged," said the Jinan ship's political commissar. It's the continuous inheritance of generations of officers and sailors, the

integration of the ship's motto of "mission, faith, and honor" into their blood, and its implementation in training and combat preparation, that has led to their one success after another.

Always prepared! Ready to attack, ready to fight—this is the heavy responsibility shouldered by the third-generation Jinan ship's officers and sailors on the journey to strengthen the military.

After completing the interview, reporters descended the gangway. Looking back, the Jinan aircraft carrier stands tall, facing the sea—that's the direction it sails towards, the direction it will take to conquer the future.

Observation and Lookout. Photo by Wan Haichao

As the sun sets and the stars rise, the tranquility and peace of Daming Lake cannot in the least obscure the magnificent history of this heroic city: In September 1948, the Battle of Jinan began. The heroic People's Army liberated Jinan in one fell swoop, infusing the city with a great spirit that will be passed down through generations.

Amidst fog, radars whirled and naval guns roared in a certain area of the East China Sea. A missile destroyer named "Jinan" overcame adversity, braved the sea and sky, and forged its own glory in the new era.

A city and a ship, sharing more than just a name; they also share the same revolutionary gene. Throughout history, on the road to rejuvenation, generations of officers and men have remained true to their original aspirations and forged ahead courageously.

The crew conducted a training review. Photo by He Zhonglin

The Jinan aircraft carrier conducted coordinated ship-aircraft training. Photo by Wan Haichao

Only by cultivating the ability to "fire at any time, and victory upon firing" can one shoulder the mission.

During a high-speed passage, the Jinan ship unexpectedly encountered an "enemy" ship. With its radar and main gun systems ready, the captain, intently focused on the situational map on the large screen, simply issued a bide-time order.

"Fire!" With a single command, both crew and ship moved in unison, and over ten rounds whizzed toward the target amidst flames and smoke...

"Waiting is for a better attack. We can wait tactically, but we dare not wait to accelerate our combat effectiveness." The officers and men knew that the call to arms is like a drumbeat urging the troops to march. Only by cultivating the ability to "fire at any time, and victory upon firing" can one shoulder the mission.

Not all skills are innate.

I remember when the Jinan ship was still on the slipway of the shipyard, the first officers and men to receive it felt a heavy responsibility and immense pressure as they faced one challenge after another. Most of the crew had never handled the new equipment. How could they ensure the ship's quality? With a tight deadline and a heavy workload, how could they achieve the goal of being combat-ready the moment it left the shipyard? "Back then, the second-generation Jinan, as the first generation of independently designed and manufactured missile destroyers, was hailed as a 'pioneer in naval equipment testing.' Today, we must similarly achieve a breakthrough and transformation." The then-political commissar delivered the first shipboard lesson to the first crew, leading them to review the pioneering journey of their predecessors.

During the second-generation Jinan's service, the officers and men overcame all difficulties and completed over 1,400 equipment tests, including various weapon systems, carrier-based aircraft systems, and combat command systems. They conducted numerous major missions, including long-distance Pacific voyages, combat patrols in the Spratly Islands, and military exercises, achieving the Chinese Navy's first trans-equatorial voyage.

"Today's third-generation Jinan has made tremendous strides forward in tonnage, endurance, equipment performance, and overall combat capability. We must make the best use of this platform and maximize its combat effectiveness!" the then-political commissar said heartfeltly.

The officers and men who received the ship were deeply inspired by the glorious journey of their predecessors. "Our generation has the responsibility to carry on the spirit of the Jinan," and "Only by unleashing our hands and working hard can we live up to the expectations of the Party and the people." During the discussion, everyone spoke enthusiastically, determined to resolutely complete the mission and accelerate the development of combat effectiveness. Later, this class became a tradition, a required course for new crew members upon joining the ship.

A loud drum doesn't need a heavy hammer. Learning to use systems, exploring piping, and debugging equipment... The officers and men actively engaged in learning and training new equipment and tactics, formulating and optimizing all ship-wide deployments, and meticulously refining dozens of plans and contingency plans. Onboard learning and discussion became a common practice, and the capabilities and quality of professionals in various positions were rapidly improving.

Whenever he recalls that time, engineer team leader Wang Zhaofeng always reminds himself that carrying on the glory of his predecessors is an ongoing process. Only by constantly practicing and preparing can the quality of training be higher.

Years ago, after 13 years of service on a frigate, Wang Zhaofeng was transferred to the newly formed Jinan to handle gas turbine work. Faced with a completely new position and unfamiliar equipment, he was well aware that equipment was rapidly being updated, and that much of his previous training and work experience was no longer relevant.

To rapidly develop combat effectiveness, Wang Zhaofeng led his entire squad, like new recruits, to learn the principles and practice their operations, diligently delving into the use of gas turbine equipment. From "new recruit" to "pioneer," he endured countless days and nights. Over the years, Wang Zhaofeng has firmly maintained his position, ensuring the safe operation of the equipment, and has consistently won first place in the detachment's professional competitions for many years.

Recently, during a sea training exercise, after completing several live-fire exercises, nighttime air defense and anti-missile training suddenly began. After acquiring a target, the Jinan ship did not simply engage at the "optimal distance," but instead engaged in long-range fire shortly after the target entered range.

Increasing the firing range meant a sharp increase in the difficulty of training. Why did the officers and men of the Jinan ship "seek trouble"? "This time, we tested the limits of our night sighting equipment, giving us a stronger confidence in victory." The captain was delighted after the shooting. A high hit rate at the "optimal distance" doesn't equate to strong combat effectiveness. If, in the pursuit of flashy results like "targets dropping at the sound of a gun" or "every shot hitting the target," the training standards and difficulty are lowered, then even the best results won't stand up to the test of actual combat.

Lock-fixing training crosshairs on actual combat targets has long been a routine practice for the officers and men of the Jinan ship during training and combat preparation.

"We shoulder the glorious mission of commanding a new type of warship and continuing the glorious legacy of the Jinan ship." Faced with the complexities and uncertainties of future warfare, the officers and men on board uphold the innovative philosophy of "from having to being better," adapting to changes and bravely taking on responsibilities, achieving growth and breakthroughs during their journey across the deep ocean.

Faith is never just a slogan; it's the persistence of truth.

"Faith isn't something you say; it's something you do." This is a line from the TV series "Soldier Assault," and it's also what Liu Gang, a second-generation Jinan ship crew member, told Yu Xuewen, a third-generation Jinan ship crew member. Today, Yu Xuewen is a key technical expert in the ship's radar department. He hasn't forgotten the initial challenges he faced when he first took over the ship, and he remembers the tremendous motivation Liu Gang possessed, embodied in him by his "Xu Sanduo-like qualities."

New equipment requires new skills. For young comrades, this involves straightforward learning, but for veterans like Yu Xuewen, it requires a rethinking of existing understandings.

"From system modules to components, the principles, structures, and operating and maintenance techniques have changed significantly from before. Changing one's mindset is no easy task," Yu Xuewen said, expressing his frustration and even a sense of daunting.

Watching Yu Xuewen's morale dwindle, Liu Gang's story provided him with inspiration and strength.

During one sea trial, the radar equipment was operating unstably. Because the modules and circuitry within the new radar were vastly different from those in the old equipment, Yu Xuewen was at a loss and had to call experts from the manufacturer and research institute for remote guidance. "Even the veteran technicians are facing new problems." This was originally a joke from his comrades, but Yu Xuewen felt deeply offended. After a day's work, he sat alone at his desk and picked up the book "History of the Jinan Ship."

Turning to "Character Chapter: Liu Gang," Yu Xuewen began to read attentively.

Liu Gang's encounter with the second-generation Jinan ship took place in the winter of 1994, when he had just turned 18.

During his 13 years aboard the warship, Liu Gang thoroughly studied the equipment under his charge. One year, during a major exercise on the Jinan, a piece of equipment suddenly malfunctioned and stopped functioning properly. Liu Gang immediately identified the source of the malfunction based on the on-site situation and repaired the equipment, ensuring the smooth conduct of the exercise. "I may not have the highest academic credentials as others, but I can be a hard worker; my thinking may not be as dynamic as others, but I can practice more; my progress may not be as rapid as others, but I persist in focusing on one thing." From a young and energetic man to a calm and experienced person, Liu Gang relied on unwavering faith. No matter what difficulties he faced, he never gave up or gave up.

In 2007, after the second-generation Jinan warship was decommissioned and stationed at the Naval Museum, Liu Gang and three other officers and men, unwilling to part with the warship, were approved by the organization to remain behind. They followed the ship to the Naval Museum and continued to perform maintenance and daily management duties. Later, the other two comrades retired, leaving Liu Gang alone on board.

That year, the TV series "Soldier Assault" was a hit. For his tenacity, perseverance, and deep commitment, Liu Gang was known as the "Xu Sanduo" of the Jinan warship.

"Faith is never just a slogan; it's the persistence of the truth." These words suddenly popped into Yu Xuewen's mind. He reasoned that the reason veteran technicians remain competent in their roles for so long isn't age or seniority, but rather their experience in recognizing problems, handling them with sophistication, and self-reflection.

Pressure is motivation, and persistence is victory. From then on, Yu Xuewen would accompany the ship's crew during daytime adjustments while learning the operating procedures. During lunch breaks, he would study the equipment's principles by referring to textbooks and blueprints. At night, after lights out, he would self-study electronic information technology. With such

unwavering dedication, he completed the entire textbook on a particular type of ship's radar, amassing a mountain of materials and notes.

Observing Yu Xuewen's tireless work, his comrades expressed concern, "There's still some time between shipping and commissioning. Working so much overtime will wear you down." He replied, "Time waits for no one. Once you leave the shipyard, you're on the battlefield. We must seize this opportunity to master our professional skills and hone the core skills of a naval officer."

After the third-generation Jinan ship was commissioned, Yu Xuewen's exceptional professionalism earned unanimous recognition from the officers and men. That year, during a global tour, a radar on the ship suddenly malfunctioned. Drawing on his extensive experience and meticulous investigation, he quickly determined the problem lay with the antenna. The Nordic waters of winter are freezing cold. Without a second thought, Yu Xuewen immediately shouldered spare parts and equipment and braved the biting sea breeze to the faulty area. After strenuous repairs, the problem was successfully resolved.

"If I can't handle it at the critical moment, what's the point of all my perseverance over the years?" he asked.

Today, Yu Xuewen often carries a yellowed notebook in his pocket, densely packed with notes on various equipment failures and repair experiences. This is the source of his perseverance and a treasure trove of experience for the radar crew. Thanks to the leadership of Yu Xuewen and a large number of professional backbones, the atmosphere of learning and striving for excellence among the officers and men on board has become increasingly strong, continuously improving the combat effectiveness of the entire ship.

"Look at the eyes of my radar, gazing at the distant, deep blue horizons of our motherland; listen to the roar of my missiles, locking onto the direction of the enemy's advance..."

Aboard the Jinan, another form of perseverance is evident: whenever new crew members come aboard, all the veterans sing the ship's anthem, "Guarding the Deep Blue Seas," welcoming their new comrades in a uniquely Jinan way. The ship's anthem embodies the officers and men' unwavering resolve and determination to win, and every singing of it is truly heart-stirring. Jinan native Liu Qiuyue said, "I was born in Jinan and grew up aboard the HMS Jinan. My unwavering commitment to bringing new glory to the HMS Jinan is my unwavering belief."

Honor isn't something you simply hold onto; it must be constantly earned.

Not long ago, an award certificate caused quite a stir on the ship. A professional research paper submitted by Sergeant Second Class Ning Yuanjuan of the Intelligence and Electronics Department won a prize in a Navy competition. This marks her second prestigious award, following her previous military-wide awards.

From the moment she arrived aboard, Ning Yuanjuan developed a keen interest in the communications equipment she was responsible for. She devoted her free time to meticulously

studying the equipment, from its internal structure to its operating principles and how to use it, gradually gaining a thorough understanding of its performance parameters.

To collect and organize communication signals as comprehensively as possible, Ning Yuanjuan volunteered to accompany other ships of the detachment on sea missions while the HMS Jinan was in the repair yard. By listening repeatedly and learning bit by bit, she identified dozens of typical communication frequencies and collected signals from various types of ships, laying a solid foundation for mastering her profession.

Honor, the result of daily accumulation, fueled Ning Yuanjuan's growth and progress. Over the years, she not only delved deeply into the performance of communications equipment, providing crucial insights for commanders' judgments, but also inspired more and more of her comrades to "fight for honor."

Wei Dongxu, from the Navigation Radar Class, was one of them.

Wei Dongxu's station was the ship's "Party Member Pioneer Post." Members of the squad had repeatedly won honors in the brigade's professional competitions, and many of the other ships invited them to sea to provide guidance and oversight during major missions. However, as batches of mature backbone personnel were transferred to newly formed ships, he was troubled by the new composition of the squadron.

"It is an honor for backbone personnel to serve as 'seeds of talent.' The 'Party Member Pioneer Post' should be a 'talent incubator.'" The ship's leadership has been closely monitoring the progress of Wei Dongxu's squad and has been proactive in conducting ideological work. "Honor isn't just something to hang on a wall; the strength behind it is what wins victory. Only by maintaining a relentless drive to strive for honor can we grow in skill and strength in the pursuit of honor," Wei Dongxu reflected.

After this discussion, the navigation radar squad united as one, dedicating themselves fully to equipment research and training innovation. That year, the training time required for new navigators to complete independent watch assessments was significantly shortened. At the end of the year, during the detachment's mass training competition, the class achieved two first places and one second place.

"Honor isn't something you just hold onto; it's something you constantly strive for." The Jinan ship's Party Committee clearly understands that striving for honor is a practical process of strategic planning and combat planning.

In recent years, the Jinan ship has shouldered increasingly heavy combat readiness training tasks, and "making the sea your home and the harbor your guest" has long become a normal part of the officers and men' lives and work. To stimulate training motivation, they have fostered a passionate atmosphere of "upholding honor together, creating merit together, and achieving success together"

through activities such as “honor storytelling sessions,” awarding “crew members with exclusive numbers,” and presenting “ship service medals.”

Recently, good news arrived from the Jinan ship. The officers and men’ innovative “chart-based training method” has been adopted by their superiors, which is deeply inspiring.

“Training and preparation have no end. Faced with new situations and changes, we must dare to seek change and innovation.” The ship’s captain explained that, in response to the realities of shipbuilding, such as the difficulty of shipbuilding professions and the long training cycle, they proactively broke with conventional training thinking and developed innovative “three charts and three tables” to improve the quality and effectiveness of key personnel training. From the ship’s leadership down to the ordinary soldiers, the hard work of everyone ultimately paid off and earned recognition at all levels.

Though concepts evolve, equipment is updated, and personnel are replaced, the officers and men of the Jinan ship remain steadfast in their determination to win. Forging ahead against the tide of the times is a never-ending “relay race.”

“With a forging ahead attitude, uphold our faith, shoulder our mission, live up to our honor, and live up to our red blood...” At dawn, a mobilization ceremony for a sea mission unfolded on the flight deck of the Jinan ship at a military port in the East China Sea.

The moment the Jinan ship’s anthem sounded, the entire crew sang in unison:

“Unfazed by wind and waves, undaunted by the enemy’s might, trained in the rough seas and strong in the winds, we swear to defend the deep blue seas to the death...”

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16407807.html**

## 歼-35 大片来了！建议戴上耳机沉浸式观赏

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：杜圣智 发布：2025-09-04

[No Text]

**Google Translation**

The J-35 Blockbuster Is Here! Headphones Recommended for Immersive Viewing.

Source: China Bugle Editor: Du Shengzhi Published: 2025-09-04

[This is a 1:18-minute video showing several J-35 (歼-35) carrier-based stealth fighters coming out of a hangar, lining up, taking off, and then flying in formation during daytime.]

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16407917.html**

## 中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船将执行“和谐使命-2025”任务

来源：国防部网 责任编辑：尚晓敏 2025-09-05

9 月上旬起，中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船将赴南太平洋、拉丁美洲执行“和谐使命-2025”任务，开展医疗卫生服务和文化交流等活动. 这是“丝路方舟”号医院船入列后首次赴海外执行任务，旨在增进中国与有关国家友好合作，为国际社会提供更多公共安全产品，更好践行人类命运共同体和海洋命运共同体理念.

**Google Translation**

The Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” Hospital Ship Will Conduct Its “Mission Harmony 2025” Mission.

Source: Ministry of National Defense Website Editor: Shang Xiaomin 2025-09-05

Beginning in early September, the Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship will depart for the South Pacific and Latin America for its “Mission Harmony 2025” mission, providing medical and health services and cultural exchanges. This marks the first overseas mission for the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship since its commissioning. The mission aims to enhance friendly cooperation between China and relevant countries, provide more public security products to the international community, and better implement the concepts of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for the oceans.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16408061.html**

## 多舰协同闯“雷海”，海军某扫雷舰大队组织反水雷训练

来源：解放军报 作者：高 杰 责任编辑：李佳琦 2025-09-06

**海军某扫雷舰大队组织反水雷训练——**

**多舰协同闯“雷海”**

■高 杰

前不久，海军某扫雷舰大队霍邱舰、靖江舰、昆山舰组成舰艇编队，开展一场反水雷训练. 参训舰艇发挥“探、扫、猎”协同配合优势，全面验证实战化课题，进一步锤炼反水雷协同作战能力.

“‘敌’在我重要航道布放水雷，立即前出清除雷障，开辟航道. ”接到“敌情”通报，舰艇编队立即加速驶向任务海域.

“战斗警报！”抵达任务海域后，舰艇编队迅速摆开扫雷阵形，各舰结合当前海况和海水密度变化等因素，不断变换探测频率和探索方位，加强对水下目标数据的收集研判.

“发现多个疑似目标！”突然，昆山舰声呐兵捕捉到异常信号，通过调整探测频率和探索方位，仔细判别目标性质，经多次比对最终判定该海域为混合雷区，随即将目标性质、位置坐标等数据上报.

收到目标信息并综合研判后，编队指挥员下令各舰展开扫雷部署，各战位官兵闻令而动、密切配合. 靖江舰后甲板扫雷兵率先投放扫雷具，随着扫雷装备投入水中，舰艇带动扫雷具，对目标海域进行全方位清扫. 不多时，远处“水雷”浮出水面，在海上若隐若现.

昆山舰快速占领有利阵位，调整舰炮角度，做好浮雷射击准备. 待靖江舰驶离雷区后，昆山舰指挥员下达瞄准指令. “开火！”随着指挥员一声令下，炮弹出膛，直扑目标，“浮雷”瞬间四分五裂.

“浮雷”清除完毕后，霍邱舰接续展开“沉底雷”清除作业. “投放灭雷具！”猎雷班组成员操纵吊车，将挂载灭雷炸弹的灭雷具投入水中. 在猎雷兵的操纵下，灭雷具迅速向水下目标靠近. 随着“轰”的一声巨响，水柱冲天而起，“沉底雷”被成功清除.

实战化科目环环相扣，“敌情”通报接二连三. 面对通信中断、电磁干扰、人员“受伤”等特情，参训官兵沉着应对、密切协同，顺利完成处置任务.

该大队领导介绍，在持续数日的训练中，他们从严构设训练环境、从难设置特情险情，围绕编队协同扫雷、舰艇损管、浮雷射击等科目展开专攻精练，进一步提升了指挥员组织指挥能力和各专业协同作战水平.

**Google Translation**

Multiple Ships Collaborate to Navigate a “Sea of Mines”: A Naval Minesweeper Group (Dadui) Conducts Counter-Mine Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Gao Jie Editor: Li Jiaqi 2025-09-06

A naval minesweeper group (dadui) conducts counter-mine training --

Multiple ships collaborate to navigate a “sea of mines”

■ Gao Jie

Not long ago, a naval minesweeper group (dadui), consisting of the ships Huoqiu, Jingjiang, and Kunshan, conducted a counter-mine training exercise. The participating ships leveraged their advantages in coordinated “detection, sweeping, and hunting” capabilities to fully verify practical training and further hone their coordinated counter-mine warfare capabilities.

“The enemy has laid mines in our important waterways. Immediately advance to clear the mines and open the channel.” Upon receiving the “enemy situation” report, the fleet immediately accelerated toward the mission area. “Combat alert!” Upon arriving at the mission area, the fleet quickly deployed its minesweeping formation. Each ship, taking into account current sea conditions and changes in seawater density, continuously adjusted its detection frequency and exploration direction to enhance data collection and analysis of underwater targets.

“Multiple suspected targets detected!” Suddenly, the sonar operator on the Kunshan ship detected an unusual signal. By adjusting the detection frequency and exploration direction, they carefully determined the target’s nature. After multiple comparisons, they determined the area to be a mixed minefield and immediately reported the target’s nature, location, and other data.

After receiving the target information and conducting a comprehensive assessment, the fleet commander ordered all ships to deploy minesweeping equipment. Officers and men at all positions responded to the order and coordinated closely. The minesweepers on the Jingjiang ship’s rear deck were the first to deploy their minesweeping equipment. As the equipment was lowered into the water, the ship, with the equipment in its stead, swept the target area in all directions. Soon, a “mine” surfaced in the distance, looming above the surface.

The Kunshan ship quickly occupied a favorable position, adjusted the angle of its guns, and prepared to fire on the floating mines. After the Jingjiang ship cleared the minefield, the Kunshan ship’s commander gave the command to aim. “Fire!” With the commander’s command, the shells fired, hurtling towards the target, instantly shattering the floating mines.

After clearing the floating mines, the Huoqiu ship moved on to clearing the bottom mines. “Drop the mine-clearing device!” The mine-hunting team operated a crane and lowered the mine-clearing device, loaded with mine-clearing bombs, into the water. Under the control of the mine-hunters, the mine-clearing device rapidly approached the underwater target. With a resounding “boom,” a column of water shot up into the sky, successfully clearing the bottom mine.

The combat-oriented exercises were closely linked, and reports of the enemy situation were continuous. Faced with unique situations such as communication interruptions, electromagnetic interference, and personnel injuries, the participating officers and men responded calmly and coordinated closely to successfully complete the task. The group (dadui) leader introduced that during the training that lasted for several days, they strictly constructed the training environment, set up difficult and dangerous situations, and carried out specialized training on subjects such as formation coordinated minesweeping, ship damage control, and floating mine shooting, which further improved the commanders’ organizational and command capabilities and the level of coordinated operations of various professions.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/cf/16408055.html**

# 中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船首次赴海外执行任务

来源：解放军报 作者：崔晓洋 唐磊 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-06



“和谐使命-2025”任务官兵部分家属到码头送行. 王俊川 摄

解放军报泉州 9 月 5 日电 崔晓洋、唐磊报道：9 月 5 日上午，中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船从福建泉州解缆起航，赴南太平洋和拉丁美洲执行“和谐使命-2025”任务.

这是“丝路方舟”号医院船自 2024 年入列后首次赴海外执行任务，旨在增进中国与有关国家友好合作，为国际社会提供更多公共安全产品，更好践行人类命运共同体和海洋命运共同体理念.

任务官兵以南部战区海军卫勤力量为主体，抽组联勤保障部队、北部战区海军和海军军医大学卫勤力量组成. 医院船开设 14 个临床科室和 7 个辅诊科室，可开展普外科、骨科、妇产科、眼科等各类检查治疗和手术 60 余种. 随舰搭载的 1 架舰载救护直升机具备前出应急救护能力.

医疗服务期间，医院船将采取船上诊疗和医疗分队前出巡诊的方式，免费为当地民众、中方机构人员、华人华侨等开展常见病、多发病诊治，还将与相关国家开展拜会交流、专业研讨、文体交流等活动.

“丝路方舟”号医院船是中国自主设计建造的第二艘万吨级制式远洋医院船，主要执行海上伤病员医疗救护与后送、为驻岛礁部队官兵和岛礁上的居民巡诊等任务，还可开展国际人道主义医疗服务、重大灾难应急救援和对外军事医学交流与合作.

“和谐使命”任务是由中国海军主导开展的海外人道主义医疗服务任务. 自 2010 年起，“和谐使命”任务已开展 10 次，均由“和平方舟”号医院船承担. “和谐使命-2025”是第 11 次“和谐使命”任务，“丝路方舟”号医院船计划到访瑙鲁、斐济、汤加、墨西哥、牙买加、巴巴

多斯、巴西、秘鲁、智利、巴布亚新几内亚等十余个国家. “和谐使命-2025”任务计划历时220天，也将成为“和谐使命”系列任务中历时最长的一次.

**Google Translation**

The Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” Hospital Ship Embarks on Its First Overseas Mission.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cui Xiaoyang, Tang Lei Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-06

Some family members of the “Harmonious Mission-2025” mission crew members saw them off at the dock. Photo by Wang Junchuan

PLA Daily, Quanzhou, September 5 (Reporters Cui Xiaoyang and Tang Lei): On the morning of September 5, the Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship cast off from Quanzhou, Fujian, bound for the South Pacific and Latin America to carry out the “Harmonious Mission-2025” mission.

This is the first overseas mission for the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship since its commissioning in 2024. The mission aims to enhance friendly cooperation between China and relevant countries, provide more public security products to the international community, and better implement the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for the ocean.

The mission crew members are primarily composed of medical personnel from the Southern Theater Command Navy, with additional personnel drawn from the Joint Logistics Support Force, the Northern Theater Command Navy, and the Naval Medical University. The hospital ship features 14 clinical departments and seven auxiliary departments, capable of performing over 60 types of examinations, treatments, and surgeries, including general surgery, orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, and ophthalmology. The ship also carries an onboard ambulance helicopter capable of providing emergency medical assistance.

During its medical services, the hospital ship will provide free diagnosis and treatment for common and frequently occurring illnesses to local residents, Chinese personnel, and overseas Chinese, through both onboard diagnosis and treatment and outreach by medical teams. The ship will also hold visits, exchanges, professional seminars, and cultural and sports exchanges with relevant countries.

The “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship is the second 10,000-ton standard ocean-going hospital ship independently designed and built by China. Its primary missions include medical rescue and evacuation of the wounded and sick at sea, medical rounds for troops stationed on islands and reefs, and residents. It also provides international humanitarian medical services, emergency rescue for major disasters, and international military medical exchanges and cooperation.

The “Mission Harmony” is an overseas humanitarian medical service mission led by the Chinese Navy. Since 2010, the “Mission Harmony” has been carried out 10 times, all conducted by the

Peace Ark hospital ship. The “Mission Harmony-2025” is the 11th “Mission Harmony” mission, and the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship plans to visit more than ten countries, including Nauru, Fiji, Tonga, Mexico, Jamaica, Barbados, Brazil, Peru, Chile, and Papua New Guinea. The “Mission Harmony-2025” mission is scheduled to last 220 days, making it the longest mission in the “Mission Harmony” series.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16408346.html**

## 海军某支队开展海上多科目训练

来源：解放军报 作者：刘袁权 责任编辑：王韵 2025-09-08



近日，海军某支队开展海上多科目训练. 图为补给训练. 刘袁权 摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Conducted Multi-Disciplinary Maritime Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Liu Yuanquan Editor: Wang Yun 2025-09-08

Recently, a naval flotilla [zhidui] conducted multi-disciplinary maritime training. The photo shows replenishment training. Photo by Liu Yuanquan.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16408650.html**

## 西沙官兵：以岛为家 乐守天涯

来源：中国军网 作者：裴佳 责任编辑：于雅倩

2025-09-09

骄阳似火的八月，记者怀着无比激动的心情奔赴西沙永兴岛. 这里不仅是歌声里的“美丽的地方”，更是“胸怀祖国，爱岛如家、乐于奉献，团结奋进”的西沙精神的发源地.

踏上这片珊瑚礁岛，灼热的阳光蒸腾着礁石，椰林的清香与海风咸涩交织弥漫.

自杨得志将军 1982 年在永兴岛种下首株椰苗开始，“扎根西沙，建功西沙”的信念便在这片热土生根. 西沙官兵在光秃秃的盐碱荒礁上种树种菜，更种下坚守岛礁的信念，守岛守

家守国，于南海浪涛间，他们将“爱岛”牢记心间. 他们深爱的不仅是碧波白沙，更是以青春守护的每一寸土地.

一

中建岛是西沙群岛最南端的珊瑚沙岛，这里地表温度常常达到 60℃. 台风来袭时整岛被海水淹没，退潮后这里又成了烈日下的“南海戈壁”，被联合国划定为“不适宜人类居住”区域.



曾经的中建岛.

面对贫瘠的土壤，中建岛官兵一筐筐背土回填；面对咸涩的海水，他们一次次改良水质；面对狂暴的风暴，他们筑堤防晒、抗风护苗.

一棵棵带上岛的树苗种了没多久就死掉，官兵们又埋头种下新的，循环往复，从未放弃. 因为他们明白：绿洲不是等来的，是拼出来的.

2002 年，岛上的第一枚椰子成熟. 这一刻，官兵们等了整整 20 年. 这枚珍贵的果实，至今仍珍藏在守备营荣誉室，见证着一代代守岛人的坚守.

经过数十年奋斗，迎风招展的 1000 余株马尾松和椰树让曾经的荒漠变成生机盎然的绿洲.

然而，2020 年，一场强台风再次席卷小岛，那些历经艰险运送上岛的上万棵椰子苗和松树苗，在狂风肆虐后仅存活 8 棵.

但“荒岛变绿洲”的信念早已深植于官兵心中. 没时间感伤眼前的狼藉，他们迅速投入重建工作.

如今，中建岛上已顽强生长着 400 余棵椰树、600 余棵羊角树和 500 余棵马尾松，每一抹绿色都浸透官兵的心血.



官兵们种下椰子树苗.

二

“很多人不知道，在西沙种活一棵树有多难. 这里的土壤全是珊瑚沙，连草都难长. ”琛航岛官兵这样说道. 漫步在绿树成荫、生机盎然的琛航岛上，难以想象这里曾经一片荒芜.

“既然守在这里，总要留下点属于自己的痕迹，为后来人留下一片绿荫. ”这是官兵们最为朴实的想法.

训练场背后的那片沙地，曾经是岛上最荒凉的地方. 空荡荡的沙滩裸露在烈日下，只有海浪日复一日地冲刷着白沙.

2009 年春天，琛航岛的官兵们决心要改变这片荒芜. 漫长的绿化工程就这样开始.

每天天刚蒙蒙亮，战士们就扛着工具出现在沙地上；直到夜幕降临，他们才拖着疲惫的身影返回营房.

种树的过程远比想象中艰难，烈日下作业不到三天，所有人的后背都晒脱了皮；缺淡水，他们就自己挖井；太阳毒，他们就用塑料瓶给小树苗滴灌. 八十多个日夜的坚持，他们硬是在白沙赤壁的空地种满了抗风桐和羊角树，周边还栽上了马尾松.



官兵种下羊角树.

如今，十几年过去，抗风桐和羊角树在沙地上生根发芽，形成了一道绿色的屏障. 外围的马尾松更是排列整齐，像一支训练有素的队伍，守护着这片来之不易的绿洲.



官兵们种下的树木变得葱茏繁茂.

三

东岛位于西沙群岛最东端. 在这里，新兵入营第一天，每个人都会迎来守岛生涯的第一个仪式——种扎根树.

2022 年 9 月二次应征入伍的曾超榜和 8 名新战友在初心园种下“扎根树”，在南海岛礁上留下了自己的“根”.

从武警“准军士”到守岛新兵，第一次专业考核 7 项里 3 项不及格，曾超榜一度感到迷茫.

某天凌晨，外籍渔船悄然抵近小岛，第一次作为应急分队成员的曾超榜穿戴装具，快速登车，来到指定位置，却一时不知所措.

“祖国的万里海疆需要我们守卫，平时的训练就是为了关键时刻担起这份责任. ”班长的话如利刃，直刺他的心.

他再次来到初心园，看着自己种下的椰子树已经抽出新叶，“种下的不仅是一棵树，更是一种信念——扎根海岛、建功天涯的执着. ”班长的话让曾超榜找到了答案，他抚摸着亲手种下的椰树——新叶在风中沙沙作响，仿佛在诉说着扎根的含义.

从此，训练场上多了一个“拼命三郎”. 在一次该部组织的群众性比武中，曾超榜斩获第二名，2024 年、2025 年又连续两年蝉联专业集训桂冠. 作为东岛守备部队近年来首位荣立三等功的义务兵，他成了战友眼中名副其实的“尖兵”.



曾超榜为椰树浇水.

离开西沙的那天早上，记者在永兴岛礁盘上种下了一棵椰树苗. 按照官兵们教的挖坑、撒盐、培土，最后浇上岛水. 新栽的椰苗在风里轻轻晃动，看起来生机勃勃：它将和官兵们一起，守护这片海疆，见证更多属于官兵的故事.

这就是西沙的风格——所有的故事都藏在你看不见的根系里，所有的告别都会变成新的相逢.

**Google Translation**

Xisha Soldiers: Regard the Island as Home, Joyfully Guarding the World

Source: China Military Network Author: Pei Jia Editor: Yu Yaqian

2025-09-09

Under the scorching August sun, reporters rushed to Yongxing Island in the Xisha Islands with immense excitement. This place is not only the “beautiful place” described in songs, but also the birthplace of the Xisha Spirit: “Caring for the motherland, loving the island as home, willing to contribute, and uniting to strive for progress.”

Setting foot on this coral reef, the scorching sun steams over the rocks, and the fragrance of the coconut trees blends with the salty sea breeze.

Ever since General Yang Dezhi planted the first coconut seedling on Yongxing Island in 1982, the belief of “taking root in the Xisha Islands and contributing to the Xisha Islands” has taken root in this fertile land. Planting trees and vegetables on the barren, saline reefs, Xisha soldiers have also cultivated a commitment to defending the islands and reefs, protecting their homes and their country. Amidst the waves of the South China Sea, they keep their love for the islands in their hearts. They deeply loved not only the turquoise waters and white sands, but also every inch of land they protected with their youth.

Zhongjian Island is the southernmost coral island in the Xisha Islands, where surface temperatures often reach 60°C. During typhoons, the entire island is submerged. After the tide recedes, it

becomes a “South China Sea Gobi” under the scorching sun, designated by the United Nations as “uninhabitable.”

Zhongjian Island in its past.

Faced with poor soil, the soldiers on Zhongjian Island carried soil back in baskets to fill the land. Facing the salty water, they repeatedly improved the water quality. Facing violent storms, they built dikes to protect the seedlings from the sun and wind.

Each sapling brought to the island died soon after planting, and the soldiers diligently planted new ones, repeating this cycle, never giving up. They understood: an oasis isn’t something you wait for; it’s something you forge.

In 2002, the island’s first coconut ripened. The soldiers had waited a full 20 years for this moment. This precious fruit remains treasured in the garrison’s honor room, a testament to the perseverance of generations of island defenders.

After decades of hard work, over 1,000 waving Pinus massoniana and coconut trees transformed the once barren desert into a vibrant oasis.

However, in 2020, a powerful typhoon once again swept through the island. Of the tens of thousands of coconut and pine saplings that had been arduously transported to the island, only eight survived the raging winds.

But the belief in “transforming a deserted island into an oasis” was deeply ingrained in the soldiers’ hearts. Without time to lament the devastation before them, they quickly plunged into reconstruction.

Today, over 400 coconut trees, over 600 horn trees, and over 500 Pinus massoniana trees thrive on Zhongjian Island, each touch of green imbued with the soldiers’ dedication.

Soldiers planting coconut saplings. 2.

“Many people don’t know how difficult it is to grow a tree in the Xisha Islands. The soil here is entirely coral sand; even grass struggles to grow,” said the soldiers on Chenhang Island. Strolling through the lush, vibrant Chenhang Island, it’s hard to imagine it was once barren.

“Since we’re stationed here, we must leave our mark, a green canopy for those who come after us.” This is the soldiers’ most simple thought.

The sandy expanse behind the training ground was once the island’s most desolate spot. The empty beach lay exposed to the scorching sun, only the waves washing the white sand day after day.

In the spring of 2009, the soldiers on Chenhang Island resolved to transform this barren landscape. Thus began the lengthy greening project.

Every day, at the crack of dawn, the soldiers emerged onto the sand, their tools laden; only at nightfall did they return, exhausted, to their barracks. The tree planting process was far more arduous than expected. Within three days of working under the scorching sun, everyone's backs were sunburned. Lacking fresh water, they dug their own wells. When the sun was too strong, they drip-irrigated the saplings with plastic bottles. For over eighty days and nights, they persevered, filling the open space at Baisha Chibi with wind-resistant tung trees and hornbeams, and surrounding them with masson pines.

Soldiers planted hornbeams.

Now, more than a decade later, the wind-resistant tung trees and hornbeams have taken root and sprouted in the sand, forming a green barrier. The masson pines on the periphery are neatly arranged, like a well-trained team guarding this hard-earned oasis.

The trees planted by the soldiers have grown lush and green.

Dong Island is located at the easternmost tip of the Xisha Islands. Here, on the first day of camp, every new recruit undergoes the first rite of passage in their island defense career: planting a rooting tree. Zeng Chaobang, who enlisted for the second time in September 2022, and eight new comrades planted "rooted trees" in the Chuxin Garden, leaving their roots on the islands and reefs of the South China Sea.

From a paramilitary officer in the armed police to a new recruit defending the islands, Zeng Chaobang failed three of the seven items in his first professional assessment, leaving him feeling lost.

One early morning, a foreign fishing boat quietly approached the island. Zeng Chaobang, a member of the emergency response team for the first time, donned his gear, quickly boarded the vehicle, and arrived at his designated location, only to be at a loss.

"Our motherland's vast maritime borders need us to guard them. Our usual training is to prepare us to shoulder this responsibility in critical moments." The squad leader's words pierced his heart like a sharp knife.

He returned to Chuxin Garden and saw the coconut trees he had planted sprouting new leaves. "What I've planted is not just a tree, but a belief—the determination to take root on the islands and achieve great things far and wide." The squad leader's words gave Zeng Chaobang an answer. He stroked the coconut tree he had planted—the new leaves rustled in the wind, as if expressing the meaning of rooting. From then on, the training grounds had a new "workaholic." In a mass competition organized by the unit, Zeng Chaobang took second place, and in 2024 and 2025, he won the championship in the professional training intensive for two consecutive years. As the first conscript in the Dongdao Garrison in recent years to be awarded third-class merit, he became a veritable "vanguard" in the eyes of his comrades.

Zeng Chaobang watered a coconut tree.

The morning of my departure from the Xisha Islands, I planted a coconut tree on the reef of Yongxing Island. Following the soldiers' instructions, I dug a hole, spread salt, added soil, and finally watered it with island water. The newly planted coconut tree swayed gently in the breeze, looking vibrant: it will join the soldiers in guarding this coastal region and bearing witness to more of their stories.

This is the style of the Xisha Islands—all stories are hidden in their invisible roots, and every farewell becomes a new encounter.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16408562.html**

## 海军某基地舰艇编队专攻精练掠影

来源：解放军报 作者：董建华 郭 兴 徐宇鑫 责任编辑：王韵 2025-09-09

**弓满弦张**

**——海军某基地舰艇编队专攻精练掠影**

■董建华 郭 兴 徐宇鑫 摄影报道

碧波荡漾，战舰驰骋. 近日，海军某基地舰艇组成编队赴某海域，围绕多个科目开展专攻精练.

“战斗警报！”机动途中，“敌情”突发. 舰艇雷达立即展开搜索，实时将目标信息传输至各作战单元. 某护卫舰雷达率先发现目标. 作战指挥室内，各战位人员迅速解算射击诸元，口令声、键盘敲击声此起彼伏. 编队指挥员命令各舰调整阵位，组成对空防御阵形，做好战斗准备.

“对‘敌’实施导弹攻击！”指挥员果断下达抗击指令. 霎时，一枚枚导弹呼啸而出，成功拦截来袭目标.

硝烟未散，新的战斗指令传来：“友邻单位某舰遭‘敌’炮火攻击，上级令我编队前出支援.”各舰立即向目标海域机动，途中与友邻单位舰艇持续共享数据信息. 抵达目标海域后，双方密切配合，对“敌”海上目标展开猛烈打击.

海天之间，弓满弦张. 训练中，编队构设逼真战场环境，开展多波次体系攻防对抗训练，在真打实抗中锤炼制胜本领.



主炮射击.



小艇出击.



编队航行.



导弹呼啸，直扑目标.



接受指令，精准操作.

**Google Translation**

A Glimpse of a Naval Base's Fleet Undergoing Specialized Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Dong Jianhua, Guo Xing, Xu Yuxin Editor: Wang Yun 2025-09-09

"The bow is fully drawn"—A glimpse of a naval base's fleet undergoing specialized training.

■Photo report by Dong Jianhua, Guo Xing, and Xu Yuxin

A ripple of blue waters, warships galloping. Recently, a fleet of ships from a naval base headed to a certain sea area to conduct specialized training focused on multiple subjects.

"Combat alert!" During the maneuver, a sudden "enemy situation" was detected. The ship's radar immediately launched a search, transmitting target information to all combat units in real time. A frigate's radar was the first to detect the target. Inside the operations control room, personnel at various positions rapidly calculated firing parameters, the sound of commands and keyboard tapping echoing incessantly. The fleet commander ordered each ship to adjust its position, form an air defense formation, and prepare for battle.

"Launch a missile attack on the 'enemy'!" The commander decisively issued the order to fight back. Instantly, missiles roared out, successfully intercepting the incoming targets.

Before the smoke cleared, a new combat order arrived: "A friendly unit's ship came under 'enemy' fire. Superiors have ordered our fleet to advance in support." Each ship immediately maneuvered toward the target area, continuously sharing data and information with the friendly unit's vessels along the way. Upon arrival, both sides coordinated closely and launched a fierce attack on the "enemy" maritime targets.

Between sea and sky, the bowstring is fully drawn. During training, the fleet created a realistic battlefield environment and conducted multi-wave system-wide offensive and defensive confrontation training, honing their winning skills in real combat.

Main guns fired.

Small boats launched.

The fleet sailed.

Missiles roared, heading straight for the target.

Accepting commands, operating with precision.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16408999.html**

## 擦亮战场“千里眼”，海军航空兵某部组织对海打击协同训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王硕 邢云 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-11

**海军航空兵某部组织对海打击协同训练——**

**擦亮战场“千里眼”**

■王 硕 邢 云

指挥控制、搜索目标、引导攻击……初秋，海军航空兵某部与某歼击机部队联合组织的一场对海打击协同训练，在某海域拉开帷幕.

“发现不明海情，迅速研判目标属性. ”海空之间，飞行员驾驶战机迅速占据空中有利阵位，机组人员根据指挥长指令立即比对目标信息，判明目标属性，并将目标信息通过数据链发送给歼击机. 双方密切配合，对目标进行实时追踪.

“只有充分发挥战机‘千里眼’的性能优势，才能在体系协同中练强作战本领、在未来战争中下好‘先手棋’. ”该部领导介绍，近年来，他们着眼练技术、练战术、练协同，与歼击机、舰艇等兄弟部队常态化开展互为对手、互为条件的协同训练，走出一条信息融合、兵种联合的体系练兵新路子，部队战斗力稳步提升.

“遭‘敌’电磁干扰，目标消失！”训练现场，特情突至，指挥长根据战场信息迅速研判态势，指挥机组人员灵活变换战术. 机组人员依据指令沉着应对，很快重新锁定目标.

收到目标信息后，歼击机快速机动，锁定海上目标，抓住攻击窗口，果断实施模拟打击.

“如何在复杂电磁环境下保持指挥链路畅通”“怎样准确感知战场态势灵活调整战术战法”……训练结束，参训双方展开复盘总结，在深研对抗招法、查找短板弱项基础上制订改进措施.

为进一步强化战术战法检验运用，该部围绕作战编组、战法运用等内容梳理典型作战场景，通过训练前研讨预判、训练中验证改进、训练后复盘评估，在“研究—模拟—训练—验证”的闭环链路中检验战术战法、找准短板弱项、挖掘人装潜能，打通制约部队战斗力提升的卡点堵点，不断推动部队体系作战能力迈上新台阶.

**Google Translation**

Sharpening the “Clairvoyance” of the Battlefield, a Naval Aviation Unit Conducts Coordinated Anti-Sea Strike Training

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Shuo, Xing Yun Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-11

A Naval Aviation Unit Conducts Coordinated Anti-Sea Strike Training --

Sharpening the “Clairvoyance” of the Battlefield

■ Wang Shuo, Xing Yun

Command and control, target search, attack guidance... In early autumn, a joint anti-sea strike training exercise between a Naval Aviation [airborne early warning and command / AEW&C] Unit and a [carrier-based] fighter unit commenced in a certain maritime area.

“Discovering unknown maritime conditions, quickly assessing the target’s attributes.” Between sea and air, pilots quickly maneuvered their fighters to take advantageous aerial positions. Following the commander’s instructions, the crew immediately compared target information, determined its attributes, and transmitted this information to the fighter jets via data link. Both sides worked closely together to track the target in real time. “Only by fully leveraging the performance advantages of fighter jets’ clairvoyance can we strengthen our combat capabilities through systemic coordination and secure the initiative in future wars.” A unit leader explained that in recent years, they have focused on practicing techniques, tactics, and coordination, regularly conducting coordinated training with fighter jets, naval vessels, and other sister units, where they serve as both adversaries and mutually beneficial partners. This has pioneered a new approach to systemic training that integrates information and combines arms, steadily improving the unit’s combat effectiveness.

“Enemy electromagnetic interference, target lost!” During a training session, a sudden emergency arose. The commander quickly assessed the situation based on battlefield information and directed the crew to flexibly adjust tactics. The crew calmly responded according to the instructions and quickly re-engaged with the target.

After receiving the target information, the fighter jets quickly maneuvered, locked onto the maritime target, seized the attack window, and decisively launched a simulated strike.

“How to maintain an open command link in a complex electromagnetic environment?” “How to accurately perceive the battlefield situation and flexibly adjust tactics and strategies?”... After the training session, both sides conducted a review and summary, thoroughly studying countermeasures and identifying weaknesses to formulate improvement measures. In order to further strengthen the testing and application of tactics and strategies, the department sorted out typical combat scenarios around combat organization and application of tactics and strategies.

Through pre-training discussions and predictions, verification and improvement during training, and post-training review and evaluation, in the closed-loop link of "research-simulation-training-verification", the department tested tactics and strategies, identified shortcomings and weaknesses, and tapped the potential of personnel and equipment, breaking through the bottlenecks that restrict the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the troops, and continuously pushing the combat capability of the troop system to a new level.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16409164.html**

## 南部战区海军某部加强"五小工"队伍培养

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王奕人 冯光明 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-12

**南部战区海军某部加强"五小工"队伍培养——**

**平时能维护 应急可抢修**

■王奕人 冯光明

"丁零零——"这天，急促的电话铃声打破夜晚的寂静，南部战区海军某部值班室接到报告，门岗监控显示器出现故障. 值班人员立即通知工勤班班长高嘉麟. 经过他的检修，10 分钟不到，显示器便恢复正常.

"以前遇到此类问题，可没这么快解决. "值班人员得知故障排除后，不禁感慨，"现在好了，'五小工'队伍能力素质全面提升，基础维修能自主保障，关键时刻还可以顶上去. "

该部地处热带沿海地区，气候湿热，台风暴雨频发，基础设施老化速度较快. 据该部统计，过去两年内，平均每个月维修营产营具 30 余次，高峰时期还会翻倍. 这些官兵身边的小问题如果完全依赖社会化保障，不仅会增加经费支出，而且维修效率难以满足应急需求.

"能否加强基层'五小工'队伍建设，提高自主解决问题能力？"一次座谈会上，该部官兵的发言引起了领导的关注. 他们立即采纳了这个建议，并以"小修小补不出营，故障问题不过夜"为目标，制订水工、电工、木工、泥瓦工和油漆工"五小工"培养方案. 随后，遴选一批学习能力强、有责任心的士兵骨干进行培养，邀请当地专业技术人员进行系统化培训，通过理论讲解、手把手帮教、现地教学等方式，将"五小工"队伍打造成一支"平时能维护、应急可抢修"的保障队伍.

前不久，该部警卫勤务分队的饮水器出现故障. 当时，受强台风影响，厂家维修人员无法进入营区，他们便请来刚刚结束"五小工"培训的战士王海洋. 他很快排除故障，让原本"罢工"的饮水器恢复运行.

该部领导介绍，如今，“五小工”活跃在营区、营产、营具维护一线，只要战友需要，就能看到他们的身影. 据统计，“五小工”培养方案施行以来，该部营房故障外修数量逐月减少、维修开支占比显著下降

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit in the Southern Theater Command Strengthens Training for Its “Five Small Workers” Team.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Author: Wang Yiren, Feng Guangming. Editor: Guo Yanfei.

2025-09-12

A naval unit in the Southern Theater Command strengthens training for its “Five Small Workers” team—

Performs routine maintenance and emergency repairs.

■ Wang Yiren, Feng Guangming

“Ding-ling-ling—” The rapid ringing of a phone shattered the night’s silence. The duty room of a naval unit in the Southern Theater Command received a report of a malfunction in the gate surveillance monitor. The duty officer immediately notified the maintenance team leader, Gao Jialin. After his inspection, the monitor returned to normal operation in less than 10 minutes.

“In the past, problems like these weren’t resolved so quickly,” the duty officer sighed upon learning the fault had been resolved. “Now, the capabilities and quality of the ‘Five Small Workers’ team have been comprehensively improved. They can independently handle basic maintenance and can still step up in critical moments.”

The unit is located in a tropical coastal area with a hot and humid climate, frequent typhoons and heavy rains, and rapidly aging infrastructure. According to the unit’s statistics, over the past two years, maintenance work on camp property and equipment has averaged over 30 times per month, with this number doubling during peak periods. Relying solely on social support to address these minor issues affecting soldiers would not only increase funding costs, but also hinder repair efficiency in meeting emergency needs.

“Can we strengthen the grassroots ‘five small-time workers’ team and improve their ability to independently solve problems?” At a symposium, a soldier’s suggestion caught the attention of leadership. They immediately adopted this suggestion and, with the goal of “minor repairs within the camp, and no problems left overnight,” developed a training program for the “five small-time workers”—plumbers, electricians, carpenters, masons, and painters. Subsequently, a group of key soldiers with strong learning abilities and a strong sense of responsibility were selected for training. Local professional technicians were invited to provide systematic training. Through theoretical

explanations, hands-on instruction, and on-site instruction, the “five small-time workers” team was transformed into a support team capable of both routine maintenance and emergency repairs.

Not long ago, a drinking fountain in the unit’s guard duty unit malfunctioned. At the time, due to a strong typhoon, the factory’s maintenance personnel were unable to enter the barracks. They then called in Wang Haiyang, a soldier who had just completed training as a “Five Small Workers.” He quickly fixed the problem and restored the previously malfunctioning drinking fountain.

Unit leaders explained that these “Five Small Workers” are now actively involved in maintaining the barracks, camp property, and equipment, and are readily available whenever their comrades need them. Statistics show that since the implementation of the “Five Small Workers” training program, the number of repairs required for barracks malfunctions has decreased month by month, and the proportion of maintenance expenses has significantly decreased.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16409703.html**

## 东部战区海军保障部探索推行舰艇装备管理“五项制度”机制

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘润科 陈里航 向黎鸣 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-15

**东部战区海军保障部探索推行舰艇装备管理“五项制度”机制——**

**装备检修主阵地从港岸向海上延伸**

■刘润科 陈里航 解放军报记者 向黎鸣

编者按习主席指出，要“教育引导官兵大胆操作和使用装备，真正让装备活起来、动起来，在体系运用中检验性能、发掘潜能，推动新装备成建制成体系形成作战能力和保障能力”.东部战区海军保障部探索创新的舰艇装备管理“五项制度”，着力破解舰艇长时间远海航行条件下装备检修保养难的问题，推动装备检修从港岸走向远海大洋，有效提升了装备保障能力，为部队战斗力建设打下坚实基础.

查阅保养项目清单，对照检查关键阀件，完成清单项目检查……日前，正在某海域执行远海巡航任务的东部战区海军某支队黄冈舰自主完成一次“清单式”装备检查保养，从源头上杜绝装备检修缺项漏项带来的安全隐患，确保任务圆满完成.

“得益于舰艇装备管理‘五项制度’，我舰在任务期间始终保持良好战技术性能.”黄冈舰舰长告诉记者.

舰艇装备管理“五项制度”，是东部战区海军保障部着眼一线练兵实际，探索形成的一套以“每日检拭、周期检修、集中检修、舰体检查、安全检查”为主要内容的舰艇装备日常管理

制度. 东部战区海军保障部领导告诉记者，“五项制度”的建立完善，有力推动了装备检修主阵地从港岸向海上延伸.

据了解，东部战区海军所属舰艇每年出海执行任务时间长、航程远，加之不同专业装备保养时长和执行标准存在差异，传统的定期停靠港岸检修模式难以满足保障需求，一定程度上制约战训用装保障质效.

一次，某舰艇尚未完成装备靠港检修，就奉命执行一项紧急任务. 任务期间，该舰艇动力装置一个重要部件突发故障. 然而，因舰艇在海上不具备检修能力，故障部件无法及时更换.

“所幸，官兵业务能力过硬，高效协同处置特情，确保了任务按时完成. ”该部领导告诉记者，尽管特情得到妥善处置，但此事却让他们不得不重新审视装备检修维护中存在的弊端.

在不久后召开的研讨交流会上，与会人员经过思想交锋达成共识：必须下决心破旧立新，建立一套涵盖学装、知装、用装各方面的装备管理新制度，真正让官兵会用、能管、善修各类装备.

为此，他们按照上级统一部署要求，借鉴融合兄弟部队近年来探索的一系列经验做法，从体系化管理入手，探索形成基于装备使用强度、符合用装规律、契合技术状态、灵活高效实施的舰艇装备管理“五项制度”，实现装备由周期管理向寿命管理、由过程管理向目标管理、由粗放管理向精细管理转变，不断提升装备实战化运用能力.

实践中，他们采取“清单化”“读卡制”等方式，确保日常维护精准精细，让装备保持稳定状态；利用每日检拭、周期检修等时机，化整为零、见缝插针，岸海衔接灵活组织装备检修维护，大力纠治“用管修”脱节等问题；制作“装备操作维护卡片”，区分类型标注操作和维护方式，让装备检修维护更加简便直观；建立第三方监督机制，定期邀请专业机构对装备技术状态和舰员维修能力进行评估和考核.

某支队温州舰打破以往集中检修保养模式，建立管理包干制和量化考评制，将责任落实到人，倒逼官兵提升保障能力；某潜艇支队探索“基础+增量”保养方法，平时依靠舰员完成基础维护，任务准备期组织保障人员与舰员一起开展集中检修；某支队广西舰将损害管制、防险救生等应急设备纳入安全检查范围，进一步提升舰艇战斗力……舰艇装备管理“五项制度”出台后，东部战区海军所属各单位结合自身实际推动落地落实，取得扎实成效.

“舰艇装备管理‘五项制度’的实行，推动装备检修走向远海大洋. 如今，舰员学装更加主动、知装更加深入、用装更加科学，不少装备故障在舰上就能检测修理. ”某支队南京舰舰长介绍说.

前不久，正在某海域执行任务的红河舰，利用任务间隙自主组织装备周期检修. 检修过程中，主机班班长发现柴油机某缸气阀间隙数值异常，通过调整和反复测试很快恢复了装备

状态. 该舰长时间执行航行任务，实现不靠岸即可开展装备检修保养，有力保障了任务完成.

“随着‘五项制度’深化推广，舰艇装备保障体系化、科学化、制度化水平明显提升，提高了对部队战斗力的贡献率. ”该部领导告诉记者.

**Google Translation**

The Eastern Theater Command’s Naval Support Department is Exploring and Implementing a “Five-Point System” Mechanism for Ship Equipment Management.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Author: Liu Runke, Chen Lihang, Xiang Liming. Editor: Guo Yanfei.

2025-09-15

The Eastern Theater Command’s Naval Support Department is exploring and implementing a “five-point system” mechanism for ship equipment management.

The main focus of equipment maintenance is expanding from ports to sea.

■ Liu Runke, Chen Lihang, PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming

Editor’s Note: President Xi Jinping emphasized the need to “educate and guide officers and men to boldly operate and use equipment, truly activating and mobilizing it, testing its performance and exploring its potential through systematic operation, and promoting the integrated development of new equipment into a systemic combat capability and support capability.” The Eastern Theater Command’s Naval Support Department is exploring innovative “five-point system” mechanisms for ship equipment management, focusing on addressing the difficulty of equipment maintenance and repair during long-term, open-ocean voyages. This initiative promotes equipment maintenance from ports to the open ocean, effectively enhancing equipment support capabilities and laying a solid foundation for the unit’s combat effectiveness. Reviewing a maintenance item list, checking key valves against the checklist, and completing the checklist items... Recently, the Huanggang frigate of the Eastern Theater Command Navy, while conducting a long-distance patrol mission in a certain area, independently completed a “checklist-based” equipment inspection and maintenance. This effort eliminated safety hazards caused by missed equipment inspections and ensured the successful completion of the mission.

“Thanks to the ‘Five Systems’ for ship equipment management, our ship maintained excellent combat and technical performance throughout the mission,” the captain of the Huanggang frigate told reporters.

The “Five Systems” for ship equipment management are a set of daily ship equipment management procedures developed by the Eastern Theater Command Navy Support Department based on practical training practices. They focus on “daily cleaning, periodic maintenance, centralized

maintenance, hull inspections, and safety inspections." Leaders of the Eastern Theater Command Navy Support Department told reporters that the establishment and improvement of the "Five Systems" have effectively expanded the main focus of equipment maintenance from port to sea. It's understood that the Eastern Theater Command Navy's ships spend long hours and voyages at sea each year. Furthermore, the maintenance time and standards for different specialized equipment vary. The traditional model of regular port visits for maintenance is unable to meet support needs, hindering the quality and effectiveness of equipment support for combat and training.

On one occasion, a ship was ordered to carry out an emergency mission before its equipment had completed port maintenance. During the mission, a key component in the ship's power plant suddenly malfunctioned. However, because the ship lacked maintenance capabilities at sea, the faulty component could not be replaced in a timely manner.

"Fortunately, the officers and men were highly skilled and coordinated to efficiently handle the emergency, ensuring the mission was completed on time," a unit leader told reporters. While the emergency was handled appropriately, the incident forced them to re-examine shortcomings in their equipment maintenance.

At a subsequent seminar and exchange meeting, participants, after a critical discussion, reached a consensus: A new system must be established to address the challenges of equipment management, encompassing the learning, understanding, and operational aspects of equipment management, ensuring that officers and men can effectively use, manage, and maintain all types of equipment. To this end, following the unified deployment requirements of superiors and drawing on the experience and practices of fellow units in recent years, they began with systematic management and developed "five systems" for ship equipment management based on equipment usage intensity, compliance with equipment usage patterns, alignment with technical status, and flexible and efficient implementation. This system shifted equipment management from cycle management to lifecycle management, from process management to target management, and from extensive management to refined management, continuously improving the equipment's combat effectiveness.

In practice, they implemented methods such as "checklists" and "card reading" to ensure precise and meticulous daily maintenance, keeping equipment in a stable condition. They utilized opportunities such as daily inspections and periodic overhauls to break down the overall process into smaller pieces, flexibly organizing equipment overhaul and maintenance efforts across shore and sea, and vigorously addressing the disconnect between "use, management, and maintenance." They developed "equipment operation and maintenance cards," which differentiated by type and labeled operation and maintenance methods, making equipment overhaul and maintenance simpler and more intuitive. They also established a third-party oversight mechanism, regularly inviting professional organizations to assess and evaluate the technical status of equipment and crew maintenance capabilities. The Wenzhou frigate of a certain detachment has broken with the

previous centralized maintenance model, establishing a management contract system and a quantitative evaluation system. This system assigns specific responsibilities to individuals and forces officers and sailors to enhance their support capabilities. A submarine detachment has explored a “basic + incremental” maintenance approach, relying on the crew to perform basic maintenance during normal times and organizing support personnel to conduct centralized maintenance alongside the crew during mission preparation. The Guangxi frigate of a certain detachment has included emergency equipment such as damage control and disaster prevention and rescue equipment within its safety inspections, further enhancing the ship’s combat effectiveness. Following the introduction of the “Five Systems” for ship equipment management, various units under the Eastern Theater Command Navy have implemented them based on their own circumstances, achieving solid results.

“The implementation of the ‘Five Systems’ for ship equipment management has promoted equipment maintenance to the open seas and oceans. Now, crew members are more proactive in learning about equipment, gaining a deeper understanding of equipment, and using it more scientifically. Many equipment faults can be detected and repaired on board,” said the captain of the Nanjing frigate of a certain detachment.

Not long ago, the Honghe frigate, while on a mission in a certain area, independently organized periodic equipment maintenance during breaks. During the overhaul, the engine crew leader discovered an abnormal clearance value on the valve of a diesel engine cylinder. Through adjustments and repeated testing, the equipment was quickly restored to normal condition. The ship’s long-term missions allowed for equipment overhaul and maintenance without docking, effectively ensuring mission completion.

“With the deepening implementation of the ‘Five Systems,’ the systematization, scientific nature, and institutionalization of ship equipment support have been significantly enhanced, increasing its contribution to the unit’s combat effectiveness,” a unit leader told reporters.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16409799.html**

## 放飞山与海的青春梦想——“最美新时代革命军人”马少利回母校交流活动侧记

来源：中国军网 作者：刘诗扬 刘礼鹏 林庆港 等 责任编辑：杜圣智 发布：2025-09-15

**放飞山与海的青春梦想**

**——“最美新时代革命军人”马少利回母校交流活动侧记**

■中国军网记者 刘诗扬 通讯员 刘礼鹏、林庆港

“奋斗的足迹是青春的时代坐标，你们现在正处在人生最宝贵的阶段，一定要珍惜时光，打好基础. 未来无论走到哪里，从事什么职业，都要用奋斗书写属于自己的精彩人生. ”

初秋时节，河南嵩县第二高级中学的校园里一场特殊的交流会正在进行. 教室里，“最美新时代革命军人”、海军资阳舰一级军士长马少利，用朴实而真挚的语言，为母校师生讲述他从一名打工少年成长为海军舰炮“专家”的奋斗历程.




“最美新时代革命军人”，荣立二等功 2 次、三等功 3 次，编写的《某型舰炮电气原理与维修》等教材被列为军队重点建设教材，走进了大学课堂. 从一个高中学历的“门外汉”，成长为全军闻名的舰炮专业“兵专家”. “从没有见过这么多的军功章. ”学生们带着好奇了解马少利.



高中时代的马少利和今天的学子一样懵懂. 1998 年高中毕业后，马少利投身人民海军. “刚入伍时，我对舰炮一无所知，就像你们现在面对一门新学科一样. ”马少利回忆，面对复杂的舰炮系统，他也有过迷茫和退缩. 但他明白，军人的字典里没有“退缩”二字.

“我们现在生逢伟大的时代，正处最美的年华. 别怕吃苦、别嫌平凡. ”马少利勉励同学们，“不要怕起点低，怕的是没有向上攀登的勇气. 把‘不可能’三个字从你们的字典里删掉. ”

报告会结束后，进入到互动问答环节. 一位同学提问：“在学习中遇到难题，总是想放弃，该怎么办？”

马少利分享了自己的秘诀：“遇到难题，先把它拆解开，变成一个个小问题，再逐一攻克. 不要怕慢，就怕停. 记住，坚持是解决一切问题的万能钥匙. ”

对于向往军营的同学，马少利鼓励他们：“军营是个大舞台，只要你有本事，就一定有你施展的空间. 部队是个大熔炉，能把一块普通的铁锻造成钢. 那里有严明的纪律，更有战友

情谊；有艰苦的训练，更有成长的喜悦.”他说，军旅梦勇敢去追，军装穿在身上，是荣誉，更是责任.

报告会后，马少利与学校师生代表、高中时期老师等进行了座谈.“少利从小就喜欢钻研，总是第一个来到教室，最后一个才离开.”老师郭春梅回忆.

熟悉的教室，昔日的恩师，回到母校，马少利感慨万千. 马少利向老师们详细介绍了自己在部队的学习和工作情况. 他说：“在部队，我一直用在母校学到的知识和做人的道理指导自己. 母校不仅教给我知识，更重要的是培养了我正向的价值观，这是我受益终身的财富.”



老师们纷纷表示，为马少利取得的成绩感到骄傲，同时教诲在场的学生“知识改变命运，奋斗成就人生.”“技术永无止境，希望你在岗位上继续钻研，为国防事业做出更大贡献.”物理老师勉励地说.

这场跨越二十多年的师生对话，充满了温情与敬意. 马少利表示，无论走多远，他都不会忘记母校的培养和老师们的恩情.

榜样的力量化为前行的动力.“学长的故事让我明白了坚持的意义. 今后我在学习上遇到困难，一定会想起他凌晨四点在甲板上学习的身影.”高二学生李同学谈到.

“刚才坐在这里，有一只小虫子飞到我的脸上，我想坚持一下让自己不被影响，我做到了.”学生谢智慧说：“马学长克服了那么多的困难，我也要从小事做起，把一个个困难都攻克下来！”

高三学生陈鹏飞对军营产生了向往：“以前觉得军人很遥远，今天听了学长的分享，我觉得军人就是我们身边的英雄. 如果有机会，我也想穿上军装，为国家效力.”

一位年轻的班主任表示：“马少利学长的事迹是对学生进行理想信念教育的生动教材. 我们要把这种‘干一行、爱一行、专一行’的奋斗精神融入到日常教学中，培养更多有理想、有本领、有担当的新时代好少年.”

活动最后，马少利与校领导和老师们合影留念，送上了对母校的祝福：“愿母校桃李满天下，愿同学们都能实现自己的梦想！”



伏牛山脚下，金色的晨光温暖而明亮. 马少利的故事，正如这晨光一般，照进一双双渴望知识的眼睛，点亮了他们心中的希望. 未来的路正在脚下延伸，更多奋斗的篇章等待被书写.

（协助采访：刘隐帆、陈卓、任胜雷、张晋浩、韦陈平、刘嘉、周伟龙）

**Google Translation**

Letting Go of Youthful Dreams Across Mountains and Seas—A Side Note on the Exchange Event for Ma Shaoli, the “Most Beautiful Revolutionary Soldier of the New Era,” at His Alma Mater

Source: China Military Online Author: Liu Shiyang, Liu Lipeng, Lin Qinggang, et al. Editor: Du Shengzhi Published: 2025-09-15

Letting Go of Youthful Dreams Across Mountains and Seas

—A Side Note on the Exchange Event for Ma Shaoli, the “Most Beautiful Revolutionary Soldier of the New Era,” at His Alma Mater

■China Military Online Reporter Liu Shiyang, Correspondents Liu Lipeng and Lin Qinggang

“The footprints of struggle are the coordinates of youth. You are now in the most precious stage of your life. You must cherish this time and lay a solid foundation. No matter where you go or what career you pursue, you must write your own wonderful life through struggle.”

In early autumn, a special exchange meeting was underway on the campus of Songxian No. 2 High School in Henan Province. In the classroom, Ma Shaoli, the “Most Beautiful Revolutionary Soldier of the New Era” and Chief Petty Officer of the Navy’s Ziyang warship, recounted to the faculty and students of his alma mater his journey from a migrant worker to an expert in naval gunnery in simple yet sincere terms. Exchange with Teachers and Students 1

Declared the “Most Beautiful Revolutionary Soldier of the New Era,” he was awarded two Second-Class Merit Awards and three Third-Class Merit Awards. His textbooks, such as “Electrical Principles and Maintenance of a Certain Type of Naval Gun,” have been designated as key military development textbooks and are now used in university classrooms. From a high school layman, he rose to become a renowned military expert in naval gunnery. “I’ve never seen so many medals,” the students said, curiously learning about Ma Shaoli.

The classroom also stimulated the exchange meeting.

In high school, Ma Shaoli was as naive as students today. After graduating in 1998, he joined the People's Navy. "When I first joined, I knew nothing about naval gunnery, just like you are facing a new subject now." Ma Shaoli recalled feeling lost and hesitant when faced with the complex naval gun system. But he understood that the word "retreat" doesn't exist in the military's vocabulary. "We are living in a great era and in our most beautiful years. Don't be afraid of hardship, and don't be dissatisfied with being ordinary," Ma Shaoli encouraged the students. "Don't be afraid of starting from a low point; be afraid of not having the courage to climb higher. Delete the word 'impossible' from your vocabulary."

After the lecture, the interactive Q&A session began. A student asked, "What should I do if I encounter difficulties in my studies and always feel like giving up?"

Ma Shaoli shared his secret: "When you encounter a difficult problem, first break it down into smaller issues, and then tackle them one by one. Don't be afraid of slowing down, just be afraid of stopping. Remember, persistence is the key to solving all problems."

To students who yearn for the military, Ma Shaoli encouraged them: "The military is a big stage. As long as you have the ability, there will be room for you to display your talents. The army is a melting pot that can forge ordinary iron into steel. There is strict discipline and the camaraderie of comrades; there is arduous training and the joy of growth." He said, "Chasing your military dream bravely is an honor and a responsibility to wear a military uniform." After the lecture, Ma Shaoli held a discussion with representatives of teachers and students, including his high school teachers. "Shaoli has loved studying since he was young. He was always the first to arrive in the classroom and the last to leave," recalled his teacher, Guo Chunmei.

The familiar classroom, his former teachers, and his return to his alma mater brought a wave of emotion to Ma Shaoli. He gave the teachers a detailed account of his military studies and work. He said, "In the military, I have always used the knowledge and principles of life I learned at my alma mater to guide me. My alma mater not only taught me knowledge, but more importantly, it cultivated positive values in me, which will benefit me throughout my life."

Giving flowers to teachers on Classroom Day

The teachers expressed their pride in Ma Shaoli's achievements and encouraged the students present: "Knowledge changes destiny, and hard work makes a difference in life." "Technology is endless. I hope you will continue to study hard in your field and make greater contributions to national defense," the physics teacher encouraged.

This conversation between teacher and student, spanning more than two decades, was filled with warmth and respect. Ma Shaoli stated that no matter how far he goes, he will never forget the nurturing of his alma mater and the kindness of his teachers.

The power of example becomes the driving force for progress. “Senior Ma’s story taught me the importance of perseverance. Whenever I encounter academic difficulties, I’ll definitely remember him studying on the deck at 4 a.m.,” said Li, a sophomore.

“Just now, while sitting here, a small insect flew onto my face. I tried to persevere and not let it bother me, and I did.” Student Xie Zhihui said, “Senior Ma overcame so many difficulties. I want to start small and overcome them one by one!”

Senior Chen Pengfei, a senior, has developed a yearning for the military camp: “I used to think soldiers were far away, but after listening to my senior’s sharing today, I feel like soldiers are heroes among us. If I had the opportunity, I would also like to wear a military uniform and serve my country.”

A young class teacher said, “Senior Ma Shaoli’s story is truly inspiring.” Traces serve as a vivid teaching material for educating students on ideals and beliefs. We must integrate this spirit of striving—”doing one thing, loving one thing, and dedicating oneself to one thing”—into daily teaching, cultivating more young people of the new era with ideals, abilities, and a sense of responsibility.

At the end of the event, Ma Shaoli posed for a photo with school leaders and teachers, and offered his best wishes to his alma mater: “May my alma mater produce outstanding students all over the world, and may all students realize their dreams!”

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At the foot of the Funiu Mountains, the golden morning light was warm and bright. Ma Shaoli’s story, like this morning light, illuminated eyes thirsting for knowledge and ignited hope in their hearts. The road ahead stretches out before us, and more chapters of struggle await.

(Assisted by: Liu Yinfan, Chen Zhuo, Ren Shenglei, Zhang Jinhao, Wei Chenping, Liu Jia, Zhou Weilong)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/gfjy_index/16409626.html**

## 军营观察丨海上“课堂”里的思与行

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**战舰迎来一批实习的教员**

■解放军报特约记者　倪　帅

7 月中旬，某军港，海风阵阵. 来自海军工程大学、海军士官学校等单位的百余名教员，身着作训服，肩背制式背囊，在老铁山舰前整齐列队，即将开启属于他们的首次航海实习之旅.

这些年轻的教员们虽拥有较扎实的理论功底，但普遍缺乏部队任职经历和实战化教学经验. 此次由海军士官学校牵头组织的航海实习，正是为了帮助他们沉浸式体验一线部队实战环境，打通课堂与战场、理论与实践的链路.

“实习教员集合完毕，请指示！”教学训练组组长向实习大队大队长敬礼报告. 大队长的目光扫过眼前一张张略带拘谨却充满期待的面孔，声音沉稳有力：“欢迎各位教员加入实习大队，从今天起，大家要尽快转换角色，把讲台暂放身后，在老铁山舰这个移动的课堂上，更加深入地了解一线部队！”

环顾四周，湛蓝的海水映衬下，一排巍峨的新型战舰犹如一座座海上钢铁城堡. 在这些钢铁巨舰旁，老铁山舰显得有些“娇小”. 望着眼前这艘即将起航的战舰，不少教员心生好奇：这次实习究竟会带来怎样的体验？

“开始登舰！”随着口令下达，教员们依次走上舷梯. 刚踏上甲板，海风夹杂着浓郁的油气味扑面而来. 此刻，舰员们早已整齐列队，他们身姿挺拔，向教员们投来注目礼.

“眼前的老铁山舰，作为一艘满载排水量 4000 余吨的登陆舰，虽历经岁月洗礼，但依旧保持着随时能战的战斗姿态……”听着老兵讲述舰艇过往的战斗故事，教员们深受触动.

夜色渐深，舱室内依旧灯火通明. 有的教员在笔记本上勾勒舰体结构，有的围在一起探讨出海任务，有的则在教材上标注重点……大家都神情专注，他们深知，一场贯通课堂与战位、连接教学与实战的淬火航程，已随着这座“海上移动课堂”引擎的轰鸣正式开启.

**海上“课堂”里的思与行**

■解放军报特约记者　倪　帅



航行中的老铁山舰. 武航 摄



实习教员（左一、左二）担负值更任务. 朱永恒 摄

甲板上，一面鲜红的党旗迎风飘扬.

“全体举起右拳，跟我宣誓！”教员黄登斌的声音铿锵有力，穿透微凉的海风，清晰地传入每个人耳中. 全体教员齐刷刷地抬起右拳，目光如炬，誓言如潮.

宣誓结束后，教员们依次走上前，在一条印有“赓续血脉铸忠诚，砺剑深蓝为打赢”的横幅上郑重签下自己的名字. 轮到教员罗建华时，她特意在自己名字旁勾勒出战舰的轮廓，难掩激动之情：“盼了好久，这次实习终于圆了我的上舰梦！”

“这次实习，我们安排了战位调研、见习值更、参观见学、主题研讨等多项内容. ”负责此次任务的海军士官学校某大队领导介绍，百余名来自海军工程大学、海军士官学校等单位的年轻教员，即将随着这座“海上移动课堂”驶向深蓝，开启一段难忘的实习之旅.

不远处，记者举起相机记录下这一幕. 镜头里，横幅上的一个个名字，犹如一颗颗铆钉，将铮铮誓言牢牢地铆定在战舰与大海上……

**登舰之初——**

**体悟风浪间的坚守**

离港之初，海面还算平静，舰体轻微的摇晃甚至带着摇篮般的韵律. 教员们带着初登战舰的新奇，在甲板上凭栏远眺，兴奋地望着逐渐远去的海岸线. 然而，这份“惬意”并未持续太久. 当舰船驶出港湾，进入开阔海域时，大海便露出了它严酷的一面.

4000 余吨的钢铁身躯，在暗流涌动的海面上，如同一叶扁舟，不受控制地左右摇摆.

随舰出海，晕船呕吐是所有人都绕不过去的“坎”，教员孙莎莎就是其中之一. 首次战位调研，她来到舰上摇摆颠簸最猛烈的驾驶室，向舰员请教航行知识. 很快，一阵无法抗拒的眩晕感涌了上来.

看着驾驶室内舰员们神情格外专注，每个人都坚守在自己的战位上，仿佛与晃动的舰身融为一体. 那一刻，她感受到了沉甸甸的责任. 她对记者说：“以往课堂上，我们常讲要‘坚守

战位’，部分刚入校的学员们或许觉得是口号. 今天，我找到了鲜活的教材，回到学校，我一定要把所见所感，原原本本地讲给他们，让他们明白坚守的意义所在. ”

类似的场景，在舰上的各个角落上演——

教员罗建华正准备整理关于舰艇救护的相关资料，突然，一阵强烈的眩晕感袭来. 作为一名军医，她知道这是典型的晕船反应. 她从包里翻出晕船药服下，闭上眼睛，努力调整着呼吸. 这份体验让罗建华有了更深的理解，也让她思考着如何将这份体验融入课堂教学.

大海的考验远不止风浪的颠簸. 就在实习任务按计划推进时，气象预警接踵而至：接连受台风影响，任务海区迎来持续恶劣天气，整个航行计划需要适时调整.

深夜 11 点，海图室的灯光亮如白昼. 教员王涵来到海图室，只见副航海长魏豪正根据最新的气象云图和海浪预报拟制新的航渡计划，铅笔在图纸上快速勾勒、修改.

“副航海长，需要帮忙吗？”王涵轻声问道. 魏豪抬起头：“王教员来得正好，帮我核对一下转向点和航向航程数据. ”于是，两人并肩作战，仔细比对数据、分析海况，确保方案的安全性与可行性.

次日凌晨 4 点半，王涵又来到了海图室. 只见舰长张登早已坐在桌前，正逐行逐句地进行最后的核对与推敲. 这一夜，王涵从他们身上感受到了那种“极端负责、精益求精”的作风，他也在思考着，如何将其融入“课程思政”之中.

“台风不会按我们的计划走，敌人更不会. 指挥员最重要的素质之一，就是在瞬息万变的环境下，保持冷静的头脑、做出正确的决策. ”张登告诉记者，海上计划反复调整是家常便饭，需要克服的不仅是生理上的疲惫，更有心理上的压力，有时刚刚确定好的航线，受天气影响，必须立刻重新规划，这意味着之前的大量工作都要推倒重来.

面对任务推迟，教员们没有丝毫抱怨，而是迅速调整心态，与全体舰员并肩作战，在风浪中读懂自己的职责.

**挺立战位——**

**丈量教学与实战的距离**

经过短时间调整，教员们逐渐克服初登舰艇的不适，带着院校教育的思考清单，深入战舰的“五脏六腑”，开始了一场紧贴战位的研学之旅.

“出海实习的核心目标，就是打通院校教学与部队实战的‘最后一公里’. ”实习大队领导介绍，此次任务突出实战牵引、问题导向，聚焦院校教员部队经历不足、实战化教学水平不高等现实问题，按照“航行一路、学习一路、研讨一路”的思路，进一步提升教学育人的针对性、实效性.

轮机舱是战舰动力的源泉，成为不少教员调研的首站. 这里常年高温炙烤、噪音轰鸣、味道刺鼻，与窗明几净的院校课堂形成强烈反差. 教员们戴上耳塞，跟随机电部门官兵一同值更. 每隔 15 分钟，他们就要进行一次巡查工作. 巡查中，他们几乎是用喊的方式进行交流，每检查一处关键位置，都需要仔细聆听、反复确认，确保万无一失. 很快，作训服就湿透，紧紧贴在身上.

“在课堂上讲‘装备维护保养’很轻松，只有亲身经历，才知其中的艰辛.”教员李伟由衷感慨，“在高温高噪环境下，官兵们仅凭听音辨位、凭触摸感知温度异常的能力，是书本上永远学不到的！”这让不少教员意识到：要让基础课教学焕发活力，关键点在于，将抽象的理论转化为学员可理解、可操作的实际训练，且不能脱离装备的真实工作环境.

那段时间，教员们的足迹遍布战舰的每一个角落，沉浸到移动的“战场课堂”中. 每次调研结束，大家围坐在一起，将所见所闻转化为具体的教学建议. 经过集思广益，不少深化教学改革的共识和重点逐渐明晰，成为大家未来共同的努力方向.

当实习进入中段，老铁山舰靠泊某军港码头时，一场突如其来的特情，给教员王飞上了一堂刻骨铭心的课——

那天傍晚，受涌浪影响，舰艇在泊位上剧烈地左右横摇. 突然，用于系泊的 4 缆崩断！失去了后部约束的舰体，在涌浪的推动下，猛地向外甩去. 此刻，站在后甲板的王涵心跳骤然加速，下意识地攥紧了拳头.

关键时刻，舰长张登迅速抵达现场，他一边快速扫视舰尾与码头的距离，一边下达指令：“枪帆部门，立即调换加固缆绳！”官兵闻令而动，动作迅疾如风.

此刻，沉重的备用缆绳被迅速拖出并理顺. 张登根据舰体姿态和涌浪变化微调指令：“右舵 10，左进 1，停车，带 4 缆，正舵. ”几名战士奋力将新缆绳套向码头缆桩，最终，成功处置了特情.

王飞全程目睹了这场突如其来的特情. 舰长在危急关头的冷静处置、快速判断、精准指挥，枪帆兵的娴熟技能、高效协同，都深深刻印在他的脑海里. 那一刻，王飞真正理解了“为战育人”的内涵，也更加坚定了教学改革的决心：专题化教学就是为了强化学员在复杂特情下的应急处置能力.

教员康晓磊同样感同身受. 那天，老铁山舰准备靠泊某军港码头时，他在驾驶室参与值更任务. 当时，码头区域舰船云集，庞大的补给舰、护卫舰等各型舰艇如同钢铁丛林般，留给老铁山舰的泊位空间异常狭窄.

舰长目光扫视着前方狭窄的水道、邻近舰船的轮廓以及码头上微小的参照点，快速下达了一连串指令. 操舵兵双手紧握舵轮，快速做出反应，每一次操作都使舰体姿态发生微妙变化. 只见舰体在狭窄的水域中如同穿针引线，稳稳地靠上了码头.

这次值更经历，引发康晓磊深刻反思：课堂从难、从严、从实战出发，绝不能停留在口号上，必须主动设置“极限考场”，让学员在紧贴实战的环境中淬火加钢，才能为部队培养出打仗所需人才.

实习期间，教员们还深入一线部队、登上新型驱逐舰、走进导弹发射阵地，零距离接触现役装备，深入了解各战位职责、部队发展现状等，每个人的笔记本上都写满了沉甸甸的思考. 这段经历必将成为他们日后教学的宝贵财富，让院校课堂与未来战场的距离越来越近.

**思索教学——**

**把战味融入育人蓝图**

深蓝大洋，静谧夜空，老铁山舰破浪前行. 完成了一天的教学训练工作后，教员们齐聚在前甲板，等待一堂特殊的课——天文航海认星.

“各位教员，请抬头！”舰长张登手持强光手电，光束瞬间刺破黑暗，指向遥远而又深邃的夜空，“桅杆之下，征途之上，这片星空，是永不沉没的灯标.”

此刻，教员们的目光投向浩瀚的星空. “看，那是‘夏季大三角’，是夜间粗略判定方位的重要参照……”光束划过天际，连接起一颗颗星辰，仿佛在夜空中绘制着无形的海图. 张登边说边拿出六分仪，“通过测量北极星的高度角，就能推算出我们舰艇当前所处的纬度.”他详细讲解了如何利用北极星判定方位，如何在不同的季节辨识关键的导航星座.

仰头观察，海上的星空格外壮丽，星辰仿佛触手可及. 教员王飞凝视着为舰艇指引方向的北极星，他思绪翻涌，几天前的那场特情处置历历在目.

全体舰员能够第一时间做出最优决策，关键在于大脑中那幅无比清晰的“态势图”. 此刻，王飞顿悟：“我们的教学目标，不正是要帮学员构建一套动态更新的‘认知坐标系’吗？让他们在瞬息万变的战场中，也能像依靠北极星一样，找准自己的方位，规划出通向胜利的航线.”

讲解结束，教员们没有离开，依然仰望星空，仿佛将头顶的璀璨星河与心中的育人蓝图连接了起来. 这堂星空下的特殊课程，让他们对教学实践有了新的认识.

临时任务结束前的一天傍晚，晚霞如同燃烧的绸缎铺满天际，将甲板染成一片橘红，一场别开生面的甲板联欢会在海浪的伴奏中拉开序幕. 没有华丽的舞台，星空是天然的幕布；没有专业的音响，涛声是自然的和声. 教员与舰员自编自演的节目轮番登场，歌声、笑声、海浪声，汇成了大洋深处充满生命力的交响乐章.

航行的最后一天，军舰缓缓靠向码头. 站在后甲板上，回望这艘一开始让不少教员心理产生“落差”的舰艇，此刻，他们的心中充满敬意. 它的吨位或许不大，但它所承载的使命、

所展现的战斗力、所凝聚的战斗精神，却重若千钧. 记者坚信，当教员们把海味、兵味、战味融入教学课堂，一定会托举起一批批学员勇闯广阔的大洋、驶向更远的海疆.

**锐视点**

**让教学与未来战场对接**

■杨敬杰

强军之道，要在得人. 军队院校作为人才培养的主阵地，承载着为战育人的使命任务，教学质量与部队战斗力紧密相连. 当前，战争形态加速演变，对军事人才的综合能力素质提出了更高要求. 这就要求院校教学与部队建设必须同频共振，通过深度融合实现优势互补，锻造出部队急需、战场管用的高素质新型军事人才.

精准对接战场需求. 当前，一些学员回到部队无法将所学知识有效地转化为岗位实践能力，出现“水土不服”的情况. 究其根源，是部分教员缺少一线任职经历和实战化演训经验，对部队正在运用的新战法、新训法、新装备理解不深，对官兵在实战化训练中遇到的真实难点、痛点感知不够，导致课堂教学脱离岗位实际. 因此，院校必须主动“走出去”，组织教员深入部队一线、演训现场，全方位调研未来战争形态演变、部队转型建设和岗位能力素质需求. 同时，也要“请进来”，邀请一线指挥员、技术骨干走进校园，共同参与人才培养方案制订、课程设计、考核评估等，将鲜活的实战经验、紧迫的能力短板、前沿的作战理念注入课堂. 唯有如此，教学内容才能紧贴战场，课程设计才能瞄准打赢，人才培养方能精准对接部队岗位的需求订单.

深度转化反哺教学. 一方面，要鼓励教员带着教学科研课题深入部队代职、参加重大演训任务，在实践中验证理论、发现问题、寻求答案，并将积累的宝贵经验、暴露的深层次问题、形成的有效对策，通过案例教学、想定推演、模拟对抗、研讨交流等形式融入课堂，让学员们在课堂上就能接触到真实的战场环境、复杂的敌情态势、前沿的对抗手段. 另一方面，面对新装备、新技术带来的诸多应用难题，部队难免会遇到各种瓶颈. 这时，院校科研团队应发挥关键作用，及时对部队反馈的问题进行深入剖析，提出创新性解决方案，助力部队攻克训练与作战中的瓶颈. 同时，院校也能从部队实践中获取大量鲜活数据，为下步研究找准方向，避免科研成果与实际需求脱节，真正让科技创新成为战斗力提升的倍增器.

持续优化协同机制. 院校与部队之间应构建起常态化、制度化、规范化的协同机制. 统筹规划人才培养目标、教学内容、训练体系等关键环节，确保双方在人才培养的方向上高度一致. 建立信息共享平台，让院校及时掌握部队训练动态、装备更新情况等，部队也能同步了解院校教学科研进展，从而实现信息的高效流通与共享. 形成科学评价反馈机制，定期

评估联合育人效果，及时发现问题、优化策略，激发院校教员与部队官兵参与联合育人的积极性，凝聚起推动教学与建设深度融合的强大合力.

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation | Thoughts and Actions in a Maritime “Classroom”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Ni Shuai, Yang Jingjie Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-15

Warship Welcomes a Group of Trainee Instructors

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Ni Shuai

In mid-July, a sea breeze blew across a naval port. Over a hundred instructors from the Naval University of Engineering, the Naval Academy, and other institutions, dressed in combat uniforms and carrying standard backpacks, lined up neatly in front of the frigate Laotieshan, about to embark on their first seafaring internship.

While these young instructors possess a solid theoretical foundation, they generally lack experience in military service and practical teaching. This seafaring internship, spearheaded by the Naval Academy, is designed to immerse them in the real combat environment of frontline troops and bridge the gap between the classroom and the battlefield, and between theory and practice.

“Trainee instructors assembled. Please give instructions!” The head of the teaching and training group saluted and reported to the commander of the internship brigade. The captain’s gaze swept over the slightly reserved yet expectant faces before him. His voice was steady and powerful: “Welcome all instructors to the internship brigade. From today on, everyone must quickly transition to their roles, leave the podium behind, and gain a deeper understanding of the frontline troops in this mobile classroom aboard the Laotieshan warship!”

Looking around, against the azure waters, a row of towering new warships stood like a sea of steel castles. Next to these giants, the Laotieshan warship seemed rather petite. Gazing at the warship about to set sail, many instructors wondered what this internship would bring.

“Boarding!” With the command, the instructors ascended the gangway one after another. As they stepped onto the deck, the sea breeze, mingled with the rich smell of oil, hit them in the face. By then, the crew had already formed neatly into formation, their postures erect, and they saluted the instructors. “The Laotieshan, a landing ship with a fully loaded displacement of over 4,000 tons, has weathered the ravages of time, yet it still maintains a combat-ready posture...” The instructors were deeply moved as the veterans recounted the ship’s past battle stories.

As the night deepened, the cabin remained brightly lit. Some instructors sketched the ship’s structure in their notebooks, others gathered to discuss sea missions, and still others marked key points in the textbook... Everyone was focused, knowing full well that a journey of tempering, connecting the classroom with combat positions, and linking teaching with actual combat, had officially begun with the roar of this “mobile classroom at sea.”

Thoughts and Actions in the Maritime “Classroom”

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Ni Shuai

The Laotieshan underway. Photo by Wu Hang

Trainee instructors (first and second from left) on duty. Photo by Zhu Yongheng

On the deck, a bright red Party flag fluttered in the wind. “Everyone, raise your right fists and swear an oath with me!” Instructor Huang Dengbin’s sonorous, powerful voice pierced the cool sea breeze, reaching every ear. All the instructors raised their right fists in unison, their eyes blazing, their oaths flowing like a tide.

After the oath, the instructors stepped forward one by one and solemnly signed their names on a banner emblazoned with the words “Continuing the bloodline to forge loyalty, sharpening the sword in the deep blue to win.” When it was instructor Luo Jianhua’s turn, she deliberately sketched the outline of a warship next to her name, unable to conceal her excitement: “I’ve been waiting so long, and this internship has finally fulfilled my dream of serving on a ship!”

“This internship has included many activities, including position surveys, trainee watches, field trips, and thematic seminars.” The leader of a brigade at the Naval Academy, responsible for this mission, explained that over a hundred young instructors from the Naval University of Engineering, the Naval Academy, and other institutions will soon embark on an unforgettable internship journey aboard this “mobile classroom at sea.”

Not far away, a reporter captured this scene with her camera. In the camera, the names on the banners, like rivets, firmly anchored the solemn oath to the warship and the sea...

First Days on Board -

Experiencing Perseverance in the Storm

Upon leaving port, the sea was relatively calm, the ship’s gentle rocking even possessing a cradle-like rhythm. The instructors, fresh from their first time aboard a warship, leaned on the deck railings, excitedly gazing at the receding coastline. However, this “comfort” didn’t last long. As the ship left the harbor and entered the open sea, the ocean revealed its harsh side.

The ship’s 4,000-ton steel frame, like a small boat on the surging undercurrent, swayed uncontrollably from side to side.

Seasickness and vomiting are hurdles that no one can avoid while sailing aboard a ship, and instructor Sun Shasha was no exception. During her first battle station inspection, she visited the bridge, where the ship’s pitch and roll were the most violent, to consult with the crew about navigational matters. Soon, an overwhelming wave of dizziness overtook her. Watching the crew members in the bridge, each one steadfastly at their post, seemingly one with the swaying ship, she felt a weight of responsibility at that moment. She told reporters, “In the past, we often taught

them to ‘stay at their post,’ and some new students might have thought it was just a slogan. Today, I’ve found a vivid lesson. When I return to school, I will definitely share my observations and feelings with them, so they understand the significance of perseverance.”

Similar scenes played out in every corner of the ship.

Instructor Luo Jianhua was preparing to organize materials on shipboard rescue when she suddenly felt a strong wave of dizziness. As a military doctor, she knew it was a typical case of seasickness. She took seasickness medicine from her bag, closed her eyes, and tried to regulate her breathing. This experience gave Luo Jianhua a deeper understanding and prompted her to consider how to incorporate it into her classroom teaching.

The challenges of the sea extend far beyond the tossing and turning of wind and waves. Just as the internship was progressing as planned, weather warnings began to roll in: Typhoons had impacted the mission area, resulting in continued severe weather conditions and requiring adjustments to the entire navigation plan.

At 11 p.m., the lights in the chart room shone brightly. Instructor Wang Han arrived to find Deputy Navigator Wei Hao drafting a new navigation plan based on the latest weather cloud charts and wave forecasts, quickly sketching and revising it with a pencil.

“Assistant Navigator, need help?” Wang Han asked softly. Wei Hao looked up and said, “Instructor Wang, you’re just in time. Please help me verify the turning point and course data.” The two worked side by side, carefully comparing the data and analyzing the sea conditions to ensure the safety and feasibility of the plan.

At 4:30 a.m. the next day, Wang Han returned to the chart room. Captain Zhang Deng was already seated at his desk, carefully reviewing and revising each line. That night, Wang Han sensed their “extreme responsibility and pursuit of excellence” and considered how to incorporate this into his ideological and political education.

“A typhoon won’t go according to our plan, and neither will the enemy. One of the most important qualities for a commander is maintaining a cool head and making sound decisions in a rapidly changing environment.” Zhang Deng told reporters that frequent adjustments to plans at sea are commonplace, requiring not only physical fatigue but also psychological pressure. Sometimes, a newly determined route would be affected by weather and require immediate replanning, meaning a significant amount of previous work would have to be reworked.

Faced with mission delays, the instructors didn’t complain. Instead, they quickly adjusted their mindsets and fought alongside the crew, understanding their responsibilities amidst the storm.

Standing Firmly at the Battle Post -

Measuring the Distance Between Teaching and Actual Combat

After a brief period of adjustment, the instructors gradually overcame their initial discomfort aboard the ship. Armed with a checklist of reflections from their academic training, they delved into the inner workings of the warship, embarking on a journey of study and research that closely aligned them with their combat positions. “The core goal of the seaborne internship is to bridge the ‘last mile’ between academy teaching and actual combat operations.” The leader of the internship brigade explained that this mission emphasizes practical application and problem-oriented approaches, focusing on real-world issues such as academy instructors’ lack of military experience and low levels of practical teaching. Following the principle of “sailing, learning, and discussing along the way,” this mission aims to further enhance the relevance and effectiveness of teaching and training.

The engine room, the source of a warship’s power, is the first stop for many instructors on their research trips. The perpetually scorching heat, roaring noise, and pungent odors here create a stark contrast to the bright and clean academy classrooms. The instructors, wearing earplugs, stand guard alongside the officers and men from the electrical and mechanical department. Every 15 minutes, they conduct an inspection. During the inspection, they communicate almost entirely by shouting, listening carefully and repeatedly confirming each key location to ensure they are fully operational. Soon, their training uniforms become soaked through and stick to their bodies. “It’s easy to teach about ‘equipment maintenance’ in the classroom, but only through personal experience can you understand the arduous process,” instructor Li Wei lamented heartfeltly. “In a high-temperature, high-noise environment, the soldiers’ ability to locate their position by sound and detect temperature anomalies by touch is something you can never learn from textbooks!” This made many instructors realize that the key to revitalizing basic course teaching lies in translating abstract theory into practical training that students can understand and implement, and that this training must be grounded in the equipment’s real-world operating environment.

During that time, the instructors explored every corner of the warship, immersing themselves in a mobile “battlefield classroom.” After each field trip, everyone sat together to translate their observations into concrete teaching suggestions. Through collective brainstorming, a number of consensus points and key areas for deepening teaching reform gradually emerged, becoming the shared direction of future efforts.

Midway through the internship, while the Laotieshan warship was berthing at a military port, an unexpected incident presented instructor Wang Fei with a deeply unforgettable lesson.

That evening, due to swells, the ship rolled violently from side to side at the berth. Suddenly, the four mooring cables snapped! Without the rear restraint, the ship was thrust outward by the surging waves. Standing on the aft deck, Wang Han’s heartbeat raced, and he instinctively clenched his fists.

At this critical moment, Captain Zhang Deng arrived at the scene. Quickly scanning the distance between the ship’s stern and the dock, he issued an order: “Gun and sail section, immediately replace the reinforcement cables!” The officers and men sprang into action with lightning speed.

At that moment, the heavy spare cables were quickly hauled out and straightened. Zhang Deng fine-tuned his instructions based on the ship's attitude and the swell: "Ring 10°, port 1°, stop, take four cables, straighten the rudder." Several soldiers struggled to loop the new cables onto the dock's bollards, ultimately successfully resolving the emergency.

Wang Fei witnessed the entire incident. The captain's calm handling, quick judgment, and precise command in this critical moment, along with the skilled and efficient coordination of the gunners and sailors, were deeply engraved in his memory. At that moment, Wang Fei truly understood the meaning of "training for war" and further strengthened his resolve to reform the curriculum: specialized instruction is designed to strengthen students' emergency response capabilities in complex and unique situations.

Instructor Kang Xiaolei felt the same way. That day, as the frigate Laotieshan prepared to dock at a military port, he was on guard duty in the bridge. The dock area was crowded with ships, including massive supply vessels, frigates, and other vessels, leaving the berth for the Laotieshan incredibly tight.

The captain, scanning the narrow waterway ahead, the outlines of neighboring ships, and the tiny reference points on the dock, quickly issued a series of commands. The helmsman, gripping the steering wheel with both hands, reacted swiftly, each maneuver causing subtle changes in the ship's posture. The ship navigated the narrow waters like threading a needle, steadily landing at the dock. This shift experience prompted Kang Xiaolei to reflect deeply: Classroom instruction must be challenging, rigorous, and grounded in real combat. It must go beyond mere slogans. We must proactively create "extreme testing environments" to temper students in an environment reminiscent of actual combat, thus cultivating the war-fighting talent the military needs.

During their internship, the instructors also visited frontline units, boarded new destroyers, and visited missile launch sites, experiencing live equipment up close and personal. They gained a deep understanding of the responsibilities of various combat positions and the current state of the military's development. Each instructor's notebook was filled with profound reflections. This experience will undoubtedly serve as a valuable asset for their future teaching, bringing the academy classroom ever closer to the battlefields of the future.

Reflecting on Teaching—Integrating the Flavor of War into the Educational Blueprint

Amidst the deep blue ocean and the tranquil night sky, the Laotieshan warship pierced the waves. After a day of teaching and training, the instructors gathered on the foredeck, awaiting a special lesson: astronomy, navigation, and star recognition. "Instructors, please look up!" Captain Zhang Deng, holding a powerful flashlight, the beam instantly piercing the darkness, pointing to the distant and profound night sky. "Beneath the mast, above the journey, this starry sky is an unsinkable beacon."

At this moment, the instructors' gazes were fixed on the vast starry sky. "Look, that's the 'Summer Triangle,' a crucial reference for roughly determining direction at night..." The beam streaked

across the sky, connecting the stars one by one, as if drawing an invisible nautical chart. Zhang Deng took out his sextant as he spoke. “By measuring the altitude of the North Star, we can calculate our ship’s current latitude.” He explained in detail how to use the North Star to determine direction and how to identify key navigation constellations in different seasons.

Looking up, the starry sky above the sea was incredibly magnificent, as if the stars were within reach. Instructor Wang Fei gazed at the North Star, the star that guided the ship’s direction, his thoughts swirling, the special situation handling incident from a few days ago vividly resurfaced. The key to the crew’s ability to make optimal decisions instantly lies in an incredibly clear “situational map” in their minds. At that moment, Wang Fei had a sudden realization: “Isn’t the goal of our teaching precisely to help students build a dynamically updated ‘cognitive coordinate system’? So that, in the ever-changing battlefield, they can, like the North Star, find their bearings and chart a course to victory.”

After the lecture, the instructors remained, gazing up at the starry sky, as if connecting the dazzling galaxy above with their inner blueprint for educating students. This special class under the stars gave them a new perspective on teaching practice.

One evening before the temporary mission ended, the sunset glow spread across the sky like a blazing silk, tinting the deck a vibrant orange. A unique deck party began to unfold, accompanied by the accompaniment of waves. Without a grand stage, the starry sky served as a natural backdrop; without professional sound systems, the sound of the waves served as a natural chorus. Instructors and crew members took turns performing their own performances, with songs, laughter, and the sound of waves blending into a vibrant symphony in the depths of the ocean.

On the final day of the voyage, the warship slowly approached the dock. Standing on the rear deck, looking back at this ship, which had initially caused many instructors some disappointment, their hearts were now filled with respect. Its tonnage may be small, but the mission it carries, the combat effectiveness it demonstrates, and the fighting spirit it embodies are immensely weighty. I firmly believe that when instructors incorporate the flavors of the sea, the military, and combat into their classrooms, they will surely empower successive generations of students to bravely venture into the vast ocean and reach even greater seas.

Sharp Perspective

Integrating Teaching with Future Battlefields

■ Yang Jingjie

The key to a strong military lies in acquiring talented personnel. Military academies, as the primary training ground for talent, bear the mission of educating people for combat. The quality of their teaching is closely linked to the combat effectiveness of the troops. Currently, the rapidly evolving nature of warfare places higher demands on the comprehensive capabilities and qualities of military personnel. This requires that academic teaching and military development must resonate

with each other, achieving complementary advantages through deep integration, and forging new, high-quality military personnel that are urgently needed by the troops and effective on the battlefield.

Precisely matching battlefield needs. Currently, some trainees are unable to effectively transfer their acquired knowledge to practical on-the-job skills upon returning to the military, experiencing a "bad environment" (not acclimatization). The root cause is that some instructors lack frontline experience and practical experience.

Lack of experience in combat-oriented training and exercises, a lack of a deep understanding of the new tactics, training methods, and equipment being employed by the troops, and an inadequate awareness of the real difficulties and pain points soldiers face during combat-oriented training, all contribute to classroom teaching being divorced from the realities of the job. Therefore, institutions must proactively "go global," organizing instructors to visit the front lines and training sites, conducting comprehensive research on the evolution of future warfare, military transformation, and the competency and quality requirements for positions. At the same time, they must also "invite in," inviting frontline commanders and technical backbones to campus to participate in talent development, curriculum design, and assessments. This will infuse the classroom with fresh combat experience, pressing capability gaps, and cutting-edge operational concepts. Only in this way can teaching content remain relevant to the battlefield, curriculum design be focused on winning, and talent development be precisely aligned with the needs of military positions.

Deep transformation feeds back into teaching. On the one hand, instructors should be encouraged to conduct in-depth assignments with troops and participate in major training and exercise missions, verifying theories, identifying problems, and seeking answers in practice. The valuable experience accumulated, the underlying issues exposed, and the effective countermeasures developed should be integrated into the classroom through case studies, scenario-based exercises, simulated confrontations, and discussions. This allows students to experience real battlefield environments, complex enemy situations, and cutting-edge countermeasures. On the other hand, troops will inevitably encounter various bottlenecks in the face of numerous application challenges brought about by new equipment and technologies. In these situations, academic research teams should play a key role by promptly and thoroughly analyzing the issues reported by the troops and proposing innovative solutions to help them overcome bottlenecks in training and operations. Furthermore, academic institutions can also obtain a wealth of fresh data from the troops' practical experience, which can guide future research, avoid disconnecting research results from actual needs, and truly make scientific and technological innovation a multiplier for combat effectiveness.

Continuously optimize coordination mechanisms. A regular, institutionalized, and standardized coordination mechanism should be established between academic institutions and the troops. Key aspects such as talent development goals, teaching content, and training systems should be comprehensively planned to ensure high alignment between both parties on the direction of talent development. Establish an information-sharing platform to keep academies informed of troop

training dynamics and equipment updates, while also allowing troops to simultaneously understand academies' teaching and research progress, thereby achieving efficient information circulation and sharing. Form a scientific evaluation and feedback mechanism to regularly assess the effectiveness of joint education, promptly identify problems, and optimize strategies. This will stimulate the enthusiasm of faculty and men in both institutions and troops to participate in joint education, fostering a powerful synergy that promotes the deep integration of teaching and development.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16409918.html**

## 海军某部充分挖潜提升部队实战能力

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：杨 捷 朱一未 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-16

**海军某部充分挖潜提升部队实战能力——**

**分层施训 精准练兵**

■杨 捷 朱一未

前不久，海军某部潜水训练场内，一场水下目标搜索与处置训练紧张进行. 随着指挥员一声令下，数名潜水员迅速入水. 监控室大屏幕上，各项训练数据实时显示，教练员根据数据变化动态调整训练方案.

“水下与陆地不同，情况复杂，对潜水员能力素质提出了更高的要求. ”该部领导介绍，为打牢潜水员能力基础、提升部队实战水平，他们采取分层施训、动态评估等方法，着力构建训考一体、战训贯通的人才培养体系.

该部基于官兵实际情况，区分基础强化、专业精训、战术融合 3 个层级组训施训. 新潜水员需通过长距离游泳、结伴潜水、水下着卸装等基础科目考核，方可进入专业训练阶段；对具备 5 年以上潜水经验的骨干，增设水下焊接、爆炸物拆除、大深度潜水等高难度科目训练考核；技术尖子可参加军地联合培训，实现能力进一步升级.

笔者翻阅该部近期潜水日志发现，训练内容丰富多样，涵盖水下警戒、探摸清障、抢险救援等科目，且不同训练阶段、不同技能水平的潜水员训练内容各有侧重. 据介绍，他们为每名潜水员建立个人军事训练档案，其中包括训练成绩、技能提升情况、身体状态等信息，并根据定期评估结果动态调整训练计划.

“刘明杰负责开辟安全通道，李忠义操作声呐定位仪，郭学林保持与指挥所通联……”潜水训练场内，该部教练员陈翔依据队员能力专长分配任务：体能尖子主攻复杂环境突防，器

械能手负责装备操作……通过差异化任务编组，每名潜水员的特长优势得到充分发挥，班组协同效率明显提升.

“精准练兵能充分挖掘官兵潜能，进一步提高部队训练效率，加速部队战斗力生成. ”该部领导表示，他们将继续优化组训施训模式，探索创新训练方法手段.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit Is Fully Tapping Its Potential to Enhance Its Combat Capabilities.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Yang Jie, Zhu Yiwei Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-16

A naval unit is fully tapping its potential to enhance its combat capabilities –

Tiered Training, Precision Training

■ Yang Jie, Zhu Yiwei

Not long ago, at a naval unit’s diving training ground, an intense underwater target search and disposal exercise was underway. At the commander’s command, several divers quickly entered the water. Training data was displayed in real time on the large screen in the monitoring room, and instructors dynamically adjusted the training plan based on the changes.

“Underwater conditions are different from those on land; the complexities place higher demands on divers’ abilities and qualities,” explained a unit leader. To strengthen the divers’ capabilities and enhance the unit’s combat readiness, they are implementing tiered training and dynamic assessments, focusing on building a talent development system that integrates training and assessment, and integrates combat training and training.

Based on the actual conditions of the officers and men, the unit organizes and implements training at three levels: foundational reinforcement, specialized training, and tactical integration. New divers must pass basic assessments such as long-distance swimming, buddy diving, and underwater dressing and unloading before entering professional training. For key personnel with more than five years of diving experience, more challenging training assessments are added, including underwater welding, explosive ordnance disposal, and deep-diving. Top performers can participate in joint military-civilian training to further enhance their capabilities.

Reviewing the unit’s recent diving logs, the author found that the training content is rich and diverse, covering underwater surveillance, reconnaissance and obstacle clearance, and emergency rescue. Training content also focuses on different training stages and skill levels for divers. According to reports, they create a personal military training file for each diver, which includes information such as training achievements, skill improvement, and physical condition. Training plans are dynamically adjusted based on regular evaluations. “Liu Mingjie is responsible for opening a safe passage, Li Zhongyi operates the sonar locator, and Guo Xuelin maintains

communication with the command post...” At the diving training range, the unit’s coach, Chen Xiang, assigned tasks based on the team members’ abilities and specialties: the physically fit divers focused on complex environments, while those skilled in equipment handled equipment operation. Through differentiated task grouping, each diver’s strengths were fully utilized, significantly improving team coordination and efficiency.

“Precision training can fully tap the potential of officers and men, further improve the unit’s training efficiency, and accelerate the development of the unit’s combat effectiveness.” The unit’s leadership stated that they will continue to optimize training and implementation models and explore innovative training methods and approaches.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16409904.html**

## 海军某基地损管脱险训练掠影

来源：解放军报 作者：王 青 刘世昆 责任编辑：王韵 2025-09-16

**水下砺兵**

**——海军某基地损管脱险训练掠影**

■王 青 刘世昆 摄影报道



驭鲸蹈海，破浪航行.



损管队员进行封舱灭火训练.



官兵使用损管器材进行堵漏抗沉训练.



由鱼雷发射管爬出舱外，艇员顺浮标绳缓慢上升，成功出水.

骄阳似火，海风阵阵. 海军某基地损管脱险训练中心，一场潜艇兵损管脱险训练正在紧张进行.

“潜艇遇袭”，模拟舱室突现“火情”. 指挥员下达“封舱灭火”指令，损管队员立即穿戴防火服，携带灭火器材奔赴“起火”舱室，迅即投入灭火战斗.

就在此时，“鱼雷爆炸声”传来，高压水流瞬间喷涌进舱室，刺耳的警报响彻各舱. 封闭舱室、关闭阀门、利用防水布遮挡电器设备……官兵临危不乱、密切协同，使用损管器材有效控制破损部位进水.

另一模拟舱室内，几名艇员正在进行逃生脱险训练. 在保障人员的协助下，他们穿戴好救生装具，经过严格检查确保密封完整后，依次进入鱼雷发射管. 完成注水、加压等一系列操作后，艇员们克服心理障碍，从发射管前盖爬出舱外，成功脱险.

训练中，该部模拟设置多种战场环境，在复杂情况下增强艇员心理素质，锤炼损管脱险能力，为提升战斗力打下坚实基础.

**Google Translation**

A Glimpse of Damage Control and Escape Training at a Naval Base

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Qing, Liu Shikun Editor: Wang Yun 2025-09-16

Underwater Training

—A Glimpse of Damage Control and Escape Training at a Naval Base

■ Photo Report by Wang Qing and Liu Shikun

Riding the Whales and Navigating the Sea, Breaking Through the Waves.

Damage control team members conducted cabin sealing and firefighting training.

Officers and men used damage control equipment to conduct leak plugging and anti-sinking training.

Climbing out of the torpedo tube, the crew slowly ascended along the buoy line and successfully emerged from the water.

The sun was scorching, and the sea breeze was gusting. At the damage control and escape training center at a naval base, an intense damage control and escape training exercise for submariners was underway.

A “submarine under attack” simulated a “fire” in a cabin. The commander gave the order to “seal the cabin and extinguish the fire.” The damage control team members immediately donned fireproof clothing, carried firefighting equipment, and rushed to the “burning” cabin, quickly engaging in the firefighting operation.

At that moment, the “torpedo explosion” was heard, and high-pressure water instantly gushed into the cabin, piercing alarms echoing throughout the compartments. Cabins were sealed, valves were closed, and electrical equipment was shielded with tarpaulins... The officers and men remained calm and coordinated closely, using damage control equipment to effectively control water inflow into the damaged area.

In another simulated compartment, several crew members were conducting escape drills. With the assistance of support personnel, they donned their life-saving gear, underwent rigorous inspections to ensure the seals were intact, and then entered the torpedo tubes one by one. After completing the water filling and pressurization procedures, the crew members overcame their psychological barriers, climbed out of the compartment through the front cover of the tube, and successfully escaped.

During the training, the unit simulated various battlefield environments to strengthen the crew’s psychological resilience and hone their damage control and escape capabilities in complex situations, laying a solid foundation for improving combat effectiveness.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16410259.html**

**海军某部设计主题“打卡路线”，让官兵周末外出更有意义**

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王志刚 黄煜 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-17

**海军某部某营精心安排官兵周末外出——**

**“打卡路线”出新更走心**

■王志刚 黄煜

“指导员推荐的观光路线科学又便捷，这次现场沉浸式教育让我特别受触动，收获满满……”前不久，海军某部某连战士鲍强盛利用周末外出时间，依照营里提供的“打卡攻略”参观驻地红色景点，归队后第一时间和战友分享见闻.

“新修订的共同条令施行后，官兵周末外出比以往更加方便. 为了鼓励官兵走出营门、多接触社会，在实地参观中接受教育，不少兄弟单位掀起了‘打卡热’. ”该营教导员介绍，他们积极学习借鉴兄弟单位做法，深挖驻地资源，推出多条“打卡路线”，为官兵周末和节假日外出提供参照.

然而，一段时间过后，问题也逐渐浮现：有的路线追求景点热度、忽视内容深度，官兵直呼“没意思”，“打卡”成了走过场；有的路线交通拥堵、人潮拥挤，官兵疲于奔波、排队，担心超出归队时间；还有人把“打卡”视为完成任务，宁愿待在咖啡馆玩手机，也不愿现地参观体验. 原本富有教育意义的出行，在有的连队却收效不佳.

针对各连队反映的情况，营党委组织人员利用空闲时间实地勘察体验，对原有路线进行整合，梳理出“红色寻根线”“博物探索线”“亲近自然线”等主题线路，详细标注交通方式、预估时间与路线特色，并引入评价指数，确保“打卡路线”出新更走心.

针对出行可能遇到的拥堵，该营也想了很多招法：科学设置“打卡”点，为外出官兵留足归队机动时间；联系景区开辟“绿色通道”，减少排队等待；增设接驳巴士站点……通过一套“组合拳”，官兵外出少了顾虑、减了负担，可以专心投入参观学习.

与此同时，该营鼓励官兵通过视频连线等形式，充当“云导游”，实时分享所见所闻、所思所悟. 很快，各连掀起一股“打卡分享热”：有人发布图文并茂的游记，有人现场直播讲述革命故事……

营党委趁热打铁，定期举办主题分享会，组织官兵登台盘点收获，提出意见建议. 如今，该营越来越多的战士主动走进红色遗址、纪念场馆，在身临其境中感受优良传统，强化使命担当.

教育成效逐渐显现. 上等兵王昊瀚在士兵讲堂上结合参观见闻畅谈体会，引导战友勇敢面对困难，加快成长成才；上等兵唐郑受经典战例启发，提出新的战术思路，班排借鉴后在训练中得到验证.

“现在，每到周末前一天，申请外出‘打卡’的战士明显增多，大家服务第二故乡的意识不断增强. ”该营教导员说.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit Has Designed a Themed “Check-in Route” to Make Weekend Outings More Meaningful for Officers and Men.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Zhigang, Huang Yu Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-17

A battalion in a naval unit meticulously arranged weekend outings for its enlisted soldiers.

The “Check-in Route” is innovative and thoughtful.

■ Wang Zhigang, Huang Yu

“The political instructor’s recommended sightseeing route is both scientific and convenient. This on-site immersive education has been particularly touching and rewarding...” Recently, Bao Qiangsheng, an enlisted soldier from a company in a naval unit, took advantage of his weekend outing to visit the local historical sites, following the battalion’s provided “Check-in Guide.” Upon returning to the unit, he immediately shared his experiences with his comrades. “With the implementation of the newly revised joint regulations, weekend outings are now more convenient than ever for enlisted soldiers. To encourage enlisted soldiers to get out of the camp, engage with society, and gain educational opportunities through field visits, many fraternal units have embraced a ‘check-in craze,’“ the battalion’s political instructor explained. They actively learned from and leveraged the practices of fraternal units, tapping into local resources and launching a variety of “check-in routes” to serve as references for enlisted soldiers’ weekend and holiday outings.

However, over time, problems began to emerge: some routes prioritized popularity over depth, leaving enlisted soldiers calling them “boring,” and the “check-in” a mere formality. Other routes were plagued by traffic and crowds, leaving enlisted soldiers exhausted from running and queuing, fearing they would miss their return time. Others viewed “checking in” as a chore, preferring to spend time in cafes playing with their phones rather than experiencing the action. What were once educational outings proved ineffective in some companies. In response to feedback from various companies, the battalion’s Party Committee organized personnel to conduct on-site inspections and experiences during their free time. They consolidated existing routes, developing themed routes such as the “Red Roots Route,” the “Museum Exploration Route,” and the “Close to Nature Route.” These routes detailed transportation methods, estimated travel times, and route features, and incorporated an evaluation index to ensure the “check-in routes” were innovative and engaging.

To address potential travel congestion, the battalion devised numerous strategies: strategically located check-in points to allow enlisted soldiers ample time to return; contacted scenic spots to establish “green channels” to reduce queues; and added shuttle bus stops. This comprehensive approach reduced concerns and burdens for enlisted soldiers traveling, allowing them to fully immerse themselves in their learning and exploration.

At the same time, the battalion encouraged enlisted soldiers to serve as “cloud tour guides” through video calls and other means, sharing their observations, thoughts, and insights in real time. Soon, a “check-in and sharing craze” swept across the companies: some posted illustrated travelogues, others live-streamed revolutionary stories...

The battalion Party Committee seized the opportunity, holding regular themed sharing sessions, inviting officers and men to take the stage to review their achievements and offer suggestions. Now, more and more enlisted soldiers in the battalion are actively visiting revolutionary sites and memorials, experiencing the fine traditions firsthand and strengthening their sense of mission.

The results of this education are gradually becoming apparent. Private First Class Wang Haohan shared his experiences during an enlisted soldier lecture, guiding his fellow enlisted soldiers to bravely face challenges and accelerate their growth and development. Private First Class Tang Zheng, inspired by classic battle examples, proposed new tactical ideas, which were then applied by the squad and platoon in training.

“Now, every weekend before the weekend, the number of enlisted soldiers requesting to ‘check in’ outside has increased significantly, and everyone’s sense of serving their adopted homeland is growing,” said the battalion political instructor.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16410233.html**

**考核组为何设置“加时赛”？这场训练让人深思**

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：卢晨昊 游永昊 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-17

**这场训练，考核组设置了“加时赛”**

■卢晨昊 游永昊

秋日，渤海湾畔，海军某大队组织一场实战背景下的应急油料保障训练.

“遭‘敌’机空袭，装备运输车受损. ”车队刚驶出营区，特情突至. 面对突发情况，指挥员迅速研判态势，果断申请调用其他车辆，并指挥车队继续向目标地域前进.

一路特情不断. 经过一天的紧张训练，天色渐暗，车队驶回营区，官兵有条不紊拆卸装备，准备入库.

“军港码头遭‘敌’导弹袭击，立即前出开设加油场地，实施岸滩无码头油料补给……”突然又传来的特情通报，打了官兵一个措手不及. 值班员立即吹响集合哨，指挥员组织官兵将装备重新装车，迅速前出展开油料补给作业.

面对意料之外的情况，官兵因准备不足显得有些忙乱：此前管线撤收拆卸时造成的一处破损未及时处置，面对突发情况只能先进行管线更换；负责连接管线的冲锋舟因油料不足未

能按时前出，只能留在原地等待油料补充……最终，任务完成超出规定时限，被考核组判定“不合格”.

“没想到考核组会临机出题”“特情设置超出训练计划”……面对考核结果，参考官兵议论纷纷.

“真实的战场环境只会更复杂，实战化训练不能按部就班、循规蹈矩，必须保持全时待战、随时能战的战备状态.”考核组刘参谋的一番话，让原本感到有些“委屈”的官兵低下了头.

该大队领导介绍，前期，机关在深入基层调研时发现，有的单位训练结束后未能及时检修装备，有的单位存在落实战备要求泛化等问题，影响了练兵备战质效. 此次训练展开前，针对前期调研中发现的问题，考核组特意设置了一场“加时赛”，既是对基层单位管装用装的一次检验，也是对官兵处置特情能力的一场考验.

训练结束后，该大队围绕训练中暴露出的问题，进行检讨式复盘总结，组织各级指挥员展开“头脑风暴”，从思想深处破除惯性思维，锤炼部队应急处置、快速反应和连续作战能力.

“‘枪响之前’先打赢‘头脑里的战争’，才能赢得未来战场主动权.”走出讲评室，该大队一名干部感慨地说.

**Google Translation**

Why Did the Assessment Team Include “Overtime”? This Training Exercise Gives You Pause for Thought.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Lu Chenhao, You Yonghao Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-17

For this exercise, the assessment team included “overtime.”

■Lu Chenhao, You Yonghao

One autumn day, on the shores of Bohai Bay, a naval group (dadui) conducted an emergency fuel supply exercise in a real-world combat scenario.

“Enemy aircraft attacked, and the equipment transport vehicle was damaged.” Just as the convoy left the base camp, a sudden emergency alert arrived. Faced with the sudden situation, the commander quickly assessed the situation, decisively requested the deployment of other vehicles, and directed the convoy to continue toward the target area.

The unexpected events continued along the way. After a day of intense training, as darkness gradually darkened, the convoy returned to the base camp. The officers and men methodically dismantled their equipment and prepared to store it.

“The naval port terminal was attacked by enemy missiles. Immediately establish a refueling area and implement shore-based fuel refueling...” The sudden arrival of another emergency alert caught the officers and men off guard. The duty officer immediately blew the assembly whistle, and the commander organized the enlisted soldiers to reload their equipment and quickly move forward to refuel.

Faced with the unexpected situation, the enlisted soldiers were somewhat flustered due to lack of preparation: a damage caused during the earlier pipeline removal and disassembly had not been promptly addressed, forcing them to replace the pipeline first. The assault boat responsible for connecting the pipeline was low on fuel and could not move forward on time, so it had to remain in place awaiting refueling... Ultimately, the mission was completed beyond the stipulated time limit, and the assessment team deemed it “unsatisfactory.”

“I didn’t expect the assessment team to come up with impromptu questions,” “The special situation setting exceeded the training plan,”... The participating enlisted soldiers were full of discussion upon the assessment results.

“The real battlefield environment will only be more complex. Actual combat training cannot be carried out step by step or by convention. We must maintain a state of combat readiness and combat readiness at all times.” Staff Officer Liu of the assessment team’s remarks made the enlisted soldiers, who had initially felt a little “wronged,” bow their heads. The brigade’s leadership explained that during previous field research, headquarters discovered that some units failed to promptly inspect and repair equipment after training, while others generalized their implementation of combat readiness requirements, impacting the quality and effectiveness of training and preparation. Prior to this training exercise, the assessment team specially set up an “overtime” competition to address the issues identified during the initial research. This not only tested the grassroots units’ management and use of equipment, but also the officers’ and men’ ability to handle special situations.

After the training, the brigade conducted a review and summary of the issues exposed during the training, organizing a brainstorming session for commanders at all levels to break through inertial thinking and hone the troops’ emergency response, rapid response, and continuous combat capabilities.

“Winning the ‘war in the mind before the gun fires’ is the only way to seize the initiative on future battlefields,” a brigade officer said with emotion upon leaving the debriefing room.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16410647.html**

## 破解组训施教难点，他们让飞行学员转瞬凝眸有“迹”可循

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：朱鹏　魏全超 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-19

**海军航空大学某中心运用科技手段破解训练难题——**

**飞行学员转瞬凝眸有“迹”可循**

■朱 鹏　魏全超

“通过分析参训飞行学员的‘眼动轨迹’，可科学判断其训练状态，有助于提高训练效率.”初秋时节，海军航空大学某中心组织一场模拟训练，工程师张源原轻点鼠标，参训飞行学员的“眼动轨迹”便清晰呈现在大屏幕上.

“飞行训练对手眼配合默契度要求很高，但一些抽象、精细的动作如何精准捕捉判断，一直是组训施教面临的难点问题.”张源原介绍，他们在模拟训练中发现，新飞行学员容易因兴奋、紧张、经验不足等原因，出现频繁确认仪表、地标观察错漏等情况，但利用传统训练手段很难精准掌握问题症结.

一次，与飞行教官的交流中，张源原得知，飞行训练使用的眼动仪可精确追踪眼球运动轨迹. 这让他产生了一个大胆的想法：能不能将科技手段与眼动仪的追踪功能有效结合，让飞行学员的转瞬凝眸有“迹”可循？

经过一段时间的持续攻关，张源原带领团队成员研发出一套基于眼动数据的飞行员能力评估系统. 开展模拟飞行训练时，飞行学员佩戴眼动仪后，其视线落点、飞行轨迹、停留时间等数据可实时捕捉并上传系统. 训练结束后，系统根据训练数据自动生成评估报告，各种细节问题一目了然.

“这套系统还能将飞行学员的心理状态转化成清晰直观的数据，让飞行教官做到心中有‘数’.”张源原说，科学手段的运用，可帮助飞行教官剖析学员痼癖动作背后的症结，据此开展“一对一”帮带指导，帮助他们提升自身能力，补齐训练短板弱项.

“飞行员智能训练与评估系统”“人工智能辅助评估系统”……该中心领导介绍，近年来，他们积极探索“科技+”“大数据+”辅助训练方法，有效缩短了飞行学员培养周期.

“科技是第一战斗力、核心战斗力. 我们的目标就是要用科技成果服务教学、服务训练、服务战斗力，让‘海空雄鹰’在未来飞得更高、更远、更稳.”张源原告诉笔者.

谈及科技手段带来的变化，飞行教员秦晓感慨地说：“有了科学全面的数据支撑，效果评估更加客观，改进方向更加明晰，飞行教学实现了从‘概略瞄准’到‘精准狙击’的跨越.”

**Google Translation**

Overcoming the Challenges of Training and Instruction, They’ve Enabled Pilots to Track Their Fleeting Gazes.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Zhu Peng, Wei Quanchao Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-19

A center at the Naval Aviation University is using technology to solve training challenges.

Flight trainees' fleeting gazes can be tracked.

■ Zhu Peng, Wei Quanchao

"By analyzing the trainees' 'eye movement trajectories,' we can scientifically assess their training status and help improve training efficiency." In early autumn, a center at the Naval Aviation University organized a simulated training exercise. Engineer Zhang Yuanyuan clicked the mouse, and the trainees' eye movement trajectories appeared clearly on a large screen.

"Flight training requires high levels of hand-eye coordination, but accurately capturing and interpreting these abstract and delicate movements has always been a challenge for training and instruction." Zhang Yuanyuan explained that during simulated training, they've found that new pilots, due to excitement, nervousness, and lack of experience, often make mistakes, such as frequently checking instruments and missing landmarks. However, using traditional training methods, it's difficult to accurately identify these issues. During a conversation with a flight instructor, Zhang Yuanyuan learned that eye trackers used in flight training could precisely track eye movements. This sparked a bold idea: Could technology be combined with the tracking capabilities of eye trackers to provide a glimpse into flight trainees' fleeting gazes?

After a period of continuous research, Zhang Yuanyuan and his team developed a pilot performance assessment system based on eye movement data. During simulated flight training, pilots wearing eye trackers capture and upload data such as their gaze location, flight trajectory, and dwell time in real time. After training, the system automatically generates an assessment report based on the training data, highlighting every detail.

"This system also transforms pilot trainees' psychological states into clear, intuitive data, allowing flight instructors to gain a clear understanding." Zhang Yuanyuan explained that the use of scientific methods can help flight instructors analyze the underlying causes of pilots' habitual movements and provide one-on-one coaching to help them improve their abilities and address training weaknesses. "Pilot Intelligent Training and Evaluation System," "Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Evaluation System"... Center leaders explained that in recent years, they have actively explored "technology plus" and "big data plus" training methods to effectively shorten the training cycle for flight trainees.

"Technology is the primary and core combat capability. Our goal is to use scientific and technological achievements to serve teaching, training, and combat effectiveness, enabling the 'Sea and Sky Eagles' to fly higher, farther, and more steadily in the future," Zhang Yuanyuan told the author.

Talking about the changes brought about by technological means, flight instructor Qin Xiao said with emotion: "With scientific and comprehensive data support, the evaluation of results is more

objective, the direction of improvement is clearer, and flight instruction has made the leap from ‘rough aiming’ to ‘precise sniping’.”

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16410602.html**

## 实战化训练砺锋芒！东部战区海军航空兵开展空投演练

来源：中国军网 作者：刘向杉 王明元 责任编辑：李佳琦 发布：2025-09-19

朝阳初现

华北地区某机场

官兵正在加固飞机上的空投物资

一场空投训练

在东部战区海军航空兵某部展开



“**准备好，申请起飞”

“可以起飞”

随着塔台一声令下

滑跑、起飞一气呵成

载有空投的战鹰

一路呼啸，抵达某空投场地



“注意气象数据，保持航线稳定”

地面指挥组全程跟控

从战鹰起飞到空域规划

每一步都精确到秒



“抵达预定空域，准备空投”

运输机舱门缓缓打开，一股强风瞬间灌入

“嘭”

减速伞猛的打开，携带空投物资缓缓下落





“向我靠拢”

地面突击分队闻令而动

前往空投落点警戒、拆卸





此次训练

不仅检验部队在复杂环境下的实战保障能力

也为之后的训练打下坚实的基础

每一个精准的动作

都是部队实战能力的最好证明

**Google Translation**

Practical Training Sharpens The Edge! The Eastern Theater Command's Naval Aviation Unit Conducts Airdrop Drills.

Source: China Military Network Authors: Liu Xiangshan, Wang Mingyuan Editor: Li Jiaqi Published: 2025-09-19

The sun is rising.

At an airport in North China, soldiers are securing airdropped supplies from an aircraft.

An airdrop training exercise is underway at a naval aviation unit in the Eastern Theater Command.

"**Ready, apply for takeoff."

"Clear for takeoff."

With the command from the control tower, the runway and takeoff are seamlessly executed.

The Warhawk, loaded with airdrops, roars to a drop site.

"Pay attention to weather data and maintain a stable flight path."

The ground control team is overseeing the entire process. From takeoff to airspace planning, every step is precise to the second.

“Arrived at designated airspace, ready for airdrop.”

The transport aircraft’s door slowly opens, a gust of wind pours in.

“Bang!”

The drag parachute deploys sharply, and the airdropped supplies descend slowly.

“Come closer to me!”

The ground assault team responds to the command, proceeding to the airdrop site for security and dismantling.

This training not only tests the troops’ combat support capabilities in complex environments, but also lays a solid foundation for future training. Every precise movement is a testament to the troops’ combat capabilities.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16410971.html**

## 难题重点练！海军某支队紧贴实战要求组织编队协同训练

来源：解放军报 作者：沈扬 向黎鸣 责任编辑：王粲 2025-09-21

**海军某支队紧贴实战要求组织编队协同训练——**

**想定随时出 难题重点练**

■沈 扬 解放军报记者 向黎鸣



西安舰组织主炮射击训练. 韦陈平 摄

海浪汹涌，波涛起伏. 日前，海军某支队西安舰、益阳舰等舰艇组成训练编队，开展实战化科目训练.

警报骤然响起，特情接踵而至. “发现不明空中目标向我近飞！”西安舰雷达显示屏上，一个闪烁的光点引起战士宋毅峰的注意. 他立即上报目标参数，并实时共享至编队各舰. 各舰迅速组成对空防御队形，一场防空反导训练随之展开.

“只有平时真打实备，战时才能从容应对. ”编队指挥员告诉记者，他们从难从严构设实战背景，结合任务实际科学设置组训科目，通过随机下达“遭‘敌’干扰”“导弹来袭”“装备受损”等特情，充分检验各级指挥员应急处置能力.

记者在编队指挥所大屏上看到，“敌”我态势清晰呈现. 各级指挥员根据战场态势综合研判“敌”情，灵活调整方案. 官兵依令精准操作装备，熟练应对处置.

“开火！”不多时，数枚干扰弹呼啸而出，多门副炮开火齐射，一道道火舌喷涌而出，在舰艇编队周围筑起一道“火墙”……尽管空中威胁已解除，编队官兵仍高度警惕，操纵多型警戒探测装备，随时准备应对各种特情.

“发现‘敌’潜艇活动！”特情再次传来，指挥员一边组织编队各舰展开搜攻潜部署，一边指挥舰载直升机紧急出动，查探可疑目标. 空中、海面各作战单元共享实时信息，对“敌”潜艇形成合围态势.

很快，目标被成功锁定. 随着指挥员一声令下，号手按下发射按钮，鱼雷直扑“敌”潜艇，精准命中目标.

想定随时出，难题重点练. 该支队领导表示，只有瞄准实战“靶心”，把对手想得更强、把情况设得更难，才能进一步提升部队打赢本领.

**Google Translation**

Focusing on Difficult Problems! A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Organized Coordinated Fleet/formation/task force Training in Line with Actual Combat Requirements.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Shen Yang, Xiang Liming Editor: Wang Can 2025-09-21

A naval flotilla [zhidui] organized coordinated fleet/formation/task force training in line with actual combat requirements.

Prepare for any scenario, focus on difficult problems.

■ Shen Yang, PLA Daily reporter, Xiang Liming

The Xi’an conducted main gun firing training. Photo by Wei Chenping.

The waves surged, and the tides heaved. Recently, a naval flotilla [zhidui], including the Xi’an [Hull 153, ETCN destroyer] and Yiyang [Hull 548, ETCN frigate] ships, formed a training fleet/formation/task force and conducted combat-oriented training.

The alarm suddenly sounded, and a sudden emergency situation ensued. “Unidentified aerial target detected approaching!” A flashing blip on the Xi’an’s radar screen caught the attention of soldier Song Yifeng. He immediately reported the target parameters and shared them with all ships in the fleet/formation/task force in real time. The ships quickly formed an air defense fleet/formation/task force, and an air defense and anti-missile training exercise ensued. “Only through real combat

preparations in peacetime can we respond calmly in wartime," the fleet/formation/task force commander told reporters. They rigorously and rigorously constructed a realistic combat context, scientifically tailoring training subjects to the mission's specific needs. By randomly issuing special situations such as "interference by the enemy," "missile attack," and "equipment damage," they fully tested the emergency response capabilities of commanders at all levels.

The reporter saw a clear display of both the enemy and our own situation on the large screen in the fleet/formation/task force command post. Commanders at all levels comprehensively assessed the battlefield situation and flexibly adjusted their plans. Soldiers followed orders with precision and skillful operation of their equipment, responding with expert control.

"Fire!" Soon, several jamming grenades whizzed out, and multiple secondary guns opened fire in salvos. Tongues of flame erupted, creating a "wall of fire" around the fleet/formation/task force. Although the air threat had been eliminated, the fleet/formation/task force's officers and men remained on high alert, manipulating various types of warning and detection equipment, ready to respond to any special situation. "Enemy submarine activity detected!" The special intelligence arrived again. The commander organized the fleet/formation/task force's ships to deploy for submarine search and attack, while simultaneously dispatching ship-borne helicopters to investigate the suspected target. Air and surface combat units shared real-time information, forming a siege around the "enemy" submarine.

The target was quickly locked. At the commander's command, the gunner pressed the launch button, and the torpedo flew directly toward the "enemy" submarine, striking it accurately.

Scenarios are constantly being prepared, and difficult challenges are the focus of practice. The flotilla's [zhidui] leaders stated that only by aiming for the "bull's eye" of actual combat, imagining the enemy as more powerful and creating more challenging situations, can the troops further enhance their ability to win.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16411101.html**

## 海军航空兵某部机关倾心为基层排忧解难

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵晓龙 卜令彬 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-22

**海军航空兵某部机关倾心为基层排忧解难**

**“送诊班车”开进营区**

解放军报讯　赵晓龙、特约通讯员卜令彬报道：“滴……滴滴……”9 月中旬的一个清晨，“送诊班车”准时开进海军航空兵某部营区. 候车点前，几名官兵有序登车，前往驻地体系医院就诊. 这是该部机关提升服务基层质效，倾心为基层排忧解难的一个缩影.

“往返路程要几个小时，不仅耗时费力，还可能会影响工作训练进度. ”前不久，该部组织的恳谈会上，战士小陈说起了自己前往体系医院看病的经历. 他的发言，让有着相似经历的官兵感同身受，这引起该部党委高度重视. 该部一名领导说，由于单位地处偏僻，官兵外出就医不便. 有的官兵为了赶时间，选择乘坐网约车，这不仅增加了出行成本，也为部队安全管理留下隐患.

“基层无小事，事事连兵心，服务基层就是服务战斗力. ”这名领导介绍，他们采取现地走访、座谈交流、问卷调查等方式，梳理官兵意见建议，决定开通“送诊班车”，定期前往各营区候车点，接送官兵及家属前往驻地体系医院就医. 不仅如此，他们还开通 24 小时“送诊热线”，遇有紧急情况时，官兵及家属可拨打热线电话，申请临时用车.

前段时间，该部某分队战士小张夜间站岗执勤时突然身体不适，疼痛难忍、冷汗直流. 分队值班干部得知情况后，立即拨打“送诊热线”. 该部值班室第一时间派车将小张送往医院. 由于就诊及时，小张很快康复归队. “单位的暖心服务让我感受到家的温暖，我要刻苦训练，以优异成绩回报组织的关心关爱. ”小张说.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Unit’s Headquarters Dedicates to Resolving Issues at the Grassroots Level

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Zhao Xiaolong, Bu Lingbin Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-22

A Naval Aviation Unit’s Headquarters Dedicates to Resolving Issues at the Grassroots Level

“Medical Service Bus” Arrives at the Barracks

PLA Daily reports: “Beep... beep...” On a mid-September morning, a “medical service bus” arrived at the barracks of a Naval Aviation Unit. At the waiting area, several officers and men boarded the bus in an orderly manner and headed to the local hospital for medical treatment. This is a microcosm of the unit’s efforts to improve the quality and efficiency of its services to the grassroots and to resolve their concerns.

“The round trip takes several hours, which is not only time-consuming and laborious, but can also affect work and training progress.” At a recent meeting organized by the unit, soldier Xiao Chen recounted his experience visiting the hospital. His words resonated with other officers and men with similar experiences, and the unit’s Party Committee attached great importance to them. A leader of the unit explained that due to the unit’s remote location, it’s inconvenient for soldiers to seek medical treatment outside the unit. Some soldiers, in a rush, opt for ride-hailing services, which not only increases travel costs but also creates hidden dangers for unit safety management.

“No matter how small, matters at the grassroots level; every matter connects to the soldiers’ hearts. Serving the grassroots is serving combat effectiveness.” The leader explained that they conducted on-site visits, discussions, and questionnaires to gather feedback from soldiers and decided to launch a “medical shuttle bus” that regularly visits waiting areas at each barracks to transport soldiers and their families to the local hospitals. Furthermore, they have established a 24-hour “medical shuttle hotline” so soldiers and their families can call to request a temporary shuttle in case of emergency.

Recently, a soldier named Xiao Zhang from a detachment of the unit suddenly felt unwell while on night duty, experiencing unbearable pain and profuse sweating. Upon learning of the situation, the detachment’s duty officer immediately called the “medical shuttle hotline.” The unit’s duty office immediately dispatched a vehicle to transport Xiao Zhang to the hospital. Thanks to prompt medical attention, Xiao Zhang quickly recovered and returned to the unit. “The unit’s heartwarming service makes me feel the warmth of home. I will train hard and repay the organization’s care and concern with excellent results.” Xiao Zhang said.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16411343.html**

## 海军某支队注重发挥红色资源铸魂育人作用

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：黄盛涛 金涵宇 向黎鸣 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-09-23

**海军某支队注重发挥红色资源铸魂育人作用——**

**共享教育资源 打造精品好课**

■黄盛涛 金涵宇 解放军报记者 向黎鸣



前不久，该支队组织实战化训练. 图为编队航行. 顾浩 摄

“80 多年前，苏浙皖地区连绵的丘陵间，新四军将士一次次抵御日军侵略，将奋勇抗敌、血战到底的革命精神深深镌刻在这片土地上. ”日前，海军某支队广西舰和安徽舰，共同组织一场以“传承红色基因、建功远海大洋”为主题的教育课.

