

Carrying on the virtues of Coching Chu,
Cultivating leaders of tomorrow

承竺之老之德
育栋梁之才

竺可桢老校长精神学习系列活动成果集锦册
Collection of the learning activities of Chu's spirit



求是精神
竺可桢题

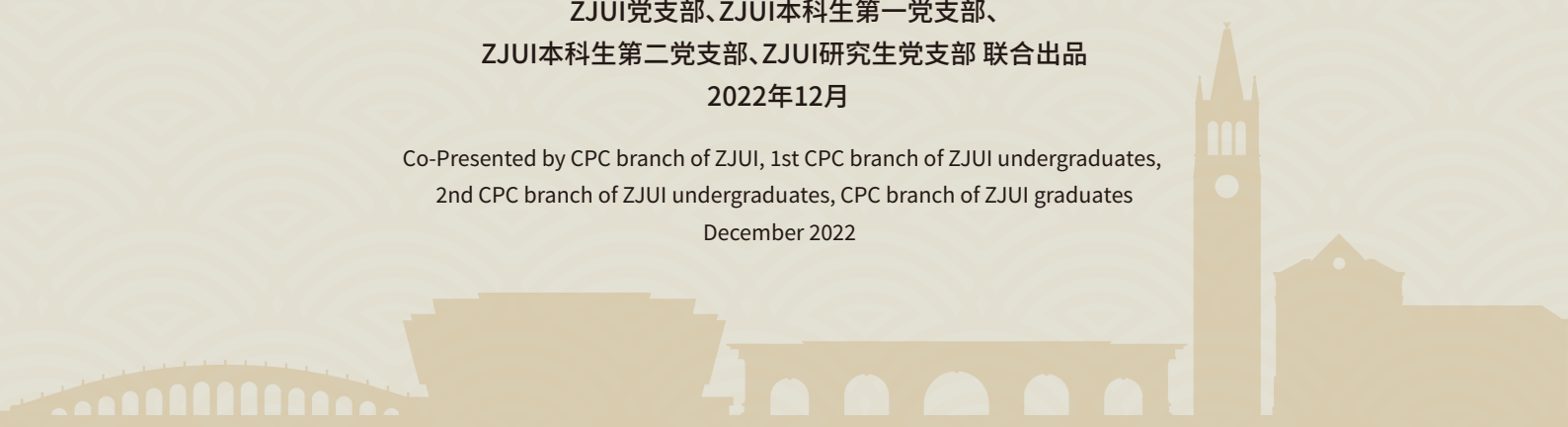


ZJU-UIUC INSTITUTE
Zhejiang University-University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Institute
浙江大学伊利诺伊大学厄巴纳香槟校区联合学院

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序言

以竺可桢精神涵育学院文化,
成就明日领袖

Nurturing the culture of ZJUI with President Coching Chu's spirit,
educating the leaders of tomorrow

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Prof. Der-Horng Lee

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博览五千年,塑造当代贤。一所大学除了培养博文强识的专业之士,更需要涵育精神文化,延续历史文脉,陶铸品性,引领发展。2022年是校庆125周年,也是浙江大学和UIUC正式缔结合作伙伴关系20周年,值此时刻,让我们共同缅怀竺老风骨,弘扬求是精神,以竺老精神引领ZJUI学院文化建设,凝聚人心,推动发展;以竺老精神引领人、凝聚人、感召人,进一步推进师德师风建设,厚植家国情怀,为培养担当大任的栋梁之才而不懈奋斗。

校园文化“润物细无声”,却具有强大的向心力、创造力和凝聚力。ZJUI成立6年来,从一纸合作协议,到如今汇聚全球优质资源,拥有1118名在校生、36名专聘教师的队伍规模,除了两校开放互信、精诚合作的“冲劲”,更离不开全体师生开疆拓土、披荆斩棘的“干劲”。未来,朝着浙江大学坚定不移地打造更高质量、更加卓越、更受尊敬、更有梦想的大学目标,ZJUI还需进一步凝练特色,集结力量,为建设成为世界一流工学院而奋斗,为实现中华民族伟大复兴、促进人类文明进步作出贡献。征途漫漫,任重道远。在这迈向世界一流的征程中,我想我们还需要更多一些“韧劲”,就像百年前竺老带领全校师生踏上“文军长征”路一样,无论是敌军的炮火,还是拮据的条件,只要眼里有光,心中有梦,何惧风寒风雨路!

浙大与伊利诺伊大学的缘分,早在一百多年前就开启了,而竺可桢校长正是两校文脉的历史交汇点。1906年,时任美国伊利诺伊大学校长埃德蒙·詹姆斯对时任美国总统西奥多·罗斯福建言,希望其利用庚子赔款推动中国教育。

1910年9月,竺可桢校长作为第二批庚款留学生赴美,像我和我们每一位ZJUI同学一样,远渡重洋,