广西舰学习室内，安徽舰战士张嘉泽作为主讲人率先发言，为两舰官兵动情讲述新四军将士在皖南山区浴血奋战的感人故事.

“我军的发展壮大史，就是一部充满光荣与热血的英雄史. ”该支队领导介绍，他们注重发挥红色资源铸魂育人作用，深挖部队红色历史、共享红色资源，大力培塑官兵英勇顽强、敢打必胜的战斗精神. 他们还与部分省市红色场馆建立教育合作机制，拓展运用当地红色资源，探索走开“走出去”与“引进来”相结合的联教共育路子，有效增强了教育的针对性、实效性.

作为新型舰艇，广西舰和安徽舰入列时间较短. 此前，该支队围绕“如何搞好红色教育”组织专题调研时，广西舰和安徽舰的教育骨干们不约而同提出一个问题：既缺乏引以为豪的厚重舰史，也没有生动感人的英雄故事，开展红色教育时常感到“巧妇难为无米之炊”.

这一情况引起该支队党委一班人的重视. “红色历史是宝贵的精神财富，是取之不尽、用之不竭的力量源泉. ”他们研究决定，积极拓展教育资源，探索“开门搞教育”的方法路子. 在充分挖掘支队红色历史的基础上，他们主动与广西、安徽等地红色场馆联系，将当地红色历史作为生动教材，搬进支队党史军史学习和红色教育课堂. 他们还指导所属舰艇按照年度教育方案，结合各舰实际情况灵活开展“共上一堂课、同学一段史”活动，集中优质资源打造精品教育课.

“联教共育机制的推行，有效解决了教育资源不足、教育手段单一等问题，提升了教育课的吸引力与感染力，激发了官兵参与教育的积极性. ”该支队政治工作部领导告诉记者，以广西舰为例，他们不仅与安徽舰联合开展红色教育，还结合大项任务动员、重大节日等时机，与广西多家红色场馆联合开展形式多样的教育活动.

一次任务前，广西舰远程连线广西红军长征湘江战役纪念馆，携手组织一场“赓续红色血脉、争当红色传人”教育活动，引导官兵在感悟先辈精神中坚定完成任务的信心决心.

红军长征路线图、脚山铺阻击战模拟场景、油画《浴血湘江》……一幅幅历史照片、一件件革命文物，让屏幕另一端的广西舰官兵全面回顾了湘江战役的历史过程和壮烈场景.

活动接近尾声，广西舰干部陆鲜苹趁热打铁，组织官兵畅谈心得体会. “在我的家乡，至今仍流传着一首民谣：英雄血染湘江渡，江底尽埋英烈骨；三年不饮湘江水，十年不食湘江鱼. ”广西籍战士覃冰锋主动发言，“我们要学习革命先辈英勇无畏的精神，逢敌敢亮剑、遇难勇攻坚，做到‘钢多气盈骨更硬’，扛起属于我们这一代人的使命担当. ”

共享教育资源，打造精品好课. 翻看该支队思想政治教育计划，记者看到，探索推行“开门搞教育”以来，该支队所属舰艇借鉴广西舰和安徽舰的做法经验，结合实际情况积极探索联教共育新路子，教育引导官兵进一步筑牢思想根基、增强奋进动力.

不久前，该支队沂蒙山舰邀请“沂蒙新红嫂”朱呈镕登舰，为官兵讲述战争年代“沂蒙红嫂”的故事. 抗战期间，沂蒙老区 15.5 万余名妇女先后以不同方式掩护了 9.4 万余名革命军人和抗日志士，4.2 万余名妇女参加了救护八路军伤病员的工作，共救助伤病员 1.9 万余人.

一次实战化训练中，沂蒙山舰突遇险情. 危急关头，坞舱保障班班长石浩臻带领班组成员，克服困难成功排除故障，保证后续任务顺利进行. 石浩臻告诉记者：“作为沂蒙山舰的战士，弘扬传承沂蒙精神的最好方式就是练强打仗本领，始终做人民信赖、人民拥护、人民热爱的子弟兵. ”

采访期间，记者在该支队多艘舰艇上看到，他们在探索“开门搞教育”过程中，注重把传承红色基因与培育战斗精神、履行新时代使命任务等结合起来，持续锤炼官兵“一不怕苦、二不怕死”的血性胆气.

在徂徕山舰，官兵自制“战史展柜”，将见证过革命先辈战斗历程的军用水壶、作战地图等老物件陈列其间，激励大家时刻牢记军人的使命职责. 该舰领导介绍，每逢新兵和新干部上舰、大项任务动员等时机，他们都会组织官兵到“战史展柜”前重温英雄故事、鼓舞战斗意志.

太行山舰通过视频连线方式，与河北省涉县八路军一二九师纪念馆、山西省武乡县八路军太行纪念馆等联合开展红色教育，引导官兵在回望历史中继承革命传统、传承红色基因，激发“除了胜利一无所求，为了胜利一无所惜”的钢铁意志和战斗精神，增强立足岗位建功的使命感和责任感.

日前，一场联合训练在某海域展开，由广西舰、龙虎山舰、沂蒙山舰组成的联合编队，围绕复杂海况条件下的重难点课题展开专攻精练，多项战法训法得到检验.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Focuses on Leveraging Revolutionary Resources to Cultivate People’s Souls and Educate Them.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Huang Shengtao, Jin Hanyu, Xiang Liming Editor: Guo Yanfei Published: 2025-09-23

A naval flotilla [zhidui] focuses on leveraging revolutionary resources to cultivate people’s souls and educate them.

Sharing educational resources to create high-quality courses

■ Huang Shengtao, Jin Hanyu, PLA Daily reporter Xiang Liming

Not long ago, the flotilla [zhidui] conducted combat training. The photo shows the formation sailing. Photo by Gu Hao.

“Over 80 years ago, amidst the rolling hills of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Anhui, the soldiers of the New Fourth Army repeatedly resisted the Japanese invasion, deeply engraving their revolutionary spirit of bravely resisting the enemy and fighting to the end on this land.” Recently, the Guangxi and Anhui ships of a naval flotilla [zhidui] jointly held an educational course themed “Inheriting the revolutionary gene and contributing to the distant oceans.” Inside the Guangxi frigate’s study room, Zhang Jiaze, a soldier aboard the Anhui frigate, took the lead as the keynote speaker, movingly recounting to the officers and men of both ships the moving stories of the New Fourth Army’s bloody battles in the mountainous areas of southern Anhui.

“The history of our army’s development and growth is a heroic story filled with glory and passion,” explained the flotilla [zhidui]’s leader. They emphasize leveraging the power of revolutionary resources to cultivate and educate, delving deeply into the frigate’s revolutionary history and sharing these resources to cultivate a courageous, tenacious, and unwavering fighting spirit. They have also established educational cooperation mechanisms with revolutionary venues in some provinces and cities, expanding the use of local revolutionary resources and exploring a collaborative education approach that combines “going global” with “bringing in” resources, effectively enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of their education.

As new ships, the Guangxi and Anhui frigates were commissioned relatively recently. Previously, during a special research project on “How to Effectively Conduct Red Education,” key education personnel from the Guangxi and Anhui frigates simultaneously raised the question: Lacking a rich and profound ship history to be proud of, and lacking vivid and moving heroic stories, they often felt like “a good cook cannot cook without rice” when conducting Red Education.

This situation caught the attention of the flotilla [zhidui]’s Party Committee. “Red history is a precious spiritual treasure and an inexhaustible source of strength.” They decided to actively expand educational resources and explore methods for “open-door education.” By fully exploring the flotilla [zhidui]’s Red History, they proactively contacted Red Museums in Guangxi, Anhui, and other regions, incorporating local Red History into the flotilla [zhidui]’s Party and Military History learning and Red Education classes. They also instructed their ships to implement “One Lesson, One History” activities flexibly, tailored to the specific circumstances of each ship, in accordance with the annual education plan, pooling high-quality resources to create high-quality educational courses. “The implementation of the joint education mechanism has effectively addressed issues such as insufficient educational resources and limited educational methods, enhancing the appeal and impact of educational programs and stimulating the enthusiasm of officers and men to participate in education,” a leader of the flotilla [zhidui]’s political work department told reporters. Taking the Guangxi frigate as an example, they not only conducted joint revolutionary education activities with the Anhui frigate, but also collaborated with numerous revolutionary venues in Guangxi on various occasions, such as major mission mobilizations and major holidays, to organize diverse educational activities.

Before one mission, the Guangxi frigate remotely connected with the Guangxi Red Army Long March Xiangjiang Campaign Memorial Hall to jointly organize an educational event titled "Continuing the Red Bloodline and Striving to Be Red Heirs." This event encouraged officers and men to strengthen their confidence and resolve to complete their mission by appreciating the spirit of their predecessors.

A map of the Red Army's Long March route, a simulated scene of the Jiaoshanpu Blocking Battle, the oil painting "Bloody Xiangjiang"—historical photos and revolutionary relics provided the Guangxi frigate's officers and men with a comprehensive review of the historical process and heroic scenes of the Xiangjiang Campaign.

As the event drew to a close, Guangxi frigate officer Lu Xianping seized the opportunity to engage officers and men in a shared reflections. "In my hometown, a folk song still circulates: 'Heroes stained the Xiangjiang River with blood, and the riverbed is full of heroic bones; three years without drinking Xiangjiang water, ten years without eating Xiangjiang fish.'" Guangxi soldier Tan Bingfeng volunteered, "We must emulate the heroic and fearless spirit of our revolutionary predecessors, daring to draw our swords against the enemy and bravely overcome difficulties. We must achieve 'the more steel, the stronger the spirit, the stronger the bones,' and shoulder the mission and responsibility that belongs to our generation."

Sharing educational resources to create high-quality courses. Reviewing the flotilla [zhidui]'s ideological and political education plan, reporters noted that since exploring and implementing "open-door education," the flotilla [zhidui]'s ships have drawn on the practices and experiences of the Guangxi and Anhui frigates, actively exploring new approaches to joint education and education based on their actual conditions, educating and guiding officers and men to further strengthen their ideological foundations and enhance their motivation.

Not long ago, the flotilla [zhidui]'s Yimengshan ship invited Zhu Chengrong, the "New Red Sister of Yimeng," aboard to share the stories of the "Red Sister of Yimeng" during the war years. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, over 155,000 women in the Yimeng old area provided various forms of protection for over 94,000 revolutionary soldiers and patriots. Over 42,000 women participated in the rescue of wounded and sick Eighth Route Army soldiers, saving over 19,000 in total.

During a combat training exercise, the Yimengshan warship encountered a sudden emergency. In this critical moment, Shi Haozhen, team leader of the dock support team, led his team to overcome difficulties and successfully resolve the malfunction, ensuring the smooth progress of subsequent missions. Shi Haozhen told reporters, "As soldiers of the Yimengshan warship, the best way to carry forward the Yimeng spirit is to strengthen our combat capabilities and remain soldiers trusted, supported, and loved by the people."

During the interview, reporters observed on several ships of the flotilla [zhidui] that, in their exploration of "open education," they prioritized integrating the inheritance of revolutionary genes

with the cultivation of a fighting spirit and the fulfillment of their mission in the new era, continuously tempering the officers and men' courage and resolve to "fear neither hardship nor death." On the frigate Culaishan, officers and men created a "war history display case" displaying historical artifacts like military canteens and combat maps that witnessed the battles of revolutionary pioneers, encouraging them to always remember their military mission and responsibilities. The ship's leadership explained that whenever new recruits and cadres join the ship, or when they are mobilized for major missions, they organize officers and men to visit the "war history display case" to revisit heroic stories and boost their fighting spirit.

The frigate Taihangshan, through video links, collaborated with the 129th Division Memorial Hall of the Eighth Route Army in Shexian County, Hebei Province, and the Eighth Route Army Taihang Memorial Hall in Wuxiang County, Shanxi Province, to conduct revolutionary education. This initiative aims to guide officers and men in reflecting on history, inheriting revolutionary traditions and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit. It aims to inspire the iron will and fighting spirit of "seeking nothing but victory and sacrificing nothing for victory," and strengthen their sense of mission and responsibility to contribute to their posts.

Recently, a joint training exercise was conducted in a certain sea area. A joint formation consisting of the frigates Guangxi, Longhushan, and Yimengshan focused on key and difficult topics in complex sea conditions, testing various tactics and training methods.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16411332.html**

## 海军某支队舰艇海上多科目训练掠影

来源：解放军报 作者：吴 頔 李凤祥 责任编辑：王韵 2025-09-23

**大洋淬剑**

**——海军某支队舰艇海上多科目训练掠影**

■吴 頔 李凤祥 摄影报道



舰艇高速机动至任务海域.



主炮打击目标.



开展损管训练.



官兵乘小艇前出.

碧波荡漾，海天一色. 近日，海军某支队派出舰艇，赴某海域开展多科目训练.

“不明水面目标向我接近！”舰艇抵达目标海域不久，便接到“敌情”通报. 全舰官兵迅速按战斗部署就位，等待指挥员下达作战指令.

此时，海面雾气渐浓，能见度降低. 指挥员沉着应对，下令调整射击阵位，雷达、光电等战位持续探测“敌”目标方位. 各战位通力协作，成功锁定目标. 隆隆炮声响起，目标被成功摧毁.

硝烟未散，“敌情”又至. 雷达战位捕捉到空中来袭目标后，立即共享实时态势. 各战位严阵以待，做好抗击准备. 战舰高速机动进行规避的同时，发射干扰弹织起防护网. 很快，副炮成功锁定目标. 随着指挥员一声令下，一道道火舌喷射而出.

高速机动、综合攻防、特情处置……在为期数天的海上训练中，该支队紧贴实战构设复杂作战环境，穿插开展多个科目训练，锤炼了官兵协同配合、连续作战等实战能力.

**Google Translation**

A Glimpse of a Naval Flotilla’s [Zhidui] Multi-Disciplinary Training at Sea.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Di, Li Fengxiang Editor: Wang Yun 2025-09-23

Tempering the Sword in the Ocean

—A glimpse of a naval flotilla [zhidui]’s multi-disciplinary training at sea.

■ Photo report by Wu Di and Li Fengxiang

The ship maneuvered at high speed to the mission area.

Main guns engaged targets.

Damage control training was conducted.

Officers and men advanced in a small boat.

The waves rippled, the sea and sky merged into one. Recently, a naval flotilla [zhidui] dispatched a ship to a certain sea area for multi-disciplinary training.

“Unidentified surface target approaching!” Shortly after arriving at the target area, the ship received an “enemy situation” report. All officers and men quickly took up their positions according to combat deployment, awaiting the commander’s command.

At this time, the sea fog thickened, reducing visibility. The commander responded calmly, ordering the adjustment of firing positions. Radar, electro-optical, and other combat positions continued to detect the “enemy” target’s position. All combat positions worked together to successfully lock onto the target. The booming sound of artillery rang out, and the target was successfully destroyed.

Before the smoke cleared, the enemy arrived again. After the radar position detected the incoming aerial target, it immediately shared the real-time situation. All combat positions were on high alert, ready to fight back. The warship maneuvered at high speed to evade, while firing jamming rounds to create a protective net. Soon, the secondary guns successfully locked onto the target. At the commander’s command, tongues of fire erupted.

High-speed maneuvers, integrated offense and defense, special situation handling... During the several days of at-sea training, the flotilla [zhidui] constructed a complex combat environment closely aligned with actual combat, interspersed with training in multiple disciplines, honing the officers and men’ practical combat capabilities in coordination, continuous combat, and so on.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16411546.html**

## “丝路方舟”号医院船在瑙鲁完成首例眼科手术记事

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：崔晓洋 唐磊 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-24

**跨越海疆的光明使者**

**——“丝路方舟”号医院船在瑙鲁完成首例眼科手术记事**

■崔晓洋 唐磊

当地时间 19 日 22 时许，中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达瑙鲁仅 12 小时后，就成功为 74 岁的当地患者米洛实施了高精度眼科手术.

19 日 10 时，“丝路方舟”号医院船顺利靠泊瑙鲁艾沃港. 医疗分队立即展开联合诊疗，通过查阅病历、现场问诊、专项检查等环节，精准判定患者米洛因翼状胬肉侵入角膜导致视力障碍. 眼科主任张楚带领团队随即召开术前会诊，经与心内科专家充分评估后，决定为米洛进行手术.

在 3 级海况带来的船体轻微摇晃中，手术团队展现出精湛的专业技能. 张楚左手持镊精确定位胬肉头部，右手以超薄刀片在透明角膜处精准切入，刀尖沿着角膜与胬肉交界处划出一条平整切口. 随着吸附棉片迅速清除渗出的血水，角膜基质层清晰显现.

“分离胬肉组织. ”张楚倾斜手术刀，沿角膜表面向鼻侧缓慢推进，每分离 1 毫米都需要精准掌握深度.

手术室内，医护人员全程用英语与患者沟通. 当听到“手术成功”的消息后，米洛激动地用英语说：“感谢中国军医！”

瑙鲁医院眼科护士长丽娜全程观摩手术后感慨：“如此精细的手术，展现了中国先进的医疗技术，更彰显了中国军队的人道主义精神. ”

当米洛揭开纱布时，一缕阳光透过舷窗洒在她的脸上. “我看见了海浪的颜色，看见了中国军医的样子. ”她哽咽着说.

（解放军报亚伦 9 月 22 日电）

**Google Translation**

A Chronicle of the First Eye Surgery Performed on Nauru by the “Silk Road Ark” Hospital Ship

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Cui Xiaoyang, Tang Lei Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-24

A Messenger of Light Across the Seas

—A Chronicle of the First Eye Surgery Performed on Nauru by the “Silk Road Ark” Hospital Ship

■ Cui Xiaoyang, Tang Lei

At approximately 10:00 PM local time on the 19th, just 12 hours after arriving in Nauru, the Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship successfully performed high-precision eye surgery on 74-year-old local patient Milo.

At 10:00 AM on the 19th, the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship docked safely at Nauru’s Aiwo Port. The medical team immediately began a joint diagnosis and treatment. Through a review of medical

records, on-site interviews, and specialized examinations, they accurately determined that Milo's vision impairment was caused by pterygium invading the cornea. Director of Ophthalmology Zhang Chu and his team immediately convened a preoperative consultation. After a thorough evaluation with a cardiologist, the decision was made to proceed with surgery on Milo. Amid the gentle rocking of the ship caused by a level 3 sea state, the surgical team demonstrated exceptional skill. Holding forceps in his left hand, Zhang Chu precisely located the head of the pterygium. With his right hand, he made a precise incision into the transparent cornea, the tip of the blade creating a smooth cut along the junction of the cornea and pterygium. As an absorbent cotton pad quickly removed the oozing blood, the corneal stroma became clearly visible.

"Separate the pterygium tissue." Zhang Chu tilted the scalpel and slowly advanced it along the corneal surface toward the nose, meticulously controlling the depth for every millimeter of separation.

In the operating room, the medical staff spoke to the patient in English throughout the entire procedure. Upon hearing the news of a successful operation, Milo excitedly said in English, "Thank you, Chinese military doctors!"

Lina, the head nurse of the ophthalmology department at Nauru Hospital, observed the entire operation and exclaimed, "Such a delicate operation showcases China's advanced medical technology and, more importantly, the humanitarian spirit of the Chinese military."

As Milo removed the gauze, a ray of sunlight shone through the porthole onto her face. "I saw the color of the waves and the faces of the Chinese military doctors," she said, her voice choking back tears. (People's Liberation Army Daily, Yalun, September 22).

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16412025.html**

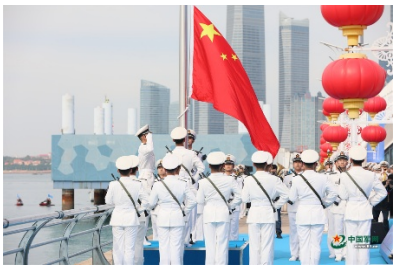
## 现场直击！多图纵览"未来·海军国际学员领导力淬锋营"全貌

来源：中国军网 作者：毕笑天 马思东 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-09-25

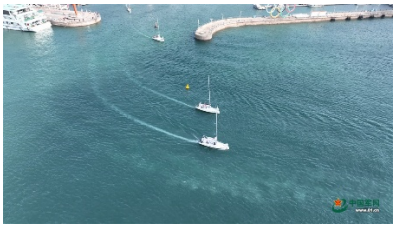
9月19日至26日，"未来·海军国际学员领导力淬锋营"活动在山东青岛举办. 来自俄罗斯、意大利、土耳其、埃及等 10 国海军院校，以及海军工程大学、海军大连舰艇学院等 7 所中国海军院校的学员们，开展了帆船竞渡、障碍挑战、研讨交流、文化参访等一系列丰富多彩的活动，共同书写了跨越国界的友谊篇章. 接下来请跟随中国军网记者，纵览"淬锋营"活动全貌.



"未来·海军国际学员领导力淬锋营"开幕式现场. 马思东 摄



开幕式上举行升国旗仪式. 毕笑天 摄



参赛队队员驾驶帆船驶离奥帆中心码头前往预定区域进行比赛. 马思东 摄



各个国家参赛队在预定海域比赛. 马思东 摄




各个国家参赛队进行帆船长距离竞赛. 毕笑天 摄



各个国家参赛队队员驾驶帆船在奥帆中心附近海域比赛. 马思东 摄



“未来·海军国际学员领导力淬锋营”开幕仪式现场观众挥舞国旗. 毕笑天 摄



参赛队员参加水上障碍友谊赛. 马思东 摄



参赛队员在水上障碍友谊赛中正在翻越水上障碍物. 毕笑天 摄




“未来·海军国际学员领导力淬锋营”颁奖暨闭幕式合影. 马思东 摄



各个国家参赛队在海军潜艇学院进行交流活动. 毕笑天 摄



各个国家参赛队队员在海军潜艇学院文化俱乐部参观交流传统文化. 毕笑天 摄

**Google Translation**

Live! A Comprehensive Overview of the “Future Navy International Cadets Leadership Tempering Camp” with multiple photos.

Source: China Military Net. Author: Bi Xiaotian, Ma Sidong. Editor: Guo Yanfei. Published: 2025-09-25.

From September 19th to 26th, the “Future Navy International Cadets Leadership Tempering Camp” was held in Qingdao, Shandong. Cadets from naval academies in 10 countries, including Russia, Italy, Turkey, and Egypt, as well as from seven Chinese naval academies, including the Naval University of Engineering and the Dalian Naval Academy, participated in a series of diverse activities, including sailing competitions, obstacle courses, seminars, cultural visits, and more, jointly writing a chapter of friendship across national borders. Follow China Military Net reporters for a comprehensive overview of the “Tempering Camp” activities.

Opening ceremony of the “Future Navy International Cadets Leadership Tempering Camp.” Photo by Ma Sidong.

A flag-raising ceremony was held at the opening ceremony. Photo by Bi Xiaotian.

Team members sailed their sailboats from the Olympic Sailing Center dock to the designated area for the competition. Photo by Ma Sidong.

National teams competed in the designated waters. Photo by Ma Sidong

National teams compete in a long-distance sailing race. Photo by Bi Xiaotian

Members of the national teams sail their boats in the waters near the Olympic Sailing Center. Photo by Ma Sidong

Spectators wave national flags at the opening ceremony of the “Future Navy International Cadets Leadership Training Camp.” Photo by Bi Xiaotian

Team members participate in a friendly water obstacle course race. Photo by Ma Sidong

Team members negotiate water obstacles during the friendly water obstacle course race. Photo by Bi Xiaotian

Group photo at the awards ceremony and closing ceremony of the “Future Navy International Cadets Leadership Training Camp.” Photo by Ma Sidong

National teams participate in an exchange program at the Naval Submarine Academy. Photo by Bi Xiaotian

Members of the national teams visit and exchange traditional culture at the Naval Submarine Academy Cultural Club. Photo by Bi Xiaotian

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16412206.html**

## 瑙鲁代总统：“丝路方舟”号医院船温暖了瑙鲁人民的心

来源：新华社 责任编辑：王韵

2025-09-26

新华社悉尼 9 月 26 日电 亚伦消息：中国驻瑙鲁大使馆庆祝中华人民共和国成立 76 周年招待会暨“和谐使命-2025”任务首次甲板招待会近日在位于瑙鲁近海的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船上举行. 参加招待会的瑙鲁代总统杰里迈亚代表瑙鲁政府和人民，祝贺中华人民共和国成立 76 周年，高度评价中国发展成就.

杰里迈亚说，“丝路方舟”号医院船到访瑙鲁，是两国友谊的又一生动体现，医院船不仅带来了宝贵的医疗援助，更温暖了瑙鲁人民的心，瑙方对此表示最诚挚的谢意. 他表示，瑙方重申对一个中国原则的坚定承诺，支持中国维护主权独立和领土完整，愿在相互尊重、合作共赢基础上，推动两国关系深入发展.

中国驻瑙鲁大使吕进在致辞中表示，“丝路方舟”号医院船为中瑙卫生健康合作翻开新的篇章，中方愿同瑙方共同促进世界发展，携手构建人类命运共同体. 据了解，医院船访问瑙鲁以来，已诊疗病人近 2000 人次，开展手术 126 例.

瑙鲁议长及内阁部长等官员、社会各界代表、中资企业、在瑙华侨华人等共 200 余人参加了当天的招待会. “丝路方舟”号医院船官兵表演了文艺节目.

当地时间 9 月 19 日上午，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达任务首站瑙鲁，开始为期 7 天的友好访问. 这也是中国海军舰艇首次访问瑙鲁.

**Google Translation**

Nauru’s Acting President: The “Silk Road Ark” Hospital Ship Warms the Hearts of the Nauruan People

Source: Xinhua News Agency Editor: Wang Yun

2025-09-26

Xinhua News Agency, Sydney, September 26 (Aaron News): The Chinese Embassy in Nauru recently held a reception celebrating the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China and the first deck reception for the “Harmonious Mission 2025” mission aboard the Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship, located off the coast of Nauru. Acting Nauruan President Jeremiah, who attended the reception, congratulated the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China on behalf of the government and people of Nauru and highly praised China’s development achievements.

Jeremiah said the Silk Road Ark hospital ship’s visit to Nauru is another vivid demonstration of the friendship between the two countries. The hospital ship not only brought valuable medical assistance but also warmed the hearts of the Nauruan people. Nauru expresses its most sincere gratitude for this. He stated that Nauru reaffirms its firm commitment to the one-China principle, supports China in safeguarding its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and is willing to promote the in-depth development of bilateral relations based on mutual respect and win-win cooperation. In his speech, Chinese Ambassador to Nauru Lü Jin stated that the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship has opened a new chapter in China-Nauru health cooperation. China is willing to work with Nauru to promote global development and build a community with a shared future for mankind. It is understood that since its visit to Nauru, the hospital ship has treated nearly 2,000 patients and performed 126 surgeries.

Over 200 people, including the Speaker of the Nauruan Parliament and Cabinet ministers, representatives from various sectors of society, Chinese companies, and members of the Chinese community in Nauru, attended the reception. The crew of the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship performed a cultural performance.

On the morning of September 19th, local time, the Chinese Navy's "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship, carrying out the "Harmony Mission 2025" mission, arrived in Nauru, its first stop, for a seven-day friendly visit. This marked the first visit by a Chinese naval vessel to Nauru.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16412366.html**

## 海军某支队开展多科目实战化训练见闻

来源：解放军报 作者：张家宝 乔晨曦 责任编辑：张硕 2025-09-27

**协同出击 砺兵大洋**

**——海军某支队开展多科目实战化训练见闻**

■张家宝 解放军报特约通讯员 乔晨曦

大洋深处，战舰驰骋. 初秋时节，海军某支队组织舰艇编队赴陌生海域开展多科目实战化训练.

"发现'敌'机一架，向我编队接近！"航渡途中，战斗警报骤然响起，编队指挥员立即命令各舰调整阵位，组成对空防御阵形. 作战指挥室内，口令声、键盘敲击声此起彼伏，各战位密切协同、高效配合.

"'敌'机发射导弹！"电子对抗战位突然报告. 编队指挥员研判当前海空态势后，果断下达指令："准备发射干扰弹实施干扰，副炮做好对空抗击准备！"笔者在指挥室看到，雷达显示屏上，一个光点正快速接近舰艇编队.

判明来袭目标特性后，电子对抗兵快速选择干扰弹弹种，按下发射按钮. 数枚干扰弹腾空而起，在空中形成"电磁迷雾". 与此同时，编队各舰副炮实施抗击. 茫茫大海，炮声隆隆，一发发炮弹破膛而出，模拟"敌"导弹的靶机被摧毁.

该支队领导介绍，此次训练，他们聚焦实战环境下的协同作战能力提升，坚持"多科目穿插、多特情叠加、多'敌'情想定"原则展开连贯综合训练，锤炼指挥员战场指挥水平和部队临机处置能力.

"'敌'船向我接近！"一波刚平，一波又起. 雷达战位研判目标情况后迅速报告，编队指挥员命令舰艇编队调整航向航速，占据有利攻击阵位. 锁定"敌"目标后，某舰主炮炮手完成射击诸元装定，依令按下发射按钮. "轰"一声巨响，水柱冲天而起，"敌"船被准确命中.

孰料，导调组再次临机设置新特情：机库牵引车"中弹起火"，主机兵头部"受伤"……接到通报，损管队携带灭火器材冲向着火点位，医疗组立刻前出救治"伤员". 官兵反应迅速、见招拆招，成功完成特情处置.

据了解，在这场持续多日的训练中，该支队先后组织实射干扰弹、副炮对空射击等多个实战化科目训练，多套战法训法得到有效检验，部队连续作战能力稳步提升.

“只有平时练就过硬本领，战时才能敢打必胜. ”该支队领导介绍，近年来，他们区分不同专业与岗位，结合夜间、雨雾天气等复杂环境科学制订训练计划，引导官兵在真打实备中固强补弱. 他们还围绕职能定位和装备运用，组建重难点课题攻关小组，探索不同作战样式下的战法训法，为部队遂行多样化使命任务打下坚实支撑.

**Google Translation**

Observations from a Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Conducting Multi-Subject Practical Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Zhang Jiabao, Qiao Chenxi Editor: Zhang Shuo 2025-09-27

Coordinated Attacks, Sharpening Troops Across the Ocean

—Observations from a Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Conducting Multi-Subject Practical Training

■ Zhang Jiabao, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Qiao Chenxi

Warships race through the depths of the ocean. In early autumn, a naval flotilla [zhidui] organized a fleet of ships to conduct multi-subject practical training in unfamiliar waters.

“An ‘enemy’ aircraft spotted, approaching our formation!” A combat alarm suddenly sounded during the passage. The formation commander immediately ordered all ships to adjust their positions and form an air defense formation. In the operations control room, the clatter of commands and the clatter of keyboards echoed in unison, with each combat position closely coordinated and efficiently working together.

“The ‘enemy’ aircraft launched a missile!” the electronic countermeasures position suddenly reported. After assessing the current sea and air situation, the formation commander decisively issued the order: “Prepare to launch jamming flares. Secondary guns, prepare for air defense!” From the command room, I watched as a blip rapidly approached the fleet on the radar screen.

After determining the characteristics of the incoming target, the electronic warfare officer quickly selected the type of jamming flare and pressed the launch button. Several jamming flares soared into the air, creating an “electromagnetic fog” in the air. Simultaneously, the secondary guns of each ship in the formation engaged in counterattacks. Over the vast ocean, the roar of artillery boomed, and shell after shell blasted out, destroying the target drones simulating “enemy” missiles.

The Flotilla’s [Zhidui] leadership explained that this training focused on improving coordinated combat capabilities in a real-world combat environment. Adhering to the principle of “interweaving multiple subjects, overlaying multiple special situations, and considering multiple ‘enemy’ scenarios,” they conducted coherent and comprehensive training to hone the commanders’ battlefield command skills and the troops’ ability to respond to emergencies.

“The ‘enemy’ ship is approaching!” As soon as one wave subsided, another arose. After the radar position assessed the target’s situation and quickly reported, the formation commander ordered the fleet to adjust its course and speed to assume a favorable attack position. After locking onto the “enemy” target, the main gunner on one ship completed the firing parameters and pressed the launch button as ordered. With a resounding “boom,” a column of water shot up into the sky, and the “enemy” ship was accurately hit.

Unexpectedly, the command and control team improvised a new special situation: the hangar tractor was “hit and caught fire,” and the main operator suffered a head “injury”... Upon receiving the notification, the damage control team rushed to the fire with firefighting equipment, and the medical team immediately advanced to treat the “injured.” The officers and men reacted swiftly, countering the situation with countermeasures, successfully handling the special situation.

It is understood that during this multi-day training exercise, the flotilla [zhidui] conducted a number of practical training exercises, including live-fire jamming munitions and secondary gun anti-aircraft fire. Multiple tactics and training methods were effectively tested, and the unit’s continuous combat capability was steadily improved. “Only by acquiring strong skills in peacetime can we be confident of victory in wartime.” The flotilla [zhidui]’s leadership explained that in recent years, they have differentiated between different professions and positions, and scientifically developed training plans tailored to complex environments such as nighttime, rainy, and foggy weather, guiding officers and men to strengthen their strengths and overcome their weaknesses through real combat and preparation. They have also formed research groups focused on key and difficult topics, exploring tactics and training methods for different combat styles, and laying a solid foundation for the troops to carry out their diverse missions.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16412487.html**

## 北部战区海军某潜艇部队援建贵州省习水县天鹅海军希望小学

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：胥展 羡崑 宋润鹏 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-27

**“水下先锋”托举深蓝梦**

**——北部战区海军某潜艇部队援建贵州省习水县天鹅海军希望小学**

■胥 展　羡 崑　解放军报特约通讯员　宋润鹏

“这瓶海水，是我们从航迹最远处带回来的……”

9 月 9 日，在贵州省习水县天鹅海军希望小学国防宣教室内，一堂“云端对话”如约而至. 视频一端，同学们注视着讲台上清澈透明的海水；视频另一端，北部战区海军某潜艇部队官兵正向孩子们讲述这瓶海水背后的故事.

“在深海，潜艇通过控制浮力和重力来实现上浮下潜……”宣教室内，教师白仕鸿结合由该部赠予的潜艇模型，配合官兵向学生普及潜艇航行基本原理. “真实的潜艇有多大？”“潜艇兵在水下是怎么生活的？”随着讲解不断深入，期盼与好奇充盈在学生们眼中，一颗颗童心逐渐飞向了海的那边.

这次“云端对话”，源于一场山海接力. 在该部 20 多年倾力帮建下，坐落于黔北深山的天鹅海军希望小学成了当地设施最优、功能最全、“军味”最浓的一所示范学校. 为进一步推动学校建设，2023 年学校在该部和地方党委政府推动下升级改造并迁入新校址. 新校园专门建设国防宣教室，常态化开展国防教育，引导学生热爱海军、投身海军、建设海军.

“援出特色、建成品牌，才能更好惠及广大师生. ”该部领导介绍，在国防宣教室建设过程中，他们注重将海军元素与校园文化有机融合，综合运用声、光、电、色等现代科技手段，通过图片影视资料、舰艇模型雕塑、共建文物实物等组合，打造多元呈现、多维立体的宣教室. 同时，他们定期组织骨干力量实地探访红色遗址，深挖革命老区红色资源，依托多媒体平台，通过拍摄微视频、编排情景剧、绘制动画等方式丰富教育形式，让国防教育更加可亲可感.

情之所往，必有回响. 在一次援建中，部队官兵了解到很多同学从未走出过大山，更未见过大海. 他们决定在学校建立考评机制，每年评选 10 名品学兼优学生代表，到部队开展国防夏令营活动，激发学生刻苦学习的热情.

“我终于有机会看到军舰和大海了！”今年“八一”前夕，学校 10 名学生收到该部国防夏令营活动的“邀请函”. 这个暑假，他们远赴黄海之滨，在部队官兵的带领下零距离接触舰艇，练旗语、打绳结，感悟深蓝文化. 在海军博物馆内，学生们细心观看每一件文物、照片、史料，用心追寻人民海军向海图强的壮美航迹.

今年全民国防教育日来临之际，学校国防宣教室向群众开放. 活动现场，学生争相担任解说员，向走进宣教室的群众讲述海军故事、科普国防知识，一堂堂温暖生动的国防教育课，助推宣教室成为校园“亮丽风景线”.

播下一颗种子，静待一片花开. 如今，天鹅海军希望小学国防宣教室影响力不断向外辐射，习水县多个中小学校依托宣教室开展国防教育活动. 来自远海大洋的一抹海军蓝，在深山中涂抹出越来越浓的色彩.

**Google Translation**

A Submarine Unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy Assisted in the Construction of the Swan Naval Hope Primary School in Xishui County, Guizhou Province.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Author: Xu Zhan, Xian Kun, Song Runpeng. Editor: Guo Yanfei.

2025-09-27

“Underwater Pioneers” Support the Deep Blue Dream.

—A submarine unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy assisted in the construction of the Swan Naval Hope Primary School in Xishui County, Guizhou Province.

■Xu Zhan, Xian Kun, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Song Runpeng

“This bottle of seawater is what we brought back from the farthest point of our voyage...”

On September 9th, a “cloud dialogue” took place as scheduled in the National Defense Education and Promotion Room of the Swan Naval Hope Primary School in Xishui County, Guizhou Province. On one side of the video, students gazed at the crystal-clear water on the podium. On the other side, officers and men from a submarine unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy shared the story behind the bottle of seawater with the children. “In the deep sea, submarines ascend and descend by controlling buoyancy and gravity...” Inside the education room, teacher Bai Shihong, using a submarine model donated by the unit, worked with officers and men to teach students the basic principles of submarine navigation. “How big is a real submarine?” “How do submariners live underwater?” As the explanation deepened, anticipation and curiosity filled the students’ eyes, and their childlike hearts gradually soared to the other side of the sea.

This “cloud dialogue” stemmed from a relay between mountains and sea. Thanks to the unit’s dedicated support over 20 years, the Swan Navy Hope Primary School, nestled deep in the mountains of northern Guizhou, has become a model school with the best facilities, the most comprehensive functions, and the strongest military atmosphere. To further promote the school’s development, the unit and the local Party committee and government will upgrade and relocate to a new campus in 2023. The new campus will feature a dedicated national defense education room to regularly conduct national defense education, encouraging students to love the Navy, dedicate themselves to the Navy, and build the Navy. “Only by developing distinctive aid and building a strong brand can we better benefit teachers and students.” A department leader explained that during the construction of the National Defense Education and Promotion Room, they focused on integrating naval elements with campus culture. They utilized modern technology, including sound, light, electricity, and color, to create a multifaceted, multi-dimensional classroom through a combination of images, film and television materials, ship models and sculptures, and co-constructed cultural relics. Furthermore, they regularly organized key personnel to visit revolutionary sites and delve deeper into the revolutionary heritage of old revolutionary base areas. Leveraging multimedia platforms, they enriched the educational format through the production of short videos, the choreography of situational dramas, and the creation of animations, making national defense education more accessible and tangible.

Where there is affection, there will be a resounding response. During one aid project, troops learned that many of their classmates had never left the mountains, let alone seen the sea. They decided to establish an evaluation system at the school to select 10 outstanding students each year

to participate in national defense summer camps in the military, inspiring students' passion for hard work. "I finally have the chance to see warships and the sea!" On the eve of this year's August 1st National Day, ten students from the school received an invitation to the military's national defense summer camp. This summer, they traveled to the shores of the Yellow Sea. Guided by military officers, they encountered warships up close, practiced flag signals, tied knots, and gained a deeper understanding of the navy's culture. At the Naval Museum, the students carefully examined every artifact, photograph, and historical document, meticulously tracing the magnificent journey of the People's Navy's maritime strength.

On the occasion of National Defense Education Day this year, the school's National Defense Education Room was opened to the public. At the event, students competed to serve as guides, sharing naval stories and disseminating national defense knowledge to visitors. These heartwarming and engaging national defense education classes have helped transform the room into a "beautiful feature" of the campus.

Sow a seed, wait for a blossom. Today, the influence of the Swan Navy Hope Primary School's National Defense Education Room continues to radiate, with several primary and secondary schools in Xishui County leveraging it for national defense education activities. A touch of navy blue, emanating from the distant ocean, paints an increasingly rich hue against the deep mountains.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16412488.html**

## 倾听山与海的声音

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：付康　张昕 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-27

**倾听山与海的声音**

■付康　张昕

《山海油料兵之歌》 技术支持：李连杰

# 山海油料兵之歌

1=E $\frac{4}{4}$

激昂地、有力量地

3 4 | 5· 6 5 3 1 | 2· 1 6 - | 6 2 1 7 6 7 | 1 1 6 5 3 4 |
在那美丽的山海之间，排列着我们的管线库房。油罐

5· 6 5 3 1 | 2· 3 6 - | 6 2 2 1 7 7 6 7 | 1. 1 - - 3 4 :‖
耸立、装满能量，管线长长、连着战场。在那

2. 1 - - 1 | 6·#5 6 7 i 7 6 | 5· 6 5 - | 6·#5 6 7 i 7 6 |
场。洞库泵房、栈桥栈台，战位战场，一起

5 5 5 1 | 6·#5 6 7 i 7 6 | 5· 3 5 6 6 | 6· 6 6 7 i 7 i |
嗨嗨嗨啊，巡线作业、检测维护、备战打仗，我们

2 2 2 5 | 3· 2 i· i 7 i | 2· 7 5 - | 2 2 i 7 i 2 |
嗨嗨嗨啊油料官兵使命荣光，使命荣

7 7 7 5 | i· 7 6· 6 5 6 | 7· 5 3 - | 5 - 7 6 |
嗨嗨嗨啊油料官兵使命荣光，啊

i - - 5 | 3· 2 i· i 7 i | 2· 3 2 - | 2 2 0 i 7 i· 2 |
光，啊油料官兵使命荣光。使命荣

5 - - 5 | i· 7 6· 6 5 6 | 7· 6 5 - | 7 7 0 6 5 6· 7 |
啊啊油料官兵使命荣光，使命荣

i - - - ‖ D.C. 2 2 2 - - | 0 0 i 2 | 3 - - - ‖
光。使命。荣光。

i - - - ‖ D.C. 7 7 7 - - | 0 0 6 7 | i - - - ‖
光，使命。荣光。

清晨，一缕阳光照进营区，北部战区海军某油料仓库中士宋泽东和几位战友踏上巡线小路. “油罐耸立装满能量，管线长长连着战场……”他们嘴里哼唱着《山海油料兵之歌》，步伐愈加坚实.

宋泽东第一次听到这首歌，是在去单位报到的路上. 当时刚刚完成新兵训练的他对未来充满好奇，询问同车的干事韩良：“单位是个什么样的地方呀？”韩良把《山海油料兵之歌》的 MV 视频转发给他，说可以从中窥得一二. 热情的旋律、唯美的画面让宋泽东心潮澎湃，对即将到来的新生活充满憧憬.

可到单位后，现实却给宋泽东泼了一盆冷水. 单位地处深山，与外界接触机会很少. 宋泽东的每日工作也只是巡线、检修以及收发油料，这与他设想中劈波斩浪的海军生活大相径庭. 宋泽东逐渐有些消沉起来，工作生活也打不起精神.

“令我最初发生改变的，是那个深夜响起的《山海油料兵之歌》. ”宋泽东说. 那是一个沉闷的夏天，他们接到紧急收发油料任务. 由于油料规模较大，官兵奋战至深夜还未完成.

长时间作业带来的疲惫压在每个人身上. 在等待油泵加压期间，面对尽显疲态的众人，队长刘瑞突然站起身，清了清嗓子：“咱们唱首歌吧. 在那美丽的山海之间，排列着我们的管线库房……”官兵不知不觉跟着唱起来，激昂的歌声点燃了寂静的夜晚，也点燃了他们的战斗激情. 大家各司其职，固定管线，监测泵压……

夜幕中，一座依山而建的营盘灯光闪烁. 任务结束后，指导员徐磊说：“这次任务大家很辛苦，但我们的付出是值得的，我们接收的每一滴油，最终都会化作舰艇与战机的血液，为打赢而燃烧！”

歌曲旋律与任务场景在宋泽东脑海里交织. 他意识到，自己的岗位同样是保障打赢的战位.

回到宿舍后，宋泽东便将《山海油料兵之歌》中的“油料官兵使命荣光”写在笔记本扉页上，以此提醒自己以饱满的热情投入工作中.

在该仓库，《山海油料兵之歌》不仅浸染了年轻官兵的青春底色，也蕴含着一代代油料兵永远抹不去的回忆.

不久前，在该单位举行的“听你‘话当年’”新老兵对话会上，仓库请来多名退伍老兵讲起当年的建设历程. 年近 70 岁的老兵韩波回忆曾经在仓库的时光说：“那时仓库还是一片荒山，洞库改造的时候缺乏机械设备，只能用铁锹、铁锤一下下地凿. 大家有时就直接睡在洞口……”从开山掘库到铺管接线，从紧急抢修到飞砂洗罐，当年的拼搏故事鲜活地展现在官兵眼前，接续奋斗的火种也在官兵心中燃起.

对话会结束，主持人准备搀扶着老人下台，韩波突然立正，面对着台下带头唱起：“巡线作业、检测维护、备战打仗，我们油料官兵使命荣光……”歌词一出，许多老兵瞬间湿了眼眶，纷纷站起来跟着合唱，对话会现场的气氛也被推向高潮.

一首歌曲，让年龄相差近半个世纪的两代油料兵产生共鸣. 他们在舞台上留下了一张合影.

对话会结束后，一场油料实战化训练拉开帷幕. 练兵场上，一辆辆油料作业车前出架设管线，阀门飞转、泵机轰鸣. 面对训练设置的机械渗漏、气阻影响等复杂因素，官兵严格按照应急预案排除故障，圆满完成任务.

这些场景让老兵们感到有些陌生. 码头管道加油车、巡线无人机、VR 模拟演练装置等现代化装备，让老兵赞叹不已.

一首军歌，传唱几十年，感染了一批批仓库官兵. 有人说，因为这首歌，爱上了这座大山；因为这座山，喜欢上了这座仓库；因为仓库的岗位，喜欢上了不远处的大海.

第二天清晨，载着老兵的军车准备驶出营区，车载音乐播放着《山海油料兵之歌》的旋律. 不远处，刚刚下连的新兵开饭前面对大山唱起这首歌曲. 大山倾听着这山与海的声音，用回声呼应着官兵……

**Google Translation**

Listening to the Voices of the Mountains and Seas

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Fu Kang, Zhang Xin Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-27

Listening to the Voices of the Mountains and Seas

■Fu Kang, Zhang Xin

“Song of the Oil Soldiers of Mountains and Seas” Technical Support: Jet Li

A ray of early morning sunlight streamed into the barracks. Sergeant Song Zedong of a naval oil depot in the Northern Theater Command and several of his comrades set out on a patrol route. “Towering oil tanks, brimming with energy; long pipelines connect to the battlefield...” They hummed “Song of the Oil Soldiers of Mountains and Seas,” their steps growing firmer.

Song Zedong first heard this song on his way to report to his unit. Having just completed recruit training, he was curious about the future and asked Han Liang, the officer in the car with him, “What’s the unit like?” Han Liang forwarded him the music video for “Song of the Oil Soldiers of Mountains and Seas,” suggesting it might offer a glimpse into the future. The passionate melody and beautiful visuals filled Song Zedong’s heart with anticipation for the new life to come. But upon arriving at the unit, reality dealt a cold blow to Song Zedong. Located deep in the mountains, the unit offered limited contact with the outside world. Song Zedong’s daily duties consisted of

line patrols, maintenance, and the delivery and receipt of fuel—a stark contrast to his imagined life as a brave sailor. He gradually grew depressed, losing his energy for both work and life.

“What first changed me was the song ‘Song of the Oil Soldiers in the Mountains and Seas’ that night,” Song Zedong said. It was a dreary summer day, and they received an urgent oil delivery mission. Due to the large scale of the operation, the soldiers toiled until late at night, yet the mission was still unfinished.

The exhaustion from the long hours weighed heavily on everyone. While waiting for the oil pumps to re-pressurize, Captain Liu Rui suddenly stood up, clearing his throat and saying, “Let’s sing a song. Between the beautiful mountains and sea, our pipeline warehouses are lined up...” The soldiers unknowingly joined in the song, their passionate singing igniting the silent night and their fighting spirit. Everyone performed their duties, securing pipelines, monitoring pump pressure...

In the night, lights flickered in a barracks nestled against the mountain. After the mission concluded, instructor Xu Lei said, “This mission was exhausting, but our efforts were worth it. Every drop of oil we received will eventually become the lifeblood of ships and fighter planes, burning for victory!”

The melody of the song and the mission scenes intertwined in Song Zedong’s mind. He realized that his own position, too, was crucial to victory.

After returning to the dormitory, Song Zedong wrote the line “The Glory of the Mission of the Oil Soldiers” from the “Song of the Oil Soldiers of Mountains and Seas” on the cover of his notebook, reminding himself to devote himself to his work with full enthusiasm.

At the warehouse, the “Song of the Oil Soldiers of Mountains and Seas” not only imbues the youthful spirit of the young officers and men, but also holds indelible memories for generations of oil soldiers.

Not long ago, at the unit’s “Hearing You Talk About the Past,” a dialogue session between new and veteran soldiers, the warehouse invited several veterans to share their journey through the construction of the past. Han Bo, a veteran nearing 70, recalled his time at the warehouse, saying, “Back then, the warehouse was still a barren mountain. When the cave was being renovated, there was a lack of mechanical equipment, so we had to dig the ground with shovels and hammers. Sometimes we even slept right at the entrance...” From excavating the mountain to laying pipes and wiring, from emergency repairs to cleaning tanks with flying sand, the stories of those years’ struggles were vividly unfolded before the soldiers’ eyes, igniting the spirit of continued struggle within them.

At the end of the dialogue, as the host prepared to help the elderly man off the stage, Han Bo suddenly stood at attention, facing the audience and leading the singing: “Patrolling the lines, inspecting and maintaining, preparing for war, our fuel service officers and men have a glorious

mission...” As the lyrics began, many veterans instantly teared up and stood up to join in the chorus, bringing the atmosphere of the dialogue to a climax.

This song resonated deeply with two generations of fuel service personnel, nearly half a century apart in age. They took a group photo on the stage.

Following the dialogue, a practical fuel service training exercise began. On the training ground, fuel trucks rolled out to install pipelines, valves whirring and pumps roaring. Faced with complex factors like mechanical leaks and air blockage during the training, soldiers rigorously followed emergency plans to troubleshoot and successfully completed the mission.

These scenes felt somewhat unfamiliar to the veterans. Modern equipment like dockside pipeline refueling trucks, patrol drones, and VR simulation equipment amazed the veterans.

A military song, sung for decades, has inspired generations of warehouse officers and men. Some say it’s because of this song that they fell in love with the mountains; because of the mountains, they fell in love with the warehouse; and because of their work at the warehouse, they fell in love with the nearby sea.

The next morning, the military vehicles carrying the veterans prepared to leave the barracks, the melody of “Song of the Oil Soldiers of the Mountains and Seas” playing on the car’s music system. Not far away, new recruits, just assigned to their company, sang the song to the mountains before their meal. The mountains listened to the sounds of the mountains and the sea, echoing back to the soldiers...

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16412416.html**

## 中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船温暖了瑙鲁人民的心

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：崔晓洋 唐磊 责任编辑：王韵

2025-09-27

**中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船离开瑙鲁前往斐济继续执行“和谐使命-2025”任务. 在瑙鲁期间，该国代总统称赞——**

**医院船温暖了瑙鲁人民的心**



“丝路方舟”号医院船停泊在艾沃港. 崔晓洋摄

新华社悉尼 9 月 26 日电　亚伦消息：中国驻瑙鲁大使馆庆祝中华人民共和国成立 76 周年招待会暨“和谐使命-2025”任务首次甲板招待会近日在位于瑙鲁近海的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船上举行. 参加招待会的瑙鲁代总统杰里迈亚代表瑙鲁政府和人民，祝贺中华人民共和国成立 76 周年，高度评价中国发展成就.

杰里迈亚说，“丝路方舟”号医院船到访瑙鲁，是两国友谊的又一生动体现，医院船不仅带来了宝贵的医疗援助，更温暖了瑙鲁人民的心，瑙方对此表示最诚挚的谢意. 他表示，瑙方重申对一个中国原则的坚定承诺，支持中国维护主权独立和领土完整，愿在相互尊重、合作共赢基础上，推动两国关系深入发展.

中国驻瑙鲁大使吕进在致辞中表示，“丝路方舟”号医院船为中瑙卫生健康合作翻开新的篇章，中方愿同瑙方共同促进世界发展，携手构建人类命运共同体. 据了解，医院船访问瑙鲁以来，已诊疗病人近 2000 人次，开展手术 126 例.

瑙鲁议长及内阁部长等官员、社会各界代表、中资企业、在瑙华侨华人等共 200 余人参加了当天的招待会. “丝路方舟”号医院船官兵表演了文艺节目.

当地时间 9 月 19 日上午，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达任务首站瑙鲁，开始为期 7 天的友好访问. 这也是中国海军舰艇首次访问瑙鲁.

解放军报亚伦 9 月 26 日电 崔晓洋、唐磊报道：当地时间 9 月 26 日 10 时许，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船结束对瑙鲁为期 7 天的友好访问和人道主义医疗服务，缓缓驶离瑙鲁艾沃港，前往斐济.

瑙方在码头举行仪式，欢送“丝路方舟”号医院船离开. 当地民众、大使馆工作人员和中资机构、华侨华人代表等在码头送行.

中国海军舰艇首访瑙鲁是中瑙友好交流史上的重要里程碑. 访问期间，“丝路方舟”号医院船利用陆上就诊区和医院船主平台共接诊门诊 2015 人次. 9 月 23 日，“丝路方舟”号医院船的舰载直升机首次在海外机场起降，成功转运 5 名特殊患者.

医疗服务之外，文化交流与技能分享成为此次访问的亮点. 访问期间，“丝路方舟”号医院船组织了甲板招待会，与瑙鲁当地学校进行了篮球、乒乓球友谊赛等文体活动，派出医疗队前往当地医院开展联合诊疗与学术研讨，走进社区、学校举办中医文化展示与健康讲座，让当地民众近距离感受中医魅力.

“感谢中国军医给我们提供的医疗服务，从中我们感受到了两国友谊的深化，我对所有的医护人员表示感谢. ”瑙鲁议长马库斯·斯蒂芬在接受采访时说.

**Google Translation**

The Chinese Navy's "Silk Road Ark" Hospital Ship Warms the Hearts of the People of Nauru.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Author: Cui Xiaoyang, Tang Lei. Editor: Wang Yun.

2025-09-27

The Chinese Navy's "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship departed Nauru for Fiji to continue its "Harmony Mission 2025" mission. During its stay in Nauru, the country's Acting President praised the hospital ship.

The hospital ship warms the hearts of the people of Nauru.

The "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship is docked at Iwo Harbour. Photo by Cui Xiaoyang.

Xinhua News Agency, Sydney, September 26 (Aaron News): The Chinese Embassy in Nauru recently held a reception celebrating the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the first deck reception of the "Harmony Mission 2025" mission aboard the Chinese Navy's "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship, located off the coast of Nauru. Acting President Jeremiah of Nauru, who attended the reception, congratulated the 76th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on behalf of the government and people of Nauru and spoke highly of China's development achievements. Jeremiah said the visit of the "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship to Nauru is another vivid demonstration of the friendship between the two countries. The hospital ship not only brought valuable medical assistance but also warmed the hearts of the Nauruan people. Nauru expressed its sincerest gratitude for this. He stated that Nauru reaffirmed its firm commitment to the one-China principle, supported China in safeguarding its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and was willing to promote the in-depth development of bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect and win-win cooperation.

Chinese Ambassador to Nauru Lü Jin, in his speech, stated that the "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship has opened a new chapter in China-Nauru health cooperation. China is willing to work with Nauru to promote global development and build a community with a shared future for mankind. It is understood that since its visit to Nauru, the hospital ship has treated nearly 2,000 patients and performed 126 surgeries.

Over 200 people, including the Speaker of the Nauruan Parliament, cabinet ministers, representatives from various sectors of society, Chinese companies, and Chinese nationals in Nauru, attended the reception. The "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship crew members performed a cultural performance. On the morning of September 19th, local time, the Chinese Navy's "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship, carrying out the "Harmonious Mission 2025" mission, arrived in Nauru, its first stop, for a seven-day friendly visit. This marks the first visit by a Chinese naval vessel to Nauru.

People's Liberation Army Daily, Yalun, September 26th, Cui Xiaoyang and Tang Lei reported: At around 10:00 a.m. local time on September 26th, the Chinese Navy's "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship, carrying out the "Harmonious Mission 2025" mission, concluded its seven-day friendly visit and humanitarian medical services in Nauru and slowly departed from Nauru's Aiwo Port, bound for Fiji.

The Nauruan side held a ceremony at the dock to send off the "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship. Local residents, embassy staff, representatives of Chinese-funded institutions, and representatives of the Chinese community were at the dock to see it off.

The inaugural visit of a Chinese naval vessel to Nauru marks a significant milestone in the history of friendly exchanges between China and Nauru. During the visit, the "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship provided 2,015 outpatient consultations using its onshore medical area and the main platform. On September 23rd, the onboard helicopter of the hospital ship "Silk Road Ark" took off and landed at an overseas airport for the first time, successfully transporting five critically ill patients.

In addition to medical services, cultural exchanges and skills sharing were highlights of the visit. During the visit, the hospital ship hosted a deck reception, participated in basketball and table tennis friendly matches with local schools in Nauru, and provided cultural and sports activities. A medical team conducted joint diagnosis and treatment and academic seminars at local hospitals, and held Traditional Chinese Medicine cultural demonstrations and health lectures in communities and schools, allowing local residents to experience the charm of Traditional Chinese Medicine up close.

"We are grateful to the Chinese military doctors for the medical services they provided us. We have felt the deepening friendship between our two countries, and I express my gratitude to all the medical staff," said Nauruan Speaker of the Parliament, Marcus Stephen, in an interview.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16412996.html**

## 北部战区海军组织舰艇开放活动点燃崇军尚武的火种

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王静 毕笑天 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-30

**点燃崇军尚武的火种**

**——北部战区海军组织舰艇开放活动见闻**

■王 静 解放军报记者 毕笑天

黄海之滨，海风习习. 山东省青岛市奥帆中心码头，两艘战舰靠港停泊，按照海军礼仪悬挂满旗，迎接群众参观.

为传承和弘扬伟大抗战精神，深入推动全民国防教育，9 月 24 日至 28 日，北部战区海军组织舰艇开放活动. 此次面向公众开放的是导弹驱逐舰西宁舰和导弹护卫舰芜湖舰，均为我国自行研制的舰艇.

秋雨阵阵，却阻挡不了参观群众的脚步. 舰艇官兵一边暖心提醒登舰注意事项，一边小心搀扶老人、儿童上下舷梯. 据介绍，此次舰艇开放活动设置了海军特色基础课目展示区，并组织快闪表演、海军特色节目、群众性红色歌曲点唱等活动，参观群众还可以学习打旗语、体验穿戴消防服和潜水装具等.

“以前出航，我们每人都要准备一个塑料桶来装淡水，目的是多留一些空间装油料，让战舰多跑一些日子. ”海军退役老兵齐燚特意穿上老式水兵服，前来参加此次舰艇开放活动. 他说，收看纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年阅兵式时，自己看到精彩亮相的各式装备不禁热泪盈眶，“这些装备充分彰显我军捍卫国家主权、安全、发展利益，以及维护世界和平的强大能力. ”

活动中，还有不少老兵和军烈属登上西宁舰和芜湖舰. 从武警部队退役的老兵李悦专门从天津赶来，登舰时对坚守岗位的哨兵敬礼；81 岁的烈属李家英从芜湖专程赶来青岛，登上了芜湖舰，向官兵和参观群众讲述自己哥哥、志愿军一级战斗英雄李家发的战斗故事；几名系着红领巾的小学生站在码头上，举起右臂向着西宁舰行少先队礼……舰艇开放活动在青少年心中点燃崇军尚武的火种，激荡起强国强军的力量.

“舰艇开放活动是公众了解海军的一个窗口，是开展全民国防教育的有效途径. ”北部战区海军有关部门领导说，群众在参观中不仅近距离领略了新时代革命军人的强军风采，还在潜移默化中强化了国防观念、提升了国防意识.

**Google Translation**

The Northern Theater Command Navy Held a Ship Open House Event, Igniting the Flame of Respect for the Military and Martial Spirit.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Jing, Bi Xiaotian Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-30

Igniting the flame of respect for the military and martial spirit

—Observations from the Northern Theater Command Navy’s ship open house event

■ Wang Jing, PLA Daily reporter, Bi Xiaotian

A gentle breeze blew on the shores of the Yellow Sea. Two warships docked at the Olympic Sailing Center in Qingdao, Shandong Province, hoisting full flags in accordance with naval etiquette, welcoming visitors.

To carry forward and promote the great spirit of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and further promote national defense education, the Northern Theater Command Navy held a ship open house event from September 24th to 28th. The guided-missile destroyer Xining [Hull 117] and the guided-missile frigate Wuhu [Hull 539], both domestically developed vessels, were open to the public.

The autumn rain could not deter visitors. The officers and men of the ships offered heartfelt reminders of boarding precautions and carefully assisted the elderly and children up and down the gangway. The ship open house event featured a display area showcasing naval basic courses, flash mob performances, special naval programs, and a popular singing session featuring revolutionary songs. Visitors could also learn flag signals and try on firefighting suits and diving gear.

“When we sailed before, each of us had to prepare a plastic bucket to hold fresh water. This allowed us to leave more space for fuel and extend the ship’s service life.” Retired Navy veteran Qi Yi donned a vintage sailor uniform for the ship open house. He said that while watching the military parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, he was moved to tears by the dazzling array of equipment on display. “These equipment fully demonstrate our military’s formidable capabilities in defending national sovereignty, security, and development interests, as well as maintaining world peace.”

During the event, many veterans and families of military martyrs boarded the Xining and Wuhu ships. Li Yue, a retired veteran of the People’s Armed Police Force, traveled all the way from Tianjin to board the ship and saluted the sentries on duty. Li Jiaying, an 81-year-old martyr’s family member, traveled all the way from Wuhu to Qingdao to board the Wuhu ship and recounted the battle stories of his brother, Li Jiafa, a first-class combat hero of the Volunteer Army, to the officers, soldiers, and visitors. Several elementary school students wearing red scarves stood on the dock, raised their right arms in the Young Pioneer salute to the Xining ship... The ship open house event ignited a passion for military service and martial arts in young people, galvanizing the power to strengthen the nation and the military.

“The ship open house event provides a window for the public to understand the Navy and an effective way to promote national defense education for all,” said a leader of the Northern Theater Command Navy. The visitors not only witnessed the heroic spirit of the revolutionary soldiers of the new era up close, but also subtly strengthened their understanding and awareness of national defense.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16412991.html**

## 烈士纪念日前夕，海军某部邀请参战老兵回营“探亲”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王子杰 吴安宁 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-09-30

**烈士纪念日前夕，海军某部邀请参战老兵回营“探亲”——**

## 老兵归队 英雄回连

■王子杰 解放军报记者 吴安宁

烈士纪念日前夕，海军某部礼堂内，一名身着老式军装的老人走上主席台，缓缓抬起右臂，庄严敬礼：“原 26 军 77 师 231 团 2 营 5 连机枪班战士房来廷，向老部队报到！”

这一声“报到”，是 95 岁的房来廷老人埋藏心底 70 多年的愿望. 1950 年，房来廷随部奔赴抗美援朝战场. 长津湖战役中，他双腿严重受伤，不得不回国接受治疗，自此便与老部队失去联系. 多年来，房来廷始终心系老部队，但由于部队转隶等原因，一直未能与老部队取得联系. 经过多方确认，房来廷老部队是该部“梁山战斗英雄连”. 今年初，该部特意组织官兵代表登门看望房来廷老人，临别时他们约定：一定在军营再相聚.

“梁山战斗英雄连”是一支曾在抗日战争、抗美援朝战争中立下赫赫战功的英雄连队. 今年 9 月，“梁山战斗英雄连”战旗在天安门前光荣受阅. 一代代官兵在厚重连史激励下接续奋斗，涌现出一批精武标兵.

阔别 70 余载，重回老部队的房来廷思绪万千. 在该部荣誉室，一幅幅老照片、一件件老物件将老人的思绪拉回那段烽火硝烟的岁月.

“当时，为了炸掉敌人碉堡，几名战友扛着炸药包一个接一个地冲上去，直至战斗到最后一刻……”荣誉室内，房来廷与官兵面对面交流，讲述当年浴血奋战的故事. 尽管已是鲐背之年，房来廷依旧记得战友们的姓名、年龄、籍贯和战斗故事.

营区里，一面英烈墙静静矗立，上面记录着该部成立至今有据可查的 4817 名烈士. 来到英烈墙前，房来廷和官兵一起缅怀英烈. 一路走，一路看，房老不时伸手抚摸墙上的名字.

“今天回到老连队，我在英烈墙上看到了很多熟悉的名字，我很想念他们. 当年，我们一起在战场上杀敌报国. 我活着回来了，而他们把生命留在了战场……”说到动情处，房老声音哽咽，眼泪止不住地流.

“在世参战老兵作为战斗亲历者，他们的口述与回忆，是不可替代的‘战场思政课’. ”该部领导告诉记者，为了更好地弘扬英烈精神，近年来，他们利用清明节、烈士纪念日等时机，采取视频连线、上门走访等方式看望慰问战斗英雄，并邀请身体条件允许的老兵回营“探亲”，面对面为官兵授课. 今年 4 月，周全弟老英雄辗转回到老部队，给官兵带来了极大精神鼓舞. 这次，房来廷老英雄回营，让该部“崇尚英雄、学习英雄、争当英雄”的氛围更加浓厚.

在官兵陪同下，房来廷乘坐轮椅行进在营区步道. 在手绘文化墙前，看到官兵驾驶战车驰骋训练场、扬威比武场的画面，老人激动地说：“现在的武器装备越来越先进，保家卫国的手段更多了. ”

“这是我在战争年代使用过的红缨枪枪头，是我的第一把武器，现在我把它送给你们. ”“探亲”期间，房来廷将珍藏多年的“至宝”捐赠给老部队. 接过老英雄用颤巍巍的双手递过来的红缨枪枪头，二级上士刘开心的泪水瞬间模糊了双眼.

临别之际，房来廷向官兵敬礼致意，官兵向房老赠送了自制的画册. 画册扉页上，端正地写着 8 个大字：铭记功勋，致敬先辈.

**Google Translation**

On the Eve of Martyrs’ Day, a Naval Unit Invited Veterans Back to Their Base for a “Visit with Their Families.”

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Zijie, Wu Anning Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-09-30

On the eve of Martyrs’ Day, a naval unit invited veterans back to their base for a “visit with their families.”

Veterans Return, Heroes Return

■ Wang Zijie, PLA Daily Reporter, Wu Anning

On the eve of Martyrs’ Day, an elderly man in a traditional military uniform walked up to the podium in the auditorium of a naval unit. He slowly raised his right arm and saluted solemnly: “Fang Laiting, a soldier in the machine gun squad of the 5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 231st Regiment, 77th Division, 26th Army, reports to his old unit!”

This “reporting in” was a wish 95-year-old Fang Laiting had harbored for over 70 years. In 1950, Fang Laiting joined his unit in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. During the Battle of Chosin Reservoir, he suffered severe leg injuries and had to return to China for treatment. Since then, he has lost contact with his former unit. For years, Fang Laiting held close to his old unit, but due to various reasons, such as unit transfers, he had been unable to reconnect. After multiple confirmations, Fang Laiting’s former unit was the unit’s “Liangshan Combat Hero Company.” Earlier this year, the unit organized a special visit from officers and men to visit Fang Laiting. Before leaving, they pledged to reunite at the barracks.

The “Liangshan Combat Hero Company” was a heroic unit that distinguished itself during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. In September of this year, the Liangshan Combat Hero Company’s flag proudly participated in the

Tiananmen Square parade. Inspired by the company's rich history, generations of officers and men have continued their struggle, producing a group of exemplary warriors.

After over 70 years, Fang Laiting returned to his old unit with a flood of thoughts. In the unit's Hall of Honor, old photos and artifacts brought him back to those days of war. "At that time, to blow up the enemy bunker, several comrades rushed forward one after another, carrying explosive packs, fighting until the very end..." In the Honor Room, Fang Laiting met face-to-face with officers and men, recounting stories of the bloody battles of those years. Despite his advanced age, Fang Laiting still remembered his comrades' names, ages, hometowns, and battle stories.

In the barracks, a wall of heroes and martyrs stands quietly, recording the 4,817 documented martyrs of the unit since its founding. Arriving at the wall, Fang Laiting and the soldiers paid tribute to the martyrs. As they walked and gazed, Fang Laiting would often touch the names on the wall.

"Today, returning to my old company, I saw many familiar names on the wall. I miss them so much. Back then, we fought together on the battlefield to serve our country. I returned alive, but they left their lives on the battlefield..." As he spoke emotionally, Fang Laiting's voice choked, tears streaming uncontrollably. "As firsthand witnesses of the battle, the oral accounts and recollections of surviving veterans are irreplaceable 'battlefield ideological and political education lessons,'" a unit leader told reporters. To better promote the spirit of the martyrs, they have used occasions like Qingming Festival and Martyrs' Day in recent years to visit and comfort combat heroes through video links and in-person visits. They have also invited veterans who are physically able to return to the camp for "family visits" and provide face-to-face instruction to officers and men. In April of this year, veteran hero Zhou Quandi returned to his former unit, bringing great inspiration to the officers and men. This time, veteran hero Fang Laiting's return has further strengthened the unit's atmosphere of "respecting heroes, learning from heroes, and striving to be heroes."

Accompanied by officers and men, Fang Laiting traveled along the camp trails in a wheelchair. Standing before the hand-painted cultural wall, witnessing images of soldiers driving tanks on the training grounds and demonstrating their prowess in competitions, the elderly man excitedly declared, "Today's weaponry is becoming increasingly advanced, giving us more ways to defend our country."

"This is the tip of the red tasseled spear I used during the war years. It was my first weapon, and now I'm giving it to you." During his "visit," Fang Laiting donated this treasured possession to his former unit. Receiving the tip from the veteran's trembling hands, Sergeant 2nd Class Liu Kaixin's eyes instantly filled with tears.

As he departed, Fang Laiting saluted the soldiers, who presented him with a homemade album. On the title page, neatly inscribed were eight large characters: "Remember the Merits, Honor the Forefathers."

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16412973.html**

# 海军航空大学某团飞行训练影像

来源：解放军报 作者：高文亮 张智广 责任编辑：张硕 2025-09-30

**海天博弈**

**——海军航空大学某团飞行训练影像**

■高文亮 张智广 摄影报道



海空之间，战机翱翔.



战机（右一）脱离编队，准备实施单机突防.



战机返航.




机务人员检查战机，做好夜间出动准备.

近日，海军航空大学某团一场高强度对抗训练，在某海域上空展开. 红蓝双方围绕争夺制空权、突击突防等课目进行激烈角逐，淬炼实战本领.

随着塔台指挥员一声令下，红蓝双方战机呼啸升空，飞赴预定空域. 蓝方战机采取灵活战术抢占空中优势，率先向红方发起攻击. 红方迅速调整编队阵形，在实施拦截的同时，组织侧翼机群迂回包抄. 机动规避、俯冲攻击……对抗中，双方你来我往、攻防交织，博弈难解难分，态势瞬息万变.

夜幕降临，战机再度轰鸣升空. 飞行员凭借过硬本领，精准操控战机，在暗夜空域继续练突防、练拦截，将昼间对抗经验融入夜间训练，锤炼全时域作战能力.

训练结束，战机返航. 讲评室内，参训飞行员结合飞参数据和战场态势，在复盘中掀起“头脑风暴”，一个个问题得到破解，为改进训练明确了方向.

**Google Translation**

Footage of a Naval Aviation University Regiment’s Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Gao Wenliang, Zhang Zhiguang Editor: Zhang Shuo 2025-09-30

Sea-Sky Game

—Videos of a Naval Aviation University Regiment’s Flight Training

■ Photo Report by Gao Wenliang and Zhang Zhiguang

Between sea and air, fighter jets soar.

A fighter jet (first from the right) breaks away from formation, preparing for a solo penetration.

The fighter jet returns.

Maintenance personnel inspect the aircraft and prepare for a night sortie.

Recently, a high-intensity confrontation training exercise was conducted over a certain sea area by a Naval Aviation University regiment. The Red and Blue teams engaged in fierce competition for air superiority and assault penetration, honing their combat prowess.

At the command of the tower commander, the Red and Blue fighter jets roared into the air, heading for the designated airspace. The Blue team employed flexible tactics to seize air superiority and launched the first attack on the Red team. The Red team quickly adjusted its formation, conducting an interception while also organizing flanking aircraft to maneuver and encircle the enemy. Evasive maneuvers, swooping attacks... the two sides engaged in a back-and-forth, a crisscross of offense and defense, a complex and intractable game of chess, the situation shifting rapidly.

As night fell, fighter jets roared into the skies once again. Pilots, relying on their exceptional skills, precisely controlled their aircraft, continuing to practice penetration and interception in the dark skies, integrating their daytime combat experience into nighttime training to hone their all-time combat capabilities.

The training concluded, and the fighter jets returned. In the debriefing room, the participating pilots, combining flight data with the battlefield situation, brainstormed during the review, resolving each issue and clarifying the direction for improving the training.

# October 2025

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16413450.html**

## 舰艇挂牌“海上书房”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王静 王泽洲 责任编辑：李佳琦

2025-10-03

解放军报讯 王静、特约通讯员王泽洲报道：9 月 25 日，刚刚完成海上实战化训练的北部战区海军某驱逐舰支队官兵靠港休整. 听闻军史馆新设了中国古代军事典籍展，官兵纷纷前去参观.

本次展览，由国家图书馆依托典藏资源，联合山东省临沂市银雀山汉墓竹简博物馆等单位举办，遴选《孙子兵法》《六韬》《三略》等古代兵书、古铠甲复原品和兵马俑复制品，邀请专业人员讲解，让官兵感受中国传统军事文化的博大精深.

除了展览，北部战区海军还携手国家图书馆发起“海上书房”共建活动. 9 月 19 日，海军辽宁舰、南昌舰、“吉祥方舟”号医院船等 6 艘舰艇挂牌“海上书房”，国家图书馆为舰艇官兵赠送 3600 册优质图书，涵盖军事理论、社会科学、历史文化等多个领域，让官兵在战备训练之余，享受精神食粮. 同时，双方建立长效合作机制，国家图书馆每年定期为“海上书房”更新 2000 册新书.

夜晚，海军辽宁舰甲板上，战机起降的喧嚣归于平静. 舰艇“海上书房”内，结束训练的舰员及飞行员分坐各处，静静阅读. 舰员赵子清是名书迷，听说最近图书室挂牌了“海上书

房”，还补充了一批新书，一有空就钻进书房充电. “在‘流动国土’上，这里就是精神的港湾. ”赵子清说.

北部战区海军政治工作部负责人介绍，“海上书房”共建活动是他们推进文化乐团、院线电影、优质图书、文艺轻骑队到一线进岛站系列文化服务活动的举措之一，旨在让文化成果跨越山海，进入战舰甲板、远海大洋.

**Google Translation**

Ships Feature “Maritime Study Rooms”

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Authors: Wang Jing, Wang Zezhou Editor: Li Jiaqi

2025-10-03

PLA Daily News: Wang Jing and Special Correspondent Wang Zezhou report: On September 25th, officers and men of a destroyer flotilla [zhidui] of the Northern Theater Command Navy, having just completed combat training at sea, docked for rest and recuperation. Upon hearing of the new exhibition of ancient Chinese military classics at the Military History Museum, the officers and men flocked to see it.

The exhibition, hosted by the National Library of China and in collaboration with the Yinqueshan Han Tomb Bamboo Slips Museum in Linyi, Shandong Province, and other institutions, features ancient military texts such as “The Art of War,” “Six Secret Teachings,” and “Three Strategies,” along with restored ancient armor and replicas of the Terracotta Warriors. Professionals will be invited to provide lectures, allowing officers and men to experience the profound breadth and depth of traditional Chinese military culture.

In addition to the exhibition, the Northern Theater Command Navy also partnered with the National Library to launch a joint “Maritime Study Room” initiative. On September 19th, six Chinese naval vessels, including the Liaoning aircraft carrier (Hull 16), Nanchang destroyer (Hull 101), and the hospital ship “Auspicious Ark” (Hull 868) unveiled “Maritime Book Rooms.” The National Library donated 3,600 high-quality books covering military theory, social sciences, history, and culture to the officers and crew, providing them with spiritual nourishment during combat readiness training. The two sides have also established a long-term cooperation mechanism, with the National Library regularly updating the “Maritime Book Rooms” with 2,000 new books annually.

At night, the din of fighter jets taking off and landing on the deck of the Liaoning fades into stillness. Inside the ship’s “Maritime Book Room,” crew members and pilots finishing their training sit in separate areas, quietly reading. Crew member Zhao Ziqing, a book lover, heard the library had recently opened a “Maritime Book Room” and added a new collection of books, so he’d head to the book room whenever he had free time to recharge. “On this ‘mobile land,’ this is a spiritual haven,” Zhao Ziqing said. The person in charge of the Political Work Department of the

Navy of the Northern Theater Command introduced that the “Sea Study” co-construction activity is one of their initiatives to promote a series of cultural service activities involving cultural orchestras, theater movies, high-quality books, and literary and artistic cavalry teams to the front-line island stations, aiming to allow cultural achievements to cross mountains and seas and enter the decks of warships and the distant oceans.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16413532.html**

## 点赞！海军航空兵节日期间战备巡逻飞行

来源：中国军号 作者：杨健 俄世正 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-10-03

国庆节日期间，海军航空兵某部组织战备巡逻飞行. 期间，该部精心配强机组人员，组织官兵学习战备规定、熟悉战备方案，并提前实施拉动预演，提高值勤人员的快速反应能力.















纠错/举报 | 互联网新闻信息服务许可证 10120170013

**Google Translation**

Thumbs up! Naval Aviation Conducts Combat Readiness Patrol Flights During Holiday

Source: China Military Bugle Author: Yang Jian, E Shizheng Editor: Guo Yanfei Published: 2025-10-03

[KJ-200 AEW&C aircraft]

During the National Day holiday, a naval aviation unit organized combat readiness patrol flights. During this period, the unit carefully strengthened its crews, organized officers and men to learn combat readiness regulations and familiarize themselves with combat readiness plans, and conducted pre-emptive drills to enhance the rapid response capabilities of on-duty personnel.

Correction/Report | Internet News Information Service License 10120170013

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16413528.html**

# 中国海军 83 舰编队离开香港并开启访问任务

来源：新华社 作者：孟佳 责任编辑：李佳琦 2025-10-03



10 月 3 日上午，中国海军 83 舰编队离开香港，结束为期 3 天的舰艇开放活动. 根据远海综合实习访问任务计划，将启程访问柬埔寨、泰国、新加坡 3 国. 新华社记者 陈铎 摄

新华社香港 10 月 3 日电（记者孟佳）3 日上午，中国海军 83 舰编队离开香港，结束为期 3 天的舰艇开放活动. 根据远海综合实习访问任务计划，将启程访问柬埔寨、泰国、新加坡 3 国.

早上 8 时，戚继光舰、沂蒙山舰已完成出航前的各项准备工作. 10 时许，中国人民解放军驻香港部队在昂船洲军营码头举行欢送仪式，编队指挥员对香港特别行政区政府和民众的热情支持表示感谢和敬意. 83 舰编队分区列队人员向岸上送行人员挥手告别.

随后，戚继光舰、沂蒙山舰依次驶离昂船洲军营码头. 离港途中，热情的香港市民们自发来到维多利亚港沿岸，与属舰官兵挥手告别. 两艘舰艇在大家依依不舍的目光中驶离区界.

停靠香港期间，编队举行了升旗仪式、舰艇开放活动，吸引了 2 万余名港澳民众参与. 活动现场，歌曲快闪表演、海军旗语展示、船艺绳结体验等具有海军特色的项目提升了民众与海军官兵互动的积极性，让“海军热”席卷香港，让“中国红”扮靓维港，激发广大市民的爱国爱港之情.

不少民众表示，祖国军舰常态化来到香港，让大家更加有安全感，与海军官兵共同为祖国庆生，将成为心中美好的回忆.

据了解，这是戚继光舰、沂蒙山舰首次来到香港并举行军营开放活动. 这也是今年以来，继山东舰编队在香港举办开放活动后，中国海军舰艇编队第二次来到香港.



10 月 3 日上午，中国海军 83 舰编队离开香港，结束为期 3 天的舰艇开放活动. 根据远海综合实习访问任务计划，将启程访问柬埔寨、泰国、新加坡 3 国. 新华社记者 陈铎 摄



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**Google Translation**

The Chinese Navy’s 83rd Fleet Departs Hong Kong and Begins Its Visit

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Meng Jia Editor: Li Jiaqi 2025-10-03

On the morning of October 3rd, the Chinese Navy’s 83rd Fleet departed Hong Kong, concluding a three-day ship open house. According to the Far Seas Comprehensive Practice Visit Mission Plan, the 83rd Fleet will depart for visits to Cambodia, Thailand, and Singapore. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Chen Duo

Xinhua News Agency, Hong Kong, October 3rd (Reporter Meng Jia) On the morning of the 3rd, the Chinese Navy’s 83rd Fleet departed Hong Kong, concluding a three-day ship open house.

According to the Far Seas Comprehensive Practice Visit Mission Plan, the 83rd Fleet will depart for visits to Cambodia, Thailand, and Singapore.

At 8:00 a.m., the Qi Jiguang and Yimengshan ships had completed all pre-departure preparations. Around 10:00 a.m., the Chinese People's Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison held a farewell ceremony at the Stonecutters Island Barracks Pier. The fleet commander expressed gratitude and respect for the enthusiastic support of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government and people. The 83rd Fleet's divisional members waved goodbye to the farewell personnel on shore. Afterwards, the Qi Jiguang and Yimengshan warships successively departed from the Stonecutters Island Barracks. On their way out, enthusiastic Hong Kong citizens spontaneously gathered along Victoria Harbour to wave goodbye to the officers and men aboard. The two ships departed amidst a wave of reluctance.

During their port call in Hong Kong, the fleet held a flag-raising ceremony and an open house for the ships, attracting over 20,000 residents from Hong Kong and Macao. Naval activities such as a flash mob performance, a naval flag demonstration, and a seamanship and knotting workshop encouraged public interaction with the naval officers and men, creating a "navy fever" across Hong Kong, beautifying Victoria Harbour with the "Chinese red" color and inspiring patriotism and love for Hong Kong among the public.

Many residents expressed that the regular visits of Chinese warships to Hong Kong have given them a greater sense of security, and that celebrating the motherland's birthday with the naval officers and men will become a fond memory.

It is understood that this was the first time the Qi Jiguang and Yimengshan warships visited Hong Kong and held an open house for the barracks. This is the second time this year that a Chinese naval fleet has visited Hong Kong, following the Shandong fleet's open house event in Hong Kong.

On the morning of October 3rd, the Chinese Navy's 83rd Fleet departed Hong Kong, concluding a three-day ship open house. According to the Far Seas Integrated Practice Visit Mission Plan, the fleet will depart for visits to Cambodia, Thailand, and Singapore. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Chen Duo

On the morning of October 3rd, the Chinese Navy's 83rd Fleet departed Hong Kong, concluding a three-day ship open house. According to the Far Seas Integrated Practice Visit Mission Plan, the fleet will depart for visits to Cambodia, Thailand, and Singapore. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Chen Duo

On the morning of October 3rd, the Chinese Navy's 83rd Fleet departed Hong Kong, concluding a three-day ship open house. According to the Far Seas Integrated Practice Visit Mission Plan, the fleet will depart for visits to Cambodia, Thailand, and Singapore. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Chen Duo

On the morning of October 3rd, the Chinese Navy's 83rd Fleet departed Hong Kong, concluding a three-day ship open house. According to the Far Seas Integrated Practice Visit Mission Plan, the fleet will depart for visits to Cambodia, Thailand, and Singapore. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Chen Duo

On the morning of October 3rd, the Chinese Navy's 83rd ship task force departed Hong Kong, concluding a three-day ship open day. According to the Far Seas Comprehensive Practice and Visit Mission Plan, the 83rd ship will depart for visits to Cambodia, Thailand, and Singapore. Photo by Xinhua News Agency reporter Chen Duo

On the morning of October 3rd, the Chinese Navy's 83rd ship task force departed Hong Kong, concluding a three-day ship open day. According to the Far Seas Comprehensive Practice and Visit Mission Plan, the 83rd ship will depart for visits to Cambodia, Thailand, and Singapore. Photo by Xinhua News Agency

On the morning of October 3rd, the Chinese Navy's 83rd ship task force departed Hong Kong, concluding a three-day ship open day. According to the Far Seas Comprehensive Practice and Visit Mission Plan, the 83rd ship will depart for visits to Cambodia, Thailand, and Singapore. Photo by Xinhua News Agency

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16413663.html**

## 在习近平强军思想指引下·奋进强军路 打好攻坚战丨潜行深海砺尖兵

来源：解放军报 作者：尚金鑫 邓博宇 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-05

**潜行深海砺尖兵**

**——来自南部战区海军某基地某艇员队的观察报告**

■尚金鑫 解放军报特约记者 邓博宇



潜艇在水面机动. 黄礼君 摄

请扫描二维码浏览更多内容

明月高悬，巨浪翻涌. 幽暗深海之下，一艘钢铁“巨鲸”静静巡弋.

潜艇刚抵达预定阵地，一阵急促的警铃响起，南部战区海军某基地某艇员队立即进入战斗状态.

“3、2、1，发射！”随着指挥员一声令下，导弹腾空而起，直刺苍穹.

优化决策指挥链路、检验新战法训法、锤炼慑战止战能力……一次次驶向深蓝，一次次利剑出鞘，阔步新时代新征程，该艇员队官兵始终牢记领袖嘱托——

2013 年 4 月，习主席看望慰问该艇员队官兵，同他们共进午餐、深入交流. 2023 年 5 月，习主席给该艇员队全体官兵回信，勉励他们“不断提高履行使命任务能力，努力锻造全面过硬的水下尖兵，为实现建军一百年奋斗目标作出更大贡献”.

潜行万里，永不迷航. 在习近平强军思想指引下，该艇员队官兵锚定建军一百年奋斗目标，加强练兵备战，聚力攻坚克难，将水下尖兵锻造得更加过硬，将深海利剑淬炼得更加锋锐.

**永葆紧前备战的常态——**

**做一颗“随时可以出膛的子弹”**

观察一支部队的备战状态，既要看战时，也要看平时. 一个深夜，记者触摸到了这支部队的备战脉动.

夜色深沉，学习室内不时传来讨论声. 记者推门而入，只见艇员队多名部门骨干围在一张海图前，研判当面敌情态势.

记者好奇，按照艇员队的工作安排，那段时间，他们不担负战备值班任务，甚至部分艇员还处于休假状态.

“战备弦一刻松不得！”艇长告诉记者，在充满不确定性的水下战场，海况的变化、洋流的波动，都可能影响战术实施，一个分神就可能让对手取得战场主动权. 为了把各种情形研究透，做到心中有数，类似较真碰硬的敌情分析活动，几乎每天都在学习室上演.

备战脉搏，不仅跳动在每一个深夜，也跳动在每名官兵心头.

舱室虽然狭窄，但官兵的视野宽广、目光敏锐——艇长的笔记本上，当面敌情、水文气象等每日记录，内容翔实；官兵分析研究的范围，并不局限于家门口的近海，而是覆盖每一片可能到达的海域.

艉舱离指挥室最远，却回应指挥员口令最快——在这个管路密布、空间狭小的舱室，几名艇员闻令而动，迅速嵌入艇内各个系统展开应急处置. 出海期间，班长吴振民特意申请在战位旁的管路上搭块木板当床铺，确保出现任何异常，他都能随时响应、快速处置.

“养兵千日，就要用兵千日，时刻准备出击！”吴振民道出自己的“战备观”.

箭在弦上，引而待发. 近年来，随着人民海军潜艇部队加速向深蓝挺进，该艇员队党委深刻认识到，不仅每名艇员要保持张弓满弦的状态，新型潜艇战斗力生成更是刻不容缓. 他们在驶向远海大洋的任务中备战、在备战中强能，潜时越来越长、航程越来越远.

与之相应的是，一日生活作息变了，工作训练节奏变了，部队运行方式变了，但官兵“脑子里永远有任务、眼睛里永远有敌人”的战备意识没变. 他们深知，唯有如此，才能特情来时从容应对、敌人来犯一击制胜.

“我们与战争的距离，只差一声号令！”艇员柴贵州说，他和战友们需要做的就是枕戈待旦，做一颗“随时可以出膛的子弹”.

**永葆加速冲锋的姿态——**

**“没有万事俱备，只有争分夺秒”**

以往潜艇靠岸，就意味着任务完成，官兵会进行短暂休整. 而今返航后，干部陈苍却感觉更忙了.

这次任务归来，他刚走进宿舍楼就发现，好几页工作清单已经张贴在墙上最醒目位置. 每一件需要维护的装备、每一项需要检修的内容，都按照轻重缓急顺序用五色笔标记，定好责任人、明确时间点、拉出进度条. 执行下一次任务前，这些工作都必须高标准完成.

在收集的海量数据面前，陈苍神情专注、运指如飞. 整理—归纳—复盘—比对—总结，如此一次次循环往复中，他对照海空情报，加紧评估海上决策质效，进一步完善隐蔽突防等战法.

“岸上，是复盘提升的‘另一个战场’. ”说话间，陈苍在自己的学习清单上新增了几项内容. 这个过程，被大家形象地称为“头脑风暴”——有时探讨新装备的新功能，有时论证新战法的可行性，但更多的是，查找解决存在的问题.

按理说，航行越远、见识越广，经验就越足. 可在艇员们看来，深海里有另一种辩证法——遇到的情况越多，就会触及更多知识盲区、能力短板.

“没有万事俱备，只有争分夺秒！”一次全科目训练考核，全艇提前作了周密细致的准备，对于首场对抗，官兵志在必得，细抠每一项部署、打磨每一个细节，直至形成肌肉记忆. 孰料，考核期间海况突变，值更官执着于完整执行战术，频繁进行大航速机动，尽管攻势迅猛，却因噪声过大暴露目标.

“人不可能两次踏入同一条河流. ”艇员们突然意识到，那片熟悉的深海，早已卷起不同的“漩涡”.

当前，实现建军一百年奋斗目标正处在吃劲奋斗的攻坚期、加油加压的冲刺期，对潜艇部队而言，必须驭鲸蹈海、加速冲锋.

追风赶月，衔枚疾走. 艇员队紧盯使命任务需要，定期邀请院校专家和厂家技术人员，围绕装备系统、前沿理论、管理维护等进行深入交流，完善官兵能力拼图；学习室内，艇主官与全体军官同上一堂课，研训谋战……

在此过程中，一茬茬艇员也在拔节生长. 大家边备战、边训练、边学习，不断给自己加压：新装备新技术难吃透，集中精力攻关突破；面对陌生作战领域，不等不靠、敢闯敢试；遇到新情况新难题，上门向兄弟单位求教……

该艇员队营区，有一棵大树亭亭如盖. 10 年前，官兵执行远洋任务时，为避免生活单调，特意从陆地带了一株树苗. 从海上回到陆地，大家又把它栽在营区，悉心呵护.

育人如育树，成才更成林. 如今，该艇员队已经崛起一支人才方队. 一级军士长马晓辉说：“十年树木，但在同样的时间里，我们需要长得更快、走得更远. ”

**永葆向难攻坚的状态——**

**在一场场硬仗中打出“第一”的声誉**

在艇员队荣誉室门口，有一块展板显得有些格格不入.

记者上前细看，上面展示的，是官兵某一年参加比武的成绩单，其中一些科目，排名明显靠后.

“取得这么多荣誉，为何要跟一次‘考砸’过不去？”记者不解地问.

“自揭伤疤就是要时刻警醒大家，战场打不赢，一切等于零. ”该艇员队政委说，对平时练兵发现的问题，决不能遮遮掩掩、轻易放过，要敢于向难攻坚，用胜利赢得荣光，这才是官兵应该牢固树立的“荣誉观”.

那次比武归来，艇员队召开全体军人大会进行复盘检讨，深挖训练中的弱点难点堵点问题，组织大家对照自省，制订补差计划.

第二年比武，他们重整旗鼓，全队上下憋着一股劲儿击败强劲对手，用一项项“第一”打了一场漂亮的“翻身仗”.

“番号第一不代表自己就是第一. ‘第一’的声誉，是在一场场硬仗中打出来的！”马晓辉介绍，作为人民海军某型潜艇首艇，从列装那一天起，他们就面对装备技术含量高、缺少专业教材等现实挑战，艇员队由此开始了创业攻坚.

那段时间，马晓辉和战友走路带风. 白天爬舱室、摸管路、查设备，晚上学专业、搞研讨、作总结，人人写下厚厚的学习笔记，光是画的图纸摞起来就有半米高. 最终，他们啃下了这块“硬骨头”，立起该型潜艇战斗力建设“新标杆”.

“那次胜利攻坚，更加坚定我们从胜利走向胜利的信心和决心. ”回忆起接装之初的那段经历，马晓辉眼神里好像有一团火.

习主席指出，要立足实际积极作为，探索创新战略力量运用样式和组织模式，把手中武器的战略功能充分发挥出来. 近年来，许多新装备列装部队、新技术投入应用，一些新战法训法亟需攻关验证，艇员队一次又一次踏上攻坚征途.

——挑战装备极限. 针对新时代使命任务要求，全体艇员发扬不怕吃苦、英勇无畏的战斗精神，在实战实训中最大限度挖掘装备潜能；

——犁出更远航迹. 突破近海战备训练传统思维，驶向远洋深海，在陌生复杂海况下开展实战实训，有效履行使命任务；

——加速体系融合. 瞄准新域新质战斗力生成需要，优化发射流程，创新力量运用，与一体化联合作战体系深度融合；

——强化人才支撑. 瞄准艇员培养新需求，实行“人艇分训”，打通全流程培养堵点，大幅缩短人才成长周期，一大批专业能手和技术骨干脱颖而出……

“常年战斗在海疆一线，必须积极识变、主动应变、不断求变，在实战中砥砺打赢硬功. ”全体艇员深知，身为钢铁脊梁，理应自觉担起强军重任；攻坚建军百年，还有很多难关险隘要闯.

这天傍晚时分，官兵集合完毕，准备再次上艇. 此时，豪迈的艇歌回荡海天——

“甘愿寂寞不留名，生死与共兄弟同心；默默潜航大爱柔情，时刻等待那一声号令；钢铸的脊梁铁打的兵……”

**Google Translation**

Guided by Xi Jinping’s Thought on Strengthening the Military: Forging Ahead on the Path of a Stronger Military and Winning the Tough Battles | Deep-Sea Sharpening the Vanguard

Source: PLA Daily Author: Shang Jinxin, Deng Boyu Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-05

Sneaking Deeply, Sharpening the Vanguard

—An Observation Report from a Crew Unit at a Naval Base in the Southern Theater Command

■ Shang Jinxin, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Deng Boyu

A submarine maneuvers on the surface. Photo by Huang Lijun

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The moon hangs high, and huge waves surge. Beneath the murky depths of the sea, a steel “giant whale” quietly patrols.

As soon as the submarine arrived at its designated position, a series of rapid alarms rang out, and a crew unit at a naval base in the Southern Theater Command immediately entered combat readiness.

“3, 2, 1, launch!” With the commander’s command, the missile soared into the air, piercing the heavens. Optimizing decision-making and command chains, testing new tactics and training methods, and honing the ability to deter and stop war... Time and again, sailing into the deep blue, unsheathing their swords, and striding forward into a new era and a new journey, the officers and men of this submarine unit always bear in mind the leader’s instructions.

In April 2013, President Xi Jinping visited and expressed his condolences to the officers and men of this unit, sharing lunch and in-depth discussions with them. In May 2023, President Xi wrote back to all officers and men of this unit, encouraging them to “continuously improve their ability to fulfill their missions and tasks, strive to forge well-rounded and competent underwater pioneers, and make greater contributions to achieving the goals of the PLA’s centenary.”

Undercover, never lose your way. Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Strengthening the Military, the officers and men of this unit are anchored to the PLA’s centenary goals, strengthening training and preparations, and focusing on overcoming difficulties, forging even more capable underwater pioneers and sharpening their deep-sea swords.

Maintaining a constant state of intense combat readiness—

Be a “bullet ready to fire at any time”

Observing a unit’s combat readiness requires considering both wartime and peacetime considerations. Late one night, a reporter felt the pulse of the unit’s combat readiness.

As the night deepened, the sound of discussion rippled from the study room. Pushing the door open, the reporter saw several key members of the crew gathered around a nautical chart, analyzing the enemy situation.

Intrigued, the reporter discovered that according to the crew’s work schedule, they were not on combat readiness duty during that period, and some were even on leave.

“Combat readiness cannot be relaxed for a single moment!” the captain told the reporter. In the uncertain underwater battlefield, changing sea conditions and fluctuating ocean currents can affect tactical implementation, and a single distraction could allow the enemy to seize the initiative. To thoroughly study and fully grasp various scenarios, rigorous enemy situation analysis exercises, such as these, took place almost daily in the study room.

The pulse of combat readiness beats not only late at night but also in the hearts of every officer and soldier. Despite the cramped cabin, the officers and men possessed a broad and sharp vision. The captain's notebook contained detailed daily records of enemy activity, hydrological and meteorological conditions, and other issues. Their analysis and research extended beyond the immediate waters to encompass every possible sea area.

The aft cabin, farthest from the command center, was the fastest to respond to the commander's commands. In this cramped cabin, densely packed with pipes, the crew members responded quickly to the command, quickly interfacing with the various systems within the submarine to initiate emergency response. While at sea, squad leader Wu Zhenmin specifically requested a wooden plank be built onto the pipes next to his combat position to serve as a bed, ensuring he could respond quickly to any anomalies.

"If you train your troops for a thousand days, you must deploy them a thousand days—always be prepared for attack!" Wu Zhenmin expressed his view on combat readiness.

The arrow is on the string, ready to be launched. In recent years, as the People's Navy's submarine force has accelerated its advance into the deep blue, the Party Committee of the crew unit has come to realize that not only must every crew member maintain a fully drawn bow, but the development of combat effectiveness for the new submarines is also imperative. They prepare for battle and strengthen their capabilities through missions to the distant oceans, their submerged time increasing and their ranges growing.

Correspondingly, their daily routines, work and training rhythms, and troop operations have changed, but the officers and men' combat readiness—"always keeping the mission in mind and the enemy in sight"—remains unchanged. They know that only in this way can they calmly respond to special situations and strike decisively when the enemy attacks.

"We are only one command away from war!" said crew member Chai Guizhou. He and his comrades need to be on high alert, like "bullets ready to be fired at any moment."

Constantly maintaining an accelerated charge—

"Nothing is ready, only every second counts."

In the past, when a submarine docked, it signified mission completion, and the officers and men would take a short rest. But now, after returning, Officer Chen Cang feels even busier.

After returning from this mission, upon entering the dormitory, he noticed several pages of work lists prominently posted on the wall. Every piece of equipment requiring maintenance and every item requiring inspection was marked in order of importance with five-color pens, with responsible individuals, clear deadlines, and progress charts. All of this work must be completed to a high standard before the next mission.

Faced with the vast amount of data he collected, Chen Cang's expression was focused, his fingers moving swiftly. In this repetitive cycle of sorting, summarizing, reviewing, comparing, and summarizing, he compared naval and air intelligence, closely assessing the quality and effectiveness of his maritime decision-making, and further improving tactics such as covert penetration.

"Ashore is 'another battlefield' for review and improvement," Chen Cang said, adding several items to his learning list. This process was aptly called "brainstorming"—sometimes exploring new equipment and new functions, sometimes demonstrating the feasibility of new tactics, but more often, identifying and solving existing problems.

It stands to reason that the farther you sail and the broader your horizons, the more experience you gain. But the crew members see a different dialectic in the deep sea: the more situations you encounter, the more blind spots in your knowledge and weaknesses you encounter. "Nothing is perfect, only every second counts!" During a comprehensive training assessment, the entire submarine made meticulous preparations in advance. Determined to win their first confrontation, the officers and men meticulously scrutinized every deployment and polished every detail until it became muscle memory. Unexpectedly, sea conditions suddenly changed during the assessment. The watch officer, obsessed with executing the tactics perfectly, frequently performed high-speed maneuvers. Despite the swiftness of the attack, the excessive noise gave away the target.

"You never step into the same river twice." The crew suddenly realized that the familiar deep sea had already swirled in a different "whirlpool."

Currently, achieving the goal of the PLA's centennial is a period of intense struggle and a sprint of refueling and pressure. For the submarine force, it is imperative to ride the whale across the sea and accelerate the charge.

Chasing the wind and the moon, rushing with the bullet in hand. The crew closely monitors mission requirements and regularly invites academic experts and manufacturer technicians for in-depth discussions on equipment systems, cutting-edge theory, management, and maintenance, ultimately enhancing the capabilities of the crew. In the study room, the commanding officer and all officers attend classes together to discuss training and operational planning.

Through this process, successive generations of crew members have also grown rapidly. While preparing for battle, training, and learning, they constantly push themselves. They focus on breakthroughs in new equipment and technologies, facing challenges. They dare to take risks and experiment, not wait or rely on others. When faced with new situations and challenges, they seek advice from other units.

A majestic tree towers over the crew's barracks. Ten years ago, while on an ocean-going mission, the crew brought a sapling from mainland China to avoid monotony. Returning to land, they planted it in the barracks and carefully nurtured it.

Cultivating people is like nurturing trees; cultivating talents leads to a forest. Today, the crew has emerged as a talented contingent. First Class Sergeant Ma Xiaohui said, “It takes ten years to grow a tree, but in the same amount of time, we need to grow faster and go further.”

Always maintain a state of mind to overcome challenges—

Earning a reputation for “first place” in tough battles

At the entrance to the crew’s honor room, a display board seemed somewhat out of place.

A reporter approached to take a closer look. It displayed the officers’ and men’ performance reports from a particular year’s military competition, with some subjects showing significantly lower rankings.

“Why would they hold such a grudge over a single failed test after achieving so many honors?” the reporter asked, puzzled.

“Exposing our scars serves as a constant reminder to everyone that if we can’t win on the battlefield, everything else is for naught.” The crew’s political commissar stated that problems discovered during routine training must never be swept under the rug or easily overlooked. We must dare to overcome challenges and win glory through victory. This is the “honor concept” that officers and men should firmly cultivate.

After returning from that competition, the crew held a general meeting of all soldiers to review and examine the training, thoroughly identifying weaknesses, difficulties, and bottlenecks. They organized self-reflection and developed a plan to address these shortcomings. In the second year’s competition, they regrouped, the entire team unleashing a fierce energy to defeat their formidable opponents, achieving a remarkable comeback with one “first” after another.

“Being number one doesn’t guarantee we’re number one. Our reputation as number one is earned through hard-fought battles!” Ma Xiaohui explained that as the first submarine of a certain type in the People’s Navy, from the day it was commissioned, they faced practical challenges such as the high technical complexity of the equipment and a lack of professional teaching materials. This marked the beginning of the crew’s entrepreneurial journey.

During that time, Ma Xiaohui and his comrades walked with gusto. During the day, they crawled through cabins, felt pipes, and inspected equipment. At night, they studied their profession, held seminars, and wrote summaries. Everyone wrote thick notes; the drawings alone piled half a meter high. Ultimately, they overcame this “tough nut” and set a new benchmark for the combat effectiveness of this type of submarine.

“That successful battle strengthened our confidence and determination to move from victory to victory.” Recalling the initial experience of receiving the commissioning, Ma Xiaohui’s eyes lit up. President Xi Jinping emphasized the need to proactively act based on reality, explore

innovative ways to employ strategic forces and organizational models, and fully leverage the strategic capabilities of our weapons. In recent years, many new equipment has been deployed and new technologies have been put into use. New tactics and training methods urgently require research and validation, and the crew has repeatedly embarked on this challenging journey.

- Pushing the limits of equipment. In response to the mission requirements of the new era, all crew members have demonstrated a fearless and valiant fighting spirit, maximizing the potential of their equipment through real-world combat training.

- Plowing further afield. Breaking through traditional thinking in near-shore combat readiness training, sailing into the deep ocean, conducting real-world combat training in unfamiliar and complex sea conditions, and effectively fulfilling missions.

- Accelerating system integration. Aiming to generate new capabilities in new domains and new qualities, we will optimize launch processes, innovate force employment, and deeply integrate with the integrated joint combat system.

- Strengthening talent support. Targeting new demands in crew training, the "separate training for crew and boat" approach has been implemented, eliminating bottlenecks in the entire training process and significantly shortening the talent development cycle. A large number of skilled professionals and technical backbones have emerged...

"Fighting on the front lines of the maritime frontier for years, we must actively recognize changes, proactively adapt, and constantly seek change, honing our skills to win battles in actual combat." All crew members are fully aware that as the backbone of the army, they must consciously shoulder the heavy responsibility of strengthening the military; As we approach the centennial of the founding of the People's Liberation Army, we still face many challenges and obstacles.

That evening, as officers and men assembled and prepared to board the boat again, the heroic boat song echoed across the sea and sky:

"Willing to remain nameless in loneliness, we share life and death with brothers, united in heart; silently diving with great love and tenderness, always awaiting the command; backbones of steel, soldiers of iron..."

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16413742.html**

## 祝福祖国 强军有我丨巡守海疆练硬功

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**巡守海疆练硬功**

**——海军某支队松原舰节日期间战备执勤见闻**

■解放军报记者 吴安宁 特约通讯员 王垣镔

黄海深处，晨曦初现，海面在阳光照射下泛起波光. 从北部战区海军某支队松原舰驾驶室远眺，一艘艘渔船在波峰浪谷间跳动. 国庆佳节，松原舰官兵听令而动，在某海域执行战备执勤任务.

“向国旗——敬礼！”松原舰飞行甲板上，官兵军容严整、整齐列队，随着雄壮的《义勇军进行曲》响起，升旗手奋力挥动右臂，鲜艳的五星红旗迎风招展，在全舰官兵深情的注视和庄严的军礼中冉冉升起.

“战争不会挑日子，备战没有间歇期. 能在战位上为祖国庆祝生日，是一名军人的光荣. ”仪式结束后，一级军士长乔亮动情地说，“因为我们守卫的是祖国领土，保卫的是万家团圆. ”

从军近 30 年，乔亮对任务海域各种情况了如指掌，出海执勤有他同行，战友们心里更有底. “越是节假日，越要保持高度戒备，确保海防线固若金汤. ”乔亮坚定地说.

说话间，急促的战斗警报声突然响起，一场临检拿捕训练拉开帷幕，官兵迅速做好战斗准备. 驾驶室内，信号兵李悦根据指挥员口令进行连续喊话. 操舵兵大角度转向，加速靠近目标，占据有利位置. 与此同时，雷达兵曹泽林作为取证人员，全程摄录取证. 很快，“特情”得到有效处置.

随后，防空反导、应急处突、损管操演等科目训练连贯实施. 舰艇持续进行战术机动，官兵密切协同、默契配合，锤炼复杂环境下的应急处置能力.

“守护好这片蓝色国土，是我们献给祖国最好的生日礼物. ”训练结束后，该舰一级上士姜桦昌说，“随着实战化训练深入推进，随时准备打仗的紧迫感愈发强烈，每一次训练都像上战场一样. ”

走进舰艇舱内，通道两侧的宣传栏上张贴着官兵寄语——“我的战位是战舰的‘眼睛’，我的使命就是看得更远、看得更清”“我守护着战舰的‘心脏’，轰鸣声是我献给祖国的生日歌”……这些充满豪情的话语，是新时代水兵对战位最深情的告白. “官兵常年以舰为家，在海上的时间远超岸上，对自己的战位甚至比对自己家都要熟悉. ”同松原舰一起出海执行战备执勤任务的某支队领导对记者说.

这些年来，全时备战已成为该支队所属部队的常态. 这名领导告诉记者，官兵常年与海作伴，时刻保持临战状态，确保遇到紧急情况，随时拉得出、上得去、打得赢！

夜幕降临，松原舰依然在海面巡弋. 驾驶室内，值更官兵全神贯注地操纵着舰艇；机电舱内，轮机兵细心检查着设备运行状态；雷达室内，操作手严密监视着海空态势……各战位官兵精神抖擞、斗志昂扬，共同守护祖国海疆安宁.

**Google Translation**

Blessings to the Motherland, A Strong Army Dedicated to Us | Patrolling the Seas and Practicing Hard Skills

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Anning, Wang Yuanbin Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-06

Patrolling the Seas and Practicing Hard Skills

—Observations from the Songyuan Ship of a Naval Flotilla [zhidui] on Combat Readiness Duty During the Holiday Season

■ PLA Daily Reporter Wu Anning, Special Correspondent Wang Yuanbin

Deep in the Yellow Sea, dawn breaks, and the surface shimmers in the sunlight. From the bridge of the Songyuan Ship [Hull 600 / frigate] of a Northern Theater Command Naval Flotilla [zhidui], fishing boats bob amidst the crests and troughs of the waves. During the National Day holiday, the officers and men of the Songyuan Ship, following orders, carried out combat readiness duty in a certain area. “Salute to the national flag!” On the flight deck of the Songyuan, officers and men lined up in meticulous formation. As the majestic “March of the Volunteers” sounded, the flag-raiser vigorously waved his right arm, and the vibrant five-star red flag fluttered in the wind, rising slowly under the affectionate gaze of all officers and men aboard and a solemn military salute.

“War doesn’t pick a date, and there’s no lull in preparations. It’s a soldier’s honor to celebrate the motherland’s birthday from our position.” After the ceremony, Chief Petty Officer Qiao Liang said emotionally, “For we are defending our motherland’s territory and protecting the reunion of thousands of families.”

With nearly 30 years in the military, Qiao Liang is intimately familiar with the various conditions in the mission area. His presence on duty at sea gives his comrades greater peace of mind. “The more holidays there are, the more we must maintain high alert and ensure the impregnability of our coastal defenses,” Qiao Liang said firmly.

As he spoke, a sudden, rapid battle alarm sounded, signaling the start of a surprise inspection and arrest exercise. The officers and men quickly prepared for battle. Inside the bridge, signalman Li Yue continuously shouted commands according to the commander’s instructions. The helmsman made a sharp turn, accelerating towards the target and gaining a favorable position. Meanwhile, radar operator Cao Zelin, acting as a forensic officer, filmed and recorded the entire situation. The “special situation” was quickly and effectively handled.

Subsequently, training sessions in air and missile defense, emergency response, and damage control were conducted in a continuous manner. The ship continued to conduct tactical maneuvers, with officers and men closely coordinating and working in harmony, honing their emergency response capabilities in complex environments. “Protecting this blue land is our best birthday gift to our motherland,” said Chief Petty Officer Jiang Huachang, a member of the ship’s crew, after

the training. “As combat-oriented training deepens, the sense of urgency to be ready for battle grows stronger. Every training session feels like going to the battlefield.”

Entering the ship’s cabin, noticeboards lining the corridors display messages from officers and men: “My station is the ‘eyes’ of the warship, and my mission is to see farther and more clearly.” “I guard the ‘heart’ of the warship, and its roar is my birthday song to the motherland.” These passionate words embody the most heartfelt expressions of a sailor’s devotion to his station in the new era. “Officers and men consider the ship their home year-round. They spend far more time at sea than ashore, and they know their station even better than their own home,” a leader of a flotilla [zhidui] that sailed with the Songyuan on combat readiness duty told reporters.

Over the years, full-time combat readiness has become the norm for the flotilla’s [zhidui] units. The leader told reporters that officers and men constantly engage the sea, maintaining a constant state of combat readiness to ensure they can deploy, respond, and prevail in any emergency. As night fell, the Songyuan aircraft carrier (Songyuan) continued to patrol the seas. Inside the bridge, the officers on duty were concentrating on maneuvering the ship. In the mechanical and electrical compartment, the engine crew meticulously checked the equipment’s operating status. In the radar room, operators closely monitored the sea and air situation... Soldiers at all combat positions were in high spirits and full of fighting spirit, working together to safeguard the peace of the nation’s maritime borders.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16413838.html**

## 账单里的新风向！海军某基地导航台引导新晋军士理性消费

来源：解放军报 作者：付康 明森 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-07

**北部战区海军某基地导航台引导新晋军士理性消费——**

**账单里的新风向**

■付 康 明 森




（漫画：张云璞）

“第一个月工资到账，想买那台盼了好久的游戏机”“我想分期买相机学摄影，可预算有点紧张”“该给家里打点钱吧，爸妈肯定高兴”……近日，北部战区海军某基地导航台学习室里，几名新晋军士围在一起，讨论“第一笔工资怎么花”.

从义务兵选晋为军士，身份转变的同时也意味着收入的变化. 如何帮助新晋军士树立理性、健康、可持续的消费观念，成为该台在教育管理中关注的一个问题.

去年，新晋军士小沈用第一个月工资买下一块价格不菲的手表，可接下来的日常开支、休假花费又让他捉襟见肘，甚至不得不向战友借钱. 经干部耐心引导、帮助制订还款和储蓄计划，小沈逐步走出“透支消费”的困境.

“从义务兵到军士，收入提高了，但要是缺乏规划，超前消费、冲动消费、攀比消费就会冒头. ”该台军官宋鹏飞说.

为此，该台决定开展一次调研，通过谈心交心、问卷调查等方式，梳理新晋军士的消费心理与行为特征. 有的新晋军士坦言：“晋升军士是人生一大步，奖励一下自己无可厚非. ”也有人认为：“开源节流，要从第一笔工资做起，为将来多做打算. ”

调研中，“仪式感”“符号消费”等词汇频频出现，折射出“网生代”战士消费理念的多元化. 在此基础上，他们在全台开展匿名问卷调查，数据显示：约 80％的战士希望用工资“改善生活、发展爱好”；超 60％曾有过冲动消费，买过使用频率非常低的物品；50％曾为兴趣爱好分期付款……

“数据背后，是新生代鲜明的消费特征：追求品质、热衷体验、愿意为兴趣投资，但也容易陷入盲目和符号化消费. ”宋鹏飞分析道，“他们是在物质相对充裕的环境中成长的一代，观念开放、敢于消费，但也亟需养成理性规划的思维习惯. ”

摸清思想底数后，如何实施有效引导？在党委议教会上，有人建议建立“消费负面清单”排查大额支出，也有人担心“管得太紧易招反感”. 几经讨论，大家逐渐达成共识：消费是个人权利，部队要做的是适时、适度的引导，关键要用年轻人接受的方式，把道理讲到心里去.

于是，一场“我的消费计划”分享会应运而生，几位经验丰富的老班长登上讲台，晒账单、谈心得、讲故事.

一级上士宋恒江的账单清晰分为几大块：房贷、子女教育、家庭储蓄、个人开支……结构清晰、比例合理. “工资不只是数字，更是责任和未来. 每笔钱背后都是对家庭的承诺、对生活的规划. ”宋恒江说，“攒钱不是不花，是要花在对的地方. ”

一级上士房汉钊接过话题. “以前一人吃饱全家不饿，工资月月见底，结了婚还改不过来，为此没少挨媳妇批评. ”房汉钊后来慢慢学会做计划、留备用金，开始学理财，“要让钱花得值、花得久. ”

台下的新晋军士方舟听得津津有味. 新潮服饰、新款电子产品……对照自己的消费清单，他发现几乎全是“悦己型消费”，再看老班长的账单，满满都是“责任”二字. 他感慨：“以前觉得花钱开心就行，现在明白消费不光是享受，也是选择和责任. ”

“我们不搞硬性约束和空洞说教，就是用身边人的真实经历，激发大家的共鸣和思考. ”宋鹏飞说. 在摸清思想底数、身边人分享经验的基础上，该台推出消费引导机制，不仅告诉年轻军士什么是正确的消费观，更希望实实在在教会大家怎样做到理性消费.

——定期组织勤俭有为系列教育，总结出消费“三问”口诀：“花这笔钱值不值、负担大不大、意义在哪里”，帮助官兵养成决策前“三思”的习惯.

——建立家队共育机制，与战士家人通电话、发联络卡时，主动介绍部队待遇政策，建议家庭与部队共同关注和引导战士制订合理的消费储蓄计划.

——邀请驻地银行工作人员来队，讲解储蓄、保险、基础理财及消费陷阱识别，增强官兵风险防范意识.

一点一滴中，科学消费的理念悄然生根. 如今，该台年轻战士抱怨“钱不够花”的少了，讨论“性价比”的多了；冲动购物的少了，做月度计划的多了……“工资怎么花没有标准答案. ”宋鹏飞说，“我们希望通过引导，让年轻战士增强判断力，最终成长为对家庭、对部队、对自己都负责的人. ”

**Google Translation**

A New Trend in Bills! A Navigation Station at a Naval Base in the Northern Theater Command is Encouraging Newly Commissioned Soldiers to Spend Rationally.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Fu Kang Ming Sen Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-07

A Navigation Station at a Naval Base in the Northern Theater Command is Encouraging Newly Commissioned Soldiers to Spend Rationally –

A New Trend in Bills

■ Fu Kang Mingsen

(Cartoon by Zhang Yunpu)

“My first month’s paycheck has arrived, and I want to buy that game console I’ve been waiting for.” “I want to buy a camera on installments to learn photography, but my budget is a bit tight.” “I should send some money home; my parents will definitely be happy.” Recently, several newly

commissioned Soldiers gathered in the study room of a navigation station at a Naval Base in the Northern Theater Command to discuss how to spend their first paycheck.

The transition from conscript to sergeant brings a change in status and income. Helping newly commissioned Soldiers develop rational, healthy, and sustainable consumption habits has become a key focus of the station's education and management. Last year, newly promoted Sergeant Xiao Shen used his first month's salary to buy an expensive watch. However, he struggled to meet his daily expenses and vacation expenses, forcing him to borrow money from his comrades. With patient guidance from military personnel and help developing repayment and savings plans, Xiao Shen gradually overcame his "overspending" dilemma.

"From conscript to sergeant, income increases, but without planning, overspending, impulsive spending, and competitive spending can easily become prevalent," said officer Song Pengfei of the station.

To this end, the station decided to conduct a survey, using heart-to-heart talks and questionnaires to analyze the consumer psychology and behavioral characteristics of newly promoted sergeants. Some new sergeants admitted, "Becoming a sergeant is a major step in life, and rewarding oneself is understandable." Others believed, "Increasing income and reducing expenses should start with the first paycheck and plan for the future."

The terms "ritual sense" and "symbolic consumption" frequently appeared in the survey, reflecting the diverse consumer preferences of this "net-born generation" of soldiers. Based on this, they conducted an anonymous questionnaire survey across Taiwan. The data showed that approximately 80% of soldiers hoped to use their salaries to "improve their lives and develop hobbies"; over 60% had made impulsive purchases, buying items they rarely used; and 50% had paid for hobbies through installment payments.

"Behind these data lie the distinct consumer characteristics of this new generation: they pursue quality, are passionate about experience, and are willing to invest in their interests, but they are also prone to blind and symbolic consumption," Song Pengfei analyzed. "They grew up in a relatively affluent environment. They are open-minded and willing to spend, but they also urgently need to cultivate the habit of rational planning."

After understanding their underlying thoughts, how can effective guidance be implemented? At the Party Committee meeting, some suggested establishing a "negative consumption list" to screen for large expenditures, while others worried that "overly strict control would easily provoke resentment." After several discussions, everyone gradually reached a consensus: consumption is a personal right, and the military needs to provide timely and appropriate guidance. The key is to use methods that young people can understand and convey the truth to their hearts. Thus, a "My Spending Plan" sharing session was launched. Several experienced squad leaders took the stage to share their bills, share experiences, and tell stories.

Sergeant First Class Song Hengjiang's bills are clearly divided into several sections: mortgage, children's education, family savings, and personal expenses... The structure is clear and the proportions are reasonable. "Salary is not just a number; it's a responsibility and a future. Behind every dollar is a commitment to my family and a plan for my life," Song Hengjiang said. "Saving money isn't about not spending it; it's about spending it wisely."

Sergeant First Class Fang Hanzhao took up the topic. "I used to feed the whole family, but my salary was always on the decline. Even after getting married, I couldn't change this, and my wife often criticized me for it." Fang Hanzhao gradually learned to plan, set aside a reserve fund, and began to learn about financial management. "You have to make sure your money is well spent and lasts."

Newly promoted Sergeant Fang Zhou, in the audience, listened with rapt attention. Trendy clothes, new electronics... Comparing his own spending list, he realized it was almost entirely "self-pleasure purchases." Looking at the squad leader's bill, he saw it was filled with the word "responsibility." He lamented, "I used to think spending money was all I needed to feel good about it. Now I understand that consumption isn't just about enjoyment; it's also about choice and responsibility."

"We don't impose rigid restrictions or empty preaching; we use the real experiences of those around us to inspire empathy and reflection," said Song Pengfei. By understanding the underlying mindset and learning from those around us, the station launched a consumption guidance mechanism. This not only educates young soldiers on the correct approach to consumption but also practically teaches them how to consume rationally.

- Regularly organize thrifty and effective education sessions, summarizing the "three questions" about consumption: "Is the money worth spending? Is it a big burden? What's the significance?" to help soldiers develop the habit of thinking twice before making decisions.

- Establish a family-team collaborative education mechanism. When calling soldiers' families and sending contact cards, we proactively explain the military's benefits policies and encourage families and the military to jointly monitor and guide soldiers in developing reasonable consumption and savings plans.

- Invite local bank staff to visit the troops to explain savings, insurance, basic financial management, and identifying consumer traps, enhancing soldiers' awareness of risk prevention.

- Little by little, the concept of scientific consumption is quietly taking root. Today, young soldiers at the station complain less about not having enough money and more about value for money; fewer impulsive purchases and more monthly planning. "There's no single answer to how to spend your salary," said Song Pengfei. "We hope that through guidance, we can help young soldiers develop better judgment and ultimately grow into responsible individuals who are worthy of their families, the unit, and themselves."

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16414087.html**

# 军营观察丨甲板上的“家国情”

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## 甲板上的“家国情”

■解放军报记者 钱晓虎



中国海军歼-15T 舰载战斗机在福建舰阻拦着舰. 李唐 摄

国庆节前夕，三型舰载机在我国第三艘航母福建舰完成起降的消息，全网刷屏. 记者在现场见证了这一历史性瞬间——

宽阔的甲板上，数架歼-15T 战机、歼-35 战机、空警-600 预警机，凭借电磁弹射之力，仅需数秒便刺破苍穹，直上云霄. 海天之间，引擎轰鸣与战机升空的震撼场景，令人终生难忘.

军舰甲板，是海军特有的“阵地”. 在水兵眼中，那片被海风摩挲、被海浪亲吻的平台，是战舰远航的深情“怀抱”.

多年来，记者曾一次次随舰出海，在甲板上见证过日出时的壮丽，也经历过风暴中的惊涛，更难忘战机着舰与放飞的惊险瞬间，以及那些“写”在甲板上的家国情怀.

“我的祖国和我，像海和浪花一朵. 浪是那海的赤子，海是那浪的依托……”当战机飞离甲板，翱翔于云端，俯瞰祖国的深蓝海疆与绵长海岸线，海军官兵心中明白：甲板上的每一次战斗，都是为了让祖国海疆永固，让万家灯火璀璨.

## 刻在甲板的“中国印记”

人民海军军舰的甲板，像一部写满奋斗的史书，承载着人民海军走向远洋的雄心壮志.

从早期炮艇、驱护舰狭窄拥挤的武器甲板，到如今大型驱逐舰、航空母舰开阔平坦的起降平台，一代代装备的演进、一处处设计的优化，是人民海军走向深蓝足迹的缩影.

2004 年末，记者随舰出海，在夜色如墨的黄海，亲历了一场改写历史的“暗夜落子”——

夜色像厚重的幕布裹住海面，一艘新型导弹驱逐舰在浪涛中起伏，甲板上的灯光在黑暗里格外刺眼. 特级飞行员刘进坤、赵鲁英驾驶直-9 直升机，穿破夜色飞来.

夜间海上飞行，海天融为一体，飞行员难辨高度与方位. 驱逐舰甲板狭小得如“移动的邮票”，哪怕一丝偏差，都可能酿成惨剧——此前，世界各国海军探索舰载机起降技术时，付出过近百架飞机坠毁的代价.

直升机撕开夜幕，抵达目标海域. “发现目标，放好起落架，请示着舰！”刘进坤的声音透过无线电传来，沉稳有力. 舰上航空指挥员立刻回应：“可以着舰！”

当甲板指挥员举起绿色信号牌，刘进坤果断放下变距杆，战鹰如归巢的夜鸟，精准落在甲板中心的标志圈内.

那一刻，舰上的欢呼声冲破夜色，人民海军舰载直升机夜间行进间着舰，终于实现零的突破，为后续航母事业埋下关键的伏笔.

8 年后，辽宁舰入列，固定翼舰载机着舰成为中国航母事业的全新跨越.

2012 年 11 月 23 日，海上风平浪静，甲板上黄色引导线格外醒目，身着各色马甲的地勤人员沿边缘疾走，细致检查阻拦索与甲板状况，连一颗螺丝钉都不放过.

站在舰桥上极目远眺，海平线上，黑点逐渐放大，歼-15 战机的轮廓愈发清晰，机翼下的起落架已放下，机身微微倾斜，朝着甲板上的阻拦索俯冲而来.

接触甲板的瞬间，战机猛地一沉，后轮“嘭”地砸在甲板上，摩擦产生的青烟转瞬被海风卷走.

紧接着，机尾挂钩精准钩住第二道阻拦索，索体瞬间绷直拉长，战机在强大拉力下，几秒内便从数百公里时速降至静止.

为了这“惊天一着”，飞行员们先在陆地模拟甲板上反复训练. 一位飞行员回忆，一次海上着舰时，挂钩没钩住阻拦索，只能紧急复飞. 他手心全是汗，落地后才发现飞行服已被汗水浸透.

如今，我国航母事业稳步前行. 从辽宁舰到山东舰，阻拦索系统不断升级，官兵操作愈发娴熟，飞行员心理素质也更加过硬.

甲板上的每一次起飞着舰，都记录着人民海军的坚定步伐. 从多年前的暗夜突破，到如今的昼夜间连续起降，甲板无言，见证着中国航母战斗力的不断飞跃.

浪奔潮涌，鹊起鹰落.

如果说战机着舰是“刀尖上的舞蹈”，那甲板之上舰载机腾空的瞬间，便是人民海军“向海天冲锋”的壮阔注脚.

今年 7 月，记者赴山东舰采访. 从云端俯瞰，山东舰编队犁开深蓝. 甲板上，歼-15 战机旋起旋落，在海天间划出一道道战斗航迹.

将镜头拉近，甲板上黄、白、绿三色马甲如流动的光，官兵们手势翻飞、脚步匆匆. 他们是起降保障中队的“航母放鹰人”，以双手托举“飞鲨”出击大洋.

自入列以来，山东舰闯洋渡海刷新航迹，创下多项航母训练纪录. 甲板上，这些“隐形翅膀”始终相伴，见证首艘国产航母的每一次梦圆，让人民海军战斗力的刻度不断向上攀升.

时代浪潮向前，中国战舰的宽阔甲板上，不断书写着新的篇章——

海南舰，海军首艘直通飞行甲板两栖攻击舰，可搭载两栖装甲车和多型直升机.

四川舰，全球首艘采用电磁弹射技术的两栖攻击舰，采用双舰岛设计，可搭载固定翼飞机、直升机、两栖装备等，是推进海军转型建设、提升远海作战能力的关键装备.

福建舰，我国完全自主设计建造的大型航空母舰，采用平直通长飞行甲板，配置了电磁弹射和阻拦装置……

**深蓝征途的“流动基地”**

2024 年 10 月下旬，辽宁舰、山东舰航母编队在远海实战化训练期间，首次开展了双航母编队演练. 细心的网友发现，双航母编队中，有一艘大型补给舰紧紧相随.

军舰远航，携带的燃料和淡水有限. 人民海军走向远海的每一步，都离不开补给能力的推动. 每艘远航军舰的甲板上，都有一个颇为神秘的装备——补给装置.

20 世纪 80 年代，当人民海军攻克“横向补给”这一难题时，曾有美国军方人士评价：“你们已具备跨越大洋的能力，欢迎你们来作客. ”

对远航的军舰而言，燃油就是发动机工作的“粮食”. 刚刚攻克“横向补给”技术的人民海军，在一场场高风险、高精度的“投喂”中不断积累远航的能力.

记者第一次见证这样的“投喂”，是人民海军首次环球航行时.

那是 23 年前的一天，印度洋中部海域能见度极佳，风力也恰好符合补给条件. 导弹驱逐舰青岛舰缓缓向补给舰太仓舰靠近，最终两舰以约 50 米的间距平行航行，宛如大洋上并肩前行的伙伴.

太仓舰甲板上，补给班长端着撇缆枪瞄准青岛舰前甲板. 随着指令下达，细绳划破空气飞来，青岛舰水兵迅速接住撇缆绳，顺着细绳将粗缆缓缓拉拽过来，稳稳固定在甲板系缆柱上.

接下来，是最关键的输油软管架设. 补给舰的输油臂缓缓探出，受补舰水兵站在甲板边缘的补给站，手握牵引绳小心翼翼引导，让输油臂与舰上输油口精准对接.

海风渐大，输油软管在风中不停晃动，水兵们紧紧攥着绳子，身体跟着软管的摆动调整姿势，生怕出现一丝偏差.

记者站在甲板安全区域望去，阳光下的补给官兵身姿挺拔，汗水顺着脸颊滑落，却没人抬手擦拭——所有人的目光都聚焦在那根晃动的软管上.

对接成功的瞬间，燃油顺着软管涌向受补舰油舱. 水兵们紧盯表盘，检查输油口密封情况.

一个多小时后，输油软管顺利收回，两舰缓缓拉开距离，甲板上的水兵们终于松了口气. 太仓舰舰长望着远去的青岛舰，笑着说：“你看现在多稳！以前哪敢想，咱们的军舰能在这么远的地方这么顺当地完成补给. ”

舰长讲起人民海军早期的补给场景：那时没有专门的补给舰，加油时，水兵们用绳子吊着油桶，一桶桶往舰上搬. 有老兵回忆，在远海看着燃油表指针一点点下降，心里就发慌，总怕“没油回不去”.

随着人民海军新型补给舰列装，横向补给、垂直补给等方式愈发成熟，军舰的远海续航能力大幅提升，水兵们再也不用为“油”发愁.

然而，那时的远海保障，仅仅“够用”，远未“从容”. 直到人民海军首次执行亚丁湾护航任务时，补给舰短缺的问题仍然非常突出——执行首批护航任务的补给舰不得不连续保障两批护航任务.

如今，人民海军综合补给舰数量稳步增加. 大型补给舰呼伦湖舰、查干湖舰陆续列装服役，人民海军在大洋上的持续行动能力得到大幅提升.

甲板上的补给，看似只是简单的“对接+投喂”，实则是人民海军远海保障能力的“试金石”. 从人工吊油桶到自动化输油臂，从近岸补给到远海随行保障，每一次补给方式的进步，都意味着人民海军向深蓝又迈进一步——

海军官兵那些在甲板上流过的汗、熬过的夜，如今变成了军舰远航的底气. 让水兵在远海风浪中始终挺直脊梁的，正是从浅蓝延伸到深蓝的“流动基地”.

**乘风破浪的“舌尖记忆”**

今年8月，“海上联合-2025”中俄联合演习期间，官兵每天在宽敞明亮的餐厅就餐，营养搭配合理的自助餐、整洁舒适的环境，令人印象深刻.

此情此景，记者不由得心生感慨. 20 多年前，在一艘老式护卫舰上吃饭的情景再次浮现脑海.

在甲板上吃饭，绝非果腹那么简单，更像是一场与海风、海浪的“默契配合”.

那是记者第一次随护卫舰执行巡逻任务. 那艘护卫舰吨位不大，没有正式的餐厅. 每当遇上风浪较小的好天气，炊事班就会把几口铝桶搬到舷侧的甲板上.

开饭时，水兵们围着桶，或蹲在甲板上，或钻到导弹发射架下，随着摇晃的军舰，小心翼翼地一口一口往嘴里扒饭.

那次任务持续了半个月. 头两天，海面上风平浪静，阳光洒在甲板上，吃饭时还能闻到海风里淡淡的咸香. 到了第 3 天清晨，大海突然变了脸，数米高的浪翻涌着扑向军舰，舰体像一片被狂风摆弄的叶子，在浪涛里剧烈“甩动”.

甲板上的铝桶虽然用绳子牢牢拴着，却还是被晃得“哐当”作响，桶里的菜汤不时溅到甲板上.

“快吃！这浪一会儿可能更大！”炊事班长的嗓门像洪钟，说话时眼睛却紧紧盯着远处的海面，手里盛饭的动作一刻也没停.

记者端着碗，碗里的饭菜随着舰身来回晃荡. 刚要送到嘴边，军舰突然猛地一颠，那勺菜差点掉在甲板上. 旁边一位新战士没稳住，碗里的米饭撒了一半……

那天的饭，大家吃得都很“狼狈”. 或许，水兵们对此早已习惯，没有一个人抱怨. 吃完饭，大家洗完碗筷各自奔向战位，甲板上只留下几只空饭桶，在风浪里继续“哐当”作响.

那年春节前，一批家属来队探亲. 久别重逢的喜悦写在每个人脸上——水兵们把刚发的新军装熨得笔挺，军嫂们手里提着给丈夫带的家乡特产，孩子们围着父亲蹦蹦跳跳.

为了让军嫂们好好过个年，部队特意在码头上摆了几桌丰盛的年夜饭：红烧肉、糖醋鱼、炸丸子……

谁知，天公不作美. 除夕那天，起了风，嗖嗖的寒风像刀子一样刮在脸上生疼. 刚端上桌的饭菜，没几分钟就凉透了. 军嫂们手里握着筷子，看着官兵们冻得发红的耳朵，眼眶都红了. 她们笑着往丈夫碗里夹菜：“多吃点，出海了就吃不到了. ”

分别时，官兵们放下碗，向军嫂们敬礼，转身登上军舰. 离码头部署的铃声响起，官兵们站在舷边，再次敬礼. 军嫂们站在码头上，不停地向军舰挥手.

出航时，炊事班长告诉记者，他刚当兵那会儿，比这苦多了. 那时候，老舰的甲板更窄，遇上风浪别说吃饭，站都站不稳. 赶上值勤，他们只能把饭装在保温壶里，在战位上一口一口“抿”着吃.

“那时，我们常说，甲板上吃饭，咽下去的是对未来的‘盼头’. ”炊事班长感慨地说，“就盼着咱们的军舰能更稳、更大！盼着有一天，我们能在宽敞的地方好好吃顿饭，不用再跟风浪抢时间. ”

如今，老班长的梦想早就变成了现实：军舰上不仅有宽敞明亮的餐厅，还有保温炉，饭菜放在里面，不管外面风浪多大，始终都是热乎的.

甲板上吃饭，从过去的“无奈之举”，变成水兵们忆苦思甜的教育课. 每当新兵上舰，老兵都会带着他们到甲板上，讲一讲当年在风浪里吃饭的情景. 那些年在甲板上洒过的汤、淋过的雨、吹过的风，都成了军旅岁月里难忘的记忆.

有意思的是，如今遇上好天气，有的军舰上还会组织飞行甲板冷餐会. 倒不是因为条件有限，而是许多水兵喜欢甲板上就餐时那种开阔的感觉——

抬头能看见蓝天，低头能望见碧海，海风拂过脸颊，崭新的餐车上摆放着丰盛的饭菜，大家拿着托盘，享受着甲板上的惬意和美食在味蕾间舒展的快感.

海浪轻轻拍打着舰体，只有微微的摇晃. 海风吹过甲板，饭香里混着阳光的味道. 大家边吃边聊，有人谈到上午训练的趣事，有人指着远方的海鸟说笑……

从蹲在摇晃的甲板上“抢饭吃”，到坐在平稳的平台上“享饭香”，看着水兵们脸上的笑容，记者知道，这份甲板上的安稳与踏实，会伴着舌尖上的记忆，航向更远的深蓝.

**追云逐雨的“甲板交响”**

今年 6 月，记者随“丝路方舟”号医院船巡诊南沙岛礁. 航经渚碧礁时，一场大雨不期而至. 一名头发花白的老军医情不自禁地冲上飞行甲板，尽情享受这雨中难得的清凉.

眼前这一幕，令记者不禁想起自己多年前在甲板上洗澡的一段经历.

洗澡，曾是远航时水兵们藏在心底的盼望. 有时，大家盼的是那桶锁在柜子里的淡水；更多时候，大家盼的是天边飘来的一朵雨云. 下雨时，甲板就变成最“奢侈”的天然浴场.

第一次随某驱逐舰出远海，记者领到了一桶淡水. 忙完一天的采访任务回到住舱，记者才意识到，由于自己没经验，用水“大手大脚”，水桶早已见了底.

怎么办？记者只能红着脸，找舱段班长再要一桶水. 班长面露难色，认真地说：“在舰上，淡水比油金贵，每桶水都得省着用. ”

真正体会到用水的“奢侈”，是随某驱逐舰巡航南沙的日子. 当时，舰上淡水储备有限，每人每周只能洗一次澡，每次限时 5 分钟. 洗澡的地方就设在后甲板一个临时改造的简易隔间. 风一吹，隔间门口的帆布就“哗啦”作响，仿佛随时会被掀走.

一天午后，突然有名水兵兴奋地高喊：“左舷发现雨云！”

全舰瞬间行动起来. 值完班的水兵顾不上换衣服，抱着香皂毛巾就往甲板跑，连正在厨房忙碌的炊事人员，也拿起脸盆冲了出来.

舰长果断下令：“调整航向，跟住雨云！”军舰随即缓缓转向，朝着那片灰蒙蒙的雨云驶去.

刚开始，只有零星的雨点，落在甲板上砸出小小的湿痕. 不等雨下大，水兵们就脱了外衣往身上抹香皂，有人还哼起了歌.

没一会儿，豆大的雨点密集落下，冰凉的雨水浇在身上，将泡沫冲走. 甲板上所有水兵都忍不住吼出声来，和着风声雨声，构成独特的“甲板交响乐”.

10分钟不到，雨云飘走了，阳光又洒在甲板上. 有人抹着脸意犹未尽地说：“要是雨再大点儿，就好了！”旁边的老兵笑着说：“这算好的了！要是遇上旱季，连追雨都没机会. ”

舱段班长告诉记者，有次他们在南海执行任务，20 多天没下雨，喝的淡水按杯分，谁也不敢提“洗澡”二字. 后来，遇到一艘兄弟舰艇，格外慷慨地匀了几桶淡水给他们.

人民海军官兵远航时真正实现“用水自由”，是在首批亚丁湾护航时. 那次出海前，得知一走要好几个月，记者特意在行李箱里塞了好几包湿纸巾，想着没条件洗澡时用.

上舰后才发现，舰上已经新安装了海水淡化装置. 这种通过离子渗透膜制造的淡水，不仅量大，而且成本低，基本能满足舰艇官兵的日常需求. 果然，紧张的护航工作之余，每名水兵都能美美地洗上热水澡.

当温热的水流从喷头涌出，冲走一身疲惫时，记者不禁感叹，这不仅是水兵洗澡条件的改善，更是人民海军后勤保障能力的飞跃.

如今，追忆那些年在甲板上追云逐雨的日子，回味那些年在远海忍受过的干痒异味，记者更加体会到，是身后的祖国用越来越强大的实力，让每一名远航的水兵能随时洗去疲惫，满怀信心地继续迎风斗浪.

一次战机起降、一回海上补给、一顿甲板餐、一次雨水澡，这些甲板上看似寻常的片段，串联起人民海军从浅蓝走向深蓝的壮阔征途.

今年 7 月 3 日上午，海军山东舰航母编队访问香港. 航母飞行甲板上，700 余名海军官兵身着白色军装，列队排出 4 个大字：国安家好.

这片甲板，早已不只是战舰的“脊梁”，更成为跨越时空的“桥梁”：一头连着筚路蓝缕的过去，一头通向星辰大海的未来；一头系着水兵的赤子情怀，一头牵着祖国的万里海疆.

家国深情，从不仅仅在言语间，而在甲板上每一次精准的操作里，在战机升空时声震海天的轰鸣中，更在人民海军向海图强、永不停歇的每一步足迹中——这航迹，正朝着更深的蓝、更远的天，坚定前行！

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation | “Family and Country” on the Deck

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“Family and Country” on the Deck

■ PLA Daily Reporter Qian Xiaohu

Chinese Navy J-15T carrier-based fighter jets intercepted and landed on the Fujian aircraft carrier. Photo by Li Tang

On the eve of National Day, news of three types of carrier-based aircraft completing takeoff and landing on my country’s third aircraft carrier, the Fujian, went viral online. Reporters witnessed this historic moment on the scene.

On the expansive deck, several J-15T fighter jets, J-35 fighter jets, and KJ-600 early warning aircraft, leveraging electromagnetic catapults, pierced the sky in mere seconds. The breathtaking scene of engines roaring and fighter jets ascending between sea and sky is an unforgettable experience.

A warship deck is a uniquely naval “battleground.” In the eyes of sailors, that platform, caressed by the sea breeze and kissed by the waves, is a loving “embrace” for the warship’s long voyage. Over the years, reporters have sailed alongside ships time and again, witnessing the magnificence of sunrises and weathering the turbulence of storms from the decks. Even more unforgettable are the thrilling moments of fighter plane landings and launches, as well as the sentiments of home and country written on the decks.

“My motherland and I are like the sea and its waves. The waves are its children, and the sea is its support...” As fighter planes lift off the decks and soar through the clouds, overlooking the motherland’s deep blue waters and vast coastline, naval officers and men know in their hearts: every battle on the deck is to ensure the eternal security of the motherland’s maritime borders and the bright lights of thousands of homes.

“China’s Mark” Engraved on the Deck

The decks of the People’s Navy warships are like a history book filled with struggle, carrying the People’s Navy’s ambition to conquer the vast oceans.

From the cramped and crowded weapons decks of early gunboats and destroyers to the spacious and flat take-off and landing platforms of today's large destroyers and aircraft carriers, the evolution of equipment generation after generation and the optimization of every detail of design are a microcosm of the People's Navy's journey into the deep blue. In late 2004, a reporter sailed with a ship, witnessing a historic "dark move" in the inky darkness of the Yellow Sea.

Night enveloped the sea like a thick curtain, and a new missile destroyer bobbed amidst the waves, its deck lights glaring in the darkness. Special-class pilots Liu Jinkun and Zhao Luying, piloting a Z-9 helicopter, pierced the night.

Flying over the sea at night, the sea and sky merge into one, making it difficult for pilots to discern altitude and bearing. The destroyer's deck is as narrow as a "moving postage stamp," and even the slightest deviation could result in tragedy. Previously, navies around the world had paid the price of nearly a hundred aircraft crashes while exploring carrier-based aircraft takeoff and landing technology.

The helicopter pierced the night and arrived at the target area. "Target detected, landing gear lowered, requesting landing!" Liu Jinkun's voice came over the radio, steady and powerful. The ship's aviation commander immediately responded, "Clear to land!"

When the deck commander raised the green signal, Liu Jinkun decisively lowered the pitch lever, and the warhawk, like a night bird returning to its nest, landed precisely within the marked circle in the center of the deck.

At that moment, cheers from the ship pierced the night. The People's Navy had finally achieved a breakthrough by landing a ship-borne helicopter while on the move at night, laying a crucial foundation for the subsequent development of aircraft carriers.

Eight years later, the Liaoning entered service, and fixed-wing carrier-based aircraft landings marked a new milestone in China's aircraft carrier program.

On November 23, 2012, the sea was calm, and the yellow guide lines on the deck stood out. Ground crew members in colorful vests scurried along the edge, meticulously inspecting the arresting cables and deck, not missing a single screw.

From the bridge, gazing out into the distance, a black dot gradually grew larger on the horizon, and the outline of the J-15 fighter jet became clearer and clearer. Its landing gear had been lowered, and its fuselage tilted slightly as it dived toward the arresting cables on the deck. The moment it touched the deck, the fighter plane sank suddenly, its rear wheels banging against the deck. The resulting smoke was quickly carried away by the sea breeze.

Then, the tail hook precisely caught the second arresting cable, instantly straightening and stretching it. Under the powerful pull, the fighter plane slowed from hundreds of kilometers per hour to a standstill in a matter of seconds.

To prepare for this “stunning maneuver,” the pilots first practiced repeatedly on a simulated land-based deck. One pilot recalled a sea landing where the hook missed the arresting cable, forcing an emergency go-around. His palms were soaked with sweat, and only after landing did he realize his flight suit was soaked with sweat.

Today, my country’s aircraft carrier program is steadily progressing. From the Liaoning to the Shandong, the arresting cable system has been continuously upgraded, the officers and crew have become more proficient in operation, and the pilots’ mental fortitude has become stronger.

Every takeoff and landing on the deck records the steadfast progress of the People’s Navy. From the dark night breakthroughs of years ago to the continuous takeoffs and landings today, the deck bears silent witness to the continuous advancements in China’s aircraft carrier combat capability. Waves surge, swans soar and eagles descend.

If landing a fighter jet is a dance on the edge of a knife, then the moment carrier-based aircraft take off from the deck is a magnificent footnote to the People’s Navy’s “charge toward the sea and sky.”

In July of this year, reporters visited the Shandong aircraft carrier (CSC). From the clouds, the Shandong fleet plowed through the deep blue. On the deck, J-15 fighter jets spun up and down, carving battle tracks across the sea and sky.

Zooming in, the yellow, white, and green vests on the deck flowed like flowing light, and the officers and men gestured and hurried along. They are the “carrier eaglemen” of the Takeoff and Landing Support Squadron, lifting the “Flying Sharks” into the ocean with their arms.

Since its commissioning, the Shandong aircraft carrier has traversed the oceans, breaking new records and setting numerous aircraft carrier training records. On deck, these “invisible wings” have been a constant companion, witnessing every dream come true for the first domestically-built aircraft carrier and continuously raising the scale of the People’s Navy’s combat effectiveness. As the tide of the times marches forward, new chapters are constantly being written on the expansive decks of Chinese warships.

The Hainan, the Navy’s first amphibious assault ship with a straight flight deck, can carry amphibious armored vehicles and various helicopter types.

The Sichuan, the world’s first amphibious assault ship to utilize electromagnetic catapult technology, features a dual-island design and can carry fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, and amphibious equipment. It is a key piece of equipment for advancing the Navy’s transformation and enhancing its far-sea combat capabilities.

The Fujian, a large aircraft carrier designed and built entirely independently by my country, features a straight, full-length flight deck and is equipped with electromagnetic catapults and arresting gear...

A “Mobile Base” for the Deep Blue Journey

In late October 2024, the Liaoning and Shandong aircraft carrier formations conducted their first dual-carrier formation drill during their far-sea combat training. Observant netizens noticed that the dual-carrier formation was accompanied closely by a large supply ship.

Warships sailing far into the ocean carry limited fuel and fresh water. Every step the People's Navy takes toward the far seas is driven by its replenishment capabilities. On the deck of every long-distance warship lies a rather mysterious piece of equipment—the supply system.

In the 1980s, when the People's Navy mastered the challenge of "lateral replenishment," a US military official remarked, "You have the ability to cross the ocean. Welcome to visit us."

For long-distance warships, fuel is the "food" that fuels their engines. Having just mastered "lateral replenishment," the People's Navy is continuously building its long-distance capabilities through a series of high-risk, high-precision "feeding" exercises.

The first time a reporter witnessed such "feeding" was during the People's Navy's first circumnavigation of the globe.

That day, 23 years ago, visibility in the central Indian Ocean was excellent, and the wind was just right for replenishment. The missile destroyer Qingdao slowly approached the supply ship Taicang. Eventually, the two ships sailed parallel to each other, approximately 50 meters apart, like partners sailing side by side on the ocean.

On the deck of the Taicang, the supply squad leader aimed his line-skimming gun at the Qingdao's foredeck. As the command was given, a thin line flew through the air. The Qingdao sailors quickly caught the sling line and slowly pulled the thick cable along it, securing it securely to the deck bitt.

Next came the crucial step of setting up the oil hose. The supply ship's oil transfer arm slowly extended. Sailors from the receiving ship, stationed at the supply station at the edge of the deck, carefully guided the towing rope, ensuring the arm met the ship's oil port precisely.

The sea breeze grew stronger, causing the oil hose to sway constantly in the wind. The sailors held the rope tightly, adjusting their positions to follow the hose's swaying, fearing even the slightest deviation.

From the safety of the deck, the reporter watched as the supply officers and men stood tall in the sun, sweat streaming down their cheeks, but no one raised a hand to wipe it—everyone's eyes were focused on the swaying hose.

The moment the docking was successful, fuel flowed through the hose into the receiving ship's fuel tank. The sailors kept their eyes fixed on the dial, checking the seal of the oil port. After over an hour, the oil hose was successfully retracted, and the two ships slowly pulled away. The sailors on the deck finally breathed a sigh of relief. The captain of the Taicang, watching the Qingdao sail away, smiled and said, "Look how stable it is now! We never imagined before that our warships could be resupplied so smoothly from such a distance."

The captain recounted the early days of the People's Navy's resupply operations: Back then, without dedicated supply ships, sailors would sling oil drums aboard using ropes. One veteran recalled watching the fuel gauge drop slowly in the open sea, and feeling anxious, fearing they'd run out of fuel and wouldn't be able to return.

With the People's Navy's new supply ships entering service, and the increasing sophistication of lateral and vertical replenishment methods, the warships' long-sea endurance has been significantly enhanced, and sailors no longer have to worry about fuel.

However, at that time, offshore support was merely adequate, far from reliable. Even when the People's Navy conducted its first escort mission in the Gulf of Aden, the shortage of supply ships remained a significant issue. The supply ships carrying out the first escort mission had to support two consecutive escort missions.

Today, the number of the People's Navy's comprehensive supply ships has steadily increased. With the commissioning of the large supply ships Hulun Lake and Chagan Lake, the People's Navy's sustained ocean operations have been significantly enhanced.

Deck replenishment, while seemingly a simple "docking and feeding," is in fact a touchstone of the People's Navy's deep-sea support capabilities. From manual oil drums to automated oil transfer arms, from nearshore replenishment to offshore support, each advancement in replenishment methods signifies a step forward for the People's Navy in the deep seas.

The sweat shed and long nights endured by naval officers and men on deck have become the foundation of the warships' long-distance voyages. It is this "mobile base" stretching from the shallow blue to the deep blue that keeps sailors standing tall in the stormy seas. A "Food Memories" of Braving the Wind and Waves

In August of this year, during the "Joint Sea 2025" Sino-Russian joint exercise, officers and men dined daily in a spacious and bright dining hall. The nutritious buffet and the clean, comfortable environment were truly impressive.

This scene brought back a wave of emotion for this reporter. Meals aboard an old frigate over 20 years ago resurfaced in his mind.

Eating on deck was more than just filling a stomach; it was more like a tacit collaboration with the sea breeze and waves.

That was my first time on patrol aboard a frigate. The frigate was small and lacked a formal dining room. Whenever the weather was good and the waves were calm, the kitchen staff would bring several aluminum buckets to the side deck.

At mealtime, the sailors gathered around the buckets, squatting on the deck or crawling under missile launchers, carefully shoveling each mouthful of rice into their mouths as the warship rocked.

That mission lasted two weeks. For the first two days, the sea was calm, the sun shone brightly on the deck, and even while we ate, we could smell the faint salty aroma of the sea breeze. On the morning of the third day, the sea suddenly changed. Meters-high waves surged towards the warship, and the hull swung violently in the waves like a leaf tossed by a strong wind.

Although the aluminum buckets on the deck were securely tied with ropes, they still rattled, and the soup inside occasionally splashed onto the deck.

“Eat quickly! The waves might get even bigger soon!” The cook’s voice boomed like a bell, his eyes fixed on the distant sea, his hands never pausing to scoop rice.

The reporter held his bowl, the food swaying back and forth with the ship’s hull. Just as he was about to bring it to his mouth, the warship suddenly jolted, and the spoonful of food nearly fell to the deck. A new soldier nearby lost his balance and spilled half of his bowl...

Everyone’s meal that day was a mess. Perhaps the sailors were already accustomed to this; no one complained. After dinner, everyone washed their dishes and rushed to their respective positions, leaving only a few empty rice buckets on the deck, still clanging in the wind and waves.

Before the Lunar New Year that year, a group of family members came to visit. The joy of reunion was written on everyone’s face—the sailors ironed their newly issued uniforms, the wives carried local specialties brought for their husbands, and the children jumped around their fathers.

To ensure the wives had a good New Year’s Eve, the unit specially set up several tables of sumptuous New Year’s Eve dinner at the dock: braised pork, sweet and sour fish, fried meatballs...

Unfortunately, the weather was not kind. On New Year’s Eve, a wind picked up, the icy wind piercing our faces like a knife. The food, freshly served, was cold within minutes. The wives, chopsticks in hand, looked at the soldiers’ ears, red from the cold, their eyes welling up. They smiled as they shoveled food into their husbands’ bowls, saying, “Eat more! You won’t get any more once we’re at sea.”

As they parted, the soldiers set down their bowls, saluted their wives, and boarded the warship. The bell rang, signaling them to depart from the dock. The soldiers, standing at the side, saluted again. The wives stood on the dock, waving continuously at the ship.

Before setting sail, the cook squad leader told reporters that his early military service was much harder. Back then, the decks of the older ships were even narrower, and in rough seas, standing steady was practically impossible, let alone eating. When on duty, they could only sip their meals in thermoses at their battle stations. “Back then, we often said that eating on deck was about swallowing our ‘hope’ for the future,” the cook squad leader said with emotion. “We longed for our warships to become more stable and larger! We longed for the day when we could enjoy a good meal in a spacious space, no longer racing against the wind and waves.”

Today, the old squad leader's dream has long become a reality: warships not only have spacious and bright dining rooms, but also have insulated stoves where meals are kept warm, no matter how rough the seas.

Eating on deck has gone from being a "helpless act" to a lesson for sailors to remember the hardships they endured. Whenever new recruits come aboard, veterans take them to the deck and tell them about their meals amidst the storms. The soup spilled, the rain showered, and the wind blew on deck during those years have become unforgettable memories of their military service.

Interestingly, some warships now host flight deck buffets in good weather. It wasn't because of limited conditions, but rather that many sailors enjoyed the spacious feeling of dining on deck—

Looking up, they could see the blue sky, looking down, the azure sea, the sea breeze caressing their cheeks. A sumptuous meal was laid out on a brand-new dining cart, and everyone, tray in hand, relished the comfort of the deck and the delight of the delicious food on their taste buds.

The waves gently lapped against the hull, causing only a slight rocking. The sea breeze blew across the deck, the aroma of food mingling with the scent of sunshine. As they ate, they chatted, some recounting interesting moments from morning training, others pointing and joking at the distant seabirds...

From squatting on the shaky deck to "grab a bite" to sitting on a stable platform to "enjoy the delicious food," watching the smiles on the sailors' faces, this reporter knew that the stability and reassurance of the deck would, along with the memories on their tongues, sail towards the deeper blue.

A "Deck Symphony" Chasing Clouds and Rain

In June of this year, this reporter accompanied the hospital ship "Silk Road Ark" on a medical inspection of the Nansha Islands and reefs. While sailing past Subi Reef, a downpour arrived unexpectedly. A gray-haired veteran military doctor couldn't help but rush onto the flight deck, savoring the rare coolness of the rain.

This scene reminded me of a bath I took on deck many years ago.

A bath was once a cherished desire of sailors on long voyages. Sometimes, they longed for the bucket of fresh water locked in a locker; Most of the time, everyone longed for a rain cloud to drift across the horizon. When it rained, the deck became the ultimate "luxurious" natural bathing place.

On my first long-distance trip aboard a destroyer, a reporter was given a bucket of fresh water. After a busy day of reporting, I returned to my cabin and realized that, due to my inexperience, I had used the water recklessly and the bucket was already empty.

What to do? Blushing, the reporter asked the section leader for another bucket of water. The leader, looking embarrassed, said earnestly, "On a ship, fresh water is more valuable than oil. Every bucket must be used sparingly."

I truly experienced the “luxury” of water while cruising in the Nansha Islands with a destroyer. At the time, the ship’s fresh water reserves were limited, and each person was only allowed one bath per week, limited to five minutes. The bathing area was a makeshift cubicle on the rear deck. The wind blew, and the canvas covering the cubicle door rustled, as if it would be blown away at any moment.

One afternoon, a sailor suddenly shouted excitedly, “Rain clouds spotted on the port side!”

The entire ship sprang into action. Sailors finishing their shifts didn’t even bother changing clothes; they rushed to the deck clutching soap and towels. Even the cooks, busy in the kitchen, rushed out with washbasins.

The captain decisively ordered, “Adjust course, follow the rain clouds!” The ship slowly turned and headed toward the grayish rain cloud.

At first, only scattered raindrops fell, leaving small wet marks on the deck. Before the rain intensified, the sailors stripped off their coats and slathered themselves with soap, some even humming songs.

Soon, large raindrops began to fall in dense, icy drops, pouring down on their bodies and washing away the foam. Every sailor on deck couldn’t help but roar, blending with the clatter of wind and rain to create a unique “deck symphony.”

In less than 10 minutes, the rain clouds had dissipated, and the sun was shining on the deck again. Someone wiped his face wistfully and said, “If only it rained a little harder, it would be fine!” The veteran next to him smiled and said, “That’s good! If it were the dry season, we wouldn’t even have a chance to chase the rain.”

The section leader told reporters that during a mission in the South China Sea, it hadn’t rained for over 20 days. Fresh water was distributed by the cup, and no one dared to mention the word “shower.” Later, they encountered a fellow ship, which generously shared several buckets of fresh water with them.

The People’s Liberation Army Navy sailors truly achieved “water freedom” during their long voyages during their first escort mission in the Gulf of Aden. Before setting sail, knowing the departure would last several months, the reporter stuffed several packs of wet wipes into his suitcase, anticipating showers in the event of a shortage of space.

On boarding the ship, he discovered that a new desalination system had been installed. This system, which produces fresh water using ion-permeable membranes, is both plentiful and cost-effective, essentially meeting the daily needs of the ship’s officers and men. Indeed, after their intense escort work, every sailor could enjoy a nice hot shower.

As warm water gushed from the showerhead, washing away exhaustion, the reporter couldn't help but sigh: this wasn't just an improvement in the sailors' bathing conditions, it was also a leap forward in the People's Navy's logistical support capabilities.

Now, recalling those days chasing clouds and rain on the deck, and reminiscing about the dry, itchy, and unpleasant odors endured on the high seas, the reporter feels even more deeply that it's the motherland's ever-increasing strength that enables every sailor on a long voyage to wash away their fatigue at any time and continue to brave the wind and waves with confidence.

A fighter jet takeoff and landing, a replenishment at sea, a deck meal, a rain shower—these seemingly ordinary moments on the deck connect the People's Navy's magnificent journey from the light blue to the deep blue.

On the morning of July 3rd of this year, the Shandong aircraft carrier fleet visited Hong Kong. On the carrier's flight deck, over 700 naval officers and men, clad in white uniforms, lined up in formation, forming four large characters: "National Security, Family Well-being."

This deck has long been more than just the "backbone" of a warship; it has become a "bridge" spanning time and space: one end connects the arduous past, the other leads to a future that stretches to the vast seas and stars; one end is tied to the patriotic passions of the sailors, the other to the vast maritime borders of the motherland.

Deep affection for home and country is expressed not only in words, but in every precise maneuver on deck, in the resounding roar of fighter jets as they take off, and in every unwavering step the People's Navy takes towards maritime strength. This path is moving forward resolutely towards ever deeper blues and ever more distant skies!

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16414111.html**

## 海军某扫雷舰大队开展实战化扫雷训练见闻

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：高 杰 责任编辑：乌铭琪

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**战舰闯"雷海"**

**——海军某扫雷舰大队开展实战化扫雷训练见闻**

■高 杰

"前方发现'雷区'！"初秋，海军某扫雷舰大队一场实战化扫雷训练在某海域展开. 该大队张家港舰刚到达预定海域，便接到导调指令. 该舰舰长迅速进行战斗部署并下达作战命令，官兵立即进入各自战位，全舰进入战斗状态.

作战指挥室内，战斗气氛扑面而来. 由于水下环境复杂，声呐兵不断变换探测频率和探索方位，加强对水下目标数据的收集研判. “发现疑似目标……”随着声呐兵上报目标数据，急促的脚步声响起，官兵快速投入扫雷战斗. “锁定目标，投放扫雷具！”声呐兵屏住呼吸，持续关注水下动态.

舰艇驶入“雷区”，舰长果断下令：“扫雷具通电！”1 秒、2 秒……一枚沉底水雷被成功“引爆”.

特情想定此起彼伏，实战科目环环相扣. 机电部门报告：机舱中弹、破损漏水，数名舰员“受伤”.

“组织堵漏排水！”损管警报骤然响起，损管队员们按分工携带器材奔向“受损”舱室，对舰艇破损处展开堵漏作业. 与此同时，救护小组对“受伤”舰员展开紧急救治. 灭火、堵漏、装备抢修、战伤救护……官兵密切配合，在预定时间内完成各项作业.

“此次训练，我们重点组织舰艇水雷侦察及扫雷训练，旨在进一步规范探雷、扫雷作战指挥流程，提高单舰艇完成任务能力. ”该大队领导介绍，今年以来，他们聚焦反水雷作战特点，组织官兵围绕声呐受干扰、扫雷具水下信号中断等重难点问题开展专攻精练，多项训练成果得到实战检验，部队战训耦合水平进一步提升.

**Google Translation**

Observations from a Navy Minesweeper Group Conducting Practical Mine Sweeping Training

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Gao Jie Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-10-09

Warships Enter a “Sea of Minefields”

—Observations from a Navy Minesweeper Group Conducting Practical Mine Sweeping Training

■ Gao Jie

“A ‘minefield’ has been discovered ahead!” In early autumn, a Navy minesweeper group conducted a practical minesweeping training exercise in a certain sea area. Upon arrival at the designated sea area, the group’s ship, the Zhangjiagang, received command instructions. The captain quickly deployed and issued combat orders, and the officers and men immediately took up their positions, putting the entire ship into combat readiness.

In the operations command room, a combat atmosphere permeated. Due to the complex underwater environment, sonar operators continuously varied detection frequencies and directions to enhance the collection and analysis of underwater target data. “Suspected target detected...” As the sonar operator reported the target data, hurried footsteps echoed, and the officers and men quickly

engaged in minesweeping operations. “Lock on target, deploy minesweeper!” The sonar operator held his breath, continuously monitoring underwater activity.

The ship entered a minefield, and the captain decisively ordered, “Power on the minesweeper!” One second, two seconds... a bottom mine was successfully detonated.

Special scenarios followed one after another, and practical exercises intertwined. The electrical and mechanical department reported: the engine room was damaged, leaking, and several crew members were injured.

“Organize repairs and drainage!” The damage control alarm suddenly sounded, and the damage control team, assigned their duties, rushed to the damaged compartment with their equipment and began repairing the damage. Simultaneously, the rescue team provided emergency treatment to the injured crew members. Firefighting, leak repairs, equipment repairs, combat casualties... The officers and men worked closely together to complete each task within the scheduled timeframe. “In this training, we focused on organizing ship mine reconnaissance and minesweeping training, aiming to further standardize the command process of mine detection and minesweeping operations and improve the ability of individual ships to complete tasks.” The group leader introduced that since the beginning of this year, they have focused on the characteristics of anti-mine operations and organized officers and men to carry out specialized training on key and difficult issues such as sonar interference and underwater signal interruption of minesweeping equipment. Many training results have been tested in actual combat, and the unit’s combat and training coupling level has been further improved.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16414376.html**

## 海军航空兵某师与友邻部队联合开展跨域协同训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郝勇飞 杨智超 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-10-10

**海军航空兵某师与友邻部队联合开展跨域协同训练——**

**舰机“织网”海天间**

■郝勇飞 杨智超

空中战机轰鸣，海上战舰犁浪.

初秋时节，海军航空兵某师与友邻舰艇部队联合开展一场跨域协同训练，重点检验联合作战条件下的情报共享、火力协同和应急处置能力.

该师领导介绍，此次训练，得益于水面舰艇与空中战机共同构建的“空海一体数据链”，各作战单元战场态势感知能力显著提升.

抵达任务空域后，参训战机利用机载雷达锁定目标. 各战位官兵通过数据链，将战场态势实时推送至舰艇编队. 舰艇编队指挥舰作战指挥室内，显示屏同步更新战场态势信息，指挥员迅速启动联合作战预案.

突然，战机雷达显示屏上出现多批“敌”目标，电子侦察员面前的屏幕上也出现密集不明信号.

“遭‘敌’强电磁干扰！”面对特情，空中指挥长果断下达指令：“立即确定干扰源目标方位、类型，对‘敌’实施反干扰……”

任务舱官兵闻令而动，迅速启动反干扰措施并切换备用通信信道. 不多时，雷达操纵员再次成功捕获目标，并通过加密信道将实时捕获的目标参数传至舰艇编队.

与此同时，舰艇电子对抗部门接收战机传回的协同目标信息，精准识别干扰类型，官兵按照指令采取调整雷达工作频率、发射干扰弹等手段，成功突破“敌”电磁封锁.

“未来战场上，制电磁权成为交战各方争夺的重点之一. ”该师训练部门负责人介绍，此次训练他们随机嵌入多种特情，构设复杂电磁环境，倒逼官兵在危局险局难局中锤炼硬功.

“‘敌’反舰导弹来袭！”随着指令下达，战机迅速锁定低空突防目标，并将目标信息同步至舰艇编队指挥舰作战指挥室. 舰艇编队立即启动抗击模式，迎战来袭之“敌”. 海天之间，密集的弹幕在舰艇前方织成一道“防护网”.

“此次跨域协同训练，不同兵种之间衔接紧凑、协同密切，体系联合作战发挥出强大威力. ”该师领导介绍. 训练结束，一名飞行员感言：“数据实时共享，官兵密切协同，聚焦难点问题开展专攻精练，进一步提升遂行多样化任务能力. ”

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Division Conducted Joint Cross-Domain Coordination Training with Neighboring Forces.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Hao Yongfei, Yang Zhichao Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-10-10

A naval aviation division conducted joint cross-domain coordination training with neighboring forces.

Ships and aircraft “weave a network” between sea and sky.

■Hao Yongfei, Yang Zhichao

Fighters roared in the air, warships plowed the waves at sea.

In early autumn, a naval aviation division conducted a joint cross-domain coordination training with neighboring naval vessels, focusing on testing intelligence sharing, firepower coordination, and emergency response capabilities under joint combat conditions.

Division leaders explained that this training, thanks to the "air-sea integrated data link" jointly constructed by surface ships and air fighters, significantly enhanced the battlefield situational awareness capabilities of each combat unit.

After arriving in the mission airspace, the participating fighters used their onboard radars to lock onto targets. Officers and men at various combat positions transmitted the battlefield situation to the fleet in real time via the data link. Inside the combat command room of the fleet's command ship, the display screens simultaneously updated battlefield situation information, and the commanders quickly activated the joint combat plan.

Suddenly, multiple groups of "enemy" targets appeared on the fighter's radar screen, and a dense stream of unidentified signals also appeared on the screens before the electronic reconnaissance personnel.

"Experiencing strong electromagnetic interference from the 'enemy'!" Faced with this extraordinary situation, the air commander decisively issued an order: "Immediately determine the location and type of the interference source and target, and implement counter-interference against the 'enemy'..."

The officers and men in the mission cabin acted swiftly, initiating counter-interference measures and switching to a backup communication channel. Soon, the radar operator successfully acquired the target again and transmitted the real-time acquired target parameters to the fleet via an encrypted channel.

At the same time, the ship's electronic countermeasures department received the coordinated target information transmitted back by the fighter, accurately identifying the type of interference. Following the order, the officers and men adjusted the radar operating frequency and launched jamming flares, successfully breaking through the "enemy's" electromagnetic blockade. "On future battlefields, electromagnetic dominance will be a key battleground for all warring parties," explained the division's training director. During this training, they randomly incorporated various special scenarios to create a complex electromagnetic environment, forcing officers and men to hone their skills in these challenging and precarious situations.

"'Enemy' anti-ship missiles are approaching!" With the command issued, fighter jets quickly locked onto low-altitude penetration targets and synchronized target information to the combat control room on the fleet's command ship. The fleet immediately activated counterattack mode to meet the incoming "enemy." Between sea and sky, a dense barrage of missiles formed a "protective net" in front of the ships.

“This cross-domain coordinated training demonstrated tight coordination and close collaboration between different arms, unleashing a powerful force of system-wide joint operations,” explained the division’s leader. Following the training, a pilot commented, “With real-time data sharing, close coordination between officers and men, and focused, specialized, and refined training on challenging issues, we have further enhanced our ability to carry out diverse missions.”

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16414374.html**

## 从"无人喝彩"到"满堂点赞",授课人点燃兵心的秘诀是……

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王 昊 战 耀 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-10-10

**就近取“柴”，燃旺教育炉火**

■王 昊 战 耀

一个主题，两次授课，效果却截然不同. 一次官兵反响平平，一次赢得“满堂彩”. 同样的主题，同一个授课人，为何“冰火两重天”？

前不久，按照计划，海军航空兵某部某连指导员戴佳帅要为官兵上一堂题为“困难难不倒赶路人”的教育课. 备课期间，戴佳帅没少下功夫，他闭门数日，查阅大量资料，精心挑选全军多位英模的事迹，教案写得文采斐然，理论阐述深刻透彻. 所以，他自信地认为，这堂课一定能引发官兵强烈共鸣.

然而，事与愿违. 台下，战士们虽然坐得笔直，眼神里却缺乏神采，互动环节应者寥寥. 课后，甚至有战士反映：“榜样的事迹确实感人，但总觉得离自己太远”“讲的道理都对，就是听着有点累”……

这盆“冷水”让戴佳帅陷入沉思. 问题到底出在哪儿？那天，教育协作区负责人王帆在组织教育效果调研时，听说了这个案例，便找来戴佳帅一起分析查找原因. 最后，他们发现，是授课人没有把“远的”拉近，把“虚的”变实.

在王帆指导下，戴佳帅调整了备课方式，他走进训练场、班排宿舍，请大家推荐身边的先进典型和“感动人物”. 很快，一个个“平凡英雄”走进戴佳帅的视野.

再次站上讲台，戴佳帅打开课件，里面除了英模照片，还有身边战友工作训练的特写. 每阐释一位英模的崇高精神，紧接着他就讲述普通一兵的奋斗故事，将两者巧妙地结合起来.

讲完于敏如何“干惊天动地事，做隐姓埋名人”，他引出连队党员张杰主动请缨，攻克保障技术难题的经历；分享完黄旭华“赫赫而无名的人生”，他开始细数机务兵保障飞行训练的感人瞬间……英模人物的崇高追求与身边典型的默默奉献，在此刻交相辉映、相得益彰.

课堂气氛被点燃了！战士们兴致高昂，有时因熟悉的场景发出会心的笑声，有时为战友的拼搏精神热烈鼓掌. 看到身边的战友成了故事里的主角，一种自豪感和荣誉感油然而生.

“这堂课真接地气！”课后，上等兵小陈激动地说，“张班长就睡在我旁边的床铺，他的事迹我基本都知道. 这些身边的榜样看得见、够得着、学得来，大家努力的方向更明确了. ”

从“无人喝彩”到“满堂点赞”，两次授课的鲜明对比，让该部许多政治干部深受触动. 戴指导员感慨道：“教育不是简单的‘我讲你听’，更不是材料的堆砌. 只有真正俯下身子，走进官兵的内心世界，用身边事教育身边人，让官兵成为主角，教育才能真正起到一棵树摇动另一棵树，一朵云推动另一朵云，一个灵魂唤醒另一个灵魂的作用. ”

笔者了解到，事后，该部政治工作处迅速跟进，及时总结戴佳帅两次授课的经验教训，并顺势推出“分层分类、官兵共育”的集体备课机制.

该部领导感慨地说：“当远方的星光与身边的萤火一起照亮课堂，理论和观点就能直抵兵心，转化为岗位建功的磅礴力量. ”

**Google Translation**

From “No Applause” to “Full Applause,” the Political Instructor’s Secret to Igniting the Soldiers’ Spirits Is...

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Hao, Zhan Yao Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-10-10

Finding the “firewood” nearby to fuel the fire of education

■ Wang Hao, Zhan Yao

Same topic, two lectures, but completely different results. One received a lukewarm response from the soldiers, the other a resounding applause. Same topic, same political instructor, why such disparate results?

Not long ago, Dai Jiashuai, political instructor of a company in a naval aviation unit, was scheduled to deliver a lesson titled “Difficulties Don’t Frustrate the Traveler.” During preparation, Dai Jiashuai put in a lot of effort. He spent days behind closed doors, researching extensive materials and carefully selecting the deeds of numerous military heroes and models. The lesson plan was brilliantly written, and the theoretical exposition was profound and thorough. He was confident that the lesson would resonate strongly with the soldiers.

However, things did not go as planned. In the audience, the soldiers sat upright, their eyes lacking spirit, and few responded to the interactive sessions. After the class, one soldier even commented, “The role models’ stories are truly moving, but they always feel too far removed from our own lives.” “The principles they teach are all valid, but it’s a bit tiring to listen to.”

This cold reception plunged Dai Jiashuai into deep thought. What exactly went wrong? That day, Wang Fan, head of the Education Cooperation Zone, heard about this case while conducting a research study on educational effectiveness and brought Dai Jiashuai in to analyze the cause. They ultimately determined that the political instructor had failed to bring the "distant" closer, to make the "imaginary" tangible.

Under Wang Fan's guidance, Dai Jiashuai adjusted his lesson preparation. He visited the training grounds and squad and platoon dormitories, asking everyone to recommend exemplary individuals and "touching figures" around them. Soon, one "ordinary hero" after another came into Dai Jiashuai's view.

Standing on the podium again, Dai Jiashuai opened the courseware, which contained not only photos of heroes and role models but also close-ups of his comrades at work and training. After elaborating on the noble spirit of a model hero, he followed it up with the story of the struggles of ordinary soldiers, skillfully integrating the two.

After recounting how Yu Min "did earth-shaking deeds while remaining anonymous," he introduced the story of company Party member Zhang Jie, who volunteered to overcome technical difficulties in support. After sharing Huang Xuhua's "illustrious yet anonymous life," he recounted touching moments of maintenance soldiers supporting flight training... The noble aspirations of model heroes and the quiet dedication of those around them shone brightly in this moment.

The classroom atmosphere was ignited! The soldiers were in high spirits, sometimes laughing knowingly at familiar scenes, sometimes applauding enthusiastically for their comrades' fighting spirit. Seeing their comrades become the protagonists of stories, a sense of pride and honor welled up. "This class was truly grounded!" Private First Class Xiao Chen excitedly exclaimed afterward. "Squad Leader Zhang slept in the bunk next to me, and I know almost everything about him. These role models are visible, accessible, and achievable, and it gives us a clearer direction to strive for."

The stark contrast between the two lectures, from "no applause" to "full applause," deeply touched many of the unit's political cadres. Political instructor Dai lamented, "Education isn't simply 'I tell you, you listen,' nor is it simply a pile of material. Only by truly reaching down and entering the inner worlds of soldiers, using their own experiences to educate those around them, and allowing soldiers to take center stage, can education truly achieve the effect of one tree shaking another, one cloud pushing another, and one soul awakening another."

The author learned that the unit's Political Work Department quickly followed up, summarizing the lessons learned from Dai Jiashuai's two lectures and implementing a collective lesson preparation mechanism based on "stratified and classified learning, with officers and men working together." The department leader said with emotion: "When the distant stars and the nearby fireflies illuminate the classroom together, theories and viewpoints can reach the hearts of soldiers and be transformed into a powerful force for achieving success in their posts."

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16414370.html**

# 走进海军博物馆，重温人民海军从无到有、由弱到强的不凡历程

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：毕笑天 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-10

**走进中国人民解放军海军博物馆——**

**向海图强 亮剑深蓝**

■解放军报记者 毕笑天



中国人民解放军海军博物馆海军英雄广场上的“亮剑深蓝”主题雕塑.

仲秋时节，天蓝云白.

中国人民解放军海军博物馆前人头攒动，游客在入口处排起了长队. 近期，正值北部战区海军在青岛组织舰艇开放日活动，参观完西宁舰、芜湖舰等现役军舰，人们纷纷选择来到海军博物馆，重温人民海军从无到有、由弱到强的不凡历程.

**启航·破浪**

跟着熙熙攘攘的游客走进第一展厅，映入眼帘的第一件文物，是毛泽东同志视察海军舰艇部队时的题词：“为了反对帝国主义的侵略，我们一定要建立强大的海军. ”

伴随着讲解员的解说，新中国成立前后的那段历史呈现在人们眼前：1949 年，中共中央讨论通过了毛泽东起草的《目前形势和党在一九四九年的任务》并形成决议，决议指出：“应当组成一支保卫沿海沿江的海军. ”1949 年 4 月 23 日，中国人民解放军第一支海军部队——华东军区海军在江苏泰州白马庙成立. 自此，人民海军正式启航.



靠泊在海军博物馆码头 1 号泊位的长江舰.

“当时的人民海军舰艇中，长江舰和鞍山舰是主力舰艇. 长江舰是解放战争期间国民党海军起义的一艘炮舰，鞍山舰则是我国以贷款方式向苏联购买的. ”讲到这里，讲解员的神情凝重，“海军装备较少，但海上安全形势复杂严峻，可以想见人民海军的起步是何等的艰难. ”

墙上的一幅照片吸引了不少游客驻足，这是解放号炮艇的照片. 解放号炮艇是排水量 28 吨、吃水 0.6 米的小型炮艇，仅配备有 1 门 20 毫米口径的舰炮和 2 挺 12.7 毫米口径机枪.

1950 年，国民党海军仍盘踞在万山群岛，妄图封锁海口. 一次海战中，人民海军官兵驾驶解放号炮艇深入敌阵，顶着敌方多艘护卫舰的炮火，坚持战斗，重创敌太和号护卫舰，开创了人民海军近战夜战的先例.

阅读完相关资料，一名游客脱口而出：“炮艇虽小，气势却大. ”

细心的游客们注意到，该艘炮艇两舷上分布着数十个炮弹弹孔. 每一个弹孔仿佛都在诉说着当时战况的激烈，也在催促着海军建设者们“快些，再快些”.

一盏老式台灯，曾点亮一个个不眠之夜；一份多次修改的设计图，记录着科研攻关中的精益求精；一枚陈旧但难掩光芒的奖章，见证着一名老兵在武器试验危险时刻的挺身而出……

“快看！这儿有一只手表. ”随着一声清脆的童声响起，一群小学生围在一个展柜旁. 展柜中，陈列着“长征一号”核潜艇研制者黄旭华戴过的手表.

墙上的介绍文字让人们了解那段历史. 当时，我国开始自行研制核潜艇. 面对缺钱、缺资料、缺技术的困境，黄旭华和同事从美国的核潜艇儿童玩具上找思路，历尽千辛万苦研制出我国第一艘鱼雷攻击型核潜艇.

依靠这种拼搏奋斗精神，我国的海军装备实现了一次次迭代. 如今，长江舰和鞍山舰已光荣退役，停泊在舰艇展示区. 原长江舰的老兵谭湘东，参观现役军舰后，又登上自己战斗过的炮舰，感慨万千：“以前根本想不到，我们的海军装备会发展成现在这样. ”

随着参观的深入，更多的历史“老照片”呈现在记者面前：南沙守礁官兵面对高温、高湿、高盐、多台风的环境，住着高脚屋，却始终信守“人在礁在国旗在”的铮铮誓言；首批 36 名核潜艇试航员，隐姓埋名多年，经历了一次次生死考验……

“条件如此艰苦，却立下不朽功勋！”一名游客慨叹，“唯有心中有信仰、有热爱，才能跨过一道道貌似不可逾越的天堑鸿沟！”

不只是这名游客发出由衷的感慨. 在海军博物馆的留言簿上，游客们纷纷写下体会和感受. 其中有一句话让记者印象深刻：“在这里，我读懂了一种精神，明白了一个民族向海图强的意义. ”

**忠诚·血性**

在海军博物馆，陈列着一件与陆军战史紧密相关的展品——一截弹痕累累的枯树枝. 这截枯树枝长度仅 85 厘米，却嵌着 35 块弹片.

“枯树枝来自上甘岭战役的战场，是 20 世纪 60 年代朝鲜访华代表团赠送的. ”讲解员告诉大家：“忠诚与血性，是中国军人血脉里的基因. 这截枯树枝之所以陈列在博物馆的显著位置，是因为它体现着中国军人这一共同的品质. ”

在海军博物馆，还有很多展品及其背后的故事，都在印证着这一事实.

不远处的一个展柜里，摆放着一件特殊的展品——从“钢铁战士”麦贤得脑颅中取出的弹片.

这块长、宽约 1.5 厘米的弹片，手术中取出后，被“请”进了海军博物馆.

“麦贤得是海军官兵忠诚与血性的代表. ”陪同采访的一名海军军官对记者说，“这块弹片就是证明. ”

细读相关资料，记者对“八六海战”有了更多了解. 1965 年的这场战斗中，年仅 19 岁的轮机兵麦贤得被弹片击中右前额，顿时昏了过去. 麦贤得苏醒过来时，战斗还在继续. 经过简单包扎，他不顾头部还在流血，忍着剧痛坚守战位 3 个多小时，直到战斗胜利.

在另一个展柜里，一面静静陈列的奖旗，见证着新时代海军官兵的忠勇本色、战斗血性.

2014 年，海军 372 潜艇在执行一次重大任务中突遇“掉深”重大险情. 生死关头，全艇官兵众志成城，凭借过硬的军事素质与顽强的战斗作风，成功处置重大险情. 后来，该艇被中央军委授予“践行强军目标模范艇”荣誉称号，该艇官兵被中宣部授予“时代楷模”称号.



讲解员为学生现场讲解.

讲解员宋双婧无数次讲过这些故事，每次讲述，她都有收获：“这是游客与革命先辈思想交融的过程，也是作为讲解员的我和游客产生心理共鸣的过程.”

在这一过程中，她见到过忽然安静下来的孩子们若有所思的样子，见到过青年官兵眼神里流露出的崇敬，见到过老人们潸然泪下……每每此时，她的一个想法就更加强烈：人民海军一路走来，变化的是装备和技术，不变的是骨子里的忠诚与血性.

“这就是这些装备和展品陈列在博物馆里的意义.”陪同记者一起采访的海军人员对记者说，“这种精神的感召可以穿过岁月的长河，让更多的人以昂扬的姿态继续奋斗.”

站在一个硕大的水雷前，海军某扫雷舰战士宗义听着讲解员的介绍：1950 年，人民海军第一支扫雷舰大队官兵冒着生命危险，先后在雷区扫出 2 枚日制 93 式锚雷.

“身为一名海军战士，我一直想来海军博物馆看一看.”趁这次休假机会，宗义完成了自己的心愿. 站在体形巨大的锚雷旁边，他心生感慨：“以前扫雷，没有先进的装备，革命先辈们硬是凭着一腔热血完成了一次次任务. 今天，我们有专业的扫雷舰艇，舰上装备完善先进. 面对新的海上作战环境，我们一定会像先辈那样出色完成任务.”

利用休假时间，海军航空兵某部的一名年轻飞行员专程赶到这里参观. 穿行在这条深邃的历史长廊，他不仅找到了我国海军航空兵成立以来的全部主战机型，更触摸到了海军航空兵发展的生动历程，重温了一场场捍卫祖国海天的生死较量.

“海空卫士”王伟的遗物、“海空雄鹰团”的荣誉锦旗……与之对望，这位年轻的飞行员心中热血澎湃.“今天，接力棒已经握在我们手中，浩瀚海天正在等待着我们的出征.”

4 月 23 日，海军博物馆举行了一场致敬人民海军英雄的仪式. 水兵笛响起，在场全体人员，包括 8 名来自不同时期不同岗位的海军英模代表，一起行举手礼，向人民海军英雄致敬.

“逐梦大洋壮国威，踏破波涛唱大风……”诵读献词的声音，回荡在海军博物馆上空. 这是新时代海军官兵对先辈们的深情告慰.

**自主·自豪**

在海军博物馆户外装备展区，随着志愿者张衍杰的讲述，面对整齐陈列的装备，游客们开始有了不一样的视角.

海上舰艇展示区里，长江舰、鞍山舰、“长征一号”核潜艇驻泊于碧波之中，无声述说着不平凡的过往.

航空装备展示区中，初教-5、歼-5、青-6 等飞机依次排列，承载着海军航空兵建设初期的历史.

陆战装备展示区内，T-34 坦克、ZTD-05 式两栖装甲突击车、63A 式两栖坦克静静伫立，其背后是我国装甲车辆艰辛的发展过程.

张衍杰是土生土长的青岛人. 从海军航空兵某部退役后，他便来到海军博物馆担任志愿者讲解员. “当时也没多想，就想着把海军的故事讲给更多人听. ”在讲解的过程中，张衍杰越来越感到，“在这里当志愿者，成就感满满. ”

如今，张衍杰对海军博物馆的很多展品如数家珍. 当记者问起他这么多年来感受最深的是哪件事时，他脱口而出：“游客们一听到‘自主研制’这个词，眼睛里立即就有了光. ”

“济南舰是我国自主研制的第一艘导弹驱逐舰；鹰潭舰是我国自主研制的第一艘防空导弹护卫舰；‘巨浪一号’导弹是我国自主研制的第一代潜射战略导弹……”张衍杰告诉记者，“游客爱听，我也爱讲. 可以说，在这里，‘自主研制’是一个充满力量的高频词. ”

走进博物馆，被文物背后的故事所感染，以更大热情关心支持国防……张衍杰的经历，如今也是更多游客的真切感受.

在博物馆的后广场上，游客们拿出手机，纷纷与“巨浪一号”导弹等装备合影留念. 这既是发自内心的激动，也是一种致敬，向装备的研制者、使用者由衷致敬.

在海军博物馆众多展陈中，有一件展品体积不大，却受到众多游客的关注. 它是从歼-15 舰载战斗机上拆解下来的一个尾钩. 尾钩黑白相间，钩头原来是亮丽的橘色，但长期训练使用与时间的流逝使其弯钩处消减了原有的色彩.

同行的一名海军人员介绍，在相当长一段时间内，海军航空兵在舰载机方面都是空白. 舰载机要上航母并准确安全地降落在着舰区，用尾钩钩住阻拦索是关键一环.

人们很难知道，为完成舰载机在航母上安全起降，研制人员与海军官兵付出了多少心血与汗水. 2012 年 11 月 23 日，“英雄试飞员”戴明盟操纵我国自主研制的歼-15 舰载战斗机，在航母上成功实施了阻拦着舰和滑跃起飞，用“惊天一落”开启了人民海军航母事业的新时代.

海军博物馆的一些展陈，让游客感受到这种付出的巨大. 飞行员张超用过的弹射座椅、飞行员曹先建受伤后打的 6 颗钢钉，如今就陈列在海军博物馆内，讲述着他们的奉献与荣光.

博物馆的“航母 style”体验互动区吸引了不少青少年. 在工作人员帮助下，孩子们右腿前屈，右臂伸出，右手食指和中指并拢向前，摆出舰载机起飞助理的经典姿势. 随后，屏幕上就会有一架战斗机从航母甲板上腾空起飞. 现场的工作人员对记者说：“不要小看孩子们的这个举动，他们放飞的也许就是心系海天的梦想. ”

海军航空兵某团干部刘国智借着参加舰艇开放日时机，和战友们一起来到海军博物馆.

这些天，刘国智的微信朋友圈被一则短视频刷屏：歼-15T、歼-35 和空警-600 这 3 型舰载机在福建舰上完成首次弹射起飞和着舰训练.

“这标志着我国自主研制武器装备达到了新高度. ”刘国智说，“生在这个时代，能够和中国航母事业的发展同频共振，我们何其荣幸. 我们会用好手中装备，练好本领，战则必胜，不辱使命. ”

“我们的征途是星辰大海. ”在海军博物馆的前广场上，阳光照耀下的“亮剑深蓝”主题雕塑在蓝天白云衬托下格外醒目，雕塑整体如同起锚待发的战舰，一把利剑如桅杆直插云霄.

同一个广场上，游客沐浴在和平宁静的阳光里，回荡着欢声笑语.

眼前的幸福安宁，正是人民海军劈波斩浪的意义所在.

（采访得到朱慧娟、付康、赵政大力支持）

**海天间的蓝色交响**

■解放军报记者 毕笑天

黄海的波涛冲刷着海岸上的礁石，千百年来从未停歇.

海风掠过刘公岛上的东泓炮台遗址，拂过青岛港鳞次栉比的现代化战舰，一路向南，吹向福建舰所在海域.

过去与现在，历史与现实，在海天之间奏响一曲雄浑的蓝色交响.

人们不会忘记，1949 年 4 月 23 日，中国人民解放军第一支海军在江苏泰州白马庙宣告成立. 当时，人民海军的全部家当不过是几艘起义的国民党军舰和几十条木船.

人们也不会忘记，1950 年 3 月 17 日，首任海军司令员肖劲光视察刘公岛时，乘坐的是小渔船. 当时渔民不解地问：“海军司令还要坐渔船？”肖劲光沉默良久，拍着船舷说：“总有一天，我们会有自己的大舰. ”

那时的中国海岸线上，列强的军舰仍然耀武扬威. 人民海军只能用有限的海上力量来保卫沿海沿江.

1965 年，面对国民党海军的一艘猎潜艇和一艘护航炮舰，人民海军东海舰队第二突击群 588 艇勇敢出击、以小击大，在击沉敌护航炮舰过程中发挥了重要作用，后被国防部授予“海上猛虎艇”荣誉称号.

今昔对比，感慨万千.

在中国人民解放军海军博物馆室外展区的栈桥上，第一代济南舰吸引了一群青少年的目光. 这艘战舰上的雷达、舰炮，曾让所在舰队官兵引以为傲. 如今，这艘昔日的“装备试验先锋”已经退役，静静地停泊在舰艇展示区里.

在青岛的一处军港里，参加北部战区海军舰艇开放日活动的导弹驱逐舰西宁舰正敞开怀抱，迎接人们前来参观.

迭代，体现着发展的速度；开放，彰显着实力的自信.

经过 70 多年风雨历程，如今的人民海军，已发展为“深蓝舰队”. 前辈们的殷切期待，设计人员的殚精竭虑，一线官兵的演训实践……一代代人的接力付出，让昔日的梦想成为现实.

当 3 型舰载机在福建舰上完成弹射起飞和着舰训练，歼-15T 的凌厉破空、空警-600 的沉稳盘旋、歼-35 的灵动翻飞，都在证明一个现实——人民海军拥有了更加完整的现代化远洋作战装备体系.

这是人民海军历史上值得铭记的时刻——当福建舰上 3 型舰载机弹射升空时，它们不仅仅是用尾焰照亮了海面，也昭示着人民海军捍卫国家主权、安全、发展利益的坚定信念和信心.

**Google Translation**

Visit the Naval Museum and relive the extraordinary journey of the People’s Liberation Army Navy from its inception to its present state, from weakness to strength.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Bi Xiaotian Editor: Xu Zhanhu Published: 2025-10-10

Visiting the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Navy Museum -

Striving for Strength at Sea, Wielding the Sword in the Deep Blue

■ PLA Daily Reporter Bi Xiaotian

The “Wielding the Sword in the Deep Blue” themed sculpture stands at the Naval Heroes Square of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army Navy Museum.

In mid-autumn, the sky is blue and the clouds are white.

The Chinese People’s Liberation Army Navy Museum was bustling with visitors, with long lines forming at the entrance. Recently, during the Northern Theater Command Navy’s ship open day in Qingdao, visitors, after visiting active warships like the Xining and Wuhu, flocked to the Naval Museum to relive the extraordinary journey of the People’s Liberation Army Navy from its inception to its present state, from weakness to strength. Setting Sail, Breaking the Waves

Following the bustling crowds of tourists into the first exhibition hall, the first artifact that caught my eye was an inscription by Comrade Mao Zedong during his inspection of the naval fleet: “In order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a strong navy.”

Accompanied by the guide’s explanation, the history surrounding the founding of the People’s Republic of China unfolded before our eyes: In 1949, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China discussed and adopted Mao Zedong’s drafted resolution, “The Present Situation and the Party’s Tasks in 1949,” which stated: “A navy should be formed to defend the coastal areas and rivers.” On April 23, 1949, the first naval unit of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army—the East China Military Region Navy—was established at Baimiao Temple in Taizhou, Jiangsu. Thus, the People’s Navy officially set sail.

The Yangtze River Ship docked at Berth 1 of the Naval Museum Pier. “Among the People’s Navy vessels at the time, the Changjiang and Anshan were the mainstays. The Changjiang was a gunboat that revolted against the Kuomintang Navy during the War of Liberation, while the Anshan was purchased from the Soviet Union on loan.” The guide’s expression was solemn as he spoke. “The navy had relatively few equipment, but the maritime security situation was complex and severe. You can imagine how difficult the People’s Navy’s early days were.”

A photograph on the wall attracted many visitors. It was a photo of the Jiefang gunboat. The Jiefang was a small gunboat with a displacement of 28 tons and a draft of 0.6 meters, equipped with only a single 20mm naval gun and two 12.7mm machine guns.

In 1950, the Kuomintang Navy was still entrenched in the Wanshan Islands, attempting to blockade the seaport. During one naval battle, officers and men of the People’s Navy piloted the Jiefang gunboat deep into enemy territory, braving fire from multiple enemy frigates and persevering in the battle, severely damaging the enemy frigate Taihe. This marked a precedent for the People’s Navy’s close-quarters night combat. After reading the relevant information, one tourist exclaimed, “The gunboat may be small, but it’s mighty.”

Attentive visitors noticed dozens of bullet holes dotted across both sides of the gunboat. Each hole seemed to tell of the fierceness of the battle, urging the naval builders to “follow, follow!”

An old desk lamp once illuminated sleepless nights; a design drawing, repeatedly revised, documented the pursuit of excellence in scientific research; a medal, aged but still radiant, bore witness to a veteran’s bravery during the perilous moments of weapons testing...

“Look! Here’s a watch!” A clear child’s voice echoed, and a group of elementary school students gathered around a display case. Inside, displayed was a watch worn by Huang Xuhua, the developer of the “Long March 1” nuclear submarine.

Inscriptions on the wall offer a glimpse into that period of history. At that time, my country began developing its own nuclear submarines. Faced with a lack of funds, information, and technology,

Huang Xuhua and his colleagues drew inspiration from American nuclear submarine children's toys and, through immense effort, developed my country's first torpedo attack nuclear submarine.

Thanks to this spirit of hard work and perseverance, my country's naval equipment has undergone repeated upgrades. Today, the Changjiang and Anshan frigates have been honorably retired and are moored in the ship display area. After touring active warships and then boarding the gunboats he had fought on, Tan Xiangdong, a veteran of the Yangtze River frigate, was filled with emotion: "I never imagined our naval equipment would develop to the point it is today."

As the tour progressed, more historical photos appeared before the reporter: soldiers defending the Nansha reefs endured high temperatures, high humidity, high salinity, and frequent typhoons, living in stilt houses, yet always adhering to the solemn oath of "As long as we are on the reefs, the flag remains." The first 36 nuclear submarine test pilots, living in anonymity for years, endured countless life-and-death trials...

"Under such harsh conditions, they achieved immortal feats!" one visitor exclaimed. "Only with faith and passion in our hearts can we overcome seemingly insurmountable chasms!"

This visitor wasn't the only one to express heartfelt emotion. Visitors shared their experiences and reflections in the Naval Museum's guestbook. One sentence particularly impressed the reporter: "Here, I understood a spirit and the significance of a nation striving for maritime strength."

Loyalty and Courage

The Naval Museum displays an exhibit closely tied to the Army's combat history: a bullet-riddled branch. This branch, only 85 centimeters long, is embedded with 35 shrapnel fragments.

"The branch came from the battlefield of the Battle of Shangganling and was presented by a North Korean delegation visiting China in the 1960s," the tour guide explained. "Loyalty and courage are in the DNA of Chinese soldiers. This branch is prominently displayed in the museum because it embodies these common qualities of Chinese soldiers."

Many other exhibits at the Naval Museum, and the stories behind them, confirm this truth.

In a display case not far away, a special exhibit is displayed: a shrapnel removed from the skull of "Iron Warrior" Mai Xiande.

This shrapnel, approximately 1.5 centimeters long and wide, was removed during surgery and then "invited" to the Naval Museum. "Mai Xiande epitomizes the loyalty and courage of naval officers and men," a naval officer accompanying the reporter told reporters. "This shrapnel is proof of that."

A careful review of relevant materials provided a deeper understanding of the "August 6th Naval Battle." During this 1965 battle, 19-year-old engine room officer Mai Xiande was struck in the right forehead by shrapnel, instantly passing out. When Mai Xiande regained consciousness, the battle continued. Despite the bleeding from his head, he endured the excruciating pain and remained at his post for over three hours until victory.

In another display case, a medal flag quietly displayed bears witness to the loyalty, bravery, and fighting spirit of the naval officers and men of the new era.

In 2014, the Navy's 372 submarine encountered a critical "descent" during a critical mission. In this life-or-death situation, the entire crew united as one, demonstrating their exceptional military skills and tenacious fighting spirit to successfully handle the critical situation. Later, the boat was awarded the honorary title of "Model Boat for Implementing the Goal of Strengthening the Military" by the Central Military Commission, and its officers and men were honored as "Role Models of the Times" by the Central Propaganda Department.

A guide explained the story to students on site.

Guide Song Shuangjing has told these stories countless times, and each time, she gains something new: "This is a process where tourists connect with the thoughts of revolutionary predecessors, and it's also a process where I, as a guide, resonate with the tourists."

Throughout this process, she has witnessed children suddenly quiet down, lost in thought, seen reverence in the eyes of young officers and men, and seen elders shed tears... Each time, a single thought becomes stronger: Throughout the People's Navy's journey, what has changed are its equipment and technology, but what remains unchanged is its innate loyalty and valor. "This is the significance of displaying these equipment and exhibits in the museum," a naval officer accompanying the reporter told reporters. "This kind of spiritual inspiration can transcend the passage of time, inspiring more people to continue their struggle with high spirits."

Standing before a massive mine, Zong Yi, a naval minesweeper, listened to the guide's explanation: In 1950, officers and men from the People's Navy's first minesweeper brigade risked their lives to clear two Japanese-made Type 93 anchor mines from the minefield.

"As a naval soldier, I've always wanted to visit the Naval Museum." Taking advantage of this vacation, Zong Yi fulfilled his wish. Standing next to the massive anchor mine, he was moved. "In the past, minesweeping lacked advanced equipment, but our revolutionary predecessors persevered through mission after mission with sheer passion. Today, we have specialized minesweepers equipped with comprehensive and advanced equipment. Facing the new maritime combat environment, we will surely accomplish our missions with the same excellence as our predecessors."

Taking advantage of his vacation, a young pilot from a naval aviation unit made a special trip to visit the museum. Wandering through this profound historical corridor, he not only discovered all the main combat aircraft models of my country's naval aviation since its founding, but also touched upon the vivid history of its development and relived the life-and-death battles defending the motherland's seas and skies.

Gazing upon the relics of “Sea and Air Defender” Wang Wei and the honorary banner of the “Sea and Air Eagle Regiment,” the young pilot’s heart surged with passion. “Today, the baton is in our hands, and the vast sea and sky await our departure.”

On April 23rd, the Naval Museum held a ceremony to honor the heroes of the People’s Navy. The sailor’s whistle sounded, and all present, including eight representatives of naval heroes and role models from different periods and positions, saluted in unison to pay tribute to the heroes of the People’s Navy.

“Pursuing dreams across the oceans strengthens national prestige, breaking through the waves and singing the mighty wind...” The recitation of the dedication echoed over the Naval Museum. This was a heartfelt tribute to their predecessors from the naval officers and men of the new era. Independence and Pride

In the Naval Museum’s outdoor equipment exhibition area, volunteer Zhang Yanjie’s narration gave visitors a new perspective on the neatly displayed equipment.

In the naval vessel display area, the Changjiang, Anshan, and Long March 1 nuclear submarines rest amidst the azure waters, silently telling of an extraordinary past.

In the aviation equipment display area, aircraft such as the CJ-5, J-5, and Q-6 are arrayed, carrying the history of the early years of naval aviation.

In the land warfare equipment display area, T-34 tanks, ZTD-05 amphibious armored assault vehicles, and Type 63A amphibious tanks stand quietly, reflecting the arduous development of my country’s armored vehicles.

Zhang Yanjie, a native of Qingdao, joined the Naval Museum as a volunteer guide after retiring from a naval aviation unit. “I didn’t think much of it at the time; I just wanted to tell more people about the Navy’s story.” As he explained the story, Zhang Yanjie increasingly felt a sense of accomplishment, saying, “Being a volunteer here is a fulfilling experience.”

Today, Zhang Yanjie is familiar with many of the exhibits at the Naval Museum. When asked what has most deeply impressed him over the years, he immediately replied, “When visitors hear the word ‘independently developed,’ their eyes light up.”

“The Jinan is my country’s first independently developed missile destroyer; the Yingtan is my country’s first independently developed air defense missile frigate; the Julang-1 missile is my country’s first independently developed submarine-launched strategic missile...” Zhang Yanjie told reporters, “Visitors love to hear it, and I love to tell it. It’s fair to say that here, ‘independently developed’ is a powerful, high-frequency word.”

Entering the museum, being moved by the stories behind the artifacts, and supporting national defense with even greater enthusiasm... Zhang Yanjie’s experience is now shared by many more visitors.

In the museum's back square, visitors pulled out their phones and took photos with the Julang-1 missile and other equipment. This was both a heartfelt emotion and a heartfelt tribute to the equipment's developers and users.

Among the many exhibits at the Naval Museum, one small item garnered considerable attention. It was a tail hook disassembled from a J-15 carrier-based fighter jet. The hook was black and white, and the tip was originally a vibrant orange, but long-term training and the passage of time have dulled the original color at the bend.

A naval officer accompanying me explained that for a long time, the naval aviation force was completely lacking in carrier-based aircraft. For carrier-based aircraft to board an aircraft carrier and land accurately and safely in the landing zone, hooking the arresting cable with the tail hook is crucial.

It's difficult to imagine the immense effort and hard work that the developers and naval officers and men have expended to ensure the safe takeoff and landing of carrier-based aircraft on aircraft carriers. On November 23, 2012, "heroic test pilot" Dai Mingmeng successfully conducted an arrested landing and ski-jump takeoff on an aircraft carrier while piloting my country's domestically developed J-15 carrier-based fighter jet. With his stunning landing, he ushered in a new era for the People's Navy's aircraft carrier program.

Exhibits at the Naval Museum allow visitors to appreciate the immense sacrifices made. The ejection seat used by pilot Zhang Chao and the six steel nails inserted after the injury sustained by pilot Cao Xianjian are now on display at the Naval Museum, narrating their dedication and glory.

The museum's "Aircraft Carrier Style" interactive experience area has attracted many young people. With the help of staff, the children bent their right legs forward, extended their right arms, and placed their right index and middle fingers together, striking the classic carrier-based aircraft takeoff assist pose. Then, a fighter jet took off from the aircraft carrier deck on the screen. On-site staff told reporters, "Don't underestimate these children's actions; they may be letting go of their dreams of the sea and sky."

Liu Guozhi, a cadre from a naval aviation regiment, took advantage of the ship's open day to visit the Naval Museum with his comrades.

Recently, Liu Guozhi's WeChat Moments have been flooded with a short video: three carrier-based aircraft—the J-15T, J-35, and KJ-600—completed their first catapult takeoff and landing training aboard the Fujian aircraft carrier.

"This marks a new height in my country's independent research and development of weapons and equipment," Liu Guozhi said. "We are honored to be born in this era and to be able to resonate with the development of China's aircraft carrier program. We will make good use of the equipment at our disposal, hone our skills, and be victorious in battle, fulfilling our mission."

“Our journey is to the stars and the sea.” In the Naval Museum’s front square, the “Bright Sword in the Deep Blue” sculpture, illuminated by sunlight, stands out against the backdrop of blue sky and white clouds. The sculpture resembles a warship weighing anchor, a sharp sword like a mast piercing the sky. In the same square, tourists basked in the peaceful and tranquil sunshine, echoing with joyful laughter.

This present moment of happiness and tranquility is the very meaning of the People’s Navy’s bravery.

(Interview with strong support from Zhu Huijuan, Fu Kang, and Zhao Zheng)

A Blue Symphony Between Sea and Sky

■ PLA Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian

The waves of the Yellow Sea have been crashing against the reefs on the coast, unwavering for thousands of years.

The sea breeze swept over the ruins of the Donghong Fort on Liugong Island, brushed past the rows of modern warships in Qingdao Harbor, and blew southward toward the waters where the Fujian warship was stationed.

Past and present, history and reality, play a majestic blue symphony between sea and sky.

People will never forget that on April 23, 1949, the first Chinese People’s Liberation Army navy was established at Baima Temple in Taizhou, Jiangsu. At that time, the People’s Navy’s only assets consisted of a few rebellious Kuomintang warships and a few dozen wooden boats. People will also remember that on March 17, 1950, the first Navy Commander, Xiao Jinguang, visited Liugong Island aboard a small fishing boat. Puzzled, the fishermen asked, “Why would a Navy Commander ride on a fishing boat?” Xiao Jinguang remained silent for a long time, then patted the side of the boat and said, “One day, we will have our own large ships.”

At that time, the warships of the great powers still flaunted their might along China’s coastline. The People’s Navy could only defend the coast and rivers with its limited naval forces.

In 1965, facing a submarine chaser and an escort gunboat of the Kuomintang Navy, the 588th Boat of the Second Assault Group of the People’s Navy’s East China Sea Fleet bravely attacked, using its small force to defeat a larger enemy, and played a significant role in sinking the escort gunboat. The boat was later awarded the honorary title of “Sea Tiger Boat” by the Ministry of National Defense.

The contrast between the past and the present is deeply moving.

In China， on the pier of the outdoor exhibition area of the People’s Liberation Army Navy Museum, the first-generation Jinan warship attracted the attention of a group of young people. The radar and naval guns on this warship were once a source of pride for the officers and men of its

fleet. Now, this former “pioneer in equipment testing” has been decommissioned and quietly moored in the ship display area.

At a naval port in Qingdao, the guided-missile destroyer Xining, participating in the Northern Theater Command Navy’s ship open day event, opened its arms to welcome visitors.

Iteration reflects the speed of development; openness demonstrates confidence in strength.

After more than 70 years of trials and tribulations, the People’s Navy has now developed into a “deep blue fleet.” The earnest expectations of our predecessors, the painstaking efforts of our designers, and the practical exercises and training of our frontline officers and men... The continuous efforts of generations have made those dreams a reality. As three types of carrier-based aircraft completed catapult launch and landing training aboard the Fujian aircraft carrier, the J-15T’s fierce air penetration, the KJ-600’s steady circling, and the J-35’s nimble soaring flight all demonstrated one reality: the People’s Navy possesses a more complete system of modern ocean-going combat equipment.

This was a memorable moment in the history of the People’s Navy. When the three types of carrier-based aircraft aboard the Fujian aircraft carrier launched, their tail flames not only illuminated the sea but also demonstrated the People’s Navy’s unwavering faith and confidence in safeguarding national sovereignty, security, and development interests.

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16414525.html**

## 海军某支队组织直升机起降训练

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：刘金宇 责任编辑：徐占虎 发布：2025-10-11



日前，海军某支队组织直升机起降训练. 刘金宇摄 [Hull 987]

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Conducted Helicopter Takeoff and Landing Training.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Liu Jinyu Editor: Xu Zhanhu Published: 2025-10-11

Recently, a naval flotilla [zhidui] conducted helicopter takeoff and landing training. Photo by Liu Jinyu [A photo shows a helicopter landing on the deck showing hull 987, which is the Wuzhishan (五指山) amphibious transport dock subordinate to the STCN's 6th Landing Ship Zhidui]

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16414524.html**

## "丝路方舟"号医院船在斐济开展医疗服务见闻

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：崔晓洋 焦飞宇 责任编辑：乌铭琪 发布：2025-10-11

**"走得越远，越懂得'中国'二字的分量"**

**——"丝路方舟"号医院船在斐济开展医疗服务见闻**

■崔晓洋 焦飞宇



10 月 6 日，在斐济首都苏瓦，"丝路方舟"号医院船医生与当地医生为患者进行手术. 崔晓洋摄

10 月的斐济苏瓦港，碧波荡漾. 正在执行"和谐使命-2025"任务的我海军"丝路方舟"号医院船，静泊于海天之间.

作为我国自主设计建造的第二艘万吨级远洋医院船，"丝路方舟"号 9 月 5 日从福建泉州解缆起航，赴南太平洋和拉丁美洲多国进行友好访问并开展人道主义医疗服务. 在到访斐济的一周时间里，"丝路方舟"号医院船化身为一座移动的"生命灯塔"，为斐济民众点亮健康的希望，在异国他乡谱写医者仁心的动人篇章.

预检分诊区是这座海上医院高效运转的前沿. 测温、问询、分流……一切井然有序. "我们多一分细致，患者就少一分等待，多一分安心. "护士长沈玥的话语朴实而坚定.

10 月 5 日，接诊超 800 人次的忙碌，让医务工作者们的嗓音变得沙哑、汗渍浸染衣裳，但是大家都选择坚守岗位. 在一间手术室内，气氛有些凝重. 无影灯下，外科主任高文超正为一位斐济老人进行一台难度颇高的手术. 两小时后，手术成功的消息传来，门外的家属热

泪盈眶. 这泪水是对生命重获希望的喜悦，也饱含着他们对中国医生最真挚的感激. “现在国内正值国庆中秋假期，对我们而言，献给祖国母亲最好的生日礼物，就是把患者从病痛深渊中拉出来. ”高文超道出了所有队员的心声.

儿科诊室内，却是另一番景象. 在大家的精心布置下，这里成为一个充满童趣的世界，让患儿的紧张情绪得到有效缓解. 5 岁的斐济女孩艾米丽在接受擦伤处理时，疼得直哭，小脸蛋上挂满泪珠. 护士王丽娜见此情况，马上掏出一个印着可爱熊猫的钥匙扣，用刚学的斐济语轻声安慰道：“坚强，不怕哦. ”听闻此声，女孩的哭声渐渐平息. 她好奇地伸手抓住钥匙扣，嘴角慢慢扬起，露出天真无邪的笑容. 一旁的母亲见状，眼中满是感动，反复说：“谢谢，中国！”

“走得越远，越懂得‘中国’二字的分量. ”手术组组长蒋鑫说.

海风轻拂，甲板上的五星红旗与白色船身相映生辉. 8 日，“丝路方舟”号医院船离开斐济前往汤加. 在斐济期间，医院船累计诊疗 3330 人次，实施各类手术 426 例，开展各类辅助检查、检验 2531 人次. “丝路方舟”号的航迹仍将延伸，它所承载的那份源自中国的温暖与善意，也将传递到每一位受助者的心中.

**Google Translation**

Observations from the “Silk Road Ark” Hospital Ship Providing Medical Services in Fiji

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Cui Xiaoyang, Jiao Feiyu Editor: Wu Mingqi Published: 2025-10-11

“The further we go, the more we understand the weight of the word ‘China’“

—Observations from the “Silk Road Ark” Hospital Ship Providing Medical Services in Fiji

■ Cui Xiaoyang, Jiao Feiyu

On October 6th, doctors from the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship and local doctors performed surgery on a patient in Suva, the capital of Fiji. Photo by Cui Xiaoyang

The harbor of Suva, Fiji, rippled with emerald waters in October. The Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship, currently carrying out the “Harmonious Mission 2025” mission, sat quietly anchored between the sea and sky.

As my country’s second independently designed and built 10,000-ton ocean-going hospital ship, the “Silk Road Ark” cast off from Quanzhou, Fujian, on September 5th, bound for several countries in the South Pacific and Latin America for a friendly visit and humanitarian medical services. During its week-long visit to Fiji, the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship transformed into a mobile “beacon of life,” illuminating hope for health for the Fijian people and writing a moving story of medical compassion in a foreign land.

The pre-examination and triage area is the forefront of the efficient operation of this maritime hospital. Temperature checks, inquiries, and triage... everything is carried out in an orderly fashion. “The more meticulous we are, the less time patients have to wait, and the more peace of mind they have,” said head nurse Shen Yue with simple yet resolute words.

On October 5th, the hectic pace of treating over 800 patients left the medical staff’s voices hoarse and their clothes stained with sweat, but they all chose to persevere. Inside an operating room, the atmosphere was solemn. Under operating lights, Chief of Surgery Gao Wenchao performed a complex operation on an elderly Fijian man. Two hours later, news of the success arrived, and the family members outside the door burst into tears. These tears expressed joy at the hope of life being restored and their deepest gratitude to the Chinese doctors. “It’s the National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival holidays in China right now. For us, the best birthday gift to our motherland is to pull patients out of the abyss of pain,” Gao Wenchao expressed the sentiments of all the team members.

Inside the pediatric clinic, however, a completely different scene unfolded. Thanks to meticulous care, the room has become a world of childlike play, effectively easing the patients’ anxiety. Five-year-old Fijian girl Emily cried in pain while having a scrape treated, tears streaming down her cheeks. Nurse Wang Lina immediately pulled out a keychain with a cute panda print and whispered in her newly learned Fijian language, “Be strong, don’t be afraid.” The girl’s sobs gradually subsided. Curiously, she reached out to grasp the keychain, her lips curling up into an innocent smile. Her mother, watching, was moved and repeatedly said, “Thank you, China!”

“The further you travel, the more you understand the weight of the word ‘China,’“ said Jiang Xin, head of the surgical team. The sea breeze gently caressed the deck, and the five-star red flag against the white hull shone brilliantly. On the 8th, the “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship departed Fiji for Tonga. During its stay in Fiji, the hospital ship provided medical treatment to 3,330 patients, performed 426 surgeries, and conducted 2,531 auxiliary examinations and tests. The “Silk Road Ark” will continue its journey, and the warmth and goodwill it carries from China will be passed on to every recipient.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/cf/16414561.html**

## 海军 83 舰编队抵达柬埔寨进行友好访问

来源：新华社 作者：吴长伟 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-10-11

新华社柬埔寨西哈努克城 10 月 10 日电（记者吴长伟）执行远海实习访问任务的海军 83 舰编队 10 日上午抵达柬埔寨西哈努克港，开始对柬进行为期 4 天的友好访问.

当地时间上午 10 时，海军戚继光舰、沂蒙山舰在热烈的欢迎声中，缓缓靠泊西哈努克港码头. 官兵在甲板分区列队，向欢迎人群致意. 中国驻柬埔寨使领馆工作人员，中资机构、华侨华人代表以及柬埔寨政府、军方代表等 300 余人到码头迎接.

访问柬埔寨期间，编队任务指挥员将拜会西哈努克省省长，赴柬海军司令部拜会柬海军司令，并赴我驻柬埔寨大使馆参观交流. 官兵代表将赴当地小学交流慰问，参观当地中资企业机构，并参加体育友谊比赛. 停靠期间，戚继光舰及沂蒙山舰将举行舰艇开放活动及甲板招待会.

**Google Translation**

The Chinese Navy’s 83rd Fleet Arrives in Cambodia for a Friendly Visit

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Wu Changwei Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-10-11

Xinhua News Agency, Sihanoukville, Cambodia, October 10 (Reporter Wu Changwei) -- The Chinese Navy’s 83rd Fleet, carrying out a long-distance sea training mission, arrived at Sihanoukville, Cambodia, on the morning of the 10th, commencing a four-day friendly visit.

At 10:00 a.m. local time, the Chinese training frigate Qi Jiguang (Hull 83) and the amphibious transport dock Yimengshan (Hull 988) docked at Sihanoukville amidst a warm welcome. Officers and sailors lined up in sections on the deck to greet the welcoming crowd. Over 300 people, including staff from the Chinese Embassy and Consulate in Cambodia, representatives from Chinese-funded institutions and overseas Chinese communities, and representatives from the Cambodian government and military, welcomed the Chinese frigate at the dock.

During their visit to Cambodia, the fleet’s mission commander will call on the Governor of Sihanoukville Province, visit the Cambodian Navy Headquarters with the Commander of the Cambodian Navy, and visit the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia for exchanges. Representatives of the officers and sailors will visit a local primary school for exchanges and greetings, visit local Chinese-funded enterprises and institutions, and participate in a friendly sports competition. During the docking, the Qi Jiguang and Yimengshan ships will hold ship open days and deck receptions.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16414578.html**

## 海军军医大学心理系创新教学模式提升授课质效

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王浩 孙兴维 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-10-11

**海军军医大学心理系创新教学模式提升授课质效**

**案例来自基层 教学贴近官兵**

解放军报讯 王浩、记者孙兴维报道：新学期伊始，海军军医大学心理系将一批来自基层部队的典型案例搬上讲台、融入教学，受到学员广泛好评. 该系探索创新教学模式，不断

丰富教学内容，推动教学贴近基层部队实际、契合官兵思想特点，有效提升了课堂教学的针对性和实效性.

“心理专业教学具有实践性强的特点，我们把到部队巡诊送医、实习锻炼及开设心理服务热线收集到的典型案例融入教学实践，引导学员从鲜活案例中剖析问题根源、探寻应对之策，帮助他们更好掌握开展心理服务工作的方法技巧.”该系领导介绍.

为用好用活这些典型案例资源，该系组织教学骨干编写典型案例集，内容涵盖基层官兵常见心理问题，每个典型案例都配有详细背景介绍、心理评估、干预过程及知识要点，为教学提供有益参考. 他们还定期举办心理专业培训暨典型案例研讨会，邀请基层部队带兵人、心理骨干和院校师生齐聚一堂，围绕典型案例展开深入交流，为教学研究拓展思路、找准落点.

近期，该系组织了一场典型案例研讨会，来自海军某舰艇的心理骨干李东分享自己解决官兵心理问题的经验体会，引发参会人员共鸣. “以往学习理论知识，总感觉有些抽象. 现在，通过深入学习来自部队的鲜活典型案例，我找准了理论与实践的结合点，对未来利用专业知识服务部队练兵备战充满信心.”会后，该系一名学员深有感触地说.

典型案例融入教学课堂，显著提升了心理专业教学质效. 该系领导告诉记者，他们将持续丰富典型案例资源库，创新教学方法手段，努力为基层部队输送更多优秀的军事心理专业人才，为部队全面建设提供有力的专业支撑.

**Google Translation**

The Naval Medical University’s Department of Psychology Innovates Teaching Models to Improve Course Quality and Effectiveness

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Hao, Sun Xingwei Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-10-11

The Naval Medical University’s Department of Psychology Innovates Teaching Models to Improve Course Quality and Effectiveness

Case Studies from the Grassroots: Teaching Close to Soldiers

PLA Daily reports: Wang Hao and reporter Sun Xingwei report: At the beginning of the new semester, the Naval Medical University’s Department of Psychology incorporated a series of typical cases from grassroots units into its teaching, which received widespread acclaim from students. The department explores innovative teaching models and continuously enriches its content, ensuring that teaching is closely aligned with the realities of grassroots units and the mindsets of soldiers, effectively enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of classroom instruction.

“Psychology teaching is highly practical. We incorporate typical cases collected during medical visits to troops, internships, and the establishment of a psychological service hotline into our teaching practice. We guide students to analyze the root causes of problems and explore solutions based on these vivid cases, helping them better master the methods and techniques of providing psychological services,” said a department leader. To effectively utilize these exemplary case studies, the department organized key teaching staff to compile a collection of typical cases, covering common psychological issues faced by grassroots officers and men. Each case includes a detailed background, psychological assessment, intervention process, and key knowledge points, providing valuable references for teaching. They also regularly hold psychological professional training and seminars on typical cases, inviting grassroots unit leaders, key psychological practitioners, and faculty and students from universities to engage in in-depth discussions around these cases, broadening their thinking and identifying key areas for research and teaching.

Recently, the department organized a seminar on typical cases, where Li Dong, a key psychological practitioner from a naval vessel, shared his experiences in addressing psychological issues faced by officers and men, which resonated with the participants. “In the past, theoretical knowledge always felt a bit abstract. Now, through in-depth study of vivid and exemplary cases from the military, I’ve found the right juncture between theory and practice, and I’m confident in using my professional knowledge to support military training and preparation in the future,” a student from the department remarked with deep emotion after the meeting.

The integration of typical cases into classroom instruction has significantly improved the quality and effectiveness of psychology teaching. The department leaders told reporters that they will continue to enrich the typical case resource library, innovate teaching methods and means, strive to provide more outstanding military psychology professionals for grassroots troops, and provide strong professional support for the comprehensive construction of the troops.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16414577.html**

## 海军航空兵某部紧贴使命任务深化教育实践活动

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：江浪涛 杨学强 白邵秋 责任编辑：徐占虎

2025-10-11

**海军航空兵某部紧贴使命任务深化教育实践活动——**

**将教育准星瞄准打赢靶心**

■江浪涛 杨学强 解放军报特约通讯员 白邵秋

“朝鲜战场上的一次战斗中，于树昌在阵地即将失守的危急时刻，用步话机发出‘为了胜利，向我开炮’的呐喊……”前不久，海军航空兵某部组织官兵前往驻地烈士陵园开展现地教学，该部某连陈指导员深情讲述于树昌烈士的英雄壮举，让现场官兵深受触动.

该部领导介绍，“铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动开展以来，他们紧贴使命任务，积极创新教育方法，充分利用驻地红色资源丰富的优势，定期组织官兵前往红色场馆、革命旧址开展现地教学，引导官兵赓续优良传统、激发胜战之气；广泛开展“传承英雄精神、矢志建功军营”讨论辨析，筑牢官兵铁心向党、奋斗强军的思想根基；常态组织强军故事会、“擎鹰”讲堂等活动，鼓励训练标兵、保障能手等身边典型上台分享奋斗故事，引导官兵树牢打仗意识、强化使命担当.

“那次飞行保障任务，某设备突发故障，紧急时刻，我按照预案及时进行处置，成功避免事故发生……”前不久，该部组织的一场强军故事会上，某连二级军士长王丰亮讲述了自己紧急处置设备故障的经历. 官兵听后纷纷表示：“我们要向老班长学习，练强战斗本领，争当保障尖兵！”

“练兵备战的实践平台，是思想政治教育的广阔舞台. 只有将教育准星瞄准打赢靶心，才能让教育真正成为助推战斗力生成的内在动力. ”该部领导表示，突出实践导向，是他们深化教育实践活动的鲜明特点. 活动中，该部党委一班人带头沉到训练一线，深入查摆制约战斗力生成的难点堵点问题，拉单列表制订整改措施，引导官兵将教育实践活动激发的政治热情转化为练兵备战的实际行动.

教育成效好不好，演训场上见真章. 该部某连中士吴文健参加强军故事会后深受感染，决心对标榜样创先争优. 在该部组织的群众性练兵比武活动中，他自我加压，铆在训练场上专攻精练，最终夺得两个单项第一. “思想高度决定行动力度，能够取得今天的成绩离不开单位的教育引导，我将再接再厉，练就过硬本领，迎接新的挑战. ”手捧奖杯，吴文健分享自己成长进步的心得，激励台下战友立足岗位、建功军营.

瞄准打赢靶心，激励奋斗担当. 随着深化教育实践活动不断深入，该部官兵打赢信念更坚定，攻坚克难劲头更足. 前不久，该部执行跨昼夜飞行保障任务，场务、导航、油料等各保障单元密切配合，圆满完成各项任务.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Unit Closely Adheres to Its Mission and Tasks to Deepen Educational Practices

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Jiang Langtao, Yang Xueqiang, Bai Shaoqiu Editor: Xu Zhanhu

2025-10-11

A Naval Aviation Unit Closely Adheres to Its Mission and Tasks to Deepen Educational Practices --

Aiming the Education Crosshairs at the Bull’s Eye

■ Jiang Langtao, Yang Xueqiang, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Bai Shaoqiu

“During a battle on the Korean battlefield, Yu Shuchang, at the critical moment of his position being lost, shouted ‘For victory, fire at me!’“ Not long ago, a Naval Aviation Unit organized a field trip to the local Martyrs’ Cemetery for officers and men. Instructor Chen of a company within the unit spoke heartfeltly about the heroic deeds of Martyr Yu Shuchang, deeply moving the officers and men present.

Unit leaders explained that since the launch of the “Forge Firm Political Loyalty and Win the Battle Against Tough Challenges” educational campaign, they have closely aligned themselves with their mission, actively innovated educational methods, and fully leveraged the rich revolutionary resources of the garrison. Regular visits to revolutionary venues and historic revolutionary sites are organized for on-site instruction, guiding soldiers to uphold fine traditions and inspire a spirit of victory. Extensive discussions and analysis on the theme of “Inheriting the Heroic Spirit and Determined to Contribute to the Barracks” have been held to strengthen the soldiers’ unwavering loyalty to the Party and their commitment to strengthening the military. Regular events such as “Strengthening the Army” storytelling sessions and “Eagle” lectures are organized, encouraging role models such as training models and support experts to share their stories of struggle, fostering a strong sense of combat readiness and a stronger sense of mission.

“During that flight support mission, a piece of equipment suddenly malfunctioned. In the critical moment, I acted promptly according to the emergency plan and successfully avoided an accident...” At a recent “Strengthening the Army” storytelling session organized by the unit, Sergeant Major Wang Fengliang of a company recounted his experience in handling an equipment malfunction. After hearing this, the officers and men expressed their determination, saying, “We must learn from the veteran squad leader, strengthen our combat capabilities, and strive to be the vanguard of support!”

“The practical platform for training and combat preparation is a broad arena for ideological and political education. Only by aiming education squarely at the bull’s eye can education truly become the internal driving force behind combat effectiveness.” The unit’s leadership stated that a strong practical orientation is a distinctive feature of their deepening educational and practical activities. During the activity, the unit’s Party Committee took the lead in immersing themselves in the training front lines, thoroughly identifying the difficulties and bottlenecks hindering combat effectiveness, compiling a list of corrective measures, and guiding officers and men to translate the political enthusiasm sparked by the educational and practical activities into concrete action in training and combat preparation.

The effectiveness of education is truly demonstrated on the training ground. Sergeant Wu Wenjian of a company in the unit was deeply inspired by participating in a storytelling session on strengthening the military and determined to emulate role models and strive for excellence. In a mass training competition organized by the unit, he pushed himself to focus on the training ground, ultimately winning first place in two individual events. “The height of our thinking determines the strength of our actions. Our achievements today are inseparable from the education and guidance

provided by our unit. I will continue to work hard, hone my skills, and meet new challenges." Holding the trophy, Wu Wenjian shared his experiences of growth and progress, encouraging his fellow soldiers to stay focused on their posts and contribute to the military.

Aiming for victory inspires dedication and commitment. As the education and practice activities continue to deepen, the unit's officers and men have become more resolute in their determination to win and more motivated to overcome challenges. Not long ago, the unit carried out a cross-day and night flight support mission, with the ground operations, navigation, fuel, and other support units working closely together to successfully complete the mission.

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16414693.html**

## 提升体系练兵效能，看看这两个单位如何做

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：傅 琳 等 责任编辑：乌铭琪 发布：2025-10-12

**海军航空兵某部着力提升体系练兵效能——**

**一套规范解决协同问题**

■傅 琳 解放军报记者 李由之




海军航空兵某部战机出动. 罗陈建摄 [A KJ-500 airborne early warning (AEW) aircraft ]

仲秋时节，南海之滨，某岸基指挥所内，一个电子沙盘清晰呈现出空中、海面兵力情况. 沙盘前，海军航空兵某部参谋人员与友邻舰艇部队参训官兵共同商议演训计划. 借助前期共同制作的跨兵种术语对照表，双方交流顺畅、沟通无阻，高效制订出一整套作战方案.

“如今，驾驶战机为舰艇提供态势支撑和指挥引导，已成为我们的训练日常. 此前，我们和舰艇部队协同配合时，也遭遇到一些难题，经过持续探索，双方才有了现在的默契. ”参训的一名飞行员感慨地说.

这名飞行员告诉记者，第一次保障舰艇训练时，面对兄弟单位传来的任务方案，他感到有些无从下手——方案里基本上全是舰艇专业术语，对战机保障的要求仅有计划空域和预期效果等大致内容，缺少具体实施流程、指挥隶属关系等关键要素.

后来，双方共同对训练方案内容进行了完善，但不同兵种之间的认知差异，导致训练中频繁出现沟通不畅、响应滞后等情况.

那次训练结束后，该部与友邻舰艇部队一起展开复盘总结，将所有“认知差”摊开来讲得明明白白：“态势共享不是简单传输数据，而是要传递经过分析处理的融合信息”“空中平台的响应速度应按秒计算”“水面舰艇要兼顾水文气象变化”……经过一场激烈的“头脑风暴”，双方找到了破解问题的方法：制作一份跨兵种术语对照表和一套特情协同处置流程.

“体系练兵必须从‘物理叠加’转向‘有机融合’. ”该部领导介绍，为进一步打破认知壁垒，他们还与舰艇部队互派骨干前往对方单位学习深造.

第一次登上舰艇，该部训练参谋杨琪对舰艇部队的运转模式、指挥流程和术语体系有了直观的感受：“舰艇部队和我们的组训模式有所不同，近距离观摩他们的训练，让我对舰艇部队有了更多了解. ”与此同时，舰艇部队骨干也分批走进该部，亲身体验空情信息的采集处理和分发.

随着跨兵种术语对照表和特情协同处置流程在训练中逐渐发挥作用，两支部队开始了更深层次的融合. 基于联合作战需求，双方对通信规则、指挥流程、行动衔接协同等诸多事项进行逐一细化，在此基础上共同制订协同任务规范.

“如今，这一规范已经历多次迭代升级. ”该部一名飞行员告诉记者，在这一规范的指引下，两支部队配合越来越默契，双方的体系作战能力得到大幅提升.

**Google Translation**

Improving System-Wide Training Effectiveness: See How These Two Units Are Doing It.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Fu Lin et al. Editor: Wu Mingqi Published: 2025-10-12

A naval aviation unit is striving to improve system-wide training effectiveness—

A set of standards solves coordination issues.

■Fu Lin, PLA Daily reporter Li Youzhi

A naval aviation unit deploys combat aircraft. Photo by Luo Chenjian

In mid-autumn, on the coast of the South China Sea, an electronic sand table clearly displays the air and naval forces within a shore-based command post. Before the sand table, staff from a naval aviation unit discussed training plans with officers and soldiers from a neighboring naval fleet. Leveraging a previously developed cross-service terminology comparison table, both sides facilitated smooth communication and efficiently developed a comprehensive operational plan.

“Now, flying combat aircraft to provide situational support and command guidance for ships has become a daily part of our training. Previously, we encountered some challenges in coordinating with the naval fleet, but through continuous exploration, we have achieved the current level of rapport.” “A pilot participating in the training said with emotion.

This pilot told reporters that during his first ship support training, he felt somewhat overwhelmed by the mission plan sent by a neighboring unit. The plan was largely filled with specialized naval terminology, and the requirements for aircraft support were limited to general details like planned airspace and expected outcomes, lacking key elements like specific implementation procedures and command structures.

Later, both sides worked together to refine the training plan, but differences in understanding between the different branches led to frequent miscommunication and delayed responses during training.

After the training, the unit conducted a review and summary with its neighboring naval forces, laying out all the “perception gaps” clearly: “Situational sharing isn’t simply transmitting data; it’s about delivering analyzed and processed integrated information,” “Aerial platforms should respond in seconds,” and “Surface ships must account for hydrological and meteorological changes.” After an intense brainstorming session, both sides found a solution: creating a cross-service terminology comparison table and a set of procedures for coordinated handling of special situations.

“System training must shift from ‘physical superposition’ to ‘organic integration.’“ The department’s leadership explained that to further break down cognitive barriers, they also exchanged key personnel with the naval forces for further training.

On his first trip aboard a naval vessel, Yang Qi, a training staff officer, gained a direct understanding of the naval forces’ operational model, command procedures, and terminology. “The naval forces’ training model differs from ours. Observing their training up close has given me a deeper understanding of the naval forces.” Meanwhile, key personnel from the naval forces also visited the department in batches to experience firsthand the collection, processing, and distribution of air situation information.

As the cross-branch terminology table and special situation coordination procedures gradually became effective in training, the two forces began to integrate more deeply. Based on the needs of joint operations, both sides refined communication rules, command procedures, operational coordination, and other aspects, and jointly developed collaborative mission specifications based on this foundation.

“Today, this specification has undergone multiple iterations and upgrades,” a pilot from the department told reporters. Guided by this specification, the two forces have achieved increasingly seamless coordination, significantly enhancing their system-wide combat capabilities. An Air Force base uses wargaming to enhance commander skills.

A chessboard shapes the art of command.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16414809.html**

## 中国海军第 47 批护航编队为商船受伤船员提供紧急医疗救助

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：高德政 任科 责任编辑：王粲 发布：2025-10-13

**就中国海军第 47 批护航编队为其受伤船员提供紧急医疗救助，“新永昌 27”号商船表示衷心感谢——**

**“向你们致敬，最可爱的人”**

■高德政 任 科



中国海军第 47 批护航编队包头舰为商船护航. 任科 摄

“向你们致敬，最可爱的人！这份跨越 650 余海里的守护，是祖国对我们最坚实的关怀. ”当地时间 10 月 11 日下午，中国海军第 47 批护航编队包头舰为福建籍商船“新永昌 27”号提供医疗救助，让该船一名受伤船员得到及时有效救治.

9 日晚，我护航编队接到中国船东协会请求，位印度洋航行的“新永昌 27”号商船上一名船员不慎受伤，急需医疗救助. 编队指挥所立即通过海事卫星电话确认伤者情况，并召集医务人员商讨研究救助方案.

“为人民护航，是我们的责任和使命. ”包头舰高速向商船机动，与此同时，编队指挥所启动应急预案，做好各项准备，边航行边上报医疗救助行动方案.

航海部标绘情况图，明确商船位置和会遇时间、坐标；值班部全时与商船保持联系，定时了解伤员情况；医疗组准备相关医疗器械及药品，并与海军军医大学长海医院、驻吉布提保障基地专家商讨伤情处理方案……

“准备右舷吊放小艇，相关人员做好准备. ”11 日下午 2 时，包头舰与商船抵达汇合点，医疗救助行动随即展开. 经与长海医院专家远程会诊，医疗组为伤员进行了清创、包扎、输液等抗感染治疗. 为了给其靠岸治疗创造更好条件和赢得时间，编队还留下足够药物，并指导该船做好后续治疗及护理工作.

“新永昌 27”号船长柏传亚对官兵说：“非常感谢，你们的到来让我们感到非常安心. ”

类似这样的紧急救助，对医疗助理赵翔宇来说并不陌生. 上个月，编队就曾为一名突发胆囊炎的货船船员进行紧急救治. “随第47批护航编队执行任务，深感责任重大. ”赵翔宇说，在有限的医疗条件下，及时有效处置，稳定同胞病情，是“人民海军为人民”的应有担当.

医疗救助人员返回包头舰时，船员们纷纷来到甲板上，向护航官兵挥手致意. 当天傍晚，“新永昌 27”号再次向编队发来信息：“非常感谢人民海军在茫茫大洋上向我们伸出援助之手！”

**Google Translation**

The Chinese Navy’s 47th Escort Task Force Provided Emergency Medical Assistance to an Injured Crew Member of a Merchant Ship.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Gao Dezheng, Ren Ke Editor: Wang Can Published: 2025-10-13

The merchant ship “Xin Yongchang 27” expressed sincere gratitude to the Chinese Navy’s 47th Escort Task Force for providing emergency medical assistance to its injured crew member.

“Salute to you, the most beloved people.”

■ Gao Dezheng, Ren Ke

The Chinese Navy’s 47th Escort Task Force’s Baotou frigate escorted a merchant ship. Photo by Ren Ke.

“Salute to you, the most beloved people! This protection spanning over 650 nautical miles is the motherland’s most solid care for us.” On the afternoon of October 11th, local time, the Chinese Navy’s 47th Escort Task Force’s Baotou frigate provided medical assistance to the Fujian-registered merchant ship “Xin Yongchang 27,” enabling an injured crew member to receive timely and effective treatment. On the evening of the 9th, our escort taskforce received a request from the China Shipowners’ Association (CSAA) regarding a crew member injured on the merchant vessel “Xin Yongchang 27” sailing in the Indian Ocean and in urgent need of medical assistance. The taskforce command immediately confirmed the injured individual’s condition via maritime satellite phone and convened medical personnel to discuss a rescue plan.

“It is our responsibility and mission to escort the people.” The Baotou ship maneuvered at high speed toward the merchant vessel. Simultaneously, the taskforce command activated the emergency plan, making all necessary preparations and reporting the medical rescue plan while sailing.

The Navigation Department mapped the situation, clearly indicating the merchant vessel’s location, encounter time, and coordinates. The duty station maintained constant contact with the merchant vessel to monitor the injured condition. The medical team prepared relevant medical equipment

and medications and discussed treatment plans with experts from the Changhai Hospital of the Naval Medical University and the Support Base in Djibouti.

“Prepare to lower the small boat from the starboard side, and all relevant personnel are ready.” At 2:00 PM on the 11th, the Baotou ship and the merchant vessel arrived at the rendezvous point, and the medical rescue operation immediately commenced. After a remote consultation with experts from Changhai Hospital, the medical team provided the injured with debridement, bandaging, and intravenous fluids, among other anti-infective treatments. To improve conditions and gain time for shore-based treatment, the fleet also left sufficient medications and provided guidance on follow-up treatment and nursing care.

Xin Yongchang 27 Captain Bai Chuanya said to the officers and crew, “Thank you very much! Your arrival has given us great peace of mind.”

Medical assistant Zhao Xiangyu is no stranger to such emergency assistance. Last month, the fleet provided emergency treatment to a crew member of a cargo ship who suddenly developed cholecystitis. “I feel a deep sense of responsibility carrying out missions with the 47th escort fleet,” Zhao Xiangyu said. Given limited medical resources, providing timely and effective treatment and stabilizing the condition of our fellow sailors is the unwavering responsibility of the “People’s Navy serving the people.”

When the medical rescuers returned to the Baotou ship, the crew members came to the deck and waved to the escort officers and crew. That evening, the Xin Yongchang 27 sent another message to the fleet: “Thank you very much to the People’s Navy for extending a helping hand to us in the vast ocean!”

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/cf/16414874.html**

## 中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达汤加并开展医疗服务

来源：新华社 作者：崔晓洋 唐磊 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-13




10 月 13 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达汤加努库阿洛法港. 这是欢迎仪式现场. 新华社发（崔晓洋 摄）

新华社努库阿洛法 10 月 13 日电（崔晓洋 唐磊）当地时间 13 日上午，正在执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达汤加努库阿洛法港，开展为期 7 天的医疗

卫生服务和文化交流等活动. 这是执行“和谐使命”系列任务的中国海军医院船第 4 次到访汤加.



10 月 13 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达汤加努库阿洛法港. 这是欢迎仪式现场. 新华社发（王俊川 摄）



10 月 13 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达汤加努库阿洛法港. 这是医院船官兵向欢迎人群挥手. 新华社发（崔晓洋 摄）

10时许，在汤加海军巡逻艇引导下，“丝路方舟”号医院船悬挂中汤两国国旗，缓缓驶抵努库阿洛法港. 汤加代理首相福希马洛西及军政要员、中国驻汤加大使和当地民众、华侨华人及中资机构代表等在码头迎接. 汤加军乐队演奏中汤两国国歌，身着传统服饰的当地民众向中国海军官兵献上花环，表演民族舞蹈.



10 月 13 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达汤加努库阿洛法港. 这是医院船官兵分区列队. 新华社发（崔晓洋 摄）

访问汤加期间，“丝路方舟”号医院船除在医院船主平台提供诊疗服务外，还将与汤加海军进行战伤救护学术交流，与汤加医院举办医学论坛，派出舰载直升机和多支医疗分队前往外岛和当地社区开展巡诊，派出文化分队赴当地学校开展文化交流等. 此外，两国海军将在港外海域举行联合演练.



10 月 13 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达汤加努库阿洛法港. 这是医院船官兵向欢迎人群挥手. 新华社发（崔晓洋 摄）



10 月 13 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达汤加努库阿洛法港. 这是医院船官兵分区列队. 新华社发（王俊川 摄）

中国海军舰艇曾多次访问汤加. 2022 年 1 月，汤加遭受火山喷发自然灾害，中国海军舰艇编队运送 1400 余吨救灾物资驰援汤加. “和平方舟”号医院船曾于 2014 年、2018 年、2023 年三次访问汤加，累计为当地提供医疗服务 15000 多人次.

**Google Translation**

The Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital Ship Arrived in Tonga and Began Providing Medical Services.

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Author: Cui Xiaoyang, Tang Lei

Editor: Wang Can

2025-10-13

On October 13, the Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship, carrying out the “Harmony Mission-2025” mission, arrived at the port of Nuku’alofa, Tonga. A welcome ceremony was held. (Photo by Cui Xiaoyang, Xinhua News Agency)

Xinhua News Agency, Nuku’alofa, October 13 (Cui Xiaoyang, Tang Lei) On the morning of October 13th, local time, the Chinese Navy’s “Silk Road Ark” hospital ship, carrying out the “Harmony Mission-2025” mission, arrived at the port of Nuku’alofa, Tonga, for a seven-day period of medical and health services and cultural exchange activities. This is the fourth visit to Tonga by a Chinese Navy hospital ship carrying out the “Harmony Mission” series of missions.

On October 13, the Chinese Navy's "Silk Road Ark" hospital ship, carrying out the "Harmony Mission-2025" mission, arrived at the port of Nuku'alofa, Tonga. This is the welcome ceremony. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Wang Junchuan)

On October 13, the Chinese Navy hospital ship "Silk Road Ark," carrying out the "Harmonious Mission 2025" mission, arrived at the port of Nuku'alofa, Tonga. Here, the hospital ship's crew wave to the welcoming crowd. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Cui Xiaoyang)

At around 10:00 a.m., guided by a Tongan naval patrol boat, the "Silk Road Ark," hoisting the national flags of both China and Tonga, slowly sailed into the port of Nuku'alofa. Tonga's Acting Prime Minister Fuhimalosi, along with military and political officials, the Chinese Ambassador to Tonga, local residents, overseas Chinese, and representatives of Chinese-funded institutions, welcomed the ship at the dock. The Tongan military band played the national anthems of both countries, while local residents in traditional costumes presented wreaths to the Chinese naval crew and performed folk dances.

On October 13, the Chinese Navy hospital ship "Silk Road Ark," carrying out the "Harmonious Mission 2025" mission, arrived at the port of Nuku'alofa, Tonga. Here, the hospital ship's crew lined up in sections. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Cui Xiaoyang)

During its visit to Tonga, the hospital ship "Silk Road Ark" will not only provide medical services on its main platform, but will also conduct academic exchanges on combat casualty care with the Tongan Navy, host a medical forum with Tongan hospitals, deploy ship-borne helicopters and multiple medical teams to conduct outlying islands and local communities, and send cultural teams to local schools for cultural exchanges. In addition, the two navies will conduct joint exercises in waters off the port.

On October 13, the Chinese Navy hospital ship "Silk Road Ark," carrying out the "Harmony Mission 2025" mission, arrived at the port of Nuku'alofa, Tonga. Here, the hospital ship's officers and men wave to the welcoming crowd. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Cui Xiaoyang)

On October 13, the Chinese Navy hospital ship "Silk Road Ark," carrying out the "Harmony Mission 2025" mission, arrived at the port of Nuku'alofa, Tonga. Here, the hospital ship's officers and men line up in formation. Xinhua News Agency (Photo by Wang Junchuan)

Chinese naval vessels have visited Tonga many times. In January 2022, Tonga was struck by a volcanic eruption. A Chinese naval fleet delivered over 1,400 tons of disaster relief supplies to the country. The Peace Ark hospital ship visited Tonga three times, in 2014, 2018, and 2023, providing medical services to over 15,000 people.

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16415035.html**

## 砺剑大洋——海军某支队舰艇编队训练掠影

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：顾浩 孙锡涛 汪晓锋 责任编辑：王粲 发布：2025-10-14

## 砺剑大洋

## ——海军某支队舰艇编队训练掠影

■顾 浩 孙锡涛 汪晓锋 摄影报道



航行途中开展编队队形训练.



导弹呼啸，直扑目标.



保障人员快速就位.



舰载直升机飞赴训练空域.

茫茫大洋，战舰犁浪. 近日，海军某支队舰艇编队奔赴某海域开展多科目综合训练.

“‘敌导弹’来袭！”战斗警报骤然响起，编队各舰快速机动，占领有利阵位. 作战指挥室内，口令声此起彼伏，屏幕上各类作战数据不断闪烁，雷达战位死死“咬”住目标. “发射！”指挥员一声令下，导弹呼啸而出，成功击毁来袭目标.

硝烟未散，某舰雷达捕捉到“敌”海上目标快速接近. “目标进入射程，开火！”机枪手迅速射击，弹壳纷飞如雨.

日暮时分，编队突遭“敌”化学武器袭击. 防化分队闻令而动，立即进行侦毒并实施局部洗消作业. 编队高速驶离“染毒”海域，各舰随即进行全舰洗消.

在持续数日的海上训练中，多个科目连贯实施，检验编队快速反应和持续作战能力.

“舰载直升机起降部署！”接到命令，舰载直升机转运小组快速将舰载直升机转运至甲板. 铁翼飞旋，数架直升机腾空而起，新一轮训练在海天之间展开.

**Google Translation**

Sharpening the Swords Across the Ocean – A Glimpse of Training for a Naval Flotilla

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Gu Hao, Sun Xitao, Wang Xiaofeng Editor: Wang Can Published: 2025-10-14

Sharpening the Swords Across the Ocean

– A Glimpse of Training for a Naval Flotilla

■ Photo Report by Gu Hao, Sun Xitao, and Wang Xiaofeng

Formation training conducted during the voyage.

Missiles roared, hurtling towards the target.

Support personnel quickly took up their positions.

Ship-borne helicopters flew to the training airspace.

Across the vast ocean, warships plowed through the waves. Recently, a naval flotilla of ships in a certain naval formation headed for a certain sea area to conduct multi-disciplinary integrated training.

“Enemy missiles approaching!” The combat alarm suddenly sounded, and the ships in the formation quickly maneuvered to take up advantageous positions. In the operations command room, commands echoed incessantly, various combat data flashed on the screen, and radar

positions locked onto the target. “Fire!” the commander shouted, and missiles roared out, successfully destroying the incoming target.

Before the smoke had cleared, a ship’s radar detected an “enemy” maritime target rapidly approaching. “Target within range, open fire!” The machine gunners fired rapidly, sending shell casings flying like rain.

At dusk, the fleet was suddenly attacked by “enemy” chemical weapons. The chemical defense unit, upon receiving the order, immediately conducted chemical detection and carried out local decontamination operations. The fleet sailed away from the “contaminated” waters at high speed, and each ship immediately underwent full-scale decontamination.

During the several-day at-sea training, multiple subjects were conducted in a continuous manner to test the fleet’s rapid response and sustained combat capabilities.

“Deploy ship-borne helicopters!” Upon receiving the order, the ship-borne helicopter transfer team quickly transferred the ship-borne helicopters to the deck. With wings whirling, several helicopters took off, and a new round of training began between sea and sky.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16415340.html**

## “常态战备+体系练兵”！海军常态化远海训练迈上新台阶

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张懋瑄 钱晓虎 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-10-15

**走开远海“常态战备+体系练兵”新模式**

**海军常态化远海训练迈上新台阶**



海军某部舰艇编队开展远海战备训练（资料照片）. 乔晨曦 摄

解放军报讯 张懋瑄、记者钱晓虎报道：第 47 批护航编队在亚丁湾海域游弋机动、第 48 批护航编队解缆起航驶向远海、戚继光舰搭载院校学员赴远海训练和实习……近日，记者在海军机关指挥室看到，一个个代表海空兵力的光标在全球海图上闪烁. “这两天正好是远海训练间隙，态势图简单多了，之前双航母编队训练时这个图更复杂！”值班员罗旋说.

今年 6 月，海军组织辽宁舰、山东舰航母编队开展远海实战化训练，数十艘舰艇、上百架次飞机在广阔无垠的远海大洋排兵布阵，展开一场规模空前的“硬碰硬”较量，参训兵力数量、广域机动范围、演练科目难度均创下新纪录，集中展现了海军强化远海战备训练的丰硕成果.

记者从海军有关部门了解到，近年来，海军以航母编队为枢纽，常态化开展远海实战化练兵，牵引带动各类空中、水面、水下兵力一体参训，时间频次不断提高、距离范围不断扩展，逐步走开远海“常态战备+体系练兵”新模式，海军常态化远海训练迈上新台阶.

“现在军港里经常看不到几艘舰艇在港，大部分舰艇都在海上执行任务. ”海军某部军官亓松说，“军港的夜静悄悄，官兵‘海上为家，岸上做客’已成常态. ”

山东舰一级军士长周小勇入伍 20 多年，曾在南海之滨的某老式驱逐舰上工作. 他说，过去出远海被看作一件很大的事，各部门要为此准备很长时间，装备性能是否稳定、通信链路是否畅通、物资补给能否跟上、水文气象是否摸清……

“现在不一样了，远海航行就像‘出趟远门’一样寻常！”组建之初就来到山东舰的周小勇随舰参加了历次远海训练，“航母编队不能只在家门口转悠，远海大洋才是一流海军大展拳脚的舞台. ”

近年来，海军每年将远海战备训练任务作为年度重点工作进行专题研究部署，机关统兵力、统时间、统区域、统资源、统保障，最大限度为远海训练创造条件，任务部队围绕远海兵力运用开展一系列战训问题研究、装备能力攻关、人员技能培训，加快形成全方位支撑舰艇远航的综合能力体系.

“在大风大浪、远海大洋中磨炼意志、茁壮成长. ”习主席的殷切嘱托始终激励着广大海军官兵走出“舒适区”，勇闯“深水区”. 记者在海军某部海图室看到，世界地图上标绘的该部历史航迹密密麻麻遍及各大海域. 一艘艘战舰砺兵大洋、亮剑深蓝，新时代人民海军官兵的目光正投向更加“风高浪急”的远方.

去年，济南舰赴南太平洋执行高强度战备训练任务结束后，本可以直接返航，舰党委发现有一片海域还没到过，“便想去看看”. 报上级批准后，全舰官兵绕道几百海里，冒着复杂环境下的未知风险开展多科目训练. 这一次，他们发现 10 余个训练问题，研究形成 20 余条改进建议. 官兵纷纷感慨：“这一趟跑得有价值，练得真过瘾！”

近年来，海军在夯实基础训练的同时，持续深化战训融合，将远海训练当作战斗力生成的“磨刀石”，不断加强实战化训练，一次次突破海上最远探测距离、水下最长巡航时间、空中最快突防速度等极限，部队遂行多样化军事任务能力显著提升.

**Google Translation**

“Normal Combat Readiness + Systematic Training”! The Navy’s Routine Far Sea Training Reaches a New Level

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Maoxuan, Qian Xiaohu

Editor: Guo Yanfei

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A New Model of “Normal Combat Readiness + Systematic Training” in the Far Seas

The Navy’s Routine Far Sea Training Reaches a New Level

A naval fleet conducts far sea combat readiness training (file photo). Photo by Qiao Chenxi

PLA Daily, Zhang Maoxuan and reporter Qian Xiaohu report: The 47th escort taskforce is cruising and maneuvering in the Gulf of Aden, the 48th escort taskforce has cast off for the far seas, and the Qi Jiguang warship is carrying academy students for far sea training and internships... Recently, reporters in the naval headquarters command room saw cursors representing naval ships and aviation forces flashing on a global nautical chart. “These past two days, during a break in far sea training, the situational map is much simpler. It was much more complex during previous dual-carrier taskforce training!” said duty officer Luo Xuan. In June of this year, the Navy conducted practical training exercises with the aircraft carriers Liaoning and Shandong. Dozens of ships and hundreds of aircraft deployed across the vast oceans, engaging in a head-on confrontation of unprecedented scale. The number of participating troops, the wide range of maneuvers, and the difficulty of the exercises all set new records, showcasing the Navy’s fruitful achievements in strengthening its far-sea combat readiness training.

Reporters learned from relevant naval departments that in recent years, the Navy has routinely conducted practical training exercises at sea, with aircraft carrier formations as the hub. These exercises have mobilized various air, surface, and underwater forces, increasing the duration and frequency of these exercises and expanding their range. This has gradually shifted towards a new model of “routine combat readiness plus system-based training” for the far seas, bringing the Navy’s regular far-sea training to a new level. “You often don’t see many ships in the naval port these days; most are conducting missions at sea,” said Qi Song, an officer in a naval unit. “The naval port is quiet at night, and it’s become the norm for officers and men to ‘make the sea their home and the shore their guest.’”

Zhou Xiaoyong, a petty officer first class on the Shandong ship, has been in the military for over 20 years and previously served on an old destroyer off the coast of the South China Sea. He said that in the past, sailing to the distant seas was considered a major undertaking, requiring lengthy preparations from various departments, including ensuring stable equipment performance, smooth

communication links, timely replenishment, and a thorough understanding of hydrological and meteorological conditions.

“Now it’s different. Sailing in the distant seas is as commonplace as ‘going on a long journey!’” Zhou Xiaoyong, who joined the Shandong ship at its inception, participated in all its distant sea training exercises. “Aircraft carrier formations can’t just operate within their own borders; the distant oceans are the stage for a world-class navy to demonstrate its prowess.”

In recent years, the Navy has prioritized distant sea combat readiness training as a key annual task, conducting special research and deployment. Headquarters coordinates manpower, time, area, resources, and support to maximize the conditions for distant sea training. Task forces are conducting a series of combat and training research, equipment capability development, and personnel skills training focused on the employment of distant sea forces, accelerating the development of a comprehensive capability system to fully support the ships’ distant voyages.

“Tempering your will and growing stronger amidst the storms and waves of the distant oceans.” President Xi’s earnest exhortation continues to inspire naval officers and men to step out of their comfort zones and bravely venture into the deep waters. A reporter in a naval unit’s chart room observed a dense map of the unit’s historical navigation routes, covering all major sea areas. Warships, one after another, forge their course across the oceans and the deep blue, and the officers and men of the People’s Navy of the new era are setting their sights on the even more turbulent and turbulent future.

Last year, after completing intensive combat readiness training in the South Pacific, the Jinan aircraft carrier could have returned directly. However, the ship’s Party Committee discovered an unexplored area and decided to explore it. After obtaining approval from superiors, the entire crew detoured hundreds of nautical miles, braving the unknown risks of conducting multidisciplinary training in a complex environment. This time, they identified over 10 training issues and developed over 20 recommendations for improvement. Officers and men exclaimed, “This trip was worthwhile, and the training was truly exciting!”

In recent years, while strengthening basic training, the Navy has continuously deepened the integration of combat and training, using long-sea training as a “sharpening stone” for building combat effectiveness. The Navy has continuously strengthened practical training, repeatedly breaking through the limits of maximum detection range at sea, longest underwater cruising time, and fastest air penetration speed. This has significantly enhanced the Navy’s ability to carry out diverse military missions.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16415944.html**

## 海军航空兵某部聚力打造复合型飞行人才队伍

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张英锴 谢涵宇 责任编辑：徐占虎

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**海军航空兵某部聚力打造复合型飞行人才队伍——**

**年轻飞行员走上参谋岗位**

■张英锴 谢涵宇

“根据近期气象数据和海区态势，我们需要进一步优化航线规避预案……”仲秋时节，海军航空兵某部计划组织一场跨昼夜飞行训练，刚从飞行员转岗到参谋岗位的小李，结合自身经验对训练方案提出修改建议. 近年来，该部分批组织年轻飞行员到参谋岗位淬火历练，聚力打造复合型飞行人才队伍，有效提升了年轻飞行员的综合素质.

小李飞行技术过硬，曾多次执行战备巡逻等大项任务，拥有在复杂气象条件下处置特情的丰富经验. 今年初，他通过考核走上参谋岗位后，在资深参谋的帮带下系统学习指挥流程、要素协同等业务技能，如今已能独立开展训练筹划.

“从战机座舱到机关指挥席，不是简单的岗位转换，而是从‘单一执行者’到‘综合谋划者’的角色跨越. ”小李的一番话，道出了不少转岗飞行员的共同心声.

“飞行员熟悉战机性能，拥有比较丰富的飞行经验，让他们到参谋岗位上经受锻炼、增长才干，既能弥补部分指挥员一线飞行经验不足的短板，也有利于培养一批‘指战合一’的复合型人才. ”该部领导介绍，他们聚焦海空作战现实需求，遴选飞行技术过硬的年轻飞行员到机关参谋岗位任职，采取“理论培训+岗位见习+任务锤炼”的“三步走”培养模式，让他们积极参与战训计划制订、飞行训练筹划等工作，在任务实践中提升指挥统筹等方面的能力素质.

实践中，他们注重以老带新，安排经验丰富的资深参谋与年轻飞行员结成帮带对子，手把手传授业务流程和专业知识；依托指挥信息系统，模拟复杂海空态势开展推演训练，帮助年轻飞行员快速提升指挥决策能力. 在前不久组织的一场联合反潜训练中，转岗时间不长的飞行员小王结合自身飞行经验和战机性能特点，创新提出多机协同搜索方案，有效提升反潜训练质效.

换岗锻炼机制推行以来，该部一批年轻飞行员通过新岗位的历练，成长为参谋队伍中的骨干力量. 该部领导介绍，他们将进一步完善作战人才培养机制，让更多年轻飞行员在不同岗位上经风雨、壮筋骨、长才干，推动部队整体作战能力不断提升.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Unit Focuses on Building a Team of Interdisciplinary Flying Talent

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A Naval Aviation Unit Focuses on Building a Team of Interdisciplinary Flying Talent --

Young Pilots Take on Staff Positions

■ Zhang Yingkai, Xie Hanyu

“Based on recent weather data and sea situation, we need to further optimize our flight avoidance plans...” In mid-autumn, a Naval Aviation Unit planned to conduct a day-and-night flight training exercise. Xiao Li, who had recently transitioned from pilot to staff officer, proposed revisions to the training plan based on his own experience. In recent years, the unit has been sending young pilots to staff positions for training, focusing on building a team of interdisciplinary flying talent and effectively improving their overall quality.

Xiao Li possesses excellent flying skills and has performed numerous major missions, including combat readiness patrols, and possesses extensive experience handling special situations in complex weather conditions. Earlier this year, after passing the assessment and taking on a staff position, he systematically learned command processes, coordination of elements, and other business skills under the guidance of senior staff officers. He is now able to independently conduct training planning.

“Moving from the cockpit of a fighter jet to the headquarters command post is not a simple job change, but a transition from a ‘single executor’ to a ‘comprehensive planner’.” Xiao Li’s words echo the sentiments of many pilots who have transitioned to other positions.

“Pilots are familiar with fighter aircraft performance and have extensive flying experience. Having them train and grow their skills in staff positions can not only compensate for the lack of frontline flight experience among some commanders, but also help cultivate a group of multi-talented personnel who are capable of integrating command and combat.” A unit leader explained that they focus on the real-world needs of naval and air operations, selecting young pilots with strong flying skills for staff positions. They adopt a three-step training model of “theoretical training + on-the-job internship + mission-based training.” This allows them to actively participate in combat training plan formulation, flight training planning, and other tasks, improving their command and coordination capabilities through practical missions. In practice, they emphasize mentoring the new, pairing experienced senior staff officers with young pilots to impart practical experience and expertise. Leveraging the command information system, they conduct simulations of complex air and sea situations to help young pilots rapidly improve their command and decision-making abilities. During a recent joint anti-submarine training exercise, pilot Xiao Wang, a recent transfer pilot, combined his own flying experience with the performance characteristics of his aircraft to innovatively propose a multi-aircraft coordinated search strategy, effectively enhancing the quality and effectiveness of the anti-submarine training.

Since the implementation of the rotation training mechanism, a group of young pilots have grown into key members of the staff through their new roles. Unit leaders explained that they will further improve their combat talent development mechanism, allowing more young pilots to gain experience in diverse roles, strengthen their skills, and develop their capabilities, thereby continuously improving the overall combat capability of the unit.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16416406.html**

## 海军某基地优化考核模式，“三级联考”摸清战斗力底数

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：向培 刘世昆 宋润鹏 责任编辑：乌铭琪

2025-10-20

**海军某基地优化考核模式检验练兵质效——**

**“三级联考”摸清战斗力底数**

■向 培 刘世昆 解放军报特约通讯员 宋润鹏



该基地组织潜艇开赴任务区域. 资料图片

秋日，碧波之下，一艘潜艇隐蔽潜航，海军某基地一场潜艇攻防考核正在进行.

工作台前，某艇员队陈副航通长聚精会神地展开作业. 由机关各业务处的参谋、基地业务长以及部分艇指挥员组成的联合考核组设置考题.

该基地机关训练处一名参谋率先出题：“损管警报，全艇备战！”考核现场，舱室某设备出现“短路”，“火势”开始蔓延. 陈副航通长迅速下达指令，组织封舱灭火，成功处置特情.

一波刚平，一波又起. 正当艇员们准备松一口气时，机电部门突然报告：“某舱室发生‘蒸汽泄漏’！”原来，这是考核组成员、某艇指挥员出的一道“附加题”. 陈副航通长迅速下令关闭阀门、隔绝蒸汽管路，最终化险为夷.

特情一个接一个，考核一环扣一环. 考核组的题目类型多样、针对性强，既考察艇员应急处置能力，又检验战术素养水平. 考核结束后，陈副航通长拿到考核组下发的成绩表. 笔者

发现，成绩表从 3 个层级 9 个方面打分，各项能力指标逐一进行量化赋分，参考艇员的优长和短板一目了然.

“只有用好考核‘指挥棒’，才能校准训练‘风向标’. ”该基地领导介绍，以往组织年中、年底等大项考核，通常由机关工作人员组成考核组，“考核内容与实战需求脱节”“考核方式手段单一”“重点内容反复考”等问题一定程度存在. 今年，他们从基层艇指挥员、基地业务长、机关业务处 3 个层级遴选人员组成考核组，围绕官兵专业水平、岗位履职、重大任务完成情况等方面，摸清官兵能力底数，全面检验部队战斗力建设水平.

采访期间，笔者在该基地某岸港模拟考核现场看到，联合考核组扮演“合成蓝军”角色，利用模拟训练设备随机导调特情.

战斗警报骤然响起. 参考人员、某艇李副部门长立即带领舱底艇员排除压力故障，并及时组织排水，“险情”很快得到控制.

李副部门长和艇员处置“险情”的操作流程快捷有效，得到机关业务处、基地业务长的肯定. 孰料，作为主考官之一的某艇指挥员却一针见血地指出不足：“排水时与部门各专业协同配合不够，易引发次生灾害，参考人员组训管理能力仍有待提高. ”

考核结束，现场督考的该基地一名领导告诉笔者，基层艇指挥员重点对艇员工作表现、组训管理情况进行考察；基地业务长负责对艇员的专业水平、练兵比武情况量化打分；机关业务处对演习演训、重大任务完成情况进行综合评价. “三级联考”考核模式施行以来，该基地依托考核结果帮助艇员全面审视自身能力，检验战斗力底数.

“指挥员临机处置特情的能力，各个专业协同配合的默契度，对打赢至关重要. ”在这名艇指挥员提醒下，李副部门长系统梳理自身在组训方面存在的短板不足，积极向舵信、导航等专业的官兵请教海上突发特情的处置流程与经验做法. 不仅如此，他还带领潜操小组成员铆在基地训练中心，结合多种海上复杂场景，练战法、练协同、练技能，不断优化组训管理模式.

“坚持量化考核与定性考核相结合，通过细化考核指标、科学设置考核内容，区分不同岗位、不同层级，全面客观反映考核对象综合能力素质，充分发挥考核评价正向引导作用，是‘三级联考’的一大特点. ”该基地训练处一名参谋说，新考核模式在提高艇员能力素质的同时，也为选拔骨干人才提供了有力支撑.

近日，该基地某艇员队组织群众性练兵比武，机关指派年轻的管业务长担任考官. 这是该基地施行“三级联考”考核模式带来的新变化——此前一次考核中，原先在某艇员队担任航通部门副部门长的他，凭借优异表现，得到考核组一致认可. 不久后，该基地安排他担任业务长工作，帮助他进一步提升能力素质.

“三级联考”激发练兵动力. 不久前，该基地采取“背靠背”对抗模式，组织潜艇与水面舰艇部队开展实战化训练，潜艇官兵把握战机、配合默契，圆满完成训练任务.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Base Has Optimized Its Assessment Model, Using a “Three-Level Joint Examination” to Assess Combat Effectiveness.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Xiang Pei, Liu Shikun, Song Runpeng Editor: Wu Mingqi

2025-10-20

A naval base has optimized its assessment model to test the quality and effectiveness of its training.

A “three-level joint examination” is used to assess combat effectiveness.

■Xiang Pei, Liu Shikun, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Song Runpeng

The base organized a submarine to deploy to its mission area. File Photo

On an autumn day, beneath the azure waters, a submarine attack and defense assessment was underway at a naval base.

At a workbench, Deputy Navigation and Communications Officer Chen of a submarine crew unit was concentrating intently on his work. A joint assessment team, comprised of staff officers from various operational departments of the headquarters, the base’s operational director, and some submarine commanders, set the test questions.

A staff officer from the headquarters’ training department posed the first question: “Damage control alert, all submarines, prepare for battle!” At the assessment site, a device in a cabin short-circuited, and a fire began to spread. Deputy Navigation and Communications Officer Chen quickly issued instructions, sealing the compartments and extinguishing the fire, successfully handling the emergency.

Just as one crisis subsided, another arose. Just as the crew was about to breathe a sigh of relief, the electrical and mechanical department suddenly reported: “A steam leak has occurred in a certain compartment!” It turned out to be an “extra question” posed by a member of the assessment team, a certain boat commander. Deputy Navigation and Communications Officer Chen quickly ordered the valves to be closed and the steam lines to be isolated, ultimately averting the danger.

Unusual situations followed one after another, and the assessment was relentless. The assessment team’s questions were diverse and highly targeted, testing both the crew’s emergency response capabilities and their tactical proficiency. After the assessment, Deputy Navigation and Communications Officer Chen received the team’s report card. I found that the report card was scored across nine areas across three levels, with each capability indicator quantified and scored, clearly highlighting the crew’s strengths and weaknesses. “Only by effectively using the ‘baton’

of assessment can we calibrate the 'wind vane' of training." The base's leadership explained that in the past, major mid-year and year-end assessments were typically conducted by staff from the headquarters. These issues included a disconnect between assessment content and actual combat requirements, a single assessment method, and repeated assessment of key areas. This year, the assessment team was selected from three levels: grassroots boat commanders, base operations managers, and headquarters operations departments. The assessment team focused on assessing the officers' and men' capabilities, their professional proficiency, job performance, and completion of major missions, comprehensively assessing the unit's combat effectiveness.

During the interview, at a simulated assessment site at a port on the base, I observed the joint assessment team acting as a "synthetic blue force," using simulated training equipment to randomly respond to special situations.

A combat alarm suddenly sounded. Li, a participant and deputy director of a boat, immediately led the crew to correct the pressure problem in the bilge and promptly organized drainage. The "dangerous situation" was quickly brought under control.

Deputy Director Li and the crew handled the "dangerous situation" swiftly and effectively, earning praise from the headquarters operations department and the base operations manager. Unexpectedly, one of the examiners, a boat commander, pointed out the shortcomings: "There's insufficient coordination with the various departments during drainage, which can easily lead to secondary disasters. The training and management capabilities of the candidates still need to be improved."

After the assessment, a leader from the base who oversaw the on-site examination told me that grassroots boat commanders focus on assessing crew members' work performance and training and management; the base's operations director is responsible for quantifying and scoring the crew members' professional level and training and competition performance; and the headquarters' operations department conducts a comprehensive evaluation of exercises, training, and the completion of major missions. Since the implementation of the "three-level joint examination" model, the base has used the assessment results to help crew members comprehensively assess their abilities and test their combat effectiveness.

"A commander's ability to handle emergencies on the spur of the moment and the tacit coordination among various departments are crucial to victory." Following this reminder from the boat commander, Deputy Department Director Li systematically identified his own shortcomings in training and actively sought advice from officers and men in rudder, signal processing, and navigation for procedures and best practices for handling emergencies at sea. Furthermore, he led the submarine operations team members to the base's training center, practicing tactics, coordination, and skills in a variety of complex maritime scenarios, continuously optimizing the training and management model.

“Adhering to the combination of quantitative and qualitative assessments, through detailed assessment indicators, scientifically setting assessment content, differentiating assessments by position and level, comprehensively and objectively reflecting the comprehensive capabilities and qualities of the assessment subjects, and fully leveraging the positive guidance role of assessment evaluations is a major feature of the ‘three-level joint examination.’“ A staff officer from the base’s training department explained that the new assessment model not only improves the capabilities and qualities of the crew members, but also provides strong support for the selection of key personnel.

Recently, a crew unit at the base organized a mass training competition, and the headquarters assigned a young department manager to serve as the examiner. This is a new development brought about by the base’s implementation of the “three-level joint examination” assessment model. In a previous assessment, he, formerly the deputy director of the navigation and communications department of a crew unit, received unanimous recognition from the assessment team for his outstanding performance. Shortly thereafter, the base assigned him to the position of department manager to help him further improve his capabilities and qualities.

The “three-level joint examination” stimulates motivation for training. Not long ago, the base adopted a “back-to-back” confrontation mode and organized submarine and surface ship forces to carry out practical training. The submarine officers and men seized the opportunity, cooperated tacitly, and successfully completed the training mission.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16416589.html**

## 海军航空兵某部深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：白邵秋 卜令彬 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-10-21

**海军航空兵某部深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——**

**“生命线”嵌入战斗链**

■解放军报特约通讯员 白邵秋 卜令彬

“某方位存在可疑目标，请前往协同验证. ”近日，海军航空兵某部在某海域组织复杂电磁环境背景下搜攻潜训练. 参训官兵密切配合，利用雷达、声呐等多种手段协同侦搜，成功捕获水下目标.

战鹰归巢，机组官兵直奔讲评室，一场任务复盘总结会随即展开. 该部某飞行大队干部赵岩松结合飞参数据和录像回放，组织飞行指挥员和跟训政治干部，逐个分析训练中存在的问题并制订解决措施. 这是该部深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神，着力提升政治干部能力素质的一个缩影.

“在中央军委政治工作会议上，习主席体系部署新征程上推进政治建军要抓好的重点工作，其中之一就是加强干部队伍建设.”该部领导介绍，他们在学习贯彻会议精神中深刻认识到，政治干部作为政治工作的主体力量，必须在使命任务中不断提升能力素质，确保政治工作生命线作用得到充分发挥. 为此，他们坚持实行政治干部飞行跟训制度，在帮助政治干部真学军事、真懂飞行的同时，让“生命线”充分彰显生命力，不断提升政治工作服务备战打赢效能.

实践中，该部坚持政治指挥员和飞行指挥员双负责制，跟训政治干部带头参与飞行任务全过程，提前对参训人员的思想、身体、技术等情况进行摸底，明确需重点关注的人和事，为任务顺利进行打牢基础.

此外，该部党委根据任务实际，整理编印《政治干部飞行跟训指南》，明确进场期间需关注的重点问题和处置方法；组织机关部门定期梳理汇总《飞行跟训日志》，对飞行任务中的政治工作进行阶段性总结，着力提升飞行期间政治工作质效.

“气象转好，提前实施计划，立即进场.”不久前的一天，接到作训部门的通知后，跟训政治干部汪鹏迅速随机组登车前往塔台. 任务开始前，汪鹏与组训参谋等在塔台召开政治工作现场碰头会，传达上级指示要求，明确飞行期间政治工作要点.

“政治干部开展工作，必须围绕战斗力建设这个中心.”该部领导介绍，随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神走深走实，该部政治干部走基层、进塔台、学军事已成常态，“生命线”与战斗链的融合度不断提升，推动部队整体训练水平和作战能力迈上新台阶.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Unit Has Thoroughly Studied and Implemented the Spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily. Author: Bai Shaoqiu, Bu Lingbin. Editor: Guo Yanfei.

2025-10-21

A naval aviation unit has thoroughly studied and implemented the spirit of the Central Military Commission’s Political Work Conference.

“Lifeline” Embedded in the Combat Chain

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondents Bai Shaoqiu and Bu Lingbin

“A suspicious target is located in a certain direction. Please proceed for collaborative verification.” Recently, a naval aviation unit conducted submarine search and attack training in a complex electromagnetic environment in a certain sea area. The participating officers and men worked

closely together, utilizing radar, sonar, and other means for coordinated reconnaissance and search, successfully capturing the underwater target.

The combat aircraft returned home, and the crews headed straight to the debriefing room for a mission review and summary meeting. Zhao Yansong, a flight brigade officer from the unit, combined flight data and video playback to organize flight commanders and accompanying political officers to analyze each training issue and develop solutions. This is a microcosm of the unit's thorough study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference and its efforts to enhance the capabilities and quality of political officers. "At the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference, President Xi systematically outlined key tasks for advancing political development of the military on the new journey, one of which was strengthening the cadre contingent." The unit's leadership explained that, through studying and implementing the conference's spirit, they deeply realized that political cadres, as the primary force in political work, must continuously improve their capabilities and qualities during missions and ensure that their role as the lifeline of political work is fully realized. To this end, they insist on implementing a flight training system for political cadres. While helping them truly learn military skills and understand flight, this "lifeline" fully demonstrates its vitality, continuously improving the effectiveness of political work in supporting combat readiness and victory.

In practice, the unit adheres to the dual responsibility system of political commanders and flight commanders. Political cadres who train with them take the lead in participating in the entire flight mission process, pre-assessing the trainees' mental, physical, and technical conditions, identifying key personnel and areas of focus, and laying a solid foundation for the smooth execution of missions. In addition, the unit's Party Committee compiled and published a "Guide to Political Cadres' Flight Training" based on the actual mission, clarifying key issues to focus on and how to address them during the approach. It also organized its departments to regularly compile and summarize the "Flight Training Log" and conduct periodic summaries of political work during flight missions, focusing on improving the quality and effectiveness of political work during flights.

"The weather has improved, so we'll implement the plan ahead of schedule and approach the mission immediately." One day recently, upon receiving a notification from the training department, Wang Peng, a political cadre accompanying the unit, quickly boarded a vehicle with his team and headed to the control tower. Before the mission began, Wang Peng and the training staff held an on-site political work meeting at the control tower to convey the directives and requirements from higher authorities and clarify the key points of political work during the flight.

"Political cadres must focus their work on combat effectiveness," a unit leader explained. With the deepening and implementation of the Central Military Commission's political work conference, it has become a regular practice for the unit's political cadres to visit the grassroots, work in the control tower, and learn about military affairs. The integration of this "lifeline" into the combat

chain has been continuously improved, driving the overall training level and combat capability of the unit to a new level.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16416804.html**

## 南部战区海军某支队开展海上训练

来源：解放军报 作者：李俊霖 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-22



近日，南部战区海军某支队开展海上训练. 解放军报特约通讯员 李俊霖 摄

**Google Translation**

A Flotilla [Zhidui] of the Southern Theater Command Navy Conducted Maritime Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Li Junlin Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-22

Recently, a flotilla [zhidui] of the Southern Theater Command Navy conducted maritime training. Photo by PLA Daily special correspondent Li Junlin. [Photo of the (Hull 552), which is the Type-054A guided-missile frigate Chenzhou attached to a naval flotilla under the Chinese PLA Southern Theater Command sails on the sea during a live-fire shooting training exercise on April 13, 2025: https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202505/1333788.shtml?id=11.]

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16416786.html**

## 海天协同 立体救援：海军某大队海上联合搜救训练见闻

来源：解放军报 作者：吴安宁 付康 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-22

**海天协同 立体救援**

**——海军某大队海上联合搜救训练见闻**

■解放军报记者　吴安宁　特约通讯员　付　康

秋日，某海域海浪翻涌. 随着急促的战斗警报响起，海军某大队一场跨昼夜海上联合搜救训练拉开战幕.

“某海域一艘舰艇‘遭袭’，多名人员‘落水’，命你部前出搜救！”接到特情通报后，该大队明镜湖船立即解缆起航，奔赴任务海域. 与此同时，海军航空大学某团一架搜救直升机呼啸着飞往同一海域，准备与明镜湖船配合展开立体救援.

“明镜湖船是新型打捞救生船，信息化集成化程度高、模块搭载能力强，具备水面水下救援能力. ”该船指挥员告诉记者，此次海上联合搜救训练，他们坚持体系作战理念，努力通过信息共享与指挥联动提升搜救效率. 训练筹备阶段，他们围绕协同程序、通信联络、联合搜救等关键环节进行了多轮推演.

“右前方发现疑似目标！”抵达任务海域后，明镜湖船驾驶室内，雷达兵率先报告. 指挥员立即指挥官兵将目标信息共享给空中搜救直升机，同时命令明镜湖船向目标方向机动.

“建立立体搜索网！”随着指挥员一声令下，搜救直升机展开高空侦察，明镜湖船利用光电系统对海面进行搜索，潜水员在舷侧待命. 海天之间，一张立体搜救网在目标海域铺展开来.

救生小艇高速驶向海面目标、枪帆兵精准抛投救生器材、潜水员动作熟练地纵身入水……大洋深处，在指挥员指挥下，各战位官兵密切配合，迅速展开各项救援作业. 不多时，所有“落水人员”被成功转移至明镜湖船医疗区.

夜幕降临，训练仍在进行. “直升机降落时突发‘火情’！”接到特情通报，损管队员闻令而动，熟练穿戴消防服冲向飞行甲板，一边操纵消防水炮压制“火势”，一边对“伤员”进行救护转运. 记者在现场看到，多个战位协同作业，顺利完成灭火救援任务.

繁星点点，夜色深沉，训练结束后，参训官兵马不停蹄展开复盘研讨. 他们围绕优化协同流程、信息情报互通等环节梳理出 3 类 10 多项内容，针对性制订改进措施.

“此次训练聚焦海空联合救援，不仅探索出复杂海况条件下落水人员的搜救方法，还对多种战法训法进行了检验. ”该大队领导告诉记者，下一步，他们将紧盯未来战场需求，携手多军兵种部队组织协同训练，锤炼提升部队遂行任务能力.

**Google Translation**

Sea-Sky Coordination, Three-Dimensional Rescue: Observations from a Naval Group’s Joint Maritime Search and Rescue Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wu Anning, Fu Kang Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-22

Sea-Sky Coordination, Three-Dimensional Rescue

—Observations from a Naval Group’s Joint Maritime Search and Rescue Training

■ PLA Daily Reporter Wu Anning, Special Correspondent Fu Kang

On an autumn day, waves surged in a certain sea area. With the blaring of a rapid combat alert, a naval group's multi-day and multi-night joint maritime search and rescue training began.

"A ship in a certain sea area has been attacked, and several personnel have fallen overboard. Your unit is ordered to conduct search and rescue operations!" Upon receiving the special intelligence report, the group's Mingjinghu ship immediately cast off and headed for the mission area. Simultaneously, a search and rescue helicopter from a regiment of the Naval Aviation University roared toward the same area, ready to coordinate with the Mingjinghu ship for a three-dimensional rescue operation.

"The Mingjinghu ship is a new type of salvage and rescue vessel, featuring a high degree of information integration, strong modularity, and capable of both surface and underwater rescue operations." The ship's commander told reporters that during this joint maritime search and rescue exercise, they adhered to a system-of-systems approach, striving to improve search and rescue efficiency through information sharing and coordinated command. During the training preparation phase, they conducted multiple rounds of simulations focusing on key aspects such as coordination procedures, communications, and joint search and rescue.

"A suspected target has been detected to the right!" The radar operator in the Mingjinghu ship's bridge reported first after arriving at the mission area. The commander immediately directed his officers and men to share the target information with the search and rescue helicopter and ordered the Mingjinghu ship to maneuver toward the target.

"Establish a three-dimensional search network!" With the commander's command, the search and rescue helicopter launched high-altitude reconnaissance, the Mingjinghu ship used its electro-optical system to search the sea surface, and divers stood by on the side. Between sea and sky, a three-dimensional search and rescue network unfolded across the target area. Lifeboats sped toward their targets on the surface, gunners precisely dropped lifesaving equipment, and divers expertly dove into the water... Deep in the ocean, under the command of the commander, officers and men from all positions worked closely together to rapidly launch rescue operations. Soon, all those who had fallen into the water were successfully transferred to the Mingjinghu ship's medical area.

As night fell, the training continued. "A sudden fire occurred during helicopter landing!" Upon receiving the special alert, the damage control team members, deftly donning their firefighting gear, rushed to the flight deck, maneuvering water cannons to suppress the blaze while providing medical care and transporting the injured. Reporters on the scene witnessed the coordinated efforts of multiple positions to successfully complete the firefighting and rescue mission.

Under the starry sky and the deep hues of the night, after the training concluded, the participating officers and men immediately engaged in a review and discussion. They identified over 10 areas across three categories, focusing on optimizing collaborative processes and information and intelligence sharing, and formulated targeted improvement measures. "This training focused on

joint sea and air rescue. It not only explored the search and rescue methods for people who fell into the water under complex sea conditions, but also tested a variety of combat tactics and training methods." The group leader told reporters that in the next step, they will keep a close eye on future battlefield needs, work together with multiple military services and arms to organize coordinated training, and hone and enhance the troops' ability to carry out missions.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16416892.html**

## 这个秋天，新排长将成长装满行囊

来源：中国军网 作者：侯少帅 宋原青 杨润泽 等 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-10-22

天高云阔，风起桂香

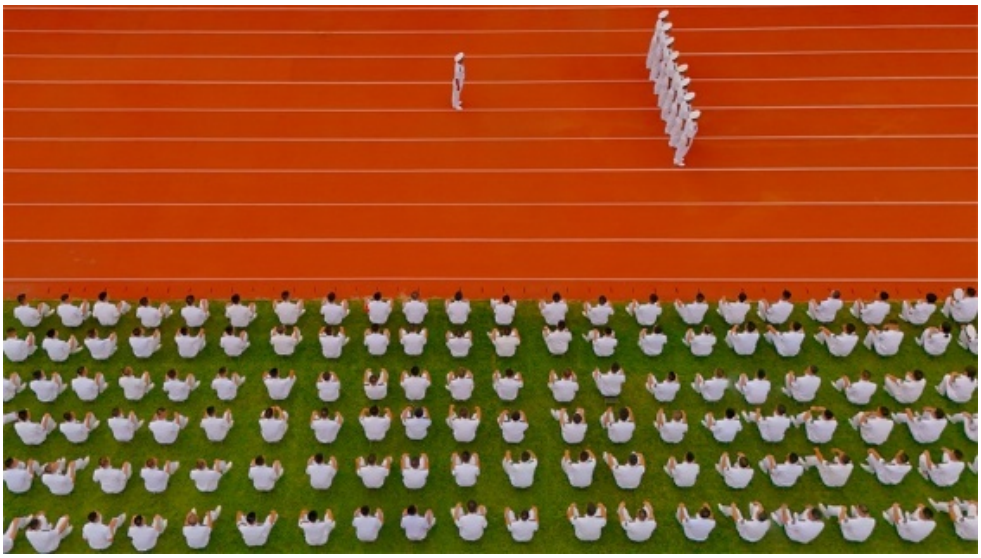
在这收获时节

一群怀揣强军梦的年轻军官

历经烈日的锻打、秋风的磨砺

终于淬火成钢，即将奔赴战位

在迷彩画卷上挥洒属于他们的青春



**铸魂·思想扎根**

组织的培育如春风化雨

榜样的力量似明灯引航

思想的沃土得以深耕

信仰的根脉从此深植

他们以“走向战位即能担当”为志

完成了信念与意志的淬炼

**塑形·作风砺剑**

看他们

今朝风貌，恰似松柏挺立

队列行进，步履铿锵如鼓点

内务方正，棱角分明见精神

转变，是纪律的刻印

更是军人风骨的悄然成型

**强能·本领生辉**

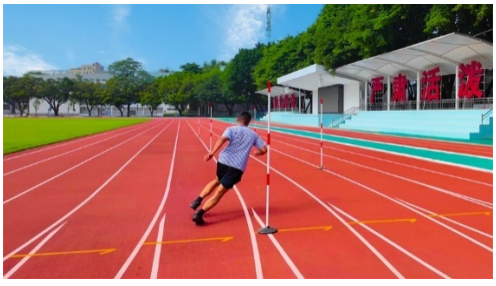
在训练场上挥汗如雨

在教育课堂中凝神聚思

他们将每次挑战视为成长的阶梯

于互帮互学中共同进步

完成了能力与角色的华丽蜕变



“一年好景君须记，最是橙黄橘绿时”

这灿烂金秋

既是丰收的庆典，更是新征程的号角

他们必将以忠诚为种，以热血为泉

在基层的广阔天地里

成长为撑起强军梦的栋梁之材

书写无愧于时代的军旅华章

作者：侯少帅 宋原青 杨润泽 刘泽洋 舒峰

素材提供：常浩淼 陈翔宇 李湘川

**Google Translation**

This Autumn, the New Platoon Leaders Will Pack Their Bags with Growth.

Source: China Military Network. Authors: Hou Shaoshuai, Song Yuanqing, Yang Runze, et al. Editor: Zhao Leixiang.

2025-10-22

The sky is high and the clouds are vast, the wind carries the fragrance of osmanthus.

In this harvest season, a group of young officers, harboring the dream of a strong military, have endured the scorching sun and the sharpening of the autumn wind. Finally, they have been tempered into steel and are about to take up their positions. They will unleash their youth on the canvas of camouflage. They will forge their souls and take root. The organization’s nurturing is like a gentle spring breeze. The power of role models is like a guiding light. The fertile soil of thought is deeply cultivated. The roots of faith are deeply rooted. They aspire to “take responsibility upon reaching their positions.” They have completed the tempering of their faith and will. They are shaping their bodies and sharpening their style. Look at them. Their demeanor today is like the upright pine and cypress trees. They march in formation, their steps resonating like drumbeats. Their internal affairs are neat and tidy, their edges and corners are sharp. The spirit is clearly visible. Transformation is the imprint of discipline and the quiet formation of military character. Strength and ability shine. Sweat pouring down on the training grounds, focused in the classroom, they see every challenge as a step toward growth. They improve together through mutual help and learning, completing a magnificent transformation of their abilities and roles. “Remember the best of the year, when the oranges and tangerines are yellow and green.” This brilliant autumn is both a celebration of harvest and a clarion call for a new journey. They will surely cultivate loyalty and ignite their passion. In the vast world of the grassroots, they will grow into pillars that support the dream of a strong military, writing a glorious chapter in the military worthy of the times. Authors: Hou Shaoshuai, Song Yuanqing, Yang Runze, Liu Zeyang, Shu Feng

Materials provided by: Chang Haomiao, Chen Xiangyu, Li Xiangchuan

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16416941.html**

## 潜艇里的“龙宫”理发店，藏着这些温暖的故事

来源：解放军报 作者：强裕功 许可 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-23

AND

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16416941.html**

## 深海里的“龙宫”理发店，藏着这些温暖的故事

来源：解放军报 作者：强裕功 许可 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-23

**“龙宫”理发店**

■强裕功　许　可

大洋深处，幽暗静谧. 深海“龙宫”，却是一派灯火通明.

“老王，在你这儿剪完头发，不光神清气爽，连心情也敞亮了！”潜艇舱室里，刚理完发的南部战区海军某艇员队中士小张心情大好.

小张口中的老王，是导航班班长王子鹏. 课余时间，王子鹏兼职理发师，经常边剪边和大家聊天，顺便了解大家的心思或困惑，遇到要留意的问题就记下来，后续进行关心帮扶.

“老王手艺高超，这间‘龙宫’理发店越来越热闹了！”小张起身一看，已有几名战友在排队. 这间“理发店”，其实就是在狭窄过道一个空角落放了一张凳子，既方便大家坐着理发，也不影响人员通过.

“潜行深海，理发是大家难得的放松时刻. ”王子鹏告诉笔者，长期水下潜航，淡水尤其珍贵，艇员往往隔上好几天才能冲个澡，顺带洗个头. 此外，舱室、战位、更次的不同，导致大家很少碰面，排队理发也为大家提供了难得的交流机会.

为战友服务的想法，源于多年前一个契机. 那时王子鹏刚下连，体能和专业都有短板. 为了帮他尽快提高成绩，身边战友接力帮带：他的班长不厌其烦答疑解惑，训练骨干为他制订针对性训练计划，同年兵为他加油打气……没过多久，王子鹏的体能成绩有了明显提升，顺利通过考核.

战友的帮助让王子鹏深受感动，他就想着也为大家做点什么. 第一次参加远航任务，他发现有的战友头发很长，显得没精神，还有的头皮发痒，因此萌生了为大家理发的想法.

说干就干，王子鹏购来工具，开始自学理发. 慢慢地，他的手艺从最初只会推“三毫”“五毫”，到后来能根据脸型、头型，设计出合适的发型.

随着手艺的进步，慕名而来的人越来越多，王子鹏常牺牲休息时间为大家服务. “大家来找我，是对我的认可. ”提起这件事，他很自豪.

一次和新兵小马的聊天，让“龙宫”理发店多了一层温度. “班长，您是如何适应潜艇枯燥单调生活的？”那天理发时，小马突然开口问.

原来，首次远航的小马一时难以适应艇内的环境，低鸣的机器声让他内心焦虑不安. 于是，王子鹏向小马讲起自己心路历程，并教他怎么调整心态、适应环境. 理发结束，小马的发型更精神，心里面也觉得轻快了.

从那以后，王子鹏给自己加了项“任务”：每次理发，都趁机和战友谈谈心. 时间久了，老王成了大家的知心人，不少战友会借着理发的机会，跟他说说心里话.

二级上士小万有次排队理发一言不发，王子鹏看在眼里. 给小万理发时，他就找话题聊天，引导小万说出了心结. 原来，此次远航前，小万的妻子临近分娩，带着不舍与不安出海的他，总是惦记着妻子生产是否顺利，婴儿是否健康，照顾孩子累不累，为此吃不下饭、睡不安稳.

老王安慰小万，告诉他：“我妻子当时也是一个人，但她很坚强，孩子照顾得很好. 你也要对自己妻子有信心，再说有困难组织会及时帮助的. ”老王还给小万支了个招：想家时，就给妻子、孩子写写信，靠岸后读给她们听.

后来一天下更，王班长碰到小万在写信，便笑着说：“记得写上我的祝福. ”两人相视一笑，小万的心结悄然解开.

大洋虽深，不及战友情深. 在王班长的影响下，不少艇员主动和他学起理发. 如今，王班长也有了“徒弟”，他们常在各舱室搭起理发点，艇员们一边等候理发，一边聊近况、谈感悟，互相加油打气……

**Google Translation**

The “Dragon Palace” Barber Shop in a Submarine Holds these Heartwarming Stories

Source: PLA Daily Author: Qiang Yugong, Xu Ke Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-23

“Dragon Palace” Barber Shop

The "Dragon Palace" barber shop in the deep sea hides these heartwarming stories.

Source: PLA Daily. Author: Qiang Yugong. Permission granted.

■ Qiang Yugong, Xu Ke

The deep ocean is dark and quiet. But the deep-sea “Dragon Palace” is ablaze with light.

“Old Wang, after getting a haircut here, I’m not only refreshed, but also in a good mood!” Inside the submarine cabin, Sergeant Xiao Zhang from a Southern Theater Command Navy crew unit, was in high spirits after having just had his haircut.

The Old Wang Xiao Zhang was referring to was Wang Zipeng, the leader of the navigation squad. In his spare time, Wang Zipeng worked part-time as a barber. He often chatted with everyone while cutting, understanding their thoughts and concerns. He would note down any issues that needed attention and provide follow-up support.

“Old Wang’s skills are superb! This ‘Dragon Palace’ barber shop is getting busier and busier!” Xiao Zhang stood up and saw several comrades already waiting in line. This “barber shop” is essentially a bench placed in a corner of a narrow aisle, making it convenient for everyone to sit and get their hair cut while also allowing for easy access.

“A haircut is a rare moment of relaxation during deep-sea diving,” Wang Zipeng told me. Fresh water is especially precious during long underwater missions, and crew members often go days before they can shower and wash their hair. Furthermore, due to the varying cabins, combat positions, and shifts, encounters are rare, so queuing for a haircut provides a rare opportunity for social interaction.

The idea of serving his fellow soldiers stemmed from an opportunity many years ago. At the time, Wang Zipeng had just joined a company and was struggling both physically and professionally. To help him improve his performance, his comrades stepped up to the plate: his squad leader patiently answered his questions, training staff developed a targeted training plan for him, and fellow soldiers cheered him on. Before long, Wang Zipeng’s physical fitness improved significantly, and he successfully passed the assessment.

Deeply moved by his comrades’ help, Wang Zipeng wanted to do something for them. During his first long-distance mission, he noticed some of his comrades had long, listless hair, while others suffered from itchy scalps. This sparked the idea of cutting everyone’s hair.

He immediately took action, purchased tools, and began teaching himself how to cut hair. Gradually, his skills improved, from initially only being able to cut “three-cent” and “five-cent” hair to eventually being able to tailor hairstyles based on face and head shapes.

As his skills improved, more and more people came to him, and Wang Zipeng often sacrificed his rest time to serve them. “People coming to me is a sign of recognition,” he said with pride.

A conversation with new recruit Xiao Ma brought a warm touch to the Dragon Palace Barber Shop. “Squad Leader, how do you adapt to the monotony of submarine life?” Xiao Ma suddenly asked during a haircut.

Xiao Ma, on his first long-distance mission, was having trouble adjusting to the submarine’s environment. The low hum of the machinery made him anxious. So, Wang Zipeng shared his own

journey with Xiao Ma and taught him how to adjust his mindset and adapt to the environment. After the haircut, Xiao Ma's hairstyle looked more refreshed, and he felt lighter.

From then on, Wang Zipeng added a "task" to himself: every time he got a haircut, he would take the opportunity to chat with his comrades. Over time, Lao Wang became everyone's confidant, and many of his comrades would use the opportunity of a haircut to share their innermost thoughts with him.

Second Sergeant Xiao Wan was once silent in line for a haircut, and Wang Zipeng noticed it. While cutting Xiao Wan's hair, he found a topic of conversation and encouraged Xiao Wan to open up about his worries. It turned out that before this long voyage, Xiao Wan's wife was about to give birth. He was filled with reluctance and anxiety as he set out to sea, constantly worrying about his wife's smooth delivery, the baby's health, and whether he was exhausted from caring for the child. This made him unable to eat or sleep well. Old Wang comforted Xiao Wan, telling him, "My wife was alone at the time, too, but she's very strong and takes good care of the children. You should also have confidence in your wife. Besides, the organization will provide timely assistance if you need it." Old Wang also gave Xiao Wan a tip: When you miss home, write a letter to your wife and children and read it to them after you dock.

One day, after a watch, Squad Leader Wang came across Xiao Wan writing a letter and smiled, "Remember to include my best wishes." The two smiled at each other, and Xiao Wan's heartstrings were quietly untied.

The ocean may be deep, but it's not as deep as the friendship of comrades. Under Squad Leader Wang's influence, many crew members have taken the initiative to learn hairdressing from him. Now, Squad Leader Wang has his own "apprentices," and they often set up barbershops in each cabin. While waiting for their haircuts, the crew members chat about their recent situations, share their insights, and offer each other encouragement...

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/cf/16416944.html**

## 泰国华裔老者 20 年间多次迎接中国海军舰艇到访

来源：解放军报 作者：陈梦曦 尹相琨 责任编辑：王粲 2025-10-23

**泰国华裔老者 20 年间多次迎接中国海军舰艇到访——**

**春秋二十载 相逢诉衷情**

■陈梦曦 尹相琨




戚继光舰官兵在泰国梭桃邑港向民众致意. 新华社发

10 月 16 日，当中国海军 83 舰编队缓缓驶入泰国梭桃邑港时，86 岁的泰国华裔张步青伫立码头、翘首以盼. 当戚继光舰、沂蒙山舰的轮廓次第清晰，张步青激动不已：“近了，更近了！”老人朝着远处热情挥手，炽热的目光紧紧跟随着舰影.

这是张步青 20 年来第 10 次在码头迎接中国军舰. 他致力于推动泰国华文教育发展，积极促进中泰文化交流. 尽管年事已高，但张步青仍坚持来到这里，欢迎 83 舰编队的到来. 老人激动的话语里流淌着满满情怀：“骨子里的血脉，不会因为在哪里、过了多久而褪色.”

2005 年，中泰两国海军举行联合搜救演习. 当深圳舰、微山湖舰访问梭桃邑港时，张步青领着学生挥舞两国国旗，迎接远道而来的访客. “那一刻无比激动，就像见到娘家人一样.”回忆起第一次见到中国海军的情景，张步青记忆犹新.

“当年的深圳舰，就让我觉得很惊艳了.”回首过去，再看如今更大更威武的新舰，张步青说自己深切体会到什么叫“一代更比一代强”. 虽然不懂专业参数，但这位耄耋老人的感受却异常直观：来访的中国军舰体型越来越大、设计也越来越现代，舰上官兵的眉宇间流露出一种自信与从容. “他们介绍装备时条理清晰、得体大方，从中能明显感受到，今天的中国海军实力更强、底气更足.”

对于 2017 年戚继光舰首次访问泰国时的情景，张步青同样记忆清晰. “当时我还不懂年轻学员肩上的‘一道杠’意味着什么.”得知舰上搭载了众多学员，刚从葡萄牙、意大利等国访问归来后，张步青对指挥员说：“看到这些优秀的年轻人，就像看到一株株生机勃勃的幼苗. 他们将来不仅是中国海军的栋梁，也是传播友谊、联结世界的桥梁.”

此次登舰参观时，张步青的步履已经有些蹒跚. 看到老人登船，早已在舷梯口等待的戚继光舰主炮班班长孙德云，赶快上前搀扶. 两人双手紧握的瞬间，往事浮现. “张老，我还记得您！”孙德云激动地说，“2017年离别时，您冒雨相送，码头上还有许多华人华侨久久不愿离去.”张步青欣慰地说：“真好，我们又见面了！”

随后，孙德云主动说起当年那些“一道杠”的现状：“他们有的已成为部门长，有的在一线关键岗位历练.”张步青激动地说：“都是好孩子，现在成才了.”

说话间，张步青取出一本珍藏的相册. 随着指尖翻过，回忆涌上心头：历次欢迎仪式的合影、甲板招待会的瞬间、中国海军官兵到校捐赠教学物资的时刻……与中国海军相关的记忆，都被他细心收藏.

细翻相册，近年的留影越来越多. 特别是在 2023 年，因为戚继光舰访问与中泰“蓝色突击-2023”海军联合训练，张步青在一年之内两度与中国海军重逢.

“从前是大事，如今是常事. ”张步青轻抚相册说，“这些年，中国海军对外交往越来越多，‘朋友圈’越来越大，航迹越来越远，相逢的机会自然就越来越多. ”

10 月 20 日上午，阳光洒满梭桃邑港. 张步青一如 20 年前那样，早早来到码头送行. 随着军舰渐行渐远，笔者脑海里闪过这样一句话：离别，是为了下一次更好的重逢.

**Google Translation**

An Elderly Thai Chinese Man Has Welcomed Chinese Naval Vessels Numerously Over the Past 20 Years

Source: PLA Daily Author: Chen Mengxi, Yin Xiangkun Editor: Wang Can 2025-10-23

An Elderly Thai Chinese Man Has Welcomed Chinese Naval Vessels Numerously Over the Past 20 Years --

Twenty Years of Reunion and Deep Feelings

■Chen Mengxi, Yin Xiangkun

Officers and men of the Qi Jiguang warship greeted the public at Sattahip Port, Thailand. Xinhua News Agency

On October 16, as the Chinese Navy’s 83rd Fleet slowly entered Sattahip Port, Thailand, 86-year-old Thai Chinese Zhang Buqing stood at the dock, eagerly awaiting the arrival. As the outlines of the Qi Jiguang and Yimengshan warships gradually became clearer, Zhang Buqing exclaimed excitedly, “Closer, closer!” He waved enthusiastically into the distance, his gaze following the ships intently.

This was Zhang Buqing’s 10th time welcoming Chinese warships at the dock in 20 years. He is dedicated to promoting the development of Chinese-language education in Thailand and actively fostering cultural exchange between China and Thailand. Despite his advanced age, Zhang Buqing insisted on coming here to welcome the arrival of the 83rd Fleet. His excited words were filled with emotion: “The blood in our bones will not fade regardless of location or time.”

In 2005, the Chinese and Thai navies conducted a joint search and rescue exercise. When the Chinese and Thai naval vessels Shenzhen and Weishanhu visited Sattahip Port, Zhang Buqing led students in waving the national flags of both countries to welcome the visitors from afar. “That

moment was incredibly exciting, like meeting my own family," Zhang Buqing vividly recalls his first encounter with the Chinese Navy.

"The Shenzhen back then was stunning." Looking back at the larger and more imposing new vessels today, Zhang Buqing said he deeply understands the meaning of "each generation is stronger than the last." Although he lacks technical knowledge, this octogenarian's experience is striking: the visiting Chinese warships are growing larger and more modern in design, and the officers and men on board exude a sense of confidence and composure. "They presented their equipment in a clear, organized, and graceful manner. It was clear from that presentation that today's Chinese Navy is stronger and more confident."

Zhang Buqing also vividly remembers the Qi Jiguang's first visit to Thailand in 2017. "At the time, I didn't understand what the 'bar' on the young cadets' shoulders meant." Upon learning of the numerous cadets aboard, and having just returned from visits to Portugal, Italy, and other countries, Zhang Buqing told the commander, "Seeing these outstanding young people is like seeing vibrant seedlings. They will not only be the pillars of the Chinese Navy in the future, but also bridges that spread friendship and connect the world."

During this shipboard visit, Zhang Buqing's gait was already unsteady. Seeing the elderly man board, Sun Deyun, the Qi Jiguang's main gunnery squad leader, who had been waiting at the gangway, quickly stepped forward to assist him. As the two men clasped hands, memories flooded back. "Mr. Zhang, I still remember you!" Sun Deyun said excitedly. "When we left in 2017, you braved the rain to see me off. Many overseas Chinese were still at the dock, reluctant to leave." Zhang Buqing said with relief, "How wonderful! We meet again!"

Sun Deyun then took the initiative to discuss the current situation of those who had been "one-bar" graduates back then: "Some have become department heads, and some are gaining experience in key frontline positions." Zhang Buqing said excitedly, "They were all good kids, and they've become successful now."

As he spoke, Zhang Buqing pulled out a treasured photo album. As he flipped through it, memories flooded back: group photos from welcome ceremonies, moments from deck receptions, moments when Chinese naval officers and men visited the school to donate teaching materials... These memories related to the Chinese Navy have been carefully preserved.

Following the album, he discovered more and more photos from recent years. In particular, in 2023, with the visit of the Qi Jiguang warship and the China-Thailand "Blue Assault-2023" joint naval exercise, Zhang Buqing reunited with the Chinese Navy twice in a single year. "It used to be a big deal, but now it's commonplace," Zhang Buqing said, stroking the photo album. "Over the years, the Chinese Navy has engaged more and more people internationally, its 'circle of friends' has grown, and its routes have become increasingly extensive, so naturally, the opportunities for encounters have increased."

On the morning of October 20th, sunlight bathed Sattahip Harbor. Zhang Buqing, just as he had 20 years ago, arrived at the dock early to see the warship off. As the warship sailed away, a phrase flashed through my mind: Parting is for a better reunion next time.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16417151.html**

## 北部战区海军某艇员队强化官兵主人翁意识

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴在昊 宋润鹏 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-10-24

**北部战区海军某艇员队强化官兵主人翁意识——**

**人人心里都有集体这个家**

■吴在昊 解放军报特约通讯员 宋润鹏

前段时间，北部战区海军某部针对前期开展的安全工作落实情况进行检查. 在随机抽问安全工作总体情况时，某艇员队部分战士回答起来支支吾吾，甚至有人直言“不清楚”. 这让随行的该艇员队领导有些尴尬：队内物资摆放齐整、电路检修及时，没有留存安全隐患，翻看工作日志，更是可以看到各项工作按照要求部署明确、全员参与，他怎么也没想到，最后竟然会在战士这里“掉链子”.

“我当时负责给灭火器套上保护罩，被提问安全工作总体情况时，根本没意识到这也是营区安全工作的一部分. ”事后，面对艇员队领导的疑惑，年轻艇员田敬宇坦言，“任务部署会上，艇领导详细介绍了安全工作的整体安排，但我记清自己的任务后就觉得可以了……”

原来，该艇员队前期虽然科学制订工作方案、明确各部门任务，但在部署工作时，部分官兵只关注“做什么”“谁来做”，认为明确整体工作计划和最终目的是领导干部的事情，自己只需要“执行命令”就可以. 这种心态导致他们虽然能够完成任务，但对工作内容“知其然不知其所以然”，被抽问总体情况时就会出现“一问三不知”的情况.

对此，该艇员队党委一班人态度鲜明：艇员队建设事关每一名官兵，要充分激发大家的主人翁意识，强化责任担当，胸有整体，才能干好本职. 他们一方面加强教育引导，组织“以队为家、艇兴我荣”讨论活动，提升官兵归属感、认同感；另一方面，尊重官兵主体地位，部署任务时讲清前因后果，在增强官兵参与感的同时，让其心中有全局、发力有方向.

此外，该艇员队还畅通民主渠道，鼓励官兵主动发现问题、建言献策，进一步激发他们建设集体的内在动力热情. 渐渐地，越来越多的官兵积极主动参与艇员队建设工作，队内氛围也更加融洽，无论谁发现问题，都会主动设法解决.

“艇上某折合盖处于常开状态，存在人员不慎踩空摔倒隐患，建议在开口处放置夜间反光灯或安全锥……”近日，该艇员队召开意见建议交流会，大家踊跃发言讨论，提出了不少“金点子”. 该艇员队领导感慨颇深：“官兵树牢主人翁意识，人人心里都有集体这个家，就会积极主动建好家，推动艇员队建设蒸蒸日上. ”

**Google Translation**

A Northern Theater Command Navy Crew Unit Strengthens Its Officers’ and Men’s Sense of Ownership.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wu Zaihao, Song Runpeng Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-10-24

A Northern Theater Command Navy crew unit strengthens its officers’ and enlisted sailors’ sense of ownership --

Everyone cherishes the collective as their home.

■ Wu Zaihao, PLA Daily Special Correspondent, Song Runpeng

Recently, a unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy conducted an inspection to assess the implementation of safety measures implemented earlier. When randomly questioned about the overall safety status, some enlisted sailors in the crew unit hesitated, some even bluntly stating, “I don’t know.” This embarrassed the accompanying leader of the crew unit. The unit’s supplies were neatly organized, electrical circuits were promptly repaired, and no safety hazards remained. A review of the work logs showed that all tasks were clearly assigned and fully participated in according to requirements. He never imagined that the team would “fail” in the end. “I was responsible for putting protective covers on fire extinguishers. When asked about the overall safety work, I didn’t realize it was also part of the camp’s safety program.” Later, facing the doubts of the crew team leader, young crew member Tian Jingyu admitted, “At the mission deployment meeting, the crew leader gave a detailed explanation of the overall safety work arrangements, but once I remembered my own tasks, I thought I was fine...”

It turns out that although the crew team had scientifically formulated a work plan and clearly defined the responsibilities of each department, during the deployment process, some officers and enlisted sailors focused solely on “what to do” and “who would do it.” They believed that clarifying the overall work plan and ultimate goals was the responsibility of the leadership, and that they only needed to “follow orders.” This mentality resulted in them being able to complete their tasks, but not understanding the specifics. When asked about the overall situation, they would often fail to answer any questions.

The crew team’s Party Committee clearly stated that crew team development concerns every officer and enlisted sailor, and that they must fully inspire a sense of ownership, strengthen their

sense of responsibility, and maintain a comprehensive perspective in order to perform their duties effectively. On the one hand, they strengthened education and guidance, organizing discussions titled “Take the team as your home, and the boat’s prosperity is your pride” to enhance officers and enlisted sailors’ sense of belonging and identity. On the other hand, they respected the officers’ and enlisted sailors’ dominant role, explaining the causes and consequences of mission deployments clearly. This not only strengthened their sense of participation, but also ensured they had a clear understanding of the overall situation and a clear direction for their efforts.

The crew team also facilitated democratic channels, encouraging officers and enlisted sailors to proactively identify problems and offer suggestions, further stimulating their inherent motivation and enthusiasm for team building. Gradually, more and more officers and enlisted sailors actively participated in crew team building, and the team atmosphere became more harmonious. Anyone who discovered a problem would proactively address it.

“A folding cover on the boat is always open, posing a risk of someone accidentally stepping on it and falling. It’s recommended that night-time reflective lights or safety cones be placed at the opening...” Recently, the crew team held a meeting to share opinions and suggestions, where everyone actively participated and offered many valuable ideas. The crew team leader was deeply moved: “When officers and enlisted sailors develop a strong sense of ownership and each person considers the collective home, they will proactively build a good home and drive the team’s development forward.”

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16417395.html**

## 海军某部尊重官兵主体地位：同舱同室同呼吸 同心同德同战斗

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**海军某部尊重官兵主体地位——**

**同舱同室同呼吸 同心同德同战斗**

■久亮 龙伟 解放军报特约通讯员 宋润鹏

**聚焦**




官兵在任务期间开展“远航之星”评选活动（资料图片）. 刘再耀摄

训练进入关键阶段，一名战士的建议能发挥多大的作用？

碧波之下，海军某部一艘潜艇隐蔽潜航. 驾驶舱内，气氛异常紧张——对手布下“天罗地网”，官兵虽然不断变换战术，却仍然无法隐匿踪迹.

眼看这场跨昼夜对抗训练“走进了死胡同”，艇员队党委组织官兵紧急商讨对策.

“我建议先采用静音巡航……”讨论中，战士张珂珂的想法大胆，引发与会人员的讨论. 艇员队党委综合分析认为张珂珂的建议针对性、可操作性强，决定予以采纳.

战斗警报再次响起，各战位协同作业，联动执行口令. 大洋深处，“蓝鲸”悄然迂回，以出其不意的战术动作成功突破对手封锁圈.

“党委科学决策，走好群众路线十分重要. ”该艇员队政委的话，道出了潜艇部队“百人一杆枪”的优良作风.

我军政治工作优良传统“十一个坚持”，其中一条就是坚持群众路线的根本作风. 在该部采访期间，谈及“群众路线”这个话题时，官兵不约而同地向笔者谈起一次潜航任务.

那一年，某型潜艇首艇艇员队奉命执行最大自给力考核试验任务. 任务期间，潜艇出现故障被迫上浮. 紧急关头，艇员队党委力排众议，采纳主机班战士刘忠文的建议，顺利排除了潜艇故障，任务形势峰回路转. 最终，官兵打破长航纪录，在艇员队历史上留下浓墨重彩的一笔.

“群众路线是我们党的生命线和根本工作路线，是我们党永葆青春活力和战斗力的重要传家宝. ”该部领导介绍，他们引导党员干部树牢群众观点、践行群众路线，在自觉走近官兵、融入官兵、服务官兵中切实发挥政治工作“生命线”作用. 他们鼓励官兵围绕练兵备战、思想教育等方面遇到的问题建言献策，营造“不怕提异议、敢于讲真话”的浓厚氛围. 每次接到任务命令，从艇员队领导到部门长，再到战士，官兵不分职务高低、军龄长短，围绕任

务畅所欲言，集思广益，提升议事决策质量水平. 某艇员队航通部门的新型“点位标注法”就源于一次集体讨论.

一次任务中，潜艇遭遇未曾遇到过的复杂海况，常用的航线标注方法无法满足任务需要. 在艇员队领导建议下，航通长组织召开了一场“诸葛亮会”. 综合大家建议后，航通长带领官兵对航线标注方法进行优化，不仅让航线规划更加直观，还有效缩短了决策时间.

在某艇员队李副艇长的训练笔记本上，基层官兵的训练建议密密麻麻写了十几页——一级上士杨浩杰将声呐操作流程拆解为关键步骤，加速新艇员掌握岗位技能；一级上士王毅凯在一次远航中发现某设备温度持续偏高，发动带领班组集思广益，自主制作临时风口，成功消除安全隐患，这一经验做法也在艇员队得到推广.

采访期间，笔者从战士们口中得知，每次执行训练任务，李副艇长都会把“铺盖卷”从住舱搬到配电室，和值更的艇员们同吃、同住、同操练. “践行群众路线，就是要身入兵中，和战士们打成一片. ”李副艇长介绍，训练笔记中的好点子好想法，就是平时跟大家一起交流时记录的. 他告诉笔者，为了严格落实“三互”“五同”“双四一”，他所在艇员队多年来坚持一条不成文的规定：每次任务期间，从艇员队党委成员到基层干部，必须每天到舱室、进战位、坐饭桌，与官兵面对面交流. 对此，机电部门的年轻干部高印刚来队时不是很理解.

3 年前，高印军校毕业分配到该艇员队. 履职之初，他认为，“干好分内工作就行”，每天例行部门点名时，也只是“点卯答到”，平时总是独自埋头研究业务. 一段时间后，尽管他出色完成各项训练任务，但战士们始终对他不冷不热，遇到问题也不愿与他交流.

在艇员队领导提醒下，高印改变工作方式，坚持晚饭后与战士谈心交流，从大家的牢骚话、悄悄话、客气话里听需求. 休息时，他还主动参加象棋比赛，与战士们一边棋盘博弈，一边唠家常.

一次任务返航后，为清理舱底污垢，值班员需深入水柜等死角，对重要设备进行清洁检试. “掏舱底”工作强度大、作业环境恶劣，是个十足的苦差事.

那天，值班员陈思洋打开连接舱底的地板，顺着扶梯向舱底爬行. 不料，他脚底一滑栽倒在地. 见状，高印一个箭步跃下扶梯搀起陈思洋. “你上去休息，我来‘掏’！”随后，他撸起袖子，拿起水枪，忍着刺鼻的气味开始冲洗舱底……

“践行群众路线，首先要端正对官兵的根本态度，尊重官兵主体地位. ”谈及高印的成长经历，该部领导介绍，这些年，他们教育引导机关和艇员队干部把践行群众路线从军事训练向思想教育、服务基层等方面延伸，坚持一切为了群众，一切依靠群众，从群众中来，到群众中去，持续开展“我为官兵办实事”实践活动，想方设法为官兵办实事解难题.

在该部“我为官兵办实事”实践活动的工作文件中，笔者看见一份为基层办实事清单，里面既有军人子女入学这些大家关心的事，也有来队家属接送站等惠兵举措. “满腔热忱为官兵

排忧解难，意义有时不仅仅在于解决了什么样的问题，更在于培养‘痛痒相关、温暖相知、危难相顾’的战友深情. ”该部领导介绍，历届党委将群众路线刻印在心，牢固树立官兵是部队建设主体的观念，在充分信赖和彼此依靠中拉近了干部与战士的距离，密切了内部关系.

夕阳西下，军港码头上，“同舱同室同呼吸、同心同德同战斗”的标语格外醒目. 刚刚结束长航任务返港的某艇员队进入整备期，官兵围绕装备整修、设备保养等工作自发组织了多场讨论，几项针对性、操作性较强的建议已被列入艇员队党委议事日程.

**探源**

**从群众中来，到群众中去**

群众路线就是一切为了群众，一切依靠群众，从群众中来，到群众中去，把党的正确主张变为群众的自觉行动.

党和人民军队的历史反复证明，深深扎根于人民群众就能获得无穷伟力. 淮海战役期间，我们党动员人民群众 500 多万人，出动小推车 80 多万辆，搬运粮食达 9.6 亿斤，有力确保了我军的胜利. 正是“直接依靠广大人民群众”，党和人民军队一路凯歌猛进，从胜利走向胜利.

“群众路线”这 4 个字最早出现在 1929 年《中共中央给红四军前委的指示信》中. 此前，群众路线早已孕育在党的革命事业中. 1921 年，中国共产党自诞生之日起，就制定群众路线方针，中共一大指出，“要把工人、农民和士兵组织起来”；中共二大指出，“我们既然是为无产群众奋斗的政党，我们便要‘到群众中去’”“党的一切运动都必须深入到广大的群众里面去”.

毛泽东同志是群众路线的主要创立者，他在古田会议上强调，“一切工作，在党的讨论和决议之后，再经过群众去执行”；红军“要负担宣传群众、组织群众、武装群众、帮助群众建立革命政权以至于建立共产党的组织等项重大的任务”. 从此，群众路线深入人心，在革命根据地得到长足发展.

延安时期，群众路线基本内容逐渐定型. 1937 年全民族抗战爆发后，我们党主张发动全国人民共同抵御外敌，这既是全面抗战路线，也是必胜的、彻底的群众路线. 1942 年毛泽东同志在《解放日报》改版座谈会上指出，“共产党的路线，就是人民的路线”. 毛泽东同志还在中共七大上强调，“密切联系群众”是我们党的三大优良作风之一. 中共七大通过的《中国共产党党章》规定了群众路线基本内容，上升为党根本的“政治路线和组织路线”. 至此，群众路线趋于成熟定型.




（李泽整理、王瑞泓作图）

**视点**

**用“心”走好群众路线**

■韩 炜

抗美援朝战场上，志愿军部队提出“钻进去，冒出来，贯彻政治工作的群众路线”的要求，即钻到群众的心窝里去，及时发现问题，并根据实际情况“冒出来”解决问题. 这种“从群众中来，到群众中去”的工作方法，让志愿军政治工作发挥出强大的制胜优势.

翻开我军历史，革命战争年代，我们正是靠着官兵吃穿不分家、打仗冲锋“跟我上”等体现官兵平等的做法获得了军队的壮大和战争的胜利. 和平建设时期，作为政治干部，树牢群众观点，用“心”走好群众路线，方能让“生命线”更具生命力.

用“心”，应在认识上更深化. 1929 年古田会议决议通篇贯穿了从群众中来、到群众中去的思想方法. 面对新的形势和任务，习主席在古田全军政治工作会议上，精辟概括我军在长期实践中形成的“十一个坚持”政治工作优良传统，其中之一就是坚持群众路线的根本作风. 历史和实践充分证明，走好群众路线，不是暂时的，而是永恒的；不是可有可无的，而是必须坚持的；不是务虚的，而是务实的.

用“心”，应在情感上更投入. 正如毛泽东同志所说：“很多人对于官兵关系、军民关系弄不好，以为是方法不对，我总告诉他们是根本态度（或根本宗旨）问题，这态度就是尊重士兵和尊重人民. ”政治干部只有带着感情、带着责任，坚持脚步向下迈、力量往下使，才能让官兵信得过、谈得真，政治工作才能做得深入、细致、扎实.

用“心”，应在方法上更有效. 信息网络时代，听兵声、解兵难、聚兵心，离不开走好网上群众路线. 政治干部尤须强化学网、懂网、用网意识，学会把线上了解兵情、听取兵声与线下汇聚兵智、解决兵忧对接起来，让“网上群众路线”成为接通兵心的“线”、温暖基层的“线”，从而把官兵紧紧地凝聚在一起，锻造全面过硬的战斗集体.

**Google Translation**

A Certain Naval Unit Respects the Leading Role of Officers and Men: Sharing the Same Cabin, Breathing the Same Air, Fighting the Same Battle with One Heart and One Mind.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Jiu Liang, Long Wei, Song Runpeng Editor: Xu Zhanhu 2025-10-25 A certain naval unit respects the leading role of officers and NCOs—

Sharing the same cabin, breathing the same air, fighting the same battle with one heart and one mind.

■ Jiu Liang, Long Wei, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Song Runpeng

Focus

Officers and NCOs conducted a "Star of Navigation" selection campaign during the mission (file photo). Photo by Liu Zaiyao

As training enters a critical phase, how much impact can an NCO's advice have?

Beneath the blue waves, a submarine from a certain naval unit was stealthily submerged. The atmosphere in the cockpit was extremely tense—the enemy had laid a tight net, and despite constantly changing tactics, the officers and NCOs were unable to conceal their tracks.

Seeing that this cross-day and night confrontation training had reached a dead end, the crew team's Party Committee organized an urgent discussion of countermeasures. "I suggest adopting silent cruise control first..." During the discussion, NCO Zhang Keke's bold idea sparked discussion among the attendees. The crew's Party Committee, after comprehensive analysis, concluded that Zhang Keke's suggestion was highly targeted and actionable, and decided to adopt it.

The combat alarm sounded again, and all combat positions coordinated and executed the command. Deep in the ocean, the "Blue Whale" quietly maneuvered, successfully breaking through the enemy's blockade with an unexpected tactical maneuver.

"Scientific decision-making by the Party Committee and adhering to the mass line are extremely important." The crew's political commissar's words exemplified the submarine unit's fine tradition of "one hundred men, one gun."

One of the "eleven principles" of our military's finest political work traditions is adhering to the fundamental principle of the mass line. During an interview with the unit, when discussing the "mass line," officers and NCOs unanimously recounted a submarine mission.

That year, the crew of the first submarine of a certain type was ordered to conduct a maximum self-sufficiency test. During the mission, the submarine developed a malfunction and was forced to surface. At this critical moment, the crew team's Party Committee, despite widespread opposition, adopted the suggestions of Liu Zhongwen, an NCO in the main engine class, successfully correcting the submarine malfunction and securing a dramatic turnaround in the

mission. Ultimately, the crew broke the long-distance record, leaving a significant mark in the crew team's history.

"The mass line is the lifeblood and fundamental working principle of our Party, and a crucial heirloom that maintains our Party's youthful vitality and combat effectiveness." The unit's leaders explained that they guide Party members and cadres to firmly establish a mass perspective and practice the mass line, effectively leveraging the "lifeline" role of political work by consciously engaging with, integrating with, and serving the NCOs. They encourage NCOs to offer suggestions and advice on issues encountered in training, combat readiness, and ideological education, fostering a strong atmosphere of "not being afraid to raise objections and daring to speak the truth." Upon receiving each mission order, crew team leaders, department heads, and NCOs, regardless of rank or length of service, freely discuss the mission, pooling their wisdom and improving the quality of deliberation and decision-making. The innovative "point marking method" developed by the navigation and communications department of a certain crew team originated from a collective discussion. During one mission, the submarine encountered unprecedentedly complex sea conditions, and the commonly used route marking method was inadequate. At the suggestion of the crew team leader, the navigation and communications officer convened a "Zhuge Liang meeting." After integrating everyone's suggestions, he led the officers and NCOs to optimize the route marking method, making route planning more intuitive and effectively shortening decision-making time.

In the training notebook of Deputy Captain Li of a certain crew team, over a dozen pages are densely packed with training suggestions from junior officers and NCOs. First Sergeant Yang Haojie broke down the sonar operation process into key steps, accelerating the new crew members' mastery of job skills. First Sergeant Wang Yikai, after noticing a piece of equipment consistently running high temperatures during a long voyage, mobilized the team to brainstorm and independently construct a makeshift air vent, successfully eliminating the safety hazard. This practice has been replicated throughout the crew team.

During the interview, the author learned from the NCOs that during each training mission, Deputy Captain Li would move his bedding from the cabin to the power distribution room, sharing meals, accommodations, and training with the crew members on duty. "Practicing the mass line means personally immersing oneself in the NCOs and becoming one with them," said Deputy Captain Li, explaining that the brilliant ideas and thoughts in his training notes were captured during regular discussions with the group. He told me that, in order to strictly implement the "Three Mutuals," "Five Similarities," and "Double Fours and Ones" principles, his crew unit has adhered to an unwritten rule for many years: During every mission, everyone from the crew unit's Party Committee members to the grassroots cadres must visit the cabins, take their combat positions, and sit at the dining table daily for face-to-face interaction with the officers and NCOs. Gao Yin, a young cadre in the electromechanical department, didn't quite understand this when he first joined the unit.

Three years ago, Gao Yin graduated from the military academy and was assigned to the crew unit. Initially, he believed, "Just do your job well." He simply showed up for the daily roll call and remained solitary, absorbed in his work. Over time, despite his excellent performance in training, the NCOs remained indifferent to him and were unwilling to discuss issues with him. At the crew leader's suggestion, Gao Yin changed his work style, insisting on chatting with the NCOs after dinner, listening to their complaints, whispers, and polite words to understand their needs. During breaks, he also took the initiative to participate in chess competitions, chatting with the NCOs while playing chess.

After returning from one mission, to clean the bilge, the duty officer had to reach into the water tanks and other hidden corners to clean and inspect important equipment. This "bilge cleaning" work was demanding and the working environment was harsh, making it a truly daunting task.

That day, duty officer Chen Siyang opened the floorboards connecting to the bilge and crawled down the ladder to the bottom. Unexpectedly, he slipped and fell to the ground. Seeing this, Gao Yin leaped down the ladder and helped Chen Siyang to his feet. "You go up and rest, I'll clean it!" Then, he rolled up his sleeves, picked up the water gun, and, enduring the pungent smell, began to rinse the bottom of the cabin...

"To practice the mass line, we must first correct our fundamental attitude toward the officers and NCOs and respect their leading role." Speaking of Gao Yin's upbringing, the unit's leadership explained that over the years, they have educated and guided the cadres of the headquarters and crew teams to extend the practice of the mass line from military training to ideological education and grassroots service. They insist on doing everything for the masses, relying on the masses, and working from the masses to the masses. They continue to carry out the "I Do Practical Things for Officers and NCOs" campaign, finding ways to solve problems for the officers and NCOs.

In the unit's work documents for the "I Do Practical Things for Officers and NCOs" campaign, the author saw a list of practical tasks for the grassroots, covering issues of public concern such as the enrollment of military children, as well as measures to benefit NCOs, such as the pick-up and drop-off station for visiting family members. "Warmly helping NCOs solve their problems is sometimes more meaningful than just resolving the specific problem. It's also about fostering a deep bond of comradeship—one that shares common joys and sorrows, a shared understanding of warmth, and a shared care for those in need." A unit leader explained that successive Party committees have ingrained the mass line, firmly establishing the concept that NCOs are the core of unit development. Through full trust and mutual reliance, they have bridged the gap between officers and NCOs and strengthened internal relations.

As the sun sets, a slogan on the naval port dock reads, "Sharing the same cabin, breathing the same air, sharing the same heart, fighting the same battle" ("Sharing the same mind, sharing the same purpose") stands out. A crew unit, having just returned from a long-haul mission, is entering its restorative phase. The officers and NCOs spontaneously organized several discussions on

equipment refurbishment and maintenance, resulting in several targeted and actionable suggestions being included in the crew unit's Party committee's agenda.

Exploring the Origins

From the Masses, To the Masses

The mass line means everything for the masses, everything relying on the masses, coming from the masses, going to the masses, and translating the Party's correct propositions into conscious action by the masses. The history of the Party and the People's Army has repeatedly demonstrated that being deeply rooted in the masses can bring immense strength. During the Huaihai Campaign, our Party mobilized over 5 million people, deployed over 800,000 wheelbarrows, and transported 960 million jin of grain, effectively ensuring our army's victory. It was precisely by relying directly on the broad masses of the people that the Party and the People's Army advanced triumphantly, advancing from victory to victory.

The four words "mass line" first appeared in the 1929 "Instructions from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Front Committee of the Red Fourth Army." Prior to this, the mass line had long been a fundamental part of the Party's revolutionary cause. From its founding in 1921, the Communist Party of China formulated the mass line principle. The First National Congress of the CPC stated, "We must organize workers, peasants, and NCOs." The Second National Congress of the CPC stated, "Since we are a party fighting for the proletariat, we must 'go among the masses' and "All Party campaigns must reach out to the broad masses." Comrade Mao Zedong was the primary founder of the mass line. At the Gutian Conference, he emphasized that "all work must be discussed and resolved by the Party before being carried out by the masses" and that the Red Army "should shoulder the heavy tasks of educating the masses, organizing them, arming them, helping them establish revolutionary power, and even establishing Communist Party organizations." From then on, the mass line took root among the people and saw significant development in the revolutionary base areas.

During the Yan'an period, the basic content of the mass line gradually took shape. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in 1937, our Party advocated mobilizing the entire nation to jointly resist the foreign enemy. This was both a comprehensive line for resistance and a decisive and thoroughgoing mass line. In 1942, at a symposium on the revision of the Liberation Daily, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that "the Communist Party's line is the people's line." He also emphasized at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China that "close ties with the masses" was one of the three fine qualities of our Party. The Constitution of the Communist Party of China, adopted at the Seventh National Congress, stipulated the basic content of the mass line, elevating it to the Party's fundamental "political and organizational lines." Thus, the mass line matured and took shape. (Compiled by Li Ze, illustrated by Wang Ruihong)

Viewpoint

Following the Mass Line with Heart

■ Han Wei

During the Korean War, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army put forward the requirement of "going in, emerging, and implementing the mass line in political work." This meant reaching deep into the hearts of the masses, promptly identifying problems, and then emerging to address them based on actual circumstances. This "coming from the masses, going to the masses" approach enabled the Volunteer Army's political work to unleash a powerful advantage in achieving victory.

Looking back at our military's history, during the revolutionary war years, it was precisely by ensuring that officers and NCOs shared food and clothing, and by ensuring "follow me" in battles, that we achieved the growth of the army and victory in the war. In the period of peace and construction, political cadres must firmly establish a mass perspective and follow the mass line with heart, so that this "lifeline" can be more vital.

Following the mass line requires a deeper understanding. The 1929 Gutian Conference Resolution is permeated throughout with the ideological approach of "coming from the masses, going to the masses." Facing new circumstances and tasks, President Xi Jinping succinctly summarized the "eleven principles" of political work that our army has cultivated through long-term practice at the Gutian All-Army Political Work Conference. One of these is adhering to the fundamental style of the mass line. History and practice have fully demonstrated that adhering to the mass line is not temporary but eternal; not optional but essential; not theoretical but pragmatic.

To "use one's heart" requires greater emotional engagement. As Comrade Mao Zedong said, "Many people fail to manage relations between officers and NCOs, or between the military and the people, because their methods are incorrect. I always tell them that it's a matter of fundamental attitude (or fundamental purpose): respect for NCOs and respect for the people." Only when political cadres carry themselves with affection and responsibility, and insist on stepping down and exerting their power at the grassroots level, can they earn the trust of officers and NCOs, speak with sincerity, and carry out political work in a thorough, meticulous, and solid manner.

To "use one's heart" requires more effective methods. In the information and internet age, listening to NCOs' voices, resolving their problems, and rallying their hearts and minds requires adhering to the online mass line. Political cadres in particular must strengthen their awareness of learning about, understanding, and using the Internet. They must learn to connect online understanding of NCOs' situations and listening to their voices with offline gathering of NCOs' wisdom and solving their worries. They must make the "online mass line" the "line" that connects NCOs' hearts and warms the grassroots, thereby bringing officers and NCOs together closely and forging a comprehensive and strong combat collective.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16417541.html**

## 海军某支队组织海上训练

来源：解放军报 作者：田波涛 责任编辑：乌铭琪 2025-10-26



[A Type 022 fast attack craft / missile boat; NATO designation Houbei Class]

秋日，海军某支队组织海上训练。田波涛摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Conducts Maritime Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Tian Botao Editor: Wu Mingqi 2025-10-26

A naval flotilla [zhidui] conducts maritime training in autumn. Photo by Tian Botao

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16417649.html**

## 海军某部打造一体化信息服务平台：数据多跑路 官兵少跑腿

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：王江南 陈晓曈 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-10-27

**海军某部打造一体化信息服务平台——**

**数据多跑路 官兵少跑腿**

■王江南 陈晓曈

“只需提报一次信息，便可同步申请所有服务保障，再也不用来回跑审批了！”金秋时节，海军某部一级上士杜东丰通过单位自主研发的一体化信息服务平台，高效便捷地办理完家属来队手续，他告诉笔者，这一平台能够为大家提供覆盖衣、食、住、行等各方面的“一网通办”服务.

谈及研发平台的初衷，该部领导向笔者讲起此前组织的一次调研.

当时，该部机关工作组深入基层点位，听取官兵对机关服务基层的意见建议. 官兵围绕营房维修、伙食保障、营区物业管理等话题各抒己见，直言不讳地指出“业务办理周期

长”“审批进度反馈慢”等问题. “官兵反映的问题，一大半都涉及保障工作，这让我感到脸上火辣辣的. ”保障部陈科长说.

基层有基层的困扰，机关也有机关的难处. “保障部人手有限，许多工作必须进行现场核查处理，工作人员时常忙碌一整天也回不到办公室. ”陈科长坦言，往往现场事务尚未处理完毕，办公室已有不少官兵手持各类审批单据等待审核签批.

调研归来，该部领导立即组织保障部开展专题研究. 一名助理员的建议引发大家的共鸣：“线上办公、云端服务等模式在地方已广泛应用，我们也要积极运用信息化手段提升综合保障能力. ”该部党委经研究决定，发挥人才技术密集优势，研制一款基于内部网络的一体化信息服务平台.

经过一年多的攻关优化，一款集数据存储分析、一键在线审批、业务协同办理等多功能于一体的一体化信息服务平台，在该部正式投入运行. 陈科长介绍，基层官兵只需轻点鼠标即可在线提报需求，机关工作人员同步进行网上审核与流转，基本实现了基层办事“数据多跑路，官兵少跑腿”的目标.

为进一步释放平台效能，该部保障部联合人力资源、训练管理等业务部门，对官兵的家庭情况、训练成绩、体检结论等信息，进行系统整合与数据分析；利用平台智能算法，为官兵量身定制精细化、个性化的保障方案，推动保障模式从“被动响应”向“主动服务”升级.

“最新体能考核数据显示，您的体型偏胖，建议清淡饮食……”午餐时间，在该部食堂，张高工在取盘机前“刷脸”，接入一体化信息服务平台数据库的智能终端，即刻为他提供个性化健康饮食建议.

在保障部办公室，笔者登录平台管理系统看到，其服务功能已从最初的日常业务审批，拓展至被装申领与调剂、家属来队保障、公务差旅、车辆调度管理等诸多领域.

点开“家属来队”服务模块，申请家属临时来队住房、缴纳水电费等流程清晰明了，官兵输入基本信息后即可实现关联业务“一键办理”；进入“公务差旅”子系统，官兵填报出差信息后可直接在线购买车票、机票，相关费用由平台先行垫付，待官兵归队后，机关在线完成票据核销. 与此同时，平台自动将外出官兵纳入在外人员管理系统，实现了动态精准管理.

“一体化信息服务平台全面运行以来，机关办事效率与综合保障能力显著提升，基层官兵的满意度、获得感持续增强. ”该部领导表示，下一步他们将注重加强日常运行数据的积累与分析，持续优化完善平台功能，不断向科技创新要保障力，推动部队各项建设高质量发展.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit Has Created an Integrated Information Service Platform: More Data Processing, Less Legwork for Officers and Men.

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Wang Jiangnan, Chen Xiaotong Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-10-27

A naval unit has created an integrated information service platform:

More data processing, less legwork for officers and men.

■ Wang Jiangnan, Chen Xiaotong

“Submit your information once, and you can apply for all services simultaneously. No more back-and-forth approvals!” During the golden autumn season, Sergeant First Class Du Dongfeng of a naval unit efficiently and conveniently completed the procedures for family members to join the unit using the unit’s independently developed integrated information service platform. He told me that this platform provides “one-stop” services covering clothing, food, housing, transportation, and more.

Discussing the original intention of developing the platform, the unit’s leadership recounted a previous research project.

At that time, the unit’s work group visited grassroots locations to listen to officers and men’ opinions and suggestions on the unit’s service to the grassroots. Soldiers expressed their opinions on topics such as barracks maintenance, food supply, and property management, frankly pointing out issues like “long processing cycles” and “slow approval progress feedback.” “Most of the issues raised by soldiers relate to support work, which makes me feel really bad,” said Chen, Section Chief of the Support Department.

Local units have their own challenges, and headquarters have their own. “The Support Department has limited staff, and many tasks require on-site verification and processing. Staff members are often busy all day and can’t get back to the office.” Section Chief Chen admitted that often, before on-site tasks are completed, many soldiers are already in the office, holding various approval documents awaiting review and approval.

After returning from the research, the department’s leadership immediately organized the Support Department to conduct a special study. An assistant’s suggestion resonated with everyone: “Online office and cloud services are already widely used in local areas. We should also actively utilize information technology to enhance our comprehensive support capabilities.” After research, the department’s Party Committee decided to leverage its talent and technology-intensive capabilities to develop an integrated information service platform based on the internal network. After over a year of research and optimization, an integrated information service platform, integrating data storage and analysis, one-click online approval, and collaborative business processing, has officially launched within the unit. Section Chief Chen explained that grassroots officers and men can submit requests online with a simple click of a mouse, and staff simultaneously review and

process them online, essentially achieving the goal of “more data processing, less legwork for officers and men” for grassroots services.

To further maximize the platform’s effectiveness, the unit’s Support Department, in collaboration with human resources, training management, and other business departments, systematically integrates and analyzes information on soldiers’ family situations, training performance, and physical examination results. Leveraging the platform’s intelligent algorithms, they tailor refined and personalized support plans for soldiers, evolving the support model from “passive response” to “proactive service.”

“The latest physical fitness test data shows you’re overweight. A light diet is recommended...” At lunchtime in the unit’s cafeteria, Engineer Zhang Gao scanned his face at the plate dispenser, and a smart terminal connected to the integrated information service platform’s database instantly provided him with personalized healthy dietary recommendations. In the Support Department office, I logged into the platform management system and saw that its service functions have expanded from routine business approvals to encompass clothing and uniform application and transfer, family support for the troops, official travel, and vehicle dispatch management.

Clicking on the “Family Members Visiting the Troops” service module, the process for applying for temporary housing for family members and paying utility bills is clear and straightforward. Soldiers simply enter their basic information and complete related tasks with a single click. Entering the “Official Travel” subsystem, soldiers can directly purchase train and air tickets online after submitting their business trip information. The platform prepays the relevant expenses, and upon their return, the headquarters completes the bill settlement online. Furthermore, the platform automatically incorporates soldiers who are away from home into the personnel management system, enabling dynamic and precise management.

“Since the integrated information service platform has been fully operational, the headquarters’ efficiency and comprehensive support capabilities have significantly improved, and the satisfaction and sense of achievement of grassroots soldiers have continued to increase.” Department leaders stated that they will focus on strengthening the accumulation and analysis of daily operational data, continuously optimizing and improving the platform’s functionality, and continuously leveraging technological innovation to ensure high-quality development in all aspects of the troops’ development.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16418062.html**

## 海军某支队利用兵棋推演提升官兵军事素养

来源：解放军报 作者：高宁 毕笑天 茆琳 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-10-28

**海军某支队利用兵棋推演提升官兵军事素养——**

**从“棋盘”感悟精算博弈**

■高宁 解放军报记者 毕笑天　特约记者　茆琳

屏幕上，红蓝双方激烈对抗、你来我往；电脑前，操作手们屏气凝神、指尖跳跃……仲秋时节，海军某支队参加上级组织的一场兵棋推演比赛，参赛队员有序组织棋盘上的兵力调动，指挥多兵种联合制“敌”. 经过一番艰苦鏖战，红方最终取得胜利.

“随着战争形态加速向信息化智能化战争演变，一体化联合作战已成为基本作战形式，这对各级指挥员的综合素质提出了更高要求. 兵棋推演具有很强的逼真度，有利于引导官兵在贴近实战的环境中培塑战场思维、提升谋略水平. ”该支队领导介绍，为提升官兵军事素养、练强指挥决策能力，他们遴选了一批训练骨干和专业人才，集中组织兵棋推演培训，积极参加各类兵棋推演比赛，在棋盘上的“厮杀”中锤炼协同作战和应急应变能力. 近几年，该支队兵棋小队多次在比赛中取得佳绩.

成绩的背后，是官兵持之以恒的努力和付出. 第一次参加比赛，兵棋小队因一个微小失误遭到淘汰——发射“鱼雷”时，因队员配合不够默契，“鱼雷”航行时间出现误差，错过了扭转战局的机会.

“兵棋推演并非纸上谈兵，必须站在服务战场需求、服务练兵备战的高度，在一张棋盘上练强指挥本领、练硬作战能力. ”赛后复盘检讨时，该支队一名领导一针见血地指出问题所在，要求参赛队员总结经验教训，鼓足干劲、振奋精神，从跌倒的地方爬起来.

该支队兵棋小队领队孙甲麟告诉记者，那次比赛失利后，他们从兵力布势、战略运筹、指挥决策等环节入手，每次模拟训练都按照实战标准完整复刻指挥流程和口令要求，着力营造逼真战场环境，利用兵棋推演锤炼官兵自主研判、自主决策、自主协同能力.

兵棋推演，是在方寸棋盘上展开精算博弈. 每个算子都代表一个作战单位，一场红蓝对抗包含数百个算子，它们反映的不仅是作战单位和武器装备，还是速度、弹药量、协同值等指标参数，每一次“调兵遣将”都可能影响战局胜负.

“要打好一场仗，必须对每个算子代表的作战单位、装备参数等了然于胸. ”孙甲麟说，为提升棋盘上的作战本领，兵棋小队官兵潜心钻研各类武器装备，每次对抗训练结束都会及时记录“敌”兵力歼灭情况、运用武器种类，总结归纳不同算子的应对策略.

一次次深研精练，一次次复盘总结，兵棋小队官兵实现了读秒命中目标、战机踩点降落等极限操作，为参加兵棋推演比赛积累了经验. 为提升队伍的专业化水平，他们还多次前往潜艇训练中心、军队院校等单位，吸收学习先进技术和前沿理论，并借助其专业场地设备开展训练.

“我们研究兵棋，不是为了一场比赛的输赢，而是要让更多年轻官兵在方寸棋盘上学习指挥谋略、树牢战场意识、练强指挥本领，在‘没有硝烟的战争’中加速能力提升. ”该支队领

导介绍，他们注重发挥兵棋骨干的“种子”和“酵母”作用，带动更多官兵学习利用兵棋系统，更好地服务备战打仗.

兵棋推演为平时练兵备战积累了大量数据，是服务备战打仗的一个生动例证. 该支队兵棋小队教练苏晓宁编写制作的兵棋系统操作手册和相关软件，可全面收集每次兵棋推演产生的各类数据，供训练骨干分析和学习.

“这些数据对培塑指挥员的战略思维大有裨益. ”谈及兵棋系统的作用，苏晓宁感言，“有了数据支撑，支队制订出不同战场情况下的对抗计划和防御策略. ”如今，这些革新成果已成为帮助指挥员研判战场态势、推动战法战术进入作战方案的重要工具.

“不仅如此，兵棋推演还有利于修订完善作战方案、改进问题不足，促进训练质效提升. ”该支队兵棋小队骨干余建告诉记者，兵棋推演不仅拓宽了他的战场视野和全局观念，还让他学到了不少其他军兵种作战知识，对体系作战的认识理解更加深刻.

“战场上，把握‘时’与‘势’者胜. 兵棋推演是对战场态势的综合模拟，浓缩了地形地物、火器兵力、战法战术等多种要素. ”该支队领导介绍，他们将兵棋推演常态运用于日常练兵备战，利用兵棋系统对训练科目、考核内容等进行推演验证，深化了官兵对战术战法的认识和思考，提升了各级指挥员的指挥决策水平.

“比赛夺冠不是终点，而是一个新的起点. ”孙甲麟告诉记者，通过此次比赛，参赛队员将把兵棋训练成果转化运用到练兵实践中. 据了解，该支队已将兵棋推演纳入教学法集训和年度比武计划，鼓励更多年轻官兵参与，共同探索模拟训练的新方法、新路径.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Uses Wargaming to Improve the Military Proficiency of Its Officers and Men.

Source: PLA Daily. Author: Gao Ning, Bi Xiaotian, Mao Lin. Editor: Xu Zhanhu. 2025-10-28.

A naval flotilla [zhidui] uses wargaming to improve the military proficiency of its officers and men.

Understanding actuarial games from the chessboard.

■ Gao Ning, PLA Daily reporter; Bi Xiaotian, special correspondent; Mao Lin.

On the screen, the red and blue sides engaged in a fierce back-and-forth battle; at their computers, operators held their breath, their fingers darting... In mid-autumn, a naval flotilla participated in a wargaming competition organized by their superiors. The participating teams organized the troop movements on the chessboard in an orderly manner, commanding a multi-service joint attack against the “enemy.” After a grueling battle, the red team ultimately emerged victorious. “As warfare rapidly evolves towards information-based, intelligent warfare, integrated joint operations have become a fundamental form of warfare, placing higher demands on the comprehensive

qualities of commanders at all levels. Wargames offer a high degree of realism, helping soldiers cultivate battlefield thinking and enhance their strategic capabilities in an environment close to actual combat." The flotilla's leadership explained that to enhance the soldiers' military proficiency and strengthen their command and decision-making abilities, they have selected a group of key training personnel and professionals, organized centralized wargame training, and actively participated in various wargame competitions, honing their coordinated operations and emergency response capabilities through the fierce battles on the chessboard. In recent years, the flotilla's wargame team has repeatedly achieved outstanding results in competitions.

Behind these achievements lies the persistent hard work and dedication of the soldiers. In their first competition, the wargame team was eliminated due to a minor error: when launching a "torpedo," the team's coordination was insufficient, resulting in an error in the torpedo's flight time, and they missed the opportunity to turn the tide of battle. "Wargaming isn't just empty talk. It must serve battlefield needs and combat training, honing command skills and combat capabilities on a chessboard." During a post-match review, a flotilla leader pointedly pointed out the flaws and urged the participating teams to draw lessons, work hard, and rise from their previous setbacks.

Sun Jialin, leader of the flotilla's wargaming team, told reporters that after the loss, they focused on troop deployment, strategic planning, and command decision-making. Each simulation replicated command procedures and command requirements according to actual combat standards, striving to create a realistic battlefield environment and using wargaming to hone officers and men' independent analysis, decision-making, and coordination capabilities.

Wargaming is a precise calculation game played on a small chessboard. Each counter represents a combat unit. A Red vs. Blue matchup involves hundreds of counters, reflecting not only combat units and weapons and equipment, but also parameters like speed, ammunition load, and coordination. Every maneuver can impact the outcome of a battle.

"To fight effectively, one must be fully aware of the combat units and equipment parameters represented by each counter," said Sun Jialin. To improve their combat skills on the chessboard, the wargame team meticulously studies various weapons and equipment. After each confrontation training session, they promptly record the number of "enemy" troops destroyed and the types of weapons used, summarizing and analyzing strategies for different counters.

Through repeated in-depth study and review, the wargame team has achieved extreme feats such as hitting targets within seconds and landing aircraft on time, accumulating experience for participating in wargame competitions. To enhance the team's professionalism, they have also visited submarine training centers, military academies, and other institutions, absorbing advanced technologies and cutting-edge theories, and conducting training using their specialized facilities and equipment. "We study wargames not for the sake of winning or losing a single game, but to enable more young soldiers to learn command strategies, strengthen battlefield awareness, and hone their command skills on a small chessboard, accelerating their capabilities in the 'war without gunpowder smoke.'" The flotilla's leadership explained that they prioritize the "seed" and "yeast"

role of core wargame players, encouraging more soldiers to learn and utilize the wargame system to better support combat readiness.

Wargames accumulate vast amounts of data for routine training and preparation, providing a vivid example of supporting combat readiness. Su Xiaoning, coach of the flotilla's wargame team, developed and produced a wargame system operating manual and related software that comprehensively collects all types of data generated from each wargame session for analysis and learning by core training personnel.

"This data is extremely beneficial for cultivating commanders' strategic thinking," Su Xiaoning said, reflecting on the role of the wargame system. "With this data support, the flotilla can develop countermeasures and defensive strategies for different battlefield scenarios." Today, these innovative achievements have become crucial tools for commanders to assess battlefield situations and incorporate tactics into operational plans. "Not only that, wargaming also helps revise and improve operational plans, address deficiencies, and enhance the quality and effectiveness of training." Yu Jian, a core member of the flotilla's wargaming team, told reporters that wargaming not only broadened his battlefield perspective and overall understanding, but also allowed him to learn a great deal about combat operations from other military services, deepening his understanding of systemic warfare.

"On the battlefield, those who seize the 'time' and 'momentum' prevail. Wargaming is a comprehensive simulation of battlefield conditions, concentrating on multiple factors such as terrain, firearms, manpower, tactics, and strategies." The flotilla's leaders explained that they routinely incorporate wargaming into daily training and preparation, using the wargaming system to simulate and validate training subjects and assessment content. This has deepened officers and men' understanding and thinking of tactics and strategies, and improved the command and decision-making skills of commanders at all levels.

"Winning the competition is not the end, but a new starting point," Sun Jialin told reporters. Through this competition, participating teams will apply the results of their wargaming training to practical training. It is understood that the flotilla has incorporated war game simulation into teaching method training and annual competition plans, encouraging more young officers and men to participate and jointly explore new methods and paths for simulation training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16418502.html**

## 军营观察丨潜行深海，他们有个“远洋朋友圈”

来源：解放军报 作者：李泽 冉一航 宋润鹏 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-10-30 06:46:34

**潜行深海，他们有个“远洋朋友圈”**

■李泽 冉一航 解放军报特约通讯员 宋润鹏

“今天是远航任务过半的日子，炊事班老赵的秘制辣酱拯救了味蕾”“战友们，我画的‘深海星空’沉浸感如何”“配电室‘解忧杂货铺’正式开业，谁来和我唠两句”……



海军某艇员队艇员翻看“远洋朋友圈”笔记本. 胡淇柏摄

深秋时节，某海域深处，正在执行远航任务的海军某部某艇员队一艘潜艇舱室内，休更艇员们围坐在一起，津津有味地翻看一个名为“远洋朋友圈”的厚厚笔记本，不时拿起笔在本子上写写画画.

“远洋朋友圈”里的内容精彩纷呈：大家的工作心得、感人故事、以战友为原型创作的卡通漫画……艇员们还用不同颜色的贴纸抒发感情，如红色代表“加油”、蓝色代表“感同身受”.

“潜艇面临复杂多变的任务环境、枯燥和相对隔绝的生活环境，这容易让艇员们产生各种心理困扰，我们要因地制宜探索远航心理疏导工作新路径，主动为远航生活注入‘心’动力. ”该艇员队政委介绍说，他们借鉴年轻官兵喜欢的“微信朋友圈”社交互动形式，建立纸上“远洋朋友圈”，艇员们在上面发布“动态”，内容涵盖训练见闻、生活趣事、战位风采照片等多个方面.

“这也画得太传神了！”只见“远洋朋友圈”里，艇员陈思洋创作的《潜艇十二时辰》连载漫画，以幽默笔触记录岗位日常，引发全艇官兵热烈讨论.

笔者看到，每幅漫画结尾，都有不少艇员留言：有的分享训练体会，有的表达内心期望，还有的提出意见建议……

每次远航结束后，艇员们都会将本航次的“远洋朋友圈”汇编成记忆手册，作为艇员队传承精神的一种载体.

“近年来，官兵远航期间的状态更好了，焦虑自评量表得分逐年递减. ‘远洋朋友圈’也被上级列为封闭环境下提供心理服务的创新案例，并进行推广. ”该部领导说.



潜艇破浪前行. 羡崑 摄

深秋清晨，大海浩渺，万里无波.

极目远眺，成群的海鸥在海天之间跳动出欢快的音符. 一艘“巨鲸”缓缓露出黑色身躯，浮出水面，向码头驶来. 舰桥之上，八一军旗迎风招展.

“哦，已经是深秋了. ”三级军士长丁曙光深深吸了一口气. 他依稀记得，潜艇出发的那一天，是在一个夏季的夜晚. 那天，他在“远洋朋友圈”中写道：“朝看水东流，暮看日西坠. ”

多少个日日夜夜，他们在大洋深处潜航，在逼仄的空间中坚守，全身心投入到训练任务中. 对于他们而言，水下没有网络热点、没有社交媒体，“远洋朋友圈”便是他们的心灵“憩所”.

对于普通人而言，在与外界完全隔绝的密闭空间内，待上几天都是一种煎熬. 但对于潜艇兵而言，他们的工作常态便是静静地潜伏于碧波之中，等待给予对手致命一击.

潜行深海，“远洋朋友圈”中记录的不仅是潜艇官兵的日常，更是一个群体在特殊条件下展现的乐观与坚韧. 在许多不为人知的日子里，潜艇兵忍受孤独、克服枯燥、战胜恐惧，以顽强的毅力完成了一次次深潜远航任务，创造了一个个崭新纪录.

**一座心灵相通的桥梁，逐渐在艇员们心中架设起来**

艇员贾志坤至今难忘，自己和“远洋朋友圈”的缘起故事.

那次长航任务，是贾志坤第一次“出远门”. 出航前几周，强劲的主机声让他热血沸腾，他心中充盈着执行任务的自豪感. 然而日子久了，这声音让他烦躁不安，辗转难眠……长航的新鲜感很快被枯燥与沉闷占据.

那段时间，他提不起精神，对着嗡嗡作响的设备两眼发直，吃不下饭也睡不着觉. 一天晚饭后，他在餐厅一角发现了一个空白留言板，犹豫再三后，在上面写下自己心中的想法：“每天都要和油污、异味打交道，还要时刻面临生死考验，感觉快坚持不住了. ”

艇员队政委看到这个留言后，来到小贾的战位上，给他讲述先辈们执行长航和深潜任务的故事：“长航接近尾声时，几乎所有艇员都已接近体能极限，靠着在太阳穴抹风油精、嚼

干辣椒提神. 每个人都知道长航危险，但事关祖国的安全，他们宁可豁出性命，也要完成任务. ”

听着政委的话，贾志坤若有所思. 渐渐地，他心中的“结”慢慢解开，在后续任务中始终保持着良好状态.

从“留言板”中发现了官兵的“活思想”，这让政委得到启发. 他联想到，以往航次中，虽然经常到每个战位上与艇员们谈心，却总感到大家有话当面“说不出口”“遮遮掩掩”.

几天后，一场思想骨干会召开. “如果能在深海之下营造一个有问题随时说、有意见随时讲的‘小平台’，或许能更快了解大家的思想状态. ”经过讨论，大家达成共识：拿来一个厚厚的大本子，开始建立纸质版“远洋朋友圈”.

“我是第一个发表‘动态’的人. ”三级军士长文宇介绍起“远洋朋友圈”启用之初的故事——那天，这位已经在潜艇上服役 10 多年的老兵，用碳素笔工整写下：我们为祖国去战斗. 他坦言，写这句话是想给新入伍的艇员鼓鼓劲，当年他第一次长航，差点因为压力太大打“退堂鼓”，当时带教他的班长就是用这句话鼓励他.

初期，大家对“远洋朋友圈”的关注度并不高，一周过去才攒下 7 条“动态”. 关注度提高的转折点源于艇员杨乾国的一句“吐槽”：“舱室就像‘移动罐头’，想做引体向上，手刚够着管路，脑袋就撞天花板……”军人委员会主任刘俊腾看到这条“动态”后，决定带领大家利用艇上设备“创意健身”. 他们用装置导轨练深蹲、借舱壁扶手做卷腹，并在餐厅搭起体能擂台，在“远洋朋友圈”中开设“健身达人赛”专题，参与者奖励达人贴纸.

随后，“远洋朋友圈”逐渐热络起来. 艇员张钰晒出“雷弹舱深蹲十连”的“动态”，引得战友们纷纷效仿.

从一周几条到一天十几条，“远洋朋友圈”逐渐成了潜艇里最热闹的“精神集市”. 艇员们在这里表达心声、提出建议. 就这样，一座心灵相通的桥梁，逐渐在艇员们心中架设起来.

**言为心声，映射出了艇员们“家”与“国”的辩证法**

“远洋朋友圈”中的一张照片上，一个身着防护服、满脸油污，弓身在舱底作业的“神秘”身影格外引人注目. 由于拍摄空间狭小，这张照片只有人物的侧脸.

潜艇航行至某海域，某舱室设备机械密封渗漏，艇员潘孟德第一时间冲了上去. 面对高温、高湿、高噪声的环境，他钻进狭小的舷洞，配合艇员们进行了一场长达 6 个多小时的修理工作.

这段惊心动魄的抢修过程，被相机记录下来，照片打印后张贴在“远洋朋友圈”中，随即得到本航次动态的最高“点赞量”. 大家纷纷留言：“向潘孟德和吊装小组、电工小组致敬”“这才是潜艇兵的‘战斗脸’”……

另一张令人难忘的照片名为“凌晨备航”，发布人是艇员林炜锃.

第一次参与远航备航，林炜锃难以忘记，冬日的码头，大家顶着刺骨的寒风，备航准备动作却没有半分迟滞……

这感人的一幕最终定格在“远洋朋友圈”中：“寒风凛冽，但我们的心是热的，这就是潜艇兵的担当！”

“夏去秋来北水寒，书接信往情难藏. 七月七日遥相望，佳人翘首盼君还. ”去年七夕前，潜艇即将出航，艇员杨迎鑫发布的一首诗成为“远洋朋友圈”里人人点赞的“爆款”.

约一个月后，任务接近尾声. 归航的那个清晨，在码头迎接的人群中，杨迎鑫看到了妻子手捧鲜花，迎着凛冽的海风向他热烈地招手.

“那天看到你在‘远洋朋友圈’中表达心愿，我们在出航前联系后方保障队，让他们今天把你的妻子请到码头. ”政委拍了拍杨迎鑫说.

不久后，他们受领任务又将出发，杨迎鑫在“远洋朋友圈”中再次袒露心声：“我在寂静与黑暗中沉默，你在骄傲和美丽中舞蹈，当孤独和寂寞袭上心头，那抹百合就在耳边低语，听我说，我在等着你……”

只身许国，情为万家. 与家人分离，是因为身上背负的使命；默默潜行，是因为身后有万家灯火. 言为心声，映射出了艇员们“家”与“国”的辩证法.

“重大喜讯！杨石苍要当爸爸啦！现给小家伙征名……”

这个由艇员王志军撰写的“热帖”刚在“远洋朋友圈”中发布，就得到了大家的热情回复——“叫远航，纪念他是在我们远航时出生的”“叫守海，寓意是守好这片深海”“叫海军，长大后也来当海军”……一个个名字，承载着大家的祝福.

捧着这个记满一页名字的本子，杨　石苍眼眶发热：战友们的心意，比这些名字更加厚重.

**共享共谋的智慧火花背后，是“百人同操一杆枪”的团结精神**

那年，艇员们受命参加一场对抗训练. 训练间隙，艇领导组织多个战位官兵召开“诸葛亮会”，商讨下一步应对方案.

“综合几次交手情况，我建议尝试迂回静默机动. ”一番讨论后，与会人员认为艇员刘开鑫的建议最具可操作性. 随即，他们迅速拟定行动方案.

战斗警报再次响起，艇员们抓住有利战机，成功突破联合封锁区.

“充分尊重官兵主体地位，方能激发官兵积极性、主动性，提升战斗力. ”艇党委集思广益，决定在“远洋朋友圈”中常态设置“作战难点大家议”和“我为打赢献一计”专栏，鼓励艇员们

围绕战备训练、装备维护等方面，结合实践发挥才智、出谋划策，为战斗力建设集聚智慧和力量.

“某设备注水时产生的气泡影响精度，像水里掺了沙！”艇员厉彦航在“作战难点大家议”中画的“哭脸”引起了雷弹技师骆战军的关注. 他带着全艇技术骨干接力研讨，提出“分层注水”方法，经过反复试验，气泡干扰效果大大降低.

“我为打赢献一计”专栏中，电工班艇员提出了“战位照明智能切换”方案：按备航、战斗、休整模式自动调光，既保证隐蔽又节约能源. 方案采纳后，电能消耗降低了 15%，他们还在专栏上晒出“成果对比图”，字里行间洋溢着自豪.

共享共谋的智慧火花背后，是“百人同操一杆枪”的团结精神. 在危急关头，这种精神能够化作艇员们舍生忘死、无畏奉献的动力.

一次任务中，艇员孙浩正在某舱室内保养系统设备，忽然听到异常响声. 他扭头发现装备某部位大量进水，水柱直射前方机器，立即边报告，边寻找损管工具.

艇员们听见警报声，飞奔到现场，加入堵漏队伍.

“快切断周围设备电源”“关闭隔离阀”“隔离电气设备，排出积水”……一连串口令调动后，险情得到有效控制. 经检查，系统设备以及舱底各泵组电机得到及时保护，均未受到影响.

这段“战斗”经历被记录在“远洋朋友圈”中. 航次结束时，艇员们为“身边的典型”点赞：紧密协作最关键，集体的力量大于天！

每当经历一次生与死的考验，这种力量就会愈加强大.

那年冬天，这支艇员队再次出征，他们的任务是隐蔽突破某片海域——这，需要全体艇员打起百分百的精神.

有人在“远洋朋友圈”建议，举办一次“同饮一碗水”活动，给大家鼓鼓劲、打打气.

潜艇之外，任务海域幽暗宁静，深邃得仿佛要把人吞进去；潜艇内部，艇员们纷纷被炽热的豪情感染，他们端起碗，一饮而尽.

“喝下这碗水，我们把海疆装进胸膛”“喝下这碗水，我们把使命扛在肩上”……当天夜晚，艇员们纷纷在“远洋朋友圈”中留言.

任务开始后，全体艇员坚守岗位、严密监护设备运行，落实行动措施.

当听到任务成功的消息时，艇员们激动地相互拥抱，热泪盈眶. 这个瞬间也被定格在照片上，被珍藏在“远洋朋友圈”中.

该艇员队干部洪亚飞介绍，“远洋朋友圈”“上线”7 年来，记录内容也在悄然变化：最开始，“想家”“累”等词语占多数；后来，“战位攻关”“创意金点子”专栏逐渐跃居主流；如今，“精神传承”成了“爆款词”. “远洋朋友圈”更新频率也从首航的“一周 7 条”跃升至如今每航次“300+”. 这个“心灵密盒”逐渐从“情绪树洞”拓展为“胜战智库”和“精神加油站”.

短暂休整后，艇员们准备开始新一轮航行任务.

站在码头，看向远方，文宇想起了“远洋朋友圈”中战友写下的一首诗：“千般封锁黔驴技，一瞬突击敌胆慌，蓝鲸远行留不住，远洋深处砺锋芒. ”

**采访手记**

**那上面，每个字都有温度**

■宋润鹏

在这个信息爆炸的时代，我们习惯了指尖轻点屏幕，就能联通世界. 心理学家曾做过一个实验：将志愿者安置在没有网络、没有外界联系的封闭空间. 72 小时后，大多数人就难以忍受. 而在深海之下，我们的潜艇官兵，却要在这样的环境中坚守数十个日夜，甚至更久.

在这网络无法触及的深海之中，“远洋朋友圈”成了艇员们重要的精神桥梁. 它虽然不像网络社交方式那样即时便捷，却显得更加珍贵——因为每一条留言都发自艇员内心，一笔一画都倾注了真情.

翻开厚厚的本子，首先映入眼帘的是一幅幅稚拙却生动的漫画——机电兵用画笔记录值更日常，声呐兵用简笔画描绘听到的“深海乐章”. 没有滤镜，没有美颜，这些朴素的创作却比任何精修图片都更打动人心.

细细翻阅，仿佛在聆听一场跨越时空的对话. 在这里，能看到艇员为技术难题画的“哭脸”，“哭脸”下面跟着十几条不同笔迹留下的解决问题思路；能看到新婚战友写给妻子的诗，旁边是大家暖心的祝福；还能看到惊心动魄的损管抢修后，官兵们的“战斗合影”.

这看似简单的互动，在深海之下却有着撼动人心的力量.

“刚开始远航，最难熬的就是想家. ”一位艇员说：“一次，我在本子上画了家乡的小院，战友们在下面留言，有的画了他们老家的房子，有的写了自己家乡的民谣，还有人悄悄在我床头放了块巧克力. 那一刻，我突然觉得，我们都在彼此陪伴着. ”

“远洋朋友圈”里几乎找不到气馁. 即便是最艰难的时刻，艇员们的留言也始终充满力量和希望. 一位老兵在连续值更十几个小时后写道：“累，但值得. 因为我们守护的，是身后千家万户的安宁. ”

采访中，一名艇员对我说：“在看不见阳光的深海里，我们需要一盏灯，照亮彼此的前行路.”

也许，“远洋朋友圈”就是这样一盏灯. 它照见的不仅是官兵们的喜怒哀乐，也是一群官兵如何在特殊环境下相互扶持、共同成长的故事.

临别时，我问一名年轻的水兵，在这个数字时代，如何理解和看待这样原始的交流方式. 他不假思索地说：“那上面，每个字都有温度.”

的确如此，当我合上沉甸甸的“远洋朋友圈”，仿佛还能感受到那一字一句背后的温暖.

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation | Submerged in the Deep Sea, They Have a “Distant Ocean Friends Circle”

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Submerged in the Deep Sea, They Have a “Distant Ocean Friends Circle”

■ Li Ze, Ran Yihang, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Song Runpeng

“Today marks the halfway point of the long-range mission. Old Zhao’s secret-recipe chili sauce from the cookhouse saved my taste buds.” “Comrades, how immersive is my ‘Deep Sea Starry Sky’ drawing?” “The ‘Worry-Relieving General Store’ in the power distribution room is officially open! Anyone want to chat with me?”... A naval submarine crew member flips through a notebook titled “Distant Ocean Friends Circle.” (Photo by Hu Qibai) In late autumn, deep in a certain sea area, inside a submarine cabin of a naval unit’s submarine crew member team on a long-range mission, the crew members on rest sit together, engrossed in a thick notebook called “Distant Ocean Friends Circle,” occasionally picking up a pen to write and draw in the notebook.

The “Oceanic Friends Circle” is full of diverse content: work experiences, touching stories, cartoons based on comrades, and more. Crew members also use different colored stickers to express their feelings, such as red for “Keep it up” and blue for “I understand.”

“Submarines face complex and ever-changing mission environments, as well as monotonous and relatively isolated living conditions, which can easily lead to various psychological problems for crew members. We need to explore new paths for psychological counseling during long voyages, proactively injecting ‘heart’ motivation into their lives,” explained the political commissar of the crew. They created a paper-based “Oceanic Friends Circle,” inspired by the social interaction format of WeChat Moments favored by younger officers and men. Crew members post updates on various topics, including training observations, anecdotes, and photos of themselves at their posts.

“This is so lifelike!” exclaimed crew member Chen Siyang, whose serialized comic strip “Twelve Hours on a Submarine” humorously records daily life, sparking a lively discussion among all crew members.

The author observed that each cartoon ended with numerous comments from crew members: some shared training experiences, some expressed their hopes, and others offered suggestions… After each voyage, the crew compiles their "oceanic circle of friends" into a memory booklet, serving as a vehicle for passing on the spirit of the crew.

"In recent years, the officers and men' condition during long voyages has improved, with their anxiety self-assessment scores decreasing year by year. The 'oceanic circle of friends' has also been listed by higher authorities as an innovative case of providing psychological services in a closed environment and is being promoted," said a leader of the unit.

Submarine cutting through the waves. Photo by Xian Kun. A late autumn morning, the sea vast and calm.

Looking into the distance, flocks of seagulls dance joyfully between the sea and sky. A "giant whale" slowly emerges from the water, its black body rising, and sails towards the dock. On the bridge, the August 1st Army Flag flutters in the wind.

"Oh, it's already late autumn." Sergeant First Class Ding Shuguang took a deep breath. He vaguely remembers that the day the submarine set sail was a summer night. That day, he wrote in his "Oceanic Friends Circle": "I watch the water flow eastward in the morning, and the sun set in the west in the evening." For countless days and nights, they have been submerged in the deep ocean, steadfastly guarding the confined space, dedicating themselves wholeheartedly to training missions. For them, underwater there are no internet hotspots, no social media; the "Oceanic Friends Circle" is their spiritual "sanctuary."

For ordinary people, spending several days in a completely isolated, enclosed space is torture. But for submariners, their daily work involves quietly lurking in the blue waves, waiting to deliver a fatal blow to the enemy.

Diving in the deep sea, the "Oceanic Friends Circle" records not only the daily lives of submariners, but also the optimism and resilience displayed by a group under extraordinary conditions. In many unseen days, submariners endure loneliness, overcome monotony, and conquer fear, completing deep-sea voyages with unwavering perseverance, setting new records time and again.

A bridge of understanding gradually formed in the hearts of the crew members. Crew member Jia Zhikun still vividly remembers the story of how he and his "long-distance friendship circle" began.

That long-range mission was Jia Zhikun's first "long-distance voyage." In the weeks leading up to the voyage, the powerful engine roar filled him with excitement and a sense of pride in carrying out the mission. However, as time went on, the sound became irritating, making him restless and unable to sleep… The novelty of the long voyage was quickly replaced by boredom and monotony.

During that period, he lacked energy, staring blankly at the buzzing equipment, unable to eat or sleep. One evening after dinner, he found a blank message board in a corner of the dining hall. After hesitating for a while, he wrote down his thoughts: "Every day I have to deal with oil stains

and odors, and I'm constantly facing life-or-death situations. I feel like I can't hold on much longer." The political commissar of the crew saw this message and came to Jia's station, telling him stories of their predecessors on long-distance voyages and deep-sea diving missions: "Towards the end of a long voyage, almost all the crew members were nearing their physical limits, relying on applying mentholatum to their temples and chewing dried chili peppers to stay awake. Everyone knew the long voyage was dangerous, but it concerned the safety of the motherland; they were willing to risk their lives to complete the mission." Listening to the commissar's words, Jia Zhikun seemed to understand. Gradually, the "knot" in his heart untied, and he maintained a good state of mind throughout subsequent missions.

Discovering the "living thoughts" of the officers and men in the "message board" inspired the political commissar. He recalled that during previous voyages, although he often went to each station to talk with the crew members, he always felt that everyone had things they "couldn't say" to his face, and were "hiding" their feelings.

A few days later, a meeting of key personnel was held. "If we could create a 'small platform' deep underwater where problems can be discussed and opinions expressed at any time, we might be able to understand everyone's thoughts more quickly." After discussion, everyone reached a consensus: they would bring out a thick notebook and begin creating a paper version of the "Oceanic Friends Circle."

"I was the first person to post an 'update'," said Sergeant First Class Wen Yu, recounting the story of the "Oceanic Friends Circle's" initial launch. That day, this veteran, who had served on submarines for over 10 years, neatly wrote with a carbon pen: "We fight for our motherland." He admitted that he wrote this to encourage the newly enlisted crew members; during his first long voyage, he almost gave up due to the immense pressure, and his sergeant had encouraged him with this phrase.

Initially, everyone's attention to the "Oceanic Friends Circle" was not high; only seven "updates" were accumulated in a week. The turning point in the increased attention stemmed from a complaint by crew member Yang Qianguo: "The compartment is like a 'moving canned food container.' Trying to do pull-ups, my hand barely reaches the pipes before my head hits the ceiling..." After seeing this post, Liu Junteng, the director of the Marine Committee, decided to lead everyone in "creative fitness" using the submarine's equipment. They used the equipment rails for squats, the bulkhead handrails for crunches, and even set up a physical fitness challenge in the mess hall, creating a "Fitness Guru Competition" section on the "Oceanic Friends Circle," with participants receiving stickers as rewards.

Subsequently, the "Oceanic Friends Circle" gradually became lively. Crew member Zhang Yu posted a video of himself doing ten squats in the torpedo compartment, inspiring his comrades to follow suit.

From a few posts a week to over ten a day, the “Oceanic Friends Circle” gradually became the most bustling “spiritual marketplace” on the submarine. Crew members expressed their feelings and offered suggestions here. In this way, a bridge of mutual understanding was gradually built in the hearts of the crew members.

Words reflect the heart, revealing the submariners’ dialectic between “home” and “nation.”

A photo circulating on the “Oceanic Friends Circle” features a striking figure in protective gear, face covered in oil, bent over working in the hold. Due to the limited space, only the person’s profile is visible in the photo.

While the submarine was sailing in a certain area, a mechanical seal in a compartment leaked. Crew member Pan Mengde rushed to the scene immediately. Facing the high temperature, high humidity, and high noise environment, he crawled into a narrow porthole and worked with the crew for over six hours to repair the equipment.

This thrilling repair process was captured on camera. After being printed and posted on the “Oceanic Friends Circle,” it immediately received the most likes of the entire voyage. Comments poured in: “Salute to Pan Mengde and the hoisting and electrical teams!” “This is the true ‘fighting face’ of a submariner!”... Another unforgettable photo, titled “Preparing for Dawn,” was posted by crew member Lin Weihuang.

Lin Weihuang vividly remembers his first experience preparing for a long-distance voyage. On the winter dock, everyone braved the biting wind, yet their preparations proceeded without the slightest delay…

This touching scene was ultimately captured in the “Oceanic Friends Circle”: “The wind is biting, but our hearts are warm; this is the responsibility of submariners!”

“Summer goes, autumn comes, the northern waters are cold; letters exchanged, feelings hard to hide. On the seventh day of the seventh lunar month, we gaze at each other from afar; my beloved eagerly awaits your return.” Last year, before the Qixi Festival, a poem posted by crew member Yang Yingxin became a viral sensation in the “Oceanic Friends Circle,” receiving widespread praise.

About a month later, the mission was nearing its end. On the morning of their return, among the crowd welcoming them at the dock, Yang Yingxin saw his wife holding flowers, waving enthusiastically to him against the biting sea wind.

“When we saw you express your wishes in the ‘Oceanic Friends Circle’ that day, we contacted the rear support team before departure and asked them to invite your wife to the dock today,” the political commissar said, patting Yang Yingxin on the shoulder.

Soon after, they received their mission and set off again. Yang Yingxin once again poured out his heart in the “Oceanic Friends Circle”: “I am silent in the stillness and darkness, you dance in pride

and beauty. When loneliness and solitude assail my heart, that lily whispers in my ear, 'Listen to me, I am waiting for you…'" Dedicated to the country alone, their hearts are with countless families. Separated from their families because of the mission they bear; silently venturing forth because behind them are the lights of countless homes. Their words reflect their hearts, revealing the dialectic between "family" and "country" for the crew members.

"Great news! Yang Shicang is going to be a father! We are now soliciting names for the little one…"

This "hot post" written by crew member Wang Zhijun, as soon as it was published in the "Oceanic Friends Circle," received enthusiastic responses—"Name him Yuanhang, to commemorate his birth during our voyage," "Name him Shouhai, meaning to guard this deep sea," "Name him Haijun, so he can join the navy when he grows up"... Each name carries everyone's blessings.

Holding the notebook filled with names, Yang Shicang's eyes welled up with tears: the sentiments of his comrades were far more profound than these names.

Behind the sparks of shared wisdom lay the spirit of unity, like "a hundred men wielding one gun."

That year, the crew was assigned to participate in a combat training exercise. During a break in the training, the submarine leadership organized a "brainstorming session" with officers and men from various positions to discuss the next steps.

"Based on several encounters, I suggest trying a flanking, silent maneuver." After some discussion, the participants agreed that crew member Liu Kaixin's suggestion was the most feasible. They quickly drafted an action plan.

The battle alarm sounded again, and the crew seized the opportune moment, successfully breaking through the joint blockade zone.

"Only by fully respecting the principal role of officers and men can we stimulate their enthusiasm and initiative, and enhance combat effectiveness." The submarine's Party Committee, after brainstorming, decided to regularly establish columns such as "Discussing Combat Difficulties" and "Offering a Suggestion for Victory" within the "Ocean-going Friends Circle," encouraging crew members to contribute their wisdom and ideas on combat readiness training, equipment maintenance, and other practical aspects, thus gathering intelligence and strength for combat capability building.

"Air bubbles generated during water injection of a certain equipment affect accuracy, like sand mixed in with the water!" Crew member Li Yanhang's "crying face" drawing in the "Discussing Combat Difficulties" column caught the attention of torpedo and missile technician Luo Zhanjun. He led the entire submarine's technical backbone in a relay discussion, proposing a "layered water injection" method. After repeated experiments, the air bubble interference effect was greatly reduced.

In the “Offering a Suggestion for Victory” column, the electrician team proposed a “smart switching of combat station lighting” solution: automatically adjusting the lighting according to the preparation, combat, and rest modes, ensuring both concealment and energy conservation. After the solution was adopted, electricity consumption decreased by 15%, and they even posted a “comparison chart” on their column, their pride evident in their words.

Behind the sparks of shared wisdom lies the spirit of unity, like “a hundred people working together as one.” In times of crisis, this spirit transforms into the driving force behind the crew’s selfless dedication and courage.

During one mission, crew member Sun Hao was maintaining system equipment in a compartment when he suddenly heard an abnormal noise. He turned around and saw a large amount of water entering a certain part of the equipment, with water jets shooting directly at the machinery in front. He immediately reported the incident while searching for damage control tools.

Hearing the alarm, the crew rushed to the scene and joined the leak-stopping team.

“Quickly cut off the power to surrounding equipment,” “Close the isolation valve,” “Isolate electrical equipment and drain the water”... After a series of commands, the emergency was effectively controlled. Inspection revealed that the system equipment and the motors of the pumps in the bilge had been promptly protected and were unaffected.

This “battle” was recorded in the “Oceanic Friends Circle.” At the end of the voyage, the crew praised their “role models”: close cooperation is key, and the power of the collective is immense!

This strength grows stronger with each life-or-death experience.

That winter, the crew set out again, their mission being a covert breakthrough into a certain sea area—a task requiring 100% dedication from every member.

Someone suggested in the “Oceanfront Friends Circle” that they hold a “Drinking from the Same Bowl” activity to boost morale.

Outside the submarine, the mission area was dark and quiet, so deep it seemed to swallow them whole; inside the submarine, the crew, infected by their burning passion, raised their bowls and drank them down.

“Drink this bowl of water, and we’ll embrace the seas,” “Drink this bowl of water, and we’ll shoulder our mission”... That night, the crew members left messages in the “Oceanfront Friends Circle.”

After the mission began, all crew members remained at their posts, closely monitoring equipment operation and implementing operational measures.

Upon hearing the news of the mission's success, the crew members excitedly embraced each other, tears welling in their eyes. This moment was captured in a photograph and treasured in their "Oceanic Friends Circle."

Hong Yafei, an officer in the crew, explained that the content recorded in the "Oceanic Friends Circle" has subtly changed over the past seven years: initially, words like "homesick" and "tired" were prevalent; later, columns like "battle station challenges" and "creative ideas" gradually became mainstream; now, "spirit inheritance" has become a trending topic. The update frequency of the "Oceanic Friends Circle" has also jumped from "7 posts a week" on the maiden voyage to "300+ posts per voyage" now. This "heart-to-heart box" has gradually expanded from an "emotional confession" to a "victory think tank" and a "spiritual refueling station."

After a short rest, the crew members prepare to begin a new round of voyages.

Standing on the dock, gazing into the distance, Wen Yu recalled a poem written by a comrade in the "Oceanic Friends Circle": "A thousand blockades, a single strike terrifies the enemy; the blue whale's voyage cannot be stopped, its sharpness honed in the deep ocean."

Interview Notes

Every word there carries warmth

■ Song Runpeng

In this information-saturated age, we are accustomed to connecting with the world with a tap of our fingertips. Psychologists once conducted an experiment: placing volunteers in a closed space without internet or outside contact. After 72 hours, most found it unbearable. Yet, deep in the ocean, our submariners must endure such an environment for dozens of days and nights, or even longer.

In this deep sea, unreachable by the internet, the "Oceanic Friends Circle" has become an important spiritual bridge for the crew. While not as instant and convenient as online social networking, it is all the more precious—because every message comes from the crew's heart, every stroke imbued with genuine emotion.

Opening the thick notebook, the first thing that catches the eye is a series of simple yet vivid cartoons—mechanical soldiers use their pens to record their daily duties, and sonar soldiers use simple line drawings.

Depicting the "Deep-Sea Symphony" heard. Without filters or beauty effects, these simple creations are more moving than any meticulously edited image.

Browsing through them is like listening to a dialogue across time. Here, you can see the "crying faces" drawn by crew members to solve technical problems, followed by dozens of different handwriting sketches out their problem-solving strategies; you can see poems written by newlywed comrades to their wives, accompanied by heartwarming blessings from everyone; and you can even see the "battle photos" of the officers and men after a thrilling damage control operation.

These seemingly simple interactions possess a deeply moving power beneath the deep sea.

“At the beginning of a long voyage, the hardest thing was homesickness,” one crew member said. “Once, I drew my hometown courtyard in my notebook, and my comrades left comments below. Some drew their own hometown houses, some wrote folk songs from their hometowns, and one even secretly placed a chocolate on my bedside table. At that moment, I suddenly felt that we were all accompanying each other.”

“Discouragement is almost nowhere to be found in this ‘oceanic circle of friends’.” Even in the most difficult times, the crew’s messages remained full of strength and hope. One veteran, after more than ten consecutive hours on watch, wrote: “Tired, but worthwhile. Because what we are protecting is the peace of thousands of families behind us.”

During the interview, a crew member told me: “In the deep sea where we can’t see the sunlight, we need a lamp to illuminate each other’s path.”

Perhaps, the “Oceanic Friends Circle” is such a lamp. It illuminates not only the joys and sorrows of the officers and men, but also the story of how a group of officers and men support each other and grow together in a special environment.

Before parting, I asked a young sailor how he understood and viewed this primitive form of communication in this digital age. Without hesitation, he said: “Every word on it has warmth.”

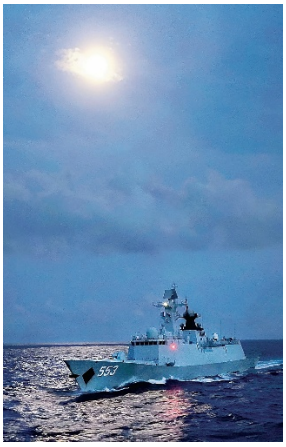
Indeed, as I closed the weighty “Oceanic Friends Circle,” I could still feel the warmth behind each word.

## November 2025

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16419421.html**

### 海军某支队开展夜间海上训练

来源：解放军报 作者：余传军 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-03



秋日，海军某支队开展夜间海上训练. 余传军 摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Conducts Nighttime Maritime Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yu Chuanjun Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-03 In autumn, a naval flotilla [zhidui] conducts nighttime maritime training. (Photo by Yu Chuanjun) [The guided-missile frigate Dali (Hull 553) attached to a naval flotilla under the Chinese PLA Southern Theater Command.]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16419974.html**

## 如何解决家属来队保障难?海军某部“一站式”服务情暖军营

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：杨文靖 宋润鹏 责任编辑：王粲 发布：2025-11-06

**海军某部解决官兵家属来队保障难题——**

**“一站式”服务情暖军营**

■杨文靖 解放军报特约通讯员 宋润鹏



近日，该部一级上士王硕家属来队探亲. 图为王硕一家人享受亲子时光. 刘再耀 摄

前不久，某军港海风微凉. 家属院内，海军某部一级上士徐军辉带着妻子和女儿走进家属临时来队公寓房. 推开房门，窗明几净的房间里，空调、冰箱、洗衣机等家用电器一应俱全，他们 3 岁的女儿蹦蹦跳跳跑向儿童房，抱起床上崭新的卡通抱枕喜笑颜开.

“单位实施‘一站式’服务为我们解决了不少难题.”徐军辉向笔者介绍，由于单位公寓房数量有限，每到暑假、春节等家属来队高峰期经常出现“排队等房”情况，官兵不得已只能引导家属错峰来队. 不仅如此，由于驻地偏僻，交通不便，家属来队探亲时想要购买生活日用品，只能步行半个多小时前往地方超市购买.

“把官兵牵挂的事解决好，才能让大家心无旁骛投身练兵备战.”该部保障部干部郭晓介绍，为了有效解决官兵关注的家属来队保障难题，今年以来，他们在上级指导下，启动包括公寓房升级改造等在内的“一站式”服务. 他们对现有住房资源进行整合，新协调出 10 余套公寓房作为家属来队临时住房. 与此同时，他们对部分老旧公寓进行整修，通过改造格局、增添家具电器等方式，提升空间利用率和入住舒适度.

为了让官兵来队家属住得舒心暖心，该部通过公开招标引入专业社会机构运营公寓服务中心，提供物资采购、快递寄收等日常生活服务，让官兵来队家属“足不出营”就能享受便利生活保障. 他们还升级改造户外活动场所，安装组合滑梯、秋千等儿童游乐设施，为来营军娃提供户外活动区域，让官兵享受难得的亲子时光.

笔者走进该部公寓服务中心看到，超市货架上“拥军价”标签格外醒目，二级上士梁戈和妻子陈倩倩正在挑选商品. “我们准备给父母邮寄一些本地特产，没想到服务中心的超市不仅提供拥军专属优惠，地方物流公司派驻的快递员还现场帮忙打包邮寄，省心又省事. ”陈倩倩高兴地说，“都说部队是个大家庭，来这儿刚住了几天，我就体会到了家的温暖. ”

采访期间，郭晓告诉笔者，为解决官兵家属来队期间的出行难题，他们专门开通了营区与城区地铁站之间的摆渡车，在节日期间科学规划发车班次，让每名来军营团聚的官兵和家属享受便利出行服务.

务实举措暖兵心，思战谋战热情高. 据了解，随着“一站式”服务落地落实，该部官兵对机关服务基层的满意度不断提高，投身练兵备战的动力更足了. 国庆假期刚结束，该部某大队官兵便接到上级下达的任务通知. 连日来，官兵连续奋战，出色完成各项任务.

**Google Translation**

How to Solve the Difficulty of Supporting Families Visiting the Military? A Naval Unit’s “One-Stop” Service Warms the Barracks

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily Author: Yang Wenjing, Song Runpeng Editor: Wang Can Published: 2025-11-06

A Naval Unit Solves the Difficulty of Supporting Families Visiting the Military—

“One-Stop” Service Warms the Barracks

■ Yang Wenjing, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Song Runpeng

Recently, the family of Petty Officer Second Class Wang Shuo from this unit visited the unit. The photo shows Wang Shuo’s family enjoying quality time together. (Photo by Liu Zaiyao)

Not long ago, a cool sea breeze blew at a naval port. In the family compound, Petty Officer Second Class Xu Junhui from a naval unit led his wife and daughter into the temporary family apartment. Pushing open the door, the bright and clean room was fully equipped with household appliances such as air conditioning, refrigerator, and washing machine. Their 3-year-old daughter skipped and jumped towards the children’s room, happily grabbing a brand-new cartoon pillow from the bed.

“The unit’s ‘one-stop’ service has solved many of our problems,” Xu Junhui told the reporter. Due to the limited number of apartments in the unit, during peak periods like summer vacation and Spring Festival when families visit, there are often long queues for rooms, forcing soldiers to guide their families to visit at off-peak times. Furthermore, due to the remote location and inconvenient

transportation, families visiting the unit have to walk more than half an hour to a local supermarket to buy daily necessities.

“Solving the problems that soldiers care about is essential so that everyone can focus wholeheartedly on training and combat readiness,” said Guo Xiao, an officer from the unit’s Support Department. To effectively address the challenges faced by soldiers regarding family visits, they launched a “one-stop” service this year, under the guidance of higher authorities, including apartment upgrades and renovations. They integrated existing housing resources, coordinating the allocation of more than 10 new apartments as temporary accommodation for visiting families. At the same time, they renovated some older apartments, improving space utilization and comfort by modifying the layout and adding furniture and appliances.

To ensure a comfortable and welcoming stay for the families of soldiers visiting the unit, the unit introduced a professional social organization through open bidding to operate the apartment service center. This center provides daily life services such as purchasing supplies and receiving and sending express mail, allowing families to enjoy convenient living support without leaving the camp. They also upgraded the outdoor activity area, installing combination slides, swings, and other children’s play facilities, providing outdoor activity areas for the children of visiting soldiers and allowing them to enjoy precious family time.

When the reporter visited the unit’s apartment service center, “military-friendly price” labels were prominently displayed on the supermarket shelves. Sergeant Liang Ge and his wife Chen Qianqian were selecting items. “We were planning to mail some local specialties to our parents, and we didn’t expect that the supermarket at the service center would not only offer special discounts for military personnel, but also have couriers from the local logistics company helping us pack and mail them on-site. It was so convenient and worry-free,” Chen Qianqian said happily. “Everyone says the military is a big family, and after only a few days here, I’ve already felt the warmth of home.” During the interview, Guo Xiao told the reporter that to solve the transportation difficulties faced by soldiers’ families visiting the unit, they have specially opened a shuttle bus service between the barracks and the city’s subway station, scientifically planning departure schedules during holidays to ensure convenient travel for every soldier and their family visiting the barracks.

Practical measures warm the hearts of soldiers, boosting their enthusiasm for combat readiness. It is understood that with the implementation of the “one-stop” service, the satisfaction of the officers and men of this unit with the services provided by the headquarters to the grassroots level has been continuously improving, and their motivation to devote themselves to training and combat readiness has increased. Just after the National Day holiday, officers and men of a certain brigade of this unit received a task notification from their superiors. In the past few days, the officers and men have worked continuously and successfully completed various tasks.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16420019.html**

# 海军某支队结合深化政治整训提升官兵研战谋战能力

来源：解放军报 作者：向黎鸣 龚超 陈泽生 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-06

**海军某支队结合深化政治整训提升官兵研战谋战能力——**

**党委领题挂帅先行 基层请缨勇攻难关**

■解放军报记者 向黎鸣 龚 超 特约记者 陈泽生

深秋时节，某海域风高浪涌.

“发现主动脉冲信号！”随着一阵战斗警报响起，海军某支队一场任务训练紧张展开.

遭“敌”反潜机攻击，紧急规避；受强电磁干扰，见招拆招. 面对来势汹汹的对手，指挥员灵活指挥，官兵伺机展开攻击. 刹那间，一枚鱼雷脱管而出，精准命中水面目标.

“此次对抗训练，是对前期党委领衔的精确打击课题成果的一次检验. ”训练结束，一名参训的支队领导告诉记者，当前，部队转型发展不断走向深入，新的作战课题不断涌现，训练中还存在诸多难啃的“硬骨头”，制约着战斗力提升. 结合深化政治整训，支队党委大力弘扬政治工作优良传统，坚持领导干部以身作则、率先垂范，通过党委领题研战干起来，带动基层官兵揭榜跟上来，推动练兵备战走深走实.

沉到一线调研了解练兵备战面临的实际问题后，支队党委研究决定率先推开“一人一题”领题攻关活动. 在揭榜出征仪式中，“任务中隐蔽性保持问题研究”“指挥员队伍抓建培养措施”等一批重难点问题陈列在案. 支队每名常委认领课题，带队挂帅研究，推动解决这些堵点难点问题.

此前一次对抗训练，某部门设备“突发故障”，几名专业骨干紧急排查后，发现现有特情无法在海上直接解决，只能先利用备用设备确保任务顺利完成.

“不是每一次故障都有备选项. ”曾随艇参训的支队一名党委常委向记者感慨，近年来，虽然艇员的自检自修能力有了长足进步，但仍然有个别冷门故障受限于偶发性强、维修器材限制等原因，无法自行处理，随时可能影响到任务执行. 于是他主动领题，带领攻关小组成员重点围绕“优化器材维修保障配套设备”“丰富维修技能培训渠道”“搭建创研室”等方面组织实施，倒逼官兵提升维修保障能力.

像这样的攻关并非个例. 这名常委告诉记者，如今实战化训练、联合对抗演习等常态化展开，已成为他们发现难题、解决难题、提高战力的契机. 在领导干部率先垂范的激励感召下，基层官兵纷纷主动展开研究学习，有的也主动认领课题揭榜攻关.

前不久，支队组织了一场对抗训练. 一艘潜艇行至某海域时，“敌”立体反潜网铺展开来，全体艇员冷静处置、灵活应对，成功突破了封锁.

“任务得以顺利完成，是因为在出海前，我们已经主动对此类相关课题进行了研究攻关. ”一名艇员道出实情，以前在该类海域与“敌”狭路相逢，最稳妥的方式便是绕道规避，但这也意味着航行时间增加. 为此，艇员们主动揭榜研究，在反复推演和实践中，逐步突破通信、航行和协同等问题：训练海域视距有限，主动探索融入体系扩大视野；敌情复杂，就研究利用调整航速等方式隐蔽突破……从“绕行”到“通关”，此次任务的成功得益于这些集智攻关成果的支撑.

如今，由党委领题、官兵请缨所带来的影响，还在持续发酵. 模拟训练中心，支队党委常委与官兵们围坐在一起，以海上实践经验为范本，共同探讨建立“暴露风险等级评估模型”；在支队岸勤部，官兵们重点进行“海上战伤救护训练考核规范”研究，形成一套自救互救训练指导、考核验收规范；任务训练中，艇员们以“远距攻击水面目标方法”课题为实践内容，进行模拟发射准备……

党委领题挂帅先行，基层请缨勇攻难关. 在支队党委示范带动下，基层官兵主动认领几大类方向性问题，定时定人定步骤组织展开. 今年以来，已初步形成 20 余项成果，绝大多数已运用于实战任务中.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Enhances Combat Planning and Analysis Capabilities of Officers and Men by Deepening Political Rectification Training

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Xiang Liming, Gong Chao, Chen Zesheng Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-06

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Enhances Combat Planning and Analysis Capabilities of Officers and men by Deepening Political Rectification Training—Party Committee Takes the Lead, Grassroots Units Volunteer to Overcome Difficulties

■PLA Daily Reporters Xiang Liming, Gong Chao, Special Correspondent Chen Zesheng

In late autumn, the sea was rough with high winds and surging waves.

“Active pulse signal detected!” With a battle alarm sounding, a combat training exercise of a naval flotilla [zhidui] commenced.

Attacked by an “enemy” anti-submarine aircraft, they took emergency evasive action; subjected to strong electromagnetic interference, they countered each move. Facing the aggressive opponent, the commander flexibly directed the troops, who seized the opportunity to launch an attack. In an instant, a torpedo was launched, accurately hitting the surface target.

“This combat training exercise served as a test of the results of the precision strike research project led by the Party Committee in the early stages,” a participating flotilla [zhidui] leader told reporters after the training. He explained that as the unit’s transformation and development deepens, new operational challenges are constantly emerging, and many difficult problems remain in training, hindering the improvement of combat effectiveness. In conjunction with the in-depth political rectification campaign, the flotilla [zhidui] Party Committee vigorously promoted the fine traditions of political work, insisting that leading cadres set an example and take the lead. By having the Party Committee lead the research and development of combat-related topics, it motivated grassroots officers and men to take on the challenges and follow suit, thus promoting in-depth and practical training and combat readiness.

After conducting on-site research to understand the practical problems faced in training and combat readiness, the flotilla [zhidui] Party Committee decided to take the lead in launching a “one person, one topic” problem-solving activity. At the launch ceremony, a number of key and difficult issues, such as “Research on Maintaining Stealth During Missions” and “Measures for Building and Cultivating the Commander Team,” were presented. Each member of the flotilla’s [zhidui] Standing Committee took on a topic, leading a team to conduct research and promote the resolution of these bottlenecks and difficulties.

During a previous combat training exercise, a department’s equipment experienced a sudden malfunction. Several key personnel conducted an emergency investigation and discovered that the situation could not be resolved directly at sea. They had to utilize backup equipment to ensure the mission’s successful completion.

“Not every malfunction has a backup plan,” a member of the flotilla’s [zhidui] Party Committee, who had participated in the training with the submarine, remarked to reporters. He noted that while crew members’ self-inspection and repair capabilities had improved significantly in recent years, some less common malfunctions remained unresolved due to their sporadic nature and limited repair equipment, potentially impacting mission execution. Therefore, he took the initiative to lead a research team focusing on “optimizing equipment maintenance and support systems,” “enriching maintenance skills training channels,” and “establishing a research and development center,” thereby compelling officers and men to improve their maintenance and support capabilities.

Such initiatives are not isolated incidents. This member told reporters that the regular conduct of realistic combat training and joint exercises has become an opportunity for them to identify, solve, and improve combat effectiveness. Inspired by the exemplary actions of leading cadres, grassroots officers and men have actively engaged in research and learning, with some even taking on research projects to tackle key challenges.

Not long ago, the flotilla organized a combat training exercise. When a submarine reached a certain sea area, the “enemy” deployed a three-dimensional anti-submarine network. The entire crew calmly and flexibly responded, successfully breaking through the blockade.

“The mission was successfully completed because we proactively researched and tackled related issues before setting sail,” a crew member revealed. Previously, when encountering the “enemy” in such waters, the safest approach was to detour, but this meant increased travel time. Therefore, the crew proactively took on the challenge, gradually overcoming problems in communication, navigation, and coordination through repeated simulations and practice: Given the limited visibility in the training area, they proactively explored integrating into the system to broaden their field of vision; when the enemy situation was complex, they studied methods such as adjusting speed to achieve covert breakthroughs… From “detouring” to “clearing the blockade,” the success of this mission benefited from the support of these collaborative research achievements.

The impact of the Party Committee leading the project and the officers and men volunteering continues to unfold. At the simulation training center, members of the flotilla’s [zhidui] Party Committee and officers and men sat together, using maritime practical experience as a model to jointly discuss the establishment of an “exposure risk level assessment model.” At the flotilla’s [zhidui] Shore Services Department, officers and men focused on researching “maritime combat casualty rescue training and assessment standards,” forming a set of self-rescue and mutual rescue training guidelines and assessment standards. During mission training, crew members used the topic of “methods for attacking surface targets at long range” as practical content, conducting simulated launch preparations… With the Party Committee taking the lead and setting the tone, grassroots officers and men volunteered to tackle the difficulties. Under the exemplary leadership of the flotilla’s [zhidui] Party Committee, grassroots officers and men proactively identified several major categories of directional issues, organizing and carrying out their work on a scheduled basis with designated personnel and steps. Since the beginning of this year, more than 20 preliminary results have been achieved, the vast majority of which have been applied to actual combat missions.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16420272.html**

## 从“独角戏”到“大合唱”，他们这样创新专业训练组训模式

来源：解放军报 作者：韩会凯 刘其旭 任吉 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-07

**北部战区海军某部训练中心创新专业训练组训模式——**

**从“独角戏”到“大合唱”**

■韩会凯 刘其旭

前段时间，笔者走进北部战区海军某部训练中心水下攻防训练室，发现这里的训练“变了样”.

“准备战斗！”笔者在现场看到，扮演红方的潜艇隐蔽潜行途中突遭特情，艇员快速计算，判断“敌舰”方位. 相隔不远，潜操小组紧握手柄，调整艇体姿态，与水下攻防训练室的艇员紧密配合，成功打破危局.

“如今的组训模式与以往大不相同. ”该中心某教练室主任尚启春难掩兴奋，他告诉笔者，以往各专业训练“各自为战”，现在多专业“合兵一处”，就像齿轮啮合般环环相扣、一体联动，实战能力得到显著提升.

尚启春讲起此前的一段经历：那年，他随艇员队出海参加上级组织的水下攻防演练. 作为红方，该艇员队前期在模拟器上进行了扎实的训练，演练前又抽调来多名优秀骨干，大家都认为胜券在握.

然而演练开始后，突发的特情令人始料未及. 当时，潜艇成功捕捉到“敌舰”踪迹，正要发起火力打击，却因操作不当失去了最佳攻击阵位. 复盘时，他们发现作战计划和战术布置并没有明显疏漏，但各要素协同效果低于预期.

“战场瞬息万变，单一艇员的专业能力固然重要，但全艇各战位的密切协同才是制胜关键. ”为此，该训练中心探索“单元集成、战位互嵌”的组训新模式，把以往独立、分散的课目训练模拟器“串联”起来，让艇员同研共练实战攻防课题；打破部门、岗位壁垒，将不同专业深度嵌入同一训练链条，提升艇员在复杂态势下协同配合和应急保障等综合能力.

模式一变，新风扑面. 笔者在综合训练场看到，水下攻防训练中，声呐兵正仔细辨别“不明”声音，舵信兵不断调整艇态，配合声呐信号捕捉、采集；损管模拟舱内，水火故障并发，机械操作员与损管人员联手进行损害管制，科学高效抢修装备……

“高频次的协同配合，为破解训练难题创造了有利条件. ”前不久，一场对抗训练刚一结束，教练员崔逸群就拿着 3D 打印的潜艇模型，与声呐、作战等专业骨干开起了“共研会”. 大家你一言我一语，反复研究讨论，最终形成新的潜艇规避占位法. 如今，该成果已被推广应用.

“战训法研究从‘独角戏’变成了‘大合唱’，创新的源头活水更充沛了. ”某专业负责人张国蕊拿起一本《复杂环境下协同战法研究》说道，“现在，越来越多凝聚官兵智慧的新招法通过实践检验，为提升水下攻防能力注入源源不断的强劲动力. ”

**微议录**

**跳出自己的“一亩三分地”**

■任 吉

古之善战者，必求合兵之道. 练兵之法，贵在聚阵而训，强基固本. 对于基层部队而言，就是要在加强单元集成、深化战术协同中，凝聚制胜力量. 其核心在“联”，关键在“研”.

北部战区海军某部训练中心积极探索“单元集成、战位互嵌”的训练模式，引导各专业人员跳出自己的“一亩三分地”，深刻理解自身在作战链条中的定位与价值，以提升整体作战效能为目标，勇于暴露自身短板，创新战法训法，推动专业训练从“物理组合”向“化学融合”转变.

当前，面对武器装备更新迭代和演训任务压茬推进的新形势，各级应坚持从实战需求出发，打破各种壁垒，推进战训深度耦合，把握住每一次练兵机会，查找短板弱项，以战领训、以训促战，扎实提升打仗本领，有效履行新时代人民军队使命任务.

**Google Translation**

From “Solo Performance” to “Grand Chorus”: How They Innovate Professional Training Models

Source: PLA Daily Author: Han Huikai, Liu Qixu, Ren Ji Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-07

A Training Center of a Naval Unit in the Northern Theater Command Innovates Professional Training Models—From “Solo Performance” to “Grand Chorus”

■Han Huikai, Liu Qixu

Some time ago, I visited the underwater attack and defense training room of a training center of a naval unit in the Northern Theater Command and found that the training here had “changed.”

“Prepare for battle!” I witnessed a submarine, playing the role of the Red Force, encountering a sudden emergency while stealthily submerged. The crew quickly calculated and determined the location of the “enemy ship.” Not far away, the submarine operation team gripped the handles, adjusted the submarine’s attitude, and worked closely with the crew in the underwater attack and defense training room to successfully break the crisis.

“The current training model is vastly different from the past,” said Shang Qichun, director of a training department at the center, unable to hide his excitement. He told the reporter that previously, each specialty trained independently, but now multiple specialties work together as a unified whole, like interlocking gears, significantly improving combat capabilities.

Shang Qichun recounted a previous experience: That year, he participated in an underwater offensive and defensive exercise organized by higher authorities with his submarine crew. As the Red Force, the crew had undergone rigorous training on simulators beforehand, and several outstanding personnel were added before the exercise; everyone believed victory was assured.

However, after the exercise began, an unexpected situation arose. The submarine successfully detected the “enemy ship” and was about to launch a fire attack, but due to improper operation, it lost its optimal attack position. During the debriefing, they found no obvious flaws in the operational plan and tactical deployment, but the coordination of various elements was less effective than expected.

“The battlefield is ever-changing. While the individual skills of a crew member are important, close coordination across all positions on board is the key to victory.” To this end, the training center explored a new training model of “unit integration and inter-position embedding,” connecting previously independent and scattered training simulators to allow crew members to collaboratively study and practice real-world offensive and defensive scenarios. Breaking down departmental and positional barriers, it deeply integrates different specialties into the same training chain, enhancing crew members’ comprehensive capabilities in collaborative cooperation and emergency support under complex situations.

This change in model brings a breath of fresh air. During an underwater offensive and defensive training exercise, I witnessed sonar operators meticulously identifying “unidentified” sounds, while helmsmen continuously adjusted the submarine’s position to coordinate with sonar signal acquisition and collection. Inside the damage control simulation chamber, simultaneous water and fire malfunctions occurred, with mechanical operators and damage control personnel working together to manage damage and efficiently repair equipment.

“This high-frequency coordination creates favorable conditions for solving training challenges,” said instructor Cui Yiqun, who, shortly after a recent combat training exercise, took a 3D-printed submarine model and held a “joint study session” with sonar and combat specialists. Through repeated discussions and exchanges, they ultimately developed a new method for submarine evasion and positioning. This method has now been widely adopted.

“Research on combat training methods has transformed from a ‘solo performance’ into a ‘grand chorus,’ resulting in a more abundant source of innovation,” said Zhang Guorui, a professional leader, picking up a copy of “Research on Cooperative Combat Methods in Complex Environments.” “Now, more and more new tactics embodying the wisdom of officers and men are being tested in practice, injecting a continuous and powerful impetus into improving underwater offensive and defensive capabilities.”

**Micro-Commentary: Stepping Out of One’s Own “Little Corner”**

■ Ren Ji

Those skilled in warfare in ancient times always sought the art of combined arms tactics. The essence of military training lies in training in formation, strengthening the foundation and consolidating the core. For grassroots units, this means consolidating winning power through enhanced unit integration and deepened tactical coordination. Its core is “jointness,” and its key is “research.”

A training center of a naval unit under the Northern Theater Command actively explored a training model of “unit integration and interlocking combat positions,” guiding specialists to transcend their individual roles and deeply understand their position and value within the operational chain. With the goal of improving overall combat effectiveness, the center boldly exposed its weaknesses,

innovated tactics and training methods, and promoted the transformation of professional training from “physical combination” to “chemical integration.”

Currently, facing the new situation of weapon and equipment upgrades and the continuous advancement of training and exercises, all levels should adhere to starting from actual combat needs, break down various barriers, promote deep integration of combat and training, seize every training opportunity, identify shortcomings and weaknesses, lead training with combat and promote combat through training, solidly improve combat capabilities, and effectively fulfill the missions and tasks of the People’s Liberation Army in the new era.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16420369.html**

## 视频丨福建舰入列！回顾国之重器的震撼时刻

来源：央视网 责任编辑：于海洋

2025-11-07

11 月 5 日

福建舰入列

作为全球首艘

采用常规动力电磁弹射技术的航空母舰

福建舰的技术突破

标志着中国航母跻身世界前列



从去年 5 月开始第一次海试到现在

福建舰成长历程中的每一步

都备受关注



一览福建舰的成长印记

福建舰是中国完全自主设计建造的

首艘电磁弹射型航空母舰

采用平直通长飞行甲板

配置电磁弹射和阻拦装置

满载排水量 8 万余吨

2022 年 6 月 17 日

我国第三艘航母下水

命名为福建舰 舷号 18

2022 年 9 月 23 日

福建舰按计划开展系泊试验

2024 年 5 月 1 日

福建舰第一次海试

为期 8 天

完成动力、电力等系统设备测试

符合预期目标

2025 年 9 月 22 日

记者从海军有关部门获悉

在九三阅兵中受阅的

歼-15T、歼-35 和空警-600 三型舰载机

已完成在福建舰上

首次弹射起飞和着舰训练



标志着福建舰具备了电磁弹射和回收能力

这是我国航母发展历程中取得的

又一次突破

对推进海军转型建设具有里程碑意义

入列后作战模式更灵活

带你读懂福建舰的“含金量”

福建舰入列后，在我国航空母舰中发挥怎样的作战效能？

据军事专家介绍，与常规航母相比，采用弹射起飞的航母优势非常明显。

首先，战斗机可以满载燃料和弹药起飞，相当于直接提升了战机的作战能力。

同时，弹射起飞还可让航母具备搭载固定翼舰载预警机的能力，从而大幅提升航母的预警探测和对舰载机的空情保障与指挥调度能力。

此外，电磁弹射器还可以方便地控制弹射力度，大到运输机小到无人机的各类机型，都能以弹射方式从航母上起飞，使航母的作战模式更灵活。

三航母时代到来

让我们永远有后备军

福建舰入列后

大幅提升人民海军

近海防御和远海护卫作战的能力

人民海军也正式进入三航母时代

据军事专家介绍

拥有了三艘航母

可以在三个主要方向上同时运用航母兵力

航母编队本身的机动性将会很强

会有更为广阔的安全纵深



与此同时

福建舰、山东舰、辽宁舰

三艘航母也可以进行轮换

这样在航母平台的运用方面

我们永远都有后备军

劈波斩浪 逐梦深蓝

期待中国航母传来更多好消息！

**Google Translation**

Video | Fujian Aircraft Carrier Enters Service! A Look Back at the Shocking Moment of a National Treasure

Source: CCTV.com Editor: Yu Haiyang

2025-11-07

November 5th

The Fujian aircraft carrier was commissioned. As the world's first aircraft carrier to adopt conventional-powered electromagnetic catapult technology, the Fujian's technological breakthrough marks China's entry into the ranks of the world's leading aircraft carriers. From its first sea trial last May to now, every step of the Fujian's development has attracted much attention. A glimpse into the Fujian's growth trajectory: The Fujian is China's first electromagnetic catapult-type aircraft carrier, completely designed and built independently. It features a straight, full-length flight deck and is equipped with electromagnetic catapults and arresting gear. Its full-load displacement is over 80,000 tons.

June 17, 2022: my country's third aircraft carrier was launched and named the Fujian. Hull Number 18

September 23, 2022: The Fujian aircraft carrier conducted mooring trials as planned.

May 1, 2024: The Fujian aircraft carrier conducted its first sea trial, lasting 8 days, completing tests of power, electrical, and other system equipment, meeting expected objectives.

September 22, 2025: Reporters learned from relevant naval departments that the J-15T, J-35, and KJ-600 carrier-based aircraft, which participated in the September 3rd military parade, have completed their first catapult launch and landing training on the Fujian aircraft carrier. This signifies that the Fujian aircraft carrier possesses electromagnetic catapult and recovery capabilities, marking another breakthrough in my country's aircraft carrier development and a milestone in promoting the transformation and construction of the navy. Its operational mode will be more flexible after commissioning. Let's understand the "gold content" of the Fujian aircraft carrier.

What kind of combat effectiveness will the Fujian aircraft carrier play among my country's aircraft carriers after commissioning?

According to military experts, compared with conventional aircraft carriers, aircraft carriers using catapult launch have very obvious advantages.

First, fighter jets can take off fully loaded with fuel and ammunition, directly enhancing their combat capabilities.

Simultaneously, catapult launch allows aircraft carriers to carry fixed-wing carrier-based early warning aircraft, significantly improving the carrier's early warning and detection capabilities, as well as its air situation support and command and control capabilities.

Furthermore, electromagnetic catapults allow for easy control of the launch force, enabling various aircraft types, from large transport planes to small drones, to take off from the carrier via catapult launch, making the carrier's operational modes more flexible.

The era of three aircraft carriers has arrived, ensuring we always have a reserve force. With the commissioning of the Fujian, the People's Navy's near-shore defense and far-sea escort capabilities have been significantly enhanced. The People's Navy has officially entered the era of three aircraft carriers. According to military experts, possessing three aircraft carriers allows for the simultaneous deployment of carrier forces in three main directions. The carrier strike group itself will have high mobility and a wider strategic depth. Simultaneously, the Fujian, Shandong, and Liaoning can be rotated, ensuring we always have a reserve force for the use of aircraft carrier platforms. Braving the waves and pursuing our dreams in the deep blue sea, we look forward to more good news from China's aircraft carrier program!

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16420644.html**

## 海军新闻发言人就福建舰入列有关问题答记者问

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 孙飞 责任编辑：杜圣智 2025-11-08

新华社北京 11 月 8 日电（黎云、孙飞）11 月 5 日，我国第一艘电磁弹射型航空母舰福建舰在海南三亚某军港入列. 8 日下午，海军新闻发言人冷国伟海军大校就福建舰部署地点、舰载机配备和中国海军航母发展计划等问题，接受记者书面采访.

在回答福建舰是否会在三亚军港部署时，冷国伟表示，福建舰是海军现役吨位最大的舰艇，综合考虑战备需要、港口条件、保障能力、任务特点等因素，该舰常驻地为三亚军港. 海军舰艇官兵常年岸上做客、海上为家. 波澜壮阔的远海大洋，才是航母真正的家. 未来，福建舰将常态出现在那片广阔的舞台.

关于福建舰舰载机何时满编上舰，冷国伟说，舰载机是航母战斗力的核心，福建舰建造的同时，歼-35、歼-15T、歼-15D 等舰载战斗机、空警-600 舰载固定翼预警机、直-20 系列舰载直升机等配套装备研制试验工作也在按计划稳步推进，至于何时能够实现满编上舰，他和大家一样期待，相信不会等太久.

关于福建舰入列后是否还要继续开展试验试航，何时能够形成实战能力，冷国伟表示，福建舰是我国第一艘电磁弹射型航母，是海军转型建设跨越式发展的标志性装备，很多设备和技术都是第一次实际运用，入列后该舰将继续深入开展相关试验验证，进一步检验平台系统稳定性，同时将按计划安排舰机适配、编队体系训练等，不断强化实战能力.

在回答关于中国海军下一步航母发展计划时，冷国伟表示，中国发展和改进武器装备，不针对任何国家和特定目标，不会对任何国家和地区构成威胁，完全是为了维护国家主权、安全、发展利益. 对于中国航母的后续发展计划，将根据国防需要综合考虑. 需要强调的是，中国的社会主义国家性质、走和平发展道路的战略抉择、独立自主的和平外交政策，决定了中国奉行防御性国防政策始终不变.

有记者问，航母命名一直是外界比较关注的话题，很多网友都在网上发声为自己的省份争取航母命名权，能否透露哪些省份被纳入了“航母命名库”？冷国伟告诉记者，根据中国人民解放军海军舰艇命名相关规定，航空母舰以省级行政区划命名，在命名过程中还会综合考虑各省、区、市申请意愿等因素，最终报中央军委批准后确定. 至于“航母命名库”，并不存在这样一个名单，后续如果有相关的最新消息，将会第一时间和大家分享.

**Google Translation**

Navy Spokesperson Answers Questions from Reporters Regarding the Commissioning of the Fujian Aircraft Carrier

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Li Yun, Sun Fei Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-11-08

Xinhua News Agency, Beijing, November 8 (Li Yun, Sun Fei) On November 5, my country’s first electromagnetic catapult-equipped aircraft carrier, the Fujian, was commissioned at a naval port in

Sanya, Hainan. On the afternoon of the 8th, Navy spokesperson Senior Colonel Leng Guowei answered written questions from reporters regarding the Fujian's deployment location, carrier-based aircraft configuration, and the Chinese Navy's aircraft carrier development plan.

In response to whether the Fujian would be deployed at the Sanya naval port, Leng Guowei stated that the Fujian is the largest active-duty warship in the Navy. Considering factors such as combat readiness needs, port conditions, support capabilities, and mission characteristics, the ship's permanent base is the Sanya naval port. Naval personnel are often on shore but consider the sea their home. The vast and untamed ocean is the true home of an aircraft carrier. In the future, the Fujian will regularly appear on that vast stage.

Regarding when the Fujian aircraft carrier will be fully equipped with its carrier-based aircraft, Leng Guowei stated that carrier-based aircraft are the core of an aircraft carrier's combat power. While the Fujian was under construction, the development and testing of supporting equipment, including carrier-based fighters such as the J-35, J-15T, and J-15D, the KJ-600 carrier-based fixed-wing early warning aircraft, and the Z-20 series carrier-based helicopters, were also progressing steadily according to plan. As for when it will be fully equipped, he, like everyone else, is looking forward to it and believes it won't be long.

Regarding whether the Fujian will continue to undergo sea trials after commissioning and when it will achieve combat capability, Leng Guowei stated that the Fujian is my country's first electromagnetic catapult-equipped aircraft carrier and a landmark piece of equipment signifying a leapfrog development in the navy's transformation and construction. Many of its equipment and technologies are being used practically for the first time. After commissioning, the ship will continue to conduct in-depth related tests and verifications to further test the stability of the platform system. Simultaneously, ship-aircraft adaptation and fleet system training will be arranged according to plan to continuously strengthen its combat capabilities.

In response to questions about the Chinese Navy's next steps in aircraft carrier development, Leng Guowei stated that China's development and improvement of weaponry are not directed against any country or specific target, and will not pose a threat to any country or region; they are solely for safeguarding national sovereignty, security, and development interests. The future development plan for Chinese aircraft carriers will be comprehensively considered based on national defense needs. It needs to be emphasized that China's socialist nature, its strategic choice of a peaceful development path, and its independent and peaceful foreign policy determine that China's defensive national defense policy will remain unchanged.

A reporter asked whether it was possible to disclose which provinces were included in the "aircraft carrier naming pool," given that aircraft carrier naming is a topic of considerable public interest and many netizens are advocating for their provinces to have the right to name their ships. Leng Guowei told the reporter that according to the relevant regulations on the naming of ships in the People's Liberation Army Navy, aircraft carriers are named after provincial-level administrative divisions. The naming process also takes into account factors such as the applications from various

provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, and is ultimately approved by the Central Military Commission. As for the “aircraft carrier naming pool,” there is no such list. Any updates will be shared as soon as they become available.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16420738.html**

## 海军某支队组织训练

来源：解放军报 作者：杨海帆 责任编辑：王粲

2025-11-09



秋日，海军某支队组织训练. 杨海帆 摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Organizes Training.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Yang Haifan Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-09 Autumn: A naval flotilla [zhidui] organizes training. (Photo by Yang Haifan) [The article has a photo of a frigate with Hull #516. It is not clear which TCN it is subordinate to.]

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16420880.html**

## 中沙“蓝剑-2025”海军联合训练：携手砺剑 友谊长存

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：常昊 何卫国 责任编辑：刘上靖 发布：2025-11-10

**携手砺剑 友谊长存**

**——中沙“蓝剑-2025”海军联合训练掠影**

■常 昊 何卫国



中沙参训队员搭乘突击艇前出任务海域，开展海上营救训练. 何卫国摄



直升机滑降训练. 何卫国摄

中国与沙特阿拉伯“蓝剑-2025”海军特种作战联合训练日前在沙海军某营区圆满结束. 为期近两周的联训中，中沙百余名参训官兵聚焦“营救人质”课题，以建筑密集区作战和海上营救船员为背景，系统开展陆上、海上专业技能训练和综合演练，进一步提升了参训官兵技战术水平和联合行动能力.

此次联训，双方参训队员在各训练小组内混编同训，行动中突出协同配合. 专业技能训练结束后，综合演练位沙海军巴塞尔训练场举行. 双方参训队员联合编组、联合指挥、联合行动，以解救建筑物内被恐怖分子劫持的“人质”为目标展开演练.

综合演练中，双方指挥员实时研判战场态势，精准快速作出决策部署. 陆战分队采取步坦协同的方式，对任务区域周边实施封控；空中突击分队搭乘“超级美洲豹”直升机快速抵近目标建筑物. 随后，双方参训队员采取队组协同方式，对目标建筑物实施“清剿”并成功营救“人质”.

这是中沙海军第三次举行“蓝剑”系列联训，也是中方海军与沙特海军东部舰队第 1 特战大队首次组织联训，联训地点由沙特西部地域转向东部地域，联训内容更加突出实战导向.

“两国参训队员在演练中密切协同，出色完成了各项演练任务，充分展现了良好的专业素养与过硬的军事素质. ”沙方联训指挥官阿里中校在综合演练结束后表示.

中方参训队员葛绪龙在谈及此次联训的体会时说：“面对陌生地域和未知挑战，特战队员既要具备过硬军事能力，又要通过联训强化紧密协同能力，以确保在各种条件下出色完成任务. ”

联训间隙，中沙参训队员举行文化交流活动. 沙方参训队员演唱当地特色歌曲，中方参训队员展示传统武术，现场气氛热烈.

此次联训为中沙两国海军进一步加强交流合作提供了平台. 双方官兵互学互鉴、共同提高，不仅开展技战术交流，也建立起真挚友谊.

**Google Translation**

China-Saudi Arabia “Blue Sword-2025” Joint Naval Training: Sharpening Swords Together, Lasting Friendship

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Chang Hao, He Weiguo

Editor: Liu Shangjing

Published: 2025-11-10

Sharpening Swords Together, Lasting Friendship

—A Glimpse of the China-Saudi Arabia “Blue Sword-2025” Joint Naval Training

■ Chang Hao, He Weiguo

Chinese and Saudi Arabian participants board assault boats and proceed to the mission area to conduct maritime rescue training. (Photo by He Weiguo)

Helicopter rappelling training. (Photo by He Weiguo)

The China-Saudi Arabia “Blue Sword-2025” joint naval special operations training recently concluded successfully at a Saudi naval base. During the nearly two-week joint training, over 100 officers and men from both countries focused on the topic of “hostage rescue,” conducting systematic land and sea professional skills training and comprehensive exercises based on scenarios of operations in densely populated areas and maritime rescue of crew members, further enhancing the tactical and technical skills and joint operational capabilities of the participating officers and men.

In this joint training exercise, participants from both sides trained together in mixed groups, emphasizing coordination and cooperation during operations. Following specialized skills training, a comprehensive exercise was held at the Saudi Navy’s Basel training ground. Participants from both sides formed joint teams, exercised joint command and joint operations, focusing on rescuing “hostages” held by terrorists inside a building.

During the comprehensive exercise, commanders from both sides assessed the battlefield situation in real time and made precise and rapid decisions and deployments. Marine units used infantry-tank coordination to cordon off the area surrounding the mission; air assault units rapidly approached the target building aboard Super Puma helicopters. Subsequently, participants from both sides used coordinated team-based methods to “clear” the target building and successfully rescue the “hostages.”

This is the third “Blue Sword” series of joint training exercises between the Chinese and Saudi navies, and the first joint training exercise between the Chinese Navy and the 1st Special

Operations Battalion of the Saudi Eastern Fleet. The training location shifted from western Saudi Arabia to eastern Saudi Arabia, and the content of the joint training emphasized real combat orientation.

“The participating personnel from both countries worked closely together during the exercises, successfully completing all tasks and demonstrating excellent professional skills and outstanding military qualities,” said Lieutenant Colonel Ali, the Saudi joint training commander, after the comprehensive exercise.

Ge Xulong, a Chinese participant, shared his experience of the joint training: “Faced with unfamiliar terrain and unknown challenges, special operations personnel must possess not only strong military capabilities but also enhance their close coordination through joint training to ensure the successful completion of missions under various conditions.” During breaks in the joint training, the Chinese and Saudi participants held cultural exchange activities. Saudi participants sang local songs, while Chinese participants demonstrated traditional martial arts, creating a lively atmosphere.

This joint training provided a platform for further strengthening exchanges and cooperation between the Chinese and Saudi navies. Officers and men from both sides learned from each other, improved together, and not only conducted tactical and technical exchanges but also established genuine friendships.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16421117.html**

## 海军某部博士后工作站建立完善“项目推进制”释放创新动能

来源：解放军报 作者：吴家璇 羡崑 宋润鹏 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-11-11

**海军某部博士后工作站优化科研资源配置聚智攻关——**

**“项目推进制”释放创新动能**

■吴家璇 羡 崑 解放军报特约通讯员 宋润鹏

“项目完成后，某型装备保障效率将提升近三成……”日前，海军某部博士后工作站组织一场科研项目论证交流会，来自军队院校、军地科研院所和装备生产企业的数十名专家齐聚一堂，对该部科研项目执行方案进行评审论证.

走出会场，该部翟工程师兴奋地说：“加入博士后工作站以来，我负责的科研项目进展迅速. 今天的交流会，对我加速推进科研项目也很有启发. ”

“博士后工作站掀起的创新热潮，让众多‘金点子’结出了‘金果子’. ”该部领导介绍，近年来，博士后工作站成员先后获军队科技进步奖二等奖 1 项、三等奖 2 项，取得国防专利 14 项.

仅今年以来，该工作站就有 3 项成果在一线部队推广应用，形成“部队搭台、人才筑台、成果登台”的生动局面.

然而，这条喜人的科研攻关之路，该部走得并不轻松.

作为技术密集型单位，该部高学历科研人才集聚，但不同学科“单打独斗”的问题比较突出，不同科研方向团队和人员之间各自为战，科研攻关力量分散，导致科研创新周期长、见效慢.

翟工程师至今记得，有一年，他围绕某新型装备全流程保障课题申报一个科研项目，却因缺乏团队合作导致推进迟缓.

“新装备、新技术迭代升级越来越快，对创新型技术骨干提出了更高要求. 必须优化配置科研资源，统筹建设一个聚才、育才、用才的创新实践平台，为科研人才提供人尽其才、才尽其用的广阔天地. ”为此，该部决定设立博士后工作站，整合一批攻关能力强、成长速度快、发展潜力大的科研骨干，组建由首席专家、高级工程师和高学历技术干部组成的科研团队，探索建立“站领导统筹—多部门联动—项目管理办公室实施”的项目推进机制，实现专业人才与科研项目的“双向赋能”，促进科研成果向实践应用加速转化.

工作站成立后，站领导明确提出，要在科研攻关中牢固立起“面向战场、服务打赢”的鲜明导向，鼓励年轻科研人才“大胆试、勇敢闯”. 一次试验中，该部宋工程师发现，某型装备气密性测试阶段指针显示不稳定，测试结果可能存在较大误差. 经过一番思考，他向站里提出了“机械指针改电信号”的优化方案.

考虑到宋工程师进站时间晚、技术经验少，工作站决定整合多方力量，协力帮助他完成项目. 他们遴选资深专家对宋工程师开展培训指导，协调多个部门专家把关方向、分解任务，组建跨专业小组辅助他开展协同测试，并安排项目管理办公室全程跟进把关. 经过几个月的奋力攻关，宋工程师顺利完成该型装备关键器件改造，大幅提升了相关数据测试精度.

项目推进机制的建立完善，为科研人才培植了厚实的创新沃土. 该部党委趁热打铁，紧盯前沿技术优化科研环境，通过专项经费保障、专用场地支持、专业设备配置等一系列务实举措，大力营造“研讨有平台、学习有资源、攻关有支撑”的科研生态，激发不同层次、不同阶段科研人才的潜能动力.

孙高工是该部某业务领域资深专家. 此前，他曾针对某系统搭建难题提报创新课题，但受限于场地资源和政策限制，课题推进十分缓慢. 工作站领导了解情况后，迅速为他协调专用科研场地和试验配套设施，让他全权负责把关项目进展和方向，并安排多名不同专业领域的科研骨干提供支援，帮助他实现从需求提报、设计论证到研发定型的全流程自主创新.

在工作站的大力支持下，孙高工很快进入角色，带领技术骨干携手攻关，成功研发出某新型元器件，有效提升了装备保障力.

近期，该部黄工程师也喜获丰收：他带领的科研团队，有两名成员凭借创新成果入选上级优秀青年科技人才库；团队研发的某新型设备在一线部队得到大范围推广，显著提升了部队应急应战水平.

“博士后工作站瞄准高端集聚人才、立足团队培育人才、优化环境赋能人才，解决了科研力量分散的痛点，打通了科研成果转化的堵点，是一个成功的实践样本.”细数工作站成立以来的收获感悟，该部领导欣喜地说，科学的制度机制、良好的科研环境，让科研人才队伍呈现出“头雁领飞、群雁振翅、教学相长”的喜人态势.

梧高凤至，花香蝶来. 该部领导介绍，随着制度机制日趋完善，博士后工作站对年轻科研人才的吸引力持续增强. 下一步，他们将继续整合优势资源、健全配套措施，加速构建“引得进、留得住、育得好”的人才培养格局，让更多“千里马”在强军兴军新征程上竞相奔腾.

短 评

**从“海潮效应”说开去**

■洪 涛

在自然界中，海水因天体的引力而涌起浪潮. 引力越大，潮水就越汹涌. 这种现象被称为“海潮效应”. 天体引力与海潮涌动的关系启示我们：制度设计精准对接战斗力生成需求，科研课题深度融入练兵备战实践，就能不断增强对科研人才的吸引力，形成活力迸发、人才辈出的“海潮效应”.

科技是核心战斗力. 随着新一轮科技革命和军事革命加速演进，科学技术对战争形态和作战方式的影响日益深刻，科技创新对战斗力增长的贡献率明显提升. 海军某部紧盯战场需求，探索设立博士后工作站，从机制、项目、平台等方面入手，通过强化任务牵引、规划成长路径、优化科研环境，构建起一套科学完整的聚才、育才、用才体系，形成人人尽展其能、人才竞相涌现的生动局面，为强军打赢提供坚实的人才支撑.

攻坚建军百年，奋进强军一流，人才既是基础也是关键. 我们应以创新理念、务实举措破解高素质人才“供需矛盾”，既要搭建干事创业的舞台，也要完善精准育才的机制；既要重视科研攻关的突破，更要夯实人才培养的底座，让大批高素质人才在战位上历练、在任务中成长，实现人才队伍建设与备战打仗需求同频共振，为强军兴军注入澎湃动能.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Postdoctoral Research Station Establishes a Sound “Project-Driven System” to Unleash Innovation Potential

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Wu Jiaxuan, Xian Kun, Song Runpeng

Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-11-11

A Naval Postdoctoral Research Station Optimizes Scientific Research Resource Allocation and Focuses on Key Challenges—

# “Project-Driven System” Unleashes Innovation Potential

■ Wu Jiaxuan, Xian Kun, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Song Runpeng

“After the project is completed, the support efficiency of a certain type of equipment will increase by nearly 30%...” Recently, a naval postdoctoral research station organized a scientific research project demonstration and exchange meeting. Dozens of experts from military academies, military and civilian research institutes, and equipment manufacturing enterprises gathered to review and demonstrate the unit’s scientific research project implementation plan.

Leaving the meeting, Engineer Zhai from the department excitedly said, “Since joining the postdoctoral research station, the research projects I’ve been responsible for have progressed rapidly. Today’s exchange meeting has also been very inspiring for me to accelerate the advancement of my research projects.”

“The innovation boom sparked by the postdoctoral research station has allowed many ‘golden ideas’ to bear ‘golden fruit’,” the department’s leader introduced. In recent years, members of the postdoctoral research station have won one second-class and two third-class awards for military science and technology progress, and obtained 14 national defense patents. This year alone, three achievements from the station have been promoted and applied in front-line troops, forming a vibrant situation of “the troops providing the platform, talent building the platform, and achievements taking center stage.”

However, this encouraging path of scientific research has not been easy for the department.

As a technology-intensive unit, the department has a concentration of highly educated research talent, but the problem of “working alone” in different disciplines is quite prominent. Teams and personnel in different research directions are working independently, resulting in fragmented research efforts, long research and innovation cycles, and slow results.

Engineer Zhai still remembers one year when he applied for a research project on the full-process support of a new type of equipment, but progress was slowed due to a lack of teamwork.

“New equipment and technologies are iterating and upgrading at an increasingly rapid pace, placing higher demands on innovative technical personnel. It is imperative to optimize the allocation of research resources and build a comprehensive platform for attracting, cultivating, and utilizing talent, providing a broad space for research personnel to fully utilize their abilities.” To this end, the department decided to establish a postdoctoral workstation, integrating a group of research personnel with strong problem-solving capabilities, rapid growth, and great development

potential. This team, composed of chief experts, senior engineers, and highly educated technical cadres, explored and established a project promotion mechanism of “station leadership coordination—multi-departmental collaboration—project management office implementation,” achieving “two-way empowerment” between professional talent and research projects, and accelerating the transformation of research results into practical applications.

After the workstation was established, the station leadership clearly stated that a clear orientation of “facing the battlefield and serving victory” should be firmly established in research efforts, encouraging young research personnel to “boldly try and bravely forge ahead.” During a test, Engineer Song discovered that the pointer display on a certain type of equipment was unstable during the airtightness test, potentially leading to significant errors in the test results. After some consideration, he proposed an optimization plan to the station: replacing the mechanical pointer with an electrical signal.

Considering Engineer Song’s late arrival and limited technical experience, the workstation decided to integrate resources from multiple parties to help him complete the project. They selected senior experts to train and guide Engineer Song, coordinated experts from multiple departments to guide the direction and break down tasks, formed a cross-disciplinary team to assist him in conducting collaborative testing, and arranged for the project management office to follow up and oversee the entire process. After several months of dedicated work, Engineer Song successfully completed the modification of key components for the equipment, significantly improving the accuracy of related data testing.

The establishment and improvement of the project promotion mechanism has cultivated a fertile ground for innovation among scientific research talents. The department’s Party Committee seized the opportunity, focusing on cutting-edge technologies and optimizing the research environment. Through a series of pragmatic measures, including dedicated funding, dedicated venue support, and professional equipment configuration, they vigorously created a research ecosystem where “discussions have platforms, learning has resources, and breakthroughs have support,” stimulating the potential and motivation of scientific research talents at different levels and stages.

Senior Engineer Sun is a seasoned expert in a specific business area within the department. Previously, he had submitted an innovative research project addressing a system development challenge, but progress was slow due to limitations in available space and policy restrictions. After learning of the situation, the workstation leadership quickly coordinated dedicated research space and experimental facilities for him, granting him full authority to oversee the project’s progress and direction. Several key researchers from different professional fields were also assigned to provide support, helping him achieve independent innovation throughout the entire process from requirement submission and design verification to finalization.

With the strong support of the workstation, Senior Engineer Sun quickly adapted to his role, leading his technical team to successfully develop a new type of component, effectively enhancing equipment support capabilities.

Recently, Engineer Huang from the same department also achieved significant success: two members of his research team were selected for the superior's outstanding young scientific and technological talent pool based on their innovative achievements; a new type of equipment developed by his team has been widely adopted by frontline troops, significantly improving the troops' emergency response capabilities.

"The postdoctoral workstation targets high-end talent gathering, cultivates talent based on teamwork, and empowers talent through an optimized environment. It has solved the pain point of scattered research resources and removed obstacles to the transformation of research results, making it a successful practical example." Recounting the gains and insights since the workstation's establishment, the department's leader happily stated that the scientific system and mechanism, along with the favorable research environment, have created a gratifying situation where the research talent team is characterized by "leading geese taking flight, flocks soaring, and mutual learning."

Like attracting phoenixes to tall phoenix trees and butterflies to fragrant flowers, the department's leader explained that as the system and mechanism become increasingly 完善 (perfected/improved), the postdoctoral workstation's attractiveness to young research talent continues to increase. Next, they will continue to integrate advantageous resources, improve supporting measures, and accelerate the construction of a talent cultivation pattern that "attracts, retains, and nurtures" talent, allowing more "talented individuals" to gallop forward on the new journey of strengthening the military.

Short Commentary: Starting with the "Tidal Effect"

■ Hong Tao

In nature, seawater surges into waves due to the gravitational pull of celestial bodies. The greater the gravity, the more turbulent the tide. This phenomenon is called the "tidal effect." The relationship between celestial gravity and tidal surges suggests that precisely aligning institutional design with the needs of combat capability generation and deeply integrating scientific research projects into training and combat readiness can continuously enhance the attractiveness to scientific research talent, creating a vibrant "tidal effect" that fosters a surge of talent.

Science and technology are core combat capabilities. With the accelerated evolution of a new round of technological and military revolution, the impact of science and technology on the form of warfare and combat methods is becoming increasingly profound, and the contribution rate of technological innovation to combat capability growth has significantly increased. A naval unit, closely monitoring battlefield needs, has explored the establishment of postdoctoral workstations. Starting from mechanisms, projects, and platforms, it has built a complete and scientific system for attracting, cultivating, and utilizing talent by strengthening mission-driven development, planning growth paths, and optimizing the research environment. This has created a vibrant

situation where everyone can fully utilize their abilities and talent emerges in droves, providing solid talent support for building a strong military and winning battles.

In the arduous journey of building a century-old military and striving for a first-class military, talent is both the foundation and the key. We should address the "supply and demand contradiction" of high-caliber talent with innovative ideas and pragmatic measures. We must not only build platforms for talent development and entrepreneurship, but also improve mechanisms for precise talent cultivation. We should not only emphasize breakthroughs in scientific research, but also solidify the foundation for talent cultivation, allowing a large number of high-caliber talents to hone their skills in combat positions and grow through missions. This will enable the development of the talent pool to resonate with the needs of combat readiness, injecting surging momentum into strengthening the military.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16421353.html**

## 砺翅海天！直击海军航空兵某部跨昼夜飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：王硕 郭庆 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-11-12

**披星戴月 砺翅海天**

**——海军航空兵某部跨昼夜飞行训练见闻**

■王 硕 郭 庆

秋日，某海域上空战鹰呼啸，海军航空兵某部一场跨昼夜飞行训练紧张进行.

收到"加强侦察"指令后，战机保持战术间距，与其他作战单元实时共享态势信息. 突然，一组可疑信号在雷达屏幕上显现. "保持跟踪，判别目标属性！"指挥长立即下达指令，机组人员沉着操作，快速比对数据.

"战场态势瞬息万变，只有平时苦练精训，关键时刻才能顶得上去. "该部领导介绍，近年来，他们将实战要素嵌入训练全程，结合不同作战背景制订训练计划，通过组织空中特情处置、复杂电磁环境下战术运用等训练，持续挖掘官兵潜能、装备性能及人装结合战斗力效能，推动部队战斗力提升.

海天之间，正当官兵协力研判目标信号特征时，目标突然消失. 指挥长当机立断，下令改变战机飞行姿态，调整编队阵型. "锁定目标！"不多时，在机组人员密切配合下，目标信号被再次捕获. 判明目标属性后，机组人员将相关信息实时共享至其他作战单元.

日渐西沉，能见度明显下降. 飞行途中，高度表显示参数异常，机长迅速按照应对流程进行验证. 比对数据后，机长果断操纵战机，很快让机身回正，有效规避潜在飞行风险.

“昼夜过渡是跨昼夜飞行训练的关键阶段，机组人员需主动预判，尽快完成视觉对环境的适应. ”该部一名作训参谋解释，空中飞行时，飞行员在由昼转夜阶段存在视觉适应期，影响仪表判读节奏速度. 针对这一实际，机组人员采取视线转换、舱内外结合等方式，有效缩短对光线变化的适应期.

“决策处置快一秒，战场打赢胜算就多一分. ”该部领导介绍，针对跨昼夜飞行训练中夜间飞行能见度低、人员易疲惫等问题，他们组织机关相关科室、基层飞行骨干进行专题研究，针对性优化完善应对措施. 此外，为确保训练取得预期效果，他们按照“靶向整改、闭环验证、固化提升”原则，抓实地面教学、座舱实习和模拟训练，突出应急处置等环节开展强化训练，着力打通跨昼夜飞行训练中的卡点堵点.

明月高悬，航灯闪烁. 某机场上空，道道流光撕开夜幕，完成训练任务的战鹰陆续返航. 参训人员很快走进讲评室，围绕飞行中暴露的短板不足，逐人、逐项、逐架次展开复盘，力争让每次飞行都飞出战斗力.

**Google Translation**

Sharpening Wings in the Sky and Sea! A First-Hand Account of a Naval Aviation Unit’s Day-and-Night Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Shuo, Guo Qing Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-11-12 Working Under the Stars and Moon, Sharpening Wings in the Sky and Sea

—A Glimpse into a Naval Aviation Unit’s Day-and-Night Flight Training

■ Wang Shuo, Guo Qing On an autumn day, fighter jets roared over a certain sea area as a naval aviation unit conducted a day-and-night flight training exercise.

Upon receiving the order to “enhance reconnaissance,” the aircraft maintained tactical distance and shared situational information with other combat units in real time. Suddenly, a set of suspicious signals appeared on the radar screen. “Maintain tracking, determine target attributes!” the commander immediately issued the order. The crew calmly operated the aircraft and quickly compared the data.

“Battlefield situations change rapidly; only through rigorous training in peacetime can we be ready to step up in critical moments,” the unit’s leadership explained. In recent years, they have integrated realistic combat elements into the entire training process, developing training plans tailored to different operational scenarios. Through training in handling aerial emergencies and tactical applications in complex electromagnetic environments, they continuously tap into the potential of officers and men, the performance of equipment, and the combined combat effectiveness of personnel and equipment, thereby promoting the improvement of the unit’s combat capabilities.

Between the sea and sky, just as officers and men were working together to analyze the characteristics of a target signal, the target suddenly disappeared. The commander decisively ordered a change in the aircraft's flight attitude and a adjustment of the formation. "Target locked!" Shortly after, with close cooperation from the crew, the target signal was recaptured. After determining the target's attributes, the crew shared the relevant information with other combat units in real time.

As the sun began to set, visibility decreased significantly. During the flight, the altimeter displayed abnormal parameters. The captain quickly verified the data according to the established procedures. After comparing the data, the captain decisively maneuvered the aircraft, quickly correcting the course and effectively avoiding potential flight risks.

"The transition from day to night is a crucial stage in cross-day/night flight training. Crew members need to proactively anticipate changes and quickly adapt their vision to the environment," explained a training staff officer from the unit. He added that pilots experience a visual adaptation period during the transition from day to night, affecting the speed and rhythm of instrument readings. To address this, crew members employ methods such as switching lines of sight and combining in-cabin and out-of-cabin observation to effectively shorten the adaptation period to changes in light.

"Every second faster in decision-making increases the chances of victory on the battlefield," a unit leader stated. Regarding issues such as low visibility and crew fatigue during nighttime flights in cross-day/night flight training, they organized relevant departments and grassroots flight personnel to conduct special studies and optimize response measures accordingly. Furthermore, to ensure the training achieves the expected results, they adhere to the principles of "targeted rectification, closed-loop verification, and consolidation and improvement," focusing on ground instruction, cockpit practice, and simulation training, with a particular emphasis on emergency response and other key aspects, striving to overcome obstacles in cross-day/night flight training.

The bright moon hangs high, and navigation lights flash. Above an airport, streaks of light pierced the night as fighter jets, having completed their training missions, returned to base one after another. The trainees quickly entered the debriefing room to review the shortcomings and deficiencies exposed during the flights, conducting a thorough debriefing for each individual, each item, and each sortie, striving to ensure that every flight delivers combat effectiveness.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16421555.html**

## "龙宫"理发店见证训练之变、装备之变、本领之变

来源：解放军报 作者：王海波 强裕功 杨晨 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-13 07:11:06

编者按 10 月 23 日，"基层传真"版刊发了《"龙宫"理发店》一文，讲的是一位老班长在潜艇上为战友们理发服务的故事.稿件见报后，基层官兵反响热烈，不少人告诉编者，潜艇上一处小小理发店，其实也是一扇窗口，从中能折射出新时代人民军队实战化练兵越来越

深入的风貌.本期，我们推出这篇追踪报道，请读者跟随作者的笔触，管窥“蓝鲸”游弋深海大洋的训练之变、装备之变、本领之变.

**“龙宫”理发店的变迁**

■王海波 强裕功 杨 晨



潜艇一角，官兵们正在排队理发.赵月萌 摄

深秋南海，碧波翻涌，南部战区海军某新型潜艇悄无声息隐蔽巡航.

“遭受袭击，某舱管路破损”“配电板起火”……深海之下，潜艇舱内，一场多险情叠加、多预案运用、多岗位配合的航行损管训练紧张展开.指挥舱内，指挥员认真研判态势，果断下达命令，封舱、堵漏、排水、灭火……各战位官兵闻令而动、密切配合，“险情”很快被成功化解.

潜行一路，训练一路，提升一路.对于该艇艇员来说，这样高强度的实战化训练在漫长的远航任务途中，几乎天天上演.

任务告一段落.屈指算来，距出海执行任务已过去数十天.休整期间，紧张气氛有所缓和，官兵们开始有时间放松，潜艇一角的“龙宫”理发店再次“营业”，该艇空调技师、理发员老姜又忙碌起来.

“任务重要，哪还顾得上个人形象！”看着几名战友乱糟糟的头发，老姜笑着说.

与笔者聊起这些年为战友们服务的经历，老姜深有感触.20 多年前，老姜刚到艇员队，还是个新兵.“记得那时受任务要求、装备性能等因素所限，潜艇出海执行任务大多是早出晚归，时间不长.”老姜说，艇员们大多数时间是在岸上训练、学习.当时营区有个理发店，基本能满足官兵需求.

后来，部队练兵备战强度、水平逐渐提升，实战化程度也越来越高.有一次，艇员队首次执行长航任务，时间长达几个星期.返航后，上级对执行任务情况进行调研时，有艇员反映，“长期外出执行任务，艇上生活比较单调，头发又长又乱，影响军容、影响心情”……

战友的诉求触动了老姜，想到自己入伍前学过一阵理发，他决定自费购买理发用品，平时在营区为大家服务，有长航任务时，就把理发工具一并装进背囊，带到艇上.

就这样，理发店成了一半时间在陆上营区，一半时间在艇上的“两栖”理发店.

这样的情况持续了多年，又开始有了变化.“这些年，随着新时代改革强军深入推进，潜艇装备加速迭代升级，实战化训练迈上新台阶.”老姜说，现在，部队对海域的探索越来越远，执行任务也越发频繁，高强度、长时间、远距离训练已成为常态，官兵们在海上的时间比在陆上还要长.于是，他干脆停了陆上理发店，专心打理“龙宫”理发店.

日月如梭，时代变迁，“龙宫”理发店就像一扇窗口，经历和见证了军队训练、战备的诸多景象.

那一次执行任务，水面风平浪静，负责声呐的干部老陈打算趁机理个发.刚开始理发，蜂鸣器就突然传来“战斗警报”，一场模拟攻防训练迅即拉开帷幕.来不及解下围布，老陈起身奔赴战位.

战况激烈，攻守几经易势，数小时后，艇员队终于锁定胜局.“敌”情解除后，老姜不好意思地找到老陈：“要不，理个光头吧.”原来，当时因为老陈起身太急，老姜在老陈头顶剃出一条凹槽.

在艇上时间长了，“龙宫”理发店的功能也慢慢得到了拓展.那一次，艇员队联合水面舰艇、反潜力量协同展开“背对背”对抗.大家互为对手练攻防，研练实用管用的制胜招法.

联合训练中，艇员队与某水面舰艇部队开展封锁与反封锁演练.为了紧贴实战要求，大家仅提前约定大致任务海域，全程无预案，自主探测目标、自主判断态势、自主决策行动.

训练一结束，对方指挥员就带着满满一叠数据登上潜艇，双方围着海图坐在一起复盘——从各自的探测数据里找对方的“短板”，在战术思路的碰撞中补自己的“漏洞”.

中间休整时，兄弟单位的指挥员看到老姜在给战友理发，发现自己也该理发了.老姜随即发出邀请，几人便在潜艇过道上排队理发.大家一边排队一边继续对参数、聊体会，交流氛围活泼热烈.有人开玩笑说：“这趟没白来！不仅带回了战法改进的思路，还体验了一回水下‘洗剪吹’！”

近年来，官兵研训谋训在“龙宫”理发店已成为常见景象.“楼梯裹上隔音棉能降低走动噪声”“通舱外的电缆容易渗漏，要重点监测”“用好听、看、嗅、摸，故障隐患必须尽早发现”……大家边理发边交流，装备保养的秘诀、隐蔽管控的技巧、故障排除的心得.在这里，头发变短了，潜行深海的底气增强了.

官兵们说，潜艇装备从“盼着有”到“节节升级”，出海时间从“早出晚归”到“深海远航”，训练水平越来越高，胜战能力不断跃升.小小“龙宫”理发店，见证了这生动的一幕幕.

夜色正浓，潜艇再次解缆起航，奔赴陌生海域.老姜和战友们，又一次踏上砺剑征程.

**Google Translation**

The “Dragon Palace” Barbershop Witnesses Changes in Training, Equipment, and Skills

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Wang Haibo, Qiang Yugong, Yang Chen Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-13

Editor's Note: On October 23, the "Grassroots Report" section published an article titled "The 'Dragon Palace' Barbershop," telling the story of a veteran sergeant providing haircuts to his comrades on a submarine. After the article was published, it received a warm response from grassroots officers and men. Many told the editor that a small barbershop on a submarine is actually a window, reflecting the increasingly in-depth combat-oriented training of the People's Liberation Army in the new era. In this issue, we present this follow-up report, inviting readers to follow the author's pen and glimpse the changes in training, equipment, and skills of the "Blue Whale" submarine as it navigates the deep ocean.

The Evolution of the "Dragon Palace" Barbershop

■ Wang Haibo, Qiang Yugong, Yang Chen A corner of the submarine, where officers and men are queuing for haircuts. (Photo by Zhao Yuemeng) In the deep autumn of the South China Sea, amidst surging blue waves, a new type of submarine of the Southern Theater Command Navy silently and covertly patrolled.

"Attacked! Piping in a certain compartment damaged!" "Electrical panel on fire!"... Deep beneath the sea, inside the submarine's compartment, a tense damage control training exercise involving multiple overlapping emergencies, the application of multiple contingency plans, and coordination among multiple positions was underway. In the command center, the commander carefully analyzed the situation and decisively issued orders: sealing compartments, plugging leaks, draining water, extinguishing fires... Officers and men at all positions acted swiftly and coordinated closely, and the "emergency" was quickly and successfully resolved.

Submerged, training continues, improvement continues. For the crew of this submarine, such high-intensity, combat-oriented training is a daily occurrence during long voyages.

The mission has come to an end. Several dozen days have passed since the mission began. During the rest period, the tense atmosphere has eased somewhat, and the officers and men have begun to relax. The "Dragon Palace" barbershop in a corner of the submarine is "open for business" again, and Lao Jiang, the submarine's air conditioning technician and barber, is busy once more. "The mission is important, who cares about personal appearance!" Old Jiang said with a smile, looking at his comrades' messy hair.

When talking to the reporter about his experiences serving his comrades over the years, Old Jiang was deeply moved. More than 20 years ago, Old Jiang had just joined the submarine crew as a new recruit. "I remember that back then, due to mission requirements and equipment limitations, submarine missions at sea were mostly early mornings and late nights, and the time was short," Old Jiang said. The crew spent most of their time training and studying on shore. At that time, there was a barbershop in the camp, which basically met the needs of the officers and men.

Later, the intensity and level of the unit's training and combat readiness gradually increased, and the degree of combat realism also became higher and higher. Once, the submarine crew carried out its first long-range mission, which lasted for several weeks. Upon returning to port, during a review of the mission's performance, some crew members complained that "long-term missions on board are monotonous, causing our hair to grow long and messy, affecting our appearance and mood." Touched by their comrades' concerns, Lao Jiang, recalling his prior experience in hairdressing, decided to purchase hairdressing supplies at his own expense. He would provide services at the barracks, and on long-haul missions, he would pack his tools into his backpack and bring them aboard.

Thus, the barbershop became an "amphibious" shop, operating half the time on land and half the time on the submarine.

This situation continued for many years before changes began. "In recent years, with the deepening of military reforms in the new era, submarine equipment has been rapidly upgraded, and combat-oriented training has reached a new level," Lao Jiang said. Now, the troops are exploring increasingly distant sea areas, and missions are becoming more frequent. High-intensity, long-duration, and long-distance training has become the norm, and men spend more time at sea than on land. So he simply closed his land-based barbershop and focused entirely on managing the "Dragon Palace" barbershop.

Time flies, and the era changes. The "Dragon Palace" barbershop, like a window, has witnessed many scenes of military training and combat readiness.

On one mission, the sea was calm, and Officer Chen, in charge of sonar, decided to take the opportunity to get a haircut. Just as he started cutting his hair, the buzzer suddenly sounded a "battle alarm," and a simulated attack and defense exercise immediately began. Without even taking off his protective cape, Officer Chen rushed to his battle station.

The battle was fierce, with the offensive and defensive positions shifting several times. Several hours later, the crew finally secured victory. After the "enemy" situation was resolved, Officer Jiang approached Officer Chen sheepishly: "How about I shave your head bald?" It turned out that because Officer Chen had gotten up so hastily, Officer Jiang had shaved a groove in his hair.

As time went on on the submarine, the "Dragon Palace" barbershop's function gradually expanded. On that occasion, the submarine crew, in conjunction with surface ships and anti-submarine forces, conducted a "back-to-back" combat exercise. They practiced offense and defense against each other, refining practical and effective winning tactics.

During the joint training, the submarine crew conducted blockade and counter-blockade drills with a surface ship unit. To closely simulate real combat requirements, only a general mission area was agreed upon beforehand; there were no pre-planned scenarios, and everyone independently detected targets, assessed the situation, and made their own action decisions.

As soon as the training ended, the opposing commander boarded the submarine with a stack of data. Both sides sat together around the nautical charts to review the exercise—identifying the other's weaknesses from their respective detection data and addressing their own shortcomings through the clash of tactical approaches.

During a break, the commander from the sister unit saw Lao Jiang giving a haircut to a comrade and realized he needed one too. Lao Jiang immediately invited them to get haircuts, and the group lined up in the submarine's passageway. While waiting, they continued to review parameters and discuss their experiences, creating a lively and enthusiastic atmosphere. Someone joked, "This trip was worthwhile! Not only did we bring back ideas for improving tactics, but we also experienced an underwater 'haircut'!" In recent years, it has become a common sight for officers and men to conduct training and strategic planning at the "Dragon Palace" barbershop. "Wrapping the stairs with soundproofing cotton can reduce walking noise," "Cables leading outside the cabin are prone to leakage and need close monitoring," "Use your hearing, sight, smell, and touch to detect potential faults as early as possible"... Everyone exchanges tips while getting haircuts, discussing equipment maintenance secrets, concealment control techniques, and troubleshooting experiences. Here, their hair is shorter, and their confidence in navigating the deep sea is enhanced.

The officers and men say that submarine equipment has gone from "longing for it" to "constantly upgrading," and their sea hours have gone from "early departures and late returns" to "long-distance voyages in the deep sea." Training levels are rising, and their combat capabilities are constantly improving. The small "Dragon Palace" barbershop has witnessed these vivid scenes.

As night deepens, the submarine once again casts its moorings and sets sail for unfamiliar waters. Old Jiang and his comrades embark on another journey of honing their skills.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16421830.html**

## 舰机协同战海天！海军某护卫舰支队携手友邻部队实战化训练

来源：解放军报 作者：王光杰 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-11-14

**舰机协同战海天**

**——海军某护卫舰支队携手友邻部队开展实战化训练见闻**

■解放军报特约通讯员 王光杰

海面，舰艇劈波斩浪；空中，战鹰铁翼飞旋. 深秋时节，海军某护卫舰支队牡丹江舰携手友邻部队，展开一场复杂电磁环境下的协同训练.

"发现'敌'目标！"刚刚抵达目标海域，牡丹江舰便接到"敌情"通报.

顷刻间，战斗警报响彻全舰，官兵迅速奔赴各自战位. 舰载直升机腾空而起，飞向预定海域上空.

作战指挥室内，指挥员下令与直升机组网建链，根据战场态势，灵活调整攻防策略. 一张由舰艇雷达、电子侦察设备和直升机共同织就的立体探测网迅速铺开. 海天之间，侦察与反侦察、压制与反压制轮番展开，攻守之势数次转换.

随着时间推移，对抗进入白热化. 面对“敌”舰多波次饱和攻击，指挥员通过“任务式指挥”下达总体作战意图和作战要求，兵力分配、战术战法选择则由一线作战单元基于共享态势自主完成.

“强电磁干扰！”特情突至，雷达屏幕上“敌”舰信号消失. 指挥员迅速下令重建通信网，释放干扰弹，官兵闻令而动展开处置. 舰机各作战单元依据战场态势主动补位，灵活应对. 不多时，战舰重新占据有利态势并夺回主动权.

“目标锁定！”舰艇指挥系统快速生成火力分配方案. “发射！”随着指挥员一声令下，模拟导弹成功“命中”目标.

“舰机协同是现代海战的核心作战样式之一. 只有平时在协同中磨合，在对抗中淬炼，战时才能发挥‘1+1＞2’的体系作战效能. ”该支队领导介绍，此次训练聚焦舰机协同作战效能，探索从战术配合转向体系融合的新战法.

海面风急浪高，水下暗流涌动，一场“猎鲨”行动接续展开. 舰载直升机前出吊放拖曳声呐，牡丹江舰同步组织对潜搜索，加强水下噪音听测.

“敌”潜艇嗅到危险气息后，立即实施干扰并进行战术机动，利用海区水文环境和海底地形，连续变向变速，企图摆脱追踪.

舰机按照协同作战要求，迅速扩大搜索范围. 很快，牡丹江舰声呐部位成功锁定“敌”潜艇位置. 保持稳定跟踪后，牡丹江舰快速占领有利阵位，对“敌”目标实施模拟打击……

该支队领导介绍，从依赖语音通信到数据链自主交互，从按照预定方案执行到基于态势自主决策，从追求单平台性能极限到注重体系效能优化，近年来，他们持续深化与友邻部队联训机制，将不同力量要素、不同作战单元嵌入体系作战链条，优化完善数个协同作战战术战法，部队遂行使命任务能力进一步提升.

**Google Translation**

Ship-Aircraft Coordination in Combat at Sea and Sky! A Naval Frigate Flotilla (Zhidui) Joins Hands with Neighboring Units for Realistic Combat Training

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Guangjie Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-11-14 Ship-Aircraft Coordination in Combat at Sea and Sky

—A Glimpse into a Naval Frigate Flotilla’s (Zhidui) Realistic Combat Training with Neighboring Units

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Wang Guangjie

On the sea, warships cleave through the waves; in the air, warplanes soar. In late autumn, the Mudanjiang frigate [Hull 604; Northern Theater Command Navy] ship of a naval frigate flotilla (zhidui), together with neighboring units, conducted a coordinated training exercise in a complex electromagnetic environment.

“Enemy target detected!” Upon arriving at the target area, the Mudanjiang ship received an “enemy situation” report.

Instantly, the battle alarm sounded throughout the ship, and officers and men quickly rushed to their respective battle stations. Shipborne helicopters took off and flew towards the designated sea area.

In the operations command center, the commander ordered the establishment of a network link with the helicopters, flexibly adjusting offensive and defensive strategies according to the battlefield situation. A three-dimensional detection network, woven from shipboard radar, electronic reconnaissance equipment, and helicopters, was rapidly deployed. Between sea and sky, reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance, suppression and counter-suppression, unfolded in turn, with the offensive and defensive postures shifting several times.

As time progressed, the confrontation intensified. Faced with multiple waves of saturation attacks from “enemy” ships, the commander issued overall operational intentions and requirements through “mission-based command,” while troop allocation and tactical selection were autonomously completed by frontline combat units based on shared situational awareness.

“Strong electromagnetic interference!” A sudden emergency occurred, and the “enemy” ship’s signal disappeared from the radar screen. The commander quickly ordered the reconstruction of the communication network and the release of chaff, and officers and men responded swiftly. Shipboard and aircraft combat units proactively filled gaps based on the battlefield situation, responding flexibly. Before long, the warship regained a favorable position and reclaimed the initiative.

“Target locked!” The ship’s command system quickly generated a fire allocation plan. “Fire!” With the commander’s order, a simulated missile successfully “hit” the target.

“Ship-aircraft coordination is one of the core combat styles of modern naval warfare. Only through peacetime coordination and tempering in combat can we achieve a ‘1+1>2’ system combat effectiveness in wartime,” the flotilla (zhidui) leader explained. This training focused on the effectiveness of ship-aircraft coordinated operations, exploring new tactics that shift from tactical cooperation to system integration.

With rough seas and strong currents, a “shark-hunting” operation unfolded. Shipborne helicopters deployed towed sonar, while the Mudanjiang ship simultaneously conducted anti-submarine searches and intensified underwater noise detection.

Sensing danger, the “enemy” submarine immediately implemented jamming and tactical maneuvers, utilizing the sea surface and seabed topography to continuously change direction and speed, attempting to evade pursuit.

Following the requirements of coordinated operations, the ship and aircraft rapidly expanded their search area. Soon, the Mudanjiang ship’s sonar successfully located the “enemy” submarine. After maintaining stable tracking, the Mudanjiang ship quickly occupied a favorable position and conducted simulated strikes against the “enemy” target... The flotilla (zhidui) leader explained that, from relying on voice communication to autonomous data link interaction, from executing according to predetermined plans to making autonomous decisions based on the situation, and from pursuing the performance limits of a single platform to focusing on optimizing system effectiveness, in recent years, they have continuously deepened the joint training mechanism with neighboring units, embedding different force elements and different combat units into the system combat chain, optimizing and improving several collaborative combat tactics and methods, and further enhancing the unit’s ability to perform missions.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16422148.html**

## 中国海军 989 编队起航执行远海综合实习任务并访问东南亚三国

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 吕志浩 责任编辑：刘上靖

2025-11-15

新华社青岛 11 月 15 日电（黎云、吕志浩）15 日上午，中国海军 989 编队搭载 2100 余名学员和官兵，从山东青岛某军港解缆起航，开始执行远海综合实习任务，并访问越南、马来西亚和印度尼西亚 3 国.

海军 989 编队由综合登陆舰长白山舰、远洋航海训练舰郑和舰和大型综合训练船海军“向前进 1 号”船组成. 随舰实习出访的学员来自海军工程大学和海军航空大学. 来自海军工程大学的 10 余名外籍军事留学生全程与中方学员混编同训. 据编队指挥员介绍，此次任务参训人数较以往有明显增长、学员类别和教学课目较以往有明显拓展，将对探索构建海军院校学员远海综合实习训练新模式起到积极作用.

航渡期间，编队将组织开展地文航海、天文航海、舰艇共同课目等实践教学，着力夯实学员岗位任职基础、增强政治素养、扩大国际视野和培养战略思维能力. 编队靠泊外国港口期间，将举行富有中国传统文化特色的甲板招待会和学员参观见学等活动.

长白山舰是一艘 071 型综合登陆舰，舷号 989，入列以来先后完成第 18 批亚丁湾护航及出访欧洲五国、中柬“金龙-2025”联演等多项重大任务. 郑和舰是人民海军第一艘远洋航海训练舰，舷号 81，航迹遍布三大洋六大洲，被誉为“海上流动大学”“中国军校第一舰”，2015

年被人民海军授予“功勋训练舰”荣誉称号. 海军“向前进 1 号”船是一艘大型综合训练船，舷号 88，2011 年 6 月 28 日正式入列，2016 年 9 月 5 日命名为海军“向前进 1 号”船.

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Force Sets Sail for Comprehensive Long-Range Training Mission and Visits Three Southeast Asian Countries

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Author: Li Yun, Lü Zhihao

Editor: Liu Shangjing

2025-11-15

Qingdao, November 15 (Xinhua) -- On the morning of November 15, the Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Force, carrying over 2,100 cadets and officers, set sail from a naval port in Qingdao, Shandong Province, to begin a comprehensive long-range training mission and visit Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

The 989 Task Force consists of the amphibious landing ship Changbaishan, the ocean-going training ship Zheng He, and the large comprehensive training ship “Xiang Qianjin 1”. The cadets accompanying the task force are from the Naval University of Engineering and the Naval Aviation University. More than 10 foreign military students from the Naval University of Engineering are training alongside the Chinese cadets throughout the mission. According to the fleet commander, the number of participants in this mission has increased significantly compared to previous ones, and the types of trainees and the curriculum have also expanded considerably. This will play a positive role in exploring and constructing a new model for comprehensive long-range practical training for naval academy trainees.

During the voyage, the fleet will organize practical training in terrestrial navigation, astronomical navigation, and shared shipboard subjects, focusing on strengthening trainees’ foundation for their future roles, enhancing their political awareness, broadening their international perspectives, and cultivating their strategic thinking abilities. While the fleet is docked at foreign ports, it will hold deck receptions featuring traditional Chinese cultural elements and organize visits and learning opportunities for trainees.

The Changbaishan is a Type 071 amphibious transport dock, hull number 989. Since its commissioning, it has completed several major missions, including the 18th escort mission in the Gulf of Aden, visits to five European countries, and the China-Cambodia “Golden Dragon-2025” joint exercise. The Zheng He, hull number 81, is the People’s Liberation Army Navy’s first ocean-going training ship. Its voyages have covered three oceans and six continents, earning it the reputation of a “floating university at sea” and “China’s first military academy ship.” In 2015, it was awarded the honorary title of “Meritorious Training Ship” by the People’s Liberation Army

Navy. The “Forward 1” is a large comprehensive training ship, hull number 88, officially commissioned on June 28, 2011, and named “Forward 1” on September 5, 2016.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16422170.html**

## 海军某支队开展训练

来源：解放军报 作者：时佳龙 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-16



深秋，海军某支队开展训练. 时佳龙 摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] Conducts Training Exercises.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Shi Jialong

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-16

Late autumn, a naval flotilla [zhidui] conducted training exercises. (Photo by Shi Jialong)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16422162.html**

## 暗夜蹈海破“雷障”！海军某扫雷舰大队组织反水雷训练

来源：解放军报 作者：徐俊杰 黄文洲 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-16

**暗夜蹈海破“雷障”**

**——海军某扫雷舰大队组织反水雷训练见闻**

■徐俊杰 黄文洲

海面波飞浪卷，海下暗流涌动. 秋夜某海域，海军某扫雷舰大队一场反水雷训练悄然展开.

“战斗警报！”航行途中，急促的警铃声刺破夜空，开平舰官兵闻令而动，迅速奔赴各自战位. 茫茫夜色中，开平舰劈波斩浪，向目标海域加速机动.

大洋之上，风力持续增强，开平舰在波峰浪谷间左右摇摆，汹涌的浪涛不断扑上甲板. 剧烈晃动中，官兵坚守战位，有序做好各项猎雷准备工作.

“发现疑似沉底雷！”情况通报传入指挥室，开平舰舰长综合研判态势后，下令投放猎雷具. 猎雷班班长带领班组克服风高浪急、视线不佳等不利条件，操控猎雷具缓缓接近目标点位，顺利将灭雷炸弹投入预定位置.

“猎雷具回收异常，画面信号中断！”正当官兵回收猎雷具时，通报再次传来. “暂停回收！”面对突发情况，舰长带领官兵综合分析猎雷具航向、通信信号变化等信息后认为，回收异常的原因是电缆与猎雷具壳体发生缠绕. 如果强行回收猎雷具，可能造成装备损毁甚至提前引爆水雷.

面对险情，舰长果断下达指令：“副控切主控，主控操作猎雷具尝试上下机动解脱！”主控操作手闻令而动，一边紧急输入操控指令，一边密切关注实时回收数据. 与此同时，舰长指挥操舵兵调整航向航速，为操作手创造相对稳定的作业环境.

“猎雷具布放与回收历来是灭雷作业的重难点，受洋流、浪涌等因素影响，电缆极易与猎雷具壳体发生缠绕. ”该大队领导介绍，此次训练，他们将官兵平时训练中暴露的薄弱环节作为施训重点，结合训练进程针对性设置多个特情，引导官兵紧盯短板不足开展专攻精练.

时间一分一秒过去，主控操作手在舰体摇晃不止、画面信号中断等不利条件下，反复调整猎雷具运动姿态. 数分钟后，猎雷具成功浮出海面.

“投弹组前甲板集合！”顺利回收猎雷具后，舰长命令投弹手准备引爆水雷. 随着指令下达，投弹手精确投掷两颗手榴弹. “砰！”手榴弹成功激活灭雷炸弹，引爆海底水雷.

“利用夜间复杂海况开展反水雷训练，能够有效检验官兵真实训练水平. ”该大队领导介绍，近年来，他们紧盯战场需求，坚决破除“危不施训、险不练兵”不实训风，围绕担负的使命任务从难从严开展实战化训练，通过设险局、构危局，锤炼恶劣条件下的应急应战能力.

硝烟散去，复盘展开. 从作战指挥、应急处置到装备操作、战位协同，官兵围绕此次训练暴露的短板弱项，逐个环节剖析原因、制订措施，梳理出下一步训练重点.

**Google Translation**

Naval Minesweeper Group [dadui] Conducts Mine Countermeasures Training in the Dark!

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Xu Junjie, Huang Wenzhou

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-16

Naval Minesweeper Group [dadui] Conducts Mine Countermeasures Training in the Dark

■ Xu Junjie, Huang Wenzhou

The sea surface was turbulent, and beneath the surface, undercurrents surged. On an autumn night in a certain sea area, a mine countermeasures training exercise quietly unfolded by a naval minesweeper group [dadui].

“Battle Alarm!” During the voyage, the urgent alarm pierced the night sky. The officers and men of the Kaiping ship responded immediately, quickly rushing to their respective battle stations. In the vast darkness, the Kaiping ship cut through the waves, accelerating towards the target area.

On the open ocean, the wind continued to strengthen, and the Kaiping ship swayed from side to side between the crests and troughs of the waves, with surging waves constantly crashing onto the deck. Amidst the violent shaking, the officers and men remained steadfast at their posts, orderly carrying out various mine-hunting preparations.

“Suspected bottom mine detected!” The situation report reached the command center. After assessing the situation, the captain of the Kaiping ship ordered the deployment of the mine hunting device. The mine hunting team leader led his crew, overcoming adverse conditions such as high winds, rough seas, and poor visibility, maneuvering the mine hunting device slowly towards the target location and successfully deploying the mine-clearing bomb at the designated position.

“Mine hunting device recovery anomaly, video signal interruption!” Just as the crew was recovering the mine hunting device, another report came in. “Suspend recovery!” Faced with the emergency, the captain, after analyzing the mine hunting device’s course and communication signal changes, determined that the anomaly was caused by the cable becoming entangled with the mine hunting device’s casing. Forcibly recovering the mine hunting device could damage the equipment or even prematurely detonate the mine.

Faced with the danger, the captain decisively issued the order: “Auxiliary control to main control, main control to attempt to maneuver the mine hunting device vertically to break free!” The main control operator acted immediately, urgently inputting control commands while closely monitoring real-time recovery data. Simultaneously, the captain instructed the helmsman to adjust the course and speed to create a relatively stable working environment for the operator.

“The deployment and retrieval of mine hunting gear has always been a key challenge in mine-clearing operations. Affected by ocean currents and surges, cables are extremely prone to entanglement with the mine hunting gear casing,” explained the group [dadui] leader. “In this training exercise, we focused on addressing the weaknesses exposed in our soldiers’ regular training. We incorporated several special scenarios into the training process to guide our soldiers in focusing on their shortcomings and refining their skills.”

Time ticked by. Despite the ship's constant rocking and interrupted video signals, the main control operator repeatedly adjusted the mine hunting gear's movement. Several minutes later, the mine hunting gear successfully surfaced.

"The bombardment team, assemble on the foredeck!" After successfully retrieving the mine hunting gear, the captain ordered the bombardiers to prepare to detonate the mine. With the command given, the bombardiers accurately threw two grenades. "Bang!" The grenades successfully activated the mine-clearing bomb, detonating the seabed mine.

"Conducting mine countermeasures training under complex sea conditions at night effectively tests the actual training level of officers and men," the group [dadui] leader explained. In recent years, they have focused on battlefield needs, resolutely eliminating the unrealistic training practices of "not training in dangerous situations or not practicing in risky environments." They conduct rigorous and demanding combat-oriented training based on their assigned missions, honing their emergency response capabilities under adverse conditions by setting up challenging and dangerous scenarios.

After the smoke cleared, a debriefing session began. From operational command and emergency response to equipment operation and battle station coordination, officers and men analyzed the shortcomings and weaknesses exposed in this training, formulated measures for each step, and identified key areas for future training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16422209.html**

## 海军四川舰顺利完成首次航行试验

来源：新华社 作者：张皓凝 张懋瑄 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-11-16

新华社上海 11 月 16 日电（张皓凝、张懋瑄）16 日下午 5 时许，海军四川舰完成为期 3 天的首次航行试验任务，顺利返回船厂码头.

试航期间，对四川舰动力、电力等系统设备进行了一系列测试，达到了预期效果. 后续试验项目，将根据装备总体建造计划逐步展开.



11 月 16 日，海军四川舰顺利完成首次航行试验任务返回码头. 新华社发（张良 摄）



11 月 16 日，海军四川舰顺利完成首次航行试验任务返回码头. 新华社发（张良 摄）



11 月 16 日，海军四川舰在航行中. 新华社发（黄海涛 摄）



11 月 16 日，海军四川舰在航行中. 新华社发（黄海涛 摄）



11 月 16 日，海军四川舰在航行中. 新华社发（张建凯 摄）



11 月 15 日，海军四川舰在航行中. 新华社发（张良 摄）



11 月 15 日，海军四川舰在航行中. 新华社发（张良 摄）



11 月 15 日，海军四川舰在航行中. 新华社发（黄海涛 摄）



11 月 15 日，海军四川舰在航行中. 新华社发（张良 摄）

**Google Translation**

Navy's Sichuan Aircraft Carrier Successfully Completes First Sea Trial

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Zhang Haoning, Zhang Maoxuan Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-11-16

Shanghai, November 16 (Xinhua) -- The Navy's Sichuan aircraft carrier successfully returned to the shipyard after completing its three-day first sea trial at approximately 5 p.m. on November 16.

During the sea trial, a series of tests were conducted on the Sichuan's power, electrical, and other systems and equipment, achieving the expected results. Subsequent tests will be carried out gradually according to the overall equipment construction plan.

November 16, the Navy's Sichuan aircraft carrier successfully completed its first sea trial and returned to the dock. (Xinhua/Zhang Liang)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16422318.html**

## 如何练就打赢硬功？“把问题解决在那一天来临之前”

来源：解放军报 作者：向黎鸣 陈泽生 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-17

**“把问题解决在那一天来临之前”**

■解放军报记者 向黎鸣 特约记者 陈泽生

“指挥员判断敌情不准确”“协同配合不够，官兵反应太慢”……初冬的一天，刚刚归航的海军某部某艇员队召开复盘检讨会，正在军港码头采访的记者受邀旁听.

“上至艇员队党支部、下至舱室战位，航行间隙查摆问题、任务结束总结反思，如今已经成为常态.”会后，该部领导告诉记者，尽管此次任务完成得较为顺利，但深挖细究仍有不少问题需要解决.

“如此频繁地讲问题，会不会影响官兵士气？”

“战斗力链条上的任何一个环节，都可能影响胜负. 只有深入查摆问题、及时解决问题，才能练就打赢硬功.”面对记者疑问，这位领导讲起了一段经历——

一次红蓝对抗演练，熟悉的海域、熟悉的对手，作为红方的该部官兵却铩羽而归. 原因何在？事后复盘，大家惊讶地发现，正是多个平时觉得影响不大的小问题，在关键时刻成了“绊脚石”.

“有问题并不可怕，可怕的是面对问题采取‘鸵鸟政策’，把小问题拖成大问题，把大问题拖成老大难问题.”党委一班人痛定思痛、态度坚决：事关战斗力建设的问题，必须发现一个解决一个，决不能悬而未决、久拖不决，否则就是虚假备战.

政治整训中，他们把这段经历当作典型案例反躬自省，严格落实党委领战主体责任，瞄准练兵备战中存在的卡点堵点问题组织攻关.

走出复盘检讨会场，记者随着该部领导来到一个新建不久的“创研室”，只见摆满工具的桌案旁，几名骨干围绕改进某型设备维修方案展开热烈讨论.

此前训练中，该型设备曾多次出现故障，每次都需要投入大量时间组织抢修，影响任务进度. 基层官兵虽有改进的思路，但因缺乏技术支持，一时无法付诸实践.

“这种情况在基层并不鲜见. 以往，有的单位领导对于基层创新瞻前顾后，生怕投入资源出不了成果，索性‘多一事不如少一事’. ”该部领导说，殊不知，正是这种懈怠思想，阻碍了一些难题的解决. 为此，他们建成了“创研室”，并对“模拟训练中心”进行了改造升级，为官兵发挥聪明才智、群策群力解难创造平台和条件.

置身“模拟训练中心”，记者顿时感到紧张的氛围扑面而来，某单位官兵正紧锣密鼓地开展专业训练.

“这里设置的特情，很多都是出海航行极难遇到的. ”该部领导介绍，他们调研得知，因部分特情较少出现，官兵容易产生侥幸心理，平时训练也不重视. “模拟训练中心”将这些特情分类拆解，组织强化训练，切实提高大家的应急处置能力.

采访期间，记者每到一个单位都能看到一张“问题整改清单”，有的已经解决，有的正在推进，有的还需要协调上级机关提供帮助，但每一个问题后面都标注了具体时限.

“练兵备战出现问题是难免的，但不能年复一年、翻来覆去总是那些问题. ”某艇员队指挥员向记者表达了坚定的决心，“为了胜战打赢，一定要把问题解决在那一天来临之前. ”

**Google Translation**

How to Develop the Skills to Win Battles? “Solve Problems Before That Day Arrives”

Source: PLA Daily Author: Xiang Liming, Chen Zesheng Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-17

“Solve Problems Before That Day Arrives”

■PLA Daily Reporter Xiang Liming, Special Correspondent Chen Zesheng

“Commanders’ assessment of the enemy situation was inaccurate,” “Insufficient coordination and slow response of officers and men”... On a day in early winter, a submarine crew of a naval unit, having just returned from voyage, held a debriefing meeting. Reporters who were interviewing at the naval port were invited to attend.

“From the submarine crew’s Party Branch down to the cabin combat positions, identifying problems during breaks in navigation and summarizing and reflecting after missions has now become the norm.” After the meeting, the unit’s leaders told reporters that although the mission

was completed relatively smoothly, there were still many problems that needed to be addressed upon closer examination.

“Won’t discussing problems so frequently affect the morale of the officers and men?”

“Any link in the combat effectiveness chain can influence the outcome. Only by thoroughly identifying and promptly resolving problems can we hone our combat skills.” Faced with the reporter’s question, the leader recounted an experience—In a red-blue force-on-force exercise, in familiar waters and against familiar opponents, the officers and men of the red team suffered a crushing defeat. Why? In the post-exercise review, they were surprised to find that several seemingly minor issues had become stumbling blocks at the crucial moment.

“Having problems isn’t terrible; what’s terrible is adopting an ‘ostrich policy’ when facing problems, letting small problems become big problems, and big problems become intractable ones.” The Party Committee leadership, after much painful reflection, was resolute: problems concerning combat effectiveness must be identified and resolved one by one; they cannot be left unresolved or delayed for too long, otherwise it’s a false preparation for war.

During the political rectification campaign, they used this experience as a typical case for self-reflection, strictly implemented the Party Committee’s primary responsibility for leading combat operations, and organized efforts to address the bottlenecks and obstacles in training and combat readiness.

Leaving the debriefing and review meeting, the reporter followed the unit’s leaders to a newly built “Innovation and Research Room.” Around a table filled with tools, several key personnel were engaged in a heated discussion about improving the maintenance plan for a certain type of equipment.

Previously, this type of equipment had malfunctioned multiple times during training, each time requiring significant time for emergency repairs, impacting mission progress. While grassroots officers and men had ideas for improvement, a lack of technical support prevented immediate implementation.

“This situation is not uncommon at the grassroots level. In the past, some unit leaders were hesitant about grassroots innovation, fearing that investing resources would yield no results, and simply adopted a ‘better safe than sorry’ approach,” said a unit leader. Little did they know that it was precisely this complacency that hindered the resolution of some difficult problems. To this end, they established a “Research and Development Center” and upgraded the “Simulation Training Center,” creating a platform and conditions for officers and men to leverage their ingenuity and collective wisdom to solve problems.

Stepping into the “Simulation Training Center,” the reporter immediately felt the tense atmosphere, as officers and men of a certain unit were conducting intensive professional training.

“Many of the emergency scenarios simulated here are extremely rare to encounter during voyages at sea,” explained a leader of the unit. Their research revealed that because some emergency scenarios are infrequent, officers and men tend to develop a sense of complacency and do not take them seriously in routine training. The “Simulation Training Center” categorizes and breaks down these emergency scenarios, organizing intensive training to effectively improve everyone’s emergency response capabilities.

During the interview, the reporter saw a “Problem Rectification List” at each unit. Some problems had been resolved, some were being addressed, and some required coordination with higher authorities for assistance, but each problem was marked with a specific deadline.

“It’s inevitable that problems will arise during training and preparation for war, but we can’t let the same problems keep recurring year after year.” A commander of a certain submarine crew expressed his firm determination to the reporter, “In order to win the war, we must solve the problems before that day comes.”

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16422509.html**

## 军营观察丨海测兵的“数据观”

来源：解放军报 作者：毕笑天 付康 闫子坤 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-18

**出没瀚海风涛 丈量深蓝航道**

■解放军报记者 毕笑天

海岛一隅，天空的蓝色、云朵的白色、沙滩的棕褐色交织成了一幅瑰丽画卷. 海岸线上，一队手持设备的官兵，在辽阔海天的映衬下显得格外青春勃发.

这是海军某测量中队官兵，他们的使命是完成地理环境的精确测绘，为海防事业提供基础数据支撑. 海测兵日复一日地驾驶小艇，利用声呐、激光测距等技术手段，探测海底地形、岛屿地貌、礁石分布，以及航道深度变化.

入伍 25 年，中队长王新成用这样一个词来形容自己的战位——“求索”.

马汉在《海权论》直言，“制海权始于测绘室”. 那些反复核验校准的数据，不仅是航海图上的曲线与数字，更是舰船航行、潜艇活动乃至未来构建海战场的关键依据. 海测兵的工作，正是将这些大自然的“秘密”转化为可供决策的精准信息.

这是一场人力与时间的拉锯战. 一次测量任务的周期可能长达数月，海测兵需要乘着颠簸的小艇长途奔波.

“受制于潮汐、风浪、能见度等因素，这是一份需要耐心与细心的工作. ”该中队二级上士刘帅坦言，为了一个关键坐标等待数小时，只为仪器捕捉到最清晰的回波；为了验证一组数据，他们要精准判断涨潮退潮时机，只为在浪涌中寻找最佳测量窗口.

海测兵的战位是寂寞的. 中尉王宝林毕业后被分配到这里，他的军校同学，有的与舰艇编队一起驰骋深蓝，有的身处相对繁华热闹的市区驻地. 而王宝林只是默默地踏在礁石上、走在滩涂里，用心寻觅一组组数据.

与他们远隔千里的某海域，舰艇编队犁波深蓝，时刻保持战斗姿态；海面以下某处静谧空间，一艘潜艇悄悄潜伏. 那些鲜为人知的地方，早被他们用数据织就了一张无形的网.

或许不会有人记得这些海测兵的名字，但他们留下的每一条记录，都已铭刻在中国海军向海图强的事业中.

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**海测兵的“数据观”**

■解放军报记者 毕笑天 特约通讯员 付 康



海测兵测量前架设基准站. 孙灏宸 摄

他们是一群成天与数据打交道的人，他们以仪器为笔，在万里海疆丈量深浅、标定坐标.

他们是一群在数字经纬间锚定使命的人，他们用数据将海浪的瞬息变化、岛礁的细微地貌变得精准可依.

他们是一群海测兵. 他们用这些带着海风气息的数据，为船舶提供“安全指南”、为海防打造“数字基石”. 他们很少见到深海大洋的波澜壮阔，却在数据洪流中，托举着大国舰艇的每一次远征.

当潮汐起落改变着海岸线，这群坚守在舰船与岛礁之间的官兵，让数据有了穿透风浪的力量. 今天，让我们走近海军某测量中队官兵，品读他们独特的“数据观”.

**“陌生地域我们先走过一遍，后面走的人才能多一份心安”**

清晨，海军某测量中队官兵起了个大早——测量某个小岛的岸线滩涂，以及附近海面上的明礁. 为了这片测区，大家已经忙碌了数月之久. 眼下，正是此次任务的“收官之战”.

乘小艇出发，有人负责开船、有人时刻观察情况. 二级上士刘帅吹着海风，早已习惯了其中的腥咸气息，他用“浪迹天涯”形容自己的工作：“迎着风、伴着浪，在海天之间忙碌一整天. ”

“浪迹天涯”并不容易. 为了抵达最佳测绘点，海测兵必须爬过陡峭的岩石. 海浪猛烈地冲刷着礁石，在凹凸不平的表面留下一汪汪水渍. 上等兵闫子坤率先踩在礁石上，却没有站稳、打了个趔趄，所幸被身后的刘帅托住.

为了寻找最佳测量点，刘帅背过身，用脚一点一点试探落点；闫子坤伸出头去，时刻观察礁石情况，辅助刘帅找准位置. 不知过了多久，几人才挪到了相对平坦的地方.

“每一次执行外业测绘任务，都会面临陌生环境的考验. ”刘帅说，时间久了，每一个海测兵身上都有大大小小的伤疤划痕. 这是海测兵的“徽章”，因为高程、水深这些专业数据，只能在最接近大自然的地方寻找答案.

架好标尺、打开设备、信号回传、检查数据，一系列动作时间不长，海测兵们操作起来行云流水. 重复了几次这样的流程后，脚底这块礁石的数据便被完整呈现在海测兵面前.

一天的任务远未结束，一行人又乘着小艇来到附近的海岛继续测量. 扛着沉重的测量设备踩在松软滩涂上，每一步都走得艰难. 意外落水、身陷泥潭，对于刘帅来说是家常便饭.

“滩涂周边的芦苇、杂草太密，要前后兼顾. ”刘帅一边走一边叮嘱新兵，眼睛不离前行路线，时刻观察周边有没有暗坑、虫窝.

正值中午，战士们呼吸着沉闷咸湿的空气. 不断滑落的汗珠，见证着他们的艰辛. 相比于炎热，更漫长的，是远离人烟的孤独.

海上没有通信网络信号，海测兵只能借助电台与后方取得联系，随时汇报动向. 渺渺海面上，一叶小舟缓缓向远方进发，面对广阔海天，刘帅这样的老兵，也难免生出孤寂之感.

勇敢者善于从大自然的变幻莫测中攫取幸福. 一整天作业完毕后，看着夕阳一点点下沉，跃动的金光洒在海面上，在海风吹拂下战士们不禁感慨：“这一天，没白过！”

跋山涉水，追星逐月，海测兵已经习惯了默默行走在海岸线上. “世界上本没有路，走的人多了也就成了路. ”刘帅说，“陌生地域我们先走过一遍，后面走的人才能多一份心安. ”

年年外出测海，每一处测区的特点各不相同. 对于海测兵来说，只需要知道目的地在哪，然后迈出双腿、摆开双臂，勇往直前.

**“任务再艰巨，把它除以一万，就觉得不再那么难”**

在中队里，一级上士高铁车并不显眼.

高铁车在大学里学的是水深测量专业，专业和岗位的高度契合，让他很快融入了这个集体. 但是时间久了，他也开始迷茫起来：“这种一眼望到头的工作，到底有什么意思？”

在一次测绘任务中，为了一块面积 10 多平方公里的测区，战友们要搭乘小艇累计往返 1000 多公里. 早起，测绘，晚归，整理数据，周而复始，平淡枯燥.

一天的工作量，在海图上看不出来. 海测兵架设多少次标尺、身上多了几道划痕，只有自己知道，海图上并不会标注……

“我们也羡慕舰艇兵，操纵着威武的军舰驶向深蓝……”高铁车说.

但是测绘事业总要有人干下去，高铁车话里虽有羡慕，但是并无不甘. 海测兵虽然没有壮阔航迹，但艰险任务努力完成后的那种满足感，与沿途欣赏到的壮美风景，交织成了他们的幸运与幸福.

祖国的海疆那样辽阔，想要为战舰更好地保驾护航，海测兵必须走得更稳一些，看得更细一些，尽可能把一处测区所需的数据都采集到.

在执行某次全数字地形测量任务时，中队为了准确测量岛礁的高度和面积，大家背着笨重的测量仪器在悬崖边缘行走，每隔 10 米就要测量一个高程点. 他们在地形陡峭、杳无人烟的环境中，提心吊胆跋涉了整整一天，而这也不过是海测兵测绘工作中常见的一天.

1:10000，这是海测兵最常用的比例尺，用来衡量、转换现实和地图的差距.

中尉王宝林对大家说：“你们看这个‘1’，就是我们每天的工作，只要日积月累，总有一天能达到后面的‘10000’；相反，没有这个‘1’，后面跟着再多的‘0’也没用.”

善用比例尺，这是海测兵的智慧：“任务再艰巨，把它除以一万，就觉得不再那么难；每当征服了 1 平方公里的测区，大家把心中的喜悦乘以一万，心头的干劲更足了.”

时光荏苒，今年是高铁车在中队的第 14 个年头，他早就抛去了刚入伍时的迷茫. 坐在办公室，高铁车拿起铅笔在地图上点了一个点，笑着说：“这就是我一天的工作量.”

等无数个点连成一条线，无数条线汇聚成一个完整的平面，一幅海图就做好了.

**“一是一，二是二，标注海图没有模棱两可一说”**

仔细端详海测兵的脸庞，会发现这群年轻官兵面色黝黑. 由于常年在野外风吹日晒，他们也变得像礁石一般粗粝而坚硬.

海测兵的生活确实粗糙：外出作业一整天，他们来不及制作可口饭菜，午饭晚饭经常吃着面包和单兵自热食品、就着矿泉水凑合一下；中午休息随便找个地方席地而坐，或者是在乘小艇途中趁机打个盹……

与之相对的，是他们在业务上的精细. 执行外业测绘任务，测量设备就是海测兵的枪. 不论是越险滩，还是爬峭壁，每个人都紧紧攥着设备，看护得很紧；等到测量结束，他们立刻把仪器收拢、及时保养，以防受到海风侵蚀. “测量仪被海风中的盐分侵蚀，就会影响测量精度，返厂维修也会耽误测绘进度. ”官兵们道出了这份细致背后的原因.

一天，测量中队在海岸边搭设了验潮站，全天候记录潮汐的变化情况. 二级上士王智超俯身读取水尺上的数字，经过一系列数学计算，得到潮汐变化的数据，为下一步测量真实水深做好准备.

晚上回来吃过饭后，王智超立刻坐在电脑前整理数据. 他指着屏幕上蜿蜒曲折的等深线介绍：“我们获得的数据并不是直接使用的，还需要通过专业软件进行数据处理. ”

夏日炎热，王智超无心关注脸颊滑落的汗珠，轻触鼠标剔除了影响真实水深的因素，把准确信息标注在海图上. 他点开了最近几天正在处理的海图，上面绝大部分被标注了密密麻麻的数据信息，王智超的视线聚焦在海图的空白部分：“这些位置都得认真标注清楚，一点也马虎不得. ”

在二级上士于洋振眼中，大海就是由一组组数据编织而成的，温度、盐度、深度、磁力，这些数据标定领海基点坐标，为战舰远航点亮灯塔. 看着一幅幅海图上的数据，虽然没有碧海蓝天的自然风光，却也给人一种“精确的美感”.

刚来海测中队的时候，为了尽快熟悉业务流程，于洋振一有空就查阅相关资料，背记测绘专业的知识，向老兵请教野外作业的经验. 中队长王新成看着他努力的样子暗自点头：“是个当海测兵的苗子！”

测量数据再精准一些，标注海图再准确一点，这是于洋振和所有战友的期待. 在一次测绘过程中，一行人踩着湿滑的礁石架设好仪器，获得了数据，却在最后标注海图的时候犯了难：这是一块经过海水侵蚀的礁石，长年累月的海水冲刷让它变成了上粗下细的模样，这类不规则礁石的标注难度很大.

有人提出只标注礁石上半部分的数据即可：“这么做不会影响礁石的位置信息，也不耽误海图正常使用. ”于洋振较了真：“一是一，二是二，标注海图没有模棱两可一说！”他立刻查阅相关资料，想从专业书籍中找到这类不规则礁石的标注方法. 凭着这股执拗劲头，于洋振最终把礁石的准确信息完整标注在海图上.

“管它有多苦，想想出海的大航母；不管有多累，海测的数据必须对！”这句顺口溜，是海测兵们工作生活甚至是性格态度的写照. 让每一组数据都传递准确信息，发挥出战斗力，这是他们心中恪守的原则.

一丝误差可能让万吨战舰搁浅于暗礁，一串错位的数字能令潜艇驶向未知的深渊. 当现代战争朝着智能化方向演变时，海图数据的精准绝非纸上谈兵的技术指标，它既是保存实力的底线，更是制胜的先机. 在舰炮轰鸣的表象下，决定胜负的或许是一群海测兵笔尖下毫厘不差的等深线.

中队长王新成说，现在已经列装不少先进的测量设备，测量效率大大提高，但为了获得精准数据，海测兵的优良传统不能丢，还得练就“铁脚板”，一步一个脚印去丈量祖国的万里海疆.

清晨，海测兵依旧步履不停前往测区，小艇划过海面，留下一道笔直航迹. 就像他们在海图上勾勒出的经纬线一样，简洁而有力.

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**战位观**

**测海先定心**

■闫子坤

刚来测量中队的第一天，班长把我带到学习室，桌子上摆着厚厚一本《海洋地形学》. 翻开书页，那些复杂的公式与陌生的术语像海浪一样扑面而来，让人有些透不过气.

“我们的工作不是看出来的，是测出来的. ”班长的声音很沉，手用力拍了拍书的封面.

那几个月里，我把自己埋进了理论学习里. 潮汐计算、声呐原理、地质采样，每一页都必须完全理解. 可真正难的不是死记硬背，而是如何在实际测量中应用——测绘不是纸上谈兵，一个疏忽就可能让几小时的努力作废.

第一次拿测量仪时，班长的表情比平时更严肃. 那是一台锃亮的测量仪，外壳白得晃眼. 他让我小心调试每一个按键，手指必须稳，操作必须精确. 他说：“出了错，丢的是整个测区的精度. ”

第一次出海那天风浪很大，船摇得厉害，我却只顾着紧抱仪器，生怕磕碰到. 测量点选在一座远礁上，礁石长满青苔，踩上去又湿又滑. 我按步骤开机、调试、采集数据，屏幕上的曲线一点点连成完整的图形——这是海测兵特有的成就感，仿佛大海正在你手中被揭开神秘面纱.

可刚测到一半，仪器突然报警，屏幕闪烁异常信号. 我一下子慌了，反复检查连接线、重启设备，却还是无法排除故障. 海风吹得指尖发麻，后背却渗出汗来.

看着我不知所措的样子，班长指了指不远处的信号塔，示意我转移到开阔地带再试试. 他看着我重新校准设备，只留下一句话：“测海先定心. 慌，是最大的干扰源. ”

那天回程的船上，班长和我多聊了几句. 他指着远处的一座小岛说：“以前，我们还用老式经纬仪和水准仪测量，一个岛要四五天. 现在有了新装备，一天就能完成. ”

后来，我也经历了很多次测量. 从海岛到滩涂，从风平浪静到惊涛骇浪. 有时候船摇晃得像要把人甩进海里，有时候信号始终不稳，有时候仪器突然“罢工”. 可渐渐地，我不再慌了，因为我知道——不管数据多难测，终归是能测出来的.

再后来，又有新兵和我一起出海. 他们小心翼翼地捧着仪器，像捧着宝贝一样，而我站在一旁，想起了自己第一次执行任务时的模样. 海测兵的路，从来就不是平坦的，但每测完一个点，海图的空白便少了一块.

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation | The “Data Perspective” of Marine Surveyors

Source: PLA Daily Author: Bi Xiaotian, Fu Kang, Yan Zikun Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-18 Braving the Vast Seas and Winds, Measuring the Deep Blue Waterways

■PLA Daily Reporter Bi Xiaotian

In a corner of an island, the blue of the sky, the white of the clouds, and the brown of the sand intertwine to create a magnificent picture. On the coastline, a team of soldiers, equipment in hand, appear particularly youthful and energetic against the backdrop of the vast sea and sky.

These are soldiers from a naval surveying squadron. Their mission is to complete precise mapping of the geographical environment, providing basic data support for coastal defense. Day after day, marine surveyors navigate small boats, using sonar, laser ranging, and other technologies to detect seabed topography, island landforms, reef distribution, and changes in waterway depth.

After 25 years of service, Squadron Leader Wang Xincheng uses the word “seeking” to describe his position.

Mahan stated in *The Influence of Sea Power on History* that “the power of the sea begins in the surveying room.” Those repeatedly verified and calibrated data are not merely curves and numbers on nautical charts, but crucial evidence for ship navigation, submarine operations, and even the future construction of the naval battlefield. The work of the marine surveyors is precisely to transform these “secrets” of nature into precise information for decision-making.

This is a tug-of-war between manpower and time. A single measurement mission can last for months, requiring marine surveyors to travel long distances in small, bumpy boats.

“Constrained by factors such as tides, waves, and visibility, this is a job that requires patience and meticulousness,” admitted Liu Shuai, a second-class sergeant in the squadron. They wait for hours for a key coordinate, just to ensure the instrument captures the clearest echo; to verify a set of data, they must accurately judge the timing of high and low tides, just to find the best measurement window amidst the swells.

The marine surveyor’s post is lonely. Lieutenant Wang Baolin was assigned here after graduation. Some of his military academy classmates are sailing the deep blue sea with naval fleets, while others are stationed in relatively bustling urban areas. Wang Baolin silently treads on the reefs and walks on the mudflats, diligently searching for data.

Thousands of miles away, in a certain sea area, a naval fleet plows the deep blue waves, maintaining a constant combat readiness; in a tranquil space beneath the surface, a submarine quietly lurks. Those little-known places have long been woven into an invisible net by their data.

Perhaps no one will remember the names of these marine surveyors, but every record they leave behind is engraved in the cause of strengthening the Chinese Navy’s maritime power.

The Marine Surveyors’ “Data Perspective”

■ PLA Daily reporter Bi Xiaotian, special correspondent Fu Kang. Marine surveyors set up a base station before measurement. Photo by Sun Haochen.

They are a group of people who deal with data every day. They use instruments as pens to measure depths and mark coordinates across the vast seas.

They are a group of people who anchor their mission in the digital latitude and longitude, using data to make the instantaneous changes of the waves and the subtle topography of islands and reefs precise and reliable.

They are a group of marine surveyors. Using this data, imbued with the scent of the sea breeze, they provide “safety guidelines” for ships and build a “digital foundation” for coastal defense. They rarely witness the vastness of the deep ocean, yet in the torrent of data, they support every expedition of a major power’s naval vessels.

As the tides ebb and flow, altering the coastline, these officers and men, steadfastly stationed between ships and islands, give data the power to penetrate the waves. Today, let’s get closer to the officers and men of a naval surveying squadron and appreciate their unique “data perspective.”

“We traverse unfamiliar territory first, so those who follow can feel more at ease.”

Early in the morning, the officers and men of a naval surveying squadron rose early—to survey the shoreline and mudflats of a small island, as well as the exposed reefs in the nearby sea. They had been busy for months on this survey area. Now, it was the "final battle" of this mission.

Setting off in a small boat, some were responsible for steering, while others constantly observed the situation. Sergeant Liu Shuai, accustomed to the salty sea breeze, described his work as "wandering the world": "Facing the wind and waves, busy all day between the sea and sky."

"Wandering the world" is no easy task. To reach the optimal surveying point, the marine surveyors must climb steep rocks. The waves crash fiercely against the reefs, leaving puddles on the uneven surface. Private Yan Zikun was the first to step onto a reef, but lost his footing and stumbled, fortunately caught by Liu Shuai behind him.

To find the best measurement point, Liu Shuai turned his back and cautiously tested the landing point with his feet; Yan Zikun craned his neck, constantly observing the reef's condition, helping Liu Shuai find the right spot. After an unknown amount of time, they finally reached a relatively flat area.

"Every field surveying mission presents the challenge of unfamiliar environments," Liu Shuai said. Over time, every marine surveyor bears numerous scars and scratches. This is the "badge" of the marine surveyors, because specialized data such as elevation and water depth can only be obtained in places closest to nature.

Setting up the surveying rod, turning on the equipment, transmitting the signal, and checking the data—the series of actions is quick and the marine surveyors operate with fluid grace. After repeating this process several times, the data for the reef beneath their feet is fully presented to them.

The day's task is far from over. The group then took a small boat to a nearby island to continue surveying. Carrying heavy surveying equipment, every step on the soft mudflats was difficult. Accidentally falling into the water or getting stuck in the mud was commonplace for Liu Shuai.

"The reeds and weeds around the mudflats are too dense; you have to be careful both in front and behind," Liu Shuai instructed the new recruits as they walked, his eyes never leaving the path ahead, constantly observing for hidden pits or insect nests.

It was midday, and the soldiers breathed in the stuffy, salty air. The constantly dripping sweat testified to their hardship. Compared to the heat, the loneliness of being far from human habitation is even longer.

With no communication network signal at sea, marine surveyors can only contact the rear via radio to report their movements. On the vast sea, a small boat slowly sails into the distance. Facing the boundless sea and sky, even veterans like Liu Shuai cannot help but feel a sense of loneliness.

The brave are adept at finding happiness in the unpredictability of nature. After a long day of work, watching the sunset slowly sink, the dancing golden light spilling onto the sea, the soldiers can't help but exclaim in the sea breeze, "This day was not in vain!" Trekking through mountains and rivers, chasing stars and the moon, marine surveyors have become accustomed to silently walking along the coastline. "There were no roads in the world to begin with, but as more people walk on them, they become roads," Liu Shuai said. "If we traverse unfamiliar territory first, those who follow will have more peace of mind." Every year they go out to survey the sea, each survey area having its own unique characteristics. For marine surveyors, all they need to know is where the destination is, then they take their first steps, spread their arms, and forge ahead.

"No matter how arduous the task, divide it by ten thousand, and it doesn't seem so difficult anymore."

In the squadron, Senior Sergeant Gao Tieche is unassuming.

Gao Tieche majored in oceanographic surveying in university. The perfect match between his major and his job allowed him to quickly integrate into the team. But after a while, he began to feel lost: "What's the point of this kind of work where you can see the end from the beginning?"

During one surveying mission, for a survey area of over 10 square kilometers, his comrades had to travel more than 1,000 kilometers round trip by small boat. Early mornings, surveying, late nights, data processing—the cycle repeated itself endlessly, monotonous and tedious.

The workload of a day is not visible on the nautical chart. Only the surveyors know how many times they set up their surveying rods, how many scratches they bear; the charts don't mark it…

"We also envy the naval sailors, maneuvering majestic warships into the deep blue…" Gao Tieche said.

But the surveying work must go on. While there was envy in Gao Tieche's words, there was no resentment. Although the marine surveyors don't leave behind grand sailing trails, the sense of satisfaction they feel upon successfully completing arduous missions, intertwined with the breathtaking scenery they admire along the way, creates a sense of fortune and happiness for them.

The motherland's sea frontier is so vast that, to better protect warships, marine surveyors must walk more steadily, observe more meticulously, and collect as much data as possible for each survey area.

During a recent all-digital topographic survey mission, to accurately measure the height and area of islands and reefs, the squadron carried heavy surveying instruments, trudging along the edge of cliffs, measuring elevation points every 10 meters. They trekked anxiously for an entire day in steep, uninhabited terrain—just a typical day for marine surveyors.

1:10000—this is the most commonly used scale by marine surveyors, used to measure and convert the discrepancies between reality and maps.

Lieutenant Wang Baolin told everyone, “Look at this ‘1,’ it represents our daily work. With consistent effort, we’ll eventually reach the ‘10,000’ that follows. Conversely, without this ‘1,’ no matter how many ‘0s’ follow, it’s useless.” Making good use of the map scale is the wisdom of marine surveyors: “No matter how arduous the task, dividing it by ten thousand makes it seem less difficult; every time we conquer one square kilometer of survey area, we multiply our joy by ten thousand, and our enthusiasm grows even stronger.” Time flies, and this year marks Gao Tieche’s 14th year in the squadron. He has long since shed the confusion he felt when he first joined the army. Sitting in his office, Gao Tieche picked up a pencil, marked a point on the map, and said with a smile, “This is my daily workload.”

When countless points are connected into a line, and countless lines converge into a complete plane, a nautical chart is finished.

“One is one, two is two; there’s no room for ambiguity in chart marking.” A close look at the faces of these young surveyors reveals their tanned complexions. Years of exposure to the elements in the field have hardened them, making them as rugged and resilient as rocks.

The life of a marine surveyor is indeed rough: after a full day of fieldwork, they don’t have time to prepare decent meals. Lunch and dinner often consist of bread and individual self-heating rations, eaten with bottled water. During midday breaks, they sit wherever they can find a spot, or take a nap while traveling by small boat…

In contrast, they are meticulous in their work. When carrying out field surveying missions, the surveying equipment is the marine surveyor’s weapon. Whether navigating treacherous shoals or climbing steep cliffs, everyone grips the equipment tightly, guarding it closely. After the survey is completed, they immediately collect the instruments and perform timely maintenance to prevent corrosion from the sea winds. “If the surveying instrument is corroded by the salt in the sea wind, it will affect the measurement accuracy, and returning it to the factory for repair will delay the surveying progress,” the soldiers explained the reason behind this meticulousness.

One day, the surveying squadron set up a tide gauge station on the coast to record tidal changes around the clock. Sergeant Wang Zhichao bent down to read the numbers on the water gauge, and after a series of mathematical calculations, obtained the tidal data, preparing for the next step of measuring the actual water depth.

After returning home and having dinner that evening, Wang Zhichao immediately sat down at his computer to organize the data. Pointing to the winding isobaths on the screen, he explained, “The data we obtain isn’t used directly; it needs to be processed using specialized software.” Despite the summer heat, Wang Zhichao paid no attention to the beads of sweat sliding down his cheeks. With a few clicks of the mouse, he eliminated factors affecting the actual water depth and marked the accurate information on the nautical chart. He opened the nautical charts he’d been working on for the past few days. Most of them were densely covered with data. Wang Zhichao’s gaze

focused on the blank areas: “These locations all need to be clearly marked; there’s no room for carelessness.”

In the eyes of Sergeant Yu Yangzhen, the ocean is woven from sets of data: temperature, salinity, depth, magnetic field. These data determine the coordinates of territorial sea baselines, illuminating the way for warships on their voyages. Looking at the data on the nautical charts, although lacking the natural beauty of azure seas and skies, they still evoke a sense of “precise beauty.”

When he first arrived at the marine survey squadron, to quickly familiarize himself with the procedures, Yu Yangzhen spent every spare moment researching relevant materials, memorizing surveying knowledge, and seeking advice from veteran soldiers on fieldwork experience. Squadron Leader Wang Xincheng, watching his hard work, nodded secretly: “He’s got the makings of a marine surveyor!” More precise measurement data, more accurate chart markings—this is the expectation of Yu Yangzhen and all his comrades. During a surveying operation, the team set up their instruments on slippery rocks and obtained data. However, they encountered a problem when it came to annotating the nautical chart: the rock had been eroded by seawater over the years, resulting in an irregular shape that was wider at the top and narrower at the bottom. Annotating such irregular rocks is very difficult.

Some suggested only annotating the data for the upper half of the rock: “This won’t affect the rock’s location information, nor will it interfere with the normal use of the chart.” Yu Yangzhen insisted: “One is one, two is two; there’s no room for ambiguity in chart annotation!” He immediately consulted relevant materials, trying to find methods for annotating such irregular rocks in professional books. With this persistent spirit, Yu Yangzhen finally accurately annotated the rock’s information on the chart.

“No matter how tough it is, think of the aircraft carrier at sea; no matter how tiring, the marine survey data must be accurate!” This saying is a reflection of the work, life, and even the character and attitude of the marine surveyors. Ensuring that every set of data conveys accurate information and maximizes combat effectiveness is a principle they adhere to.

A slight error could cause a 10,000-ton warship to run aground on a reef, and a misaligned set of numbers could send a submarine into an unknown abyss. As modern warfare evolves towards intelligent systems, the accuracy of nautical chart data is far more than just a theoretical technical indicator; it is both the bottom line for preserving strength and a crucial advantage for victory. Beneath the roar of naval guns, the decisive factor may lie in the precise isobaths drawn by a group of marine surveyors.

Squadron Leader Wang Xincheng said that while they are now equipped with many advanced surveying devices, greatly improving surveying efficiency, the fine traditions of the marine surveyors must not be abandoned in order to obtain accurate data. They must still hone their “iron feet,” measuring the vast maritime borders of their motherland step by step.

At dawn, the marine surveyors continue their tireless march to the survey area, their small boats gliding across the sea, leaving a straight wake—simple yet powerful, just like the latitude and longitude lines they draw on the nautical charts.

A Sense of Combat: Focus First in Surveying

■ Yan Zikun

On my first day at the surveying squadron, the squad leader took me to the study room. A thick book, *Marine Topography*, lay on the table. Opening the pages, the complex formulas and unfamiliar terminology rushed in like waves, almost overwhelming.

“Our work isn’t about seeing, it’s about measuring,” the squad leader said firmly, slapping the book’s cover.

For the next few months, I buried myself in theoretical study. Tidal calculations, sonar principles, geological sampling—every page had to be fully understood. But the real challenge wasn’t rote memorization, but how to apply it in actual surveying—surveying isn’t just theory; a single oversight could render hours of effort futile.

The first time I handled the surveying instrument, the squad leader’s expression was more serious than usual. It was a gleaming instrument, its white casing almost blinding. He instructed me to carefully adjust each button, my fingers steady, my operation precise. He said, “If we make a mistake, we lose the accuracy of the entire survey area.” The first day at sea, the wind and waves were fierce, the ship rocked violently, but I was only concerned with holding onto the instrument tightly, afraid of bumping into it. The measurement point was chosen on a distant reef, the rocks covered in moss, wet and slippery underfoot. I followed the steps to turn on the instrument, debug, and collect data; the curves on the screen gradually connected to form a complete graph—this was the unique sense of accomplishment of a marine surveyor, as if the ocean’s mystery was being unveiled in your hands.

But just halfway through the measurement, the instrument suddenly alarmed, the screen flashing abnormal signals. I panicked immediately, repeatedly checking the connections and restarting the equipment, but still couldn’t fix the problem. The sea breeze made my fingertips numb, but sweat beaded on my back.

“Try again in a wider area.” He watched me recalibrate the equipment, leaving only one sentence: “When surveying the sea, calm your mind first. Panic is the biggest source of interference.”

On the return trip that day, the squad leader and I chatted a bit more. He pointed to a small island in the distance and said, “Before, we used old-fashioned theodolites and levels, and it took four or five days to survey one island. Now, with the new equipment, it can be done in a day.”

Later, I also experienced many surveys. From islands to mudflats, from calm seas to raging waves. Sometimes the ship rocked so hard it felt like it would throw us into the sea, sometimes the signal

was always unstable, sometimes the instruments suddenly “went on strike.” But gradually, I stopped panicking, because I knew—no matter how difficult the data was to measure, it could eventually be measured.

Later, new recruits went to sea with me. They carefully held the instruments, like they were treasures, while I stood aside, remembering how I looked when I first carried out a mission. The path of a marine surveyor is never smooth, but with each point surveyed, a blank space on the nautical chart is removed.

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16422636.html**

## 福建舰航母编队首次海上实兵训练

来源：中国军号 作者：高泽明 程嘉豪 龙驰等 责任编辑：赵镭饷 发布：2025-11-18



福建舰航行. 高泽明 摄

日前，海军福建舰航母编队组织海上多科目训练，这是福建舰入列后首次海上实兵训练.



福建舰编队航行. 高泽明 摄

任务期间，由福建舰、延安舰、通辽舰等多艘舰艇组成的航母编队，先后开展了编队航行、舰机联合搜救、舰载机起降等多个科目训练. 舰机联合搜救科目中，编队指挥所下达处置特情后，舰机海空联动、协同配合，快速完成救援任务，推动编队舰载机特情处置和搜救兵力转进流程完善优化，强化了编队应急情况处置能力.

歼-35、歼-15T、歼-15DT、空警-600 等多型舰载机在福建舰陆续完成了多架次弹射起飞和着舰训练，有效检验了福建舰电磁弹射、回收和甲板作业能力，舰机适配性得到进一步验证.




歼-35 飞机弹射起飞. 姜超 摄




歼-15T 舰载机弹射起飞. 高泽明 摄




歼-15T 舰载机弹射起飞. 高泽明 摄




歼-15DT 舰载机弹射起飞. 高泽明 摄



歼-15DT 舰载机弹射起飞. 王健 摄




空警-600 舰载固定翼预警机弹射起飞. 高泽明 摄




空警-600 舰载固定翼预警机接续弹射起飞. 常新鹏 摄

据悉，此次福建舰航母编队开展海上训练，是根据工作计划作出的正常安排，旨在检验部队训练成效，提高维护国家主权、安全和发展利益的能力.

作者：高泽明 程嘉豪 龙驰 王健 朱文浩 李达 张汇泉 李壮 张翔楠景 姜超 常新鹏 吴子冉 孙文强

**Google Translation**

Fujian Carrier Strike Group Conducts First Live-Fire Training at Sea

Source: China Military News Author: Gao Zeming, Cheng Jiahao, Long Chi, et al. Editor: Zhao Leixiang Published: 2025-11-18

Fujian aircraft carrier at sea. Photo by Gao Zeming

Recently, the Fujian aircraft carrier strike group of the Chinese Navy organized multi-subject training at sea. This was the first live-fire training at sea since the Fujian was commissioned.

Fujian carrier strike group at sea. Photo by Gao Zeming

During the mission, the carrier strike group, composed of the Fujian, Yan’an, Tongliao, and other ships, conducted training in multiple subjects, including formation navigation, joint ship-aircraft search and rescue, and carrier-based aircraft take-off and landing. In the joint ship-aircraft search and rescue exercise, after the formation command issued an order to handle an emergency, the

ships and aircraft worked together in a coordinated manner to quickly complete the rescue mission. This improved and optimized the formation's procedures for handling special situations involving carrier-based aircraft and the deployment of search and rescue forces, and strengthened the formation's emergency response capabilities.

Multiple carrier-based aircraft, including the J-35, J-15T, J-15DT, and KJ-600 early warning aircraft, have successfully completed catapult launches and landings on the Fujian warship. This effectively tested the Fujian's electromagnetic catapult, recovery, and deck operation capabilities, further validating the ship's compatibility with its aircraft.

(Photos show: J-35 aircraft taking off via catapult; J-15T carrier-based aircraft taking off via catapult; J-15DT carrier-based aircraft taking off via catapult; KJ-600 carrier-based fixed-wing early warning aircraft taking off via catapult; and KJ-600 carrier-based fixed-wing early warning aircraft taking off in succession.) Photo by Chang Xinpeng.

It is understood that this maritime training exercise conducted by the Fujian aircraft carrier strike group is a normal arrangement made according to the work plan, aimed at testing the effectiveness of the troops' training and improving their ability to safeguard national sovereignty, security, and development interests.

Authors: Gao Zeming, Cheng Jiahao, Long Chi, Wang Jian, Zhu Wenhao, Li Da, Zhang Huiquan, Li Zhuang, Zhang Xiangnan, Jing Jiang, Chang Xinpeng, Wu Ziran, Sun Wenqiang

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16422680.html**

## 海军福建舰开展入列后首次海上实兵训练

来源：解放军报 作者：高泽明 钱晓虎 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-11-19

解放军报三亚 11 月 18 日电 高泽明、记者钱晓虎报道：日前，海军福建舰航母编队组织海上多科目训练. 这是福建舰入列后首次海上实兵训练.



福建舰海上航行. 高泽明摄

任务期间，由福建舰、延安舰、通辽舰等多艘舰艇组成的航母编队，先后开展编队航行、舰机联合搜救、舰载机起降等多个科目训练. 舰机联合搜救科目中，编队指挥所下达处置特情后，舰机海空联动、协同配合，快速完成救援任务，推动编队舰载机特情处置和搜救兵力转进流程完善优化，强化了编队应急情况处置能力. 歼-35、歼-15T、歼-15DT、空警-600 等多型舰载机在福建舰陆续完成多架次弹射起飞和着舰训练，有效检验了福建舰电磁弹射、回收和甲板作业能力，舰机适配性得到进一步验证.

在福建舰各战位上，官兵通力协作、密切配合，高效完成各型舰载机转运、出动准备和起降保障工作. 全舰官兵牢记习主席期望嘱托，全力以赴投身实兵训练任务，不断提升专业技能和打仗本领，着力加快福建舰战斗力建设，向着形成编队体系作战能力的目标迈出更为坚实的一步.

**Google Translation**

The Fujian Aircraft Carrier Strike Group of the People’s Liberation Army Navy Conducted Its First Live-Fire Training Exercise at Sea Since Its Commissioning.

Source: PLA Daily Author: Gao Zeming, Qian Xiaohu Editor: Sun Yue 2025-11-19

Sanya, November 18 (PLA Daily) – Gao Zeming and reporter Qian Xiaohu reported: Recently, the Fujian aircraft carrier strike group of the PLA Navy organized multi-subject training at sea. This is the first live-fire training exercise at sea since the Fujian was commissioned.

The Fujian is at sea. (Photo by Gao Zeming) During the mission, the aircraft carrier strike group, composed of the Fujian, Yan'an, Tongliao, and other ships, conducted training exercises in multiple subjects, including formation navigation, joint ship-aircraft search and rescue, and carrier-based aircraft take-off and landing. In the joint ship-aircraft search and rescue exercise, after the formation command issued an order to handle an emergency, the ships and aircraft worked together in a coordinated manner to quickly complete the rescue mission. This improved and optimized the formation's procedures for handling special situations involving carrier-based aircraft and the transfer of search and rescue forces, and strengthened the formation's emergency response capabilities. Multiple carrier-based aircraft, including the J-35, J-15T, J-15DT, and KJ-600 early warning aircraft, have successfully completed multiple catapult launches and landings on the Fujian aircraft carrier. This effectively tested the Fujian's electromagnetic catapult, recovery, and deck operations capabilities, further validating the ship's aircraft compatibility.

At all combat stations on the Fujian, officers and sailors worked together closely to efficiently complete the transfer, sortie preparation, and takeoff and landing support for various types of carrier-based aircraft. Bearing in mind President Xi Jinping's expectations and instructions, all officers and sailors devoted themselves wholeheartedly to live-fire training missions, continuously improving their professional skills and combat capabilities, striving to accelerate the construction of the Fujian's combat effectiveness, and taking a more solid step towards the goal of forming a fleet-based integrated combat capability.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16422888.html**

## 南部战区海军某基地训练中心专职教练员队伍：补短强能好帮手

来源：解放军报 作者：尚金鑫 邓博宇 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-11-20

**专职教练员：补短强能好帮手**

■尚金鑫 解放军报特约记者 邓博宇

南国初冬，寒意渐浓. 南部战区海军某基地训练中心作战教练室内，一场模拟攻防训练紧张展开.

“发现微弱噪声信号，初判为‘敌舰’.”情况上报后，值更官刘博并未急于组织攻击，而是让声呐员加强测听，重新判定. 经过仔细辨别，声呐员改判目标为“声诱饵”.

不多久，另一目标解算完毕，刘博果断下令攻击，鱼雷精准“命中”目标.

这些复杂“敌情”，是专职教练员李青海为刘博量身定制的训练内容. 之前的训练中，刘博存在目标态势感知差、研判不细致等问题，此次训练特意设置声诱饵干扰判断. “从攻防效果看，前期强化训练成效显著. ”复盘时，李青海面露欣喜.

在该基地，像李青海这样的专职教练员还有很多. 训练中，他们为各级指挥员能力素质精准“画像”，总结特点优势，分析短板弱项，并有针对性地制订强训方案，让他们在贴近实战的训练背景下发现问题、补齐短板.

“组建专职教练员队伍，是基地加强人才培养的一项有力举措. ”该基地领导介绍，以往部门专业训练由各专业技师组织实施，但受限于其单一岗位任职和任务经历，常常出现组训模式套路化、训练内容陈旧化等问题，制约了艇员训练水平提升. 一旦遇到老兵复退、人员更替等情况，个别单位还会出现人才断层.

为此，基地组织了一次官兵恳谈会，各单位主官经过研讨决定，打破建制壁垒，从各艇员队遴选技术尖子、组训能手，依托训练中心组建专职教练员队伍，推动优质组训条件与优秀组训骨干强强联合. 同时，按照“轮流进驻、集中强化”的模式，对各单位艇员进行加钢淬火.

艇员队进驻训练中心期间，专职教练员还会与他们共同制订强化训练方案，从任务急需、官兵急用入手，采用视频教学、实操作业、红蓝对抗等形式，将一家经验转化为大家收获，全面提高艇员训练水平.

“专职教练员讲授的内容紧贴任务需要，不仅有组训示教，还有观课纠错、难题会诊等配套活动，直观易懂、操作性强……”经过集训，某艇员队二级上士李文山兴奋地说，“专职教练员是补短强能的好帮手，我们今后完成任务底气更足了. ”

前段时间，某艇员队远航途中某关键设备突发故障，专业骨干依靠专职教练员讲授的技巧成功排除故障，顺利完成上级赋予的任务，荣立集体一等功.

**Google Translation**

Specialized Instructors at a Training Center of a Naval Base in the Southern Theater Command: Good Helpers for Filling Gaps and Enhancing Skills

Source: PLA Daily Author: Shang Jinxin, Deng Boyu Editor: Lin Shiqing 2025-11-20

Specialized Instructors: Good Helpers for Filling Gaps and Enhancing Skills

■Shang Jinxin, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Deng Boyu Early winter in southern China, the chill intensifies. In the combat training room of a training center of a naval base in the Southern Theater Command, a simulated offensive and defensive training exercise is underway.

“A weak noise signal has been detected, initially judged to be an ‘enemy ship’.” After the situation was reported, duty officer Liu Bo did not rush to organize an attack, but instead instructed the

sonar operator to intensify listening tests and reassess. After careful identification, the sonar operator changed the target to an “acoustic decoy.”

Shortly afterward, the calculation for another target was completed, and Liu Bo decisively ordered an attack; the torpedo accurately “hit” the target.

These complex “enemy situations” are training content tailored for Liu Bo by specialized instructor Li Qinghai. In previous training, Liu Bo exhibited poor target situational awareness and insufficient analysis. This training specifically incorporated acoustic decoys to interfere with his judgment. “From the perspective of offensive and defensive effectiveness, the intensive training in the early stages was remarkably effective,” Li Qinghai said with satisfaction during the debriefing.

At this base, there are many dedicated instructors like Li Qinghai. During training, they accurately “profile” the capabilities and qualities of commanders at all levels, summarizing their strengths and weaknesses, analyzing their shortcomings, and developing targeted intensive training plans. This allows them to identify problems and address weaknesses in a training context close to actual combat.

“Establishing a dedicated instructor team is a powerful measure for the base to strengthen talent cultivation,” explained a base leader. Previously, departmental professional training was organized and implemented by individual technicians, but limited by their single-position experience and mission background, this often resulted in formulaic training models and outdated training content, hindering the improvement of crew training levels. In some units, talent gaps even occurred when veterans retired or personnel changed.

To this end, the base organized a meeting for officers and men. After discussion, the commanding officers of each unit decided to break down organizational barriers and select top technical and training experts from each crew to form a dedicated coaching team at the training center. This initiative aimed to combine high-quality training conditions with outstanding training personnel. Simultaneously, following a “rotating deployment, intensive training” model, the training of crew members from each unit was intensified.

During the crew’s stay at the training center, the dedicated instructors also worked with them to develop intensive training plans. These plans focused on urgent mission needs and the immediate requirements of the officers and men, employing methods such as video instruction, practical exercises, and red-blue force-on-force drills. This approach aimed to transform the experience of one team into collective gains, comprehensively improving the training level of the crew members.

“The content taught by the dedicated instructors is closely aligned with the mission requirements. It includes not only group training demonstrations but also supplementary activities such as observation and error correction, and problem-solving consultations. It’s intuitive, easy to understand, and highly practical...” After the intensive training, Li Wenshan, a second-class sergeant from a certain submarine crew, excitedly said, “The dedicated instructors are great helpers

in addressing our weaknesses and strengthening our skills. We are now more confident in completing our missions in the future." Some time ago, during a long voyage, a critical piece of equipment in a certain submarine crew experienced a sudden malfunction. The core members successfully resolved the problem using the techniques taught by the dedicated instructors, smoothly completing the mission assigned by their superiors and earning a collective first-class merit.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16422830.html**

## 沧海锻剑谋胜战——来自海军某部的观察报告

来源：解放军报 作者：赵言 刘佳成 钱晓虎 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-11-20

**沧海锻剑谋胜战**

**——来自海军某部的观察报告**

■赵 言 刘佳成 解放军报记者 钱晓虎

秋日，某海域硝烟弥漫，海军某部组织的一场实兵实弹对抗训练紧张进行.

发射导弹攻击、实施电磁干扰、进行空中拦截……训练中，担任蓝方的该部与某舰艇部队官兵斗智斗勇、激烈交锋，一时难分伯仲.

"今年是我军建设'十四五'规划收官之年，也是打好实现建军一百年奋斗目标攻坚战的关键一年. 我们只有紧盯科技之变、战争之变、对手之变，不断提升对抗训练质效，助力一线部队增强打赢能力，才能有效履行使命任务. "训练结束，该部领导告诉记者.

沧海锻剑，只为胜战. 作为集"试、训、战、研、建、评"职能于一体的单位，该部深入学习贯彻习近平强军思想，认真落实我军建设"十四五"规划，按照战、建、备一体推进要求，将高质量发展理念融入战斗力建设全过程，为一线部队输送大批优质武器装备，培养大量精锐战斗力量，解决许多备战打仗难题，有力促进部队战斗力提升.



该部舰艇赴预定海域训练. 王 雷摄

**偏离战斗力这个根本标准，再多的"合格"也没有意义**

海风呼啸，浪花翻涌. 某新型导弹驱逐舰甲板上，该部何工程师正带领团队对舰艇搭载的新型雷达进行性能测试. 虽然屏幕上跳动的数据全部达到设计标准，可他紧锁的眉头丝毫没有舒展.

“参数合格只是第一步，真正的考验在战场. ”何工程师一边记录数据，一边对年轻工程师说，“武器装备只有经得起实战环境检验，才能真正成为官兵手中的利器. 我们不仅要给武器装备颁发‘合格证’，更要确保它们能拿到‘战场通行证’. ”

何工程师的感慨，源于数年前一次刻骨铭心的经历.

在那次复杂电磁环境下对抗训练中，刚通过验收的某型雷达多次出现错情漏情. “虽然雷达的各项参数都合格，但跟踪目标不稳定，真是不实用. ”参训官兵的话，让何工程师如芒在背.

问题究竟出在哪？为找到问题根源、汲取经验教训，该部在官兵中掀起一场“头脑风暴”.

“仅仅把参数达标当成硬指标，却忽略了装备在战场环境中的实际表现”“只顾埋头检验装备的各项性能，对部队实战需求考虑得不够细致”……讨论中，官兵开诚布公、直言不讳.

“战场打不赢，一切等于零. ”随着讨论的深入，大家对“合格”的认识不断深化：装备建造的终极目标是能打仗、打胜仗，偏离战斗力这个根本标准，再多的“合格”也没有意义.

唯有深研战场特点，方能锻造克敌制胜的海上利器.

高海况、强雨雾对装备性能影响几何？复杂环境下，装备能否形成体系作战能力？……为拉直一个个问号，该部官兵充分发挥科技优势，积极打通试验场对接战场的链路. 他们运用数字仿真技术模拟战场态势，检测各种复杂环境下装备作战效能，摸清装备性能底数，确保装备真正具备胜战能力.

如今，在该部试验现场，经常能看到这样的场景：来自一线作战部队的官兵与该部官兵一起，对新装备进行性能测试，分析问题原因、研究改进方法.

“试、训融合，一举多得. ”该部某项目负责人告诉记者，他们大力强化作战需求牵引，积极推动新装备鉴定试验与一线作战部队训练常态化结合，“这一做法不仅使装备性能更加贴近实战要求，还让一线官兵提前熟悉装备操作，有效缩短装备列装后战斗力生成周期. ”

**训练场上硝烟味越浓，未来战场上胜算就越大**

某海域，一场实战化对抗训练拉开战幕.

“发现多批空中目标向我接近！”随着急促的战斗警报响起，担任红方的某舰官兵快速奔向各自战位，采取梯次防御、协同打击等方式，对来袭目标展开拦截.

面对蓝方发起的多波次进攻，红方官兵沉着应对，不仅运用新战法成功“摧毁”来袭目标，而且创造了新纪录：目标发现距离较以往大幅增加，目标处置时间明显缩短.

锋利的刀刃，靠坚硬的石头砥砺；过硬的素质，靠强大的对手锻造. 复盘会上，一名红方指挥员感慨地对担任蓝方的该部官兵说：“我们的进步有你们的功劳. 每次与你们这样的强手过招，我们都会得到锻炼，都会有新收获. ”

如何当好“磨刀石”，助力一线作战部队提升战斗力？曾是困扰该部官兵的一个难题.

“提升部队战斗力需要什么，就重点抓建什么！”经过反复调研论证，该部决定，根据未来战争特点和部队演训需求，采取“实体+数字”双轮驱动模式，建设过硬蓝方.

记者了解到，他们按照“边建设边使用、边探索边调整”的思路，在跟踪掌握对手动态变化的同时，不断将最新科技成果运用到建设中，确保做到知敌、像敌.

谈起近年来建设成果，该部领导告诉记者：“如今，‘实体’和‘数字’相互补充、深度融合，构成形神兼备的蓝方力量体系. ”

多架无人机进行侦察干扰，多枚导弹实施精准打击……在不久前的一次模拟对抗训练中，蓝方的猛烈攻势，令红方官兵应接不暇.

“这种高强度对抗训练，让我真正感受到战场的残酷，也让我发现自己的不足，今后的努力方向更加清晰了. ”训练结束，红方一名干部深有感触地说.

“训练场上硝烟味越浓，未来战场上胜算就越大. ”该部一名干部说，要发挥好“磨刀石”作用，就要对标未来战场设难局、险局、危局，使每一次对抗训练都最大限度接近实战，让参训部队在逼真对抗中经受淬炼、提升能力.

**畅通服务备战打仗链路，才能提升科研为战质效**

“一个咨询电话，引发一次科研攻关，催生一项战法创新. ”这是记者在该部采访时听到的一个真实故事.

半年前，某舰艇部队一名干部给该部于工程师打来电话，咨询新装备操作技术问题. 交流中，于工程师得知他们正在进行某项战法创新，但由于缺乏相关理论和技术支撑，一直未能取得明显进展. 随后，他将这一情况反映给该部为战服务办公室.

“部队急需解决的难题，就是我们科研攻关的课题. ”该部为战服务办公室立即抽调科研力量，组成相关课题攻关团队. 经过反复试验论证，攻关团队破解了相关难题，助力这个舰艇部队完成战法创新.

“畅通服务备战打仗链路，才能提升科研为战质效. ”谈起此事，该部领导说，他们坚持以战领研、研战结合，发挥“战建结合部”的优势，积极创新科研方式，推动需求、研究、转化、应用深度耦合，切实让科研成果成为部队战斗力生长的“强力引擎”.

科研课题来自一线部队，科研成果用于备战打仗. 记者了解到，该部成立为战服务办公室，与多个一线部队建立交流沟通机制，常态组织科研人员深入部队调研，建立科研攻关数据库；协调各单位、各学科科研人员成立联合攻关团队，围绕部队备战打仗急需进行科研攻关；对科研成果转化应用进行全程跟踪指导，保障部队科学使用，及时总结梳理应用情况并不断改进.

在该部某试验室，记者看到，一名刚从一线部队调研归来的干部，正将收集到的数据录入数据库.

“每次到一线部队调研都有新收获. ”这名干部说，到一线调研不仅能直观了解装备应用情况，找准科研方向，还能听到官兵立足实践提出的合理化建议，打开工作思路，“如今，科研人员赴一线作战部队调研攻关已成为常态”.

畅通链路，成果丰硕. 近两年，该部根据一线部队备战打仗需求，确立科研课题 200 余项；百余项科研成果在一线部队推广应用，助推部队战斗力提升.

夜幕降临，试验室内依然灯火通明. 看着该部攻关人员忙碌的身影，记者仿佛看到一艘艘载着他们梦想的战舰，在远海大洋破浪前行……

**Google Translation**

Forging Swords in the Vast Ocean for Victory—An Observation Report from a Naval Unit

Source: PLA Daily Authors: Zhao Yan, Liu Jiacheng, Qian Xiaohu Editor: Sun Yue 2025-11-20

Forging Swords in the Vast Ocean for Victory

—An Observation Report from a Naval Unit

■ Zhao Yan, Liu Jiacheng, PLA Daily Reporter Qian Xiaohu

On an autumn day, smoke filled a certain sea area as a live-fire confrontation training exercise organized by a naval unit was in full swing.

Launching missile attacks, conducting electromagnetic interference, and carrying out aerial interception… During the training, the unit, acting as the blue force, engaged in a fierce battle of wits and courage with officers and men of a certain naval vessel unit, with neither side gaining a clear advantage.

“This year marks the conclusion of our military’s 14th Five-Year Plan and is also a crucial year for winning the battle to achieve the centenary goal of the People’s Liberation Army. Only by closely

monitoring changes in technology, warfare, and adversaries, and continuously improving the quality and effectiveness of confrontation training to help frontline troops enhance their combat capabilities, can we effectively fulfill our missions," a leader of the unit told reporters after the training.

Forging swords in the vast ocean, solely for victory. As a unit integrating functions of "testing, training, combat, research, construction, and evaluation," this department has deeply studied and implemented Xi Jinping's thought on strengthening the military, earnestly implemented the PLA's "14th Five-Year Plan" for development, and, in accordance with the requirements of integrated advancement of combat, construction, and preparedness, integrated the concept of high-quality development into the entire process of combat capability building. It has provided frontline troops with a large number of high-quality weapons and equipment, cultivated a large number of elite combat forces, solved many problems in combat readiness, and effectively promoted the improvement of the troops' combat effectiveness.

The department's ships are conducting training in designated sea areas. (Photo by Wang Lei) Deviating from the fundamental standard of combat effectiveness, no amount of "qualification" is meaningful. The sea wind howls, and the waves surge. On the deck of a new type of missile destroyer, Engineer He of this department is leading his team to conduct performance tests on the ship's new radar. Although the data displayed on the screen all meet the design standards, his tightly furrowed brows show no sign of relaxation. [The article has a photo of three ships at sea, including the Wenzhou frigate (Hull 526) that is subordinate to the ETCN's 3rd Destroyer Zhidui.]

"Meeting the parameter standards is only the first step; the real test is on the battlefield." Engineer He said to the young engineers while recording data, "Weapons and equipment can only truly become effective tools in the hands of officers and men when they withstand the test of real combat environments. We must not only issue 'certificates of conformity' to weapons and equipment, but also ensure that they can obtain 'battlefield access passes.'" Engineer He's reflections stemmed from a deeply memorable experience several years ago.

During that complex electromagnetic environment combat training, a certain type of radar, which had just passed acceptance testing, repeatedly malfunctioned and missed detections. "Although all the radar's parameters were qualified, its target tracking was unstable, making it truly impractical," the words of the participating officers and men made Engineer He feel uneasy.

Where exactly did the problem lie? To find the root cause and learn from the experience, the unit launched a "brainstorming" session among its officers and men.

"Simply treating parameter compliance as a hard indicator while ignoring the actual performance of the equipment in a battlefield environment," "Focusing solely on testing the equipment's various performance aspects without considering the actual combat needs of the troops in sufficient detail"... During the discussion, the officers and men spoke frankly and openly.

“If you can’t win on the battlefield, everything else is meaningless.” As the discussion deepened, everyone’s understanding of “qualification” became increasingly clear: the ultimate goal of equipment construction is to be able to fight and win battles. Deviating from this fundamental standard of combat effectiveness renders any amount of “qualification” meaningless.

Only by thoroughly studying the characteristics of the battlefield can we forge a powerful maritime weapon capable of defeating the enemy.

How much do high sea states and heavy rain/fog affect equipment performance? Can equipment form a system-wide combat capability in complex environments?… To answer these questions, the officers and men of this unit fully leveraged their technological advantages, actively establishing a link between the testing range and the battlefield. They used digital simulation technology to simulate battlefield situations, test the combat effectiveness of equipment under various complex environments, and thoroughly understand the equipment’s performance capabilities to ensure that it truly possesses the ability to win battles.

Now, at the unit’s testing site, one can often see scenes like this: officers and men from front-line combat units working alongside the unit’s personnel to conduct performance tests on new equipment, analyze the causes of problems, and study improvement methods.

“Integrating testing and training achieves multiple benefits.” A project leader from the unit told reporters that they have vigorously strengthened the guidance of operational needs, actively promoting the integration of new equipment appraisal tests with the routine training of frontline combat troops. “This approach not only makes equipment performance closer to actual combat requirements, but also allows frontline officers and men to familiarize themselves with equipment operation in advance, effectively shortening the combat capability generation cycle after equipment deployment.” The stronger the smell of gunpowder on the training ground, the greater the chance of victory on the future battlefield.

In a certain sea area, a realistic combat training exercise commenced.

“Multiple aerial targets detected approaching!” As the urgent battle alarm sounded, the officers and men of a ship acting as the Red Force quickly rushed to their battle stations, adopting methods such as tiered defense and coordinated attacks to intercept the incoming targets.

Faced with multiple waves of attacks launched by the Blue Force, the Red Force officers and men calmly responded, not only successfully “destroying” the incoming targets using new tactics, but also setting new records: the target detection distance increased significantly compared to the past, and the target disposal time was significantly shortened.

A sharp blade is honed by hard stone; excellent qualities are forged by powerful opponents. At the debriefing meeting, a commander of the Red Force remarked to the troops acting as the Blue Force, “Our progress owes a debt to you. Every time we spar with a strong opponent like you, we learn

and grow." How to serve as a "sharpening stone" to help frontline combat troops improve their combat effectiveness was a difficult problem that had troubled the troops.

"We should focus on building what's needed to improve the combat effectiveness of our troops!" After repeated research and demonstration, the unit decided to adopt a "physical + digital" dual-drive model to build a formidable Blue Force, based on the characteristics of future warfare and the needs of troop training.

Reporters learned that they followed the approach of "building and using simultaneously, exploring and adjusting simultaneously," continuously applying the latest technological achievements to the construction while tracking and understanding the dynamic changes of the opponent, ensuring they knew the enemy and acted like the enemy.

Speaking of the achievements in recent years, a leader of the unit told reporters, "Today, 'physical' and 'digital' forces complement and deeply integrate with each other, forming a comprehensive Blue Force force system." Multiple drones conducted reconnaissance and jamming operations, and multiple missiles carried out precision strikes… In a recent simulated combat training exercise, the Blue Force's fierce offensive overwhelmed the Red Force troops.

"This high-intensity combat training made me truly feel the cruelty of the battlefield, and it also made me realize my shortcomings. My future direction for improvement is clearer," a Red Force officer said with deep feeling after the training.

"The stronger the smell of gunpowder on the training ground, the greater the chance of victory on the future battlefield," said an officer from the unit. To effectively utilize the "sharpening stone" role, it is necessary to set up difficult, dangerous, and critical situations based on the future battlefield, ensuring that each combat training exercise is as close to actual combat as possible, allowing participating troops to be tempered and improve their capabilities in realistic confrontations.

Ensuring a smooth service chain for combat readiness is crucial to improving the effectiveness of scientific research in supporting warfare.

"A single inquiry call sparked a research breakthrough, ultimately leading to a tactical innovation." This is a true story a reporter heard during an interview at the unit.

Six months ago, an officer from a naval unit called Engineer Yu of the unit, inquiring about the operation of new equipment. During the conversation, Engineer Yu learned that they were working on a tactical innovation, but due to a lack of relevant theoretical and technical support, they had not made significant progress. He then reported this situation to the unit's combat readiness service office.

"The problems that the unit urgently needs to solve are the topics we need to tackle in our research," the unit's combat readiness service office immediately assembled a research team to address the

relevant issues. After repeated experiments and demonstrations, the team solved the problems, helping the naval unit complete its tactical innovation.

“Only by ensuring a smooth service chain for combat readiness can we improve the effectiveness of scientific research in serving combat.” Speaking about this, the unit’s leadership said that they adhere to the principle of research guided by combat readiness and integrating research with combat, leveraging their advantages as a “combination of combat and construction,” actively innovating research methods, and promoting the deep coupling of demand, research, transformation, and application to truly make research results a “powerful engine” for the growth of the troops’ combat effectiveness.

Research projects originate from front-line troops, and research results are used for combat readiness. The reporter learned that the unit has established a combat readiness service office, established communication mechanisms with multiple front-line units, regularly organizes researchers to conduct in-depth research in the troops, and established a research database; it coordinates researchers from various units and disciplines to form joint research teams to conduct research on the urgent needs of the troops in combat readiness; and it provides full-process tracking and guidance on the transformation and application of research results to ensure the scientific use by the troops, and promptly summarizes and improves the application.

In a laboratory of the unit, the reporter saw an officer who had just returned from a research trip to the front-line troops entering the collected data into the database.

“Every research trip to the front-line troops yields new insights,” said the officer. He explained that these trips not only provide a direct understanding of equipment application and help identify research directions, but also allow them to hear constructive suggestions from soldiers based on practical experience, thus broadening their perspectives. “Now, it’s common for researchers to visit front-line combat units for research and problem-solving.”

With smooth communication channels, fruitful results have been achieved. In the past two years, the unit has established over 200 research projects based on the combat needs of front-line troops; more than 100 research results have been promoted and applied in front-line units, boosting combat effectiveness.

As night falls, the laboratory remains brightly lit. Watching the busy figures of the unit’s researchers, the reporter seemed to see warships carrying their dreams, sailing across the vast ocean…

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16422969.html**

## 【军视小课堂】为什么是电磁弹射？“起飞黑科技”里藏着这些门道

来源：中国军号 责任编辑：杜圣智 发布：2025-11-20

这些天，你的主页是不是被航母的“电磁弹射”刷屏了？目前全球仅有中美两国成功研制并实际装舰. 比蒸汽弹射更省空间、效率翻倍，还能适配不同吨位舰载机～ 这波操作背后，是中国军工的硬核实力，更是大国海军的底气升级！一个视频带你看懂电磁弹射，解锁航母战力飙升的关键密码～

**Google Translation**

[Military Classroom] Why Electromagnetic Catapults? The Secrets Behind This “Takeoff Black Technology”

Source: China Military News

Editor: Du Shengzhi

Published: 2025-11-20

Have you been seeing your homepage flooded with news about aircraft carrier electromagnetic catapults these days? Currently, only China and the United States have successfully developed and implemented them on ships. More space-efficient than steam catapults, twice as efficient, and adaptable to carrier-based aircraft of different tonnages—this achievement reflects the core strength of China’s military industry and represents a significant upgrade in the confidence of a major naval power! This 2:40-minute video will help you understand electromagnetic catapults and unlock the key to boosting aircraft carrier combat power.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16423068.html**

## 如何让水兵吃得更舒心？海军某供应站探索创新饮食保障模式

来源：解放军报 作者：程童 周鹏 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-21

**海军某供应站探索创新饮食保障模式——**

**“中央厨房”让水兵吃得更舒心**

■程 童 周 鹏

“现做的水饺味道好、更新鲜，舰员出海吃得更舒心了！”近日，即将出海执行任务的海军某舰从北部战区海军某供应站接收新一批主食后，该舰军需部门负责人李进连声称赞, 此前，接到舰艇发来的“订单”，该站采取集约化保障方式，高效完成大量新鲜水饺加工任务，确保官兵任务期间饮食多样、搭配合理,

该站领导介绍，这是他们探索创新“中央厨房”主食加工保障模式取得的喜人成效, 与传统制作模式相比，“中央厨房”的主食加工速度更快、效率更高；与采购市场预制品相比，成本下降约三分之一, 这一新模式的运行，实现了保障效率与综合效益“双提升”,

过去，舰艇饮食保障曾是官兵的“挠头事”, 某舰给养员、一级上士周伟杰说：“每次出海，大家都希望增加水饺、包子、面条等美味又健康的主食，少吃预制类食品，但短时间内保障大量官兵吃上这些主食，炊事人员实在忙不过来, ”

为此，该站着眼官兵饮食保障需求，探索创新“中央厨房”主食加工保障模式，推动保障方式和手段转型升级：采取“订单式来料加工”方式，部队按需下单、提供原料，供应站加工完成后配送上门，全程实物交接、零费用服务；规范加工流程和原料配比等关键环节，实现主食生产规模化、标准化；坚持科技赋能，引进新型全自动主食制作设备，大幅提高保障效率,

经过一段时间的探索优化，该站走出一条集约化保障新路子，优质高效的保障服务受到港区及周边部队高度肯定, 谈及变化，海军某支队司务长谷孝星欣喜地说：“供应站优质高效提供多种主食，既减轻了我们的炊事压力，又节约了经费开支，官兵对伙食的满意度也提高了, ”

“让集约化保障惠及更多官兵，是我们建立‘中央厨房’的意义所在,”该站领导表示，下一步，他们将继续完善服务保障流程，探索形成可大范围推广的舰艇饮食保障新路径，为提升部队战斗力提供坚实后勤支撑,

**Google Translation**

How to Make Sailors Eat More Comfortably? A Naval Supply Station Explores an Innovative Food Support Model

Source: PLA Daily Author: Cheng Tong, Zhou Peng Editor: Wang Can 2025-11-21

A Naval Supply Station Explores an Innovative Food Support Model—

“Central Kitchen” Makes Sailors Eat More Comfortably

■ Cheng Tong, Zhou Peng

“The freshly made dumplings taste better and are fresher, making the crew eat more comfortably at sea!” Recently, after receiving a new batch of staple food from a naval supply station under the Northern Theater Command Navy, Li Jin, head of the ship’s quartermaster “department”, repeatedly praised the initiative. Previously, upon receiving “orders” from the ship, the station adopted an intensive support method, efficiently completing a large number of fresh dumpling processing tasks, ensuring that the soldiers’ diet was diverse and well-balanced during their mission.

The station’s leadership explained that this is a gratifying result of their exploration and innovation of a “central kitchen” staple food processing and support model. Compared with traditional production methods, the “central kitchen” processes staple food faster and more efficiently; compared with purchasing pre-made products from the market, the cost is reduced by about one-

third. The implementation of this new model has achieved a “double improvement” in both support efficiency and overall benefits.

In the past, providing food support for naval vessels was a major headache for officers and men. Zhou Weijie, a first-class sergeant and supply officer on a certain ship, said, “Every time we go to sea, everyone hopes to increase the supply of delicious and healthy staple foods such as dumplings, steamed buns, and noodles, and reduce the consumption of pre-prepared foods. However, ensuring that a large number of officers and men can eat these staple foods in a short period of time is simply too much for the cooks.”

To address this, the station, focusing on the needs of the officers and men’ food support, explored and innovated a “central kitchen” staple food processing and support model, promoting the transformation and upgrading of support methods and means: adopting an “order-based processing” approach, the troops place orders and provide raw materials as needed, and the supply station processes and delivers the processed materials to their doorsteps, with physical handover throughout the process and zero-cost service; standardizing key aspects such as processing procedures and raw material ratios to achieve large-scale and standardized staple food production; and adhering to technological empowerment, introducing new fully automated staple food production equipment, significantly improving support efficiency.

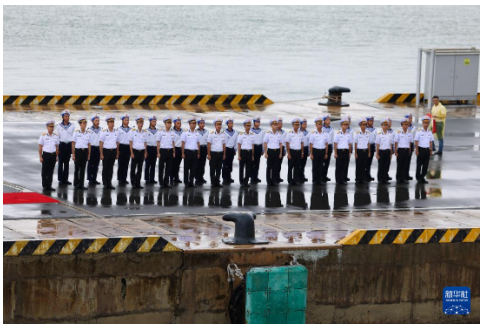
After a period of exploration and optimization, the station has forged a new path of intensive support, and its high-quality and efficient support services have been highly praised by the port area and surrounding troops. Speaking of the changes, Gu Xiaoxing, the quartermaster of a naval detachment, said happily, “The supply station provides a variety of staple foods with high quality and efficiency, which not only reduces our cooking burden but also saves on expenses, and the officers and men’ satisfaction with the food has also improved.”

“The significance of establishing the ‘central kitchen’ lies in making centralized support benefit more officers and men,” said the station’s leader. He added that in the next step, they will continue to improve service support processes and explore new paths for shipboard food support that can be widely promoted, providing solid logistical support for enhancing the combat effectiveness of the troops.

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16423215.html**

## 中国海军 **989** 编队抵达越南进行友好访问

来源：新华社 作者：齐呈荣 吕志浩 责任编辑：杜圣智 发布：2025-11-21



11 月 21 日，在越南金兰港，越南海军官兵迎接中国海军 989 编队. 新华社发（吕志浩摄）

新华社河内 11 月 21 日电（齐呈荣　吕志浩）正在执行远海综合实习任务的中国海军 989 编队 21 日抵达越南金兰港，开始对越南进行为期 4 天的友好访问.

当地时间凌晨，中国海军长白山舰、郑和舰和“向前进 1 号”船抵达预定海域，与越南海军“丁先皇”号护卫舰汇合，组成编队驶向金兰港，10 时许靠泊金兰港码头. 中国驻越南大使馆工作人员、当地华侨华人代表、越南海军官兵等冒雨到码头迎接. 随舰实习出访的海军工程大学、海军航空大学学员在甲板上分区列队，向欢迎人群致意.



11 月 21 日，中国海军 989 编队抵达越南金兰港，开始对越南进行为期 4 天的友好访问. 新华社发（段振军摄）

本次访问是长白山舰和“向前进 1 号”船首访越南，郑和舰第 3 次访问越南. 访问期间，长白山舰、郑和舰将举行舰艇开放活动，编队官兵将赴越南海军第四区、越南海军学院等开展参观、座谈和球类友谊赛等活动. 编队还将于 23 日晚在长白山舰举行甲板招待会.



11 月 21 日，在越南金兰港，当地华侨华人冒雨迎接中国海军 989 编队. 新华社发（武航摄）



11 月 21 日，在越南金兰港，当地民众身着越南传统服饰到码头迎接中国海军 989 编队. 新华社发（段振军摄）

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy's 989 Fleet Arrives in Vietnam for Friendly Visit

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Qi Chengrong, Lü Zhihao Editor: Du Shengzhi Published: 2025-11-21

On November 21, Vietnamese naval officers and men welcomed the Chinese Navy's 989 fleet at Cam Ranh Port, Vietnam. (Photo by Lü Zhihao, Xinhua)

Hanoi, November 21 (Xinhua) -- The Chinese Navy's 989 fleet, currently conducting a comprehensive long-range training mission, arrived at Cam Ranh Port, Vietnam on the 21st for a four-day friendly visit.

At dawn local time, the Chinese Navy's ships Changbaishan, Zheng He, and "Xiang Qianjin 1" arrived at the designated area and joined the Vietnamese Navy's frigate "Dinh Tien Hoang," forming a fleet that sailed towards Cam Ranh Port. Around 10:00 AM, they docked at the Cam Ranh Port pier. Staff from the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam, representatives of local overseas Chinese, and Vietnamese naval officers and men braved the rain to welcome them at the pier. Students from the Naval University of Engineering and the Naval Aviation University, who were on board for a training visit, lined up on the deck to greet the welcoming crowd.

On November 21, the Chinese Navy's 989 flotilla arrived at Cam Ranh Port in Vietnam for a four-day friendly visit. (Xinhua/Duan Zhenjun)

This visit marks the first visit to Vietnam by the Changbaishan and "Xiang Qianjin 1" ships, and the third visit by the Zheng He ship. During the visit, the Changbaishan and Zheng He ships will hold open house events, and the flotilla's officers and sailors will visit the Fourth Naval District of Vietnam and the Vietnam Naval Academy for tours, discussions, and friendly sports matches. The flotilla will also hold a deck reception on the Changbaishan ship on the evening of November 23.

On November 21, in Cam Ranh Port, Vietnam, local overseas Chinese braved the rain to welcome the Chinese Navy's 989 flotilla. (Xinhua/Wu Hang)

On November 21, in Cam Ranh Port, Vietnam, local people dressed in traditional Vietnamese clothing welcomed the Chinese Navy's 989 flotilla at the dock. (Xinhua/Duan Zhenjun)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16423363.html**

## 海军某基地深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神

来源：解放军报 作者：王垣镔 毕笑天 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-23

**海军某基地深入学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神——**

**强固组织优势 聚力研战谋战**

■解放军报特约通讯员 王垣镔 记者 毕笑天

海浪翻滚，战舰驰骋. 日前，海军某基地组织一场实战化训练. 面对复杂态势，该基地党员骨干冲锋在前，带动官兵奋勇争先，高标准完成任务. 训练结束，各参训单位党组织书记带头复盘总结，围绕训练中暴露出的短板弱项剖析问题原因、制订改进措施，助推部队战斗力进一步提升.

“习主席在中央军委政治工作会议上强调，要‘锻造政治坚定、能力过硬的坚强党组织，锻造忠诚干净担当、堪当强军重任的高素质干部队伍，为强军事业提供坚强政治保证’. ”该基地领导告诉记者，近年来，随着实战化训练深入推进，远海战巡、联演联训等已成为部队常态. 只有聚焦备战打仗急需，在不断提高各级党组织领导力、组织力、执行力上下功夫，把党的领导有力贯穿到备战打仗各领域、全过程，才能锻造出能打胜仗的精兵劲旅.

党的力量来自组织，组织强则军队强. 该基地党委坚持向战发力，深入查摆议事决策中存在的短板不足，优化规范党委议事决策程序规则；常态组织各级党组织班子成员同学习、共研究，瞄准制约部队打赢能力提升的瓶颈问题集智研讨对策，持续提高党组织谋战研战能力；突出战斗力标准，广泛开展帮建组织、带强骨干活动，不断优化各级党组织抓建部队质效，进一步树牢向战为战鲜明导向.

前不久，在该基地某大队组织的一场训练中，大队党委积极发挥党组织功能，通过设立“党员先锋岗”等，激励党员骨干当先锋、打头阵，带动更多官兵高标准完成多项重难点课目训练.

强固组织优势，聚力研战谋战. 随着学习贯彻中央军委政治工作会议精神不断走深走实，该基地党委领导作用、基层党组织战斗堡垒作用、党员先锋模范作用发挥更加明显，官兵持续向战发力、向难攻坚，破解多个训练难题，部队掀起新一轮练兵备战热潮.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Base Deeply Studies and Implements the Spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Wang Yuanbin, Bi Xiaotian

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-23

A Naval Base Deeply Studies and Implements the Spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference—Strengthening Organizational Advantages and Focusing on Combat Research and Planning

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Wang Yuanbin, Reporter Bi Xiaotian

Waves roll, warships race. Recently, a naval base organized a realistic combat training exercise. Facing a complex situation, the base's Party members and key personnel took the lead, motivating officers and men to strive for excellence and complete the task to a high standard. After the training, the Party secretaries of each participating unit took the lead in reviewing and summarizing the exercise, analyzing the causes of the shortcomings and weaknesses exposed during the training, and formulating improvement measures to further enhance the combat effectiveness of the troops.

"President Xi Jinping emphasized at the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference that it is necessary to 'forge strong Party organizations that are politically steadfast and highly capable, and forge a high-quality cadre team that is loyal, clean, responsible, and capable of shouldering the heavy responsibility of building a strong military, so as to provide a strong political guarantee for the cause of building a strong military.'" A leader of the base told reporters that in recent years, with the in-depth advancement of combat-oriented training, long-range maritime patrols and joint exercises have become routine for the troops. Only by focusing on the urgent needs of combat readiness and continuously improving the leadership, organization, and execution capabilities of Party organizations at all levels, and effectively integrating Party leadership into all areas and the entire process of combat readiness, can a highly capable and victorious force be forged.

The strength of the Party comes from its organization; a strong organization makes a strong military. The base's Party Committee, committed to combat readiness, thoroughly examined shortcomings in its decision-making processes and optimized and standardized its procedures and rules. It regularly organizes members of Party organizations at all levels to study and research together, focusing on bottlenecks hindering the unit's combat capabilities and brainstorming solutions to continuously improve the Party organizations' ability to plan and research for combat. Emphasizing combat effectiveness standards, it widely conducts activities to help build organizations and strengthen key personnel, continuously optimizing the effectiveness of Party organizations at all levels in building the unit and further solidifying a clear orientation towards combat readiness.

Recently, during a training exercise organized by a brigade of the base, the brigade's Party Committee actively leveraged the functions of the Party organization, establishing "Party Member Vanguard Posts" and other initiatives to encourage key Party members to take the lead and drive more officers and men to complete multiple challenging training subjects to a high standard.

Strengthening organizational advantages and focusing on combat readiness planning. As the study and implementation of the spirit of the Central Military Commission's Political Work Conference continues to deepen and become more practical, the leadership role of the base's Party Committee, the fighting fortress role of grassroots Party organizations, and the vanguard and exemplary role of Party members have become more prominent. Officers and men continue to exert their efforts towards combat and overcome difficulties, solving multiple training problems and setting off a new wave of training and combat readiness in the troops.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16423357.html**

## 反潜博弈淬炼"水下尖兵"！海军某部自研战术级兵棋

来源：解放军报 作者：黄清顺 蔡旭东 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-23

**海军某部自研战术级兵棋**

**反潜博弈淬炼"水下尖兵"**

解放军报讯 黄清顺、蔡旭东报道："发现'敌'潜艇……"10月中旬，在海军某部组织的一场兵棋推演中，红蓝双方指挥员使用代表潜艇、舰艇等武器装备的棋子，在布满等高线的巨大海图沙盘前展开激烈博弈.

"我们自研的这套战术级兵棋，如今已成为淬炼'水下尖兵'的'磨刀石'. "该部领导介绍，过去由于缺乏开展战术研究的高效推演工具，他们在组织攻防训练时往往面临对抗性不强、沉浸感不足等问题.

为此，他们将研发一套贴近实战、支撑演训的水下攻防战术级兵棋列为重点攻关项目，遴选一线指挥员、专业技术骨干等组成攻关团队，集智啃下这块"硬骨头".

水下作战环境复杂多变，如何用静态的棋子、科学的规则模拟动态变化的深海博弈？为攻克这个难题，攻关团队成员扎进资料室，从海量的文献资料中"淘金"，并选派专人前往军队院校、一线部队和地方有关部门调研.

经过一次次"头脑风暴"、模型推演和测试，攻关团队创造性地提出了一套模拟战场不确定性的全新规则框架. 在此基础上，他们搜集整理大量训练数据，充分验证这套规则的科学性和有效性.

经过长时间探索拼搏，攻关团队成功研发出这套水下攻防战术级反潜兵棋，形成一整套相关理论成果. 该部领导表示，下一步，他们将建立常态化部队反馈机制和科研跟踪机制，

结合新装备、新战法和试训实践，不断升级规则、扩充棋子、优化体验，让兵棋系统更好地服务练兵备战、助力战场打赢.

**Google Translation**

Anti-submarine Warfare Forges “Underwater Elites”! A Naval Unit Develops Its Own Tactical-Level Wargame

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Huang Qingshun, Cai Xudong

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-23

A naval unit develops its own tactical-level wargame

Anti-submarine warfare forges “underwater elites”

PLA Daily News (Huang Qingshun and Cai Xudong): “Enemy submarine detected...” In mid-October, during a wargame exercise organized by a naval unit, commanders from both the red and blue sides used pieces representing submarines, ships, and other weapons to engage in fierce combat on a huge nautical chart sand table covered with contour lines.

“This tactical-level wargame we developed has now become a ‘sharpening stone’ for forging ‘underwater elites’,” said a leader of the unit. He explained that in the past, due to a lack of efficient simulation tools for conducting tactical research, they often faced problems such as insufficient competitiveness and lack of immersion when organizing offensive and defensive training.

To this end, they prioritized the development of an underwater offensive and defensive tactical wargame that closely mirrors real combat and supports training exercises. A dedicated team, comprised of frontline commanders and key technical personnel, was formed to tackle this challenging problem.

Underwater warfare environments are complex and ever-changing. How can static pieces and scientific rules simulate the dynamic nature of deep-sea warfare? To overcome this challenge, the team immersed themselves in a vast library of documents, meticulously researching and consulting with military academies, frontline troops, and relevant local authorities.

Through numerous brainstorming sessions, model simulations, and tests, the team creatively proposed a new rule framework to simulate battlefield uncertainty. Based on this, they collected and analyzed extensive training data to fully validate the scientific validity and effectiveness of these rules.

After a long period of exploration and dedicated effort, the team successfully developed this underwater offensive and defensive tactical anti-submarine wargame, resulting in a comprehensive

set of related theoretical achievements. The department's leadership stated that, going forward, they will establish a regular troop feedback mechanism and a research tracking mechanism. By combining new equipment, new tactics, and trial training practices, they will continuously upgrade the rules, expand the game pieces, and optimize the experience, so that the wargaming system can better serve military training and combat readiness and help win battles.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16423479.html**

## 未来·海军国际院校教育论坛将在海军工程大学举办

来源：国防部网 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-24

11 月 24 日至 28 日，未来·海军国际院校教育论坛将在海军工程大学举办，来自泰国、喀麦隆、意大利、古巴等 10 余个国家海军院校长、专家学者参加，论坛以“数字变革推动海军院校教育创新发展”为主题，重点围绕智能化时代海军院校建设、学员综合能力素质培养等研讨交流，提升教育科研和办学育人能力，推动海军院校国际交流合作.

**Google Translation[2]**

The Future· Naval International Academy Education Forum Will Be Held at the Naval University of Engineering.

Source: Ministry of National Defense Website

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-24

From November 24-28, the Naval International Academy Education Forum will be held at the Naval University of Engineering. Presidents, experts, and scholars from naval academies in more than 10 countries, including Thailand, Cameroon, Italy, and Cuba, will participate. The forum, themed “Digital Transformation Drives Innovative Development of Naval Academy Education,” will focus on discussions and exchanges regarding the construction of naval academies in the intelligent era and the cultivation of students' comprehensive abilities and qualities. The forum aims to enhance educational research and personnel management capabilities and promote international exchange and cooperation among naval academies.

[2] “The Future· Naval International Academy Education Forum Will Be Held at the Naval University of Engineering” [未来·海军国际院校教育论坛将在海军工程大学举办], Ministry of National Defense website [国防部网], 24 November 2025, http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16423479.html.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16423653.html** [3]

## 驻华海军武官将赴海军工程大学参访

来源：国防部网 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-25

11 月 25 日至 26 日，来自印尼、南非、意大利等国驻华海军武官或负责海军事务的国防武官，将应邀前往武汉赴海军工程大学参观访问，出席“未来·海军国际院校教育论坛”开幕式等活动. 这次参访将加深武官们对中国海军院校的感知，更加全面了解中国军队，进一步促进军事交流与合作.

**Google Translation**

Naval Attachés to China to Visit Naval University of Engineering

Source: Ministry of National Defense Website

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-25

From November 25-26, naval attachés or defense attachés responsible for naval affairs from Indonesia, South Africa, Italy, and other countries will visit the Naval University of Engineering in Wuhan at the invitation of the Chinese government. They will attend the opening ceremony of the “International Naval Academy Education Forum” and other activities. This visit will deepen the attachés’ understanding of Chinese naval academies, provide a more comprehensive understanding of the Chinese military, and further promote military exchanges and cooperation.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16423729.html**

## 守卫南沙 21 载，战友们赞他是华阳礁的“心脏工程师”

来源：解放军生活 作者：林锦岱 责任编辑：杜圣智

2025-11-25

“选择南沙，就是选择了奉献. ”姚文武至今都忘不了在新兵连时指导员的这句话.

[3] “Naval Attachés to China to Visit Naval University of Engineering” [驻华海军武官将赴海军工程大学参访], Ministry of National Defense website [国防部网], 25 November 2025, http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16423653.html.



暴雨连潮，浪拍孤礁，防台风部署的命令已经下达. 急促的警铃穿透了呼啸的风声，南沙守备部队驻华阳礁某部正在组织防风应急部署训练.

华阳礁的发电机房内，应急小组迅速抵达战位，沉着处置上级发布的各项“特情”. 故障机组解列停车、备用机组启动并网……数十个口令和操作在短短几分钟内下达落实，现场一片紧张. 伴随着引擎的轰鸣，供电顺利恢复.

“有应急小组在，我们可以放心了！”训练结束，在战友的交口称赞中，应急小组指挥员、二级军士长姚文武欣慰地笑了.

**选择南沙，就是选择了奉献**

2005 年，新兵训练结束后，姚文武主动申请到艰苦边远地区守礁，“年轻就要到艰苦的地方去历练”. 如他所愿，他成了南沙华阳礁上的一名油机兵.

那段时间，拂晓，姚文武迎着朝阳绕礁盘一圈圈晨跑；正午，他顶着烈日扎在战位一遍遍练动作；夕阳西斜，他钻机舱、摸管路、查系统. 姚文武的皮肤变得黝黑泛红，海魂衫时常印着盐花，但各项成绩从末尾升到了排头，慢慢地成为了战友口中的“电工专家”.

2015 年，随着华阳礁扩建，用电需求变大，礁上开始装配新型电站. 姚文武负责的装备也由一台小柴油发电机变成了一个包括 4 套大型装设备操作系统的庞然大物.

第一次走进新发电机房，巨大的设备占满了原本宽敞的空间，轰鸣的引擎让战士们头昏脑涨. 在与厂家人员交流后，大家伙看着庞然大物犯了难，新的装备涉及十几门专业学科，数万字的说明书更是写满英文.

“电站自动化程度高，得好好钻研才能操作好.”

“电站太复杂，不是普通一兵就能搞明白的.”

……

兴奋过后，大家心里也没了底.

**把“心脏”研究明白**

各种声音在姚文武的耳边萦绕，基础学历不高的他也想过打退堂鼓.

一名老班长语重心长的话让他茅塞顿开：“南沙在发展，南沙人也要跟上前进的步伐！”发电机是电站的“心脏”，礁上的武器装备都依赖着这里的电力供应，不把装备搞明白，怎么保证战备任务顺利完成？姚文武暗暗告诉自己：“只要肯下苦功夫，就没有掌握不了的技术.”

姚文武托战友带来一本英语词典，晚上熄灯号吹响后，他就对着词典逐字逐句翻译装备说明书，形成了数万字笔记，为掌握发电机打下了坚实的基础.

安装设备的厂家人员投入工作后，姚文武就成了厂家工程师的“影子”. 他在机组旁边围着厂家人员转，一个问题一个问题地请教，生怕遗漏了知识点. 那位工作人员的一个小细节令他印象深刻. 在调试发电机的引擎时，厂家总是用螺丝刀的一端抵着引擎的汽缸盖，耳朵贴上另一端静静聆听.

姚文武一问才知道，发电机的引擎声音巨大，为了有效检查出内部隐藏的故障隐患，螺丝刀就成了最方便的“听诊器”. 把耳朵贴近螺丝刀，规律的哒哒声让他心潮澎湃：“这就是发电机的心跳！”姚文武激动地把这个小技巧记在了自己的笔记里.

不到 4 个月，电站数千根控制线路、上百个控制元件都被姚文武烂熟于心. 伴随着装备操作能力形成的，还有他细心整理的《装备运行手册》《故障代码对照表》《常见故障表》等 20 余份操作手册与研究材料. 这些材料为官兵掌握该型发电机的操作与使用提供了有力支持.

电站试运行期间，有个断路器反复出现跳闸故障，厂家技术人员判断是断路器出了问题，需要更换新配件，但新配件必须等船补给时才能带上来.

“礁上战备任务这么重，干等只会误事.”姚文武说，“这里的工作不能等不能靠.”他带着班员逐项排查可能的隐患点，每天只休息三四个小时，最终发现了十分隐蔽的故障原因，并采取有效措施进行了修复. 厂家技术员连连称赞，向他竖起了大拇指.

**时刻守控海天**

华阳礁周边战备任务重，守礁官兵必须时刻守控海天，电力的维系成为了岛礁战备水平保持的关键.

一次，某国的军机正在岛礁周边侦察袭扰，全礁官兵都进入战位严阵以待. 一台发电机组突发故障，这是机组接装以来首次出现故障. 发电机引擎的转速伴随着刺耳的摩擦声迅速上升，值班员一时慌了神.

姚文武飞速冲进发电机房，立即进行“三断”，15 秒成功将发电机组停车，10 分钟采取应急供电，没有一台装备受到停电影响. 姚文武和他的班组不仅保证了战备任务落实，也避免了巨大的经济损失.

“保电力就是保住岛礁的心脏. ”这是每一名守礁油机兵坚守的信条. 姚文武是这么想的，也是这么做的，刻苦钻研，带头攻关，21 年如一日. 他熟知多型岛礁发电设备的性能参数，编纂设备养护手册 20 余份，培养“排障能手”40 余名，连续 7 次在专业比武中夺魁.

文图/林锦岱

来源：解放军生活

**Google Translation**

Guarding the Spratly Islands for 21 years, His Comrades Praise Him as the “Heart Engineer” of Huayang Reef.

Source: PLA Life

Author: Lin Jindai Editor: Du Shengzhi

2025-11-25

“Choosing the Spratly Islands means choosing dedication.” Yao Wenwu still remembers his instructor’s words from his recruit training days.

Heavy rain and surging waves crashed against the isolated reef; the order for typhoon preparedness had been issued. The urgent alarm pierced the howling wind as a unit of the Spratly garrison stationed on Huayang Reef organized typhoon emergency deployment training.

Inside the generator room on Huayang Reef, the emergency response team quickly arrived at their posts, calmly handling various “special situations” issued by superiors. The faulty unit was disconnected and shut down; the backup unit was started and connected to the grid… Dozens of commands and operations were issued and implemented within minutes, creating a tense atmosphere. With the roar of the engines, power was successfully restored.

“With the emergency response team here, we can rest assured!” After training, amidst the praise of his comrades, Yao Wenwu, the emergency response team commander and a sergeant second-class, smiled with satisfaction.

Choosing the Spratlys meant choosing dedication.

In 2005, after completing basic training, Yao Wenwu volunteered to guard a reef in a harsh and remote area, believing that “young people should go to difficult places to hone their skills.” As he wished, he became an oiler operator on Huayang Reef in the Spratlys.

During that time, at dawn, Yao Wenwu would jog laps around the reef in the rising sun; at noon, he would practice his maneuvers repeatedly under the scorching sun; as the sun set, he would crawl into the engine room, inspect pipelines, and check systems. Yao Wenwu’s skin became dark and reddish, and his sailor’s shirt was often stained with salt, but his performance improved from the bottom to the top, gradually earning him the nickname “electrical expert” among his comrades.

In 2015, with the expansion of Huayang Reef, the demand for electricity increased, and a new power station began to be installed on the reef. The equipment Yao Wenwu was in charge of had evolved from a small diesel generator into a behemoth comprising four large operating systems.

Entering the new generator room for the first time, the massive equipment filled the previously spacious area, and the roaring engines made the soldiers dizzy. After communicating with the manufacturer's personnel, the group was bewildered by the behemoth. The new equipment involved more than a dozen professional disciplines, and the instruction manual, containing tens of thousands of words, was entirely in English.

"The power station is highly automated; we need to study it carefully to operate it properly."

"The power station is too complex; it's not something an ordinary soldier can understand."

...After the initial excitement, everyone felt uncertain.

Understanding the "Heart"

Various opinions swirled in Yao Wenwu's ears, and he, with his limited basic education, even considered giving up.

A veteran squad leader's earnest words enlightened him: "The Nansha Islands are developing, and the people of the Nansha Islands must keep up with the pace of progress!" The generator is the "heart" of the power station; the weapons and equipment on the reef all depend on its power supply. How could they ensure the successful completion of combat readiness missions without understanding the equipment? Yao Wenwu secretly told himself, "As long as you're willing to put in the hard work, there's no technology you can't master."

Yao Wenwu asked a comrade to bring him an English dictionary. After lights out at night, he would meticulously translate the equipment manual word for word, creating tens of thousands of words of notes, laying a solid foundation for mastering the generator.

After the manufacturer's personnel started working on the equipment, Yao Wenwu became the engineer's "shadow." He hovered around the generator set, asking questions one by one, afraid of missing any knowledge points. One small detail from one of the workers left a deep impression on him. When debugging the generator engine, the manufacturer always used one end of a screwdriver against the cylinder head and his ear to listen quietly.

Yao Wenwu learned that the generator engine was very loud, and the screwdriver became the most convenient "stethoscope" to effectively check for hidden internal faults. The rhythmic clicking sound of the screwdriver excited him: "That's the generator's heartbeat!" Yao Wenwu excitedly wrote this little trick down in his notebook.

In less than four months, Yao Wenwu had thoroughly mastered the power station's thousands of control lines and hundreds of control components. Along with his improved equipment operation skills came over 20 meticulously compiled operation manuals and research materials, including

the “Equipment Operation Manual,” “Fault Code Comparison Table,” and “Common Fault Table.” These materials provided strong support for the officers and men in mastering the operation and use of this type of generator.

During the power station’s trial operation, a circuit breaker repeatedly tripped. The manufacturer’s technicians determined that the circuit breaker was faulty and needed replacement, but the new parts could only be brought aboard during resupply.

“The combat readiness tasks on the reef are so heavy; waiting will only cause delays,” Yao Wenwu said. “The work here cannot wait or rely on others.” He led his team to systematically check for potential hazards, resting only three or four hours a day, and finally discovered the very hidden cause of the fault, taking effective measures to repair it. The manufacturer’s technicians repeatedly praised him, giving him a thumbs up.

Constantly Guarding the Sea and Sky: The combat readiness tasks around Huayang Reef are heavy, requiring the soldiers stationed there to maintain constant vigilance over the sea and sky. Maintaining power supply has become crucial for keeping the reef’s combat readiness level high.

Once, military aircraft from a certain country were conducting reconnaissance and harassment operations around the reef. All soldiers on the reef were at their posts, on high alert. A generator set suddenly malfunctioned—the first time it had failed since its installation. The generator engine’s speed rapidly increased, accompanied by a screeching sound, causing the duty officer to panic.

Yao Wenwu rushed into the generator room and immediately implemented a “three-stop” operation, successfully shutting down the generator set in 15 seconds and providing emergency power within 10 minutes. No equipment was affected by the power outage. Yao Wenwu and his team not only ensured the implementation of combat readiness tasks but also prevented significant economic losses.

“Protecting power is protecting the heart of the reef.” This is the creed upheld by every generator operator stationed on the reef. Yao Wenwu thinks this way and acts accordingly, diligently studying and leading research, day in and day out for 21 years. He is well-versed in the performance parameters of various types of island and reef power generation equipment, has compiled more than 20 equipment maintenance manuals, trained more than 40 “troubleshooting experts,” and won the championship in professional skills competitions seven times in a row.

Text and photos by Lin Jindai

Source: PLA Life

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/cf/16423687.html**

## 中国海军 989 编队结束对越南友好访问前往马来西亚

来源：新华社 作者：齐呈荣 吕志浩 责任编辑：刘上靖 2025-11-25 11:50:10

新华社河内 11 月 25 日电（齐呈荣　吕志浩）中国海军 989 编队结束对越南为期 4 天的友好访问，25 日从越南金兰港起程前往马来西亚.

25 日上午，越方在金兰港码头举行欢送仪式，中国驻越南大使馆工作人员、当地华侨华人代表和越南海军官兵到码头送行. 按照远海实习计划安排，2 名来自缅甸的军官登舰随编队出航同训.

今年是中越建交 75 周年暨“中越人文交流年”. 近年来，两国海军从舰艇互访到海上联合搜救演练，合作领域不断拓展. 访问期间，编队组织官兵赴越南海军第四区、越南海军学院等单位进行拜会、参观和座谈，举行甲板招待会和舰艇开放活动等.

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy 989 Task Group Concludes Friendly Visit to Vietnam and Departs for Malaysia

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Qi Chengrong, Lü Zhihao Editor: Liu Shangjing 2025-11-25

Hanoi, November 25 (Xinhua) -- The Chinese Navy 989 Task Group concluded its four-day friendly visit to Vietnam and departed from Cam Ranh Port, Vietnam, for Malaysia on the 25th.

On the morning of the 25th, the Vietnamese side held a farewell ceremony at Cam Ranh Port. Staff from the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam, representatives of local overseas Chinese, and Vietnamese naval officers and men saw them off at the dock. According to the long-range training plan, two officers from Myanmar boarded the ship to join the task group for training.

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Vietnam and the “China-Vietnam Year of Cultural Exchange.” In recent years, the cooperation between the two navies has continuously expanded, from mutual ship visits to joint maritime search and rescue exercises. During the visit, the task group organized its officers and men to visit, tour, and hold discussions at the Fourth Naval Region of Vietnam and the Vietnam Naval Academy, and held deck receptions and ship open days.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16423827.html**

## 海军某旅某营量身定制训练方案提升保障人员军事素质

来源：解放军报 作者：卫晨涛 庞斯年 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-11-26

**海军某旅某营提升保障人员军事素质——**

## 分类补训 人人达标

■卫晨涛 庞斯年

“400 米渡海登岛障碍成绩达到‘良好’标准、轻武器射击成绩达到‘优秀’标准……”这两天，海军某旅某营公布年终军事训练考核成绩，曾一度因为训练感到“头疼”的文书胡瑶，如今看见自己的进步，喜悦之情溢于言表.

前期，该营组织摸底考核，发现文书、炊事员等20余名保障岗位人员中，有近一半存在2项以上课目不达标. 党委会上，作为军事主官的该营罗副书记将这一数据摆上桌面，语气坚定：“文书、炊事员等岗位人员日常工作繁杂，容易因保障任务和训练时间冲突，出现弱训漏训情况. 要想帮助他们提升成绩，就要量身定制训练方案. ”

为此，该营为不同保障岗位战士建立训练档案，逐一梳理能力清单与参训情况. 在此基础上，他们推出“分类补训”模式，将训练时间细化到小时，避免训练任务与保障工作“撞车”，确保补训不落一人.

翻开某连训练计划表可以看到，文书的训练安排和值班时间被单独列出，既确保值班值守不缺位，又保证了训练时长；在另一连队，炊事班则充分利用碎片化时间，制炊前 1 小时组织体能训练，午饭后开展轻武器分解结合训练……

为进一步帮助保障岗位战士提升军事素质，该营还打破连队界限，按“专业相近、能力互补”原则组建帮带小组，由各课目训练尖子与保障岗位人员结成帮扶对子. 某连训练尖子倪泽的帮扶对象是胡瑶. 了解到 400 米渡海登岛障碍课目是胡瑶的短板，他逐一讲解示范动作要领，耐心帮助胡瑶补差.

清晨的操场上，有文书奔跑的身影；下午的障碍场地，卫生员针对重难点课目展开专项训练；集体训练时很少露面的炊事员，有空闲时间就追着训练尖子请教动作要领……如今在该营，保障岗位人员的训练热情持续高涨.

据介绍，在刚刚结束的年终考核中，该营保障人员全部达标，其中 6 人取得全优成绩. 轻武器射击课目首次取得“良好”成绩的卫生员郭志鹏信心满满：“只要继续保持这种训练劲头，我一定能够达到‘优秀’标准！”

**Google Translation**

A Naval Brigade’s Battalion Tailors Its Training Program to Improve the Military Skills of Support Personnel

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wei Chentao, Pang Sinian

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-11-26

A Naval Brigade's Battalion Improves the Military Skills of Support Personnel—Categorized Supplementary Training, Everyone Meets Standards

■Wei Chentao, Pang Sinian

"The 400-meter obstacle course for amphibious landing achieved the 'Good' standard, and the light weapons shooting performance achieved the 'Excellent' standard..." These past two days, a naval brigade's battalion announced its year-end military training assessment results. Hu Yao, a clerk who once felt "headache" because of training, is now overjoyed to see her progress.

Previously, the battalion conducted a preliminary assessment and found that nearly half of the more than 20 support personnel, including clerks and cooks, had two or more subjects that did not meet the standards. At the Party Committee meeting, Deputy Secretary Luo, the battalion's commanding officer, presented this data, stating firmly: "Personnel in positions such as clerks and cooks have demanding daily work schedules, and conflicts between support duties and training time can easily lead to weak or missed training. To help them improve their performance, we need to tailor training programs to their individual needs."

To this end, the battalion established training files for soldiers in different support positions, meticulously reviewing their skill sets and training participation. Based on this, they introduced a "categorized supplementary training" model, breaking down training time down to the hour to avoid clashes between training tasks and support work, ensuring that no one is left behind in supplementary training.

A review of a company's training plan reveals that clerks' training schedules and duty hours are listed separately, ensuring both uninterrupted duty and sufficient training time. In another company, the cooks make full use of fragmented time, organizing physical training an hour before meal preparation and light weapons disassembly and assembly training after lunch.

To further enhance the military skills of support personnel, the battalion has broken down company boundaries, forming mentoring groups based on the principle of "similar expertise and complementary abilities." Top trainees in each subject are paired with support personnel. For example, Ni Ze, a top trainee in one company, is mentoring Hu Yao. Learning that the 400-meter obstacle course for crossing the sea to land on an island was Hu Yao's weakness, Ni Ze patiently explained and demonstrated the techniques, helping Hu Yao improve.

In the mornings, clerks can be seen running on the parade ground; in the afternoons, medics conduct specialized training on challenging subjects at the obstacle course; cooks, rarely seen during group training, use their free time to ask top trainees for guidance on techniques… Currently, the enthusiasm for training among support personnel in this battalion remains high. According to reports, in the recently concluded year-end assessment, all support personnel in the battalion met the standards, with six achieving top marks. Medic Guo Zhipeng, who achieved a "good" score for the first time in the light weapons shooting event, is full of confidence: "As long as I maintain this training momentum, I will definitely be able to reach the 'excellent' standard!"

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/cf/16423822.html**

# 海军 989 编队结束对越南友好访问前往马来西亚

来源：解放军报 作者：吕志浩 齐呈荣 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-11-26

**海军 989 编队结束对越南友好访问前往马来西亚**




11 月 24 日，中国海军郑和舰停泊在越南金兰港码头. 吕志浩 摄

解放军报河内 11 月 25 日电 吕志浩、齐呈荣报道：中国海军 989 编队结束对越南为期 4 天的友好访问，于 25 日从越南金兰港起程前往马来西亚.

25 日上午，越方在金兰港码头举行欢送仪式，中国驻越南大使馆工作人员、当地华侨华人代表和越南海军官兵到码头送行. 按照远海实习计划安排，来自缅甸的 2 名军官登舰随编队出航同训.

访问期间，编队组织官兵代表赴越南海军第四区、越南海军学院等单位参观、座谈，并举行舰艇开放活动. 23 日，编队在海军长白山舰举行甲板招待会，组织民族歌舞、太极拳、变脸等富有中国传统文化特色的表演，并设置了茶艺、书法、剪纸等传统文化展示，越南海军代表及随编队同训的外籍军官和学员等 100 余人受邀参加.

今年是中越建交 75 周年暨“中越人文交流年”. 近年来，两国海军从舰艇互访到海上联合搜救演练，合作领域不断拓展. 此次访问，对赓续中越传统友谊、深化两军务实合作，推动中越命运共同体建设具有积极意义.

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy 989 Task Group Concludes Friendly Visit to Vietnam and Departs for Malaysia

Source: PLA Daily Author: Lü Zhihao, Qi Chengrong Editor: Guo Yanfei 2025-11-26

Chinese Navy 989 Task Group Concludes Friendly Visit to Vietnam and Departs for Malaysia

On November 24, the Chinese Navy ship Zheng He was docked at Cam Ranh Port in Vietnam. (Photo by Lü Zhihao)

Hanoi, November 25 (PLA Daily) – Lü Zhihao and Qi Chengrong report: The Chinese Navy 989 Task Group concluded its four-day friendly visit to Vietnam and departed from Cam Ranh Port for Malaysia on the 25th.

On the morning of the 25th, the Vietnamese side held a farewell ceremony at Cam Ranh Port. Staff from the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam, representatives of local overseas Chinese, and Vietnamese naval officers and men saw them off at the port. According to the long-range training plan, two officers from Myanmar boarded the ship to join the task group for training.

During the visit, the task group organized visits and discussions for officers and men to the Fourth Naval Region of Vietnam and the Vietnam Naval Academy, and held ship open days. On the 23rd, the task group held a deck reception on the Navy's Changbaishan warship, featuring performances rich in traditional Chinese culture, including folk songs and dances, Tai Chi, and face-changing performances. Traditional cultural displays such as tea ceremony, calligraphy, and paper-cutting were also set up. More than 100 people, including representatives from the Vietnamese Navy and foreign officers and trainees training with the task group, were invited to attend.

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Vietnam and is also the "China-Vietnam Year of Cultural Exchange." In recent years, cooperation between the two navies has continuously expanded, from mutual ship visits to joint maritime search and rescue exercises. This visit is of positive significance for continuing the traditional friendship between China and Vietnam, deepening practical cooperation between the two militaries, and promoting the building of a China-Vietnam community with a shared future.

[A photo shows training ship Zhenghe (Hull 81)]

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16423825.html**

## 未来·海军国际院校教育论坛在武汉举行

来源：解放军报 作者：王梦杰 侯融 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-11-26

**未来·海军国际院校教育论坛在武汉举行**

解放军报武汉 11 月 25 日电 记者王梦杰、特约记者侯融报道：未来·海军国际院校教育论坛今天在武汉开幕，来自中国、泰国、喀麦隆、意大利、古巴等 15 个国家的海军院校代表、专家学者参加. 此次论坛由中国海军主办，海军工程大学承办，以"数字变革推动海军院校教育创新发展"为主题，重点围绕智能化时代海军院校建设、学员综合能力素质培养等进行研讨交流，提升教育科研和办学育人能力，推动海军院校国际交流合作.

"军事教育作为国家教育体系的重要组成部分，必须主动拥抱数字变革，努力构建开放包容、互利共赢的国际合作新生态. "海军参谋部领导在开幕致辞中表示，举办论坛活动，旨在汇聚智慧力量、共谋变革路径、激发创新活力，进一步推动各国军事教育数字化创新发

展，期望与会代表以本次论坛为契机，充分交流、深度研讨，进一步加强合作，为推进各国海军建设发展、构建“海洋命运共同体”并肩前行.

参会代表认为，论坛提供了一个开放务实的合作平台，有助于推动各国海军院校交流互鉴，凝聚合作共识，拓展国际视野，为推动海军院校教育变革和教育创新贡献力量.

论坛期间，丹麦、印尼、南非、意大利等 27 国驻华海军武官或负责海军事务的国防武官，除参加部分论坛活动外，还将实地参观海军工程大学部分教学训练场所.

**Google Translation**

The Future of Naval Education: International Forum Held in Wuhan

Source: PLA Daily Author: Wang Mengjie, Hou Rong

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-11-26

The Future of Naval Education: International Forum Held in Wuhan

PLA Daily, Wuhan, November 25 (Reporter Wang Mengjie, Special Correspondent Hou Rong): The Future of Naval Education: International Forum opened today in Wuhan, with representatives, experts, and scholars from naval academies in 15 countries including China, Thailand, Cameroon, Italy, and Cuba participating. Hosted by the Chinese Navy and organized by the Naval University of Engineering, the forum, themed “Digital Transformation Driving Innovative Development of Naval Academy Education,” focuses on discussions and exchanges regarding the construction of naval academies in the intelligent era and the cultivation of students’ comprehensive abilities and qualities. It aims to enhance educational research and personnel management capabilities and promote international exchange and cooperation among naval academies.

“Military education, as an important component of the national education system, must proactively embrace digital transformation and strive to build a new ecosystem of open, inclusive, and mutually beneficial international cooperation,” said a leader from the Naval Staff Department in his opening remarks. He stated that the forum aims to gather wisdom and strength, jointly explore pathways for transformation, and stimulate innovation, further promoting the digital and innovative development of military education in various countries. He hoped that the participants would use this forum as an opportunity to fully exchange ideas, conduct in-depth discussions, and further strengthen cooperation, working together to advance the development of naval construction and build a “maritime community with a shared future.”

Participants believed that the forum provided an open and pragmatic platform for cooperation, helping to promote exchanges and mutual learning among naval academies of various countries, build consensus on cooperation, broaden international perspectives, and contribute to the reform and innovation of naval academy education.

During the forum, naval attachés or defense attachés responsible for naval affairs from 27 countries, including Denmark, Indonesia, South Africa, and Italy, will not only participate in some forum activities but also visit some teaching and training facilities at the Naval University of Engineering.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16423972.html**

## 海军某总站：“双轨联动”管好机关公勤兵

来源：解放军报 作者：王昱博 李 雷 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-11-27

**“双轨联动”管好机关公勤兵**

**——海军某总站提升公勤人员教育管理质效的一段经历**

■王昱博 李 雷



“公勤小课堂”上，负责俱乐部保障的战士正在分享无人机摄影技能. 谭 锰摄

“报告！公勤班人员到齐！”初冬一天晚上，海军某总站勤务连组织点名. 看到以往集合时常因“凑不齐人”而犯愁的公勤班班长曹浩然，如今第一个报告人员在位情况，而且全班人员齐整，指导员周东平的脸上露出了笑容. 总站创新推行“双轨联动”管理机制以来，公勤班人员参加连队活动的时间更多了.

各班带回后，周东平向笔者感慨，此前，勤务人员参加集体活动常凑不齐，一直是连队的老大难问题. 尤其是承担机关文印保密、财务出纳、卫生医疗等保障任务的公勤班，全班人员常态分散在各个部门，有的住宿也在机关楼. 虽说正课时间由机关管理，课余时间由连队管理，可由于人员很难集中，还是存在不少管理盲区.

对此，公勤班班长曹浩然也十分犯难：有的部门管理较严，战士无法使用手机，连队有一次紧急统计班内人员信息，他在办公楼里跑了很久才找齐人；有的部门管理不太严格，综合检查时，一名战士被监控拍到正课时间玩手游；还有的工作标准不高、保障能力欠缺，有一次文印员外出体检，值班战士接到紧急文件打印任务后却手忙脚乱……

更让他尴尬的是，有一次，连队为搞好集体教育，特意在晚饭后的时间组织，可其他班全员到齐，公勤班还是只来了 3 个人.

“人都去哪了？”面对指导员询问，曹班长只好硬着头皮解释：“他们有的说要帮机关打印文件，有的说在帮财务人员整理数据……”

周指导员闻言陷入沉思：“公勤班忙于机关业务，有时住宿也在机关楼里，长期脱离连队的教育管理可不行.”

有一次，周指导员遇到机关黄干事，向他谈起这一情况. 黄干事坦言：“公勤班战士岗位特殊，手头业务一忙，就顾不上参加连队教育和训练，我们也想做好协调，但各部门也没个明确标准.”

在当月总站组织的机关基层双向讲评会上，这个长期困扰各方的问题被摆上桌面.

“这个问题单靠一方之力难以解决，需要机关和基层及时厘清管理边界，跳出‘各管一摊’思维，双向奔赴协同发力.”总站党委领导了解情况后，组建机关与基层专项调研小组，观察了解公勤人员的工作内容和节奏，摸清“管理权责模糊”“能力提升缺抓手”等核心症结，研究确定了“齐抓共管+课堂赋能”的破局路子.

很快，一套机关和基层“双轨联动”的管理机制落地：正课时间，机关各部门统一标准，负责人员管理和技能培训；课余时间，连队全面接管，集合点名、政治教育一个不落；若需加班，机关部门须及时通知公勤班班长，后一并上报连队，确保双方实时掌握人员动态.

这些举措实行一段时间后，效果逐渐显现.

“如今，‘找不到人’‘两头不管’的情况不见了.”曹班长举例：一天晚饭后，小张要加班整理保密文件. 机关部门及时通知他，他也及时向连队进行了报备. 到了连队教育时间，机关提前 10 分钟让小张归队，工作没耽误，教育课也没缺席.

此外，公勤人员正课时间要急用手机，须先跟班长说清用途和时长，再找机关分管干部签字. 业务办完，立即报告并交回手机，有效避免了问题隐患的发生.

“公勤人员不光要管好，还得用好.”周指导员介绍，公勤岗位点多面广、专业多样，公勤人员对机关工作更加熟悉，而连队很多战士对去机关办理业务流程生疏，总站制订“课堂赋能”方案，正好可以让公勤人员发挥能力特长，向身边战友传授一些业务知识.

连队党支部研究决定，每周结合教育时间，抽出半小时开设“公勤小课堂”，采用一人授课、众人提问、现场答疑的方式，由公勤班成员分享各自岗位的业务知识，提升大家的眼界思路和业务能力.

不多久，首期“公勤小课堂”火热开讲. 负责财务出纳的战士小李，率先分享差旅费报销票据粘贴规范，还列举了不少常见错误案例；随后，在卫生医疗岗位保障的战士小杨向大家讲解问诊流程，还示范了几套训练后拉伸放松规范动作……授课交流后，不仅连队战友都感到很有收获，公勤人员也从其他公勤岗位战友的讲解中学到了不少知识技能.

去年刚到公勤班的战士小宋，现在不仅精通文印保密工作，还学会了财务核算和基础急救. 前不久，在机关干事建议下，他帮助连队优化了物资登记流程，大幅提升了工作效率.

“以前觉得公勤班就是‘打杂’，没想到能学到这么多技能！”小宋说，连队计划在“公勤小课堂”中增设更多机关业务实操课程，同时欢迎其他连队有兴趣的战友参加活动，让公勤人员既成为保障机关的“好助手”，也成为服务基层建设的“小教员”.

**Google Translation**

A Naval General Station: “Dual-Track Linkage” Effectively Manages Support Personnel

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Wang Yubo, Li Lei

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-11-27

“Dual-Track Linkage” Effectively Manages Support Personnel

—An Experience of a Naval General Station in Improving the Education and Management of Support Personnel

■ Wang Yubo, Li Lei

At the “Support Classroom,” soldiers responsible for club support are sharing drone photography skills. (Photo by Tan Meng)

“Report! Support personnel are all present!” One early winter evening, the service company of a naval general station held a roll call. Seeing that Cao Haoran, the support squad leader who used to struggle with not being able to gather enough personnel, was now the first to report the attendance, and that the entire squad was present, Instructor Zhou Dongping smiled. Since the general station innovatively implemented the “dual-track linkage” management mechanism, support personnel have been participating in company activities more frequently.

After the platoons returned, Zhou Dongping remarked to the reporter that previously, it had been a major problem for the company to struggle to gather all the support personnel for group activities. This was especially true for the support platoons responsible for tasks such as document printing and security, financial management, and medical care; their members were typically scattered across various departments, with some even residing in the headquarters building. Although the headquarters managed regular class time while the company managed after-school time, the difficulty in gathering personnel created numerous management blind spots.

Cao Haoran, the squad leader of the support platoon, was also quite troubled by this: some departments had strict management, prohibiting soldiers from using mobile phones. Once, during an urgent personnel survey, he spent a long time running around the office building to find

everyone in his platoon. Other departments were less strict; during a comprehensive inspection, a soldier was caught on camera playing mobile games during class time. Still others had low work standards and lacked logistical support. Once, when the printing clerk was away for a medical checkup, the soldiers on duty were overwhelmed when given an urgent document printing task…

What embarrassed him even more was that once, the company organized a collective education session after dinner, but while all other platoons were present, only three members of the support platoon showed up.

"Where did everyone go?" Faced with the instructor's question, Squad Leader Cao had no choice but to explain, "Some said they were helping the headquarters print documents, others said they were helping the finance staff organize data…" Instructor Zhou fell into deep thought upon hearing this: "The support platoon is busy with headquarters work, sometimes even staying in the headquarters building. It can't be allowed to be separated from the company's education and management for too long."

One day, Instructor Zhou met with Officer Huang from the headquarters and discussed this situation with him. Officer Huang frankly admitted, "The soldiers in the support platoon have special roles; when they're busy with their own tasks, they can't attend the company's education and training. We want to coordinate better, but there's no clear standard among the departments."

At the monthly joint evaluation meeting organized by the headquarters and grassroots units, this long-standing problem was brought to the forefront.

"This problem cannot be solved by one side alone. It requires the headquarters and grassroots units to clarify management boundaries, move beyond the 'each managing their own area' mentality, and work together collaboratively." After understanding the situation, the headquarters' Party Committee leadership formed a special research team to observe and understand the work content and pace of the support personnel, identify core issues such as "ambiguous management responsibilities" and "lack of effective means to improve capabilities," and determined a breakthrough approach of "joint management + classroom empowerment."

Soon, a dual-track management mechanism linking headquarters and grassroots units was implemented: During regular class time, all departments at headquarters adopted unified standards, responsible for personnel management and skills training; during off-duty time, the company level took full control, ensuring roll call and political education were conducted without fail; if overtime work was required, headquarters departments had to promptly notify the duty platoon leader, who would then report to the company, ensuring both sides had real-time access to personnel information.

These measures, after being implemented for a period, gradually showed their effectiveness.

"Now, the situation of 'not being able to find people' and 'being ignored by both sides' is gone," said Platoon Leader Cao. He gave an example: One evening after dinner, Xiao Zhang needed to

work overtime organizing confidential documents. The headquarters promptly notified him, and he promptly reported to the company. When it was time for company training, the headquarters allowed Xiao Zhang to return 10 minutes early, ensuring his work wasn't delayed and he didn't miss the training session.

Furthermore, if duty personnel urgently needed to use their mobile phones during regular class time, they had to first explain the purpose and duration to their platoon leader, and then obtain a signature from the relevant headquarters officer. After completing the task, they immediately reported and returned the phone, effectively preventing potential problems.

"Service personnel not only need to be managed well, but also utilized effectively," explained Instructor Zhou. He noted that service positions are numerous, diverse, and involve various specialties. While service personnel are more familiar with the work of headquarters, many soldiers in the company are unfamiliar with the procedures for handling business at headquarters. The headquarters developed a "classroom empowerment" program, which allows service personnel to leverage their skills and expertise to share professional knowledge with their comrades.

The company's Party branch decided to dedicate half an hour each week to a "Service Personnel Mini-Class," combining it with weekly training sessions. This class uses a format of one instructor lecturing, followed by questions and on-site Q&A, where service personnel share their professional knowledge, broadening everyone's horizons and enhancing their skills.

Soon after, the first "Service Personnel Mini-Class" was launched with great enthusiasm. Soldier Li, responsible for finances and cashiering, took the lead in sharing the proper way to paste travel expense reimbursement receipts, and also listed many common mistakes. Following him, Soldier Yang, responsible for medical support, explained the consultation process and demonstrated several sets of proper stretching and relaxation exercises after training. After the lectures and exchanges, not only did the soldiers in the company feel they had gained a lot, but the support staff also learned a great deal of knowledge and skills from the explanations of their colleagues in other support positions.

Soldier Song, who joined the support team last year, is now not only proficient in document printing and confidentiality work, but has also learned financial accounting and basic first aid. Not long ago, at the suggestion of the officers, he helped the company optimize the material registration process, significantly improving work efficiency.

"I used to think the support team was just 'odd jobs,' but I never expected to learn so many skills!" said Song. The company plans to add more practical courses on office operations to the "Support Team Mini-Classroom," and welcomes interested soldiers from other companies to participate, so that support staff can become both "good assistants" to the office and "little instructors" serving grassroots development.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16423961.html**

# 海军士官学校学员队的"成长课"：脚踏实地，才是最快的路

来源：解放军报 作者：王黎 倪帅 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-11-27

**海军士官学校某学员队引导学员树立正确成长观——**

**“最快的路”就是脚踏实地**

■王 黎 解放军报特约记者 倪 帅

初冬时节，海军士官学校训练场上，某学员队一场3000米跑测试正在进行.

队伍尾部，学员小朱大口喘着粗气，步伐十分沉重. 他冲过终点线的刹那，景队长看向计时器，眉头微蹙：比上次慢了整整20秒.

眼见小朱满头大汗，景队长有些疑惑：一向努力的他，成绩为何不升反降？

“队长，我真的尽力了！”小朱抬起头，眼圈发红，“这几周，我每天提前一小时起床加练，熄灯前还要再跑几圈，可成绩怎么……”

走下训练场，景队长找到小朱的几名战友询问情况，终于了解到，为快速提升成绩，小朱一味盲目加练，不太注重心率控制和腿部力量练习，导致身体出现酸痛等不适.

他调研发现，这样的学员并非个例，他们有的在装备实操中一味求快而跳过规定步骤，埋下安全隐患；有的在基础知识学习中不注重理解消化，一味死记硬背公式定理，遇到题型变化便束手无策；还有人因短期不见成效就心灰意冷，陷入消极情绪甚至产生放弃念头……

“学员正处于成长成才的关键时期，必须引导他们树立正确的成长观、学习观. ”队务会上，景队长没有直接批评，而是摆出这些现象，引导学员主动思考，“大家都渴望快速成长，这种想法值得鼓励. 但不积跬步，无以至千里. 没有哪棵参天大树是一夜之间长成的，通向成功的路也没有捷径，需要脚踏实地一步一步向前走. ”

随后，景队长趁热打铁，邀请优秀毕业学员、海军某部一级上士张毛迟来队交流.

“我刚学毒剂侦检那会儿，比你们还着急. 面对几十种毒剂、上百个检测流程，我当时跟大家一样，就想着记重点、背口诀，以为这样能节省时间. 结果第一次实操考核，就把检测步骤搞混了……”张毛迟说，从那开始，他摒弃急于求成的心态，从基础学起，把教材翻了一遍又一遍，对着仪器反复验证，不仅牢牢记住了操作步骤，更弄懂了每个步骤背后的原理.

整整 3 个月，他把每个动作练成了肌肉记忆. “也就是这 3 个月，让我在毕业后的第一次综合演练中率先完成毒剂识别. 现在想想，最快的路，往往是走得最踏实的那条路. ”张毛迟语重心长地告诉大家.

“我每天加练，为什么成绩反而退步了？”“遇到瓶颈期咋调整心态？”小朱和战友们纷纷举手提问.

“欲速则不达. 我去年带的一个战士也是这样……”面对学员提问，张毛迟耐心回答，同景队长一起帮大家摸清问题症结、树立正确心态、统一思想认识.

以这次交流为契机，学员队组织骨干帮学员制订阶段性训练指标和学习计划，完善“成长档案”，引导大家找到适合自己的成长节奏. 通过“晒晒我的成长足迹”“心声信箱”等活动，鼓励学员分享日常点滴进步，卸下心理包袱，激发内生动力.

近段时间，学员们积极调整心态、掌握科学方法，训练成绩和学习成绩均有明显提升. 在刚刚结束的 3000 米跑考核中，小朱动作流畅、节奏有序，取得优异成绩. 他欣喜地告诉身边战友，成长之路没有捷径，“最快的路”就是脚踏实地，要稳扎稳打，踩实每一个脚印.

**Google Translation**

A “Growth Lesson” for Student Teams at the Naval Petty Officer School: Down-to-earth Work is the Fastest Path

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Wang Li, Ni Shuai

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-11-27

A student team at the Naval Petty Officer School guides students to establish a correct view of growth—

“The fastest path” is down-to-earth work.

■ Wang Li, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Ni Shuai

In early winter, a 3000-meter run test was underway for a student team at the Naval Petty Officer School training ground.

At the back of the line, student Xiao Zhu was panting heavily, his steps heavy. The moment he crossed the finish line, Team Leader Jing glanced at the timer, his brow furrowing slightly: he was a full 20 seconds slower than last time.

Seeing Xiao Zhu covered in sweat, Jing was puzzled: why had his performance declined instead of improved, given his usual hard work?

“I really tried my best!” Xiao Zhu looked up, his eyes red-rimmed. “These past few weeks, I’ve been getting up an hour earlier every day to train extra, and running a few more laps before lights out, but how come my results are...” After leaving the training field, Jing found several of Xiao Zhu’s comrades to inquire about the situation. He finally learned that in his pursuit of rapid improvement, Xiao Zhu had blindly increased his training, neglecting heart rate control and leg strength exercises, leading to muscle soreness and other discomfort.

His investigation revealed that such trainees were not isolated cases. Some skipped prescribed steps in equipment practice, prioritizing speed and creating safety hazards; others neglected understanding and assimilation in basic knowledge learning, resorting to rote memorization of formulas and theorems, leaving them helpless when faced with varied question types; still others became discouraged due to a lack of short-term progress, falling into negative emotions and even considering giving up…

“Trainees are at a crucial stage of growth and development, and we must guide them to establish correct views on growth and learning.” At the team meeting, Jing did not directly criticize, but instead presented these phenomena, guiding the trainees to actively reflect. “Everyone desires rapid growth, and this idea is commendable. But a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. No towering tree grows overnight, and there are no shortcuts to success; one must take each step steadily and practically.”

Following this, Jing capitalized on the momentum, inviting Zhang Maochi, a first-class sergeant from a naval unit and an outstanding graduate, to the team for an exchange.

“When I first started learning toxic agent detection, I was even more anxious than you all. Faced with dozens of toxic agents and hundreds of detection procedures, I was just like everyone else, trying to memorize key points and formulas, thinking that would save time. But in my first practical assessment, I confused the detection steps…” Zhang Maochi said. From then on, he abandoned his eagerness for quick results, started from the basics, reviewed the textbook again and again, and repeatedly verified his skills with the instruments. He not only memorized the operating procedures but also understood the principles behind each step.

For three whole months, he practiced each movement until it became muscle memory. “It was during these three months that I was the first to complete toxic agent identification in my first comprehensive exercise after graduation. Looking back now, the fastest path is often the one you take most steadily,” Zhang Maochi told everyone earnestly.

“I practice extra every day, so why are my results declining?” “How do I adjust my mindset when I hit a plateau?” Xiao Zhu and his comrades raised their hands to ask questions.

“Haste makes waste. One of the soldiers I trained last year experienced the same thing...” Facing questions from trainees, Zhang Maochi patiently answered, working with Captain Jing to help everyone identify the root of the problem, cultivate a positive mindset, and unify their understanding.

Using this exchange as an opportunity, the trainee team organized key personnel to help trainees develop phased training indicators and learning plans, improve their "growth files," and guide them to find a suitable pace of development. Through activities such as "Sharing My Growth Footprints" and "Heartfelt Mailbox," trainees were encouraged to share their daily progress, shed psychological burdens, and stimulate intrinsic motivation.

Recently, the trainees have actively adjusted their mindset and mastered scientific methods, resulting in significant improvements in both training and academic performance. In the recently concluded 3000-meter run assessment, Xiao Zhu's movements were smooth and rhythmic, achieving excellent results. He happily told his comrades that there are no shortcuts to growth; the "fastest path" is to be down-to-earth, to steadily and firmly take each step.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16423941.html**

## 海军航空兵某部开展夜间反潜训练

来源：解放军报 作者：白邵秋 卜令彬 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-11-27

**海军航空兵某部开展夜间反潜训练——**

**海空鏖战 大洋"猎鲨"**

■解放军报特约通讯员 白邵秋 卜令彬

"监控海面态势，排查海区目标！"初冬时节，海军航空兵某部一场夜间反潜训练在某海域紧张展开.

"报告指挥长，抵达任务空域. ""各战位注意，准备下降高度. "驾驶员操纵反潜巡逻机飞抵目标海域上空后，迅速调整飞行要素，保持最佳搜潜状态，机组各战位密切配合，展开反潜搜索.

"海空态势瞬息万变，决胜就在片刻之间. 平时训练实打实，战场才能硬碰硬. "该部领导介绍，他们从难从严组织实战化训练，持续探寻作战筹划、指挥协同、兵力运用最优解，在真打实抗中提升官兵应急应战能力.

目标海域上空一片漆黑，战机低空掠海飞行，快速布放声呐浮标；海面下暗流涌动，"敌"潜艇悄然游弋，规避搜索. 机舱操作台前，官兵紧盯屏幕，仔细识别各类数据信号，全力侦搜"敌"潜艇目标方位.

"发现可疑目标信号！"信息传来，驾驶员立即根据战术指挥长的规划调整航向，对信号源展开反潜搜索. 就在战机准备进一步跟踪验证时，"敌"潜艇突然加速下潜，隐没于茫茫大海之中.

见此情形，战术指挥长立即调整战术方案，指挥战机进一步扩大搜索范围，并采用多种手段对目标海域展开反潜搜索. 在各战位官兵密切协同下，声呐很快捕捉到疑似目标信号源. 经综合研判，战机快速确认目标属性并成功锁定，任务圆满完成.

该部领导介绍，此次训练，他们针对夜间反潜搜索难、识别难、跟踪难等实际，深入研究不同海区水声环境、不同目标活动特性，充分发挥反潜巡逻机优势，不断挖掘装备潜能，有效锤炼部队作战能力.

如墨夜色中，返航战机平稳着陆. 机务官兵快速就位，对战机进行飞行后检查，为下一次战斗做好准备……

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Unit Conducts Nighttime Anti-Submarine Training

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Bai Shaoqiu, Bu Lingbin

Editor: Wang Yigen

2025-11-27

A Naval Aviation Unit Conducts Nighttime Anti-Submarine Training—Sea and Air Battle, Ocean “Shark Hunting”

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Bai Shaoqiu, Bu Lingbin

“Monitor the sea surface situation and search for targets in the sea area!” In early winter, a nighttime anti-submarine training exercise was held in a certain sea area by a naval aviation unit.

“Report to the commander, arrived at the mission airspace.” “Attention all positions, prepare to descend.” After the pilot maneuvered the anti-submarine patrol aircraft to the target sea area, he quickly adjusted flight parameters to maintain the best anti-submarine search status. All positions within the crew closely cooperated to conduct the anti-submarine search.

“The maritime and air situation changes rapidly, and victory can be decided in an instant. Realistic training in peacetime is essential for real combat on the battlefield,” the unit’s leadership explained. They organize rigorous, realistic combat training, continuously seeking optimal solutions for operational planning, command coordination, and force deployment, enhancing the emergency response capabilities of officers and men through genuine combat exercises.

The airspace above the target area was pitch black. Combat aircraft flew low over the sea, rapidly deploying sonar buoys; beneath the surface, undercurrents surged, and an “enemy” submarine silently lurked, evading detection. At the control panel in the engine room, officers and men

intently monitored the screens, carefully identifying various data signals, and working diligently to locate the “enemy” submarine target.

“Suspicious target signal detected!” Upon receiving the information, the pilot immediately adjusted the course according to the tactical commander’s plan, initiating an anti-submarine search of the signal source. Just as the combat aircraft were preparing to further track and verify the signal, the “enemy” submarine suddenly accelerated and submerged, disappearing into the vast ocean.

Seeing this, the tactical commander immediately adjusted the tactical plan, instructing the combat aircraft to further expand the search area and employing various methods to conduct an anti-submarine search of the target area. With close coordination among officers and men at all positions, sonar quickly detected a suspected target signal source. After comprehensive analysis, the fighter jet swiftly confirmed the target’s attributes and successfully locked onto it, completing the mission successfully.

The unit’s leadership explained that this training exercise, addressing the challenges of nighttime anti-submarine search, identification, and tracking, involved in-depth research into the underwater acoustic environment of different sea areas and the activity characteristics of different targets. It fully leveraged the advantages of anti-submarine patrol aircraft, continuously explored the equipment’s potential, and effectively honed the unit’s combat capabilities.

In the inky darkness, the returning combat aircraft landed smoothly. Maintenance personnel quickly took their positions and conducted post-flight checks on the aircraft, preparing for the next engagement.

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16423958.html**

## 大洋淬锋——海军某驱逐舰支队训练掠影

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：沈扬 韦陈平 胡云艳 责任编辑：王一亘 发布：2025-11-27

**大洋淬锋**

**——海军某驱逐舰支队训练掠影**

■沈 扬 韦陈平 解放军报记者 胡云艳 摄影报道



舰艇发射火箭深弹（视频截图）.



侦测目标.



副炮对空射击.



编队破浪航行.

战舰列阵，硝烟弥漫. 近日，海军某驱逐舰支队组成舰艇编队赴某海域开展多科目训练，检验战术战法，锤炼战斗作风.

“发现‘敌’水下目标……”急促的警报声响起，编队各舰迅速调整航行状态进行战术机动，展开搜潜行动. 作战指挥室屏幕上，各类数据频繁闪烁，键盘声、口令声相互交织.

不多时，某护卫舰率先锁定目标. “发射！”指挥员果断下达攻击指令，数枚火箭深弹脱膛而出扑向目标，海面激起数米高的水柱.

硝烟未散，对海突击训练接续展开. 各舰高速机动，占领有利攻击阵位. 在编队统一指挥下，各舰主炮对“敌”水面目标发起火力打击.

航行一路，训练一路. 某舰主机突发故障、编队突遭电磁干扰……面对接踵而至的特情，官兵们密切协同、沉着应对，在高强度训练中探索武器性能底数，锻造能战善战本领.

**Google Translation**

Forging Might in the Ocean—A Glimpse into the Training of a Naval Destroyer Flotilla [Zhidui]

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Shen Yang, Wei Chenping, Hu Yunyan

Editor: Wang Yigeng

Published: 2025-11-27

Forging Might in the Ocean—A Glimpse into the Training of a Naval Destroyer Flotilla [Zhidui]

■ Shen Yang, Wei Chenping, PLA Daily Reporter Hu Yunyan, Photography Report

Ships launching rocket-propelled depth charges (video screenshot). [a photo of the ETCN's Yiyang destroyer Hull 548 and Yangzhou frigate Hull 578]

Target detection.

Secondary gun anti-aircraft firing.

Fleet sailing through the waves.

Warships arrayed, smoke billowing. Recently, a naval destroyer flotilla [zhidui] formed a fleet and conducted multi-subject training in a certain sea area to test tactics and methods and hone combat style.

"Enemy underwater target detected..." The urgent alarm sounded, and the ships in the fleet quickly adjusted their navigation status and carried out tactical maneuvers, launching a search-and-see operation. On the screen of the combat command room, various data flashed frequently, and the sounds of keyboards and commands intertwined.

Shortly afterward, a frigate locked onto the target first. "Fire!" The commander decisively issued the attack order, and several rocket-propelled depth charges shot out of their barrels, hurtling towards the target, sending up columns of water several meters high.

Before the smoke cleared, the anti-ship assault training continued. Each ship maneuvered at high speed, taking up advantageous attack positions. Under unified command of the formation, the main guns of each ship launched a fire strike against the "enemy" surface targets.

Training continued throughout the voyage. A ship's main engine suddenly malfunctioned, the formation was suddenly subjected to electromagnetic interference… Faced with a series of unexpected situations, the officers and men worked closely together and calmly responded,

exploring the weapon performance parameters and forging combat capabilities through high-intensity training.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16424358.html**

## 海军某总站着力提升官兵战场应变能力：以考促训强本领

来源：解放军报 作者：郝子铭 王昱博 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-29

**海军某总站着力提升官兵战场应变能力——**

**以考促训强本领**

■郝子铭 王昱博

屏幕闪烁，数据奔流.

初冬，某训练场地，海军某总站一场测控专业上岗考核紧张进行. 面对接连不断的指令，各作战单元参考官兵密切配合、从容应对，操作装备稳定跟踪目标. 考核结束，该总站参考官兵总体成绩被评为优秀.

“关键时刻靠得住，得益于平时训练贴近实战、从难从严. ”该总站领导介绍，近年来，他们按照“以考促训、训考结合”的思路，针对不同战场环境，常态化开展不设预案、临机组织的实战化训练，在险难环境中锤炼官兵应急处置能力，着力提升官兵实战意识和装备操作水平.

“战场情况千变万化，科学应对才能从容不迫. ”考核结束后，操作手李荀楸讲起一段他此前的失利经历.

一次考核中，指挥员下达口令后，李荀楸全神贯注紧盯屏幕，随时准备捕获目标. 不多时，屏幕上出现一个细小的光点，李荀楸迅速追踪. 就在他向友邻单位发送信息的关键时刻，目标从屏幕上消失. 李荀楸迅速改为手动追踪方式，重新捕获目标.

“应急处置不当，考核不合格！”看到考核成绩通报，李荀楸愣住了：明明捕获了目标，为何被判失利？

“应急处置方式必须根据实际情况合理选择. ”指挥员对李荀楸说，目标信号中断时，本应先根据理论数据修正偏差，但他却采用手动引导方式盲目追踪，导致“抓到”的目标数据不够稳定，无法为后续任务提供过硬的数据支撑.

“只有把本领真正练硬练强，才能为战场制胜提供坚实支撑. ”李荀楸此次考核失利，引起该总站领导的重视. 随后，他们广泛发动不同岗位官兵，针对实战中可能面临的各类问题进行梳理总结，制订相应的应急处置方案. 后续训练中，他们结合试训任务常态开展实战

化考核，并在各类考核中嵌入多种贴近战场的复杂特情，随机设置大雾、雷雨等天气，全面检验指挥员、操作手的随机应变能力，引导官兵不断强化能力素质.

训练越来越实，本领越练越强. 前不久，该总站组织一场实战化考核，面对导调组给出的临机特情，操作手高效处置，圆满完成任务.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Main Station Focuses on Enhancing the Battlefield Responsiveness of its Officers and Men: Using Assessments to Promote Training and Strengthen Skills.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Hao Ziming, Wang Yubo

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-29

A naval main station focuses on enhancing the battlefield responsiveness of its officers and men—using assessments to promote training and strengthen skills.

■ Hao Ziming, Wang Yubo

Screens flash, data flows.

In early winter, at a training ground, a naval main station conducted an intensive on-the-job assessment for measurement and control professionals. Faced with a continuous stream of instructions, the participating officers and men from various combat units cooperated closely and responded calmly, operating equipment to stably track targets. At the end of the assessment, the overall performance of the main station's participating officers and men was rated as excellent.

"Our reliability in critical moments stems from our rigorous and realistic training, which is close to actual combat," explained the main station's leadership. In recent years, following the principle of "training through assessment and combining training with assessment," they have routinely conducted unplanned, impromptu combat-oriented training in various battlefield environments. This hones the emergency response capabilities of officers and men in challenging conditions, focusing on improving their combat awareness and equipment operation skills.

"Battlefield situations are ever-changing; only a scientific approach can ensure composure," said operator Li Xunqiu after an assessment, recounting a previous setback.

During one assessment, after the commander gave the order, Li Xunqiu focused intently on the screen, ready to acquire the target. A small dot appeared on the screen shortly after, and Li Xunqiu quickly tracked it. Just as he was about to send a message to a neighboring unit, the target disappeared from the screen. Li Xunqiu quickly switched to manual tracking and reacquired the target.

“Improper emergency response, failed the assessment!” Upon seeing the assessment results, Li Xunqiu was stunned: he had clearly acquired the target, so why was he judged to have failed? “Emergency response methods must be selected rationally based on the actual situation,” the commander told Li Xunqiu. When the target signal was interrupted, the deviation should have been corrected based on theoretical data first, but he blindly tracked it using manual guidance, resulting in unstable target data that couldn’t provide solid data support for subsequent tasks.

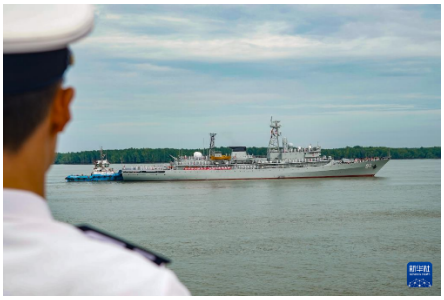
“Only by truly honing our skills can we provide solid support for victory on the battlefield.” Li Xunqiu’s failure in this assessment drew the attention of the main station’s leadership. Subsequently, they mobilized officers and men in different positions to analyze and summarize various problems that might be encountered in actual combat, and formulated corresponding emergency response plans. In subsequent training, they routinely conducted realistic assessments in conjunction with trial training missions, embedding various complex special situations close to the battlefield into these assessments, randomly setting up weather conditions such as heavy fog and thunderstorms, comprehensively testing the commanders’ and operators’ adaptability, and guiding officers and men to continuously strengthen their capabilities and qualities.

The training became increasingly realistic, and the skills became stronger with practice. Not long ago, the main station organized a realistic assessment. Faced with an unexpected situation given by the directing group, the operators handled it efficiently and successfully completed the mission.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/cf/16424395.html**

## 中国海军 989 编队抵达马来西亚进行友好访问

来源：新华社 作者：白鸽 吕志浩 责任编辑：赵镭饷 2025-11-29



11 月 29 日，中国海军 989 编队抵达马来西亚巴生港. 新华社发（于涛摄）

新华社吉隆坡 11 月 29 日电（白鸽 吕志浩）正在执行远海综合实习任务的中国海军 989 编队 29 日抵达马来西亚巴生港，开始对马来西亚进行为期 4 天的友好访问.



11 月 29 日，在马来西亚巴生港，学员在甲板分区列队，向欢迎人群挥手致意. 新华社发（于涛摄）

当地时间 10 时许，中国海军长白山舰、郑和舰和“向前进 1 号”船缓缓驶入巴生港码头. 中国驻马来西亚大使馆工作人员、留学生代表、华侨华人代表以及马来西亚皇家海军官兵等 200 余人到码头迎接. 来自海军工程大学和海军航空大学的学员在甲板分区列队，向欢迎人群致意.



11 月 29 日，在马来西亚巴生港，学员在甲板分区列队，向欢迎人群挥手致意. 新华社发（王磊摄）

本次访问是长白山舰和“向前进 1 号”船首访马来西亚，郑和舰第 3 次访问马来西亚. 访问期间，长白山舰和郑和舰将举行舰艇开放活动，编队官兵将赴马来西亚国家水文中心参观，与马来西亚皇家海军青年官兵开展交流活动.

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group Arrives in Malaysia for Friendly Visit

Source: Xinhua News Agency Author: Bai Ge, Lü Zhihao Editor: Zhao Leixiang 2025-11-29

On November 29, the Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group arrived at Port Klang, Malaysia. (Photo by Yu Tao, Xinhua)

Kuala Lumpur, November 29 (Xinhua) -- The Chinese Navy’s 989 task group, currently conducting a comprehensive long-range training mission, arrived at Port Klang, Malaysia on the 29th for a four-day friendly visit.

On November 29, at Port Klang, Malaysia, trainees lined up on the deck, waving to the welcoming crowd. (Photo by Yu Tao, Xinhua)

At approximately 10:00 AM local time, the Chinese Navy's ships Changbaishan, Zheng He, and "Xiang Qianjin 1" slowly entered the Port Klang pier. More than 200 people, including staff from the Chinese Embassy in Malaysia, representatives of Chinese students, representatives of overseas Chinese, and officers and men of the Royal Malaysian Navy, greeted them at the pier. Students from the Naval University of Engineering and the Naval Aviation University lined up in designated areas on the deck to wave to the welcoming crowd.

On November 29, in Port Klang, Malaysia, students lined up in designated areas on the deck to wave to the welcoming crowd. (Xinhua/Wang Lei) This visit marks the first visit to Malaysia by the Changbaishan and the "Xiangqian Jin 1" ships, and the third visit by the Zheng He ship. During the visit, the Changbaishan and Zheng He ships will hold open house events, and the task groups officers and men will visit the Malaysian National Marine Centre and conduct exchange activities with young officers and men of the Royal Malaysian Navy.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/jl/16424476.html**

## 未来·海军国际院校教育论坛：聚焦数字技术变革 推动军事教育发展

来源：解放军报 作者：郑洪胜 王梦杰 责任编辑：王粲 2025-11-30

**聚焦数字技术变革 推动军事教育发展**

**——未来·海军国际院校教育论坛综述**

■郑洪胜 解放军报记者 王梦杰

11 月 26 日，未来·海军国际院校教育论坛在武汉落下帷幕. 论坛期间，来自喀麦隆、俄罗斯、伊朗、古巴、意大利、英国等十余个国家海军院校代表、专家学者齐聚海军工程大学，以"数字变革推动海军院校教育创新发展"为主题，围绕智能化时代海军院校建设、学员综合能力素质培养等进行研讨交流，为推动海军军事教育创新发展集聚智慧、扩大共识.

当前，人工智能、大数据、云计算等数字技术，正深刻影响着军事革命的发展方向，成为塑造未来战争不容忽视的因素. 与会代表普遍认为，本届论坛为准确把握数字变革与海军院校教育的关系，提供了重要思路与实践路径.

海军工程大学校长彭涛指出，数字技术正以前所未有的速度、深度和广度融入军事教育，全面重塑人才培养理念、教学模式和育人生态. 面对这一历史性变革，海军院校应坚持系统谋划、协同推进，聚焦顶层设计、教育改革、平台支撑等，着力构建贯通全链条、融合多要素的一体化智慧教育新生态.

巴基斯坦海军学院院长齐亚认为，目前战场制胜正在从信息优势向决策优势转变，传统的军事教育与数智技术驱动的战争之间出现明显脱节. 海军院校必须对教学训练进行根本性革新，设置人工智能、数据科学和网络战等课程，培养新型军事人才.

长期以来，各国基于不同文化传统、地域特征、国情军情，形成了各具特色的海军教育理论、探索与实践. 如今，数字技术的快速发展，为海军院校建设带来了新的机遇和挑战. 如何加强新形势下海军院校建设？与会代表提出了不同见解和方案.

俄罗斯海军人事部部长萨伊托夫认为，院校的职责是构建海军传统与新技术和谐共存的教育体系，培养兼具创新能力与批判性思维的新型人才.

海军指挥学院副教授周涤波提出，海军院校应聚焦教学过程的精准化管理、学习内容的个性化定制、教育资源的共享化利用，构建由知识传递、资源云和行为分析等模块组成的生态体系.

智能化条件下，战斗力的提升不仅依靠智能化技术，更依靠新型指挥人员. 如何培育学员智能化素养也是与会代表共同关注的重要议题.

喀麦隆海军陆战队初高级训练中心主任农翁认为，院校必须重新思考海军人员如何适应日益复杂的海上环境，加速构建智能、创新且适应性强的海军教育体系. 海军士官学校副校长刁仁华表示，要以提升学员自主学习能力、复杂问题解决能力和创新能力为目标，深度开展教学改革，培养适应智能化需求的高素质人才.

海洋是各国彼此联通的纽带. 科特迪瓦海军人力与训练处处长齐思兰表示：“感谢本届论坛为各国海军院校搭建了对话交流的重要平台，这对推动海军院校教育创新发展具有重要意义. ”

（解放军报武汉 11 月 27 日电）

**Google Translation**

Future·Naval International Academy Education Forum: Focusing on Digital Technology Transformation to Promote Military Education Development

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zheng Hongsheng, Wang Mengjie

Editor: Wang Can

2025-11-30

Focusing on Digital Technology Transformation to Promote Military Education Development

—A Summary of the Future·Naval International Academy Education Forum

■ Zheng Hongsheng, PLA Daily Reporter Wang Mengjie

The Future·Naval International Academy Education Forum concluded in Wuhan on November 26. During the forum, representatives, experts, and scholars from naval academies of more than ten

countries, including Cameroon, Russia, Iran, Cuba, Italy, and the United Kingdom, gathered at the Naval University of Engineering to discuss and exchange ideas on the theme of "Digital Transformation Promoting Innovative Development of Naval Academy Education," focusing on the construction of naval academies in the intelligent era and the cultivation of students' comprehensive abilities and qualities. The forum aimed to gather wisdom and expand consensus for promoting innovative development in naval military education.

Currently, digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, and cloud computing are profoundly influencing the development direction of the military revolution and becoming an indispensable factor in shaping future warfare. Participants generally agreed that this forum provided important ideas and practical paths for accurately grasping the relationship between digital transformation and naval academy education.

Peng Tao, President of the Naval University of Engineering, pointed out that digital technology is integrating into military education at an unprecedented speed, depth, and breadth, comprehensively reshaping talent cultivation concepts, teaching models, and the educational ecosystem. Faced with this historic transformation, naval academies should adhere to systematic planning and coordinated advancement, focusing on top-level design, educational reform, and platform support, striving to build a new integrated smart education ecosystem that connects the entire chain and integrates multiple elements.

Zia, Director of the Pakistan Naval Academy, believes that battlefield victory is currently shifting from information superiority to decision-making superiority, and there is a significant disconnect between traditional military education and digitally driven warfare. Naval academies must fundamentally innovate their teaching and training, setting up courses such as artificial intelligence, data science, and cyber warfare to cultivate new types of military talent.

For a long time, based on different cultural traditions, regional characteristics, and national and military situations, various countries have formed their own unique naval education theories, explorations, and practices. Today, the rapid development of digital technology has brought new opportunities and challenges to the construction of naval academies. How to strengthen the construction of naval academies under the new circumstances? The participating representatives put forward different insights and solutions.

Russian Navy Personnel Minister Saitov believes that naval academies have the responsibility to build an educational system that harmoniously integrates naval tradition and new technologies, cultivating new types of talent with both innovative abilities and critical thinking.

Zhou Dibao, Associate Professor at the Naval Command Academy, proposed that naval academies should focus on precise management of the teaching process, personalized customization of learning content, and shared utilization of educational resources, constructing an ecosystem composed of modules such as knowledge transfer, resource cloud, and behavioral analysis.

In the context of intelligentization, the enhancement of combat effectiveness relies not only on intelligent technologies but also on new types of command personnel. How to cultivate students' intelligent literacy was also an important issue of common concern among the participants.

Nong Weng, Director of the Cameroonian Marine Corps Primary and Advanced Training Center, believes that academies must rethink how naval personnel can adapt to the increasingly complex maritime environment and accelerate the construction of an intelligent, innovative, and adaptable naval education system. Diao Renhua, Vice President of the Naval Petty Officer School, stated that the goal should be to enhance students' self-learning ability, complex problem-solving ability, and innovative ability, deeply carrying out teaching reforms to cultivate high-quality talent adapted to the needs of intelligentization.

The ocean is a link connecting all countries. "We appreciate that this forum has provided an important platform for dialogue and exchange among naval academies from various countries, which is of great significance for promoting innovative development in naval education," said Kristina Chislan, Director of the Personnel and Training Department of the Ivorian Navy. (PLA Daily, Wuhan, November 27)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16424509.html**

## 远海实习助海军学员淬火成钢

来源：新华社解放军分社 作者：张利锐 张佳豪 责任编辑：赵镭饷

2025-11-30

日前，海军长白山舰、郑和舰、"向前进 1 号"船组成的 989 编队搭载海军工程大学、海军航空大学实习学员执行远海综合实习任务. 年轻的学员们在观天测海中坚定初心，在逐波踏浪中找准航向.

拥抱风浪，才能战胜风浪；实战淬火，才能百炼成钢. 航行计划拟定、海图作业绘制、方位仪器使用、认星测星实践……一路上，学员们参加多种多样的海上训练课目. 学员王续博说："与坐在大学教室里上课不同，在远海实习的过程中，我感到战味十足. 这段时间，我经历了风浪的磨砺，也学到了专业知识. "



利用望远镜观测海上目标. 吴秋楠 摄



依托舰艇方位仪开展教学. 张佳豪 摄

在短短半个月的时间中，走向各岗位开展实习的学员们感受了不期而遇的惊涛骇浪，跨过了晕船“坎”，学到了多种情况的应对之法. 从大学教室到海上实践，以青春对话实现思维碰撞，学员们不断看到差距、发现短板、找准定位，书写自己的成长航迹. （张利锐、张佳豪）



学员在船员指导下进行岗位见习. 吴文轩 摄

**Google Translation**

Far-Sea Internship Helps Naval Cadet Forge Steel

Source: Xinhua News Agency PLA Branch

Author: Zhang Lirui, Zhang Jiahao

Editor: Zhao Leixiang

2025-11-30

Recently, the 989 Task Group, consisting of the Navy ships Changbaishan, Zheng He, and “Xiang Qianjin-1,” carried cadets from the Naval University of Engineering and the Naval Aviation University on a comprehensive far-sea internship mission. The young cadets strengthened their initial aspirations through observing the sky and surveying the sea, and found their course by riding the waves.

Embracing the wind and waves is the only way to overcome them; real-world tempering is the only way to forge steel. From planning voyages and drawing nautical charts to using navigation instruments and practicing star identification and measurement, the cadets participated in a variety of maritime training courses along the way. Cadet Wang Xubo said, “Unlike sitting in a university classroom, I felt a strong sense of combat during the far-sea internship. During this time, I experienced the tempering of the wind and waves and also learned professional knowledge.” [Photo caption: Using a telescope to observe maritime targets. Photo by Wu Qiunan. Teaching using ship navigation instruments.] (Photo by Zhang Jiahao) In just half a month, the trainees, who went to various positions for internships, experienced unexpected storms, overcame seasickness, and learned how to cope with various situations. From the university classroom to practical experience at sea, through youthful dialogue and intellectual exchange, the trainees continuously recognized their shortcomings, identified their weaknesses, and found their niche, writing their own growth trajectory. (Photo by Zhang Lirui and Zhang Jiahao) Trainees conduct on-the-job training under the guidance of crew members. (Photo by Wu Wenxuan)

# December 2025

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16424582.html**

## 海军航空兵某部组织飞行训练

来源：解放军报 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-01



初冬，海军航空兵某部组织飞行训练. 邢 云摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Unit Organizes Flight Training.

Source: PLA Daily

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-01

Early winter, a naval aviation unit organizes flight training. (Photo by Xing Yun) [The photo shows a KJ-500 airborne early warning aircraft.]

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16424648.html**

# 黄海前哨的青色石碑，见证一代代守岛官兵永不褪色的忠诚

来源：解放军报 作者：蔡檑 宋润鹏 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-01

**黄海前哨有块青色石碑**

■蔡　檑　解放军报特约通讯员　宋润鹏

黄海前哨，浪花翻涌.

一座不足 1 平方公里的小岛上，驻守着北部战区海军某部官兵.

进岛的码头旁，矗立着一座 2 米多高的青色石碑，那是老一辈守岛官兵建起来的，上面刻着“驻守海岛、热爱海岛、建设海岛”12 个朱红大字.




一位战士在石碑前敬礼. 王志博 摄

海风吹得太烈，红漆容易脱落，每到月初，守岛官兵都会为石碑描红. 上等兵米锦飞记得，二级上士秦尉华第一次带他描红时说：“别看这 12 个字读起来简简单单，做起来可不容易.”

描红结束后，秦尉华带米锦飞来到山脚下一排废弃的旧屋：“当年没有水泥，老兵们用海水拌沙子砌墙，盖好了这些房子，一住就是十几年.”米锦飞伸手触碰着粗糙的墙面，那一刻他意识到，这片小岛承载的故事，远比他想象中厚重.

没多久，台风季到了，物资补给有半个多月没能送上岛. 最后的几天，粮食见底了，蔬菜也所剩不多，米锦飞和战友们靠着罐头和压缩饼干充饥. 那段时间，指导员常常鼓励大家：“老一辈守岛人断粮时吃苦涩的野菜、喝简单处理的海水，但没落下一次巡逻. 守岛再艰苦，我们的精气神不能丢.”

米锦飞渐渐明白：“驻守海岛、热爱海岛、建设海岛”不仅是刻在石碑上的誓言，更是流淌在大家血液中的信仰.

一天深夜，岛顶的航标灯塔突发故障，若不尽快修复，漆黑的海面上很可能发生舰船事故. 接到抢修命令后，二级上士周海全带领米锦飞和另一名战友迅速赶往灯塔.

夜间温度很低，裹着潮气的海风刮在脸上，冷得人直打哆嗦. 通往灯塔的 466 级石阶在夜色中蜿蜒，几个人借着手电筒的微光疾行，脚步声在石阶上叩出急促的节奏.

故障原因很快查明，是气温骤降导致的线路接口接触不良. 周海全蹲在灯座旁，手指在寒风中灵活操作，米锦飞高举照明灯，臂膀渐酸却纹丝不动.

“合闸！”20多分钟后，航标灯重新恢复工作，明亮的光束刺破夜幕，指引着海面上的舰船. 返程时，米锦飞回头望去，石碑上的大字在灯塔映照下熠熠生辉. 他心里想：“一定要好好守岛，把海岛当家建.”

今年春天，天气转暖后，米锦飞又和大伙开辟出一小块菜地，没有好土，他们从山上一点点运来腐殖土；没有肥料，他们就把菜叶果皮沤成有机肥. 几个月后，菜地绿了一片又一片，米锦飞在电话里高兴地告诉父亲：“我吃上自己种的青菜啦！”

春来秋往，石碑静静矗立在这片不足 1 平方公里的国土上，见证着一代代守岛官兵用青春书写永不褪色的忠诚. 不久后，又一批新兵即将上岛，他们将会慢慢读懂石碑上的誓言，一如当年的米锦飞.

**Google Translation**

A Blue Stone Stele at the Yellow Sea Outpost: A Testament to the Unwavering Loyalty of Generations of Island-Guarding Soldiers

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Cai Lei, Song Runpeng

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-01

A Blue Stone Stele at the Yellow Sea Outpost

■ Cai Lei, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Song Runpeng

At the Yellow Sea outpost, waves surge.

On a small island of less than 1 square kilometer, soldiers from a unit of the Northern Theater Command Navy are stationed.

Beside the pier leading to the island stands a blue stone stele over 2 meters high, erected by the older generation of island-guarding soldiers. It bears the inscription “Guard the Island, Love the Island, Build the Island” in 12 large vermilion characters.

A soldier salutes before the stele. (Photo by Wang Zhibo) The sea breeze is too strong, and the red paint easily peels off. Every month, the island-guarding soldiers repaint the stele. Private First Class Mi Jinfei recalls that when Sergeant Second Class Qin Weihua first taught him to practice calligraphy, he said, “Don’t be fooled by how simple these twelve characters sound; practicing them is no easy feat.” After the calligraphy practice, Qin Weihua led Mi Jinfei to a row of abandoned old houses at the foot of the mountain: “Back then, there was no cement. The veterans mixed seawater with sand to build the walls, and they lived in these houses for over a decade.” Mi Jinfei touched the rough walls, and at that moment, he realized that the stories this small island carried were far more profound than he had imagined.

Soon after, typhoon season arrived, and supplies didn’t reach the island for over half a month. In the final days, food supplies dwindled, and vegetables were scarce. Mi Jinfei and his comrades subsisted on canned food and compressed biscuits. During that time, the Political Instructor often encouraged everyone: “The older generation of island guards ate bitter wild vegetables and drank simply treated seawater when food ran out, but they never missed a patrol. No matter how hard it is to guard the island, we must not lose our spirit.” Mi Jinfei gradually understood that “guarding the island, loving the island, and building the island” was not just a vow engraved on a stone tablet, but a belief flowing in everyone’s blood.

One late night, the navigation lighthouse on the island’s summit suddenly malfunctioned. If it wasn’t repaired quickly, a ship accident could occur on the dark sea. Upon receiving the repair order, Sergeant Zhou Haiquan led Mi Jinfei and another comrade to the lighthouse.

The night temperature was very low, and the damp sea breeze made them shiver. The 466 stone steps leading to the lighthouse wound their way through the night. The group hurried along, their footsteps echoing rapidly on the steps by the faint light of their flashlights.

The cause of the malfunction was quickly identified: a poor connection at a wiring interface due to the sudden drop in temperature. Zhou Haiquan squatted beside the light fixture, his fingers deftly manipulating the lights in the cold wind. Mi Jinfei held the light aloft, his arm aching but his hand steadfast.

“Switch on!” Twenty minutes later, the navigation light resumed operation, its bright beam piercing the night, guiding ships on the sea. On the return journey, Mi Jinfei looked back; the large characters on the stone tablet gleamed in the lighthouse’s glow. He thought to himself, “We must guard the island well, and build it as our home.”

This spring, as the weather warmed, Mi Jinfei and his comrades cultivated a small vegetable garden. Lacking good soil, they transported humus from the mountains bit by bit; lacking fertilizer, they composted vegetable leaves and fruit peels into organic compost. A few months later, the garden turned green, patch after patch. Mi Jinfei happily told his father on the phone, “I can eat vegetables I grew myself!” Spring after spring, autumn after autumn, the stone tablet stands quietly on this land of less than one square kilometer, witnessing generations of island-guarding soldiers writing

their unwavering loyalty with their youth. Soon, another batch of new recruits will arrive on the island. They will gradually understand the oath on the stone tablet, just like Mi Jinfei did back then.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16424732.html**

## 海军湖北舰开展实战化训练

来源：南部战区 作者：赵凌朋 王伟恭 周鑫 等 责任编辑：杜圣智 发布：2025-12-01

近日

海军湖北舰

携手友邻部队组成舰艇编队

辗转多个海域

开展高强度、多课目实战化训练

有效提升

官兵在复杂环境下协同配合能力



“发现不明空中目标向我近飞！”

航行至某海域

编队突遭“敌”情

官兵迅速奔赴战位严阵以待



“雷达加强对空搜索！”

湖北舰作战指挥室内

雷达屏幕光点闪烁

指挥员综合研判态势

各战位号手密切配合，精准操作



“发射！”

湖北舰发射数枚干扰弹实施对“敌”干扰

编队各舰

迅速占领指定射击阵位

对空中目标进行火力打击

一时间，海上烟幕缭绕

空中威胁被成功化解



“可以起飞！”

在湖北舰甲板上

甲板引导员解开直升机与甲板系留绳索

数架舰载直升机

从宽阔的甲板腾空而起

随即围绕快速起降

悬停加油等课目

展开专攻精练



通过连续多天的海上实战化训练

编队圆满完成了

临检拿捕、舰机协同、实弹射击

等十余项训练课目

有效锤炼了编队体系作战水平

（作者： 赵凌朋、王伟恭、周鑫、于昊志、龚文轩）

**Google Translation**

Navy’s Hubei Ship Conducts Realistic Combat Training

Source: Southern Theater Command

Author: Zhao Lingpeng, Wang Weigong, Zhou Xin, et al.

Editor: Du Shengzhi

Published: 2025-12-01

Recently, the Navy’s Hubei ship (Hull 34), together with neighboring units, formed a naval formation and conducted high-intensity, multi-subject realistic combat training in multiple sea areas, effectively improving the officers’ and men’ ability to coordinate and cooperate in complex environments.

“Unidentified aerial target detected approaching us!” While sailing in a certain sea area, the formation suddenly encountered an “enemy” situation. Officers and men quickly rushed to their battle stations and stood ready.

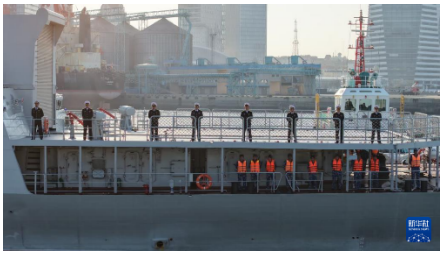
“Intensify radar search!” In the Hubei ship’s combat command room, the radar screen flashed. The commander comprehensively analyzed the situation. Operators at all battle stations cooperated closely and operated precisely.

“Fire!” The Hubei ship launched several chaff and flares. Interference with the “enemy” – Each ship in the formation quickly occupied its designated firing positions and engaged aerial targets. For a time, a smokescreen filled the sea, and the threat was successfully neutralized. “Ready for takeoff!” On the deck of the Hubei ship, the deck facilitator released the mooring ropes from the helicopters. Several shipborne helicopters took off from the spacious deck and immediately began specialized training on rapid takeoff and landing, hovering refueling, and other subjects. Through several days of continuous realistic maritime training, the formation successfully completed more than ten training subjects, including boarding and seizure, ship-aircraft coordination, and live-fire exercises, effectively honing the formation’s overall combat capabilities. (Authors: Zhao Lingpeng, Wang Weigong, Zhou Xin, Yu Haozhi, Gong Wenxuan)

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16424731.html**

## 越南海军“陈兴道”号护卫舰访问青岛

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 王冠彪 责任编辑：杜圣智 发布：2025-12-01



12 月 1 日上午，越南海军“陈兴道”号护卫舰（舷号 015）抵达山东青岛某军港码头，开始为期 4 天的访问交流活动. 新华社发（李凤祥 摄）

新华社青岛 12 月 1 日电（黎云、王冠彪）越南海军“陈兴道”号护卫舰（舷号 015）12 月 1 日上午抵达山东青岛某军港码头，开始为期 4 天的访问交流活动.

访问期间，中越两国海军将组织舰艇参观、甲板招待会、文化交流和联合演练等活动. 此次访问旨在增进中越两国海军之间的互相了解，进一步加深两国友谊.

“陈兴道”号护卫舰是俄制猎豹级护卫舰，满载排水量 2100 吨，最大航速 29 节，可搭载 1 架反潜直升机.



12 月 1 日上午，越南海军“陈兴道”号护卫舰（舷号 015）抵达山东青岛某军港码头，开始为期 4 天的访问交流活动. 新华社发（李凤祥 摄）



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**Google Translation**

Vietnamese Navy Frigate “Tran Hung Dao” Visits Qingdao

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Author: Li Yun, Wang Guanbiao

Editor: Du Shengzhi

Published: 2025-12-01

On the morning of December 1st, the Vietnamese Navy frigate “Tran Hung Dao” (hull number 015) arrived at a naval port in Qingdao, Shandong Province, for a four-day visit and exchange activity. (Photo by Li Fengxiang, Xinhua)

Qingdao, December 1 (Xinhua) -- The Vietnamese Navy frigate “Tran Hung Dao” (hull number 015) arrived at a naval port in Qingdao, Shandong Province, on the morning of December 1st for a four-day visit and exchange activity.

During the visit, the Chinese and Vietnamese navies will organize ship tours, deck receptions, cultural exchanges, and joint exercises. This visit aims to enhance mutual understanding between the two navies and further deepen the friendship between the two countries.

The “Tran Hung Dao” frigate is a Russian-built Gepard-class frigate with a full-load displacement of 2,100 tons, a maximum speed of 29 knots, and can carry one anti-submarine helicopter. On the morning of December 1, the Vietnamese Navy frigate “Tran Hung Dao” (hull number 015) arrived at a naval port in Qingdao, Shandong Province, for a four-day visit and exchange program. (Xinhua/Li Fengxiang)

On the morning of December 1, the Vietnamese Navy frigate “Tran Hung Dao” (hull number 015) arrived at a naval port in Qingdao, Shandong Province, for a four-day visit and exchange program. (Xinhua/Wang Liantao)

On the morning of December 1, the Vietnamese Navy frigate “Tran Hung Dao” (hull number 015) arrived at a naval port in Qingdao, Shandong Province, for a four-day visit and exchange program. (Xinhua/Wang Liantao)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16424771.html**

## 海军某部：部队家庭双向奔赴，共同呵护战士成长

来源：解放军报 作者：陈铭杨 王世民 孙兴维 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-02

海**军某部探索建立部队家庭联教联育模式——**

**“成长礼包”寄到战士家中**

■陈铭杨 王世民 解放军报记者 孙兴维

窗外寒风呼啸，屋内暖意融融. 海军某部战士万磊的父母，急切地打开部队寄来的“成长礼包”，阅读其中的信件：“万磊同志刚来单位时跟不上节奏，苦恼了一段时间. 但因为踏实肯干、不怕吃苦，他如今已能在工作中独当一面，最近还凭借出色表现，连续两次在评选中榜上有名……”

读到这里，万母有些心疼，但转眼看到万磊写下的家书，她又为之一乐：“爸、妈，你们放心，食堂配餐科学，饭菜真香！”“这孩子！净挑我们爱听的事说！”万母嘴上念叨着，

手里却将信折起，小心收进柜中. “看咱儿子，多精神！”已经看完信的万父，则将礼包中万磊的照片摆在了床头柜上，照片中的万磊精神抖擞，笑容灿烂.

“成长礼包”送军属是海军某部探索建立部队家庭联教联育模式开展的活动. 此前，他们在调研时发现一个情况：在与家人沟通时，战士出于各种考量，往往以“都挺好”“别问了”之类的回答应对询问. 这很容易让军属产生不必要的担忧，但过多追问，又可能引发矛盾甚至失泄密问题.

因此，该部决定开展“成长礼包”送军属活动. 在严守保密规定的前提下，定期为军属寄送包含党支部慰问信、战士风采照及亲笔家书的“成长礼包”. 通过介绍展示战士的成长进步，帮助军属消除担忧，也让战士感受到组织的关心与认可.

万磊的父母是首次收到“成长礼包”，刚收到包裹时，他们以为只是普通慰问. 没承想，慰问信是该部干部亲手写的，没有空话套话，详细介绍了万磊入伍以来的表现. “以前通电话，问啥他都说‘挺好的’，我们心里没底. 现在部队领导直接给咱写信，我们心里踏实多了. ”万父说.

部队家庭双向奔赴，共同呵护战士成长. 上等兵王祺曾因生活中的挫折变得沉默寡言、消极怠工. 连队干部了解情况后，迅速与王祺的母亲沟通，商定解决方法：家人出面安慰劝导，连队安排班长结对，提供帮助. 前不久，重新振作起来的王祺在年终考核夜间复杂路况驾驶课目中，取得了第一名. 这一喜讯被写进慰问信中，随着“成长礼包”寄送至王祺家里. “王祺同志及时调整心态、找回状态，如今不仅自己素质过硬，还常常热心帮助新同志. 在年终考核中，他的表现非常亮眼……”读到这里，王祺的母亲已经乐开了花.

“充满温情的‘成长礼包’，让战士家人见证了他们的成长，也让军属的牵挂有了着落. ”该部领导介绍，目前，已有多名收到礼包的军属寄来了回信. 万磊把父母的回信整齐叠好，收进内务柜里，不时拿出来翻看，用以激励自己. 王祺则在自己的工具箱内贴了一张字条：“多拿几个第一，给爸妈争气. ”

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit: Joint Efforts Between Unit and Family to Nurture Soldiers’ Growth

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Chen Mingyang, Wang Shimin, Sun Xingwei

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-02

A Naval Unit Explores the Establishment of a Joint Education and Care Model Between Unit and Family—”Growth Packages” Delivered to Soldiers’ Homes

■ PLA Daily Reporter Chen Mingyang, Wang Shimin, Sun Xingwei

Outside, the cold wind howls; inside, warmth fills the air. The parents of Wan Lei, an enlisted soldier in a naval unit, eagerly opened the "Growth Gift Package" sent by the unit and read the letter inside: "When Comrade Wan Lei first came to the unit, he couldn't keep up with the pace and struggled for a while. But because he is hardworking and doesn't mind hardship, he can now handle his work independently. Recently, he even made the list of outstanding performers twice in a row..." Reading this, Wan's mother felt a pang of heartache, but then she saw Wan Lei's own letter home and smiled: "Dad, Mom, don't worry, the canteen's meals are scientifically prepared, and the food is delicious!" "This child! He always says things we want to hear!" Wan's mother muttered, but carefully folded the letter and put it away in the cabinet. "Look at our son, so spirited!" Wan's father, having finished reading the letter, placed Wan Lei's photo from the gift package on the bedside table. In the photo, Wan Lei looked energetic and had a bright smile.

The "Growth Gift Package" sent to military families is an activity carried out by a naval unit to explore and establish a joint education and upbringing model between the military and families. Previously, during their research, they discovered that soldiers, for various reasons, often responded to inquiries from their families with answers like "Everything's fine" or "Don't ask anymore." This easily caused unnecessary anxiety for their families, but excessive questioning could lead to conflict or even leaks of classified information.

Therefore, the unit decided to launch a "Growth Package" program for military families. While strictly adhering to confidentiality regulations, they regularly send "Growth Packages" to military families, containing a letter of appreciation from the Party branch, photos of the soldiers, and handwritten letters. By showcasing the soldiers' growth and progress, the program helps alleviate the families' concerns and allows the soldiers to feel the organization's care and recognition.

Wan Lei's parents received the "Growth Package" for the first time. When they first received the package, they thought it was just a regular greeting. Unexpectedly, the letter of appreciation was handwritten by officers from the unit, without empty platitudes, detailing Wan Lei's performance since enlisting. "Before, when we talked on the phone, he would always say 'Everything's fine,' which made us uneasy. Now, the unit leaders write to us directly, which makes us feel much more at ease," said Wan's father.

Military families work together to support the growth of soldiers. Private Wang Qi, who had become withdrawn and unmotivated due to setbacks in his life, was given a solution by his unit's officers after they learned of his situation. The family offered comfort and guidance, while the unit assigned a squad leader to provide support. Recently, a revitalized Wang Qi achieved first place in the year-end assessment's nighttime complex road driving test. This good news was included in a letter of appreciation and sent to Wang Qi's family along with a "growth gift package." "Comrade Wang Qi adjusted his mindset and regained his form in a timely manner. Now, not only is he highly skilled himself, but he also frequently helps new comrades. His performance in the year-end assessment was outstanding..." Wang Qi's mother was overjoyed upon reading this.

“The heartwarming ‘growth gift package’ allows soldiers’ families to witness their growth and provides a sense of security for their loved ones,” said a leader of the unit. Several families who received the gift packages have already sent replies. Wan Lei neatly folded his parents’ replies and put them in his closet, taking them out to look at them from time to time to motivate himself. Wang Qi, on the other hand, stuck a note in his toolbox: “Get more first place and make Mom and Dad proud.”

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16424831.html**

## “成长礼包”寄到战士家中，部队家庭联教联育模式真暖心

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈铭杨 王世民 孙兴维 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-12-02

**海军某部探索建立部队家庭联教联育模式——**

**“成长礼包”寄到战士家中**

■陈铭杨 王世民 解放军报记者 孙兴维

窗外寒风呼啸，屋内暖意融融. 海军某部战士万磊的父母，急切地打开部队寄来的“成长礼包”，阅读其中的信件：“万磊同志刚来单位时跟不上节奏，苦恼了一段时间. 但因为踏实肯干、不怕吃苦，他如今已能在工作中独当一面，最近还凭借出色表现，连续两次在评选中榜上有名……”

读到这里，万母有些心疼，但转眼看到万磊写下的家书，她又为之一乐：“爸、妈，你们放心，食堂配餐科学，饭菜真香！”“这孩子！净挑我们爱听的事说！”万母嘴上念叨着，手里却将信折起，小心收进柜中. “看咱儿子，多精神！”已经看完信的万父，则将礼包中万磊的照片摆在了床头柜上，照片中的万磊精神抖擞，笑容灿烂.

“成长礼包”送军属是海军某部探索建立部队家庭联教联育模式开展的活动. 此前，他们在调研时发现一个情况：在与家人沟通时，战士出于各种考量，往往以“都挺好”“别问了”之类的回答应对询问. 这很容易让军属产生不必要的担忧，但过多追问，又可能引发矛盾甚至失泄密问题.

因此，该部决定开展“成长礼包”送军属活动. 在严守保密规定的前提下，定期为军属寄送包含党支部慰问信、战士风采照及亲笔家书的“成长礼包”. 通过介绍展示战士的成长进步，帮助军属消除担忧，也让战士感受到组织的关心与认可.

万磊的父母是首次收到“成长礼包”，刚收到包裹时，他们以为只是普通慰问. 没承想，慰问信是该部干部亲手写的，没有空话套话，详细介绍了万磊入伍以来的表现. “以前通电话，

问啥他都说‘挺好的’，我们心里没底. 现在部队领导直接给咱写信，我们心里踏实多了. ”万父说.

部队家庭双向奔赴，共同呵护战士成长. 上等兵王祺曾因生活中的挫折变得沉默寡言、消极怠工. 连队干部了解情况后，迅速与王祺的母亲沟通，商定解决方法：家人出面安慰劝导，连队安排班长结对，提供帮助. 前不久，重新振作起来的王祺在年终考核夜间复杂路况驾驶课目中，取得了第一名. 这一喜讯被写进慰问信中，随着“成长礼包”寄送至王祺家里. “王祺同志及时调整心态、找回状态，如今不仅自己素质过硬，还常常热心帮助新同志. 在年终考核中，他的表现非常亮眼……”读到这里，王祺的母亲已经乐开了花.

“充满温情的‘成长礼包’，让战士家人见证了他们的成长，也让军属的牵挂有了着落. ”该部领导介绍，目前，已有多名收到礼包的军属寄来了回信. 万磊把父母的回信整齐叠好，收进内务柜里，不时拿出来翻看，用以激励自己. 王祺则在自己的工具箱内贴了一张字条：“多拿几个第一，给爸妈争气. ”

**Google Translation**

“Growth Packages” Delivered to Soldiers’ Homes: The Joint Education and Care Model Between the Military and Families is Truly Heartwarming

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Chen Mingyang, Wang Shimin, Sun Xingwei

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-02

A Naval Unit Explores the Establishment of a Joint Education and Care Model Between the Military and Families—”Growth Packages” Delivered to Soldiers’ Homes

■ Chen Mingyang, Wang Shimin, PLA Daily Reporter Sun Xingwei Outside, the cold wind howled; inside, the house was warm and cozy. The parents of Wan Lei, a soldier in a naval unit, eagerly opened the “Growth Gift Package” sent by the unit and read the letter inside: “When Comrade Wan Lei first came to the unit, he couldn’t keep up with the pace and struggled for a while. But because he is hardworking and doesn’t mind hardship, he can now handle his work independently. Recently, he even made the list of outstanding performers twice in a row...” Reading this, Wan’s mother felt a pang of heartache, but then she saw Wan Lei’s own letter home and smiled: “Dad, Mom, don’t worry, the canteen’s meals are scientifically prepared, and the food is delicious!” “This child! He always says things we want to hear!” Wan’s mother muttered, but carefully folded the letter and put it away in the cabinet. “Look at our son, so spirited!” Wan’s father, having finished reading the letter, placed Wan Lei’s photo from the gift package on the bedside table. In the photo, Wan Lei looked energetic and had a bright smile.

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**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16425204.html**

## 枕戈待旦制胜海天——来自东部战区海军航空兵某师的观察报告

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：张德升 林庆港 徐 巍 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-12-04

**枕戈待旦制胜海天**

**——来自东部战区海军航空兵某师的观察报告**

■张德升 林庆港 解放军报特约记者 徐 巍

初冬，东海之滨，晨曦微露. 东部战区海军航空兵某师机场跑道上，数架战机引擎轰鸣，蓄势待发.

座舱内，一名年轻的飞行员轻抚操纵杆，透过舷窗极目远眺——

那是一片蔚蓝与深蓝交织的领域，是祖国东海海空的第一道防线，更是他和战友们常年巡航的阵地. 前方笔直的跑道犹如一个巨大的箭头，指向海空深处，指向深蓝梦想.

“起飞！”随着塔台指挥员一声令下，数架特种机相继滑出跑道，呼啸着腾空而起，飞向云海深处. 在习近平强军思想指引下，这支胜战之师正向着更高更远的目标奋飞，用忠诚书写属于他们的强军篇章.



该师组织飞行训练（资料照片）. 张鼎一摄

**知重负重，紧盯目标换羽高飞**

清晨，记者跟随任务机组走进营区. 主干道一旁，“忠诚敏锐、制胜海天”几个大字标语格外醒目，吸引了记者的目光. 该师领导介绍，这是官兵恪守的精神信条，浓缩着部队“矢志奋飞争一流”的目标愿景，更镌刻着他们对祖国和人民的庄严承诺.

边走边聊，记者得知，这支年轻的特种机部队，在调整改革中组建而成. 肩负改革之重，摆在他们面前的是一条充满荆棘的新路，注定要在许多“无人区”跋涉：新型装备运用、高素质人才培养……

“战斗力建设等不起、慢不得！”经过认真调研，该师党委制订了“边接装、边改装、边训练”建设思路，以任务牵引能力提升.

为解决一线部队任务重、骨干紧缺的实际困难，他们打破常规，按照“同一机型部队选调、相近机型部队改换、类同专业部队补充”方法，从歼击机、轰炸机部队遴选了一批飞行员改装特种机.

“接到通知当天，我就做好了心理准备. ”谈及自己的改装经历，某勤务大队高飞行员打开了话匣子. 他曾是歼轰机部队的“老飞”，拥有数千小时飞行经验，可面对特种机，很多新知识都要从头学起——任务属性从“突击”变“侦察”，设备操作从“单一”变“多元”，操纵习惯从“个人主导”变“团队协同”，每一项内容都是全新挑战.

不仅是高飞行员，全师官兵都掀起了学习钻研的热潮. 接装新型战机，他们白天跟着厂家技术人员学操作，晚上整理笔记、模拟训练，常常忙到深夜. 经过数月“闭关修炼”，高飞行员和战友们先后通过基础技能、关键技能和任务能力 3 大模块考核.

真正的“海空猎手”，要经得起战场检验. 一次训练中，高飞行员带领任务组接令搜索识别水面目标. 面对电子侦察、雷达战位人员反复侦收信号未果的情况，他迅速分析态势、调整参数、规划侦收航线……最终机组准确判断目标，圆满完成任务，受到上级通报表扬.

“十四五”期间，部队建设按下“加速键”. 该师装备持续扩充，从早期单一机型到逐步列装多种机型，核心装备性能实现质的飞跃，体系作战能力大幅提升，许多官兵也实现了成长与突破：

80 后姚飞行员，从基础课目练起，在短短 3 年内成长为某新型机教员、两型机机长、三型机指挥员，执行过 10 余次重大任务，获评一级飞行员.

90 后李飞行员，两年内完成多机型改装，成为全师最年轻、能独自带领机组执行重大演训任务的机长. “改革给我们的成长带来机遇，我们要用实绩回报组织的信任. ”他说.

00 后房飞行员，面对从院校飞行学员到一线部队飞行员的转变，主动自我加压，不到一年，提前通过考核，扛起巡航重任.

漫步营区，“一不怕苦、二不怕死”的战斗标语映入记者眼帘，如战鼓催征. “这是我们的信仰，也是我们的血性！”该师领导指着标语说.

**潜心砺剑，矢志打赢全力奋飞**

驾机升空，该师飞行员见过许多壮丽景色.

“那是我见过最美的景色. ”谈及绕岛巡航任务，殷飞行员眼中满是自豪. 当时，战机穿云破雾，山脉的轮廓在云海中依稀可见，山脊线如巨龙蜿蜒、连绵不绝.

“没有过硬本领，哪能守护祖国的壮丽山河？”殷飞行员向记者讲述了一段经历：一次反潜训练，根据上级通报，反潜任务海域面积达数千平方公里，而任务准备时间有限，可供分析的目标信息几乎为零，怎么办？

“没有条件，就创造条件！”他们连夜召开作战研究会，翻阅数十份目标性能资料，推演上百种可能的航线轨迹，最终拟制了 3 套巡航方案.

训练当天，机组凭借精准判断和默契配合，成功捕获目标并实施长时间跟踪监视，为后续任务积累了宝贵经验.

“这是一次实战化检验，也是部队战斗力建设成效的缩影. ”殷飞行员告诉记者，为了突破战斗力建设瓶颈，官兵们在海空之间加力奋飞，开展高难险课目训练与极限飞行挑战.

5 年前，还是新飞行员的小张参加夜间飞行训练. 夜间不比白天，能见度不佳，大纲要求也相对宽松. 然而，组训领导却临时调整计划——增加训练难度，降低飞行高度.

“夜间飞行风险高，为何不能让年轻飞行员慢慢来？”很多人不理解. 平素和气的组训领导沉下脸来，反问道：“训练可以慢慢来，战争会等你准备好再来吗？”

正是凭着这股狠劲，不到 2 年，全师空地勤机组全部通过资质认证，圆满完成 10 余项演训任务，实现从“能飞行”到“能打仗”的跨越.

“训练越贴近实战，战时才越有胜算. ”对于这位领导的做法，战术指挥长老王深以为然. 他告诉记者，在日常训练中，设置复杂电磁环境、开展极端气象条件下飞行训练等已经成为常态，倒逼大家在压力下想办法、练硬功.

为了攻克海上超低空搜索这个课目，某团干部张泽锦带领机组在近一个月的时间里，多次开展长航时专攻精练，反复练习贴海飞行角度、速度与高度的控制技巧. 在他的带领下，团队最终突破技术瓶颈，提高了超低空搜索效率.

一次跨昼夜训练，战机发动机参数突然异常，空中单发停车. 千钧一发之际，机长老张沉着判断、冷静指挥，副驾驶员和空中机械师按照特情处置流程快速处理，地面指挥组远程协同研判，最终战机安全返航. 事后复盘，他们把这次险情处置列入教学案例，让全体官兵从中汲取经验.

这几年，部队加快新质战斗力建设. 该师特种机常年担负战备巡航任务，他们创新“小体系、小编组”训练模式，每次巡航前都会根据任务区域特点，临机与附近舰艇组成小编组，在巡航途中开展针对性反潜训练，既完成战备任务，又提升协同能力.

“未来战场，单一军兵种难以主宰战场作战行动，任何行动都离不开作战体系的支撑. ”该师领导告诉记者，近年来，他们全方位融入联合作战体系，常态化与歼击机、轰炸机、水面舰艇、潜艇、岸导等友邻部队展开协同训练. 去年，在与多个航空兵师同场竞技中，该师力拔头筹，荣获“最佳指挥引导编组”.

**枕戈待旦，守望海天搏击远飞**

东海之上，波诡云谲. 一架巡航战机宛如“长空之哨”，警惕地关注着海空的一举一动.

任务舱内，口令声交织，空勤人员双眼紧盯屏幕，任何一个微弱的异常信号，都不会从他们的视线中溜走.

“接近目标，下降高度！”张飞行员驾驶战机低空飞行；声呐员立即将浮标投向指定区域，对目标进行搜索识别；光电员紧张有序地操纵光电转塔，做好取证准备……

“发现可疑目标！”战机掠海低飞，声呐员迅速报告. 机组各战位密切配合对可疑目标进行跟踪识别，并联合其他海空兵力实施跟踪监视……

常态化巡航的意义，在广阔海空域的“盲区”中愈发凸显. 尽管海上有水面舰艇昼夜巡弋，陆上有雷达严密侦察，但海空交汇的立体空间里，仍存在着这些侦察触角难以覆盖的角落.

“我们的存在，就是要填补这些空白. ”战术指挥长说，他们对“不速之客”实施抵近侦察、跟踪监视，用航迹编织起一张细密的安全网.

一次远海训练任务，险情突然降临. 座舱态势画面显示，2 架不明飞机正快速抵近. 当时，我方战机缺少歼击机护航，在远离祖国大陆的陌生空域，双方力量悬殊.

对方飞机时而盘旋上升，时而加速俯冲，甚至多次“秀”出机身挂载的导弹；最近时，外机距我方不足 100 米.

“立即发出语音警告！”狭路相逢勇者胜！机长处变不惊，带领团队保持飞行姿态，继续朝目标空域飞行. 对峙近 20 分钟后，他们顶住压力，飞抵预定空域，圆满完成训练任务.

回忆此事，孙飞行员坚定地说：“当时我只想着坚决完成任务，高度 1 米都不能变、航向 1 度也不能偏！”

“1 米都不能变，1 度也不能偏”——这是他们的坚定信念，也是他们坚决完成上级赋予使命任务的铿锵誓言.

“起飞就是战斗，升空就要迎敌. ”这次经历，让每一名官兵对这句话有了更深刻的理解，也让他们守护祖国海空的决心更加坚定.

“过一次招，就是一次难得的实战历练. ”孙飞行员告诉记者，每次执行完任务，他们都会把对手的战术特点、装备性能等记录在册并加以分析研究，形成针对性的“方案库”“策略集”.

如今，这样的巡航任务几乎每天都在进行. 作为特种机飞行部队，与歼击机部队相比，虽然少了些超高速飞行的“速度与激情”，但战斗力建设同等重要. 官兵们常年坚守岗位，航迹遍布东海上空，他们说：“每一次起飞，都是对祖国的承诺；每一次巡航，都是对和平的守护. ”

夜幕降临，华灯初上. 记者目送又一批战机呼啸升空，朝着海天交界处远飞. 座舱内，年轻的飞行员目光坚定——他们知道，身后是祖国的万家灯火，前方是守护的万里海空.

**Google Translation**

Ready for Battle at Night – An Observation Report from a Naval Aviation Division of the Eastern Theater Command

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Desheng, Lin Qinggang, Xu Wei

Editor: Sun Yue

Published: 2025-12-04

Ready for Battle at Night – An Observation Report from a Naval Aviation Division of the Eastern Theater Command

■ Zhang Desheng, Lin Qinggang, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Xu Wei

Early winter, on the shores of the East China Sea, the first rays of dawn break. On the runway of an airfield belonging to a naval aviation division of the Eastern Theater Command, several combat aircraft roared with engines, poised for takeoff.

Inside the cockpit, a young pilot gently touched the control stick, gazing into the distance through the porthole—

It was a realm where azure and deep blue intertwined, the first line of defense for the East China Sea airspace, and the position where he and his comrades patrolled year-round. The straight runway ahead resembled a giant arrow, pointing into the depths of the sea and sky, pointing towards their deep blue dream.

“Take off!” With a command from the control tower, several special mission aircraft taxied off the runway, roared into the sky, and soared into the depths of the clouds. Guided by Xi Jinping’s thought on strengthening the military, this victorious division is striving towards higher and farther goals, writing its own chapter in building a strong military with unwavering loyalty.

(Photo: Flight training organized by the division. Photo by Zhang Dingyi) Bearing heavy responsibilities, focusing on the target and taking flight. [Two KJ-500 airborne early warning aircraft photo]

At dawn, the reporter followed the mission crew into the barracks. Along the main road, a large banner reading “Loyalty and Sharpness, Conquering the Skies and Seas” was particularly eye-catching, drawing the reporter’s attention. The division’s leadership explained that this is the spiritual creed upheld by the officers and men, encapsulating the unit’s goal of “striving for excellence” and engraving their solemn commitment to the motherland and the people.

While walking and chatting, the reporter learned that this young special mission aircraft unit was formed during a period of adjustment and reform. Shouldering the heavy responsibility of reform, they faced a new path fraught with difficulties, destined to traverse many uncharted territories: the application of new equipment, the cultivation of high-caliber talent…

"Combat capability building cannot wait, it cannot be delayed!" After careful research, the division's Party Committee formulated a development strategy of "receiving equipment, modifying, and training simultaneously," using mission-driven capability enhancement.

To address the practical difficulties of heavy workloads and a shortage of key personnel in frontline units, they broke with convention, selecting a group of pilots from fighter and bomber units to modify for special mission aircraft, following the method of "selecting from units with the same aircraft type, transferring from units with similar aircraft types, and supplementing from units with similar specialties."

"The day I received the notification, I was mentally prepared," said a pilot from a certain service squadron, opening up about his modification experience. He was a veteran pilot in the fighter-bomber unit, possessing thousands of hours of flight experience, but facing special mission aircraft, he had to learn many new things from scratch—the mission nature changed from "assault" to "reconnaissance," equipment operation changed from "single" to "multi-faceted," and operating habits changed from "individual-led" to "team-coordinated"—every aspect was a completely new challenge.

Not only pilot Gao, but all officers and men in the division launched a wave of learning and research. Upon receiving the new combat aircraft, they spent their days learning operation from the manufacturer's technicians and their evenings organizing notes and conducting simulation training, often working late into the night. After months of intensive training, pilot Gao and his comrades passed the assessments in three major modules: basic skills, key skills, and mission capabilities.

True "sea and air hunters" must withstand the test of the battlefield. In one training exercise, pilot Gao led a task force to search for and identify surface targets. Faced with repeated unsuccessful electronic reconnaissance and radar station personnel, he quickly analyzed the situation, adjusted parameters, and planned the reconnaissance route… Ultimately, the crew accurately identified the target, successfully completed the mission, and received commendation from higher authorities.

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the military's development was accelerated. The division's equipment has been continuously expanded, evolving from an early focus on a single aircraft type to a gradual deployment of multiple types. The performance of core equipment has achieved a qualitative leap, significantly enhancing its system-wide combat capabilities. Many officers and men have also achieved growth and breakthroughs: Pilot Yao, born in the 1980s, started with basic training and within just three years became an instructor of a new type of aircraft, a captain of two

types of aircraft, and a commander of three types of aircraft, having carried out more than ten major missions and being awarded the rank of First-Class Pilot.

Pilot Li, born in the 1990s, completed multi-aircraft conversion training within two years, becoming the youngest captain in the division capable of independently leading a crew in major training and exercises. “Reform has brought us opportunities for growth, and we must repay the organization’s trust with our achievements,” he said.

Pilot Fang, born in the 2000s, faced with the transition from flight cadet to frontline pilot, proactively pushed himself, passing the assessment ahead of schedule in less than a year and taking on the heavy responsibility of patrol duties.

Walking through the barracks, the battle slogan “Fear neither hardship nor death” caught the reporter’s eye, like a battle drum urging them on. “This is our belief, and also our fighting spirit!” said the division’s leader, pointing to the slogan.

Hone their skills diligently, determined to win, and soar to victory. As they take to the skies, the pilots of this division have witnessed many magnificent sights.

“That was the most beautiful view I’ve ever seen,” said Pilot Yin, his eyes brimming with pride as he spoke of the island-encircling patrol mission. At that time, the combat aircraft pierced through the clouds and fog, the outlines of the mountains faintly visible in the sea of clouds, their ridgelines winding like endless dragons.

“Without exceptional skills, how can we protect the magnificent landscape of our motherland?” Pilot Yin recounted an experience to the reporter: During an anti-submarine training exercise, according to superiors, the anti-submarine mission area covered thousands of square kilometers, but preparation time was limited, and available target information was almost nonexistent. What to do?

“If there are no conditions, create them!” They held an emergency operational meeting overnight, reviewed dozens of target performance data sets, and simulated hundreds of possible flight paths, ultimately formulating three patrol plans.

On the day of the training, the crew, through accurate judgment and seamless teamwork, successfully acquired the target and conducted long-term tracking and surveillance, accumulating valuable experience for subsequent missions.

“This is a realistic combat test, and also a microcosm of the unit’s achievements in combat capability building,” Pilot Yin told reporters. To break through bottlenecks in combat capability development, officers and men are working tirelessly in the air and sea, conducting high-difficulty and dangerous training courses and extreme flight challenges.

Five years ago, Zhang, then a new pilot, participated in night flight training. Nighttime is different from daytime; visibility is poor, and the syllabus requirements are relatively lenient. However, the

training leaders temporarily adjusted the plan—increasing the training difficulty and lowering the flight altitude.

“Night flight is high-risk; why can’t we let young pilots take their time?” Many people didn’t understand. The usually amiable training leader frowned and retorted, “Training can be done slowly, but will war wait for you to be ready?”

It was precisely with this tenacity that, in less than two years, all air and ground crews in the entire division passed qualification certification, successfully completed more than 10 training and exercise missions, and achieved the leap from “being able to fly” to “being able to fight.”

“The closer the training is to actual combat, the greater the chance of victory in wartime.” Tactical Command Elder Wang deeply agrees with this leader’s approach. He told reporters that setting up complex electromagnetic environments and conducting flight training under extreme weather conditions have become routine in daily training, forcing everyone to find solutions and hone their skills under pressure.

To master the subject of ultra-low-altitude search over the sea, Zhang Zejin, an officer in a certain regiment, led his crew in numerous long-duration intensive training exercises over nearly a month, repeatedly practicing control techniques for angle, speed, and altitude when flying close to the sea. Under his leadership, the team finally broke through the technical bottleneck and improved the efficiency of ultra-low-altitude search.

During a day-and-night training exercise, the fighter jet’s engine parameters suddenly became abnormal, resulting in a single engine failure in the air. In a critical moment, Captain Zhang calmly assessed the situation and gave decisive command. The co-pilot and flight mechanic quickly handled the situation according to emergency procedures, while the ground command team remotely coordinated and analyzed the situation. Ultimately, the fighter jet returned safely. In the aftermath, they included this emergency response in their training case, allowing all officers and men to learn from the experience.

In recent years, the military has accelerated the development of new combat capabilities. The division’s special-purpose aircraft regularly undertake combat readiness patrols. They have innovated a “small system, small group” training model, forming small groups with nearby ships before each patrol based on the characteristics of the mission area. During the patrol, they conduct targeted anti-submarine training, completing combat readiness tasks while improving coordination capabilities.

“In the future battlefield, a single service branch can hardly dominate battlefield operations; any action cannot be separated from the support of the combat system,” the division’s leadership told reporters. In recent years, they have fully integrated into the joint operations system, routinely conducting joint training with friendly forces such as fighter jets, bombers, surface ships, submarines, and shore-based missile units. Last year, in competition with multiple air force

divisions, this division emerged victorious, winning the “Best Command and Guidance Formation” award.

Ready for battle, guarding the skies and seas, soaring far and wide. Above the East China Sea, the waves are turbulent. A patrol aircraft, like a “sentinel in the sky,” vigilantly observes every movement in the air and sea.

Inside the mission bay, commands rang out, and the aircrew’s eyes were glued to the screens, not letting even the faintest abnormal signal slip through their fingers.

“Approaching the target, descend!” Pilot Zhang steered the fighter jet at low altitude; the sonar operator immediately deployed buoys to the designated area to search for and identify the target; the electro-optical operator operated the electro-optical turret with tense efficiency, preparing for evidence collection…

“Suspicious target detected!” The fighter jet skimmed the sea, and the sonar operator quickly reported. All positions within the crew worked closely together to track and identify the suspicious target, and collaborated with other naval and air forces to conduct surveillance… The significance of routine patrols became increasingly apparent in the “blind spots” of the vast sea and airspace. Although surface ships patrolled day and night at sea, and radar conducted thorough reconnaissance on land, there were still corners in the three-dimensional space where sea and air intersected that remained untouched by these reconnaissance tentacles.

“Our presence is to fill these gaps,” said the tactical commander. They conducted close-range reconnaissance and surveillance of these “uninvited guests,” weaving a fine safety net with their flight paths.

During a long-range training mission, a sudden emergency occurred. The cockpit situation screen showed two unidentified aircraft rapidly approaching. At the time, our combat aircraft lacked escort, and in unfamiliar airspace far from the mainland, the disparity in strength between the two sides was significant.

The opposing aircraft would circle and climb, then accelerate and dive, even repeatedly displaying their missiles; at its closest, the foreign aircraft was less than 100 meters away.

“Immediately issue a voice warning!” In a close encounter, the brave prevail! The captain remained calm, leading his team to maintain their flight attitude and continue flying towards the target airspace. After a standoff of nearly 20 minutes, they withstood the pressure and reached the designated airspace, successfully completing the training mission.

Recalling the incident, Pilot Sun firmly stated, “At that time, I only thought about resolutely completing the mission; the altitude couldn’t change by even one meter, and the heading couldn’t deviate by even one degree!”

“Not a meter changed, not a degree deviated”—this was their unwavering belief, and their resounding vow to resolutely complete the mission assigned by their superiors.

“Takeoff is combat, ascent is engagement.” This experience deepened the understanding of this phrase among every officer and soldier, and strengthened their resolve to safeguard the motherland’s airspace and waters.

“Every engagement is a valuable real-world training opportunity,” Pilot Sun told reporters. After each mission, they meticulously record and analyze the opponent’s tactical characteristics and equipment performance, creating a targeted “plan database” and “strategy set.”

Now, such patrol missions are conducted almost daily. As a special operations aircraft unit, although they lack the “speed and passion” of ultra-high-speed flight compared to fighter jet units, combat capability building is equally important. The officers and men steadfastly remain at their posts year-round, their flight paths covering the skies over the East China Sea. They say, “Every takeoff is a promise to the motherland; every patrol is a safeguard of peace.” As night falls and the city lights come on, reporters watch another batch of combat aircraft roar into the sky, flying towards the horizon where sea and sky meet. Inside the cockpit, the young pilots’ gazes are resolute—they know that behind them lie the lights of the motherland’s homes, and ahead lies the vast sea and airspace they guard.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16425392.html**

## 海军某部：深学精髓要义 练强打赢本领

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：赵民 王昱博 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-12-05

**海军某部深入学习贯彻习近平强军思想——**

**深学精髓要义 练强打赢本领**

■赵 民 王昱博

冬日渤海，风高浪涌. 某型装备试验任务结束后，海军某部党委理论学习中心组趁热打铁，围绕《习近平论强军兴军（四）》组织专题研讨. 大家直面任务中暴露出的问题，逐一制订改进措施，切实将学习习近平强军思想的成效转化为提升履行使命任务的能力.

该部领导介绍，为帮助官兵学深悟透习近平强军思想蕴含的军事观和方法论，他们区分领导干部、任务骨干、基层官兵等不同群体制订学习方案，采取干部领学、个人自学、集中宣讲等方式，形成“关键少数”示范引领、专业骨干辐射带动、全体官兵共同参与的学习格局.

针对部队点位散任务重、集中学习难组织的实际，该部党委指导机关部门，依托局域网构建起覆盖所有基层单位的“云端”学习平台，安排理论骨干梳理《习近平论强军兴军（四）》学习要点，并在教育平台上共享，便于官兵灵活开展自学.

“只有把理论和实践相结合，才能推动党的创新理论深入基层、深入兵心. ”该部领导介绍，他们注重引导官兵紧贴岗位联系实际学，确保把学习成效转化为指导实践、推动工作的强大力量. 他们结合试验任务开设“战地小讲堂”，让官兵在实战氛围中深化对理论的理解；着眼任务实际周密制订学习计划，深学细悟精髓要义，破解练兵难题.

学习效果好不好，执行任务见分晓. 在前不久开展的试验任务中，该部官兵密切协同、高效配合，精准验证了某型装备的性能.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit: Deeply Studying the Essence and Essential Principles, Strengthening Combat Capabilities

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Zhao Min, Wang Yubo

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-05

A Naval Unit Deeply Studies and Implements Xi Jinping’s Thought on Strengthening the Military—

Deeply Studying the Essence and Essential Principles, Strengthening Combat Capabilities

■ Zhao Min, Wang Yubo

In the winter of the Bohai Sea, the wind is high and the waves are surging. After the completion of a certain type of equipment test mission, the theoretical study center group of the Party Committee of a naval unit seized the opportunity to organize a special discussion on “Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Military (IV)”. Everyone directly addressed the problems exposed in the mission, formulated improvement measures one by one, and effectively transformed the results of studying Xi Jinping’s thought on strengthening the military into improving the ability to fulfill mission tasks.

The unit’s leadership explained that, to help officers and men deeply understand the military perspectives and methodologies contained in Xi Jinping’s thought on strengthening the military, they developed learning plans tailored to different groups, including leading cadres, key personnel, and grassroots soldiers. They adopted methods such as cadre-led learning, individual self-study, and centralized lectures, forming a learning pattern where a “key few” set an example, professional backbone personnel radiated and drove progress, and all officers and men participated.

Addressing the challenges of organizing centralized learning due to the dispersed locations and heavy workloads of the troops, the unit's Party Committee guided its departments to build a "cloud-based" learning platform covering all grassroots units, utilizing the local area network. Theoretical backbone personnel were assigned to summarize the key points of "Xi Jinping on Strengthening the Military (IV)" and share them on the educational platform, facilitating flexible self-study by officers and men.

"Only by combining theory with practice can we promote the Party's innovative theories to penetrate the grassroots and into the hearts of soldiers," the unit's leadership explained. They emphasized guiding officers and men to learn in connection with their positions and realities, ensuring that the learning outcomes are transformed into a powerful force guiding practice and promoting work. They established "battlefield mini-lectures" in conjunction with test missions, allowing officers and men to deepen their understanding of theory in a realistic combat environment; they meticulously formulated learning plans based on the actual mission requirements, deeply studying and grasping the essence of the training, and solving training difficulties.

The effectiveness of the learning was revealed in the execution of the mission. In a recent test mission, the officers and men of this unit closely coordinated and cooperated efficiently, accurately verifying the performance of a certain type of equipment.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16425383.html**

## 海军某部改进蹲点帮建工作，提升机关服务基层质效

来源：解放军报 作者：张保帅 责任编辑：王一亘 2025-12-05

**海军某部改进蹲点帮建工作，提升机关服务基层质效——**

**扎进"兵堆"里 帮到"心坎"上**

■张保帅



该部机关一名蹲点干部（中）与两名战士谈心交心. 刘家轩摄

"连队不少骨干就要退伍了，年轻同志又接替不上来，连队人才梯队出现断档. "几个月前的一天，在海军某部某连会议室内，连主官与前来蹲点帮建的机关干部交谈时，说出了自己的顾虑.

为解决这一问题，这名干部从友邻单位协调了数名专业骨干深入该连开展传帮带，然而他没有摸透该连实情，导致这些骨干有劲使不出来，还差点帮了倒忙.

本以为有了蹲点干部助力，基层建设能更上一层楼，可有时事与愿违，原因何在？

“因为他们蹲点期间，总是在处理机关业务，花在帮建基层上的时间很少. ”提起过往，某营王营长直言不讳.

一次，王营长陪同一名蹲点干部与营连骨干座谈，刚开始不久，这名干部接到一个电话，声称有急事要处理，便中途离开了，直到晚上也没见到.

“当然，他们也有苦衷，既要完成上级部署的帮建任务，又要兼顾本部门的业务工作，难免分身乏术. ”王营长说，更有甚者，个别蹲点干部只是在基层露个面、点个卯，没有为官兵办一件实事.

这种现象引起了该部党委一班人的注意. “蹲点就要蹲得住，帮建就得讲实效. ”在征求各部门意见的基础上，他们研究决定，改进蹲点帮建机制，要求机关干部在蹲点期间，暂时放下所有手头工作，与官兵实行“五同”，集中精力“把脉问诊”、调研帮建，切实帮助官兵排忧解难.

为了防止“外行指导内行”，该部优先安排基层经验丰富、综合能力突出的机关干部到基层营连蹲点. 各营连也可以根据自身需求，直接向机关“点将”. 同时，加强工作统筹，推行“AB 岗”制度，明确机关干部蹲点期间，其负责的工作由部门同事分担，如无特殊情况，不得要求蹲点干部处理机关事务. 压实蹲点干部责任，实行跟踪督办与挂牌销账相结合的问题反馈机制，建立责任清单，明确解决时限，及时公示进度，确保帮建取得实效.

新的机制推行后，蹲点干部没有了机关业务打扰，全身心扑在帮建基层上. 班排宿舍里，他们与官兵一起查摆问题、分析原因、制订对策；训练场上，他们全副武装跟学跟训，深入了解战备训练中存在的矛盾问题；夜深人静时，他们伏案在灯光下，梳理最新了解到的情况和官兵意见建议……蹲点干部的作风转变，基层官兵看在眼里. “现在，前来蹲点的机关干部扎在‘兵堆’里，与我们一起摸爬滚打，大家有啥困难都愿意跟他们反映. ”某连战士小李告诉笔者.

前段时间，在一次恳谈会上，侦察连排长王志辉向蹲点干部刘参谋反映：某型夜视器材较为笨重，不方便携带，而且电池续航时间短. 其实，这个问题，他此前向机关工作组提过，至今也没有下文. 没想到这一次，刘参谋特别上心.

当天晚上，刘参谋与王志辉带领几名骨干，使用该型夜视器材进行全流程操作，反复确认存在的问题. 随后，他联系机关装备管理部门，研究该型夜视器材升级替代方案. 一周后，由他牵头撰写的专题报告，就出现在了部党委一班人的办公桌上.

同样受益于蹲点干部的帮助，某营解决了一个久拖未决的难题. 原来，该营今年夏天驻训期间，因与机关财务部门沟通对接不及时，致使一笔支出迟迟未能报销. 正在该营蹲点的机关干部张雨青了解情况后，主动与财务科联系，弄清了前因后果. 他对照有关规定，指导该营完善了有关手续和票据，协调财务人员依规快办. 不久，这一难题便得到彻底解决.

“蹲点干部帮我们解决了不少挠头事、烦心事，官兵们以更加饱满的热情投入练兵备战. ”某营教导员说，通过这些“同甘共苦”的经历，机关与基层的关系更紧密了、感情更深厚了、沟通也更顺畅了. 更为可喜的是，随着蹲点帮建成效的不断显现，基层全面建设逐渐呈现出崭新气象.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit Improves its On-Site Assistance Program to Enhance the Efficiency of Serving Grassroots Units

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhang Baoshuai

Editor: Wang Yigeng

2025-12-05

A Naval Unit Improves its On-Site Assistance Program to Enhance the Efficiency of Serving Grassroots Units—Immersing Themselves in the Soldiers’ World, Providing Heart-to-Heart Assistance

■ Zhang Baoshuai A cadre from the unit’s headquarters (center) having a heart-to-heart talk with two soldiers. Photo by Liu Jiaxuan

“Many key personnel in the company are about to retire, and the younger comrades can’t take their place, resulting in a gap in the company’s talent pool.” A few months ago, in the meeting room of a company in a naval unit, the company commander expressed his concerns to the cadre from the headquarters who came to provide on-site assistance.

To solve this problem, the cadre coordinated with neighboring units to send several professional backbone personnel to the company to provide mentorship. However, he didn’t fully understand the company’s situation, causing these backbone personnel to be unable to effectively utilize their abilities and almost causing more trouble than they intended.

It was hoped that with the assistance of the assigned cadres, grassroots development would reach a new level. However, things sometimes didn’t go as planned. Why?

“Because during their assignments, they were always handling official business, spending very little time helping the grassroots,” said Battalion Commander Wang, frankly recalling the past.

On one occasion, Commander Wang accompanied an assigned cadre to a meeting with key battalion and company personnel. Shortly after the meeting began, the cadre received a phone call claiming an urgent matter and left midway, not to be seen again until the evening.

“Of course, they also have their difficulties. They have to complete the assistance tasks assigned by higher authorities while also managing their own department’s business, inevitably leading to a lack of time,” Commander Wang said. Even worse, some assigned cadres merely made a brief appearance at the grassroots level, without actually doing anything for the officers and men.

This phenomenon caught the attention of the unit’s Party Committee. “Staying on-site requires commitment, and assistance must be effective.” Based on feedback from various departments, they decided to improve the on-site assistance mechanism, requiring officers from headquarters to temporarily set aside all their work during their assignments and work alongside soldiers in five key areas, focusing their efforts on diagnosis, research, and assistance to genuinely help soldiers solve their problems.

To prevent “outsiders directing insiders,” the unit prioritizes assigning experienced and capable officers from headquarters to grassroots battalions and companies. Battalions and companies can also directly request officers from headquarters based on their needs. Simultaneously, they strengthened overall coordination, implementing an “A/B post” system, clarifying that during the assignment, the work of headquarters officers is shared by their colleagues, and they should not be required to handle headquarters affairs unless there are special circumstances. The responsibility of the assigned officers was emphasized, with a problem feedback mechanism combining tracking and supervision with accountability, establishing a responsibility list, specifying deadlines for resolution, and promptly publicizing progress to ensure effective assistance.

After the implementation of the new mechanism, the assigned officers were no longer disturbed by headquarters work and could devote themselves entirely to assisting the grassroots. In the barracks, they worked alongside soldiers to identify problems, analyze causes, and formulate countermeasures; on the training grounds, fully armed, they followed along, gaining a deep understanding of the contradictions and problems existing in combat readiness training; late at night, under the lamplight, they reviewed the latest information and the opinions and suggestions of soldiers… The change in the work style of the stationed officers was evident to the grassroots soldiers. “Now, the officers from the headquarters who come to be stationed here are deeply immersed in the work, sharing the hardships with us. Everyone is willing to confide in them about any difficulties,” a soldier named Li from a certain company told the reporter.

Some time ago, at a discussion meeting, Wang Zhihui, a platoon leader from a reconnaissance company, reported to Liu, the stationed officer, that a certain type of night vision equipment was bulky and inconvenient to carry, and had a short battery life. In fact, he had previously raised this issue with the headquarters working group, but there had been no follow-up. Unexpectedly, this time, Liu took it very seriously.

That evening, Liu and Wang Zhihui, along with several key personnel, conducted a full-process operation of the night vision equipment, repeatedly confirming the existing problems. Subsequently, he contacted the equipment management department of the headquarters to study upgrade and replacement plans for this type of night vision equipment. A week later, a special report he led the drafting of appeared on the desks of the Party Committee leadership.

Similarly, benefiting from the assistance of the stationed cadres, a certain battalion resolved a long-standing problem. It turned out that during the battalion's training exercise this summer, a delay in reimbursement of an expense had occurred due to a lack of timely communication with the headquarters' finance department. Zhang Yuqing, a cadre from the headquarters stationed at the battalion, learned of the situation and proactively contacted the finance department to clarify the cause and effect. He guided the battalion to complete the necessary procedures and receipts according to relevant regulations and coordinated with the finance personnel to expedite the process. Soon, the problem was completely resolved.

"The stationed cadres helped us solve many troublesome and worrying problems, allowing the officers and men to devote themselves to training and combat readiness with even greater enthusiasm," said the battalion's political instructor. Through these experiences of "sharing weal and woe," the relationship between the headquarters and the grassroots has become closer, the bond stronger, and communication smoother. Even more encouraging is that, as the effectiveness of the on-site assistance program continues to emerge, the overall development of grassroots organizations is gradually showing a new look.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16425625.html**

## 海军某部寓理于事推动全会精神入脑入心

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：钱晓虎 宋润鹏 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-12-06

**海军某部寓理于事推动全会精神入脑入心——**

**感悟伟大成就 凝聚奋进力量**

■解放军报记者 钱晓虎 特约通讯员 宋润鹏

"在政府改造资金的支持下，我们居住的小区旧貌换新颜，周边商业、教育、医疗资源日益完善，构建起了便民生活圈……"近日，正在老家休假的海军某部某艇员队一级上士张同民，与战友通过视频连线方式，结合家乡发展变化，分享学习党的二十届四中全会精神的感悟.

"'十四五'时期极不寻常、极不平凡的发展历程，在官兵讲述的亲身经历中变得可感可触，官兵实干担当、接续奋斗的信念愈发坚定. "该部领导向记者介绍，党的二十届四中全会召

开后，他们针对部队常态动散实际，采取集中学与自主学、系统学与跟进学、岸港学与海上学等方式，组织各基层单位支部集中研学、理论骨干导学，推动全会精神在基层落地生根.

与此同时，他们依托教育协作区、艇连理论学习小组、网络课堂等平台，运用电视、网络、报纸、多媒体等载体举办宣讲会、开设微课堂，引导官兵在感悟伟大成就中凝聚奋进力量.

在该部“看变化、话发展、谱新篇”故事会现场，来自“水下先锋艇”的几名官兵代表登台发言.

“‘十四五’时期，以习近平同志为核心的党中央团结带领全党全军全国各族人民，迎难而上、砥砺前行，经受住世纪疫情严重冲击，有效应对一系列重大风险挑战，推动党、国家和军队事业取得新的重大成就. 党、国家和军队各项事业不断取得新的重大成就，最根本在于有习主席领航掌舵，有习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想科学指引. ”讨论交流时，某大队领导深有感触地说，实践充分证明，“两个确立”是战胜一切艰难险阻的最大确定性、最大底气、最大保证，对于我们应对各种风险挑战、推进中国式现代化建设具有决定性意义.

前不久，大洋之下，一场实战化潜舰攻防训练拉开战幕，参训官兵练兵热情高涨. 训练中，他们开展协同作业，联动执行上百个口令，巧妙突破对手布设的封锁区域.

军港码头，同样是一派火热的练兵场景：艇员们精心维护保养装备，确保潜艇随时能战……“学习全会精神极大激发了官兵练兵备战热情. ”某艇员队领导表示，全体官兵将扛起职责使命、积极谋战研战，坚决完成党和人民赋予的各项任务.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit Promotes the Spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee Through Practical Application

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Qian Xiaohu, Song Runpeng

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-06

A Naval Unit Promotes the Spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee Through Practical Application—Reflecting on Great Achievements and Gathering Strength for Progress

■ PLA Daily Reporter Qian Xiaohu, Special Correspondent Song Runpeng

“With the support of government renovation funds, our residential area has undergone a complete transformation. The surrounding commercial, educational, and medical resources are increasingly improved, creating a convenient living circle...” Recently, Zhang Tongmin, a first-class sergeant from a submarine crew of a naval unit, who was on leave in his hometown, shared his insights on studying the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee with his comrades via video link, combining the changes in his hometown.

“The extraordinary and remarkable development during the ‘14th Five-Year Plan’ period became tangible and relatable through the personal experiences shared by officers and men, further solidifying their commitment to practical action, responsibility, and continuous struggle,” a leader of the unit told reporters. Following the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, they adopted various methods—including centralized and self-directed learning, systematic and follow-up learning, and shore-based and maritime learning—to organize concentrated study sessions and theoretical guidance for grassroots units, ensuring the spirit of the plenary session took root at the grassroots level, taking into account the unit’s frequent and dispersed operations.

Simultaneously, they utilized platforms such as educational collaboration zones, submarine company theoretical study groups, and online classrooms, employing television, the internet, newspapers, and multimedia to hold lectures and micro-lectures, guiding officers and men to draw strength for progress from understanding the great achievements.

At the unit’s “Observing Changes, Discussing Development, and Writing a New Chapter” storytelling event, several representatives from the “Underwater Pioneer Submarine” took the stage to speak.

“During the ‘14th Five-Year Plan’ period, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core united and led the entire Party, the entire army, and the people of all ethnic groups across the country to overcome difficulties and forge ahead. They withstood the severe impact of the global pandemic, effectively responded to a series of major risks and challenges, and propelled the cause of the Party, the country, and the military to achieve new and significant accomplishments. The most fundamental reason for the continuous new and significant achievements in the various undertakings of the Party, the country, and the military lies in the leadership of President Xi and the scientific guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.” During the discussion, a leader of a certain brigade remarked with deep feeling that practice has fully proven that the “two establishments” (establishing the Party Central Committee and the military) are the greatest certainty, the greatest confidence, and the greatest guarantee for overcoming all difficulties and obstacles, and are of decisive significance for us to cope with various risks and challenges and advance the construction of Chinese-style modernization.

Not long ago, a realistic submarine attack and defense training exercise was launched on the high seas, with the participating officers and men displaying high enthusiasm for training. During the

training, they conducted coordinated operations, executed hundreds of commands in unison, and skillfully broke through the blockade area set up by the opponent.

At the naval port, a similarly vibrant training scene unfolded: submariners meticulously maintained and serviced equipment to ensure the submarines were always ready for combat. “Studying the spirit of the plenary session has greatly inspired the officers and men’ enthusiasm for training and preparing for war,” said a leader of a submarine crew. He added that all officers and men will shoulder their responsibilities and missions, actively plan and study combat strategies, and resolutely complete all tasks entrusted to them by the Party and the people.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16425588.html**

## 四中全会精神在军营丨海军某部寓理于事推动全会精神入脑入心

来源：解放军报 作者：钱晓虎 宋润鹏 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-06

**海军某部寓理于事推动全会精神入脑入心——**

**感悟伟大成就 凝聚奋进力量**

■解放军报记者 钱晓虎 特约通讯员 宋润鹏

“在政府改造资金的支持下，我们居住的小区旧貌换新颜，周边商业、教育、医疗资源日益完善，构建起了便民生活圈……”近日，正在老家休假的海军某部某艇员队一级上士张同民，与战友通过视频连线方式，结合家乡发展变化，分享学习党的二十届四中全会精神的感悟.

“‘十四五’时期极不寻常、极不平凡的发展历程，在官兵讲述的亲身经历中变得可感可触，官兵实干担当、接续奋斗的信念愈发坚定. ”该部领导向记者介绍，党的二十届四中全会召开后，他们针对部队常态动散实际，采取集中学与自主学、系统学与跟进学、岸港学与海上学等方式，组织各基层单位支部集中研学、理论骨干导学，推动全会精神在基层落地生根.

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在该部“看变化、话发展、谱新篇”故事会现场，来自“水下先锋艇”的几名官兵代表登台发言.

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某大队领导深有感触地说，实践充分证明，“两个确立”是战胜一切艰难险阻的最大确定性、最大底气、最大保证，对于我们应对各种风险挑战、推进中国式现代化建设具有决定性意义.

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**Google Translation**

The Spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee Resonates in the Military: A Naval Unit Promotes the Spirit of the Plenary Session Through Practical Application.

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Qian Xiaohu, Song Runpeng

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-06

A Naval Unit Promotes the Spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session Through Practical Application—Understanding Great Achievements and Gathering Strength for Progress.

■ PLA Daily Reporter Qian Xiaohu, Special Correspondent Song Runpeng.

"With the support of government renovation funds, our residential area has undergone a complete transformation. The surrounding commercial, educational, and medical resources are increasingly improved, creating a convenient living circle..." Recently, Zhang Tongmin, a first-class sergeant from a submarine crew of a naval unit, who was on leave in his hometown, shared his insights on studying the spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee with his comrades via video link, combining it with the development and changes in his hometown..

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**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/jdt_208558/16425657.html**

## 飞鲨出击！海军航空大学某基地开展跨昼夜飞行训练

来源：新华社解放军分社 作者：姜涛 谢梦超 责任编辑：杜圣智 发布：2025-12-06

近日，海军航空大学某基地多架歼-15 战机加力滑行，呼啸升空，一场多课目跨昼夜飞行训练拉开序幕.

高强度空战对抗训练中，战机油量大幅消耗，编队快速奔赴加油空域，进行空中伙伴加油.

夜幕降临，气温骤降，机务保障人员细致做好装备检查维护. 数分钟后，参训战机迎着暮色快速升空.

子夜时分，随着最后一架战机完成模拟着舰，跨昼夜飞行训练圆满结束.

该基地树立“升空即作战、起飞即迎敌”训练理念，将陆基模拟着舰与空战对抗、空中加油、对地突击等关键技能课目进行捆绑，让飞行员在多课目跨昼夜飞行训练中强本领、强胆魄、强作风.



↑飞行员示意准备滑出



↑战机列阵准备起飞



↑双机组成战术编队奔赴训练空域



↑机务人员进行维护检查



↑夜航训练开始，战机加力升空



↑战机与月亮同框



↑空中加油训练

（姜涛、谢梦超摄影报道）

**Google Translation**

J-15 Fighter Jets Strike! A Base of the Naval Aviation University Conducts Cross-Day and Night Flight Training.

Source: Xinhua News Agency PLA Branch

Author: Jiang Tao, Xie Mengchao

Editor: Du Shengzhi

Published: 2025-12-06

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Recently, multiple J-15 fighter jets at a base of the Naval Aviation University took off with afterburner, marking the start of a multi-subject cross-day and night flight training exercise.

During the high-intensity air combat training, the fighter jets consumed a significant amount of fuel. The formation quickly moved to the refueling airspace for in-flight refueling.

As night fell and the temperature plummeted, maintenance personnel meticulously inspected and maintained the equipment. Minutes later, the participating fighter jets rapidly took off into the twilight.

At midnight, with the last fighter jet completing a simulated carrier landing, the cross-day and night flight training exercise successfully concluded.

The base has established a training philosophy of "ready to fight upon takeoff, ready to engage the enemy upon takeoff," integrating key skills such as land-based simulated carrier landings with air combat, aerial refueling, and ground attack. This allows pilots to hone their skills, courage, and discipline through multi-subject, day-and-night flight training.

↑ Pilot signals preparation for taxiing

↑ Fighter jets line up for takeoff

↑ Two aircraft form a tactical formation and head to the training airspace

↑ Maintenance personnel conduct maintenance checks

↑ Night flight training begins, fighter jets take off with afterburner

↑ Fighter jets in the same frame as the moon

↑ Aerial refueling training

(Photos and report by Jiang Tao and Xie Mengchao)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/cf/16425918.html**

# 海军 989 编队抵达印度尼西亚进行友好访问

来源：解放军报 作者：何晓蕾 张佳豪 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-08

**海军 989 编队抵达印度尼西亚进行友好访问**

解放军报雅加达 12 月 7 日电 何晓蕾、特约记者张佳豪报道：正在执行远海综合实习任务的中国海军 989 编队 7 日抵达印度尼西亚雅加达丹戎不碌港，开始对印度尼西亚进行为期 4 天的友好访问.



海军 989 编队抵达雅加达丹戎不碌港. 段振军 摄

当日上午，中国海军 989 编队舰艇缓缓靠泊丹戎不碌港码头，来自海军工程大学和海军航空大学的学员在甲板分区列队，向前来迎接的人群挥手致意. 中国驻东盟使团工作人员、中国驻印度尼西亚大使馆工作人员、留学生代表、当地华侨华人代表、印度尼西亚海军官兵代表等 400 余人到码头迎接.

这次访问是海军长白山舰和“向前进 1 号”船首次访问印度尼西亚. 访问期间，长白山舰和郑和舰将举行舰艇开放活动，中印尼两国海军还将开展体育交流.

抵达印度尼西亚后，这次随编队出航同训的外国海军军官和学员将结束实习训练离舰.

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group Arrives in Indonesia for Friendly Visit

Source: PLA Daily

Author: He Xiaolei, Zhang Jiahao

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-08

Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group Arrives in Indonesia for Friendly Visit

Jakarta, December 7 (PLA Daily) – He Xiaolei and special correspondent Zhang Jiahao report: On December 7, the PLA Navy’s 989 Task Group, currently conducting a comprehensive long-range training mission, arrived at Tanjung Priok Port in Jakarta, Indonesia, for a four-day friendly visit.

On the morning of the same day, the ships of the 989 Task Group slowly berthed at the Tanjung Priok Port pier. Students from the Naval University of Engineering and the Naval Aviation University lined up on the decks, waving to the welcoming crowd. More than 400 people, including staff from the Chinese Mission to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), staff from the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, representatives of overseas students, representatives of local overseas Chinese, and representatives of Indonesian naval officers and men, were present at the pier to welcome them. This visit marks the first time that the PLA Navy's Changbaishan and Zheng He ships have visited Indonesia. During the visit, the Changbaishan and Zheng He will hold ship open days, and the Chinese and Indonesian navies will also conduct sports exchanges.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16426104.html**

## 巡弋海天！直击海军航空兵某团开展低气象条件下搜攻潜训练

来源：解放军报 作者：于航 秦钱江 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-09

**海军航空兵某团开展低气象条件下搜攻潜训练——**

**巡弋海天 大洋"猎鲨"**

■于 航 解放军报特约通讯员 秦钱江

"观察仪表数据，保持飞行姿态……"初冬，低云笼罩，海军航空兵某团与某潜艇部队联合组织一场低气象条件下搜攻潜训练. 接到指令，飞行员驾机迅速飞赴目标空域.

"低气象条件下开展训练，飞行员需克服能见度低、气流复杂等不利因素，对心理素质和技战术水平提出了很高要求. "该团指挥员介绍，训练展开前，他们针对近期天气变化等特点，制订 10 余套空中特情处置预案，并组织飞行员扎实开展理论学习和座舱模拟训练，确保大家做到"理论无盲点、技术无堵点、方法无疑点".

调整飞行航向、布放声呐浮标……飞抵任务空域，飞行机组立即对目标海区展开搜攻潜部署.

"发现疑似目标！"捕捉到可疑信号，任务官兵立即上报情况. 飞行员操控战机朝目标点位飞去，飞行途中，领航员发现前方出现大片浓积云，气象雷达也连续发出警告.

"准备机动绕云. "经过综合评估，领航员迅速规划出一条新航线，引导机组快速抵达可疑目标上空.

战机按照指令下降飞行高度，对目标海区展开磁异常探测. 很快，海天之间织就一张"猎鲨"网. "确认可疑目标为'敌'潜艇！"判明目标属性后，机组官兵依令对其实施精准"打击".

任务完成，战机返航. 机场上空细雨蒙蒙，跑道上出现大片积水. 这意味着，战机着陆接地、滑行减速的摩擦力变小，飞行员视线也会受到影响. 在塔台指挥员的指引下，飞行员对照仪表参数，按照地面协同方案依次放襟翼、收油门，操控战机稳稳降落.

“打仗不会挑天气. 只有平时练就过硬本领，战时才能敢打必胜. ”走下战机，一名飞行员告诉笔者，此次训练，团里携手潜艇部队在低气象条件下展开“背靠背”对抗，有效提升了官兵在复杂气象条件下的实战能力，为后续遂行多样化任务打下坚实基础.

**Google Translation**

Patrolling the Skies and Seas! A First-Hand Account of a Naval Aviation Regiment’s Low-Weather Submarine Search and Attack Training

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Yu Hang, Qin Qianjiang

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-09

A Naval Aviation Regiment Conducts Low-Weather Submarine Search and Attack Training—Patrolling the Skies and Seas, Hunting Sharks in the Ocean

■ Yu Hang, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily, Qin Qianjiang

“Observe instrument data, maintain flight attitude...” In early winter, under low clouds, a naval aviation regiment and a submarine unit jointly organized a low-weather submarine search and attack training exercise. Upon receiving the order, the pilots quickly flew to the target airspace.

“Training under low-weather conditions requires pilots to overcome adverse factors such as low visibility and complex airflow, placing high demands on their psychological qualities and tactical skills,” the regiment commander explained. Before the training began, they developed more than 10 emergency response plans for in-flight situations based on recent weather changes and organized pilots to conduct thorough theoretical learning and cockpit simulation training to ensure that everyone had “no blind spots in theory, no bottlenecks in technology, and no flaws in methods.”

Adjusting course and deploying sonar buoys, the flight crew arrived at the mission airspace and immediately began search and anti-submarine operations in the target sea area.

“Suspected target detected!” Upon receiving a suspicious signal, the mission personnel immediately reported the situation. The pilot maneuvered the combat aircraft toward the target location. During the flight, the navigator spotted large areas of dense cumulus clouds ahead, and the weather radar issued continuous warnings.

“Prepare to maneuver around the clouds.” After a comprehensive assessment, the navigator quickly planned a new flight path, guiding the crew to rapidly reach the airspace above the suspected target.

The combat aircraft descended as instructed and began magnetic anomaly detection of the target sea area. Soon, a “shark-hunting” net was woven between the sea and sky. “Suspicious target confirmed as an ‘enemy’ submarine!” After determining the target’s nature, the crew carried out a precise “strike” as ordered.

Mission accomplished, the combat aircraft returned to base. A light drizzle fell over the airport, and large areas of water accumulated on the runway. This meant that the friction during landing and deceleration was reduced, and the pilot’s visibility would be affected. Under the guidance of the tower controller, the pilots checked the instrument parameters and, following the ground coordination plan, deployed flaps and reduced throttle in sequence, maneuvering the combat aircraft to a smooth landing.

“War doesn’t discriminate based on weather. Only by honing our skills in peacetime can we fight and win in wartime,” a pilot told the reporter as he stepped off the aircraft. He explained that this training exercise, conducted in collaboration with the submarine force under low-weather conditions, involved “back-to-back” combat exercises, effectively enhancing the officers’ and men’ combat capabilities in complex weather conditions and laying a solid foundation for future diversified missions.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16426103.html**

## 海军某保障大队：精细化管理让装备转运实现“零失误”

来源：解放军报 作者：卢晨昊 明 森 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-09

**按照清单干 实现“零失误”**

■卢晨昊 明 森

2847 天 9 时 5 分 40 秒……走进北部战区海军某保障大队营区内，机关楼前电子屏上，鲜红的安全计时数字无声跳动.

营区外，运输车疾驰而过，引擎低吼，满载装备，沉稳地驶向远方军港——又一场关乎装备安全转运的硬仗打响了.

“像今天这样的任务，一年要执行上百次，每一次都容不得半点失误. ”大队领导告诉笔者.

“零失误”秘诀何在？面对笔者提出的问题，他指向窗外电子屏上跳动的红色数字：“这背后，是我们用责任清单、风险清单、操作清单等构建起来的精细化管理体系. ”

“以前，我们只能层层开会、层层传达，苦口婆心强调安全. ”一位参谋回忆，那时会议记录本摞得老高，时间耗去不少，工作还是不托底，感觉“拳头打在棉花上”.

基层的“痛点”，大队党委早有了解. 他们按照“问题诊断、体系构建、动态优化”的思路，组织机关干部和基层主官逐条研读、对标相关规章制度，深入摸排不同点位、不同物资的管理特点和难点.

从出库审批、装载固定、运输押运、途中监控到卸载入库、登记核查……通过广泛收集官兵意见建议，特别是针对以往检查通报中的高频问题、易疏漏环节，进行集中梳理汇总，一份凝聚集体智慧的“危爆品安全管理责任清单”和配套的“风险预警清单”应运而生. 从大队主官到具体操作手，每一层级、每一个岗位在危爆品流转全链条中的责任都得到了明确.

刚拿到清单不久，上级下达了一次恶劣天气中紧急雷弹保障任务. 某中队中队长姜丰华立即带领骨干对照清单内容锁定“行车视线不良”“路面结冰风险”等核心风险项，制成简明扼要的“任务风险提示卡”下发，大大缩短了部署时间，官兵将更多精力投入到车辆检查、路线勘察、应急处置演练等实质性准备中.

责任清单明确了主体，风险清单锁定了要害，但在最微观的操作层面，如何确保每一个动作都精准无误、万无一失？

一次经历，催生了第三项清单——操作清单.

那是一次销毁作业. 下士小张按往常习惯使用手推车将待报废火工品转运至销毁场地.

然而，他刚完成物资装车，就被现场负责技术指导的宋工程师紧急制止：“这类火工品与以往的结构不同，这样的堆码高度万一坠落容易造成安全风险. ”

“以往老班长都是这么教的，我就是完全照做的……”小张有些委屈.

“许多关键操作，尤其是处理重难点问题时，往往依赖‘师傅带徒弟’式的口口相传. ”这件事在宋工程师心中敲响了警钟，他在大队安全形势分析会上反映了这个问题. “靠经验不靠规定”的做法有很大隐患：经验可能存在偏差甚至错误，传承中也容易走样，再加上新型装备日新月异，老经验可能完全不适用，甚至适得其反.

“经验不能代替规定. ”大队党委研究感到，仅有责任和风险清单还不够，必须在操作层面建立统一的、科学的、可复制的执行标准.

他们抽调技术尖子，邀请专家教授组成联合攻关团队，收集整理各种实操的“土办法”“老经验”，对传统操作方法进行逐一验证、分析和优化. 将验证优化的最佳操作流程，分解为可量化评估的步骤，形成“作业标准化操作清单”.

随着三项清单的施行，该大队危爆品管理工作更加精细科学. 营院里，电子屏上的“安全正计时”数字依旧沉稳跳动，安全管理工作也正稳步前行.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Support Group [Dadui]: Meticulous Management Ensures Zero Errors in Equipment Transfer

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Lu Chenhao, Ming Sen

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-09

Following the Checklist to Achieve Zero Errors

■ Lu Chenhao, Ming Sen

2847 days, 9 hours, 5 minutes, and 40 seconds… Stepping into the barracks of a naval support group [dadui] under the Northern Theater Command, the bright red safety timer numbers on the electronic screen in front of the headquarters building silently ticked.

Outside the barracks, transport vehicles sped by, engines roaring, fully loaded with equipment, steadily heading towards the distant naval port—another tough battle concerning the safe transfer of equipment had begun.

“Missions like today’s are carried out hundreds of times a year, and every single one allows no room for error,” the battalion leader told the reporter.

What is the secret to “zero errors”? When asked a question, he pointed to the red numbers flashing on the electronic screen outside the window: “Behind this is our meticulous management system, built using responsibility lists, risk lists, and operational lists.”

“Previously, we could only hold meetings and relay messages layer by layer, painstakingly emphasizing safety,” a staff officer recalled. Back then, stacks of meeting minutes piled high, consuming a lot of time, yet the work still felt incomplete, like “hitting cotton with a fist.”

The group’s Party Committee was already aware of the “pain points” at the grassroots level. Following the approach of “problem diagnosis, system construction, and dynamic optimization,” they organized officers from headquarters and grassroots commanders to meticulously study and benchmark relevant regulations, thoroughly investigating the management characteristics and difficulties of different locations and materials.

From outbound approval, loading and securing, transportation escort, and en route monitoring to unloading and warehousing, registration and verification… through extensive collection of opinions and suggestions from officers and men, especially focusing on frequently occurring

problems and easily overlooked aspects from previous inspection reports, a “List of Responsibilities for the Safety Management of Hazardous Explosives” and a corresponding “Risk Warning List,” embodying collective wisdom, were created. From the group commander to the operators, the responsibilities of every level and every position in the entire chain of hazardous materials circulation were clearly defined.

Shortly after receiving the list, an emergency mission to provide support for explosives in severe weather was assigned. Squadron leader Jiang Fenghua immediately led his key personnel to identify core risks such as “poor visibility” and “road icing risk” based on the list, creating concise “Mission Risk Warning Cards” which were then distributed. This significantly shortened deployment time, allowing the soldiers to focus more on substantive preparations such as vehicle inspections, route reconnaissance, and emergency response drills.

The responsibility list clarified the main responsibilities, and the risk list identified the key issues, but at the most micro-level of operation, how to ensure that every action was precise and foolproof?

An experience led to the creation of a third list—the operation list.

It was a disposal operation. Corporal Zhang, as usual, used a handcart to transport the explosives to be scrapped to the disposal site.

However, he had just finished loading the supplies when Engineer Song, who was in charge of technical guidance on site, urgently stopped him: “These types of pyrotechnics have a different structure than before. Such a high stack could easily cause a safety risk if they fall.”

“The old squad leader always taught us this way, and I just followed his instructions exactly...” Xiao Zhang said, somewhat aggrieved.

“Many critical operations, especially when dealing with difficult problems, often rely on oral transmission like a master-apprentice system.” This incident sounded an alarm for Engineer Song, and he raised this issue at the group’s safety situation analysis meeting. The practice of “relying on experience rather than regulations” has significant hidden dangers: experience may contain biases or even errors, and it’s easy for it to be distorted during transmission. Furthermore, with the rapid development of new equipment, old experience may be completely inapplicable, or even counterproductive.

“Experience cannot replace regulations.” The group’s Party Committee felt that a list of responsibilities and risks alone was insufficient; it was necessary to establish unified, scientific, and replicable execution standards at the operational level.

They selected top technical personnel and invited experts and professors to form a joint research team to collect and organize various practical “home remedies” and “old experiences,” verifying, analyzing, and optimizing traditional operating methods one by one. The best operating procedures, verified and optimized, are broken down into quantifiable and assessable steps, forming a “Standardized Operation Checklist.”

With the implementation of these three checklists, the group's management of hazardous and explosive materials has become more refined and scientific. In the barracks, the "Safety Countdown" numbers on the electronic screen continue to jump steadily, and safety management work is progressing steadily.

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16426283.html and http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16426283_2.html**

## 军营观察丨海上扫雷兵：在静默与雷霆之间

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：于超 毕笑天 付康 责任编辑：尚晓敏 发布：2025-12-10

**"总要有人去蹚雷区"**

■解放军报记者 毕笑天

扫雷舰，在人民海军的战斗序列中并不是最耀眼的舰种——大多吨位不足千吨，上面也没有装配炫酷的导弹发射装置……

早期，扫雷舰拖着简陋的木质或钢铁身躯，靠着切割索在危机四伏的航道上，为后续舰队撕开一条生路. 如今，随着时代发展，人民海军的扫雷部队也在与时俱进. 从人工排雷到无人设备集群作业，这支队伍前行的步伐从未停歇.

海军某扫雷舰舰长的话触动人心："总要有人去蹚雷区，我们就是开路先锋. "

扫雷任务并非简单的"发现—清除"过程，而是技术与勇气的双重考验：现代水雷不再只是机械触发的"铁疙瘩"，它们可能装备磁感应、声波、水压甚至智能识别系统，稍有不慎便会舰毁人亡.

三级军士长陈军的岗位是扫雷具主控端操作手，他说："根据水深和环境不同，各有应对方法. 对于深水区的水雷，需要投放灭雷具进行处置，然后摧毁. "而在复杂条件下，舰艇携带的灭雷具数量不够时，必须派出反水雷蛙人，用血肉之躯执行扫雷任务.

"在水下近距离接触水雷时，你会觉得时间过得特别慢. "反水雷蛙人刘日说道："每一次工具的轻微碰撞，每一下切割铰链的力度，都要小心谨慎. "

现在技术手段这么发达，还要冒这么大风险？曾有新兵不解发问.

老兵扫视着舰上猎雷声呐、新型灭雷具这些装备，回答道："工具再先进，反水雷的核心工作仍要人来干. "

声呐兵的判断、作战长的应急预案、舰长的临场决断，乃至每一名普通水兵对异常信号的反应，都可能决定一次任务的成败.

多数时间里，扫雷舰官兵重复着舰艇保养、设备调试等琐碎工作. 但这份枯燥背后，是对专业能力的极致追求——声呐兵要记住数十种水雷的回波特征；机电长必须对全舰每一根

电缆的走向烂熟于心. 水武业务长马守刚的解释很简单：“扫雷不只是拼命，更多的是靠本事吃饭. ”

当大型舰艇编队穿越某片海域时，舰上的官兵一定能记得：在那片湛蓝之下，曾有扫雷舰的声呐脉冲扫描过每一寸海床，曾有蛙人的手套抚过危险的雷体……

海上扫雷兵的幸福，最终凝结为战斗简报上的寥寥几字：“扫雷任务完成. ”而这，正是这支队伍存在的意义.

**海上扫雷兵：在静默与雷霆之间**

■于 超 解放军报记者 毕笑天 特约通讯员 付 康



扫雷舰编队航行. 杨 浩摄

**“生死关头，心头涌上的那股血气，才是直面危险的首要武器”**

茫茫大海上，海军某扫雷舰大队一艘扫雷舰正缓缓航行，舰上官兵屏息凝神，目光紧盯着声呐屏幕. 前方看似平静的海域下，暗藏着足以摧毁战舰的水雷.

“找到这些隐藏的杀手，然后摧毁它们. ”第一次执行扫雷任务的下士宗义告诉自己，这不仅是对技术的考验，更是一场与死神的较量.

宗义刚来到部队时，视频资料里水雷爆炸时迸出的巨大水柱，让他感受到扫雷任务的危险. 之后的日子里，他反复背记操作手册、一遍遍练习应急处突流程，就是为了直面雷场的这一天.

感受到手心渗出的细汗，宗义回过神来，快步走向舰艉，开始与战友们一起检查扫雷具的状况. 这些精密设备将是他们对抗“水下死神”的重要武器.

“风向偏北，风速……”耳畔传来当天的海况参数，这些数据对扫雷兵而言极为重要，会影响扫雷具投放安全.

“发现可疑目标！”随着轰鸣的机械运转声，扫雷具缓缓浸入海水中. 一级上士王健飞专注地盯着显示器：按照惯例，扫雷具成功捕捉到水雷后，会切断锚雷的锁链，随后水雷上浮海面，被舰炮击毁.

然而，这一次大家等待许久，海面上仍不见水雷踪影. 舰上的气氛瞬间紧张起来.

“回收扫雷具！”舰长果断下令.

当钢索被一点点拉回，所有人都倒吸一口凉气——扫雷具和锚雷的锁链死死绞缠在一起，受水下暗流影响，本该上浮的水雷现在反而被拖向舰艉，距离越来越近. 一旦触碰，后果不堪设想.

舰长果断下令停止回收，派出小艇前出处置.

此刻，宗义回想起训练时班长说过的话：“扫雷兵最危险的时刻不是发现水雷的时候，而是处置出现意外之时.”

现在不该犹豫！他立即按照预案跳下小艇，一步步接近那个随时可能爆炸的水雷. 宗义的身体随着波浪摇晃，但他的动作稳稳当当. 在战友们的配合下，他精准地利用割刀切断了绞缠的锁链.

扫雷具安全回收……回到舰上时，宗义发现自己双手还在微微颤抖.

“开火！”不久后，舰长发出指令. 看着水雷在海面上炸出的巨大水柱，宗义才明白训练教学与现实的差距：“更震撼，也更让人后怕.”

对扫雷舰官兵来说，他们每次执行任务都要面对这样的生死时刻.

水武业务长马守刚看着宗义，仿佛看到自己刚接触扫雷时的样子. 这些年，马守刚和战友奔雷场、闯难关，带领团队清除不同类型的水雷，发生的险情历历在目……

“宁可我们触雷，也不能让主战舰艇触雷.”这不是什么豪言壮语，而是扫雷舰官兵的真实心声.

多次直面生死，现在还会感到害怕吗？面对记者的提问，马守刚讲起了扫雷前辈周春起多次冒着生命危险、徒手探摸水雷的故事. “当然会怕. 但生死关头，心头涌上的那股血气，才是直面危险的首要武器.”他的话语中透着坚定.

战果“一鸣惊人”，但扫雷兵的勇敢是无声的. 老兵们常说，扫爆水雷时发出的巨大轰鸣声，是独属于他们的褒奖.

海面上，当其他舰艇劈波斩浪驶过，一声悠长的鸣笛划破海空——这是海军特有的礼仪，向海上的扫雷舰致敬. 这声鸣笛伴着海风，吹走了宗义和战友们的疲惫. 那种奇妙的感觉又涌上心头：紧张、恐惧、无畏、自豪……所有的情绪交织在一起，最终化作了嘴角的一抹微笑.



扫雷作业. 杨 浩摄

**“我们把后背放心交给彼此，是为了有朝一日在战场上，也成为其他舰艇的可靠后背”**

战舰远航万里，需要战位上的每个人协同配合，如同齿轮般精准卡位. 这一点，扫雷舰上的官兵早有共识. “对我们来说，战位没有‘主角’和‘配角’之分. ”某扫雷舰舰长说.

扫雷如同“刀尖跳舞”，但它绝非个人能力的表演，而是一群人共同努力的结果.

那年，某海域发现一枚未爆鱼雷，需立即清除. 由于水下条件复杂，暗礁密布，扫雷舰无法实施猎扫，只能出动反水雷蛙人. 指挥员一声令下，蛙人们一个猛子扎进冰冷的海水.

水下，蛙人们互相照应，分组在礁石间寻觅鱼雷；水上，橡皮艇上的战友们紧盯着海面，时刻观察信号绳的状态. 时间就这样一分一秒过去.

突然，一个暗涌打来，蛙人曲斌没有站稳，差点浮力失控. 所幸身旁战友杨福龙眼疾手快，一把托住他帮忙稳定了身体. 曲斌惊出一身冷汗：由于鱼雷的危险性很高，水下排雷时动作要十分精准，稍有不慎便会意外触雷.

在海面之下，这样的意外随时可能发生. 不久，杨福龙发现自己移动困难，他低头一看，发现脚蹼被渔网缠住，动弹不得. 曲斌察觉异样，一边帮忙调整潜水装备，一边用潜水刀切割渔网. “冷静，跟着我. ”曲斌一把稳住杨福龙的肩膀，这是他们多年的默契.

上浮后，杨福龙坐在橡皮艇上摘下装具，大口呼吸，心悸之余感到了一丝庆幸：“在任何时候，你都可以相信你的战友. ”

由于扫雷工作的高度危险性，要求每个岗位协同配合，作业流程环环相扣——机电兵守护着主机，保证战舰在关键时刻有动力顶上去；声呐兵聚精会神监测信号，把好扫雷的第一道关卡；航海长精准无误计算水文数据，避免战舰误触水雷……

“在高危高压的环境下，更能锻造生死与共的战友情谊. ”某扫雷舰大队领导说.

生死与共靠的是过硬实力. 他们利用夜训时机，让操舵手讲解雷达战位协同要点，声呐兵演示与扫雷区队联动流程，通过角色互换打破岗位壁垒；开展红蓝对抗，锤炼快速决策和协同处置硬功……

生死与共离不开沉稳心态和默契配合. 他们依托模拟训练系统，构建逼真雷区环境，让官兵在沉浸式训练中锤炼定力；注重强化团队协同演练与任务复盘，在明确分工、高效协作中消解不确定性；随机抽取特情，要求各战位快速提交应急联动方案，现场推演优化流程……

在一次次电光石火的配合间、一场场热火朝天的总结复盘中，扫雷舰官兵心头都铭刻着一个词语：我们.

日常工作生活中，他们磨合得越来越默契，相处亲如兄弟. 进入雷场时如果有人紧张，旁边的人只会默默拍拍他的肩膀……

暮色降临，某扫雷舰官兵整装待发，翌日将奔赴陌生海域参加演练任务. 舰长看着甲板上斗志昂扬的官兵有感而发：“我们把后背放心交给彼此，是为了有朝一日在战场上，也成为其他舰艇的可靠后背.”



反水雷蛙人在水下搜索水雷. 杨 浩摄

**“过去，我们凭借血性胆魄勇闯雷场；如今在高科技装备加持下，我们的征途必将更加广阔”**

临近年末，某舰出海执行扫雷任务平安归来. 官兵们来到会议室，一起总结过去、畅想未来.

一级军士长徐建祥位列其中，讲起多年前的工作场景：“以前反水雷作战多凭经验，我们趴在甲板上用望远镜观察海面气泡，效率低且风险高.”

今昔对比何其明显：如今的舰艇上，搭配了多种无人装备. 作战指挥室内，数台计算机高速运转，水雷位置、水流方向、设备状态实时更新，操作员轻触键盘即可完成指令下发，不同战位间的配合更加默契.

从刚接装时的忐忑，到竞赛夺冠的激动，这位“身经百战”的老兵对未来充满信心：“过去，我们凭借血性胆魄勇闯雷场；如今在高科技装备加持下，我们的征途必将更加广阔.”

扫雷兵们凝视着远方的海平线，心中勾勒出一条走向智能化和无人化的深蓝航迹.

这既是军事技术革新的必然趋势，也是应对现代海战复杂威胁的主动选择. 无人装备的运用，不仅显著降低任务耗时，更能最大限度减少人员伤亡. 这对保持部队持续作战能力至关重要，更是部队转型的重要一环.

然而，这条路并不平坦. 某扫雷舰舰长谈起了自己的思考："作战思维的破茧融合、人与无人智能装备的协同配合、操作流程的调整优化，这些都需要反复磨合. "想要实现反水雷作战力量融合互补、整体联动，有效提高部队实战能力，挑战依然艰巨.

好在扫雷兵从来不缺"摸着石头过河"的勇气，如同在大海中反复探测水雷一样，他们在战位上勇敢向前探索.

近年来，该大队为每一个关键岗位规划了成长路线图，安排技术骨干"一对一"帮带，越来越多年轻官兵迅速成长，在岗位上独当一面. 单位先后有多名扫雷兵在上级竞赛中获评"最佳猎手"，多艘舰艇在上级比武中获奖，部队反水雷作战能力显著提升.

采访中，大队领导谈起一次有意思的争论——

在某扫雷舰参加海军无人反水雷竞赛性考核时，三级军士长郭帅和二级上士刘宗奇因为回收灭雷具的操作流程起了争执：坚持既往操作，无法提高作业效率；简化回收流程，谁来保证装备安全？

这次争论，折射的是转型背景下扫雷兵的思考：当既往经验与新形势、新要求发生冲突时，我们该如何做？

经过充分研判，舰领导吸纳了两人的想法，最终决定调整副操作手所处位置，下放回收操作权限，优化灭雷具回收路径，在保证安全的前提下有效缩短了猎雷时间.

赛场上，他们一举夺魁，并创造了某项水下灭雷纪录. 看着眼前的成绩单，回想起备赛时的争执，郭帅有感而发："如何调整？如何创新？一切都应当以实战需求为导向. "

今年 9 月 3 日，大队组织官兵观看阅兵直播. 看着线条简洁舒展的先进装备，大家感到自豪之余更有一种沉甸甸的使命感：我们要练强自身本领，发挥出装备的最佳性能，用实际行动守护祖国海疆和平安宁.

百舸争流，奋楫者先. 展望未来，这些年轻的官兵，脸上洋溢着激动的神采.

战位亲历

**使命之重**

■海军某扫雷舰大队二级上士 王立刚

18 岁那年，我满怀热血登上扫雷舰. 第一次听人说我们是“海上敢死队”时，还不太明白. 直到有次执行任务，路过的驱逐舰官兵列队向我们敬礼，我才感到肩上这份使命的重量.

第一次看水雷爆炸的场景让我终生难忘：一声巨响，海面炸起几层楼高的水柱，整艘舰都在颤抖. 我死死抓着栏杆，却发现老兵们都镇定自若地继续工作，就像什么都没发生一样.

教导员的身影，深深触动了我. 每次发现水雷，他总是第一个冲上最危险的舰艏位置，那里离爆炸点最近. “我是党员，我是指挥员，最危险的地方我不上谁上？”他的这句话我一直记在心里.

这些年经历过多少次扫雷任务，连我自己都数不清了. 每次巨响传来的时候，内心的恐惧其实从未消失，但我们更明白：有些事总要有人去做. 现在的我早已懂得，“海上敢死队”不是什么悲壮的称号，而是我们对这份使命最朴素的理解——用生命守护生命，用勇气开辟航道.

（杨思航整理）

**转型之路**

■海军某扫雷舰大队干部 张家保

我刚上扫雷舰时，执行任务发现可疑目标后，要冒着风险靠近确认，整个过程紧张得让人手心冒汗. 几年后，转变悄然来临：部队开始大力推进“有人+无人”协同反水雷作战.

说实话，初见无人艇时，我们这些“老把式”都直摇头：“这么点个头，能扛住风浪吗？”后来，我们跟着专家没日没夜地试验，白天在海上一遍遍调试装备，晚上围着一堆数据分析到深夜，慢慢发现了无人设备的妙处——

无人艇灵巧地穿梭在雷区，传回的图像清晰地标出了每个水雷的位置. 它们能去我们到不了的地方，干我们干不了的工作.

去年，我们大队在某反水雷竞赛性考核中拿了冠军. 这份沉甸甸的荣誉，是对我们转型之路的肯定. 相比于前辈，虽然我们执行任务时有了更安全的方式，但核心工作仍要人来完成.

未来的海战一定会变得更智能，但我知道，不管装备怎么变，扫雷兵的使命永远不会变.

（杨浩整理）

**Google Translation**

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“Someone always has to wade through the minefield”

■PLA Daily Reporter Bi Xiaotian

Minesweepers are not the most dazzling type of ship in the People’s Liberation Army Navy’s combat order—most are less than 1,000 tons and lack the fancy missile launchers…

In the early days, minesweepers, with their rudimentary wooden or steel hulls, relied on cutting cables to carve a path for the following fleets through treacherous waterways. Today, with the development of the times, the PLA Navy’s minesweeping forces are also keeping pace with the times. From manual mine clearance to unmanned equipment swarm operations, this team’s progress has never stopped.

The words of the captain of a naval minesweeper resonated deeply: “Someone always has to wade through minefields, and we are the pioneers.” Minesweeping is not a simple “discovery-clearance” process; it’s a dual test of skill and courage. Modern mines are no longer just mechanically triggered “lumps of iron”; they may be equipped with magnetic induction, sound waves, water pressure, or even intelligent identification systems. A slight mistake can lead to shipwreck and loss of life.

Third-class sergeant Chen Jun, who operates the main control unit of the minesweeping equipment, said, “Different approaches are used depending on the water depth and environment. For mines in deep water, we need to deploy mine-clearing equipment to handle them and then destroy them.” In complex conditions, when the number of mine-clearing equipment carried by the ship is insufficient, mine countermeasures frogmen must be dispatched to perform minesweeping missions with their own bodies.

“When you’re underwater and in close proximity to a mine, time seems to pass incredibly slowly,” said mine countermeasures frogman Liu Ri. “Every slight collision of the tools, every force applied to the cutting hinge, requires extreme caution.” With such advanced technology, why take such a great risk? A new recruit once asked a question, puzzled.

A veteran surveyed the ship’s equipment—mine-hunting sonar, new mine-clearing devices—and replied, “No matter how advanced the tools, the core work of mine countermeasures still requires people.” The sonar operator’s judgment, the operations officer’s emergency plans, the captain’s on-the-spot decisions, and even the reactions of every ordinary sailor to unusual signals can determine the success or failure of a mission.

Most of the time, the officers and men of the minesweeper repeat mundane tasks such as ship maintenance and equipment debugging. But behind this monotony lies an extreme pursuit of

professional competence—the sonar operator must memorize the echo characteristics of dozens of types of mines; the chief engineer must know the route of every single cable on the ship by heart. Naval Weaponry Chief Ma Shougang's explanation is simple: "Mine sweeping isn't just about risking your life; it's more about earning a living through skill." When a large naval formation traverses a certain sea area, the officers and men on board will surely remember: beneath that azure blue, the sonar pulses of minesweepers have scanned every inch of the seabed, and the gloves of frogmen have touched the dangerous mines… The happiness of the minesweepers at sea ultimately condenses into a few words on the combat report: "Mine sweeping mission completed." And this is precisely the meaning of this team's existence.

Naval Minesweepers: Between Silence and Thunder

■ Yu Chao, PLA Daily Reporter; Bi Xiaotian, Special Correspondent; Fu Kang

Minesweeper formation at sea. Photo by Yang Hao

"In the face of life and death, the surge of courage in one's heart is the primary weapon to confront danger."

On the vast ocean, a minesweeper from a naval minesweeper flotilla is slowly sailing. The officers and men on board hold their breath, their eyes fixed on the sonar screen. Beneath the seemingly calm sea ahead lie mines powerful enough to destroy warships.

"Find these hidden killers, and destroy them." Corporal Zongyi, on his first minesweeping mission, told himself this was not only a test of skill, but also a battle against death.

When Zongyi first arrived at the unit, the massive water columns ejected during mine explosions in video footage made him realize the danger of minesweeping. In the days that followed, he repeatedly memorized the operating manual and practiced emergency response procedures, all in preparation for this day facing the minefield.

Feeling the sweat on his palms, Zongyi snapped out of his reverie and strode to the stern to begin checking the minesweeping equipment with his comrades. These sophisticated devices would be crucial weapons in their fight against the "underwater killers."

"Northerly winds, wind speed..." The day's sea conditions were relayed to him. This data was extremely important to minesweepers, affecting the safe deployment of the minesweeping equipment.

"Suspicious target detected!" With a roar of machinery, the minesweeping equipment slowly submerged into the seawater. First-Class Sergeant Wang Jianfei stared intently at the monitor: According to protocol, after successfully detecting a mine, the minesweeper would cut the anchor chain, causing the mine to rise to the surface and be destroyed by the ship's guns.

However, this time, after waiting for a long time, the mine remained nowhere to be seen. The atmosphere on board instantly tensed.

“Retrieve the minesweeper!” the captain decisively ordered.

As the steel cable was slowly pulled back, everyone gasped—the minesweeper and the anchor chain were tightly entangled. Affected by underwater currents, the mine, which should have risen, was now being dragged towards the stern, getting closer and closer. A touch would have unimaginable consequences.

The captain decisively ordered the retrieval to stop and dispatched a small boat to handle the situation.

At this moment, Zong Yi recalled what his squad leader had said during training: “The most dangerous moment for a minesweeper is not when you find a mine, but when an unexpected situation arises during handling.”

There was no time to hesitate! He immediately jumped into the small boat according to the plan, approaching the mine that could explode at any moment. Zongyi’s body swayed with the waves, but his movements were steady. With the cooperation of his comrades, he precisely used the cutter to sever the entangled chains.

The minesweeping equipment was safely retrieved… Back on the ship, Zongyi found his hands still trembling slightly.

“Fire!” Shortly after, the captain issued the order. Watching the massive water column erupt from the mine on the sea surface, Zongyi realized the gap between training and reality: “It’s more shocking, and more frightening.”

For the officers and men of a minesweeper, every mission involves facing such life-or-death moments.

Ma Shougang, the chief of naval weapons operations, looked at Zongyi and seemed to see himself when he first started minesweeping. Over the years, Ma Shougang and his comrades had navigated minefields, overcome difficulties, and led their teams to clear different types of mines; the perilous situations they had encountered were still vivid in his mind…

“We’d rather step on a mine than let the main warships do so.” This wasn’t just a boastful statement, but the true sentiment of the officers and men of the minesweeper.

Having faced death so many times, do they still feel fear now? Facing reporters’ questions, Ma Shougang recounted the stories of his veteran minesweeper Zhou Chunqi, who repeatedly risked his life to probe for mines with his bare hands. “Of course I was afraid. But in life-or-death situations, the surge of courage in my heart is the primary weapon against danger,” he said with unwavering resolve.

The results were remarkable, but the minesweepers’ bravery was silent. The veterans often said that the deafening roar of detonating a mine was their unique reward.

On the sea, as other ships cut through the waves, a long, drawn-out horn pierced the air—a unique naval ceremony, a salute to the minesweeper. This horn, carried by the sea breeze, carried away the fatigue of Zongyi and his comrades. That strange feeling welled up again: tension, fear, fearlessness, pride… all the emotions intertwined, ultimately transforming into a smile on their lips.

Minesweeping operation. (Photo by Yang Hao)

“We entrust our backs to each other so that one day on the battlefield, we too can become reliable backs for other ships.” Warships sailing thousands of miles require the coordinated efforts of everyone at their posts, working together with the precision of gears. This is a consensus long ago among the officers and men on minesweepers. “For us, there’s no distinction between ‘protagonist’ and ‘supporting role’ at any position,” said the captain of a minesweeper.

Minesweeping is like “dancing on a knife’s edge,” but it’s not a performance of individual ability; it’s the result of a team’s collective effort.

That year, an unexploded torpedo was discovered in a certain sea area and needed to be removed immediately. Due to the complex underwater conditions and numerous reefs, the minesweeper couldn’t conduct a mine countermeasures sweep, so they had to deploy mine countermeasures frogmen. At the commander’s order, the frogmen plunged into the icy sea.

Underwater, the frogmen looked after each other, searching for the torpedo among the reefs in groups; on the surface, their comrades in the rubber boats kept a close eye on the sea, constantly monitoring the status of the signal ropes. Time passed by, minute by minute.

Suddenly, a swell surged in, and diver Qu Bin lost his footing, nearly losing buoyancy. Fortunately, his comrade Yang Fulong reacted quickly, catching him and helping him regain his balance. Qu Bin broke out in a cold sweat: due to the high danger of torpedoes, underwater mine clearance requires extremely precise movements; the slightest mistake could trigger a mine.

Under the surface, such accidents can happen at any time. Soon after, Yang Fulong found himself unable to move. Looking down, he discovered his flippers were entangled in a fishing net, rendering him immobile. Qu Bin noticed the problem and, while helping him adjust his diving gear, used his diving knife to cut the net. “Calm down, stay with me,” Qu Bin said, firmly gripping Yang Fulong’s shoulder—a tacit understanding they had developed over many years.

After surfacing, Yang Fulong sat in the rubber boat, removed his gear, and breathed heavily, feeling a mix of shock and relief: “At any time, you can trust your comrades.”

Due to the highly dangerous nature of minesweeping work, every position requires close coordination, with each step of the operation seamlessly linked—the mechanics guards the main engine, ensuring the warship has power to advance in critical moments; the sonar operators concentrate on monitoring signals, ensuring the first line of defense in minesweeping; the

navigator accurately calculates hydrographic data to prevent the warship from accidentally triggering mines…

“In a high-risk, high-pressure environment, the camaraderie of sharing life and death is forged even stronger,” said a leader of a minesweeping squadron.

This shared destiny relies on exceptional skills. They utilize night training sessions, having helmsmen explain key points of radar station coordination, and sonar operators demonstrate the procedures for 联动 (interoperability/coordination) with the minesweeping team, breaking down barriers between positions through role-playing; they conduct red-blue force-on-force exercises to hone rapid decision-making and coordinated response skills…

This shared destiny also depends on a calm mindset and tacit cooperation. Relying on a simulation training system, they constructed a realistic minefield environment, allowing officers and men to hone their composure through immersive training; they emphasized strengthening team collaboration drills and mission debriefing, mitigating uncertainty through clear division of labor and efficient cooperation; they randomly selected special situations, requiring each position to quickly submit emergency response plans, and optimized processes through on-site simulations…

In countless lightning-fast coordinations and heated debriefing sessions, the minesweeper’s officers and men have etched one word into their hearts: “We.”

In their daily work and life, they have become increasingly in sync, their relationship as close as brothers. If someone is nervous entering a minefield, those nearby will simply pat them on the shoulder…

As dusk falls, the officers and men of a minesweeper are fully prepared, ready to depart for unfamiliar waters the next day to participate in a training mission. Looking at the spirited officers and men on the deck, the captain remarked with emotion: “We entrust our backs to each other so that one day on the battlefield, we too can become a reliable support for other ships.”

Minesweeper divers search for mines underwater. (Photo by Yang Hao)

“In the past, we braved minefields with sheer courage and daring; now, with the support of high-tech equipment, our journey will be even broader.”

As the year draws to a close, a ship returned safely from a minesweeping mission. The officers and men gathered in the conference room to summarize the past and envision the future.

First-Class Sergeant Xu Jianxiang was among them, recalling his work from many years ago: “In the past, mine countermeasures relied heavily on experience. We would lie on the deck, observing bubbles on the sea surface with binoculars—inefficient and risky.” The contrast between then and now is striking: today’s ships are equipped with various unmanned systems. In the command center, several computers operate at high speed, updating mine locations, current directions, and

equipment status in real time. Operators can issue commands with a simple touch of the keyboard, and coordination between different positions is much smoother.

From the initial trepidation upon receiving the equipment to the thrill of winning the competition, this battle-hardened veteran is full of confidence for the future: “In the past, we braved minefields with sheer courage and daring; now, with the support of high-tech equipment, our journey will undoubtedly be even broader.” The minesweepers gaze at the distant horizon, sketching in their minds a path towards intelligent and unmanned operations in the deep blue sea.

This is both an inevitable trend in military technological innovation and a proactive choice to address the complex threats of modern naval warfare. The use of unmanned equipment not only significantly reduces mission time but also minimizes personnel casualties. This is crucial for maintaining the continuous combat capability of the troops and is an important part of the force’s transformation.

However, this path is not smooth. A minesweeper captain shared his thoughts: “The integration of operational thinking, the coordinated cooperation between humans and unmanned intelligent equipment, and the adjustment and optimization of operational procedures all require repeated refinement.” Achieving the integration and complementarity of mine countermeasures forces, and effectively improving the combat capabilities of the troops, remains a formidable challenge.

Fortunately, minesweepers never lack the courage to “cross the river by feeling the stones.” Just like repeatedly probing for mines in the ocean, they bravely explore forward from their posts.

In recent years, the brigade has planned growth roadmaps for each key position, assigning technical backbones to provide one-on-one mentorship. More and more young officers and men are rapidly growing and becoming capable of handling their posts independently. Several minesweepers have been awarded “Best Hunter” in higher-level competitions, and multiple ships have won awards in higher-level competitions, significantly improving the unit’s mine countermeasures capabilities.

During the interview, the brigade leader recounted an interesting debate—

During a naval unmanned mine countermeasures competition on a minesweeper, Sergeant First Class Guo Shuai and Petty Officer Second Class Liu Zongqi argued about the operational procedures for recovering mine-clearing equipment: Insisting on the old procedures would not improve operational efficiency; simplifying the recovery process would mean risking equipment safety.

This debate reflects the thinking of minesweepers under the background of transformation: When past experience conflicts with new situations and new requirements, what should we do?

After thorough analysis, the ship’s leadership incorporated the two men’s ideas and ultimately decided to adjust the co-operator’s position, delegate recovery operation authority, and optimize

the mine-hunting equipment recovery path, effectively shortening the mine-hunting time while ensuring safety.

On the competition field, they won first place and set a new underwater mine-hunting record. Looking at their results and recalling the arguments during preparation, Guo Shuai remarked, “How to adjust? How to innovate? Everything should be guided by actual combat needs.”

On September 3rd of this year, the brigade organized its officers and men to watch the military parade live. Looking at the sleek and advanced equipment, everyone felt proud but also a profound sense of mission: We must hone our skills, maximize the performance of our equipment, and safeguard the peace and tranquility of our motherland’s sea borders with concrete actions.

In a race of a hundred boats, those who paddle hardest succeed. Looking to the future, these young officers and men’ faces beamed with excitement.

Firsthand Account of the Mission

The Weight of the Mission

■ Wang Ligang, Second-Class Sergeant, a Minesweeper Squadron of the Navy

At 18, I boarded a minesweeper full of enthusiasm. When I first heard people call us the “Sea Suicide Squad,” I didn’t quite understand. It wasn’t until one mission, when the officers and men of a passing destroyer lined up to salute us, that I truly felt the weight of the mission on my shoulders.

The first time I witnessed a mine explosion is unforgettable: a deafening roar, a column of water several stories high erupting from the sea, the entire ship shaking. I clung tightly to the railing, but saw the veterans calmly continuing their work, as if nothing had happened.

The political instructor’s figure deeply moved me. Every time a mine was discovered, he was always the first to rush to the most dangerous position at the bow, closest to the blast point. “I’m a Party member, I’m the commander, if I don’t go to the most dangerous place, who will?” I’ve always kept his words in my heart.

I’ve participated in countless minesweeping missions over the years; I’ve lost count myself. Every time a loud bang was heard, the fear in our hearts never disappeared, but we understood even more: some things always have to be done by someone. Now I understand that “Sea Suicide Squad” is not some tragic title, but our simplest understanding of this mission—to protect life with life, and to open up sea routes with courage.

(Compiled by Yang Sihang) The Road to Transformation ■ Zhang Jiabao, Officer of a Minesweeper Squadron of the Navy When I first joined the minesweeper, after discovering a suspicious target during a mission, we had to risk... As the risks drew closer to confirmation, the entire process was so tense it made our palms sweat. A few years later, a quiet shift occurred: the

military began to vigorously promote “manned + unmanned” coordinated mine countermeasures operations.

To be honest, when we first saw the unmanned surface vessels (USVs), even we “veterans” shook our heads: “Such a small thing, can it withstand the wind and waves?” Later, we worked day and night with experts, testing them repeatedly at sea during the day and analyzing data late into the night. Gradually, we discovered the wonders of unmanned equipment—the USVs skillfully navigated minefields, transmitting images that clearly marked the location of each mine. They could go where we couldn’t and do what we couldn’t.

Last year, our brigade won the championship in a mine countermeasures competition. This weighty honor is an affirmation of our transformation. Compared to our predecessors, although we have safer methods for carrying out missions, the core work still needs to be done by humans.

Future naval warfare will certainly become more intelligent, but I know that no matter how the equipment changes, the mission of minesweepers will never change.

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16426447.html**

## 鹰击长空——海军航空大学某团飞行训练影像

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：高文亮 张智广 平浩楠 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-12-11

**鹰击长空**

**——海军航空大学某团飞行训练影像**

■高文亮 张智广 平浩楠 摄影报道



战机沿山谷飞行.



飞赴任务空域（视频截图）.



机务人员与飞行员检查战机.



战机释放红外干扰弹.

初冬时节，海军航空大学某团数架战机梯次起飞，展开一场飞行训练.

战机升空，红方飞行员依据预先规划航线，操控战机进入连绵山谷，利用山谷形成的雷达盲区压缩“敌”探测范围. 山谷内气流引发机身颠簸，飞行员紧盯仪表盘，微调操纵杆控制战机姿态，持续保持低空飞行.

穿越山谷后，飞行员迅速调整飞行状态.“‘敌’跟踪！‘敌’跟踪！”座舱内突然响起告警声.

红方僚机迅速前出支援，向蓝方战机紧逼，双方在对抗空域形成胶着态势. 待调整至有利攻击阵位，红方飞行员迅速发起攻击. 蓝方飞行员释放数枚红外干扰弹，同时操纵战机实施大过载机动，成功脱离对手锁定，顺势调整航向抢占攻击阵位……

此次训练涵盖突击突防、山谷飞行、引导截击等多个课目. 参训飞行员着力强化战术协同，锤炼应对复杂战场环境的作战能力.

**Google Translation**

Soaring Eagles in the Sky—Flight Training Footage of a Regiment of the Naval Aviation University

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Gao Wenliang, Zhang Zhiguang, Ping Haonan

Editor: Lin Shiqing

Published: 2025-12-11

Soaring Eagles in the Sky

—Flight Training Footage of a Regiment of the Naval Aviation University

■Photo report by Gao Wenliang, Zhang Zhiguang, and Ping Haonan

Fighter jets fly along a valley.

Flying to the mission airspace (video screenshot).

Maintenance personnel and pilots inspect the fighter jets.

Fighter jets release infrared flares.

In early winter, several fighter jets from a regiment of the Naval Aviation University took off in succession for flight training.

After takeoff, the Red Force pilots, following a pre-planned route, maneuvered their aircraft into a series of valleys, utilizing the radar blind spots created by the valleys to compress the “enemy’s” detection range. The airflow within the valleys caused turbulence, and the pilots kept a close eye on the instrument panel, fine-tuning the control stick to maintain the aircraft’s attitude and continue low-altitude flight.

After traversing the valleys, the pilots quickly adjusted their flight status. “Enemy tracking! Enemy tracking!” A warning suddenly blared in the cockpit.

The Red Force wingman quickly moved forward to provide support, closing in on the Blue Force fighter. A stalemate ensued in the combat airspace. Once in a favorable attack position, the Red Force pilot launched an attack. The Blue Force pilot released several infrared flares, simultaneously maneuvering his fighter into high-G maneuvers, successfully escaping the enemy's lock-on and adjusting his course to seize the attack position. This training exercise covered multiple subjects, including attack and penetration, valley flight, and interception. The participating pilots focused on strengthening tactical coordination and honing their combat capabilities in complex battlefield environments.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16426562.html**

## 走向深蓝 "舰"证成长——随中国海军 989 编队远海实习见闻

来源：新华社 作者：齐呈荣 吕志浩 韩晓东 责任编辑：王韵

2025-12-11

**走向深蓝 "舰"证成长——随中国海军 989 编队远海实习见闻**

齐呈荣 吕志浩 韩晓东

19 岁的飞行学员唐朝没想到，登上舰艇后首次开展的损管实操训练，就遭遇了"滑铁卢".

"坞舱起火，第二损管队组织灭火！"带教舰员一声令下，唐朝迅速出动，穿戴连体式防火服、背上气瓶、戴上呼吸面罩、调整肩带腰扣……海浪拍击着海军长白山舰的舱面，摇晃的船体使人很难站稳. 一套流程下来，唐朝呼吸有些急促，面罩中满是水雾.

3 分 16 秒，向来表现优异的飞行学员唐朝，首次消防装具穿戴训练成绩被判定为"不及格".

不过，唐朝仍然感到收获满满，并同周围人分享："很幸运，在军校学员阶段有走向远海大洋的机会. "

中国海军 989 编队的三艘舰船自青岛起锚远航已有 20 余天，完成了对东南亚三国的友好访问，于 11 日上午起程回国. 航渡期间，1500 余名来自海军工程大学、海军航空大学各专业的军校学员接受了大海的考验.

近年来，海军远海实战化练兵已经常态化. 海军院校学员的实习模式也从近海体验性航海实习向远海综合实习转变，参训人数较以往有明显增长，学员类别和教学课目较以往有明显拓展. 如今，学员在读军校期间就有机会跟随现代化军舰远航.

此次远海综合实习，989 编队采取"跟更+带训+实操"联教联训模式，将参训学员分批次、分区域、分小组嵌入舰艇 5 个部门 20 余个岗位，帮助学员深植舰艇情结，培育海军综合素养.

“海军是国际化军种，只有深度融入舰艇岗位，树立远海思维，练强业务本领，才能在风浪中站得稳、立得住.”海军航空大学某教研室主任杨大伟介绍.

在风浪中站得稳、立得住，并不是一件轻而易举的事. 1 个多小时驾驶室岗位见习下来，女学员王祉涵感到头晕得厉害，身体也有几分颤抖，忍不住吐起来. 不过她很快调整状态，洗把脸后重新回到操舵更岗位，在舰员的带领下，完成转向口令.

“时不我待，每次岗位见学的机会都很宝贵.”尽管脸色仍有些苍白，王祉涵还是认为值得.

远航期间，学员们分为 3 个“更次”，在驾驶室、作战室、主炮转运间等舰艇核心区域，通过 20 余个岗位联教联训，深度融入舰艇岗位，从而提升岗位任职基础和战略思维能力.

令学员许子汉感触最深的，是在风浪中嗅到了十足战味. 在作战室火控更，正当他细致聆听舰员讲述武器装备性能、火控台操作流程等内容时，广播中传来口令：“不明飞机 1 架，方位 xx，距离 xx 公里，向我近飞，侦查取证部署！”刹那间，他绷紧神经，紧握中性笔的指尖有些泛白.

当天晚上，许子汉在日记里写下：驶向远海，亲临军事斗争一线，紧迫感十足，我要练强胜战本领，全面投身强军征程.

第一次出海，军舰上的一切都是新鲜的. 学员王奕博直言上舰后的“寻路”之难. 此前，舰艇内部互相交错的通道在他眼中如同“迷宫”.

几天时间里，他走遍各个重要岗位，不仅向舰员学习专业知识，还向他们讨教“窍门”，这一过程中，舰员如同解剖麻雀一样为他讲解舰艇构造，一幅结构图在他头脑中缓缓展开. 20 多天下来，王奕博已经完成了对“迷宫”的解密.

航行还在继续. 对于学员们而言，这一次远航经历，是他们正式走上任职岗位前的深度淬炼.

航经赤道时，学员们在海军长白山舰的甲板上，排出“建功立业”字样. 这是远航在他们脑海里刻下的关键词.

（新华社雅加达 12 月 11 日电）

**Google Translation**

Heading to the Deep Blue: “Ship” Witnesses Growth – Observations from a Far-Sea Internship with the Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Authors: Qi Chengrong, Lü Zhihao, Han Xiaodong

Editor: Wang Yun

2025-12-11

Heading to the Deep Blue: “Ship” Witnesses Growth – Observations from a Far-Sea Internship with the Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group

Qi Chengrong, Lü Zhihao, Han Xiaodong

19-year-old flight cadet Tang Chao never expected that his first damage control training after boarding a ship would result in a major setback.

“Fire in the well deck! Second damage control team, organize firefighting!” At the instructor’s command, Tang Chao quickly sprang into action, donning a one-piece fireproof suit, carrying an air cylinder, putting on a breathing mask, adjusting his shoulder straps and waist buckle… Waves crashed against the deck of the Navy’s Changbaishan ship, the swaying hull making it difficult to stand. After completing the procedure, Tang Chao’s breathing became rapid, and his mask was filled with water vapor.

At 3 minutes and 16 seconds, Tang Chao, a flight cadet who has always performed exceptionally well, failed his first firefighting equipment donning training.

However, Tang Chao still felt he had gained a lot and shared with those around him, “I’m very lucky to have the opportunity to go to the open seas during my military academy studies.” The three ships of the Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group have been on a voyage for over 20 days since setting sail from Qingdao, completing a friendly visit to three Southeast Asian countries, and departed for home on the morning of the 11th. During the voyage, more than 1,500 cadets from various majors at the Naval University of Engineering and the Naval Aviation University underwent the test of the sea.

In recent years, the Navy’s far-sea combat-oriented training has become routine. The internship model for naval academy cadets has also shifted from near-shore experiential navigation training to comprehensive far-sea training, with a significant increase in the number of participants and a significant expansion in the types of cadets and teaching subjects. Now, cadets have the opportunity to sail on modern warships while still studying at military academies.

During this comprehensive long-range maritime training exercise, the 989 task group adopted a joint training model of “on-duty observation + guided training + practical operation,” embedding trainees into more than 20 positions across 5 departments on the ship in batches, areas, and groups. This helped trainees cultivate a deep connection with the navy and develop comprehensive naval skills.

“The navy is an international service. Only by deeply integrating into shipboard positions, establishing a long-range mindset, and honing professional skills can we stand firm and remain resilient in the face of storms,” explained Yang Dawei, director of a teaching and research office at the Naval Aviation University.

Standing firm and remaining resilient in storms is no easy feat. After more than an hour of observation in the bridge, female trainee Wang Zhihan felt extremely dizzy and trembling, even vomiting. However, she quickly recovered, washed her face, and returned to her helm, completing the turning commands under the guidance of the crew.

“Time waits for no one; every opportunity for on-duty observation is precious.” Despite still looking somewhat pale, Wang Zhihan believed it was worthwhile.

During the voyage, the trainees were divided into three shifts, engaging in joint training in over 20 positions across the ship’s core areas, including the bridge, operations room, and main gun transport area. This deep integration into their roles enhanced their basic skills and strategic thinking.

What impressed trainee Xu Zihan most was the palpable sense of combat amidst the rough seas. In the fire control shift of the operations room, as he listened attentively to the crew explaining weapon performance and fire control console procedures, an order came over the loudspeaker: “Unidentified aircraft, bearing xx, distance xx kilometers, approaching, reconnaissance and evidence collection deployment!” Instantly, he tensed, his fingers gripping the pen turning slightly white.

That evening, Xu Zihan wrote in his diary: “Sailing to the open sea, experiencing the front lines of military struggle firsthand, I feel a strong sense of urgency. I must hone my combat skills to achieve victory and fully dedicate myself to the journey of building a strong military.”

Everything on the warship was new for the first time at sea. Trainee Wang Yibo frankly admitted the difficulty of “finding the way” after boarding. Previously, the intricate passageways inside the ship seemed like a maze to him.

Over several days, he visited every important post, not only learning professional knowledge from the crew but also seeking their “tricks of the trade.” During this process, the crew explained the ship’s structure to him like dissecting a sparrow, and a structural diagram slowly unfolded in his mind. After more than 20 days, Wang Yibo had deciphered the “maze.”

The voyage continues. For the trainees, this long-distance voyage is a profound test before they officially take up their posts.

Passing the equator, the trainees formed the words “Building Merit and Establishing a Career” on the deck of the Navy’s Changbaishan ship. These are the key words etched into their minds by the voyage.

(Xinhua News Agency, Jakarta, December 11)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16426686.html**

**踏上新征程！海军某训练基地新兵圆满结业奔赴新岗位**

来源：中国军号 作者：杜娟 刘有权等 责任编辑：徐占虎

2025-12-12

是结束，更是开始. 告别淬火岁月，奔赴星辰大海. 前方是更广阔的战场，身后是永不磨灭的荣光. 加油，新战友！（杜娟 刘有权 朱东阳 赵禹骁 刘应琦 ）

**Google Translation**

Embarking on a New Journey! New Recruits at a Naval Training Base Successfully Graduate and Head to New Posts

Source: China Bugle

Author: Du Juan, Liu Youquan, et al.

Editor: Xu Zhanhu

2025-12-12

It’s an end, but also a beginning. Saying goodbye to the tempering years, heading towards the stars and the sea. Ahead lies a broader battlefield, behind us lies an indelible glory. Go, new comrades! (Du Juan, Liu Youquan, Zhu Dongyang, Zhao Yuxiao, Liu Yingqi) [This article has a 43-second video showing about 50 new conscripts who have completed their basic training and are now wearing ranks with 1 stripe (private 2nd class 列兵). They are shown on land and then on a ferry heading somewhere.]

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16426848.html**

## 跨越山海的情谊，北部战区海军某基地援建陇南市武都八一中学

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：陈培炎 崔 旭 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布

2025-12-13

**北部战区海军某基地援建甘肃省陇南市武都八一中学——**

**山海相拥 陇上花开**

■陈培炎 崔 旭



北部战区海军某基地干事刘洋（左二）在宣讲活动现场与学生交流. 李银川 摄

“欢迎海军哥哥姐姐……”与北部战区海军某基地官兵代表一同走进甘肃省陇南市武都八一中学，笔者便被阵阵欢迎声吸引. 学生们的热情与校门口挂着的“八一爱民学校”牌匾，道出这所学校与人民军队的紧密联系.

武都八一中学原名安化中学. 2008 年 5 月 12 日，学校受到汶川大地震波及，化为一片废墟. 2010 年，学校经原兰州军区援建重建. 为铭记部队对学校的支持与关怀，学校更名为武都八一中学.

2022 年，帮扶的“接力棒”从西北腹地传到千里之外的黄海之滨，交到了“浪花白”手中——北部战区海军某基地担负起援建武都八一中学的光荣任务，开启了这场跨越山海的双向奔赴.

近日，笔者跟随基地官兵代表来到武都八一中学，举办“山海相拥、陇上花开”援建助学活动.

交流中，受助学生代表赵瑶告诉笔者，海军官兵对学生们的关怀，不仅仅是物质上的帮助，更像一束光照亮他们的前行路：“我从来没有想过，自己还能登上航母，眺望大海……”

海军某基地负责援建工作的干事刘洋介绍，作为援建工作的一项内容，他们已连续 3 年邀请武都八一中学优秀学生代表参加基地组织的夏令营活动.

今年暑期的活动中，学生们走进军营学内务、练队列，体验军人生活；参观中国人民解放军海军博物馆，感悟向海图强的精神传承；登上海军辽宁舰、西宁舰，领略大国重器风采.

“我见过真正的航母，我想把自己的见闻介绍给同学们. ”去年参加夏令营的高二学生黎沛航，是学校国防教育基地的讲解员. 学校教师者倩介绍，许多参加过夏令营的学生，都对海军、海洋、海防产生了浓厚兴趣，并带动更多学生关心国防、热爱国防.

走进由该基地援建的学校国防教育基地，墙上悬挂着全军十大挂像英模画像，多型海军舰艇模型展陈其中. 学校教师李条芳告诉笔者，如今学校将国防教育作为入学第一课，以国防故事点燃学生报国热情，让拥军爱军信念深植师生心中.

此次赴武都八一中学，基地官兵代表还有一项任务，就是开展一场国防教育宣讲.

“当海军有什么要求？”“我手臂上的这个疤痕影响当兵吗？”宣讲活动现场，学生纷纷举手提问. 作为学校的校外辅导员，刘洋告诉笔者，基地每年都会选派官兵代表到学校开展国防教育、助学活动，与学生们面对面交流，鼓励他们参军报国.

“同学们，希望你们努力追逐心中梦想，更期待你们成为一朵朵奔涌的浪花，汇入人民海军的星辰大海. 我们在万里海疆等着你们，迎接你们！”交流结束之际，刘洋向现场学生发出邀请.

**Google Translation**

A Bond Across Mountains and Seas: A Naval Base of the Northern Theater Command Aids the Reconstruction of Wudu Bayi Middle School in Longnan City, Gansu Province

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Chen Peiyan, Cui Xu

Editor: Guo Yanfei

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A Naval Base of the Northern Theater Command Aids the Reconstruction of Wudu Bayi Middle School in Longnan City, Gansu Province—

Mountains and Seas Embrace Each Other, Flowers Bloom in Longnan

■ Chen Peiyan, Cui Xu

Liu Yang (second from left), an officer from a naval base of the Northern Theater Command, interacts with students at a publicity event. Photo by Li Yinchuan

“Welcome, naval brothers and sisters...” Entering Wudu Bayi Middle School in Longnan City, Gansu Province, along with representatives of officers and men from a naval base of the Northern Theater Command, I was immediately drawn in by the welcoming cheers. The students’ enthusiasm and the “Bayi People’s Loving School” plaque hanging at the school gate speak to the close connection between this school and the People’s Liberation Army.

Wudu Bayi Middle School was originally named Anhua Middle School. On May 12, 2008, the school was affected by the Wenchuan earthquake and reduced to ruins. In 2010, the school was rebuilt with the assistance of the former Lanzhou Military Region. To commemorate the support and care shown by the military, the school was renamed Wudu Bayi Middle School.

In 2022, the baton of assistance was passed from the heart of Northwest China to the shores of the Yellow Sea, thousands of miles away, and handed over to the “white waves”—a naval base of the

Northern Theater Command undertook the glorious task of assisting in the reconstruction of Wudu Bayi Middle School, embarking on this two-way journey across mountains and sea.

Recently, this reporter accompanied representatives of the base's officers and men to Wudu Bayi Middle School for the "Mountains and Sea Embrace, Flowers Bloom on Gansu" assistance and education support activity.

During the exchange, Zhao Yao, a student representative receiving assistance, told this reporter that the care shown by the naval officers and men to the students was not just material help, but also like a ray of light illuminating their path forward: "I never thought I could board an aircraft carrier and gaze at the sea..." Liu Yang, the officer in charge of the reconstruction work at the naval base, introduced that as part of the reconstruction work, they have invited outstanding student representatives from Wudu Bayi Middle School to participate in summer camp activities organized by the base for three consecutive years.

This summer, students visited military camps to learn about military life, practice drills, and experience soldierly discipline; they toured the PLA Navy Museum to appreciate the spirit of striving for maritime power; and they boarded the Liaoning and Xining aircraft carriers to witness the grandeur of these national strategic assets.

"I've seen a real aircraft carrier, and I want to share my experiences with my classmates," said Li Peihang, a high school student who participated in last year's summer camp and is now a guide at the school's national defense education base. Teacher Zhe Qian explained that many students who participated in the summer camp developed a strong interest in the navy, ocean, and coastal defense, inspiring more students to care about and love national defense.

Entering the school's national defense education base, built with the assistance of the base, one sees portraits of the top ten military heroes on the walls, and various naval vessel models on display. Teacher Li Tiaofang told the reporter that the school now includes national defense education as the first lesson upon enrollment, using national defense stories to ignite students' patriotism and deeply instill the belief in supporting and loving the military in the hearts of teachers and students.

During this visit to Wudu Bayi Middle School, the base's officers and men also had another task: to conduct a national defense education lecture.

"What are the requirements for joining the navy?" "Will this scar on my arm affect my chances of enlisting?" Students eagerly raised their hands to ask questions at the event. Liu Yang, an off-campus counselor for the school, told the reporter that the base sends officers and men to the school every year to conduct national defense education and student aid activities, interacting face-to-face with students and encouraging them to join the military and serve their country.

"Students, we hope you will strive to pursue your dreams, and we look forward to you becoming surging waves, merging into the vast ocean of the People's Navy. We are waiting for you on the

vast sea frontier!" At the end of the exchange, Liu Yang extended an invitation to the students present.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16426823.html**

## 南部战区海军某支队政治干部务实举措凝聚兵心士气

来源：解放军报 作者：朱雄韬 陈典宏 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-13

**南部战区海军某支队引导政治干部切实改进工作作风——**

**进机舱问需 到战位解难**

■朱雄韬 解放军报记者 陈典宏

初冬时节，晨光熹微，南部战区海军某支队码头已是一片忙碌.

迈着急促的步伐，记者跟随该支队政治工作部李干事登上咸宁舰. 令人没想到的是，李干事没有按惯例先去住舱，而是径直走进主机舱.

主机舱内，机器轰鸣，热浪袭人. 李干事一弯腰，熟练地钻进狭小空间里，来到满身油污的主机班战士中间. 看得出，他对主机舱很熟悉.

“班长，工作和生活上有没有啥难处？”一见面，李干事开门见山地问道. 战士们随口回答，“都挺好”“没啥难处”. 李干事没有急着走，而是与大家聊起了家常. 渐渐地，大家敞开心扉，打开了话匣子.

“主机舱噪音大，现在使用的耳塞防护效果不太好”“专业教材的部分内容与新装备有些脱节”……战士们你一言我一语，李干事一边听一边记，不时插话询问细节. 不知不觉间，他的笔记本上密密麻麻记了不少官兵的“急难愁盼”.

“李干事是今年以来第 3 批到主机舱调研的机关政治干部. ”主机班战士管德鹏告诉记者，持续深化政治整训以来，像李干事一样进机舱问需、到战位解难的政治干部作风都很实，和大家的心贴得很近.

李干事告诉记者，支队党委以持续深化政治整训为契机，引导政治干部切实改进工作作风，着力提升为基层服务质效，以实际行动徙木立信、取信官兵.

几天后记者得知，一批符合人体工学、佩戴更加舒适的新型降噪耳塞，已经发放到舰艇官兵手中；舰上办公电脑的学习资料库里，悄然更新了一批最新的专业教材和教学视频……

该支队政治工作部领导告诉记者，持续深化政治整训以来，他们以改进政治干部工作作风为抓手，聚焦官兵反映强烈、影响工作生活的各类实际困难，从自身改起、从点滴抓起，推动问题得到快速彻底解决.

采访中，该支队官兵掰着手指头，给记者细数一个个发生在身边的暖心变化——

营门外，快递有了“好管家”. 该支队机关主动协调驻地邮局，在营区外设立专属网点，每日统一代收、登记快递并由专人送入营区，实现快递“有序进营、精准到手”. 记者在现场看到，营区一角，智能快递柜正在加紧建设中. 建成后，官兵收取快递将更加便捷高效、统一规范.

码头旁，一排崭新的“阳光晾衣棚”格外显眼. 该支队在码头区域规划建设整洁美观的晾衣棚，解决了舰艇靠泊期间官兵晾晒衣被不便的难题. 看着沐浴在阳光下的军被和衣物，一名老班长笑着说：“晒过的被子盖着格外暖和. ‘阳光晾衣棚’建成投入使用，晒的不仅是衣物，更是组织对咱们的关怀. ”

家属区，官兵子女上学有了“定制公交”. 该支队机关与驻地公交集团多次协商，开通官兵子女上学公交专线，定点定时接送军娃上下学，让官兵能够心无旁骛投入练兵备战……

一个个可喜变化温暖兵心，一项项务实举措精准解难，有效凝聚了兵心士气，激发了官兵干事创业的热情动力. 采访中，该支队不少官兵对记者说，政治干部转作风、树新风，为大家树起了标杆，立起了好样子.

**Google Translation**

Practical Measures by Political Cadres of a Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] in the Southern Theater Command Boost Morale

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhu Xiongtao, Chen Dianhong

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-13

A Naval Flotilla [Zhidui] in the Southern Theater Command Guides Political Cadres to Effectively Improve Their Work Style—Entering the Engine Room to Inquire About Needs and Solving Problems at Battle Stations

■ Zhu Xiongtao, PLA Daily Reporter Chen Dianhong

In early winter, as dawn broke, the dock of a naval flotilla [zhidui] in the Southern Theater Command was already bustling with activity.

With hurried steps, the reporter followed Officer Li from the flotilla’s [zhidui] Political Work Department aboard the Xianning warship. Unexpectedly, Officer Li did not go to the living quarters first as usual, but went straight into the engine room.

Inside the engine room, the machines roared, and the heat was intense. Officer Li bent down and skillfully squeezed into the cramped space, coming to the midst of the engine room crew members covered in oil stains. It was clear he was very familiar with the engine room.

“Squad leader, are you having any difficulties at work or in your daily life?” Officer Li asked directly upon meeting them. The soldiers casually replied, “Everything’s fine,” and “Nothing’s difficult.” Officer Li didn’t leave immediately but chatted with them about everyday matters. Gradually, they opened up and began to talk.

“The engine room is noisy, and the earplugs we’re using now aren’t very effective,” “Some content in the professional training materials is out of touch with the new equipment”... The soldiers chimed in, and Officer Li listened attentively, taking notes and occasionally interjecting to ask about details. Before he knew it, his notebook was filled with the soldiers’ urgent needs and concerns.

“Officer Li is the third political officer from the headquarters to conduct research in the engine room this year,” said Guan Depeng, a soldier in the engine room squad. He told reporters that since the ongoing political rectification campaign, political officers like Officer Li, who go into the engine room to inquire about needs and solve problems at the combat positions, have a very practical work style and are very close to the soldiers.

Officer Li told reporters that the flotilla’s [zhidui] Party Committee, taking advantage of the ongoing political rectification campaign, has guided political officers to effectively improve their work style, focusing on enhancing the quality and efficiency of their services to the grassroots, and using practical actions to establish trust and gain the trust of the soldiers.

A few days later, reporters learned that a batch of new, ergonomically designed, and more comfortable noise-canceling earplugs had been distributed to the officers and men on the ships; the learning resource library on the ship’s office computers had been quietly updated with the latest professional textbooks and teaching videos…

The leader of the political work department of the flotilla [zhidui] told reporters that since the continuous deepening of political rectification, they have focused on improving the work style of political cadres, addressing various practical difficulties that officers and men strongly complained about and that affected their work and lives, starting with self-improvement and addressing problems in small ways to ensure their rapid and thorough resolution.

During the interview, the officers and men of the flotilla [zhidui] recounted to reporters the heartwarming changes happening around them—outside the camp gate, express delivery now has a “good steward.” The flotilla [zhidui] headquarters proactively coordinated with the local post office to set up a dedicated point outside the camp, collecting and registering express deliveries daily, which are then delivered to the camp by designated personnel, achieving “orderly entry into the camp and accurate delivery.” Reporters saw at the scene that a smart express cabinet was under

construction in a corner of the camp. Once completed, receiving express deliveries will be more convenient, efficient, and standardized for officers and men.

Beside the dock, a row of brand-new “sunshine clothes drying sheds” stands out. The flotilla [zhidui] planned and constructed these neat and aesthetically pleasing sheds in the dock area, solving the problem of inconvenience for officers and men in drying their clothes and bedding while the ships were berthed. Looking at the military blankets and clothing bathed in sunlight, a veteran sergeant smiled and said, “The blankets are especially warm after being dried in the sun. The ‘sunshine clothes drying sheds’ are not just for drying clothes, but also a sign of the organization’s care for us.” In the family area, officers and men’ children now have “customized buses” to get to school. The flotilla [zhidui] headquarters negotiated with the local bus group multiple times to open a special bus line for officers and men’ children to go to school, providing scheduled pick-up and drop-off for the children, allowing officers and men to focus wholeheartedly on training and combat readiness… These welcome changes warm the hearts of the soldiers, and these practical measures precisely solve problems, effectively boosting morale and inspiring the officers and men’ enthusiasm for their work. During the interview, many officers and men in the flotilla [zhidui] told reporters that the political cadres’ change in work style and the establishment of a new style have set a good example for everyone.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16427135.html**

## 从“扛着走”到“一起动”，看这位指导员如何解开带兵难题

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：庞斯年 卫晨涛 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-12-15

**抓工作不必“大包大揽”**

■庞斯年 卫晨涛

近日，海军某旅野外驻训场，一场通信故障抢修紧张展开. 受领任务后，某连姜指导员立即召集骨干研判情况，按预案明确分工：“一班测试信号、二班排查线路、三班保障器材……”各班闻令而动，故障很快被排除.

“现在指导员抓工作，既把准方向，又敢于放手，我们干得明白、更有劲了！”班长白建勋的感慨，道出不少官兵的心声. 不过，就在数月前，这名刚上任的指导员还因工作方法不当，一度陷入“自己忙乱、难获认可”的困境.

当时，姜指导员从旅机关调至该连. 上任之初，他决心扑下身子踢好“头三脚”，于是事事参与、处处督导，认为只要自己多干一点、多盯一眼，连队建设就能更上一层楼.

起初，官兵们确实感受到了新指导员的干劲. 但时间一长，问题渐渐浮现：有时姜指导员觉得某个训练环节可以优化，便直接介入调整，虽初衷是提升训练质量，却在不经意间打

乱了班排的计划节奏；有时看到工作进度不如预期，他又会亲自上阵“补位”，让负责的骨干感到有些无所适从.

发现问题后，连长委婉提醒他：“你的责任心大家都看在眼里，但有些工作也得放手让骨干锻炼，这样他们才能成长. ”后来一次谈心时，教导员也告诉他：“作为主官，除了带头冲锋，还要学会排兵布阵、凝聚合力. 信任和放手，有时比亲力亲为更需要智慧和担当. ”

姜指导员反思意识到，带好连队不能光靠自己“扛着走”“推着走”，更要激发大家“一起动”. 他主动向连长请教带兵经验，共研连队建设重点，走访先进连队，虚心学习支部班子科学统筹、合理分工的方法. 更重要的是，他开始沉到班排，与官兵真诚交流，倾听他们的想法和困惑.

渐渐地，姜指导员有了更清晰的工作思路：在组织教育、思想动员等方面，坚持亲身示范、做好表率；对已经部署的具体工作，则减少直接干预，转而注重明确标准、关注结果、提供支持；在任务执行中，有意识地锻炼骨干、给予信任.

一次战备演练，连队担负应急指挥所开设任务. 姜指导员没有大包大揽，而是与连长统一意见后，召集骨干集体研究、细化分工. 最终，物资准备、线路架设、人员编组等具体任务清晰分配至各班排，他和连长则重点把控全局、协调关键环节. 演练中，官兵各司其职、主动协同，任务最终顺利完成.

“从习惯‘一竿子插到底’，到学会依靠组织、信任大家，这个过程让我明白，一个合格的主官不是光靠自己干，更要通过‘带着干’‘促着干’，凝聚全连的智慧和力量. ”姜指导员深有感触地说.

如今，他与连长配合愈发默契，连队逐步形成同心协力、齐抓共建的良好局面.

**Google Translation**

From “Carrying the Load” to “Moving Together”: How This Political Instructor Solved the Problem of Leading Troops

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Pang Sinian, Wei Chentao

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-15

Managing Work Doesn’t Require “Taking on Everything”

■ Pang Sinian, Wei Chentao

Recently, at a naval brigade's field training ground, a communications malfunction repair operation was underway. Upon receiving the task, Political Instructor Jiang of a certain company immediately convened key personnel to analyze the situation and clearly assigned tasks according to the plan: "Squad one tests the signal, squad two checks the lines, squad three supports the equipment..." Each squad acted swiftly, and the malfunction was quickly resolved.

"Now, the political instructor is both clear about the direction and willing to delegate, making our work clearer and more energetic!" Squad leader Bai Jianxun's sentiment echoed the feelings of many officers and men. However, just a few months ago, this newly appointed political instructor faced a predicament of being "overwhelmed and unable to gain recognition" due to inappropriate work methods.

At that time, Political Instructor Jiang was transferred from the brigade headquarters to this company. Upon assuming his post, he was determined to get things started right, participating in and supervising everything, believing that the more he did and the closer he was to the company, the better it would become.

Initially, the soldiers did feel the new political instructor's enthusiasm. However, as time went on, problems began to emerge: sometimes, when Instructor Jiang felt a training segment could be optimized, he would directly intervene and adjust it. While his initial intention was to improve training quality, this inadvertently disrupted the platoon and squad's planned rhythm; other times, seeing that progress was not as expected, he would personally step in to "fill in," leaving the responsible key personnel feeling somewhat lost.

After discovering the problem, the company commander gently reminded him, "Everyone sees your sense of responsibility, but some tasks need to be delegated to key personnel for training so they can grow." Later, during a heart-to-heart talk, the political instructor also told him, "As the commanding officer, besides leading the charge, you also need to learn how to strategize and build team cohesion. Trust and delegation sometimes require more wisdom and responsibility than doing everything yourself." Political Instructor Jiang reflected and realized that leading the company well couldn't rely solely on him "carrying the burden" or "pushing the team along"; he needed to inspire everyone to "move together." He proactively sought advice from the company commander on leading troops, jointly discussed key areas for company development, visited advanced companies, and humbly learned from the branch leadership's methods of scientific planning and reasonable division of labor. More importantly, he began to immerse himself in the ranks, sincerely communicating with the officers and men, listening to their thoughts and concerns.

Gradually, Instructor Jiang developed a clearer work approach: in organizing education and ideological mobilization, he insisted on personally demonstrating and setting an example; for specific tasks already assigned, he reduced direct intervention, focusing instead on clarifying standards, monitoring results, and providing support; and during task execution, he consciously trained key personnel and placed their trust in them.

In one combat readiness exercise, the company was tasked with setting up an emergency command post. Instructor Jiang didn't take on everything himself, but after reaching a consensus with the company commander, he convened key personnel to collectively study and refine the division of labor. Ultimately, specific tasks such as material preparation, line erection, and personnel organization were clearly assigned to each squad and platoon, while he and the company commander focused on overall control and coordinating key aspects. During the exercise, officers and men performed their duties diligently and cooperated proactively, ultimately completing the task successfully.

"From being used to 'doing everything myself" to learning to rely on the organization and trust everyone, this process made me realize that a qualified commander doesn't just rely on doing things himself, but also on 'leading by example' and 'promoting action,' uniting the wisdom and strength of the entire company," Instructor Jiang said with deep feeling.

Now, he and the company commander work together more and more seamlessly, and the company is gradually forming a good situation of working together and making concerted efforts.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/sy/jt_214028/16427150.html**

## 海军某部开展飞行训练

来源：解放军报 作者：王新宇 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-15



冬日，海军某部开展飞行训练. 王新宇 摄

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit Conducts Flight Training

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Wang Xinyu

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-15

A naval unit conducts flight training in winter. (Photo by Wang Xinyu)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16427366.html**

# 海军某部精准考评让年终检查“有据可依”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：吴安宁 付 康 责任编辑：郭妍菲

2025-12-16

**海军某部年终检查强化实效导向——**

**“按条目”检查 “看细则”打分**

■解放军报记者 吴安宁 特约通讯员 付 康

“人员管理未覆盖在外培训人员”“工作统筹力度不够造成‘撞车’现象”……寒冬，海军某部机关检查组前往所属某营开展年终检查，带队干部李迎澳手拿一份《年终检查实施方案》，对照相应条目具体要求，逐项检查打分、现场讲评结果，查摆问题直击要害，指导建议明确具体.

“‘按条目’检查、‘看细则’打分，是我们今年开展年终检查的一项新变化. ”该部领导介绍，今年年终检查，他们以“精细化、科学化、规范化”为标准，提前统筹机关各部门联合制订了一份《年终检查实施方案》. 这份方案如同“检查明细表”，每项内容都有详尽说明和明确分值，让检查组检查基层工作时有据可依、有章可循，检查的客观性、科学性明显提高，赢得基层普遍认同.

据了解，往年组织年终检查，该部也曾拟制检查条目，但标准界限模糊，检查者评价时主观裁量空间较大. 一些基层官兵反映，各单位情况各异，任务重点不同，年终检查没有做到“一把尺子量到底”. “就拿思想教育工作来说，因检查人员不同，评价结果可能有高有低. ”多次参与年终检查的该部机关干部于江川坦言.

“年终检查是一项系统工程，必须统一评价标准、强化实效导向. ”该部领导介绍，今年年终检查筹备阶段，机关各业务部门按照法规条令要求，梳理年终检查重点，邀请军队院校专家参与论证，研究制订《年终检查实施方案》. 该方案列出了 4 大类数十项检查细则，不仅明确了相应条目的检查内容和分值建议，还将官兵对教育的感悟体会、反馈建议等软指标，作为检查教育工作实际效果的重要参考，推动年终检查从“凭印象”转为“看细则”.

近期，该部机关检查组成员王晓虎在某营检查时发现，该营安全教育存在形式单一、内容与实际贴合不紧等问题. 检查结束后，他与该营干部骨干深入分析问题原因，建议他们将营队安全管理方面存在的风险隐患进行梳理，通过改编成微视频、微故事等，提升安全教育的吸引力. 目前，官兵自导自演的“军营安全我来说”故事会进入排练阶段，计划在该营联欢会上演出.

采访中，多名基层干部告诉记者，该部组织的年终检查就像是对基层建设的“年度体检”，检查组不仅从机关角度帮助他们查摆出平时工作训练中容易被忽视的问题，还针对具体问题“把脉问诊”，为新年度工作筹划设置了“导航图”. 某营刘营长向记者展示了他的工作笔记，“探索走开‘部队+家庭’联教共育路子”“将 VR 技术应用于情景教学”……检查组提出的多条建议，已成为他们对照反思工作不足、筹划新年度工作的有力抓手.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit’s Precise Assessment Ensures Year-End Inspections Are “Based on Evidence”

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Wu Anning, Fu Kang

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-16

A Naval Unit’s Year-End Inspection Emphasizes Effectiveness-Oriented Approach—

“Item-by-Item” Inspection, “Detailed Rules” Scoring

■PLA Daily Reporter Wu Anning, Special Correspondent Fu Kang

“Personnel management did not cover personnel undergoing external training,” “Insufficient work coordination caused ‘overlapping’ phenomena”... In the cold winter, an inspection team from a naval unit went to a subordinate battalion to conduct a year-end inspection. Team leader Li Ying’ao, holding a “Year-End Inspection Implementation Plan,” checked and scored each item against the specific requirements, providing on-site feedback, pinpointing problems directly, and offering clear and specific guidance.

“Inspecting by item and scoring based on detailed rules is a new change in our year-end inspection this year,” a leader of the department explained. This year, their year-end inspection adopted a “refined, scientific, and standardized” approach, and they coordinated with various departments in advance to jointly develop an “Implementation Plan for Year-End Inspection.” This plan, like an “inspection checklist,” provides detailed explanations and clear scores for each item, giving inspection teams a clear basis and procedures for checking grassroots work. This significantly improved the objectivity and scientific rigor of the inspections, winning widespread approval from the grassroots.

It is understood that in previous years, the department had also drafted inspection items for year-end inspections, but the standards were vague, leaving considerable room for subjective judgment by inspectors. Some grassroots officers and men reported that the situations and priorities of each unit varied, and the year-end inspections did not achieve a “one-size-fits-all” approach. “Take ideological education work, for example; the evaluation results can vary depending on the

inspectors," admitted Yu Jiangchuan, a cadre from the department who has participated in many year-end inspections.

"The year-end inspection is a systematic project that requires unified evaluation standards and a focus on effectiveness," explained a leader of the department. During the preparation phase for this year's inspection, various departments within the headquarters, in accordance with regulations and rules, identified key areas for the inspection, invited experts from military academies to participate in the review, and developed the "Year-End Inspection Implementation Plan." This plan outlines dozens of detailed inspection items across four categories, clarifying not only the content and suggested scores for each item but also incorporating soft indicators such as soldiers' and officers' reflections on the education, feedback, and suggestions as important references for assessing the actual effectiveness of the educational work. This shifts the year-end inspection from "relying on impressions" to "reviewing detailed rules."

Recently, Wang Xiaohu, a member of the department's inspection team, discovered during an inspection of a battalion that the battalion's safety education suffered from problems such as monotonous formats and content that was not closely aligned with reality. After the inspection, he and the battalion's officers and key personnel analyzed the root causes of these problems and suggested that they identify existing risks and hazards in the battalion's safety management and adapt them into micro-videos and short stories to enhance the appeal of safety education. Currently, the soldiers' self-directed and self-acted "I Tell You About Military Safety" storytelling session is in rehearsal and is planned for performance at the battalion's gala.

During the interviews, several grassroots cadres told reporters that the year-end inspection organized by the unit was like an "annual physical examination" for grassroots development. The inspection team not only helped them identify problems that were easily overlooked in daily work and training from the perspective of the headquarters, but also "diagnosed" specific problems and set up a "navigation map" for planning the work in the new year. Battalion Commander Liu of a certain battalion showed reporters his work notes, including suggestions such as "exploring the path of joint education and co-education between the troops and families" and "applying VR technology to scenario-based teaching." These suggestions have become powerful tools for them to reflect on their shortcomings and plan for the new year.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16427563.html**

## 海军航空大学青岛校区探索文职人员培养机制

来源：解放军报 作者：赵 明 唐博特 赵文娟 责任编辑：林诗清 2025-12-17

**求解人才培养"方程式"**

**——海军航空大学青岛校区探索文职人员培养机制的新闻观察**

■赵 明 唐博特 赵文娟

夜深了，海风敲打着窗. 灯光在窗口映出一个模糊的身影——海军航空大学青岛校区某教研室文职人员张尚，正忙着准备申请第 3 项专利所需的材料.

入职短短几年，张尚顺利通过教学审定获得授课资质，发挥控制工程专业优势，参与多项与战斗力密切相关的综合控制技术研究工作，成果应用于部队，并在前不久成为教研室代理副主任.

“人才培养过程就像解一个复杂的方程式，解题时要关注人员、资源等诸多变量，要持续优化迭代以逼近最优解，还要代入检验答案的合理性和普适性. ”校区一名领导说，单位人才培养工作曾面临一些问题，有文职人员一度担心发展受限. 为了解好这道“方程式”，该校区紧盯人才队伍建设的难点、痛点、堵点，找问题关键、研答题思路、寻解题方法，助力许多文职人员不断探索边界、超越自我、实现突破.

**实际问题 发展方向不明确**

**解题思路 专业骨干来领路**

张尚刚入职时，对个人发展方向比较迷茫，脑中满是问号：文职人员的成长路径与在地方工作时有什么不同？从机械制造到教学科研，如何跨过中间的鸿沟？评定中高级职称要求高、条件严，该怎样积累高水平科研成果……

很快，张尚就得到了帮助. “控制工程从业经历是张尚的独特优势，我们应该帮他发挥好这方面特长. ”教研室主任周思羽与几名专业骨干多次开会研究，根据每一名新入职文职人员的特点规划成长路线图. 最终，张尚加入舰载机飞行综合控制研究团队，周思羽成为他的教学科研帮带导师.

“在人才培养的‘方程式’中，人是核心变量. ”周思羽介绍，有段时间，校区对文职人员培养工作虽然在思想上重视，但招法不多，教育培训时存在“一锅煮”“一刀切”等现象，差异化、精细化程度不足. 剖析反思后，校区研究制订了新入职文职人员“2+3”导师帮带计划，即细致划分带教任务和目标，帮助他们 2 年打基础、明方向，3 年强能力、促提升.

半年时间内，张尚前往多个海军机场和军工院所调研，参与科研项目. 一次，张尚参加某项目数据研究座谈会，对会上提到的训练过程中的智能辅助决策很感兴趣，多次向周思羽请教相关问题. 后来，周思羽参加数据算法方面的研讨交流时，也常会带上张尚，并将自己多年研究经验倾囊相授，帮助他更好了解该项目数据算法方面的突破点和问题点.

如今，张尚已经明确了研究方向，所在的科研团队正攻坚辅助算法、构建相关决策模型.

与张尚一样，长期从事无人机技术研究的文职人员杜晓斌，也有一份个人专属的成长路线图.

数年前，为适应未来战争需求，校区组建无人机俱乐部，刚入职的杜晓斌成为其中一员. “参加无人机设计比赛要综合考虑技术创新、团队协作和赛事规则等多方面因素，同时也要关注编程和操控对无人机性能的影响. ”教研室主任梅丹将自己组织学员参加比赛的经验，毫无保留传授给杜晓斌.

在梅丹指导下，杜晓斌搭建模拟器、制作无人机，带领俱乐部学员获得了 4 个全国无人机类比赛一等奖. 他还编写有关无人航空装备保障的教材，参与无人装备项目，前进的脚步愈发坚定有力.

**实际问题 科研立项有难度**

**解题思路 资源调配助蹲苗**

设立“青年基金”、试行“蹲苗”计划、单列职称评审指标……翻开校区《加快推进人才队伍建设高质量发展措施汇编》，笔者看到一条条利好政策跃然纸上.

“我以前在地方科研院所工作，青年科研人员申报立项比较困难. ”文职人员李江龙长期从事航空信息与质量控制专业，来到军校第一次申请立项时，与许多高职教授同台竞争. 由于工作资历浅、科研经验少，他申报的课题不够成熟，最终没有通过评审. “与老教授相比，我们没有竞争优势，还是放弃吧. ”不少新入职文职人员产生了和李江龙类似的想法.

“区分层次提供科研启动基金，才能充分激发人才干事创业的活力，平稳度过科研起步的阵痛期. ”该校区一名领导介绍，由于课题申请立项与研究周期较长，如果研究课题缺乏前瞻性、与战场贴合不紧，那么即使出了成果也难以助力部队战斗力提升，还会造成人力物力浪费. 因此，校区对科研课题立项的审核十分严格. 然而，若一直让青年文职人员与专家教授同台竞争，不仅很难为一些有潜力的科研课题提供进一步深研的条件和阵地，还容易挫伤他们的自信心.

“必须在资源调配、科研方向选择等方面前瞻性思考、战略性布局，以适应未来战争需求和人才培养的新趋势. ”校区领导对青年文职人员立项难题进行专题调研，很快研究决定，为青年教员设立“青年基金”，定期组建专家团队对文职人员申报的课题进行挖掘深化，遴选出有发展潜力的年轻教员开展为期 3 年的科研培养，提供一定经费资助他们开展自主研究.

结合设立“青年基金”，该校区还对青年教员试行“蹲苗”计划——针对承担重大科研项目的青年教员，适当减少教学任务，使他们将更多精力放到原创性科研工作上；对优秀人才培养对象，在表彰奖励、待遇级别调整等方面，同等条件下优先推荐……

这些政策有效调动了青年文职人员开展科研的积极性. 文职人员郝希阳从事场务装备保障研究，成功申报某科研基金项目，有针对性地攻关海军机场场务装备组合化发展难题；文

职人员盛子豪主攻航空军械管理，申请校区“青年基金”后，他自主研制了一套教学训练模拟系统，为部队开展模拟训练提供了教学平台……

李江龙则把自己一直关注的某型装备维修保障信息系统问题梳理出来，完成立项申报书，通过了校区审核. 他的课题聚焦舰基保障领域，对多套系统进行数据融合，便于机务人员高效完成数据对接. “虽然这次研究解决的问题不大，但能为战斗力建设作贡献，我特别有成就感. ”李江龙说，一定要研究出更多部队急需的管用成果，不辜负组织的培养.

**实际问题 经验不足缺历练**

**解题思路 双向赋能强实践**

前段时间，某教研室航材管理专业文职人员李琨前往海军某部代职锻炼.

“仔细一算，我入职以来赴基层锻炼已经有七八次了. ”李琨回忆，自己入职第一年除了上级统一组织的基层锻炼外，前往一线部队的机会较少. 有一次，他向教研室孙主任汇报自己关于部队航材管理的课题研究计划，被指出“条件设置与部队实际相差甚远，成果难以在基层落地”，建议他先向基层学习，才能更好为基层解决问题.

很快，教研室安排李琨赴海军航空兵某团调研学习. 在一线，李琨发现航材仓储工作的智慧化程度较低，即使配备了智能仓储设备，部分基层单位仍在人工清仓查库. 原来，官兵不是不想用智能设备，而是部分设备的学习使用门槛高，能够熟练操作维护的人手有限.

返回校区后，李琨向主任汇报了调整后的研究思路，并申请前往多个部队实地调研. 充分了解部队需求后，他参加国内物流装备技术展会，学习了不少先进的仓储经验.

经过多年深耕，他们完成了基于人工智能的智慧仓储项目研究，并建立了某型人工智能试点仓库，不仅降低了操作难度，还极大提高了航材业务准确率和作业效率.

“基层一线既是我们挖掘实战需求、明确研究方向的最好课堂，也是检验和评价研究成果的最佳场所. ”从事虚拟仿真技术研究的文职人员徐霄也有类似感受.

入职后，徐霄经常带着问题下基层，现场看、当面听、直接问. 一次，他在海军某训练团发现，部分机型并未配备模拟器，飞行员只能通过沙盘模型学习飞行技能. “兄弟单位飞行员能在模拟器上练习，训练效率高多了，真让人羡慕. ”一名飞行员的无心之语，让徐霄陷入沉思.

到军工院所交流学习、赴基层部队对接需求、参与招标采购和项目验收……这几年，徐霄深度参与海军各机型模拟器建设工作，一款款融注着心血汗水的模拟器投入使用. 他说，只有深度调研破题，紧盯实战解题，才能在一线摸到“活鱼”、取到“真经”.

**Google Translation**

Naval Aviation University Qingdao Campus Explores Civilian Personnel Training Mechanism

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhao Ming, Tang Bote, Zhao Wenjuan

Editor: Lin Shiqing

2025-12-17

Solving the “Equation” of Talent Cultivation

—News Observation on the Naval Aviation University Qingdao Campus’s Exploration of Civilian Personnel Training Mechanism

■ Zhao Ming, Tang Bote, Zhao Wenjuan

The night is deep, the sea breeze is tapping against the window. A blurry figure is reflected in the window light—Zhang Shang, a civilian staff member of a teaching and research office at the Naval Aviation University Qingdao Campus, is busy preparing materials for his third patent application.

In just a few years since joining the university, Zhang Shang has successfully passed the teaching review and obtained teaching qualifications. Leveraging his expertise in control engineering, he has participated in several research projects on integrated control technologies closely related to combat effectiveness. The results have been applied to the military, and he recently became the acting deputy director of his teaching and research office.

“Talent cultivation is like solving a complex equation. When solving it, you need to pay attention to many variables such as personnel and resources, continuously optimize and iterate to approach the optimal solution, and also substitute and verify the rationality and universality of the answer,” said a leader from the campus. The unit’s talent cultivation work had faced some problems, with some civilian staff worrying about limited career development. To understand this “equation,” the campus focused on the difficulties, pain points, and bottlenecks in talent development, identifying key issues, developing solutions, and finding methods to help many civilian staff continuously explore boundaries, surpass themselves, and achieve breakthroughs.

Practical Problem: Unclear Development Direction

Solution: Professional Backbone Leads the Way

When Zhang Shang first joined the unit, he was confused about his personal development direction, his mind full of questions: How does the career path for civilian staff differ from that of those working in local government? How to bridge the gap between mechanical manufacturing and teaching/research? The requirements for intermediate and senior professional titles are high and the conditions are strict; how can he accumulate high-level research achievements?

Shang Shang quickly received help. “Zhang Shang’s experience in control engineering is a unique advantage, and we should help him leverage this strength.” Zhou Siyu, the director of the teaching and research office, and several key professionals held multiple meetings to plan a growth roadmap based on the characteristics of each newly recruited civilian staff member. Ultimately, Zhang Shang joined the carrier-based aircraft flight integrated control research team, and Zhou Siyu became his teaching and research mentor.

“In the ‘equation’ of talent cultivation, people are the core variable,” Zhou Siyu explained. For a period, while the campus attached great importance to the training of civilian staff, its methods were limited, resulting in a “one-size-fits-all” approach to education and training, lacking differentiation and refinement. After analysis and reflection, the campus developed a “2+3” mentorship plan for newly recruited civilian staff, which meticulously divided mentorship tasks and goals, helping them build a foundation and clarify their direction in two years, and strengthen their capabilities and promote advancement in three years.

Within six months, Zhang Shang visited several naval airfields and military research institutes, participating in research projects. Once, Zhang Shang attended a data research seminar for a project and became very interested in the intelligent assisted decision-making process discussed at the meeting, repeatedly consulting Zhou Siyu on related issues. Later, when Zhou Siyu participated in seminars and exchanges on data algorithms, he often brought Zhang Shang along, sharing his years of research experience to help him better understand the breakthroughs and challenges in the project’s data algorithm.

Now, Zhang Shang has a clear research direction, and his research team is working on assisted algorithms and building related decision-making models.

Like Zhang Shang, Du Xiaobin, a civilian staff member who has long been engaged in UAV technology research, also has his own personal career path.

Several years ago, to adapt to the needs of future warfare, the campus established a UAV club, and Du Xiaobin, who had just joined the faculty, became a member. “Participating in UAV design competitions requires comprehensive consideration of factors such as technological innovation, teamwork, and competition rules, while also paying attention to the impact of programming and operation on UAV performance,” said Mei Dan, the head of the teaching and research office, sharing her experience in organizing students to participate in competitions with Du Xiaobin without reservation.

Under Mei Dan’s guidance, Du Xiaobin built simulators and manufactured drones, leading club members to win four first prizes in national drone competitions. He also compiled textbooks on unmanned aerial equipment support and participated in unmanned equipment projects, his progress becoming increasingly firm and powerful.

Practical Problem: Difficulty in Obtaining Research Projects

Solution: Resource Allocation to Support Early Development

Establishing a "Youth Fund," piloting an "Early Development" program, and listing separate indicators for professional title evaluation… Flipping through the campus's "Compilation of Measures to Accelerate the High-Quality Development of Talent Team Building," one sees a series of favorable policies.

"I used to work in local research institutes, where it was quite difficult for young researchers to apply for project funding," said Li Jianglong, a civilian staff member who had long been engaged in aviation information and quality control. When he first applied for a project at the military academy, he competed with many senior professors. Due to his limited work experience and research experience, his proposed topic was not mature enough and ultimately failed the review. "Compared with the senior professors, we have no competitive advantage, so let's give up," many newly recruited civilian staff members shared similar thoughts with Li Jianglong.

"Providing tiered research start-up funds is essential to fully unleash the vitality of talent and help them smoothly navigate the initial growing pains of research," explained a leader from the campus. Because the application and approval process for research projects is lengthy, if a research topic lacks foresight and is not closely aligned with battlefield realities, even if results are achieved, they will not contribute to improving the combat effectiveness of the troops and will only result in a waste of human and material resources. Therefore, the campus has very strict review processes for research project approvals. However, constantly pitting young civilian personnel against expert professors not only makes it difficult to provide conditions and platforms for further in-depth research on some promising topics but also easily undermines their confidence.

"We must think ahead and make strategic plans in terms of resource allocation and research direction selection to adapt to the needs of future warfare and new trends in talent cultivation." Campus leaders conducted a special investigation into the difficulties faced by young civilian personnel in obtaining project approvals and quickly decided to establish a "Youth Fund" for young instructors. Expert teams will regularly form teams to explore and deepen the research topics submitted by civilian personnel, selecting promising young instructors for a three-year research training program and providing them with funding to conduct independent research.

In conjunction with the establishment of a "Youth Fund," the campus also piloted a "nurturing" program for young faculty members. This program appropriately reduces teaching duties for young faculty members undertaking major research projects, allowing them to focus more on original research. For outstanding talent development candidates, priority is given in recognition, awards, and salary adjustments under the same conditions.

These policies have effectively motivated young civilian personnel to conduct research. Civilian personnel Hao Xiyang, specializing in airfield equipment support research, successfully applied for a research grant project, specifically addressing the challenges of modular development of naval airfield equipment. Civilian personnel Sheng Zihao, focusing on aviation ordnance

management, applied for the campus's "Youth Fund" and independently developed a teaching and training simulation system, providing a teaching platform for the military's simulation training.

Li Jianglong, on the other hand, identified issues he had been focusing on regarding the maintenance and support information system for a certain type of equipment, completed a project application, and passed the campus's review. His project focuses on ship-based support, integrating data from multiple systems to facilitate efficient data exchange by maintenance personnel. "Although this research didn't solve a major problem, I feel a great sense of accomplishment because it contributes to combat capability building," said Li Jianglong. He added that he is determined to develop more effective results urgently needed by the troops and live up to the organization's expectations.

Practical Problem: Lack of Experience and Training

Solution Approach: Two-way Empowerment and Strong Practice

Recently, Li Kun, a civilian staff member specializing in aviation materials management from a certain teaching and research office, went to a naval unit for temporary training.

"If I count carefully, I've been to the grassroots level for training seven or eight times since I joined the force," Li Kun recalled. In his first year, apart from grassroots training organized by his superiors, he had few opportunities to go to front-line units. Once, when he reported his research plan on aviation materials management to Director Sun of the teaching and research office, he was told that "the conditions set are far from the actual situation of the troops, and the results will be difficult to implement at the grassroots level." He was advised to learn from the grassroots first to better solve problems for them.

Soon after, the teaching and research office arranged for Li Kun to conduct research and learning at a naval aviation regiment. On the front lines, Li Kun discovered that the level of automation in aircraft material warehousing was low. Even with intelligent warehousing equipment, some grassroots units still relied on manual inventory checks. It turned out that the soldiers weren't unwilling to use intelligent equipment, but rather that some of the equipment had high learning curves, and the number of skilled operators and maintainers was limited.

Upon returning to the campus, Li Kun reported his revised research approach to the director and applied to conduct on-site research at several military units. After fully understanding the needs of the troops, he attended a domestic logistics equipment technology exhibition, learning a great deal about advanced warehousing practices.

After years of dedicated work, they completed a research project on intelligent warehousing based on artificial intelligence and established a pilot AI warehouse. This not only reduced operational difficulty but also significantly improved the accuracy and efficiency of aircraft material operations.

“The grassroots level is not only the best classroom for us to explore practical needs and clarify research directions, but also the best place to test and evaluate research results,” said Xu Xiao, a civilian staff member engaged in virtual simulation technology research, echoing this sentiment.

After joining the unit, Xu Xiao frequently went to the grassroots level with questions in mind, observing firsthand, listening directly, and asking questions directly. Once, during a naval training regiment, he discovered that some aircraft types were not equipped with simulators, forcing pilots to learn flight skills only through sand table models. “Pilots from other units can practice on simulators, which is much more efficient; it’s truly enviable,” a pilot remark casually remarked, prompting Xu Xiao to reflect.

Visiting military research institutes for exchanges and learning, going to grassroots units to address needs, participating in bidding and procurement, and project acceptance… In recent years, Xu Xiao has been deeply involved in the construction of simulators for various naval aircraft types, and simulators imbued with his hard work and dedication have been put into use. He says that only through in-depth research and focusing on real-world combat solutions can one truly understand and learn from the front lines.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16427728.html**

## 军营观察丨信号兵：守望信息的“洋流”

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**“我发出的不是普通的灯光”**

■解放军报记者 吴安宁

几个月前，海军舰艇开放活动现场，北部战区海军某舰信号兵冯嘉许见到了海军第一代信号兵刘守读.

1955 年的一江山岛战役中，刘守读冒着炮火重新竖起被击落的国旗. 即使受了伤，他始终用身体支撑着旗帜，视国旗重于生命.

老兵刘守读望着现代化战舰时那充满羡慕和自豪的神情，深深触动了下士冯嘉许.

刚成为一名信号兵时，冯嘉许曾以为信号兵的工作不过是“挥挥旗子、打打灯光”. 在这个岗位上干得越久，他对这个战位的认识越深刻.

一次远海训练，战舰按照上级指示，在保持无线电静默的条件下与编队其他舰艇会合. 那时，冯嘉许刚刚通过值更考核，第一次独立上更.

大海似乎有意考验这名信号兵. 狂风突然卷着乌云袭来，波涛不停翻涌，前方舰船传来的信号灯光在雨幕和浪涌间若隐若现.

由于不允许使用电台呼叫，只能依靠信号兵利用灯光信号向目标船只传递信息，驾驶室里的目光聚焦到冯嘉许身上.

大风裹挟着雨水拍打战舰. 冯嘉许登上耳桥，紧紧抓着护栏，双眼紧盯目标舰艇，右手死死握着信号灯拍发按键. 不知是因为风浪太大还是紧张，他每一次按动都似乎用尽全身的力气. 信号传递明明只有短短几分钟，他却感觉好像过了很久.

“判明目标，是我方舰艇.”准确完成信号的传递后，冯嘉许紧绷的肌肉终于放松下来.

如今，冯嘉许见惯了海上的风浪，成了一名老信号兵. 他手里的信号灯，指明的不仅是舰艇的方向，也是自己的人生方向.

冯嘉许始终记得那场大雨，那次风雨中的信号传递，让他掂量出了自己战位的重量：“我发出的不是普通的灯光，而是舰艇与舰艇的对话，是航向与安全的保证.”

“黄海的海水常常呈现一种冷冷的蓝色，东海要浅一些、暖一些，南海则蓝得发黑，好像深不见底……”一路远航，海军太湖舰信号兵于北航趁着下更休息的间隙，在笔记本上写下见闻.

这是上等兵于北航第一次参加护航任务. 几个月前，海军舰艇开放活动，听完刘守读当年在战斗中奋不顾身护旗的故事，于北航敬佩不已：“作为军人，我也想有自己的光荣时刻！”

随舰护卫往来船只，于北航时常要用外语与来自各国的商船交流. 他从未像现在这样感到责任之重：“我的每一句应答和口令播报，都代表着祖国.”

**信号兵：守望信息的“洋流”**

**■付 康 彭 昆 鲁万琛 解放军报记者 吴安宁**



海军第 48 批护航编队舰艇顺利护送船舶通过亚丁湾. 杜江帆摄

空中，加密电波穿梭，交织成一张无形指挥网；海面，双色手旗在信号兵手中划出有力轨迹，复杂指令此时化为简洁的视觉语言.

某海域，一场联合训练如火如荼. 苍穹之下，碧波之上，一道道无形指令在海天之间飞速传递. 在北部战区海军某基地某舰的信号战位上，二级上士李子奥目光如炬，紧盯屏幕上跳动的波形. 随着他的指腹在电台按键上轻巧而精准地敲击，耳机中嘈杂的电波，瞬间被转化为一行行清晰无误的文字指令.

电台电流的嗡鸣、键盘敲击的脆响、笔尖划过抄报纸的沙沙声……进入任务状态，舰艇驾驶室各种信号、口令在方寸之间的战位上交织回荡.

李子奥的额角渗出汗珠，自己却浑然不觉. 他的全部心神已融入瞬息万变的信号世界中——向指挥员汇报各路信息，再将指挥员的各类指令准确下达.

驾驶室里，信号兵仿佛是指挥员的“影子”. 对李子奥而言，每一次精准接收与发送，都在为舰艇的航行安全、为战斗的胜利，编织一张缜密精确的信息网络. 茫茫大洋上，这些坚守在声与光里的身影，守望的是信息的“洋流”.



信号兵正在使用信号灯通信. 周远志摄

**这里的每一个信号，都连着舰船的安全**

“信号兵每天都做些什么？”这个问题，几乎是每一名刚分配到信号部门的新兵开启军旅生涯的“开场白”.

“信号兵，是舰艇指挥员的‘千里眼’和‘顺风耳’，是舰艇对外联络的神经枢纽. ”二级上士李子奥这样定义，“无论昼夜晴雨，我们都必须确保舰艇与外界、与编队内部通信畅通无阻. ”

成为一名合格的信号兵，需要经历一场漫长而艰苦的蜕变. 刚刚完成信号战位值班的李子奥，如今讲起专业娓娓道来. 可时光倒回到几年前，他初上舰艇时的情景截然不同.

怀揣着“驾巨舰、闯大洋”梦想，李子奥参军入伍，却被分配到了一艘常年围绕军港活动的拖船上. 看着这艘“小船”，摸着墙上有些“复古”的手旗与信号灯，李子奥心理落差非常大. “这一点也不像我想象中现代化海军的样子. ”他说.

李子奥的班长、一级上士周玉立，是一位在信号岗位工作了 10 多年的老兵. 他一眼就看出了这个新兵的心思.

“别嫌咱们船小、设备老，信号兵的基本功就像大楼的地基，在哪里练都一样，最重要的是练精.”一次例行保养设备，周玉立拍着那台保养得锃亮的老信号灯，对李子奥说.

当时，李子奥表面上点头称是，心里却多少有些不以为意：“不就是挥挥旗子、按按开关嘛，能有多高的技术含量？”

军营是最好的熔炉，实践是严苛的老师. 在新兵专业第一次摸底考核中，李子奥遭遇当头一棒. 手旗通信考核，他因紧张导致动作变形，表达出了截然不同的意思……

成绩单出来，李子奥臊得满脸通红. 他低着头，找到班长，准备接受批评. 出乎他的意料，周玉立没有生气，只是把他带到甲板上.

当时正值黄昏，一艘刚刚完成远航训练的导弹驱逐舰，正在他们这艘拖船的辅助下，缓缓靠向码头. 夕阳给舰体镀上一层金辉，舰桥上官兵身影忙碌，各种武器装备尽显现代化海军的风采.

“这样的国之重器能安全出航、顺利返航，离不开港口里像我们这样看似不起眼的保障力量.”周玉立指着面前的战舰说，“信号，就是保障链条里的关键一环. 这里的每一个信号，都连着舰船的安全. 基本功不扎实，你就会在战友身边埋下一颗定时炸弹.”

班长的话，点醒了李子奥. 他第一次真切感受到，手中那面小小的旗子、那盏看似普通的信号灯，承载着何等沉甸甸的责任.

改变，从夕阳下的谈话后开始发生. 旗语动作不标准，李子奥就对着军容镜一遍遍练习；军语抄收速度慢、差错多，他就找来新闻广播录音，反复听写，提升反应速度和准确率；灯光信号不熟练，他在夜间加班加点模拟练习……

日复一日苦练，换来的是专业的精进. 新兵结业考核中，李子奥以全优成绩荣获“训练标兵”，并在上级专业比武中摘得桂冠. 后来，由于综合素质突出，李子奥被选派至某新型舰艇，成为一名信号骨干.



信号兵正在使用信号旗通信. 周远志摄

**我们必须像雷达一样，时刻保持警觉**

在现代海战场，复杂电磁环境下，信息如洪流奔涌，干扰与欺骗无处不在. 信号兵必须在万千干扰中，牢牢锁定目标，守住属于自己的那个“频道”.

这种极致的专注，并非天生，而是在一次次高强度的训练和急难险重任务中磨砺而成.

周玉立对此体会尤深. 他曾在一艘救生船上服役多年. 救生船任务性质特殊，经常需要奔赴情况复杂、气象恶劣的海域执行搜救任务，对信号兵的专注力是极大的考验.

那年，周玉立随舰前往某海域搜寻一艘失联渔船. 当时海况不佳，海面上风高浪急，能见度极低，救生船在波峰浪谷间剧烈颠簸. 坚守在信号战位，强烈的眩晕感不断袭来，他强忍呕吐，双眼死死盯住电台屏幕和窗外海面，生怕错过任何求救信号或友舰信息.

时间一分一秒过去，焦虑情绪在船舱内蔓延. 突然，耳机里传来一阵极其微弱、断断续续的无线电呼救信号，几乎被海浪噪声和电台杂音完全淹没. “有信号！”周玉立一个激灵，立刻屏住呼吸，将耳机压近耳朵，调动全部精神去分辨那若有若无的声音. 船舱的晃动、机器的轰鸣仿佛瞬间消失，他的世界里只剩下细微的电波. 他一边仔细抄收，一边与对方确认信息，终于获得了一组极其珍贵的坐标.

正是这组在极端困难条件下获取的关键信息，最终引导救生船成功定位遇险渔船，挽救了几名渔民的生命.

任务结束后，船长拍着周玉立的肩膀说：“老周，这次多亏了你，耳朵灵，定力足！”

周玉立擦了擦额头的冷汗. 他知道，那是许多次在摇晃战位上、嘈杂干扰中，逼自己凝神静气练就的本事.

这种极致的专注，同样体现在日常细节中. 在某新型护卫舰上，信号兵赵磊以其“过耳不忘”的听力闻名全舰. 他能轻易分辨出不同电台、不同频道背景噪声的细微差别，能在多人同时报告时清晰捕捉到每一条信息.

这手“绝活”的背后，是他长年累月的苦练：经常在休息时间，戴着耳机沉浸在各种模拟信号和干扰音中，刻意训练自己的听觉分辨力和抗干扰能力. “战场上，敌人会想尽办法干扰你，信号可能转瞬即逝. 我们必须像雷达一样，时刻保持警觉，精准捕捉每一条有效信息. ”赵磊说.

从周玉立的临危不乱，到赵磊的精细入微，一代代信号兵用他们的实践证明：极致专注，是信号兵守护信息生命线的基石.

**在正确的时间，将正确的信息传递给正确的对象**

现代海战是体系与体系的对抗. 信号兵的价值，不仅在于单舰的通信保障，更在于作为整个作战体系中的一个关键信息节点. 他们的战位虽小，却承载着联通陆、海、空、天、电多维战场的重要使命.

一次联合演训中，一级上士王海所在的战舰担任编队指挥舰. 一时间，来自上级指挥所、友邻舰艇、航空兵、岸基部队的信息流，如同百川汇海般涌向舰上通信中心. 王海和战友们迅速识别、分类、处理这些信息，将关键指令准确无误地分发给编队内各单元.

“感觉就像身处一股信息的‘洋流’之中. ”王海描述说，“电台里不同频道的声音交织在一起，屏幕上数据不断滚动，旗语、灯光随时要准备应对突发情况. 我们必须保持头脑极度清醒，清楚每一条信息的优先级和流向，确保在正确的时间，将正确的信息传递给正确的对象. ”在这个过程中，任何一个微小的失误，都可能导致协同失调，甚至影响整个战局走向. 信号兵，此刻就是体系顺畅运转的“润滑剂”.

为提升作战保障能力，北部战区海军某基地常态化组织信号兵跨舰种交叉培训，选派骨干赴兄弟单位见学交流，熟悉不同部队的通信特点、指挥流程和协同规则. 他们还依托模拟训练中心，构设复杂电磁环境下多军兵种联合行动场景，锤炼信号兵在体系作战中的信息枢纽作用.

一次联合防空演训中，某驱护舰编队与航空兵部队进行协同训练. 突然，“敌”机采取低空突防战术，企图规避雷达探测. 千钧一发之际，信号兵李悦敏锐捕捉到岸基部队传来的微弱目标指示信息. 随后，该舰迅速通过数据链共享至编队各舰和空中巡逻战机，成功拦截“敌”机. 演训复盘时，指挥员评价：“信号兵的敏锐反应，为整个体系赢得了宝贵时间. ”

从单打独斗到体系融合，从保障本舰到联通三军，信号兵的职能使命正在发生深刻变化. “他们不仅仅是命令的传递者，更是战场信息流的梳理者和导引者，是打赢未来高科技战争不可或缺的一环. ”一名参谋这样说.

**坚守，与声光为伴**

■解放军报记者 吴安宁

在驾驶室，信号兵眼观六路耳听八方，保障指挥员“耳聪目明”，他们是舰艇的“耳目”和“喉舌”.

“这就是一个看着简单，干起来挺难的岗位. ”从事信号专业 10 年的老班长姜琳说. 虽然在外人看来，信号兵没啥技术含量，但是当好一名信号兵，着实要下一番苦功夫. “懂业务、懂术语、反应快只能算合格，能够像指挥员一样思考，在指挥员需要的时候提供恰到好处的协助，才是一名优秀的信号兵. ”姜琳说.

“光荣在于平淡，艰巨在于漫长. ”这是电视剧《士兵突击》中的一句经典台词，也是采访中信号兵这个岗位给记者留下的深刻印象. 不同于其他只需钻研一门技术的岗位，信号兵往往是一艘舰艇上最博学的“杂家”.

作为驾驶室里与指挥员交流最多的战位，信号兵经常被战友们戏称为舰艇指挥员的“人工智能助手”：指挥员所有指令的传达以及大部分提问，一名合格的信号兵都要及时应对. “关于军舰的一切专业术语，我们信号兵或许不能精通，但肯定都得懂. ”信号兵商健说.

在跟这群信号兵接触的过程中，记者逐渐认识了这个群体. 他们是现代海战中低调却关键的战斗岗位. 他们的存在，确保了舰艇在任何情况下都“看得见、联得上、说得通”，是舰上指挥系统不可或缺的延伸. 伴随着海军舰艇驶向深蓝，信号兵的作用也愈发突出. 他们不仅成为中外海军交流的桥梁，更在远海大洋擦亮了中国海军的名片.

信号兵的身影，活跃在人民海军走向深蓝的每一道航迹上. 他们的故事，或许少有台前的光环，但他们的价值，早已融入每一次安全航行、每一次成功协同之中.

坚守，与声光为伴. 信号兵并非沉默的“影子”，而是主动的信息枢纽. 正是千千万万像他们一样的平凡战位，汇聚成强军兴军的磅礴力量.

**Google Translation**

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“What I emit is not an ordinary light”

■PLA Daily Reporter Wu Anning

A few months ago, at a naval open day event, Feng Jiaxu, a signalman from a ship of the Northern Theater Command Navy, met Liu Shoudu, one of the Navy’s first-generation signalmen.

During the Battle of Yijiangshan Island in 1955, Liu Shoudu braved artillery fire to raise the fallen national flag again. Even wounded, he always supported the flag with his body, valuing the national flag more than his own life.

The envious and proud expression on the face of veteran Liu Shoudu as he looked at modern warships deeply moved Corporal Feng Jiaxu.

When he first became a signalman, Feng Jiaxu thought the job of a signalman was nothing more than “waving flags and firing lights.” The longer he served in this position, the deeper his understanding of this role became.

During a long-range training exercise, the warship, following orders, rendezvoused with the other vessels in the formation while maintaining radio silence. At that time, Feng Jiaxu had just passed his watchkeeping assessment and was on his first independent watch.

The sea seemed intent on testing this signalman. A sudden gale, accompanied by dark clouds, swept in, and the waves surged relentlessly. The signal lights from the ship ahead flickered in and out of view amidst the rain and waves.

Since radio communication was prohibited, the signalman had to rely on light signals to transmit information to the target vessel. All eyes in the bridge were on Feng Jiaxu.

The strong wind and rain lashed against the warship. Feng Jiaxu climbed onto the bridge, gripping the railing tightly, his eyes fixed on the target vessel, his right hand gripping the signal light activation button tightly. Whether it was the rough seas or nervousness, each press seemed to require all his strength. The signal transmission, though only a few minutes long, felt like an eternity to him.

“Target identified, our ship.” After accurately transmitting the signal, Feng Jiaxu’s tense muscles finally relaxed.

Now, Feng Jiaxu, accustomed to the storms of the sea, has become a veteran signalman. The signal light in his hand indicates not only the direction of the ship, but also the direction of his own life.

Feng Jiaxu always remembers that heavy rain, that signal transmission amidst the storm, which made him realize the weight of his position: “What I emit is not just an ordinary light, but a dialogue between ships, a guarantee of course and safety.”

“The Yellow Sea often has a cold blue hue, the East China Sea is lighter and warmer, while the South China Sea is a dark blue, seemingly bottomless...” During a long voyage, Yu Beihang, a signalman on the Navy’s Taihu ship, jotted down his observations in his notebook during a break between shifts.

This was Private Yu Beihang’s first escort mission. A few months earlier, at a naval open day, after hearing Liu Shoudu’s story of bravely protecting the flag in battle, Yu Beihang was filled with admiration: “As a soldier, I also want my own glorious moment!” Escorting ships, Yu Beihang often has to communicate with merchant ships from various countries in foreign languages. He had never felt such a heavy responsibility: “Every response and command I issue represents the motherland.”

Signal Soldier: Guarding the “Ocean Current” of Information

■ Fu Kang, Peng Kun, Lu Wanchen, PLA Daily Reporter Wu Anning

The 48th escort fleet of the Chinese Navy successfully escorted ships through the Gulf of Aden. (Photo by Du Jiangfan)

In the air, encrypted radio waves shuttled, weaving an invisible command network; on the sea, two-tone hand flags drew powerful trajectories in the hands of signalmen, transforming complex instructions into concise visual language.

In a certain sea area, a joint training exercise was in full swing. Under the vast sky and on the blue waves, invisible commands were rapidly transmitted between the sea and sky. At the signal station of a ship at a base of the Northern Theater Command Navy, Sergeant Li Zi'ao's eyes were sharp as he stared intently at the waveforms jumping on the screen. With his fingertips lightly and precisely tapping the radio buttons, the noisy radio waves in his headphones were instantly transformed into lines of clear and accurate text instructions.

The hum of the radio, the crisp clicks of keyboards, the scratching of pens across newspapers… In mission mode, signals and commands intertwine and echo within the confined space of the ship's bridge.

Beads of sweat bead on Li Ziao's forehead, but he remains oblivious. His entire being is immersed in the ever-changing world of signals—reporting information to the commander and accurately relaying the commander's instructions.

In the bridge, the signalman is like the commander's "shadow." For Li Ziao, every precise reception and transmission weaves a meticulous and precise information network for the ship's navigational safety and for victory in battle. On the vast ocean, these figures, steadfast in their presence amidst sound and light, guard the "ocean currents" of information.

A signalman is using signal lights for communication. (Photo by Zhou Yuanzhi)

Every signal here is connected to the ship's safety.

"What do signalmen do every day?" This question is almost always the opening line for every new recruit assigned to the signal department as they begin their military career.

"Signal corps soldiers are the 'eyes and ears' of the ship's commanders, the nerve center for external communications," defines Senior Sergeant Li Zi'ao. "Regardless of day or night, rain or shine, we must ensure uninterrupted communication between the ship and the outside world, and within the fleet." Becoming a qualified signal corps soldier requires a long and arduous transformation. Li Zi'ao, who recently completed his signal duty shift, now speaks fluently about his profession. But rewind a few years, and his experience when he first boarded the ship was completely different.

With a dream of "navigating giant ships and venturing into the ocean," Li Zi'ao enlisted, only to be assigned to a tugboat that operated year-round around the naval port. Looking at this "small

boat," touching the somewhat "retro" flags and signal lights on the wall, Li Zi'ao felt a significant sense of disappointment. "This is nothing like the modern navy I imagined," he said.

Li Zi'ao's squad leader, Senior Sergeant Zhou Yuli, is a veteran with over 10 years of experience in signal duties. He immediately understood the new recruit's feelings.

"Don't look down on our small boat and old equipment. A signalman's basic skills are like the foundation of a building; it doesn't matter where you train, the most important thing is to master them." During a routine equipment maintenance, Zhou Yuli patted the gleaming old signal light and said to Li Ziao.

At the time, Li Ziao nodded in agreement, but inwardly he was somewhat dismissive: "It's just waving flags and pressing switches, how much technical skill can it have?" The military camp is the best crucible, and practice is the harshest teacher. In the first basic skills assessment for new recruits, Li Ziao suffered a major setback. During the flag-flying communication test, his nervousness caused his movements to become distorted, conveying a completely different meaning… When the results came out, Li Ziao blushed with shame. He lowered his head, found his squad leader, and prepared to accept criticism. To his surprise, Zhou Yuli wasn't angry; he simply led him to the deck.

It was dusk, and a missile destroyer that had just completed a long-range training voyage was slowly approaching the dock with the assistance of their tugboat. The setting sun bathed the ship in a golden glow, and the officers and men bustled about on the bridge, their various weapons and equipment showcasing the modernity of the navy.

"The safe departure and smooth return of such a national treasure wouldn't have been possible without the seemingly insignificant support forces like us in the port," Zhou Yuli said, pointing to the warship before him. "Signals are a crucial link in this support chain. Every signal here is connected to the ship's safety. If your basic skills aren't solid, you'll be planting a time bomb next to your comrades." The squad leader's words awakened Li Ziao. For the first time, he truly felt the immense responsibility carried by the small flag in his hand and the seemingly ordinary signal light.

Change began after their conversation under the setting sun. When his flag signaling wasn't standard, Li Ziao practiced repeatedly in front of the mirror; when his military terminology transcription was slow and prone to errors, he found news broadcast recordings and repeatedly transcribed them to improve his reaction speed and accuracy; when he wasn't familiar with the light signals, he practiced late into the night... Day after day of hard work resulted in professional mastery. During his new recruit graduation assessment, Li Ziao achieved top marks, earning the title of "Training Pace-setter," and also won first place in a higher-level professional skills competition. Later, due to his outstanding overall qualities, Li Ziao was selected to be assigned to a new type of naval vessel, becoming a key signalman.

(Photo caption: Signalmen using signal flags for communication. Photo by Zhou Yuanzhi)

We must be like radar, always vigilant.

In the modern naval battlefield, in a complex electromagnetic environment, information flows like a torrent, and interference and deception are ubiquitous. Signalmen must firmly lock onto targets amidst countless interferences, guarding their own “channel.”

This extreme focus is not innate, but honed through repeated high-intensity training and challenging missions.

Zhou Yuli understands this deeply. He served for many years on a lifeboat. The special nature of lifeboat missions often requires venturing into complex waters with severe weather to carry out search and rescue operations, posing a significant test of a signalman’s concentration.

That year, Zhou Yuli accompanied his ship to a certain sea area to search for a missing fishing boat. The sea conditions were poor, with high winds, rough seas, and extremely low visibility. The lifeboat was violently rocked between the crests and troughs of the waves. Holding his signal post, he endured waves of dizziness, fighting off nausea, his eyes glued to the radio screen and the sea outside the window, afraid of missing any distress signals or information from friendly vessels.

Time ticked by, and anxiety spread through the cabin. Suddenly, a very weak, intermittent radio distress signal came through his headset, almost completely drowned out by the noise of the waves and the radio static. “A signal!” Zhou Yuli exclaimed, holding his breath and pressing the headset close to his ear, straining to discern the faint sound. The shaking of the cabin and the roar of the engines seemed to vanish instantly; his world consisted only of the faint radio waves. He carefully copied the signal, confirming the information with the other party, and finally obtained an extremely valuable set of coordinates.

It was this crucial information, obtained under extremely difficult conditions, that ultimately guided the lifeboat to successfully locate the distressed fishing vessel, saving the lives of several fishermen.

After the mission, the captain patted Zhou Yuli on the shoulder and said, “Old Zhou, this time it’s all thanks to you! Your ears are sharp, and your focus is incredible!” Zhou Yuli wiped the cold sweat from his brow. He knew that was a skill honed through countless hours of forced concentration amidst swaying battle stations and constant interference.

This extreme focus is also evident in everyday details. On a new type of frigate, signalman Zhao Lei is renowned throughout the ship for his exceptional hearing, capable of “not forgetting what he hears.” He can easily distinguish subtle differences in background noise between different radio stations and channels, and can clearly capture every piece of information when multiple people are reporting simultaneously.

Behind this remarkable skill lies years of rigorous training: often during rest periods, he immerses himself in various analog signals and interference sounds with headphones, deliberately training his auditory discrimination and anti-interference capabilities. “On the battlefield, the enemy will

try every means to interfere with you; signals can be fleeting. We must be like radar, constantly vigilant, accurately capturing every piece of useful information," Zhao Lei said.

From Zhou Yuli's composure under pressure to Zhao Lei's meticulous attention to detail, generations of signalmen have proven through their practice that extreme focus is the cornerstone of their role in safeguarding the information lifeline.

Delivering the right information to the right recipient at the right time.

Modern naval warfare is a confrontation between systems. The value of signalmen lies not only in providing communication support for a single ship, but also in serving as a crucial information node within the entire combat system. Their positions, though small, bear the vital mission of connecting the land, sea, air, space, and cyber battlefields.

During a joint exercise, First-Class Sergeant Wang Hai's ship served as the formation's command ship. Suddenly, information from higher command, neighboring ships, air force, and shore-based units flooded the ship's communication center like rivers flowing into the sea. Wang Hai and his comrades quickly identified, categorized, and processed this information, accurately distributing critical instructions to all units within the formation.

"It felt like being in an ocean current of information," Wang Hai described. "The sounds of different channels on the radio intertwined, data scrolled constantly on the screen, and flag signals and lights were always ready to respond to emergencies. We had to stay extremely clear-headed, understanding the priority and flow of each piece of information, ensuring that the right information was delivered to the right recipient at the right time." In this process, any tiny mistake could lead to a breakdown in coordination, even affecting the entire course of the battle. Signalmen, at this moment, are the "lubricant" that keeps the system running smoothly.

To improve combat support capabilities, a naval base in the Northern Theater Command regularly organizes cross-ship training for signalmen, sending key personnel to other units for learning and exchange, familiarizing them with the communication characteristics, command procedures, and coordination rules of different units. They also utilize a simulation training center to construct joint operation scenarios involving multiple services and branches under complex electromagnetic environments, honing the information hub role of signalmen in system-of-systems warfare.

During a joint air defense exercise, a destroyer-frigate formation conducted coordinated training with an air force unit. Suddenly, "enemy" aircraft adopted low-altitude penetration tactics, attempting to evade radar detection. In a critical moment, signalman Li Yue keenly detected a faint target indication from shore-based troops. The ship then quickly shared this information via data link with other ships in the formation and patrol aircraft, successfully intercepting the "enemy" aircraft. During the post-exercise debriefing, the commander commented, "The signalman's sharp reaction bought valuable time for the entire system." From individual combat to system integration, from supporting the ship itself to connecting the three services, the functions and missions of signalmen are undergoing profound changes. "They are not only transmitters of orders, but also

organizers and guides of battlefield information flow, an indispensable link in winning future high-tech wars," said a staff officer.

Staying Committed, Accompanied by Sound and Light

■ PLA Daily Reporter Wu Anning

In the bridge, signalmen are sharp-eyed and attentive, ensuring commanders are "clear-sighted"—they are the ship's "eyes and ears" and "mouthpiece."

"This is a job that looks simple, but is quite difficult to do," said Jiang Lin, a veteran sergeant with 10 years of experience in signaling. While to outsiders it may seem like signal corps operations require little technical skill, being a good signalman demands considerable dedication and effort. "Understanding the job, knowing the terminology, and reacting quickly are only considered adequate. An excellent signalman is one who can think like a commander and provide timely assistance when needed," said Jiang Lin.

"Glory lies in the mundane, hardship lies in the long journey." This classic line from the TV series "Soldiers' Assault" perfectly encapsulates the profound impression the signalman's role left on the reporter during the interview. Unlike other positions that require mastering only one skill, signalmen are often the most erudite "generalists" on a warship.

As the position in the bridge where they interact most frequently with the commander, signalmen are often jokingly referred to by their comrades as the ship's commander's "AI assistant": a qualified signalman must be able to promptly respond to all the commander's instructions and most questions. "We signalmen may not be experts in all the technical terms related to warships, but we certainly need to understand them all," said signalman Shang Jian.

Through interactions with these signalmen, the reporter gradually came to know this group. They are a low-profile yet crucial combat force in modern naval warfare. Their presence ensures that ships can be "seen, contacted, and communicated" under any circumstances, serving as an indispensable extension of the ship's command system. As naval vessels sail into the deep blue sea, the role of signalmen becomes increasingly prominent. They not only serve as a bridge for communication between Chinese and foreign navies but also polish the image of the Chinese Navy on the high seas.

The figures of signalmen are active on every voyage of the People's Navy as it journeys into the deep blue. Their stories may lack the limelight, but their value is immense. Value has long been integrated into every safe voyage and every successful coordination.

Duty is their companion, accompanied by sound and light. Signalmen are not silent "shadows," but proactive information hubs. It is the countless ordinary posts like theirs that converge into the immense power to strengthen the military.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16428065.html**

# 观念转变，让“老政工”与“新骨干”在互学互帮中同向奔赴

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：郭领领　王昊　战耀 责任编辑：郭妍菲 发布：2025-12-19

**海军某部引导官兵携手共进——**

**新老骨干互学互帮同向奔赴**

■郭领领　王　昊　战　耀




姚留洋 绘

一堂精心准备的教育课，却意外“哑火”. 台上授课的，是海军某部曾多次在政治教员比武中摘金夺银的政治协理员徐阳. 这次授课，他自认为理论功底扎实、引用“金句”较多，能引起强烈共鸣. 然而授课全程，台下官兵却没有多少反应.

“您讲得很有深度，但是跟官兵贴得不够近. ”课后，“95 后”指导员杨征瑞直言不讳提出建议，“如果 PPT 少些文字、多点画面，用官兵身边人身边事举例说明，授课效果就会好一些. ”杨征瑞一边说一边打开一本连队相册，里面有战士们顶着烈日检修装备时的特写，有党员骨干深夜围着图纸讨论的剪影，还有新兵第一次独立完成任务后，笑得露出虎牙的抓拍……

徐阳接过相册，再低头翻看自己写满理论要点的教案，愣住了：曾经让他在比武中脱颖而出的“拿手活”，何时竟已与年轻官兵渐行渐远？

改变，从一次携手开始. 接到上级布置的示范课任务，徐阳主动邀请杨征瑞一起参与、共同备课. 两人走进训练场、深入班排里，收集鲜活素材.

再次登台，从讲稿到课件都已焕然一新. 开场是训练场沸腾的场景，理论要点化作灵动漫画，英模事迹部分增添了身边党员带头攻关视频. 台下，官兵目光被牢牢抓住，课堂讨论热烈.

这堂课后，杨征瑞同样兴奋不已，这次合作，他从徐阳身上学到了不少东西，收获感满满.

“过去总觉得年轻同志‘经验少’，没想到他们和战士的共情能力如此之强.”在政治干部交流会上，徐阳特意把杨征瑞做的课件投影在大屏幕上，“这张战士抢修装备的照片，是他凌晨跟着任务分队去外场执行保障任务时拍的. 咱们做政治工作，缺的就是这种同甘共苦的体验. ”他的话音刚落，“老政工”刘兵辉就接过话头：“现在很多年轻干部与战士属于同龄人，想法很一致，思想也与时代跟得很紧. 他们身上，有不少值得我们学习的地方. ”你一言我一语的交流中，“向年轻人学创新，向‘老政工’学经验”的想法，在每个人心里扎了根.

一石激起千层浪. 这种“老政工”与“新骨干”的碰撞，逐渐成为常态. 面对教育对象和时代环境的深刻变化，该部党委敏锐抓住契机，依托“教育协作区”，推行新老结对，组织集体备课、案例研讨、经验分享，推动实现优势互补、共同提升.

观念的转变，在攻坚一线更为凸显.

今年初，场务连指导员戴佳帅愁得经常睡不着觉——某型装备革新停滞不前，调试了十几次，还是没法实现快速点火和多发连续发射. 那天下午，他拿着设计图纸，耷拉着脑袋向老指导员张乾求教：“技术骨干们熬了好几个通宵，数据还是对不上，我觉得还是放弃吧. ”可他得到的不是安慰，而是一记重锤：“做政治工作不是指导员站在后面喊‘加油’，你得冲到前面带着大家一块干. 要是你都没信心，战士们怎么能有劲头？”

戴佳帅幡然醒悟，在进行自我反思后，马上提出了解决办法. 张乾听后表示赞同，接着补充道：“除了连队主官带头攻关外，还可以成立几个小组，让经验丰富的老班长带着年轻官兵，发挥各自优势. ”

当晚，戴佳帅立刻召集技术骨干开会，把任务进行细化拆分，成立了 3 个以老带新的攻关小组. “老班长，你经验丰富，帮大家看看数据采集的细节；年轻同志懂编程，负责优化算法. 大家齐心协力，相互配合……”

接下来的日子里，连队会议室变成了攻关现场，戴佳帅和 3 个小组一起研商. “今天试验了电磁脉冲点火，目前点火效果欠佳，需要调整传感器的灵敏度”“我根据数据优化了算法，现在可以实现一键多发齐射”“传感器灵敏度调整后，设备持续工作有点不稳定，明天得再校准一下”……

经过持续努力，某型装备革新获得重大突破，其成果被应用于保障一线，有效破解了训练难题. 连队顺势成立“创客工作室”，帮助有想法、有技术的官兵施展才华、开展创新.

如今，在该部常常能看到这样的场景：老同志结合亲身经历讲授工作经验方法，新同志借助科技手段为其赋能增效，新老骨干互学互帮共同进步.

**Google Translation**

A Shift in Mindset Enables Veteran Political Officers and New Backbone Personnel to Learn and Help Each Other, Moving in the Same Direction

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Guo Lingling, Wang Hao, Zhan Yao

Editor: Guo Yanfei

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A Naval Unit Guides Officers and men to Work Together—Veteran and New Backbone Personnel Learn and Help Each Other, Moving in the Same Direction

■ Guo Lingling, Wang Hao, Zhan Yao Illustrated by Yao Liuyang

A meticulously prepared educational lesson unexpectedly “failed to resonate.” The lecturer on stage was Xu Yang, a political assistant from a naval unit who had won numerous gold and silver medals in political instructor competitions. He believed his lecture, rich in theoretical knowledge and filled with memorable quotes, would evoke a strong response from the soldiers in the audience. However, throughout the lecture, the soldiers below showed little reaction.

“Your lecture was very insightful, but it didn’t connect with the soldiers enough,” said Yang Zhengrui, a post-95s instructor, bluntly after the class. “If the PPT had less text and more visuals, and used examples from the soldiers’ lives and the people around them, the lecture would have been more effective.” Yang Zhengrui opened a company photo album as he spoke. Inside were close-ups of soldiers inspecting equipment under the scorching sun, silhouettes of Party members and key personnel discussing blueprints late at night, and candid shots of new recruits grinning after completing their first independent task…

Xu Yang took the album, then looked down at his lesson plan filled with theoretical points, and was stunned: when had his “signature skill,” which had once made him stand out in competitions, become so irrelevant to the young soldiers?

The change began with a collaboration. Upon receiving the assignment to give a demonstration lesson, Xu Yang proactively invited Yang Zhengrui to participate and prepare the lesson together. The two went to the training grounds and into the platoons and squads to collect vivid materials.

When they returned to the stage, everything from the lecture notes to the presentation slides was completely new. The lesson opened with a vibrant scene of training, transforming theoretical points into lively cartoons, and adding videos of exemplary Party members leading by example in overcoming challenges. The soldiers’ attention was captivated, and the discussion was lively.

After the lesson, Yang Zhengrui was equally excited. He had learned a great deal from Xu Yang through this collaboration and felt he had gained a lot.

“I always thought young comrades lacked experience, but I never expected their empathy with the soldiers to be so strong.” At a political cadre exchange meeting, Xu Yang specially projected Yang Zhengrui’s presentation slides onto the big screen. “This photo of a soldier repairing equipment was taken in the early morning when he went to the field with the task force to perform a support mission. What we lack in political work is this kind of shared experience.” As soon as he finished speaking, veteran political worker Liu Binghui chimed in: “Many young cadres are now the same age as the soldiers, their ideas are very similar, and their thinking is very much in line with the times. There are many things we can learn from them.” In this back-and-forth exchange, the idea of ”learning innovation from young people and learning experience from veteran political workers” took root in everyone’s hearts.

This sparked a wave of discussion. This kind of interaction between veteran political workers and new backbone personnel is gradually becoming the norm. Faced with profound changes in the target audience and the changing environment, the Party Committee of the unit keenly seized the opportunity, relying on the “Education Collaboration Zone” to promote pairing new and experienced personnel, organizing collective lesson preparation, case studies, and experience sharing to achieve complementary advantages and mutual improvement.

This shift in mindset was even more evident on the front lines of tackling key challenges.

At the beginning of this year, Dai Jiashuai, the political instructor of the field service company, was so worried that he often couldn’t sleep—the innovation of a certain type of equipment had stalled. After more than ten adjustments, rapid ignition and continuous multi-shot firing still couldn’t be achieved. That afternoon, holding the design drawings, he dejectedly sought advice from the veteran political instructor Zhang Qian: “The technical backbone has worked several sleepless nights, but the data still doesn’t match. I think we should give up.” But instead of comfort, he received a harsh lesson: “Doing political work isn’t about the political instructor standing behind and shouting ‘Go! Go ... Zhang Qian agreed after listening, then added, “Besides the company commander leading the effort, we can also form several groups, with experienced veterans guiding younger soldiers, allowing each to leverage their strengths.”

That evening, Dai Jiashuai immediately convened a meeting of technical personnel, breaking down the task into smaller, more manageable groups, and establishing three mentorship teams. “Veteran, you’re experienced; help us review the data collection details. Younger comrades, you know programming; be responsible for optimizing the algorithm. Let’s all work together and cooperate...”

In the following days, the company meeting room became a research and development hub, with Dai Jiashuai and the three groups discussing solutions. “Today we tested electromagnetic pulse ignition, but the ignition effect is currently unsatisfactory; we need to adjust the sensor sensitivity.” “I optimized the algorithm based on the data; now we can achieve one-click multi-shot salvo.”

“After adjusting the sensor sensitivity, the equipment’s continuous operation is a bit unstable; we need to recalibrate it tomorrow...”

Through continuous efforts, a major breakthrough was achieved in the innovation of a certain type of equipment. The results were applied to frontline support, effectively solving training challenges. The company then established a “Maker Studio” to help soldiers with ideas and technical skills to showcase their talents and innovate.

Nowadays, it is common to see this scene in the department: veteran comrades share their work experience and methods based on their personal experiences, new comrades empower and enhance their efficiency with the help of technology, and new and old backbone members learn from each other and make progress together.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16428127.html**

## 南部战区海军组织多艘舰艇射击训练

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近日，南部战区海军组织多艘舰艇奔赴某海域开展实弹射击训练，全面检验部队舰炮实弹射击水平和装备性能，提升部队遂行任务的能力.



↑奔赴任务海域

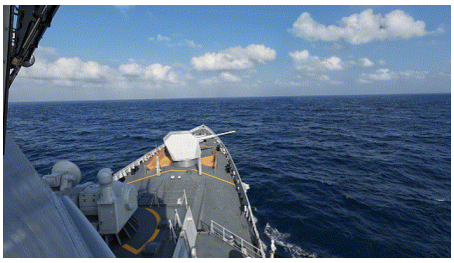
抵达任务海域，官兵闻令而动，各舰艇高速机动抢占射击阵位. 作战指挥室内，指挥员不断下达指令；主炮战位上，炮手们密切配合，迅速完成射击准备.

随后焦作舰率先射击，炮弹破膛而出，精准命中目标. 紧接着，遵义舰等多艘舰艇相继克服海况影响进行实弹射击，一发发炮弹呼啸出膛.



↑主炮射击

此次射击训练通过设置多种特情课目，锤炼官兵战斗技能，有效提升部队作战能力.（贺跃民、姜海涛、龙驰、贾晓鹏）



↑主炮射击



↑主炮射击



↑主炮射击

**Google Translation**

Southern Theater Command Navy Organizes Live-Fire Training with Multiple Ships

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Editor: Du Shengzhi

Published: 2025-12-19

Recently, the Southern Theater Command Navy organized multiple ships to conduct live-fire training in a certain sea area, comprehensively testing the live-fire shooting level of the troops'

naval guns and the performance of their equipment, and improving the troops' ability to perform missions.

↑ Heading to the Mission Area

Upon arriving at the mission area, officers and soldiers acted swiftly upon orders, with each ship maneuvering rapidly to seize firing positions. In the operations command center, commanders continuously issued instructions; at the main gun positions, gunners cooperated closely and quickly completed firing preparations.

Subsequently, the Jiaozuo destroyer (Hull 163) fired first, its shells bursting from the barrel and accurately hitting the target. Following this, the Zunyi ship and several other ships successively overcame the influence of sea conditions to conduct live-fire exercises, shells whistling from the barrels.

↑ Main Gun Firing

This live-fire training, through the inclusion of various special situation scenarios, honed the combat skills of officers and soldiers, effectively improving the troops' combat capabilities. (He Yuemin, Jiang Haitao, Long Chi, Jia Xiaopeng)

↑Main gun firing

↑Main gun firing

↑Main gun firing

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16428253.html**

## 探访海军航空兵某部，感受领导机关求真务实的调研作风

来源：解放军报 作者：邹柠 于航 傅金泉 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-20

**记者探访海军航空兵某部，感受领导机关求真务实的调研作风——**

**身子扑下去 形象树起来**

■邹 柠 于 航 解放军报特约记者 傅金泉

初冬，记者来到海军航空兵某部采访，恰逢该部保障部邹部长带领机关调研组到基层调研. 从过去坐在会议室听汇报，到如今走遍营区摸实情，记者跟随调研组一路走来，清晰感受到该部领导机关调研作风越来越务实.

走进某机务中队，邹部长先到宿舍楼，里里外外仔细查看一遍. 在班排宿舍里，他拉上窗帘看了看，然后在笔记本上记录：宿舍窗帘遮光性不强，可能影响战士午休.

出了宿舍楼，邹部长停下脚步. 记者顺着他的目光望去，只见一排电动自行车整齐摆放，车位间预留了安装充电桩的线路，几名工作人员正在测量尺寸. 经详细询问，邹部长掌握了该单位充电桩安装进度.

电动自行车停放不便、充电困难，这是前不久机务宿舍从机场内场搬到外场后出现的新问题. “我的电动自行车快没电了，等会儿你陪我去内场找充电桩吧. ”之前的一次调研，邹部长从战士们的聊天中偶然了解这一问题.

由于该部机场内场和外场距离较远，不少官兵为方便通行购置了电动自行车. 宿舍楼设计之初没有充分考虑电动自行车停放和充电问题，大家只能回内场充电，非常不方便. “‘乔迁之喜’不能变成出行之忧. ”邹部长立即协调相关业务部门，紧前推进充电桩安装工作.

“只有身子扑下去，才能摸清基层实情，指导工作才会更有成效. ”离开机务中队，邹部长又马不停蹄前往飞行大队. 途中他通过电话听取各点位调研组人员汇报，并指导各业务科室开展工作.

几天调研下来，记者跟随调研组去了修理厂车间、外场塔台、机库休息室等多个点位，收集整理 10 余条立行立改事项和数项需论证研究的难题.

深化政治整训以来，这样的场景在该部已成常态. “扑下身子调研、脚踏实地解难，反映的是机关作风的转变. ”邹部长坦言，有一段时间，基层官兵对少数机关干部调研作风颇有微词——坐在会议室聊几句，根本没到实地查看，却声称“把基层情况摸清了”.

深化政治整训中，该部以解决调研工作踏空走虚问题为着力点，党委领导带头立下“硬规矩”：必须深入班排战位，当面听取官兵诉求，现场解决实际问题. “用脚步丈量兵心，以真情赢得信任. ”一名部领导说.

记者翻看调研组的调研报告，泛泛而谈的空话套话不见了，见人见事的具体事例更多了，业务科室责任明确、分工有序，对职责交叉的难点堵点问题，大家不推不躲、主动认领、协同解决.

领导机关身子扑下去，基层官兵心气提上来. 随着机关调研走深走实，这种“脱鞋下田”的务实作风和良好形象影响带动基层，官兵干事创业的热情更高、练兵备战的动力更足.

夜色深沉，海风习习. 记者跟随的调研活动暂时告一段落，但该部机关办公楼里依然灯火通明，各科室负责人正研究部署下一步整改方案. “挠头事、烦心事都解决了，基层官兵才能轻装上阵、奋勇攻坚. ”一名机关干部说.

**Google Translation**

Visiting a Naval Aviation Unit: Experiencing the Pragmatic Research Style of the Leadership

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zou Ning, Yu Hang, Fu Jinquan

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-20

Reporters visited a naval aviation unit, experiencing the pragmatic research style of the leadership— Getting Down to the Grassroots, Building a Positive Image

■ Zou Ning, Yu Hang, PLA Daily Special Correspondent Fu Jinquan

In early winter, reporters visited a naval aviation unit, just in time to see Director Zou of the unit's Support Department leading a research team to conduct research at the grassroots level. From sitting in meeting rooms listening to reports in the past to now walking through the barracks to understand the actual situation, reporters followed the research team and clearly felt that the leadership's research style was becoming increasingly pragmatic.

Entering a maintenance squadron, Director Zou first went to the dormitory building, carefully inspecting it inside and out. In the platoon and squadron dormitories, he drew the curtains and looked around, then noted in his notebook: "The dormitory curtains don't block out light well, which may affect the soldiers' afternoon rest."

Leaving the dormitory building, Director Zou stopped. Following his gaze, the reporter saw a row of electric bicycles neatly arranged, with wiring for charging stations pre-installed between the spaces, and several workers measuring dimensions. After detailed inquiries, Director Zou learned about the unit's charging station installation progress.

Inconvenient parking and charging of electric bicycles were new problems that arose after the maintenance dormitory was recently moved from the airfield's indoor area to the outdoor area. "My electric bicycle is almost out of power; will you come with me to find a charging station in the indoor area later?" Director Zou had learned of this issue by chance from a conversation among the soldiers during a previous survey.

Because the distance between the indoor and outdoor areas of the airfield is considerable, many officers and men purchased electric bicycles for convenience. The dormitory building's initial design did not adequately consider the parking and charging issues of electric bicycles, forcing everyone to return to the indoor area to charge, which was very inconvenient. "The joy of moving should not turn into a travel headache," Director Zou immediately coordinated with relevant departments to expedite the installation of charging stations.

"Only by immersing ourselves in the grassroots can we truly understand the situation and provide more effective guidance." After leaving the maintenance squadron, Director Zou immediately headed to the flight squadron. En route, he listened to reports from the research teams at various locations via telephone and provided guidance to the relevant departments.

After several days of research, reporters accompanied the research team to multiple locations, including the repair shop workshop, the field control tower, and the hangar rest area, collecting and compiling more than ten items requiring immediate rectification and several difficult issues needing further research and discussion.

Since the deepening of political rectification, such scenes have become commonplace in the unit. “Walking down to the grassroots to conduct research and solve problems practically reflects a change in the work style of the headquarters,” Director Zou frankly stated. For a period, grassroots officers and men had reservations about the research style of some headquarters cadres—sitting in meeting rooms for a few words, without actually going to the site, yet claiming to have “understood the situation at the grassroots level.”

During the deepening of political rectification, the unit focused on addressing the problem of superficial and ineffective research. The Party Committee leadership took the lead in establishing “strict rules”: personnel must go deep into the platoon and squad positions, listen to the demands of officers and men face-to-face, and solve practical problems on-site. “We measure the soldiers’ hearts with our footsteps, and win their trust with sincerity,” said a department leader.

A review of the research report by the investigation team revealed a significant shift away from vague, empty rhetoric. Instead, it highlighted concrete examples and specific cases, clearly defined responsibilities within departments, and a clear division of labor. For challenges and bottlenecks arising from overlapping responsibilities, everyone proactively took ownership and collaboratively resolved them.

With leadership getting hands-on, the morale of grassroots officers and men soared. As the investigations at the headquarters deepened and became more practical, this down-to-earth approach and positive image influenced and motivated the grassroots, resulting in greater enthusiasm for work and increased motivation for training and combat readiness among officers and men.

The night was deep, and a sea breeze was blowing. The investigation activities the reporter had been following had temporarily concluded, but the lights remained on in the department’s office building, where department heads were discussing and deploying the next steps for rectification. “Only when the headaches and worries are resolved can the grassroots officers and men move forward with a lighter burden and bravely tackle tough challenges,” said an officer from the headquarters.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16428243.html**

## 逐浪深蓝卫和平！中国海军第 47 批护航编队执行任务纪事

来源：解放军报 作者：高德政 任 科 王宁川 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-20

**逐浪深蓝卫和平**

**——中国海军第 47 批护航编队执行任务纪事**

■高德政 任 科 王宁川

历时 368 天，航行 14 万余海里，安全护送中外船舶 102 艘次……12 月 18 日，由包头舰、红河舰和高邮湖舰组成的中国海军第 47 批护航编队圆满完成护航任务，返回浙江舟山某军港.

大洋之上，编队官兵勇担重任、逐浪前行，确保了重要海上战略通道安全，有力展现了中国军队维护世界和平的责任担当.



包头舰在护航中. 任 科摄

**誓言铮铮 汇聚力量**

“我志愿加入中国共产党，拥护党的纲领，遵守党的章程……”今年“七一”前夕，在距离祖国万里之遥的包头舰上，身着浪花白的年轻水兵军容严整，面对鲜红党旗，高举右拳重温入党誓词，铮铮誓言汇聚磅礴力量，激发官兵为国护航、练兵大洋的不竭动力.

“护航编队在海外执行任务，一举一动都关乎政治外交大局……”编队指挥员介绍，他们坚持“护航一路、研学一路”，统筹开展集中政治整训和聚焦“铸牢政治忠诚、打好攻坚之战”深化教育实践活动，组织系统性研学、专题式授课、常态化辨析. 结合启航出征、驶离祖国海疆、跨越赤道等时机，编队举行誓师动员、宣誓签名、海上升旗等仪式，探索创新“走出国门看世界、对比发展强信心”启发式教育路子，引导官兵从政治高位看岗位、从初心使命看职责，进一步增强官兵的荣誉感和使命感，更好地完成护航任务.

“当年，先辈们顽强不屈地同日本侵略者斗争，为世界反法西斯战争胜利作出巨大贡献；现在，我们驾驶战舰走向世界为各国船舶护航，这是对伟大抗战精神的传承. ”今年九三阅兵，在屏幕前看到海军方队阔步走过天安门广场，接受祖国和人民检阅，编队官兵热血澎湃，纷纷表示，要铭记历史、苦练本领，勇当“护航尖兵”.

**使命如山 真情守护**

战舰行万里，但愿海波平. 在一望无垠的大洋上，海军第 47 批护航编队官兵不畏艰险，把使命举过头顶、把责任扛在肩上，为中外船舶守护一片“和平安定的海域”.

今年春节前夕，亚丁湾风急浪高. 接到外籍商船“如意松”号护航请求后，包头舰决定以区域护航的方式护送其穿越危险水域.

航行中，官兵发现有不明目标持续接近，立即驾舰与“如意松”号调整位置，将其与可疑船只隔开. 经过警告震慑，目标被成功驱离. “多亏有中国海军的安全守护！”“如意松”号船员感激地说.

今年 4 月，中国籍环球帆船“顿悟时刻”号行至亚丁湾海域，与包头舰相遇.

“‘顿悟时刻’号帆船你好，我是中国海军第 47 批护航编队，现在你的航程由我们守护，请放心航行！”感人的对话和温馨的画面，经船员上传到网络，引发众多网友转发跟帖：“有祖国战舰的地方，就有满满的安全感！”抵达安全海域时，船员们挥舞五星红旗，高呼“祖国万岁！”.

使命如山，真情守护. 在亚丁湾，鲜艳夺目的中国红，已成为希望的象征.

**互学互鉴 提升能力**

执行护航任务期间，编队先后赴巴基斯坦和伊朗参加“和平-2025”多国海上联合演习、中伊俄“安全纽带-2025”联合演习，并与肯尼亚海军开展航行通过演练.

学习出国门，互鉴促发展. 今年 2 月，由巴基斯坦海军组织的“和平-2025”多国海上联合演习在卡拉奇举行，包头舰、高邮湖舰组成舰艇编队参加. 此次是高邮湖舰第一次参加“和平”系列多国海上联合演习. 随舰军官赵娇表示：“外军的许多参演舰艇具有丰富的联演经验，为我们提供了一个非常好的学习机会.”

今年 3 月，中伊俄“安全纽带-2025”联合演习海上演习阶段，救援“被劫持商船”演练让编队官兵印象深刻.

这次联演组织实施非常灵活，作战协同要求高. 在包头舰的指挥下，中伊双方舰艇吊放小艇前出，分别向“被劫持商船”尾部左右舷侧隐蔽接近. 双方特战队员通过干舷登临“被劫持商船”，迅速制服舱面“海盗”，控制驾驶室，夺占制高点，成功解救“人质”.

参演的陆战队员王德政说：“此次联演，让我们了解到其他国家陆战队的训练理念和方法；同时，也进一步加深了中国海军与各参演方的交流与协作，有利于提升彼此之间的协同能力.”

**传播友谊 展示形象**

任务期间，护航编队技术停靠阿曼、坦桑尼亚、塞舌尔等国，进一步增进了与各国的友谊，充分展示了中国海军开放自信的良好形象.

靠泊驻吉布提保障基地时，编队组织官兵代表来到卓越学校，开展“同一个世界、同一片海洋”中吉文化联谊活动.

“欢迎中国海军舰艇编队官兵来校举办活动，希望这次文化活动能让孩子们更深入地了解中国. ”卓越学校校长拉希德·阿卜迪拉希介绍，学校由中国援建，是中国送给吉布提人民的“珍贵礼物”，更是两国深厚友谊和相互尊重的见证.

“看到我们国家援建的港口、铁路、学校等基础设施不断落户共建‘一带一路’国家，我更加懂得了‘中国好，世界会更好’的道理. ”编队官兵代表严咏鸽在活动中为学校师生表演了一段民族舞蹈，不少学生还积极同她互动. 她说：“文化是增进相互了解和友谊的重要桥梁和纽带，我相信友谊的种子已播撒到孩子们心中. ”

帆去帆来，潮起潮落. 一道道壮美航迹，是中国海军第 47 批护航编队拥抱世界、传递友谊、维护和平的生动见证. 未来，中国海军还将继续在亚丁湾、索马里海域逐浪前行，以更饱满的精神、更昂扬的斗志忠诚履行使命，积极承担国际责任和义务，为推动构建人类命运共同体积极贡献力量.

**Google Translation**

Sailing the Deep Blue to Safeguard Peace! A Chronicle of the 47th Chinese Naval Escort Task Force

Source: PLA Daily

Authors: Gao Dezheng, Ren Ke, Wang Ningchuan

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-20

Sailing the Deep Blue to Safeguard Peace

—A Chronicle of the 47th Chinese Naval Escort Task Force

■ Gao Dezheng, Ren Ke, Wang Ningchuan

After 368 days, sailing over 140,000 nautical miles, and safely escorting 102 Chinese and foreign vessels… On December 18, the 47th Chinese Naval Escort Task Force, composed of the Baotou, Honghe, and Gaoyouhu ships, successfully completed its escort mission and returned to a naval port in Zhoushan, Zhejiang Province.

On the high ocean, the officers and men of the task force bravely shouldered heavy responsibilities and sailed forward, ensuring the safety of important strategic maritime channels and powerfully demonstrating the Chinese military’s responsibility and commitment to maintaining world peace.

The Baotou ship during an escort mission. (Photo by Ren Ke) Resolute Vows Gather Strength

“I volunteer to join the Communist Party of China, uphold the Party’s program, abide by the Party’s constitution...” On the eve of July 1st this year, aboard the Baotou warship, thousands of miles from the motherland, young sailors in white uniforms, dressed in impeccable military bearing, faced the bright red Party flag, raised their right fists, and solemnly recited the oath of joining the Party. Their resolute vows gathered immense strength, inspiring officers and men with inexhaustible motivation to escort ships and train on the high seas.

“The escort taskforce is carrying out missions overseas, and every move it makes is related to the overall political and diplomatic situation...” the taskforce commander explained. They adhere to the principle of “escorting along the way, studying along the way,” comprehensively carrying out centralized political training and focusing on “forging political loyalty and winning the battle of decisive victory” in-depth education and practice activities, organizing systematic study tours, thematic lectures, and regular analysis. Combining the occasions of setting sail, departing from the motherland’s territorial waters, and crossing the equator, the taskforce held ceremonies including a mobilization speech, oath signing, and flag-raising at sea. This explored an innovative approach to education, emphasizing “going abroad to see the world and comparing development to strengthen confidence,” guiding officers and men to view their positions from a political perspective and their responsibilities from their original aspirations and missions. This further enhanced their sense of honor and mission, enabling them to better fulfill their escort missions.

“Back then, our predecessors fought tenaciously against the Japanese invaders, making a tremendous contribution to the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War; now, we sail our warships around the world to escort ships from all countries—this is an inheritance of the great spirit of the War of Resistance Against Japan.” This year, during the September 3rd military parade, watching the naval formation march past Tiananmen Square, receiving the review of the motherland and its people, the officers and men of the taskforce were filled with patriotic fervor, expressing their determination to remember history, hone their skills, and bravely become “escort vanguards.”

Mission as heavy as a mountain, sincere protection; warships sail thousands of miles, may the seas be calm. On the vast ocean, the officers and men of the 47$^{th}$ naval escort taskforce, undeterred by hardships, shouldered their mission and responsibilities, safeguarding a peaceful and stable sea area for Chinese and foreign ships.

Just before the Spring Festival this year, the Gulf of Aden was rough with high winds and waves. Upon receiving a request for escort from the foreign merchant ship “Ruyi Song,” the Baotou warship decided to escort it through the dangerous waters using a regional escort approach.

During the voyage, the officers and men discovered an unidentified target continuously approaching. They immediately adjusted the ship’s position with the “Ruyi Song,” separating it from the suspicious vessel. After warnings and deterrence, the target was successfully driven away. “Thanks to the safety and protection of the Chinese Navy!” the crew of the “Ruyi Song” said gratefully.

In April of this year, the Chinese-flagged circumnavigating sailing ship “Dunwu Shike” encountered the Baotou warship in the Gulf of Aden.

“Hello, ‘Moment of Enlightenment’ sailboat! This is the 47th escort taskforce of the Chinese Navy. We are now protecting your voyage. Please sail with peace of mind!” This touching dialogue and heartwarming scene, uploaded online by the crew, sparked numerous reposts and comments: “Where there are our motherland’s warships, there is a strong sense of security!” Upon reaching safe waters, the crew waved the five-star red flag and shouted, “Long live the motherland!”

A mission as heavy as a mountain, a sincere commitment to protection. In the Gulf of Aden, the vibrant Chinese red has become a symbol of hope.

Mutual Learning and Enhanced Capabilities During the escort mission, the taskforce participated in the “AMAN-2025” (aka AMAN-2025) multinational maritime joint exercise in Pakistan and Iran, as well as the China-Iran-Russia “Security Belt-2025” joint exercise, and conducted navigation exercises with the Kenyan Navy.

Learning abroad, mutual learning promotes development. In February of this year, the “AMAN-2025” multinational maritime joint exercise, organized by the Pakistani Navy, was held in Karachi, with the Baotou and Gaoyouhu ships forming a naval formation participating. This marks the first time the Gaoyouhu warship has participated in the “Peace” series of multinational joint maritime exercises. Officer Zhao Jiao, who is aboard the ship, stated, “Many of the participating foreign warships have extensive experience in joint exercises, providing us with an excellent learning opportunity.” In March of this year, during the maritime exercise phase of the China-Iran-Russia “Security Belt-2025” joint exercise, the rescue drill of a “hijacked merchant ship” left a deep impression on the taskforce’s officers and men.

This joint exercise was organized and implemented with great flexibility, demanding a high level of operational coordination. Under the command of the Baotou warship, Chinese and Iranian ships launched small boats forward, stealthily approaching the “hijacked merchant ship” from its stern on both port and starboard sides. Special forces personnel from both sides boarded the “hijacked merchant ship” via freeboard, quickly subdued the “pirates” on deck, took control of the bridge, seized high ground, and successfully rescued the “hostages.”

Marine Wang Dezheng, one of the participating marines, said, “This joint exercise allowed us to understand the training philosophies and methods of other countries’ marine corps; at the same time, it further deepened the exchange and cooperation between the Chinese Navy and the participating parties, which is conducive to improving our interoperability.” Spreading Friendship and Showcasing Image During the mission, the escort taskforce made technical stops in Oman, Tanzania, and Seychelles, further enhancing friendship with these countries and fully demonstrating the open and confident image of the Chinese Navy.

While docking at the Djibouti support base, the taskforce organized representatives of its officers and men to visit the Zhuoyue School to carry out a cultural exchange activity between China and Djibouti under the theme of “One World, One Ocean.”

“We welcome the officers and men of the Chinese naval taskforce to hold this activity at the school. We hope this cultural activity will allow the children to gain a deeper understanding of China,” said Rashid Abdilahi, principal of Zhuoyue School. He added that the school, built with Chinese aid, is a “precious gift” from China to the people of Djibouti and a testament to the deep friendship and mutual respect between the two countries.

“Seeing the ports, railways, schools, and other infrastructure projects aided by our country continuously being established in countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative, I understand even more deeply the principle that ‘a better China makes a better world,’“ said Yan Yongge, a representative of the taskforce’s officers and men, who performed a folk dance for the school’s teachers and students during the event. Many students actively interacted with her. She said, “Culture is an important bridge and bond for enhancing mutual understanding and friendship. I believe the seeds of friendship have been sown in the hearts of the children.” Sails come and go, tides rise and fall. These magnificent voyages are vivid testaments to the 47th Chinese naval escort taskforce embracing the world, conveying friendship, and safeguarding peace. In the future, the Chinese Navy will continue to sail through the Gulf of Aden and the waters off Somalia, faithfully fulfilling its mission with greater spirit and fighting will, actively undertaking international responsibilities and obligations, and contributing to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16428238.html**

## 海军某总站"心"服务破解"心"难题，为部队建设注入新动力

来源：解放军报 作者：王昱博 高山 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-20

**海军某总站探索改进心理服务工作**

**“心”服务通向高山海岛**

解放军报讯 王昱博、高山报道：冬日，海军某总站心理服务中心内，受邀来队的联勤保障部队大连康复疗养中心医生由广旭，正在为官兵开展心理健康知识讲座. 授课中，他结合官兵任务特点设计多个环节，引导大家在互动交流中加深对心理健康知识的理解.

“近年来，总站各项任务压茬推进，一些驻守在高山海岛等偏远点位的官兵，由于长期高强度训练工作，不同程度存在心情烦躁、情绪焦虑等状况. ”该总站领导介绍，为帮助官兵提高心理抗压和自我调节能力，他们探索构建“全员教育、骨干培训、筛查评估、心理干预”的心理服务体系，不断提升基层心理服务工作质效.

该总站组建了一支由基层干部、班长骨干组成的心理骨干队伍，定期组织培训考核，帮助心理骨干掌握更多心理疾病预防知识和应对方法；结合新兵下连、任务转场等时机组织心理健康测试和评估，为有需要的官兵提供专项心理服务. 他们还邀请体系医院、驻地医院的专业心理医生定期来授课，通过组织心理行为训练、“一对一”心理咨询等方式，为官兵提供专业心理服务，引导官兵及时排除“情绪杂质”.

“心”服务破解“心”难题. 某任务准备阶段，战士小于的心理健康评估结果为“良好”. 任务开始后，因工作繁重和家庭变故，小于在总站心理健康测试中被评为“一般”. 小于所在连党支部及时建立跟踪帮带机制，一边指定专人协助小于申请慰问金，一边安排连队心理骨干帮助他疏解心理压力. 他们还鼓励小于参加总站组织的心理行为训练，接受心理医生心理辅导. 如今，小于走出了心理“阴霾”，工作更有干劲.

任务间隙开展心理调适、设置“心灵小屋”咨询室……笔者在该总站采访期间看到，随着心理服务体系不断完善，基层心理服务工作开展得有声有色，部分心理骨干还取得心理健康指导师证书. 该总站领导说，他们将以海军军医大学研制的心理健康档案为模板，为官兵建立“一人一册”心理健康档案，在精心服务、精细管理、精准评判中守护官兵心理健康，为单位全面建设注入“心”动力.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Main Station’s “Heart-to-Heart” Service Solves “Heart-to-Heart” Problems, Injecting New Momentum into Troop Development

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Wang Yubo, Gao Shan

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-20

A Naval Main Station Explores and Improves Psychological Service Work

“Heart-to-Heart” Service Reaches High Mountains and Island Areas

PLA Daily News (Wang Yubo and Gao Shan): On a winter’s day, at the psychological service center of a naval Main Station, Dr. You Guangxu, invited by the Joint Logistics Support Force’s Dalian Rehabilitation and Convalescent Center, was conducting a lecture on mental health knowledge for officers and men. During the lecture, he designed multiple segments tailored to the characteristics of the officers and men’ missions, guiding everyone to deepen their understanding of mental health knowledge through interactive exchanges.

“In recent years, the Main Station has been carrying out various tasks in rapid succession. Some officers and men stationed in remote locations such as high-altitude mountains and islands have experienced varying degrees of irritability and anxiety due to long-term, high-intensity training,”

explained a leader of the Main Station. To help officers and men improve their psychological resilience and self-regulation abilities, they have explored and constructed a psychological service system encompassing "comprehensive education, key personnel training, screening and assessment, and psychological intervention," continuously improving the quality and effectiveness of grassroots psychological services.

The Main Station has established a psychological backbone team composed of grassroots cadres and squad leaders. Regular training and assessments are organized to help these personnel acquire more knowledge about mental health prevention and coping methods. Psychological health tests and assessments are conducted during new recruit deployments and mission relocations, providing specialized psychological services to officers and men in need. They also invite professional psychologists from system hospitals and local hospitals to give regular lectures, providing professional psychological services to officers and men through psychological and behavioral training and one-on-one psychological counseling, guiding them to promptly eliminate "emotional impurities."

"Heart" services solve "heart" problems. During the preparation phase of a certain mission, soldier Xiao Yu's psychological health assessment result was "good." After the mission began, due to heavy workload and family changes, Xiao Yu was rated "average" in the Main Station's mental health test. The Party branch of Xiao Yu's company promptly established a follow-up support mechanism, assigning a dedicated person to assist him in applying for a welfare fund and arranging for psychological backbone members in the company to help him relieve psychological pressure. They also encouraged Xiao Yu to participate in psychological and behavioral training organized by the Main Station and receive psychological counseling from psychologists. Now, Xiao Yu has emerged from his psychological "shadow" and is more motivated at work.

During the interview at the Main Station, I observed that with the continuous improvement of the psychological service system, grassroots psychological service work is being carried out effectively, and some psychological backbone members have even obtained mental health instructor certificates. The station's leaders said that they will use the mental health records developed by the Naval Medical University as a template to establish "one person, one record" mental health records for officers and men, safeguarding their mental health through meticulous service, refined management, and accurate assessment, injecting "heart" power into the overall development of the unit.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16428340.html**

## 海军某部充分发挥红色资源铸魂育人作用

来源：解放军报 作者：庞斯年 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-21

**海军某部充分发挥红色资源铸魂育人作用——**

**红色历史"活"起来 教育课堂"动"起来**

■庞斯年

“当年，先辈们就在这个小小的坳口前，顽强阻击敌人发起的猛烈攻击……”日前，海军某部组织一堂教育课，授课教员林璇指着大屏幕上一张战斗遗址照片，为官兵讲述该部前身部队的战斗故事.

“我部前身部队参加过不少重大战役战斗，留下十分丰富的红色资源，是开展思想政治教育的生动教材. ”该部领导介绍，为更好引导官兵从单位建设发展历史中汲取精神养分，他们遴选优秀骨干组成“寻根小队”，寻访革命先辈后代，搜集整理先辈战斗故事，通过制作红色教育视频等方式，用一个个旧物件、一张张老照片，生动还原历史细节，让教育课堂更具吸引力、感染力.

“面对数倍于己的强敌，革命先辈毫不退缩、浴血奋战，赢得了最终胜利. 今天，面对备战打仗的如山使命，我们唯有立足岗位练强本领，才能不负先辈的流血牺牲. ”教育课结束后，新兵林奎感慨地说. 此前，林奎在阶段性训练考核中取得优异成绩，于是产生了“歇一歇”的想法，训练劲头有所减弱. 教育课上，林奎被革命先辈“一不怕苦、二不怕死”的战斗精神深深打动. 此后，他重新振作起来，以更加饱满的热情投入新课目训练.

为进一步发挥红色资源铸魂育人作用，该部还利用技术手段，通过制作全息视频、打造 VR 虚拟课堂等方式，组织官兵“云参观”红色场馆、体验战斗场景，让红色历史“活”起来、教育课堂“动”起来.

走进连队学习室，战士小王戴上 VR 设备，“穿越时空”来到黄崖洞保卫战战场. 看到革命先辈设计诱敌深入，成功歼灭来犯日军，他对身边战友说：“先辈的智谋值得我们学习研究. 只有紧贴实战需求创新战法，才能在未来战场上掌握主动权. ”

“一个历史故事就是一堂好课，一个经典战例就是一部鲜活教材. ”该部领导介绍，一堂堂生动活泼、战味十足的教育课，有效激发了官兵战备训练、精武强能的昂扬斗志. 在近期组织的一次实战化训练中，大家发扬革命先辈战斗精神，敢打敢拼，圆满完成多个高难课目训练.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit Fully Leverages Red Resources to Educate and Inspire People

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Pang Sinian

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-21

A Naval Unit Fully Leverages Red Resources to Educate and Inspire People—Red History Comes to Life, Educational Classrooms Become Dynamic

■ Pang Sinian

“Back then, our predecessors tenaciously resisted the enemy’s fierce attack right at this small pass...” Recently, a naval unit organized an educational class. Instructor Lin Xuan pointed to a photo of a battle site on a large screen and told the officers and men the combat stories of the unit’s predecessor.

“Our unit’s predecessor participated in many major battles and campaigns, leaving behind a wealth of revolutionary resources, which serve as vivid teaching materials for ideological and political education,” a unit leader explained. To better guide officers and men to draw spiritual nourishment from the unit’s history of development, they selected outstanding personnel to form “Root-Seeking Teams.” These teams visit the descendants of revolutionary predecessors, collect and organize their battle stories, and create red education videos. Using old objects and photographs, they vividly recreate historical details, making the educational sessions more attractive and impactful.

“Faced with an enemy many times our size, our revolutionary predecessors fought bravely and resolutely, ultimately winning the victory. Today, facing the immense mission of preparing for war, we can only live up to the sacrifices of our predecessors by honing our skills in our respective positions,” said recruit Lin Kui after the educational session. Previously, Lin Kui had achieved excellent results in a phased training assessment, leading him to consider taking a break, and his training enthusiasm had waned. During the educational session, Lin Kui was deeply moved by the revolutionary predecessors’ fighting spirit of “not fearing hardship or death.” Afterward, he rallied and threw himself into the new training with renewed enthusiasm.

To further leverage the role of revolutionary resources in shaping character and educating people, the unit also utilized technological means, such as creating holographic videos and VR virtual classrooms, to organize officers and men to “virtually visit” revolutionary sites and experience battle scenarios, bringing revolutionary history to life and making educational lessons more dynamic.

Entering the company’s study room, soldier Xiao Wang put on VR equipment and “traveled through time” to the battlefield of the Huangyadong Defense Battle. Seeing how revolutionary predecessors devised a plan to lure the enemy deep into their territory and successfully annihilate the invading Japanese army, he told his comrades, “The wisdom of our predecessors is worth studying. Only by innovating tactics closely aligned with actual combat needs can we gain the initiative on the future battlefield.”

“A historical story is a good lesson, and a classic battle example is a vivid teaching material,” the unit’s leader explained. These lively and engaging educational lessons, full of combat spirit, effectively inspired the officers and men’ high morale for combat readiness training and honing their skills. In a recent combat-oriented training exercise, everyone carried forward the fighting

spirit of revolutionary predecessors, dared to fight and struggle, and successfully completed several challenging training subjects.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/jswj/cf/16428354.html**

## 中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达巴巴多斯开展医疗服务

来源：新华社 作者：崔晓洋 唐磊 责任编辑：王韵 2025-12-21



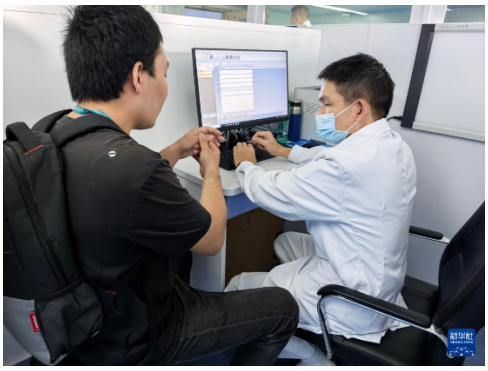

12 月 20 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达巴巴多斯布里奇敦港. 这是欢迎人群在医院船旁合影. 新华社发（崔晓洋摄）

新华社布里奇敦 12 月 21 日电（崔晓洋 唐磊）当地时间 12 月 20 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达巴巴多斯，开始为期 7 天的友好访问并提供医疗服务. 这是“和平方舟”号医院船 2015 年到访以来，中国海军医院船第二次到访巴巴多斯.



12 月 20 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达巴巴多斯布里奇敦港. 这是医院船挂号处分诊现场. 新华社发（崔晓洋摄）

当地时间上午 10 时，“丝路方舟”号医院船缓缓抵达布里奇敦港，巴巴多斯相关军政官员及中国驻巴巴多斯大使馆工作人员，华人华侨、中资机构代表等在码头迎接.



12 月 20 日，执行“和谐使命-2025”任务的中国海军“丝路方舟”号医院船抵达巴巴多斯布里奇敦港. 这是医院船诊疗现场. 新华社发（崔晓洋摄）

访问期间，“丝路方舟”号医院船将向巴巴多斯民众提供涵盖内科、外科、骨科、妇产科、口腔科等免费诊疗服务. 同时，还派出医疗分队赴当地医院进行健康服务交流，并与巴国防军进行医疗、体育联谊活动，举行甲板招待会.

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy Hospital Ship “Silk Road Ark” Arrives in Barbados to Provide Medical Services

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Author: Cui Xiaoyang, Tang Lei

Editor: Wang Yun

2025-12-21

On December 20, the Chinese Navy hospital ship “Silk Road Ark,” carrying out the “Harmonious Mission-2025,” arrived at Bridgetown Port, Barbados. This is a photo of welcoming crowds posing for a group photo beside the hospital ship. (Xinhua/Cui Xiaoyang)

Bridgetown, December 21 (Xinhua) -- On December 20 local time, the Chinese Navy hospital ship “Silk Road Ark,” carrying out the “Harmonious Mission-2025,” arrived in Barbados for a seven-day friendly visit and to provide medical services. This is the second visit by a Chinese naval hospital ship to Barbados since the “Peace Ark” hospital ship visited in 2015.

On December 20, the Chinese Navy’s hospital ship “Silk Road Ark,” carrying out the “Harmonious Mission-2025,” arrived at Bridgetown Port, Barbados. This is a photo of the hospital ship’s registration and triage area. (Xinhua/Cui Xiaoyang) At 10:00 AM local time, the “Silk Road Ark” slowly arrived at Bridgetown Port, where it was greeted by Barbadian military and government officials, staff from the Chinese Embassy in Barbados, representatives of the Chinese community, and representatives of Chinese-funded institutions.

On December 20, the Chinese Navy's hospital ship "Silk Road Ark," carrying out the "Harmonious Mission-2025," arrived at Bridgetown Port, Barbados. This is a photo of the hospital ship's treatment area. (Xinhua/Cui Xiaoyang) During its visit, the "Silk Road Ark" will provide free medical services to the people of Barbados, covering internal medicine, surgery, orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, and dentistry. Meanwhile, a medical team was dispatched to local hospitals for health service exchanges, and medical and sports activities were held with the Barbados National Defence Force, including a deck reception.

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16428496.html**

## 东部战区海军某驱逐舰支队党委坚持表彰奖励“硬杠杠”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李依阳 向黎鸣 责任编辑：孙悦

2025-12-22

**东部战区海军某驱逐舰支队党委坚持表彰奖励“硬杠杠”——**

**用事实和成绩说话**

■李依阳 解放军报记者 向黎鸣

前不久，东部战区海军某驱逐舰支队公示栏前，年轻军官小黄在表彰奖励人员名单中看到自己的名字，很是欣喜.

他高兴的是，作为刚上舰没几年的年轻干部，自己的努力能够被看见和被承认——今年，他多次排除装备重大故障，还在上级组织的专业比武中成绩突出.

随着政治整训持续深化，今年年度表彰奖励工作启动前，该支队党委就明确：严禁“人情招呼”、拒绝“平衡照顾”，评功评奖只用事实和成绩说话. “只有树好导向、严格把关，工作才没有漏洞可钻，这份表彰奖励名单才真正经得起检验. ”支队党委一名领导告诉记者，从民主评议到确定人选，党委成员全程遵守廉洁纪律要求，以法规为准绳，杜绝议事决策“一言堂”，从根上管住手中权力，防止腐败隐患发生.

军官老陈服役多年，人缘一直不错，民主评议结果也还可以，但党委会讨论时，大家一致感到，老陈在日常工作训练中表现并不突出，不应予以奖励. “要是在过去，我内心还会犹豫，对这样的老同志，是不是要帮他说句话. 如果大家都抱着这样的想法，可能出于照顾就会给他一次立功受奖的机会. 可今年，我们不再有这样的困扰. ”支队党委一名领导说，结合前期问题展开剖析反思，他们清楚意识到，腐败往往始于权力的滥用，看似只是领导干部的“一句话”或“一个人情”，实则是权力管控不到位，给他人传递了“有漏洞可钻”“有便宜可占”的信号，为腐败滋生提供了土壤和条件.

按照“用事实和成绩说话”的原则，该支队要求将每名官兵的训练成绩、任务表现等日常工作训练情况量化归档成个人成绩单，形成一张张个人表现的精准“画像”.

“用事实和成绩说话”，体现的正是支队党委正风肃纪的决心.

为切实管住评功评奖中“掌握权力的手”，他们紧盯领导干部这一关键群体，围绕规范用权、约束权力精准施策，着力破除各环节可能存在的“权力干预”“利益输送”等腐败风险. 通过明确标准、固化流程、全程公开的方式，压缩权力自由裁量空间，同时畅通民主监督与举报渠道，持续释放执纪必严、违纪必究的强烈信号，彻底清理以往可能由个别领导意志主导的“土规定”“土政策”，杜绝违规干预行为.

一言出，威信立. 现在“印象分”被“实绩积分”赶走，“感情票”被“能力图谱”替代，“一言堂”“领导定”的不良现象被“组织议”“民主评”清除……一系列针对性措施，有效扎紧了制度的笼子，让权力在热点敏感工作中规范透明运行，确保了评功评奖的公正性与公信力，赢得了官兵的普遍认同.

**Google Translation**

The Party Committee of a Destroyer Flotilla [Zhidui] of the Eastern Theater Command Navy Upholds Strict Standards for Commendation and Awards

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Li Yiyang, Xiang Liming

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-22

The Party Committee of a Destroyer Flotilla [Zhidui] of the Eastern Theater Command Navy Upholds Strict Standards for Commendation and Awards—Let Facts and Achievements Speak for Themselves

■ Li Yiyang, PLA Daily Reporter, Xiang Liming

Not long ago, in front of the bulletin board of a destroyer flotilla [zhidui] of the Eastern Theater Command Navy, young officer Xiao Huang saw his name on the list of commendation and award recipients and was very happy.

He was happy that, as a young officer who had only been on board for a few years, his efforts were seen and recognized—this year, he had troubleshooted several major equipment malfunctions and also achieved outstanding results in a professional skills competition organized by higher authorities.

With the continuous deepening of political rectification, before the start of this year’s annual commendation and award work, the flotilla’s Party Committee made it clear: “Favoritism” is

strictly prohibited, and "balanced treatment" is rejected; commendations and awards will only be based on facts and achievements. "Only by setting a good example and strictly controlling the process can we ensure there are no loopholes in our work, and only then can this list of commendations and awards truly stand the test of time," a leader from the brigade's Party Committee told reporters. From the democratic appraisal to the selection of candidates, Party Committee members adhered to the requirements of integrity and discipline throughout the process, using regulations as the standard to prevent "one-man rule" in decision-making, thus controlling the power in their hands at its root and preventing potential corruption.

Officer Lao Chen had served for many years and had always been well-liked. His democratic appraisal results were also acceptable. However, during the Party Committee meeting, everyone unanimously felt that Lao Chen's performance in daily work and training was not outstanding and that he should not be awarded. "In the past, I would have hesitated to speak up for such a veteran comrade. If everyone held this view, we might have given him a chance to be recognized for his merits out of consideration. But this year, we no longer have that dilemma," said a leader from the brigade's Party Committee. Through analysis and reflection on previous issues, they clearly realized that corruption often begins with the abuse of power. What may seem like just a leader's "word" or "favor" is actually a result of inadequate power control, sending a signal that "there are loopholes to exploit" and "there are opportunities to gain advantages," thus providing fertile ground for corruption.

Following the principle of "speaking with facts and achievements," the brigade requires that each soldier's training performance, mission performance, and other daily work and training activities be quantified and archived into individual performance reports, forming precise "portraits" of individual performance.

"Speaking with facts and achievements" reflects the brigade's Party Committee's determination to rectify conduct and enforce discipline.

To effectively control the "hands of power" in the evaluation and award process, they focus on the key group of leading cadres, implementing precise measures to regulate and constrain the use of power, and striving to eliminate potential corruption risks such as "power interference" and "transfer of benefits" at each stage. By clarifying standards, solidifying processes, and ensuring full transparency, the scope for discretionary power has been reduced. Simultaneously, channels for democratic oversight and reporting have been made readily available, continuously sending a strong signal that discipline will be strictly enforced and violations will be investigated. This thoroughly eliminates "local regulations" and "local policies" that may have been driven by the will of individual leaders, preventing any unauthorized interference.

A word spoken carries weight. Now, "impression points" have been replaced by "performance points," "emotional votes" by "competency maps," and the undesirable phenomena of "one-man rule" and "leadership decisions" have been eliminated by "organizational discussion" and "democratic evaluation." A series of targeted measures have effectively tightened the cage of

regulations, ensuring the standardized and transparent operation of power in sensitive and high-profile work, guaranteeing the fairness and credibility of performance evaluations and awards, and winning widespread recognition from officers and men.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16428435.html**

## 军营观察丨走出实验室的 365 天

来源：解放军报 作者：黄文洲 陈典宏 王栋 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-22

### 1 套软件 13 次迭代更新

■黄文洲 解放军报记者 陈典宏

海天一色，波涛翻滚. 初冬，某海域硝烟弥漫，南部战区海军某大队一场实战化对抗训练激战正酣.

舰艇作战指挥室内气氛紧张，参谋人员双眼紧盯屏幕上跳动的数据，一个个可疑目标信息通过某型装备系统软件精准识别比对.

鸣金收兵，通报显示：目标比对时间大幅缩短，编队协同效率明显提升.

“这套软件让指挥决策有了更为科学的依据！”该大队沐大队长的感慨，道出了官兵对海军研究院黄高工研发成果的认可.

黄高工刚到该大队代职时，带着在研究院研发的 1.0 版本系统软件，准备在训练中一显身手. 然而，系统软件在训练中“水土不服”. 这让他清醒认识到：从科研创新到实战应用，还有很长的路要走.

上战舰、进战位、学装备，详细了解战场需求，一切从零开始. 黄高工以“小学生”的心态摆正位置，瞄准实战“靶心”发起新的冲锋.

失败、改进，再失败，再改进. 日历一页页翻过，历经 13 次版本迭代更新，这套倾注了黄高工心血的系统软件，终于闪亮出场.

如今，这套系统软件在演兵场上大显身手. 黄高工的科研方向也愈发清晰：把实战要求贯穿科研创新的每一个环节.

一年的代职时光转瞬即逝，黄高工的肤色晒得跟基层官兵一样黝黑. 他打趣地说，这是他的“代职印记”. 在基层广阔的练兵备战实践中，黄高工找准了科研方向. “这是我的最大收获. ”他说.

作为该大队“军士工作室”牵头人，一级军士长王利经常向黄高工请教. 在黄高工的指导帮带下，“军士工作室”犹如注入了催化剂，一个个创新项目提速换挡、加速推进.

黄高工觉得，与基层官兵一起奋斗，和官兵面对面交流，为他们答疑解惑，不仅缩短了科研成果向战斗力转化周期，还能达到共同受益、教学相长的目的.

在基层部队代职期间，黄高工补齐了实践这一“课”，部队火热的演兵场成为他课题研究的“试验田”.

离开部队那天，大队机关楼前两棵高大的木棉树迎风挺立. 学生时代，在《致橡树》这首诗中，黄高工第一次“邂逅”了木棉——“我必须是你近旁的一株木棉，作为树的形象和你站在一起……爱，不仅爱你伟岸的身躯，也爱你坚持的位置、足下的土地. ”

黄高工拍了两张代表勇敢、坚韧与不屈不挠精神的木棉树照片. 尽管过了木棉花开的季节，但他的心头仍是一片火红：要像木棉一样，独立、坚强、热情，深深扎根部队沃土，用全部的付出和热爱，守护自己的科研理想.

**走出实验室的 365 天**

**——解读海军研究院一名高级工程师的代职报告**

■黄文洲 解放军报记者 陈典宏 特约通讯员 王 栋

去年，海军研究院根据上级计划，选派 46 名专家、博士分赴边海防一线、作战部队代职. 黄高工代表该院，来到南部战区海军某大队代职.

代职一年间，黄高工随舰出航 30 次，收集调研整理出 23 条演训一线需求，研发的某系统软件在演练中检验成功，撰写的论文获首届海军论坛优秀论文.

代职结束，黄高工将代职报告上交. 这是一篇特殊的“论文”，它的答辩场不是在实验室，而是在演兵场；它的评审不是专家教授，而是朝夕相处的基层官兵. 这份报告，是一位高学历人才在理论与实践、研究院与部队之间完成的一次深刻的思想和能力“淬火”.



反水雷训练中战舰扫爆水雷. 黄文洲 摄

**从“实验室”到“海战场”——**

**“科研唯有扎根实践的沃土，才能结出甘甜的果实”**

仲夏时节，某海域烟波浩渺，热浪滚滚，南部战区海军某大队台山舰作战室内一片火热景象.

波涛汹涌间，一场海上专攻精练拉开战幕. 控制室内，指挥口令声、键盘敲击声此起彼伏，海底目标数据在声呐显示界面上不断刷新.

“发现疑似目标！”声呐班班长冯汝诚的紧急报告，让指挥室内的空气骤然紧张，副舰长迅速将目标信息输入某系统软件. 看到这一幕，站在一旁的黄高工，额头渗出细密的汗珠.

这是该系统软件首次接受实战检验. 30 秒、1 分钟、2 分钟……然而，让黄高工失望的是，系统界面始终没有跳出预想中的红色标识.

“数据模型无法识别目标！”操作员的报告，让这位带着科研成果满怀信心登舰的高级工程师很是沮丧.

一个月前，黄高工带着耗时两年、倾注无数心血研发的系统软件来到该大队. 这套在实验室里跑通上千次、识别准确率高的智能系统软件，本应成为官兵的“火眼金睛”，却在首次实战演训检验中“失明”.

实验室里精准的数学模型，在实战演练中却“水土不服”. 那一刻，黄高工深刻感受到科研与实践之间那道深深的鸿沟.

“实验室里的‘纯净数据’，与战场上瞬息万变、充满‘迷雾’的实际情况，完全是两码事. ”深夜，黄高工在铺上辗转反侧，听着舱壁与海浪的撞击声，在笔记本上重重写下：“科研‘准星’只有瞄准实战‘靶心’，才能制胜未来海战场. ”

“这套系统软件界面层级太多，战时根本来不及点选”“目标显示较为单一，难以判别属性”……复盘会上，官兵的意见建议，都被黄高工认真记录在笔记本上. 与此同时，他从近百份调研需求表和 5 份授课效果评价中梳理出 23 条意见建议，整理成手册，构建起完整的升级图谱.

对于这段经历，黄高工在代职报告中写道：第一个收获，是学会了“从实践中来、到实践中去”.

拜声呐班班长为师，掌握各型目标回波特征；随舰出海，摸清不同海况对装备的影响系数……代职的前 3 个月时间里，这位研究院的高级工程师，悄然完成了蜕变.

一次实战化训练，成为检验科研成果的考场. 当“敌”目标的诡异回波再次出现，升级后的系统软件仅用数分钟就完成特征比对.

“比传统方式快了很多！”在大队肖参谋长的感叹声中，黄高工望向甲板上欢呼的官兵，露出了久违的笑容.

海风裹挟着硝烟味灌进胸腔，黄高工更加坚信一个道理：“实验室的‘金种子’，唯有在实践土壤中才能破土出芽.”

如今，该系统软件已结出硕果. 而黄高工的科研日志上，又添了下一道新课题.

“科研唯有扎根实践的沃土，才能结出甘甜的果实.”在黄高工看来，这场从实验室到训练场的“双向奔赴”，永远没有终点.

**从“掉链子”到“补短板”——**

**“在风浪中适应风浪，才能在搏击中亮剑封喉”**

深秋，训练现场，海面反射的阳光依旧刺眼. 黄高工紧盯着屏幕，当某型战舰信息接入系统时，他耗费数月升级的系统软件突然“卡壳”，关键节点的数据流戛然而止.

听到导调组判定“航道开辟失败”的瞬间，黄高工简直不敢相信自己的耳朵.

“型号协议不兼容”的结论刺痛着黄高工. 此刻，他才惊觉：升级的系统软件在某型舰上能用，在另一型舰上却“趴窝”.

从海上风尘仆仆返回，黄高工独自走进该大队海战公园. 夕阳洒在烈士雕像群上，简介上记载着数十年前那场惊心动魄的海战：前辈们驾驶落后的小艇，用血肉之躯抵近敌舰，创造了“海上拼刺刀”的奇迹.

“当年先辈们勇敢冲锋，今天我们有什么理由退缩？唯有不懈奋斗，才能让英雄的战旗高高飘扬！”夜晚，黄高工想起白天舰长说的那句话：“海战场瞬息万变，系统慢一秒，胜算就少一分.”

次日清晨，黄高工带着作战数据包一头扎进舰艇. 经过几天连续调试，他发现要实现多型舰艇兼容，必须重构系统底层架构.

“各型平台就像方言不通的兄弟，关键时刻难免‘掉链子’.”面对难题，黄高工在电脑上画出数据链架构图，一个想法在脑海跃然而出.“搞动态适配模块，给它们装个‘翻译官’！”这个大胆的想法，让与他一起攻关的一级上士徐睦林眼前一亮.

浪潮涌动，惊涛拍岸，似乎在催促着战舰新的出发. 作战指挥室成了临时实验室. 徐睦林操作显控台模拟各种战场态势，黄高工盯着代码“瀑布”快速修正参数……

那段日子，办公室与码头舰艇形成的两点一线，成了黄高工走过最长的路. 也就在那段时间，他带领攻关团队在作战指挥室里完成了系统的第 13 次迭代更新.

“显示成功！”当最后一型战舰数据流畅接入时，距离红蓝对抗训练只剩 72 小时. 徐睦林看着可视化界面上跳动的光点，激动地给黄高工竖起大拇指：“这回真装上了‘透视眼’.”

训练进入白热化阶段. 蓝方在要道设伏，随着红方指挥员一声令下，新型系统瞬间融合多源数据，很快锁定目标方位.

目睹全程的蓝方指挥员感叹道：“这套系统让作战效率大大提高，输得心服口服！”

“在风浪中适应风浪，才能在搏击中亮剑封喉. ”凯旋途中，当清脆的致敬汽笛划破海天时，黄高工感到无比自豪.

“我们面前的海域足够开阔，未来能有多大作为，取决于现在奋斗的程度. ”黄高工知道，自己的目标不仅是“从无到有”，还要做到“从有到精”，为的就是让官兵在未来海战中“快敌一秒、胜敌一招”.

**从“授之鱼”到“授以渔”——**

**“科研服务战斗力，更要激活战斗力自主生长机制”**

深夜，该大队“军士工作室”内灯火通明.

“通了！”突然，一级军士长陈火林举着自制的多协议数据线兴奋地喊道. 这条融合黄高工“多串口模态转化”科研成果的线缆，成本极低，却成功解决了某型装备数据线升级改造的难题.

捷报频传，这是黄高工代职期间推动的第 4 个创新项目. 高级工程师代职带来的“化学效应”，正在悄然改变着这个大队的创新生态.

“军士工作室”是这个大队为破解战训难题而搭建的创新平台. 一级军士长王利带领团队开展技术攻关，成功完成任务的事迹让黄高工深受震撼. 他没想到，基层官兵中竟蕴藏着惊人的创新潜能.

“科研服务战斗力，更要激活战斗力自主生长机制. ”代职期间，黄高工主动请缨，帮助“军士工作室”破解创新难题. 他下定决心要利用自身所学，为基层创新的沃土增添更多养分.

将研究院教学资源向基层开放，建立“需求池”“创意库”“孵化器”链路；在“军士工作室”开展技术讲座，与军士们围绕实战难题展开“头脑风暴”……一个个设想变为现实，黄高工的日子充实而忙碌.

“军士工作室”有了黄高工的加入，如虎添翼. 不久后，10 多个项目如雨后春笋般破土而出.

某信息互通系统是“军士工作室”革新之路上具有代表性的创新. 为打通各平台之间信息互通壁垒，有效发挥各型平台的协同效能，该团队成员受黄高工一次讲座的启发，很快找到难题的“卡点”. 最终，他们通过进行大量的适配和改造工作，完成对软件的重新设计，开发出信息互通系统.

这种“授人以渔”的效应，正在逐渐呈现. 三级军士长刘创一直负责某型水下装备的改进工作，借助黄高工为他提供的海洋工程方面资料，经过 3 个月钻研，他成功解决装备水下运动姿态不稳的问题.

当基层创新的沃土遇到新理念新知识的滴灌，创新的树苗就会拔节成长. 在黄高工的辐射带动下，“军士工作室”整体创新能力有了大幅提升，加速了各项课题项目的推进落地.

“过去总说科研要服务战斗力，现在我更深刻地体会到，战斗力需求同样是科技创新的源头活水. ”对此，黄高工深有感触，基层官兵长期奋战在一线，天天与装备打交道，科研成果好不好他们最有发言权.

临别前夕，黄高工着眼前沿科技，与大队党委商定了又一项建设协议，规划出大队未来海战场战斗力建设的方向.

风吹白浪卷轻烟，海水辽阔任征帆. 站在码头，看到官兵带着一项项研究成果，驾驶战舰奔赴新的征程，黄高工满是欣慰.

**让创新“星火”点燃战斗力跃升的引擎**

■关 鹏

从实验室的精密仪器到演兵场上的炮火硝烟，从技术参数的严谨推算到创新成果的实战检验，高级工程师的代职经历，恰似一扇窗口，折射出新时代科技强军的深层变革. 当科研工作者的创新智慧与一线官兵的实战经验深度融合，当技术突破的节奏与战场需求的脉搏同频共振，强军兴军的征程必将激荡出更加澎湃的动能.

当今世界，新军事革命正加速演进，战争形态快速迭代，若科研方向偏离实战需求，再先进的技术也会沦为“中看不中用”的摆设. 历史的启示与现实的挑战共同昭示：科技强军的核心要义，在于一切为了战场、一切服务打赢，唯有让科研“准星”始终对准实战“靶心”，才能在未来战争的博弈中抢占先机、掌握主动.

战场需求是科技创新的“第一指令”，战场是检验科研成果最好的“试金石”. 如果科研人员固守实验室“闭门造车”，研发的成果可能在演训场上“水土不服”；若创新成果只停留在论文里，无法落地成为官兵手中的“利器”，再亮眼的技术创新成果也难以转化为实实在在的战斗力.

让科研向战而行，关键要打通“需求—研发—应用”的闭合回路. 一方面，要推动科研人员嵌入练兵一线，在战火硝烟中捕捉创新灵感，在实践应用中发现技术痛点，真正让科研课题从“纸上设想”变成“战场急需”；另一方面，要打破阻碍“研战耦合”的壁垒，建立作战需求牵引科研立项的“快车道”，让部队的“需求清单”直接转化为科研单位的“攻关清单”，让官兵的实战反馈成为技术迭代的“优化指南”.

科技强军没有终点，创新之路永无止境. 新时代新征程，广大科研工作者当以“功成不必在我”的胸怀刻苦钻研，以“功成必定有我”的担当攻坚克难，把科研论文写在铁流滚滚的练兵场上，让科研成果用在克敌制胜的刀尖上. 唯有如此，才能让科技创新的“星火”，真正点燃战斗力跃升的引擎.

**Google Translation**

Military Camp Observation | 365 Days Beyond the Lab

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Huang Wenzhou, Chen Dianhong, Wang Dong

Editor: Guo Yanfei

2025-12-22

One Software System, 13 Iterations

■ Huang Wenzhou, PLA Daily Reporter Chen Dianhong

Sea and sky merge into one, waves roll. In early winter, smoke billows over a certain sea area as realistic opposition-force combat training is in full swing for a naval brigade of the Southern Theater Command.

The atmosphere is tense in the ship’s combat command room. Staff officers stare intently at the data flashing on the screens, accurately identifying and comparing suspicious target information through a certain type of equipment system software.

The exercise concludes with a report showing that target comparison time has been significantly shortened and formation coordination efficiency has been significantly improved.

“This software provides a more scientific basis for command and decision-making!” exclaimed Battalion Commander Mu, expressing the officers’ and men’ recognition of the research and development achievements of Senior Engineer Huang from the Naval Research Institute.

When Senior Engineer Huang first arrived at the brigade on temporary assignment, he brought with him the 1.0 version of the system software he had developed at the research institute, ready to demonstrate its capabilities in training. However, the system software failed to adapt to the training environment. This made him realize that there was still a long way to go from scientific research and innovation to practical application.

He boarded warships, took up his combat position, and learned about the equipment, gaining a detailed understanding of battlefield requirements—starting from scratch. Senior Engineer Huang adopted the mindset of a “primary school student,” aiming at the bullseye of actual combat and launching a new assault.

Failure, improvement, more failure, more improvement. The calendar pages turned, and after 13 version iterations, the system software, into which Senior Engineer Huang had poured his heart and soul, finally made its debut.

Now, this system software is proving its worth on the training grounds. Senior Engineer Huang's research direction has also become increasingly clear: to integrate the requirements of actual combat into every aspect of scientific research and innovation.

His one-year temporary assignment passed in the blink of an eye, and Senior Engineer Huang's skin was tanned as dark as that of the rank-and-file soldiers. He jokingly called it his "mark of temporary assignment." In the vast training and combat readiness practice at the grassroots level, Senior Engineer Huang found his research direction. "This is my biggest gain," he said.

As the leader of the brigade's "Sergeant's Studio," First-Class Sergeant Wang Li often consulted Senior Engineer Huang. Under Huang's guidance and assistance, the "Sergeant's Studio" was like a catalyst, accelerating the progress of innovative projects.

Senior Engineer Huang felt that working alongside grassroots officers and men, communicating face-to-face, and answering their questions not only shortened the cycle of transforming research results into combat effectiveness but also achieved the goal of mutual benefit and learning.

During his temporary assignment in the grassroots unit, Senior Engineer Huang filled the gap in his practical experience; the vibrant training grounds of the troops became his "experimental field" for research.

On the day he left the unit, two tall kapok trees stood tall in the wind in front of the brigade headquarters building. During his student days, Senior Engineer Huang first encountered the kapok tree in the poem "To the Oak Tree"—"I must be a kapok tree beside you, standing with you as a tree… Love is not only for your majestic body, but also for your steadfast position and the land beneath your feet." Senior Engineer Huang took two photos of kapok trees, representing courage, resilience, and indomitable spirit. Although the kapok blooming season has passed, his heart remains fiery red: to be like the kapok, independent, strong, and passionate, deeply rooted in the fertile soil of the military, guarding his scientific research ideals with all his dedication and love.

365 Days Outside the Lab—An Interim Report from a Senior Engineer at the Naval Research Institute

■ Huang Wenzhou, PLA Daily Reporter Chen Dianhong, Special Correspondent Wang Dong

Last year, according to a plan from higher authorities, the Naval Research Institute selected 46 experts and doctors to serve temporarily in border and coastal defense units and combat troops. Senior Engineer Huang, representing the institute, came to serve temporarily in a brigade of the Southern Theater Command Navy.

During his one-year acting assignment, Senior Engineer Huang sailed 30 times with the ship, collected and compiled 23 front-line training and exercise needs, successfully tested a certain system software he developed in exercises, and his paper won the Outstanding Paper Award at the first Naval Forum.

Upon the end of his acting assignment, Senior Engineer Huang submitted his report. This was a special "paper," its defense not held in a laboratory, but on the training ground; its reviewers were not experts and professors, but the grassroots officers and men he worked with day and night. This report represents a profound "tempering" of thought and ability by a highly educated talent, bridging theory and practice, research and the military.

(Photo caption: Warships detonate mines during mine countermeasures training. Photo by Huang Wenzhou) From "Laboratory" to "Naval Battlefield"—

"Scientific research can only bear sweet fruit when rooted in the fertile soil of practice."

In midsummer, a vast expanse of sea, shrouded in heat, was filled with the sweltering heat of the Taishan ship of a certain naval brigade under the Southern Theater Command.

Amidst the surging waves, a specialized maritime training exercise commenced. Inside the control room, commands and keyboard clicks filled the air as seabed target data continuously updated on the sonar display.

"Suspected target detected!" The urgent report from sonar squad leader Feng Rucheng instantly tensed the air in the control room. The deputy captain quickly input the target information into a system software. Seeing this, Senior Engineer Huang, standing nearby, had beads of sweat on his forehead.

This was the first time the system software had undergone a live-fire test. 30 seconds, 1 minute, 2 minutes… However, to Senior Engineer Huang's disappointment, the system interface never displayed the expected red indicator.

"The data model cannot identify the target!" The operator's report left the senior engineer, who had boarded the ship full of confidence with his research achievements, deeply frustrated.

A month earlier, Senior Engineer Huang had brought the system software, developed over two years and with countless hours of effort, to the brigade. This intelligent system software, which had run thousands of times in the laboratory and boasted a high accuracy rate, should have been the soldiers' "eagle eyes," but it "failed" in its first live-fire training exercise.

The precise mathematical models in the laboratory proved ineffective in real-world exercises. At that moment, Senior Engineer Huang deeply felt the profound gap between scientific research and practice.

"The 'pure data' in the laboratory is completely different from the rapidly changing, 'fog-of-war' reality on the battlefield." Late at night, tossing and turning on his bunk, listening to the crashing

of the bulkheads against the waves, Senior Engineer Huang wrote heavily in his notebook: “Only when the scientific research ‘aiming’ is aimed at the ‘bullseye’ of actual combat can we win in the future naval battlefield.”

“This system software interface has too many layers; there’s simply no time to select anything in wartime.” “The target display is too simplistic, making it difficult to determine attributes”… During the debriefing meeting, Senior Engineer Huang carefully recorded the opinions and suggestions of the officers and men in his notebook. At the same time, he sifted through nearly a hundred survey needs forms and five teaching effectiveness evaluations, compiling 23 suggestions into a manual, constructing a complete upgrade roadmap.

Regarding this experience, Senior Engineer Huang wrote in his acting report: The first gain was learning to “learn from practice and apply it back to practice.” Learning from the sonar squad leader, mastering the echo characteristics of various targets; sailing with the ship, understanding the impact of different sea conditions on equipment… In the first three months of his temporary assignment, this senior engineer at the research institute quietly underwent a transformation.

A realistic combat training exercise became the testing ground for his research achievements. When the eerie echoes of the “enemy” target reappeared, the upgraded system software completed feature comparison in just a few minutes.

“Much faster than the traditional method!” Amidst the exclamation of Chief of Staff Xiao, Senior Engineer Huang looked at the cheering officers and men on the deck and revealed a long-lost smile.

The sea breeze, carrying the smell of gunpowder, filled his chest, further reinforcing Senior Engineer Huang’s belief in one principle: “The ‘golden seeds’ of the laboratory can only sprout in the soil of practice.”

Now, the system software has borne fruit. And another new research project has been added to Senior Engineer Huang’s research log.

“Scientific research can only bear sweet fruit when rooted in the fertile soil of practice.” In Huang’s view, this “two-way journey” from the laboratory to the training ground has no end.

From “dropping the ball” to “filling the gaps”—

“Only by adapting to the wind and waves can one strike decisively in combat.”

In late autumn, at the training site, the sunlight reflecting off the sea was still dazzling. Huang stared intently at the screen. When information from a certain type of warship was connected to the system, the system software he had spent months upgrading suddenly “crashed,” and the data flow at critical nodes came to an abrupt halt.

Upon hearing the directing team’s judgment of “channel opening failure,” Huang could hardly believe his ears.

The conclusion of "incompatible model protocols" stung Huang. Only then did he realize: the upgraded system software worked on one type of ship, but "crashed" on another.

Returning weary from the sea, Huang walked alone into the naval warfare park of the brigade. The setting sun cast its glow on the group of martyrs' statues, the inscriptions recounting the harrowing naval battle of decades past: our predecessors, piloting outdated boats, used their bare hands to close the distance to enemy ships, creating a miracle of "sea-based bayonet fighting."

"Our forefathers charged bravely back then, what reason do we have to retreat today? Only through relentless struggle can we ensure the heroic banner flies high!" That night, Senior Engineer Huang recalled the captain's words from earlier that day: "The naval battlefield is ever-changing; a second's delay in the system diminishes our chances of victory."

The next morning, Senior Engineer Huang, armed with combat data packages, plunged into the ship. After several days of continuous debugging, he discovered that achieving compatibility across multiple ship types required a complete overhaul of the system's underlying architecture.

"The various platforms are like brothers who don't speak the same dialect; they're bound to 'drop the ball' at crucial moments." Faced with this challenge, Senior Engineer Huang drew a data link architecture diagram on his computer, and an idea leaped into his mind: "Develop a dynamic adaptation module, give them a 'translator'!" This bold idea caught the eye of First-Class Sergeant Xu Mulin, who was working alongside him on the project. The surging waves and crashing surf seemed to urge the warships on a new journey. The combat command center became a makeshift laboratory. Xu Mulin operated the display console to simulate various battlefield situations, while Senior Engineer Huang stared at the "waterfall" of code, rapidly correcting parameters…

During that period, the line between the office and the dockside ship became the longest route Senior Engineer Huang had ever walked. It was also during that time that he led his team to complete the 13$^{th}$ iteration update of the system in the combat command center.

"Successful!" When the data from the last type of warship was smoothly integrated, only 72 hours remained before the red-blue force-on-force training exercise. Xu Mulin, watching the glowing dots on the visualization interface, excitedly gave Senior Engineer Huang a thumbs up: "This time it really has 'X-ray vision'!" The training entered a heated phase. The blue force laid an ambush in a key area, and with a command from the red force commander, the new system instantly integrated multi-source data and quickly locked onto the target's location.

The Blue Force commander, who witnessed the entire operation, exclaimed, "This system has greatly improved combat efficiency; we lost convincingly!"

"Only by adapting to the wind and waves can we strike decisively in battle." On the triumphant return journey, as the crisp salute whistle pierced the sea and sky, Senior Engineer Huang felt immense pride.

“The sea before us is vast enough; how much we can achieve in the future depends on the extent of our current efforts.” Senior Engineer Huang knows that his goal is not only to go “from nothing to something,” but also to go “from something to excellence,” so that his officers and men can “beat the enemy by a second and defeat them by a single move” in future naval battles.

From “giving a man a fish” to “teaching him how to fish”—

“Scientific research serves combat effectiveness, but more importantly, it activates the mechanism for the autonomous growth of combat effectiveness.”

Late at night, the lights were still on in the brigade’s “Sergeant’s Workshop.”

“It’s working!” Suddenly, First-Class Sergeant Chen Huolin excitedly shouted, holding up a self-made multi-protocol data cable. This cable, incorporating Senior Engineer Huang’s research achievement in “multi-serial port mode conversion,” boasts extremely low cost yet successfully solved the challenge of upgrading and transforming the data cable of a certain type of equipment.

Good news keeps pouring in; this is the fourth innovation project promoted by Senior Engineer Huang during his temporary assignment. The “chemical effect” brought about by the senior engineer’s temporary assignment is quietly changing the innovation ecosystem of this brigade.

The “Sergeant’s Studio” is an innovation platform built by this brigade to solve combat training problems. The story of First-Class Sergeant Wang Li leading his team to successfully complete a task deeply impressed Senior Engineer Huang. He never imagined that such amazing innovative potential lay hidden among the grassroots soldiers.

“Scientific research serves combat effectiveness, but it must also activate the autonomous growth mechanism of combat effectiveness.” During his temporary assignment, Senior Engineer Huang volunteered to help the “Sergeant’s Studio” solve innovation problems. He was determined to use his knowledge to add more nutrients to the fertile ground of grassroots innovation.

Opening up the research institute’s teaching resources to grassroots levels, establishing a “demand pool,” “idea repository,” and “incubator” link; conducting technical lectures in the “Sergeant’s Studio,” and engaging in “brainstorming” sessions with sergeants about practical challenges... one idea after another became reality, making Senior Engineer Huang’s days fulfilling and busy.

With Senior Engineer Huang’s addition, the “Sergeant’s Studio” was greatly strengthened. Soon after, more than ten projects sprang up like mushrooms after rain.

A certain information exchange system is a representative innovation on the “Sergeant’s Studio’s” path of innovation. To break down information barriers between various platforms and effectively leverage their collaborative capabilities, the team members, inspired by a lecture by Senior Engineer Huang, quickly identified the “bottleneck” in the problem. Ultimately, through extensive adaptation and modification work, they completed the software redesign and developed the information exchange system.

This “teaching a man to fish” effect is gradually becoming apparent. Sergeant First Class Liu Chuang, who had been responsible for improving a certain type of underwater equipment, successfully solved the problem of unstable underwater movement of the equipment after three months of intensive study, thanks to marine engineering materials provided by Senior Engineer Huang.

When the fertile ground of grassroots innovation meets the nourishment of new concepts and knowledge, the seedlings of innovation will grow rapidly. Under Senior Engineer Huang’s influence, the overall innovation capability of the “Sergeant’s Studio” has been greatly improved, accelerating the implementation of various research projects.

“In the past, we always said that scientific research should serve combat effectiveness. Now I understand more deeply that the needs of combat effectiveness are also the source of scientific and technological innovation.” Senior Engineer Huang felt this deeply. Grassroots officers and men fight on the front lines for a long time, dealing with equipment every day; they are the most qualified to judge the quality of scientific research results.

On the eve of his departure, Senior Engineer Huang, focusing on cutting-edge technology, discussed another construction agreement with the brigade’s Party Committee, outlining the direction for the brigade’s future maritime battlefield combat capability development.

The wind blows white waves, billowing light smoke; the vast sea allows sails to roam freely. Standing on the dock, watching officers and men carrying research achievements as they sailed their warships on new journeys, Senior Engineer Huang was filled with satisfaction.

Let the “spark” of innovation ignite the engine of combat capability leapfrog development

■ Guan Peng From the precision instruments in the laboratory to the smoke and fire on the training ground, from the rigorous calculation of technical parameters to the practical testing of innovative achievements, the experience of a senior engineer in temporary duty is like a window reflecting the profound transformation of strengthening the military through science and technology in the new era. When the innovative wisdom of researchers is deeply integrated with the practical experience of frontline officers and men, and when the pace of technological breakthroughs resonates with the pulse of battlefield needs, the journey of strengthening the military will surely unleash even more surging momentum.

In today’s world, a new military revolution is accelerating, and the form of warfare is rapidly iterating. If the direction of research deviates from the needs of actual combat, even the most advanced technology will become a “pretty but useless” decoration. Historical lessons and current challenges both demonstrate that the core essence of strengthening the military through science and technology lies in serving the battlefield and achieving victory. Only by ensuring that the “aiming point” of scientific research is always aligned with the “bullseye” of actual combat can we seize the initiative and gain the upper hand in future warfare.

Battlefield demands are the “first command” for scientific and technological innovation, and the battlefield is the best “touchstone” for testing research results. If researchers remain confined to the laboratory, their research may fail to take hold on the training field; if innovative achievements remain only in papers and cannot be implemented as “weapons” in the hands of officers and men, even the most brilliant technological innovations will be difficult to transform into real combat power.

To ensure that scientific research is geared towards combat, the key is to bridge the gap between “demand—research and development—application.” The integration of research and development must be strengthened. On the one hand, researchers must be encouraged to immerse themselves in frontline training, capturing innovative inspiration amidst the smoke of battle and identifying technical pain points through practical application, truly transforming research projects from “paper ideas” into “urgent battlefield needs.” On the other hand, barriers hindering the coupling of research and combat must be broken down, establishing a “fast track” for research project initiation driven by operational requirements, directly transforming the “needs list” of the troops into the “key challenges list” of research units, and making the combat feedback from officers and men the “optimization guide” for technological iteration.

Strengthening the military through science and technology has no end, and the path of innovation is endless. In this new era and on this new journey, researchers should diligently study with the mindset of “success need not be mine,” and overcome difficulties with the responsibility of “success must include me,” writing research papers on the rolling torrents of training and applying research results to the sharpest edge of victory. Only in this way can the “spark” of technological innovation truly ignite the engine for leaping combat effectiveness.

**http://www.81.cn/syjdt/16428579.html**

## 中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务返回青岛

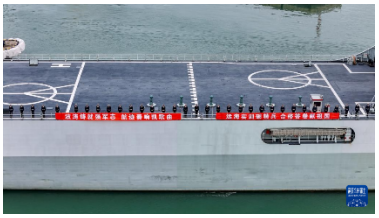
来源：新华社 作者：黎云 吕志浩 责任编辑：孙悦 发布：2025-12-22



12 月 22 日，中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务返回青岛. 新华社发（于涛摄）

新华社青岛 12 月 22 日电（黎云、吕志浩）22 日上午，中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务和对越南、马来西亚、印度尼西亚 3 国的友好访问，顺利回国抵达山东青岛.

中国海军 989 编队由海军综合登陆舰长白山舰、远洋航海训练舰郑和舰和大型综合训练船海军“向前进 1 号”船组成. 自 11 月 15 日启航以来，编队先后航经黄海、东海、南海、爪哇海、西太平洋 5 个海区，访问了越南、马来西亚、印度尼西亚 3 国，历时 38 天，总航程约 7000 海里.



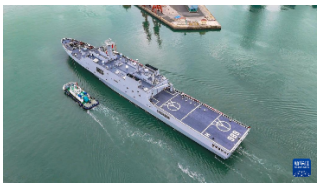
12 月 22 日，中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务返回青岛. 新华社发（于涛摄）

来自海军工程大学、海军航空大学的 1500 余名军校学员和 10 余名外籍军事留学生全程参加了此次远海综合实习任务. 任务期间，编队组织参训学员完成天文航海、地文航海、海洋水文气象等 15 个基础训练项目，开展舰艇战术机动、舰艇定位与导航、航海信息获取等 8 个应用训练项目，所有参训学员考核全部合格.



12 月 22 日，中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务返回青岛. 新华社发（于涛摄）

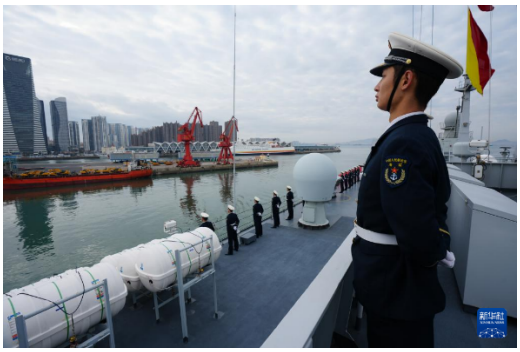
访问期间，还有来自巴西、文莱等 8 个国家的 14 名外国军官、军校学员登上中方舰船，与中方学员一起出海混编同训. 编队举办 3 场甲板招待会及多次舰艇开放活动，组织参训学员赴越南海军学院、马来西亚国家水文中心、印度尼西亚海军陆战队等地进行参观见学、体育交流、主题讨论等活动，深化了与到访国军队之间的友谊互信.



12 月 22 日，中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务返回青岛. 新华社发（于涛摄）



12 月 22 日，中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务返回青岛. 新华社发（吕志浩摄）



12 月 22 日，中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务返回青岛. 新华社发（武航摄）



12 月 22 日，中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务返回青岛. 新华社发（于涛摄）



12 月 22 日，中国海军 989 编队完成远海综合实习任务返回青岛. 新华社发（王磊摄）

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group Returns to Qingdao After Completing Comprehensive Long-Range Training Mission

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Author: Li Yun, Lü Zhihao

Editor: Sun Yue

Published: 2025-12-22

On December 22, the Chinese Navy's 989 Task Group returned to Qingdao after completing a comprehensive long-range training mission. (Photo by Yu Tao, Xinhua)

Qingdao, December 22 (Xinhua) -- On the morning of the 22nd, the Chinese Navy's 989 Task Group successfully returned to Qingdao, Shandong Province, after completing a comprehensive long-range training mission and friendly visits to Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

The Chinese Navy's 989 Task Group consisted of the amphibious landing ship Changbaishan, the ocean-going training ship Zheng He, and the large comprehensive training ship "Xiang Qianjin 1". Since setting sail on November 15, the task force traversed five sea areas: the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, the South China Sea, the Java Sea, and the Western Pacific Ocean, visiting Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The voyage lasted 38 days, covering a total distance of approximately 7,000 nautical miles.

On December 22, the Chinese Navy's 989 naval task force returned to Qingdao after completing a comprehensive long-range training mission. (Xinhua/Yu Tao) More than 1,500 military academy cadets from the Naval University of Engineering and the Naval Aviation University, along with over 10 foreign military students, participated in the entire long-range comprehensive training mission. During the mission, the task force organized the trainees to complete 15 basic training programs, including astronomical navigation, terrestrial navigation, and marine hydro-meteorology, and conducted 8 applied training programs, including ship tactical maneuvers, ship positioning and navigation, and maritime information acquisition. All trainees passed the assessments.

On December 22, the Chinese Navy's 989 naval task force returned to Qingdao after completing a comprehensive long-range training mission. (Xinhua/Yu Tao) During the visit, 14 foreign officers and military academy cadets from 8 countries, including Brazil and Brunei, boarded Chinese ships and participated in joint training exercises at sea with the Chinese trainees. The fleet held three deck receptions and multiple ship open days, and organized visits for participating trainees to the Vietnam Naval Academy, the Malaysian National Hydrographic Centre, and the Indonesian Marine Corps for study tours, sports exchanges, and thematic discussions, deepening friendship and mutual trust with the visiting militaries.

On December 22, the Chinese Navy's 989 fleet returned to Qingdao after completing its comprehensive long-range training mission. (Xinhua/Yu Tao)

On December 22, the Chinese Navy's 989 fleet returned to Qingdao after completing its comprehensive long-range training mission. (Xinhua/Lü Zhihao)

On December 22, the Chinese Navy's 989 fleet returned to Qingdao after completing its comprehensive long-range training mission. (Xinhua/Wu Hang)

On December 22, the Chinese Navy's 989 fleet returned to Qingdao after completing its comprehensive long-range training mission. (Xinhua/Yu Tao)

On December 22, the Chinese Navy's 989 fleet returned to Qingdao after completing its comprehensive long-range training mission. (Xinhua/Wang Lei)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16428630.html**

## 7000 海里的成长之路——中国海军 989 编队出访记事

来源：新华社 作者：黎云 苗静 吕志浩 责任编辑：王韵

2025-12-22

**7000 海里的成长之路——中国海军 989 编队出访记事**

黎云、苗静、吕志浩

向南，一路向南.

11 月 15 日，中国海军 989 编队从山东青岛某军港解缆起航，开始执行远海综合实习任务，并访问越南、马来西亚和印度尼西亚 3 国.

38 天，7000 海里. 海军综合登陆舰长白山舰、远洋航海训练舰郑和舰和大型综合训练船海军“向前进 1 号”船满载来自海军工程大学和海军航空大学的 1500 余名学员，搏击风浪，在远海大洋留下了新时代海军学员的成长航迹.

989 编队此次远海实习任务，训练海域广泛，途经一江山岛战役等多场战役的海战场. 编队深挖教育资源“富矿”，开设“海上思政课堂”，把思想政治教育贯穿任务全过程，在实景、实兵、实感中强化学员的思战研战意识.

12 月 15 日，编队航行至南沙群岛，教员深情讲述了当年海战的故事，在学员田力心中掀起了一片巨浪. 他说，自己已经下定决心，毕业时要申请到祖国的岛礁去.

12 月 4 日，刚刚完成护航任务的中国海军第 47 批护航编队在新加坡海峡与 989 编队相遇. 远眺风尘仆仆的战友，989 编队组织学员围绕“未来，我会成为你”主题进行讨论，“走向更远的海”成为一颗种子，在学员们的心中生根发芽.

此次任务，编队不仅为学员量身设计了训练方案，灯火管制、侦察部署、损管训练……还根据外军舰机活动情况，开展取证部署、舰艇机动等科目训练，组织学员进行目标识别、意图研判. 在浓浓的战味中，学员渐渐进入“战场节奏”.

学员能力素养的提升，不只在课堂，更要在浩瀚大海上.

在某海域，编队遭遇外军战机的抵近侦察，各舰艇迅即拉响战斗警报. “只有置身其中，才能体会到对手就在身边是什么感觉. ”当天正在海图室跟训的学员张天宇感触很深，“那几分钟的紧张氛围，会时刻提醒我，对手就在身边，敌人就在眼前. ”

当地时间 12 月 11 日，编队驶离印度尼西亚雅加达丹戎不碌港，至此，圆满完成对东南亚 3 国的友好访问.

军舰是流动的国土. 走出国门，学员们成为了与世界友好交流、传播和平友谊、展示海军形象的窗口. 每到访一国，编队组织开放参观，从对接、引导、服务到翻译、介绍，全由学员当主角.

出访期间，编队举办了 3 场甲板招待会. 学员们展示了书法、太极、武术、茶道、民族舞蹈等中国传统特色的节目，受到了热烈欢迎. “自信阳光、素质全面、军容严整、态度热情. ”一名印尼海军军官这样评价他们.

未来已来，志向深蓝. 这段远航，对于学员们来说，他们的“闯海”之路才刚刚开始.

从克服晕船，到战备值更，每一次挑战，都是淬火历练. 一个多月下来，学员们的成长足迹留在黄海、东海、南海、爪哇海、西太平洋，航线上奔涌的浪花，见证着年轻人的誓言：向战而行、建功立业.

（新华社青岛 12 月 22 日电）

**Google Translation**

A 7,000-Nautical-Mile Journey of Growth—A Chronicle of the Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group’s Overseas Visit

Source: Xinhua News Agency

Authors: Li Yun, Miao Jing, Lü Zhihao

Editor: Wang Yun

2025-12-22

A 7,000-Nautical-Mile Journey of Growth—A Chronicle of the Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group’s

Li Yun, Miao Jing, Lü Zhihao

Southward, all the way south.

On November 15, the Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group set sail from a naval port in Qingdao, Shandong Province, to begin its comprehensive long-range training mission, visiting Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

38 days, 7,000 nautical miles. The naval landing ship Changbaishan, the ocean-going training ship Zheng He, and the large comprehensive training ship "Xiang Qianjin 1," carrying over 1,500 cadets from the Naval University of Engineering and the Naval Aviation University, braved the wind and waves, leaving behind the growth trajectory of a new era of naval cadets in the open ocean.

The 989 naval task group's recent long-range training mission covered a wide area, passing through the naval battlefields of several battles, including the Battle of Yijiangshan Island. The task group explored its rich educational resources, establishing a "Maritime Ideological and Political Education Classroom" to integrate ideological and political education throughout the entire mission, strengthening trainees' awareness of combat readiness and research through realistic scenarios, real-world combat situations, and immersive experiences.

On December 15, the task force sailed to the Spratly Islands. Instructors passionately recounted stories of past naval battles, deeply moving trainee Tian Li. He said he had made up his mind to apply to serve on the islands and reefs of his motherland upon graduation.

On December 4, the 47th Chinese naval escort task force, having just completed its escort mission, encountered the 989 task group in the Singapore Strait. Looking at their weary comrades, the 989 task group organized a discussion among its trainees on the theme "In the Future, I Will Become You," planting a seed of "heading to even farther seas" in their hearts.

In this mission, the fleet not only designed a training program tailored to the trainees, including blackout drills, reconnaissance deployment, and damage control, but also conducted training in evidence collection deployment and ship maneuvering based on the activities of foreign warships and aircraft. Trainees were also organized to identify targets and analyze intentions. Amidst the intense atmosphere of combat, the trainees gradually entered the "battlefield rhythm."

The improvement of trainees' capabilities and skills is not limited to the classroom, but also occurs on the vast ocean.

In a certain sea area, the fleet encountered close-in reconnaissance by foreign warplanes, and all ships immediately sounded the battle alarm. "Only by being there can you truly understand what it feels like to have the enemy right next to you," said Zhang Tianyu, a trainee who was training in the chart room that day. "Those few tense minutes constantly reminded me that the enemy was right beside me, the enemy was right in front of me."

On December 11, local time, the task group departed from Tanjung Priok Port in Jakarta, Indonesia, thus successfully completing its friendly visit to three Southeast Asian countries.

Warships are mobile territories. Going abroad, the trainees became windows for friendly exchanges with the world, spreading peace and friendship, and showcasing the image of the navy. During each visit to a new country, the fleet organized open tours, with the trainees taking the lead in everything from coordination and guidance to service, translation, and introductions.

During the visit, the fleet hosted three deck receptions. The trainees showcased traditional Chinese cultural performances, including calligraphy, Tai Chi, martial arts, tea ceremony, and folk dances, which were warmly received. “Confident and sunny, well-rounded, impeccably dressed, and enthusiastic,” commented an Indonesian naval officer.

The future is here, and their ambitions lie in the deep blue sea. For the trainees, this voyage is just the beginning of their journey at sea.

From overcoming seasickness to combat readiness duty, every challenge is a tempering and refinement. Over the past month, the trainees’ growth has been recorded in the Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Java Sea, and Western Pacific. The surging waves along the route bear witness to the young people’s vow: to march towards battle and achieve great things.

(Xinhua News Agency, Qingdao, December 22)

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16428853.html**

## 中国海军 989 编队执行远海综合实习任务、访问东南亚三国

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：苗 静 段振军 吕志浩 责任编辑：林诗清 发布：2025-12-24

**淬火深蓝 传递友谊**

**——中国海军 989 编队执行远海综合实习任务、访问东南亚三国记事**

■苗 静 段振军 吕志浩



22 日，989 编队返回青岛某军港. 于涛 摄

12 月 22 日上午，中国海军 989 编队历时 38 天，完成远海综合实习任务和对越南、马来西亚、印度尼西亚三国的友好访问，顺利抵达山东青岛某军港. 自 11 月 15 日启航以来，编队先后航经黄海、东海、南海、爪哇海、西太平洋 5 个海区，来自海军工程大学、海军航空大学的 1500 余名学员搏击风浪，在约 7000 海里的航程中淬炼成长，于远海大洋留下新时代海军学员的成长航迹.

真实战场是什么样？这是学员们在航行中一直思考的问题. 灯火管制、侦察部署、损管训练……作为陆上课堂的延伸和拓展，波涛之上的教学内容更加贴近实战.

本次实习任务中，编队整体统筹教学训练，为学员量身设计气象研判、作战值班等跟训内容，并结合外军舰机活动情况，开展侦察取证、舰艇战术机动等科目训练，组织学员进行目标识别、意图研判，让学员在远海大洋砥砺实战本领.

“侦察取证部署！”航行至某海域时，编队遭遇外军战机抵近侦察，各舰艇迅即拉响战斗警报. 在海图室进行态势会商的学员张天宇和罗训密切追踪外军战机的一举一动，实时在态势图上标注其动态，进一步分析、研判对方意图.

“只有置身其中，才能体会到对手就在身边是什么感觉. 学好专业是基础，能打胜仗才是目标.”张天宇深有感触地说. 温室的花朵经不起风吹雨打. 学员的能力素养，既要在课堂培养，更要在浩瀚大海的惊涛骇浪中淬炼.

海军是国际化军种，海军学员肩负着“站在中国看世界、站在世界看中国”的使命. 军舰是流动的国土，走出国门，学员就是传播和平友谊、展示中国海军形象的窗口. 每到访一国，编队都会组织开放参观，从对接、引导到翻译、介绍，全由学员担当主角.

“每当靠泊外国港口，威武的战舰、洁白的军装，总会成为当地一道亮丽风景线.”学员李晨宁说. 在与到访国海军院校学员交流时，他和同学主动介绍我海军院校建设情况，传递中国人民热爱和平的美好愿望，展现新时代海军学员的崭新风貌，赢得广泛赞誉.

12 月 9 日傍晚，在印度尼西亚雅加达丹戎不碌港，一场见证、延续友谊的甲板招待会在长白山舰上举行. 学员们展示了书法、太极、武术、民族舞蹈等富有中国传统特色的节目，受到前来参加活动的印尼海军官兵与华人华侨的热烈欢迎. 一名印尼海军军官由衷赞叹：“中国海军学员自信阳光、素质全面、军容严整、态度热情，令人印象深刻！”

访问期间，来自巴西、文莱等 8 个国家的 14 名外国军官和军校学员登上编队舰船，与中方学员一起出海混编同训. 作为外军联络官的学员李品言，行前做足功课，详细搜集外军学员所在国的历史习俗、海军发展情况，精心准备交流内容，“只为更好传递友谊，展现中国海军学员的风采”.

“亲爱的朋友，祝你们安全返航，期待下次再见！”12 月 11 日，编队驶离丹戎不碌港，圆满完成对东南亚三国的友好访问. 而后经过 10 余天的航行，编队顺利回国.

此次远海综合实习任务虽然已经结束，但学员们的成长之路正奋楫扬帆、破浪前行. 从克服晕船的困扰，到战备值更的坚守，每一次挑战，都是意志的磨砺，每一次突破，都是能力的提升. 战舰犁过的一道道航迹印刻着学员们的成长足迹，更见证着他们“向战而行、建功深蓝”的铿锵誓言.

**Google Translation**

Chinese Navy’s 989 Task Group Conducts Comprehensive Long-Range Training Mission and Visits Three Southeast Asian Countries

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Authors: Miao Jing, Duan Zhenjun, Lü Zhihao

Editor: Lin Shiqing

Published: 2025-12-24

Forging in the Deep Blue, Conveying Friendship

—A Chronicle of the Chinese Navy's 989 Task Group's Comprehensive Long-Range Training Mission and Visits to Three Southeast Asian Countries

■ Miao Jing, Duan Zhenjun, Lü Zhihao

On December 22, the 989 Task Group returned to a naval port in Qingdao. (Photo by Yu Tao)

On the morning of December 22, the Chinese Navy's 989 Task Groups, after 38 days, successfully arrived at a naval port in Qingdao, Shandong Province, having completed its comprehensive long-range training mission and friendly visits to Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Since setting sail on November 15, the fleet has traversed five sea areas: the Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea, Java Sea, and Western Pacific. More than 1,500 cadets from the Naval University of Engineering and Naval Aviation braved the winds and waves, undergoing rigorous training and growth over a voyage of approximately 7,000 nautical miles, leaving behind a trail of growth for new-era naval cadets on the high seas.

What is a real battlefield like? This is a question the cadets constantly pondered during their voyage. Blackout drills, reconnaissance deployments, damage control training… as an extension and expansion of the land-based classroom, the teaching content on the waves is even closer to actual combat.

During this internship mission, the fleet comprehensively coordinated teaching and training, tailoring training content such as weather analysis and combat watchkeeping for the cadets. In conjunction with the activities of foreign naval vessels and aircraft, training was conducted in subjects such as reconnaissance and evidence collection, and tactical maneuvers of ships. Cadets were organized to conduct target identification and intent analysis, allowing them to hone their combat skills on the high seas.

"Reconnaissance and Evidence Collection Deployment!" While sailing in a certain sea area, the fleet encountered close-in reconnaissance by foreign military aircraft, and all ships immediately sounded the battle alarm. Cadet Zhang Tianyu and Luo Xun, conducting situational consultations in the chart room, closely tracked every move of the foreign aircraft, marking their dynamics on the situation chart in real time, further analyzing and assessing the opponent's intentions.

"Only by being there can you truly understand what it feels like to have the enemy right next to you. Mastering your profession is fundamental; being able to win battles is the ultimate goal,"

Zhang Tianyu said with deep feeling. Flowers in a greenhouse cannot withstand the wind and rain. The abilities and qualities of cadets must be cultivated not only in the classroom but also tempered in the turbulent waves of the vast ocean.

The Navy is an international service, and naval cadets shoulder the mission of "viewing the world from China's perspective and viewing China from the world's perspective." Warships are mobile territories; when they go abroad, cadets are windows for spreading peace and friendship and showcasing the image of the Chinese Navy. Whenever the fleet visits a country, it organizes open tours, with cadets playing the leading roles in everything from docking and guidance to translation and introductions.

"Whenever Chinese naval vessels dock at foreign ports, their imposing warships and pristine white uniforms always become a striking sight," said cadet Li Chenning. During exchanges with visiting naval academy cadets, he and his classmates proactively introduced the development of Chinese naval academies, conveying the Chinese people's love of peace and showcasing the new spirit of naval cadets in the new era, winning widespread praise.

On the evening of December 9, a deck reception witnessing and continuing friendship was held on the Changbaishan warship at Tanjung Priok Port in Jakarta, Indonesia. The cadets presented programs rich in traditional Chinese characteristics, including calligraphy, Tai Chi, martial arts, and folk dances, which were warmly welcomed by Indonesian naval officers and men, as well as overseas Chinese. An Indonesian naval officer sincerely praised them: "Chinese naval cadets are confident, sunny, well-rounded, impeccably dressed, and enthusiastic—they are truly impressive!" During the visit, 14 foreign officers and cadets from eight countries, including Brazil and Brunei, boarded the fleet ships to conduct joint training and sea exercises with the Chinese cadets. Li Pinyan, a cadet serving as a liaison officer for foreign naval personnel, did thorough research beforehand, meticulously studying the history, customs, and naval development of the host countries and carefully preparing her exchange content, "all to better convey friendship and showcase the spirit of Chinese naval cadets."

"Dear friends, wishing you a safe return voyage, and looking forward to seeing you again!" On December 11, the fleet departed Tanjung Priok Port, successfully completing its friendly visit to three Southeast Asian countries. After more than ten days at sea, the fleet returned home smoothly.

Although this comprehensive long-range maritime training mission has ended, the cadets' path of growth continues, forging ahead against the waves. From overcoming seasickness to steadfastly maintaining combat readiness, every challenge has tempered their will, and every breakthrough has enhanced their capabilities. The tracks left by the warships bear witness to the cadets' growth and their resounding oath to "advance towards battle and make contributions in the deep blue sea."

**http://www.81.cn/hj_208557/16428852.html**

# 海军某部联合开展救援训练 在深海大洋开辟“生命通道”

来源：中国军网-解放军报 作者：李华群 责任编辑：徐占虎

2025-12-24

**深海大洋开辟“生命通道”**

**——海军某部联合救援训练见闻**

■李华群

“一艘潜艇‘起火’，释放大量有毒物质，上级命我部前出救援！”日前，海军某部码头警报声骤响，一场联合救援训练拉开帷幕. 监测分队、洗消分队、医疗分队等多支应急分队组成救援队，迅速向码头集结，抢修、运输等应急支援兵力同步做好支援准备.

“警戒封控事发海域，对进出人员进行剂量检测！”根据现场指挥员部署，各分队搭乘拖船紧急驶向目标海域，多架搭载监测设备的无人机腾空而起，同步向目标海域上空飞去. 目标海域周边，一张立体监测网悄然铺开.

“明火已灭，‘有毒物质’还在增加. ”海面雾气缭绕，“毒气”弥漫，监测无人机传回现场信息. 两艘拖船抵近“失事”潜艇后，官兵打开消防水炮进行水雾压制，同时利用副炮展开洗消作业；监测分队机动至潜艇下风向海域开展监测；警戒分队分散开设警戒点，配合海上洗消作业；医疗分队全副武装进入潜艇，展开全面搜救……大洋之上，各分队迅速行动、密切配合，救援工作有序推进.

该部领导告诉笔者，近年来，他们结合潜艇平台特点，组建了一支包括水下搜救、潜艇洗消等多种专业力量的救援队伍，随时应对海上应急救援任务. 平时训练中，他们结合使命任务特点，常态开展联合救援训练，组织各救援分队围绕典型任务场景开展实战化训练，不断提升部队联合救援能力.

潜艇内烟雾弥漫，能见度低，加之舱室较多，医疗分队以小组为单位分头搜索. “两名战士吸入过量‘有毒物质’，急需救治. ”找到“伤员”后，医疗队员立即展开紧急处置，随后快速转移后送. 笔者在现场看到，由于潜艇通道狭窄，医疗队员一字排开，展开“生命接力”，部分艇员采取防护措施后也加入接力队伍，为抢救“伤员”争取“黄金时间”.

“伤员”被转运至拖船临时救护所后，医疗队员立刻与岸上战地医院联系，做好收治准备. 不多时，两名“伤员”就被送进战地医院抢救室.

该部领导介绍，此次训练围绕锤炼对潜应急救援能力展开，根据援潜救生“搜、治、送、救”作业流程设置训练科目. 为了让训练最大限度贴近实战，他们严格设置各科目时间限制，倒逼官兵优化作业流程、提升作业效率.

“‘有毒物质’剂量降至安全值.”在各分队密切配合下，洗消、监测、抢修、封控等工作顺利完成. 训练结束，复盘总结随即展开，参训官兵全面梳理训练中暴露的问题和不足，初步拟定下一步训练重点.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Unit Conducts Joint Rescue Training, Opening a “Lifeline” in the Deep Sea

Source: China Military Network - PLA Daily

Author: Li Huaqun

Editor: Xu Zhanhu

2025-12-24

Opening a “Lifeline” in the Deep Sea—Observations from a Joint Rescue Training Exercise by a Naval Unit

■ Li Huaqun

“A submarine has caught fire, releasing a large amount of toxic substances. Our unit has been ordered to proceed to the rescue!” Recently, an alarm sounded at the dock of a naval unit, signaling the start of a joint rescue training exercise. Multiple emergency response teams, including monitoring, decontamination, and medical teams, quickly assembled at the dock, while repair and transportation support forces prepared simultaneously.

“Secure and control the incident area, and conduct dose detection on personnel entering and leaving!” Following the on-site commander’s instructions, each team boarded tugboats and urgently headed towards the target area. Multiple drones equipped with monitoring equipment took off simultaneously, flying towards the target area. A three-dimensional monitoring network quietly unfolded around the target area.

“The open flames have been extinguished, but the ‘toxic substances’ are still increasing.” The sea surface was shrouded in mist, and “toxic gas” permeated the air. Monitoring drones transmitted information from the scene. After two tugboats approached the “sick” submarine, officers and men used fire cannons to suppress the water mist, while simultaneously using secondary cannons for decontamination. The monitoring unit moved to the leeward side of the submarine to conduct monitoring; the guard unit dispersed to set up guard points to coordinate with the decontamination operation; the medical unit, fully equipped, entered the submarine to conduct a comprehensive search and rescue operation… On the high ocean, all units acted swiftly and cooperated closely, and the rescue work proceeded in an orderly manner.

The unit's leadership told the reporter that in recent years, they have combined the characteristics of the submarine platform to form a rescue team with multiple professional forces, including underwater search and rescue and submarine decontamination, to respond to maritime emergency rescue missions at any time. In routine training, they regularly conduct joint rescue training based on the characteristics of their missions, organizing each rescue unit to conduct realistic training around typical mission scenarios to continuously improve the unit's joint rescue capabilities.

With the submarine filled with smoke and low visibility, and given the numerous compartments, the medical unit searched separately in small groups. "Two soldiers have inhaled excessive amounts of 'toxic substances' and urgently need medical attention." Upon locating the "wounded," the medical team immediately initiated emergency treatment and then quickly transferred them for evacuation. At the scene, the reporter witnessed the medical team lined up in a "life-saving relay" due to the narrow passageway of the submarine. Some crew members, after taking protective measures, also joined the relay to buy precious time for the "wounded."

After the "wounded" were transferred to the temporary aid station on the tugboat, the medical team immediately contacted the onshore field hospital to prepare for their admission. Shortly afterward, the two "wounded" were admitted to the field hospital's emergency room.

The unit's leadership explained that this training focused on honing anti-submarine emergency rescue capabilities, with training subjects designed according to the "search, treatment, evacuation, and rescue" operational procedures for submarine rescue. To ensure the training closely resembled real combat scenarios, they strictly set time limits for each subject, forcing officers and men to optimize operational procedures and improve efficiency.

"The 'toxic substance' dosage has been reduced to a safe level." With close cooperation among all units, decontamination, monitoring, repair, and containment work were successfully completed. After the training concluded, a debriefing and summary were immediately launched. The participating officers and men comprehensively reviewed the problems and shortcomings exposed during the training and initially formulated the key points for the next training phase.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16428979.html**

## 海军某支队实战化训练影像

来源：解放军报 作者：马玉彬 责任编辑：徐占虎 2025-12-25

**耕波犁浪砺精兵**

**——海军某支队实战化训练影像**

■解放军报特约记者 马玉彬　摄影报道



主炮射击.



舰载直升机夜间训练.



副炮打击海上目标.



小艇前出，支援他舰损害管制.

茫茫大海，风雨激荡. 舰艇劈波斩浪，隆隆炮声不时响起，海军某驱逐舰支队一场攻防训练激战正酣.

某舰作战指挥室内，键盘声、口令声交织在一起. 指挥员根据不断变化的战场态势，下达一道道指令，指挥官兵抗击来袭之“敌”.

“发现‘敌’目标，做好射击准备！”“敌情”传来，主炮战位官兵紧盯屏幕，快速修订射击诸元. “预备，放！”随着一声令下，主炮喷吐出一团团巨大的火球，炮弹呼啸着直扑目标.

“‘敌’目标向我舰快速抵近！”指挥员沉着冷静，命令副炮战位进行防御射击.瞬间，炮弹倾泻而出，一举摧毁目标.

此次出海，该支队借助恶劣天气和复杂海况，连贯开展损害管制、昼夜直升机起降等多个科目训练，检验武器装备性能，锤炼官兵信息处理、攻防转换、协同作战等能力.

海上威胁刚刚解除，舰载直升机腾空而起，飞向预定海域上空，执行新的侦察任务……

**Google Translation**

Footage of a Naval Flotilla’s [Zhidui] Combat-Oriented Training

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Ma Yubin

Editor: Xu Zhanhu

2025-12-25

Cultivating Elite Troops Amidst the Waves— Footage of a Naval Flotilla’s [zhidui] Combat-Oriented Training

■ PLA Daily Special Correspondent Ma Yubin, Photography Report

Main gun firing.

Shipborne helicopter night training.

Secondary guns striking maritime targets.

Small boats advance to support damage control for other ships.

On the vast ocean, amidst wind and rain. Ships cleave the waves, the booming of cannons echoing intermittently, as a fierce offensive and defensive training exercise is in full swing for a naval destroyer flotilla [zhidui].

In the combat command room of a ship, the sounds of keyboards and commands mingle. Commanders issue a series of instructions based on the constantly changing battlefield situation, directing their troops to fight off the incoming “enemy.”

“Enemy target detected, prepare to fire!” Upon receiving the “enemy alert,” the officers and men at the main gun position stare intently at the screen, quickly revising the firing data. “Ready, fire!” With this command, the main guns unleashed massive fireballs, shells whistling towards the target.

“Enemy target rapidly approaching our ship!” The commander remained calm and ordered the secondary gun positions to fire defensively. Instantly, shells rained down, destroying the target in one fell swoop.

During this voyage, the flotilla [zhidui] utilized adverse weather and complex sea conditions to conduct a series of training exercises, including damage control and day/night helicopter takeoffs and landings, testing weapon and equipment performance and honing the officers' and men's information processing, offensive-defense transition, and coordinated combat capabilities.

With the maritime threat eliminated, the shipborne helicopters took off, flying towards the designated area to carry out a new reconnaissance mission…

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16429245.html**

## 海军航空兵某部转变会风让官兵心思向练兵备战聚拢

来源：解放军报 作者：周子强 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-26

### 开栏的话

今年以来，有官兵向编辑部反映：能不能在“基层传真”版给旅团级单位机关干部专门开一个栏目？细想发现，“基层传真”版从 2017 年 1 月创办至今，从新兵到班长，从排长到营连长，都可以在这里找到自己的“阵地”，唯独缺少专属于这个群体的“独立空间”. 旅团级单位机关干部身处机关中的基层、基层中的机关，对建设全面过硬基层发挥着不可替代的作用，他们在工作中的所见所闻所思所感，一定会给读者带来不一样的视角和启示. 即日起，本版推出“工作亲历”专栏，期待广大旅团级单位机关干部的加入与分享！

### 会场只设一个发言席

■海军航空兵某部政治工作处干事 周子强

12 月初，我所在的政治工作处召开年度工作总结讲评会. 一个发言席、一块电子屏、10 余把椅子，就是会场的全部设置.

会议开始后，电子屏播放处里全年重点工作清单，具体内容、预期效果、完成进度等一目了然. 宣传、组织、人力等不同业务口负责人员，依次上台，汇报今年工作开展及新年度工作筹划情况. 半个小时后，会议结束.

相比往年，今年的年度工作总结讲评会出现几个变化：一是所有人脱稿站立发言，条目清晰的表单取代了繁冗的汇报材料；二是发言不说成绩，重在指出问题、剖析不足；三是每人发言时间不超过 8 分钟.

没有套话堆砌，也没有长篇大论，半个小时的会议“干货”满满.

其实，今年以来，我明显感到，机关各种类型的会议都开得更加简洁、高效、务实. 年初，我第一次作为跟班干事，参加阶段性飞行任务部署会，一走进会场就发现了一些不同：台上只留有一个发言席，其他与会人员全部台下就座.

落座后，我看着手里的议程表，心里犯嘀咕：这次会议涵盖总结讲评、情况研判、任务部署等内容，涉及作训、机务、政治工作等多个部门，发言人数可不少，得开多久啊？

一旁经验丰富的作训参谋，或许是看出了我的担心，拍了拍我的胳膊：“放心，15 点准时开始，全程不会超过 40 分钟！”

没等我多想，会场电子屏亮起，显示接下来将要讨论的内容，飞行时长、任务进度、装备情况及存在的问题不足等清晰可见.

15 点整，会议开始. 某营副营长两手空空，径直走上发言席，对着电子屏上的内容，汇报任务完成情况. 他的发言开门见山，直指矛盾问题，用时不到 6 分钟.

随后的任务部署和情况研判，从部领导到基层干部，都是站在发言席前，对着屏幕上的清单讲“干条条”. 我听得思路越来越清晰，手里的笔不停记录接下来需要优化和改进的工作.

会议结束前，我本以为部领导会“再多讲评几句”，结果仅有 2 名领导结合分管工作，言简意赅指出不足，并明确整改方向.

15 点 36 分，会议正式结束.

会风转变的背后，是工作理念的更新. 今年以来，为了高效推进任务部署，让大家集中精力投入飞行训练，部领导要求建立会议即席发言制度，并严格控制发言时长，避免任务官兵投入过多时间和精力准备发言材料，开会、陪会.

会风更务实，要求平时工作更扎实. 以机关为例，我们更加注重调查研究、思考分析、总结归纳，对工作进展、任务进度、各单位情况等了然于心，开会前条分缕析梳理好发言内容，做到胸有成竹，开会时才能言之有物、直指关键、提高效率.

从坐着念稿到站着发言，从会中议论到会前深研，从泛谈成绩到直击问题，开会回归本真，官兵心思精力才能更加聚焦练兵备战.

（解放军报特约记者 傅金泉整理）

**Google Translation**

A Naval Aviation Unit’s Change in Meeting Style Focuses Soldiers’ Minds on Training and Combat Readiness

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Zhou Ziqiang

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-26

Opening Remarks

Since the beginning of this year, some soldiers have suggested to the editorial department: Could a special column be created for officers of brigade and regimental-level units in the “Grassroots Reports” section? Upon reflection, we realized that since its inception in January 2017, the “Grassroots Reports” section has provided a space for everyone from recruits to squad leaders, platoon leaders to battalion and company commanders, but it lacks a dedicated space for this group. Officers of brigade and regimental-level units, situated at the grassroots level within the headquarters and the headquarters within the grassroots, play an irreplaceable role in building a comprehensively strong grassroots organization. Their observations, experiences, thoughts, and feelings will undoubtedly offer readers a unique perspective and inspiration. Starting today, this section launches the “Work Experiences” column, welcoming the participation and sharing of officers from brigade and regimental-level units! Only One Spokesperson’s Table

■ Zhou Ziqiang, Political Work Officer, a Naval Aviation Unit

In early December, my political work department held its annual work summary and review meeting. One speaker’s table, one electronic screen, and a dozen chairs were the entire setup.

After the meeting began, the electronic screen displayed a list of the department’s key tasks for the year, clearly outlining the specific content, expected results, and progress. Personnel responsible for different areas, such as publicity, organization, and human resources, took turns to report on the year’s work and plans for the new year. The meeting ended after half an hour.

Compared to previous years, this year’s annual work summary and review showed several changes: First, everyone spoke standing up without notes, and clear forms replaced cumbersome reports; second, the focus was not on achievements, but on pointing out problems and analyzing shortcomings; third, each person’s speaking time was limited to eight minutes.

There were no clichés or lengthy speeches; the half-hour meeting was packed with substance.

In fact, since the beginning of this year, I have clearly felt that all types of meetings in the organization have become more concise, efficient, and pragmatic. At the beginning of the year, I attended a phased flight mission deployment meeting for the first time as a junior officer. Upon entering the meeting room, I noticed something different: only one speaker was on stage, with all other attendees seated below.

After taking my seat, I looked at the agenda in my hand and wondered: this meeting covered summaries, situation assessments, and mission deployments, involving multiple departments such as operations, maintenance, and political work. There were quite a few speakers; how long would it take?

An experienced operations staff officer beside me, perhaps sensing my concern, patted my arm: “Don’t worry, it starts promptly at 3 PM and won’t exceed 40 minutes!”

Before I could think further, the electronic screen lit up, displaying the upcoming discussion content: flight duration, mission progress, equipment status, and existing problems and shortcomings were clearly visible.

At 3 PM sharp, the meeting began. The deputy battalion commander, empty-handed, walked straight to the podium and, referring to the information on the electronic screen, reported on the mission's completion. His speech was direct and to the point, addressing the key issues in less than six minutes.

The subsequent task deployment and situation assessment involved everyone from department leaders to grassroots cadres standing at the podium, outlining specific tasks from a list on the screen. My understanding grew increasingly clear, and my pen diligently recorded the work requiring optimization and improvement.

Before the meeting ended, I expected the department leaders to offer more comments, but only two leaders concisely pointed out shortcomings and clarified the direction for rectification, based on their respective areas of responsibility.

The meeting officially ended at 3:36 PM.

Behind this change in meeting style lies an updated work philosophy. This year, to efficiently advance task deployment and allow everyone to focus on flight training, department leaders mandated an impromptu speaking system at meetings, strictly controlling speaking time to prevent officers and men from spending excessive time and energy preparing materials, attending meetings, or simply being present.

This more pragmatic meeting style demands more solid daily work. Taking the headquarters as an example, we place greater emphasis on investigation, research, analysis, and summarization. We have a thorough understanding of work progress, task schedules, and the situations of each unit. Before meetings, we meticulously prepare our speeches, ensuring we are well-prepared and confident. This allows us to speak with substance, address key issues, and improve efficiency during meetings.

From reading prepared speeches while seated to speaking while standing, from in-meeting discussions to in-depth pre-meeting research, from generalizing achievements to directly addressing problems, meetings have returned to their true purpose, enabling officers and men to focus their minds and energy more effectively on training and combat readiness.

(Compiled by Fu Jinquan, Special Correspondent for the PLA Daily)

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16429241.html**

## 海军某登陆舰支队开展多科目实战化训练锤炼体系作战水平

来源：解放军报 作者：陈运鹏 责任编辑：孙悦 2025-12-26

**编队出击 砺剑深蓝**

**——海军某登陆舰支队开展多科目实战化训练见闻**

■陈运鹏



编队航行. 解放军报特约通讯员 乔晨曦摄

大洋深处，波飞浪卷. 冬日，海军某登陆舰支队湖北舰等多艘舰艇组成编队，赴某海域开展多科目实战化训练.

“发现不明空中目标！”刚抵达任务海域，战斗警报骤然响起，官兵闻令而动，奔赴各自战位. “多个目标高速袭来！”湖北舰作战指挥室内，雷达战位实时报告“敌”情动态. 指挥员快速研判战场态势，指挥编队各舰修正航向、调整阵位，组成对空防御阵型. 火力打击战位官兵牢牢锁定“敌”空中目标，做好打击准备.

“开火！”随着指挥员一声令下，近防炮烈焰喷涌，炮弹呼啸而出，“敌”空中目标被成功摧毁. 与此同时，面对直扑而来的一批“敌”导弹，电子对抗兵迅速判明来袭目标特性，选择干扰弹弹种，果断按下发射按钮. 数枚干扰弹腾空而起，在空中形成“电磁迷雾”，成功诱导“敌”导弹偏离目标.

“自今年下半年入列以来，湖北舰已多次参加实战化训练，体系作战能力得到有效锤炼，官兵实战意识明显提高. ”该支队领导介绍，此次训练，他们立足复杂战场环境，将情况设险、条件设难、特情设真，进一步检验官兵战术战法运用水平和应急处置能力.

“运送登陆兵力！”导调指令再次传来，湖北舰官兵迅速解除舰载直升机固定，并完成车机对接，舰载直升机通过升降机被转运至飞行甲板.

湖北舰甲板上，甲板引导员解开系留绳，多架舰载直升机搭载登陆兵力依次腾空而起，采取超低空突防方式，向“敌”纵深区域快速突进. 与此同时，湖北舰坞舱艉门与艉跳板打开，官兵在坞舱内展开气垫艇出坞前最后准备工作.

“保持航向，注意艇体姿态！”舱外浪花翻涌，舱内引擎轰鸣. 某型气垫艇驾驶室内，军士艇长驾驶气垫艇从母舰平稳出舱. 大洋之上，多艘气垫艇乘风破浪，向目标方向发起冲击.

海上战舰劈波，空中铁翼飞旋. 伴随着巨大轰鸣声，数架舰载直升机完成第一波次投送，重新编组进入着舰航线. 雷达兵不断报告舰机相对位置，舰载直升机机群缓缓向湖北舰飞行甲板抵近. 在甲板引导员指挥下，一架架舰载直升机平稳着舰. 战机着舰后，甲板保障兵迅速上前系留直升机，牵引输油管展开油料补给作业. 不多时，直升机再次呼啸升空，飞向大洋深处.

据了解，此次实战化训练持续数日，编队先后完成防空反导、综合攻防、舰机协同等多个科目训练，体系作战水平得到有效锤炼.

**Google Translation**

A Naval Landing Ship Flotilla [Zhidui] Conducts Multi-Subject Combat-Oriented Training to Hone its System Combat Capabilities

Source: PLA Daily

Author: Chen Yunpeng

Editor: Sun Yue

2025-12-26

Flotilla [zhidui] Deploys, Sharpening Swords in the Deep Blue

—Observations on a Naval Landing Ship Flotilla's [Zhidui] Multi-Subject Combat-Oriented Training

■ Chen Yunpeng

Flotilla [zhidui] at sea. Photo by Qiao Chenxi, Special Correspondent for PLA Daily

Deep in the ocean, waves crash and surge. In winter, a flotilla [zhidui] of ships, including the Hubei ship, from a naval landing ship flotilla, formed a flotilla [zhidui] and headed to a certain sea area to conduct multi-subject combat-oriented training. [Type 075 amphibious assault ship Hubei (Hull 34)]

"Unidentified aerial target detected!" Upon arriving at the mission area, the combat alarm suddenly sounded. Officers and men responded immediately, rushing to their respective battle stations. "Multiple targets approaching at high speed!" In the Hubei ship's combat command room, radar stations reported real-time "enemy" situation. The commander quickly assessed the battlefield situation, directing the ships in the flotilla [zhidui] to correct their course and adjust their positions to form an air defense formation. Officers and men at the firepower strike positions firmly locked onto the "enemy" aerial targets, preparing for attack.

"Fire!" With the commander's order, the close-in weapon system erupted in flames, shells whistling through the air, successfully destroying the "enemy" aerial target. Simultaneously, facing a swarm of "enemy" missiles hurtling towards them, the electronic warfare troops swiftly

identified the characteristics of the incoming targets, selected the appropriate type of chaff and decoys, and decisively pressed the launch button. Several chaff and decoys soared into the air, creating an "electromagnetic fog" that successfully lured the "enemy" missiles away from their targets.

"Since its commissioning in the second half of this year, the Hubei warship has participated in numerous realistic combat training exercises, effectively honing its system-of-systems combat capabilities and significantly improving the combat awareness of its officers and men," the brigade's leadership explained. This training exercise, based on a complex battlefield environment, simulated dangerous situations, challenging conditions, and realistic special scenarios to further test the officers' and men' tactical and operational skills and emergency response capabilities.

"Transport landing forces!" The directive came again, and the Hubei warship's crew quickly released the shipborne helicopter from its restraints and completed the vehicle-helicopter docking. The helicopter was then transferred to the flight deck via elevator.

On the deck of the Hubei warship, the deck facilitator released the mooring lines, and multiple shipborne helicopters carrying landing troops took off in succession, employing ultra-low-altitude penetration tactics to rapidly advance into the "enemy's" rear. Simultaneously, the stern door and stern ramp of the Hubei's dock opened, and officers and men inside the dock conducted final preparations for the hovercraft's departure.

"Maintain course, pay attention to hull attitude!" Outside, waves surged, while inside, engines roared. In the bridge of a certain type of hovercraft, the sergeant captain smoothly piloted the hovercraft out of the mother ship. On the open ocean, multiple hovercraft cut through the waves, launching an assault on the target direction.

Warships cleaved through the waves, their rotors whirring in the air. With a deafening roar, several shipborne helicopters completed their first wave of deployments and regrouped to enter the landing path. Radar operators continuously reported the relative positions of the ship and aircraft as the helicopter group slowly approached the Hubei's flight deck. Under the guidance of the deck facilitator, one shipborne helicopter after another landed smoothly. After the aircraft landed, deck crew quickly secured the helicopter and towed the fuel line to begin refueling operations. Shortly after, the helicopter roared back into the ocean.

It is understood that this realistic combat training exercise lasted several days, during which the flotilla [zhidui] completed training in multiple subjects, including air defense and missile defense, integrated offense and defense, and ship-aircraft coordination, effectively honing its system-of-systems combat capabilities.

**http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/wzll/hj/16429538.html**

# 走进海军航空兵某场站，感受党委带头攻坚的务实作风

来源：解放军报 作者：于克波 官渝焱 赖瑜鸿 责任编辑：郭妍菲 2025-12-28

**记者走进海军航空兵某场站，感受党委带头攻坚的务实作风——**

**直面实战课题 一线跟训跟研**

■于克波 官渝焱 解放军报记者 赖瑜鸿

冬日南海之滨，某训练场硝烟四起.

随着最后一组数据核准公布，海军航空兵某场站在上级组织的年度岗位练兵比武中脱颖而出，取得综合成绩第一名的好成绩.

胜利的欢呼声刚刚停息，该场站党委会议室内气氛却有些凝重.

某型保障车辆在复杂路段转向迟滞，油管应急抢修效率不高……会议室投影屏上正播放着参赛官兵比武中的失误镜头，每一个画面都被反复定格、复盘剖析. “成绩固然可喜，但考核中暴露出的问题更应引起重视，我们要抓紧制订补差计划，开展专攻精练. ”该场站党委书记说.

常虑不足、常思忧患的清醒，源于深化政治整训以来党委一班人锚定实战、带头攻坚的务实作风. 数月前，他们结合深化政治整训，组织常委下沉一线调研，发现个别单位为求稳妥，弱化极限条件下的应变能力锤炼；还有的单位对突发“断链”等场景的预案思考不深、准备不足.

“问题在基层，根子在党委机关. ”一名常委在随后召开的议战议训会上直言不讳，“我们是否也存在‘保安全’凌驾于‘砺锋刃’之上的错误倾向？政治整训的成效最终要落到破解练兵备战短板、提升部队打赢能力上. ”

直面实战课题，一线跟训跟研. 该场站党委经过认真讨论后，决定由常委分片挂钩攻坚课题、险难课目，带头冲在练兵备战最前沿.

采访中，该场站一名领导向记者展示了一张特殊的“作战图”——多机型保障流程优化攻关进度表. 这张表上密密麻麻标注着每名常委牵头负责攻坚的具体任务、详细举措以及完成时限.

“以‘战时航材应急配送’课题为例，以往方案修订多停留在机关纸面指导，现在是由牵头负责的常委带领官兵直奔陌生地域，在模拟遭‘敌’袭扰、通信中断、道路损毁等实战背景下开展集智攻关. ”这名领导指着表中一处标注解释，正是在这样的淬炼中，官兵摸索出点

对点精准投送与区域网状覆盖相结合的弹性配送新招法，有效破解复杂战场环境下航材供应难题.

一组组数据，清晰印证着党委带头攻坚的务实作风给训练带来的新变化. 战勤部门提供的对比数据显示，比武备战期间，该场站常委一线跟训跟研时间平均增加 50%，高难度课目训练占比同比提升 35%. 更显著的变化体现在官兵思维深处：组训理念从追求“安全第一”向注重“安全托底、极限练兵”转变，保障流程从追求“固化熟练”向注重“动态重组、灵活适配”转变.

夜色渐浓，战机的轰鸣声与海浪声交织回荡. 刚刚结束比武复盘的官兵围拢在沙盘旁，跟随一名常委研究新战法.

这名常委俯身拾起代表“敌”情的标识，精准置于保障链路的要害节点，突然发问：“假设此刻这里遭‘敌’精准打击，主保障链路中断，我们如何不依赖主链路，维持飞行保障能力？”

新的实战“考题”已然下达. 这场比武考核引发的“头脑风暴”在官兵中持续“发酵”.

**Google Translation**

Stepping into a Naval Aviation Air Station: Experiencing the Pragmatic Style of the Party Committee Leading the Way in Overcoming Challenges

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Reporters visited a naval aviation air station to experience the pragmatic style of the Party Committee leading the way in overcoming challenges— Facing Real Combat Challenges: On-the-Spot Training and Research

■ Yu Kebo, Guan Yuyan, PLA Daily Reporter Lai Yuhong

On the shores of the South China Sea in winter, smoke filled the air at a training ground.

With the final set of data verified and announced, a naval aviation air station stood out in the annual skills competition organized by its superiors, achieving first place in overall performance.

The cheers of victory had barely subsided when the atmosphere in the air station’s Party Committee meeting room became somewhat somber.

A certain type of support vehicle sluggishly turned on a complex road section, and the emergency repair efficiency of oil pipes was low… The projection screen in the meeting room was playing

footage of the mistakes made by the participating officers and men during the competition, each frame repeatedly frozen and analyzed. “While the achievements are commendable, the problems exposed in the assessment should be given even greater attention. We must promptly formulate a remedial plan and conduct specialized training,” said the station’s Party Committee Secretary.

This constant awareness of shortcomings and potential problems stems from the pragmatic style of the Party Committee leadership, which has focused on real combat and taken the lead in tackling key challenges since the deepening of political rectification. Several months ago, in conjunction with the deepening of political rectification, they organized Standing Committee members to conduct on-site investigations at the grassroots level. They discovered that some units, in pursuit of stability, had weakened the training of their ability to respond to extreme conditions; others had not given sufficient thought to contingency plans for scenarios such as sudden “chain disruptions.”

“The problems lie at the grassroots level, but the root cause lies in the Party Committee organs,” a Standing Committee member bluntly stated at a subsequent meeting on combat training. “Do we also have the erroneous tendency to prioritize ‘safety’ over ‘sharpening our skills’? The effectiveness of political rectification must ultimately be reflected in addressing the shortcomings in training and combat readiness and improving the troops’ ability to win.” Facing real combat challenges head-on, they are conducting on-site training and research. After careful discussion, the station’s Party Committee decided that each member of the Standing Committee would be assigned to oversee specific tasks and challenging exercises, leading the charge at the forefront of training and combat readiness.

During the interview, a leader from the station showed the reporter a special “battle map”—a progress chart for optimizing multi-aircraft support processes. This chart was densely marked with the specific tasks, detailed measures, and completion deadlines for each Standing Committee member’s assigned task.

“Take the ‘wartime emergency delivery of aircraft materials’ task as an example,” the leader explained, pointing to a mark on the chart. “Previously, plan revisions were mostly confined to written guidance from headquarters. Now, the leading Standing Committee member leads officers and men directly to unfamiliar areas, conducting collaborative problem-solving under simulated combat scenarios such as enemy harassment, communication disruptions, and road damage.” It was through this rigorous training that officers and men developed a new flexible delivery method combining precise point-to-point delivery with regional network coverage, effectively solving the problem of aircraft material supply in complex battlefield environments.

These sets of data clearly demonstrate the positive changes brought to training by the pragmatic approach of the Party Committee leading the charge. Comparative data provided by the combat support department shows that during the competition preparation period, the average time spent by the station’s standing committee members on-site for training and research increased by 50%, and the proportion of high-difficulty training subjects increased by 35% year-on-year. Even more significant changes are reflected in the soldiers’ mindset: the training philosophy has shifted from

prioritizing “safety first” to emphasizing “safety as a safety net and extreme training,” and the support process has shifted from pursuing “rigid mastery” to emphasizing “dynamic reorganization and flexible adaptation.”

As night deepened, the roar of fighter jets mingled with the sound of waves. Soldiers who had just finished their competition debriefing gathered around the sand table, studying new tactics with a standing committee member.

This member bent down, picked up a marker representing the “enemy” situation, and precisely placed it at a critical node in the support link, suddenly asking: “Suppose we are precisely attacked by the ‘enemy’ right now, and the main support link is interrupted, how can we maintain flight support capabilities without relying on the main link?” A new practical “test” has been issued. The “brainstorming” sparked by this competition continues to “ferment” among the soldiers.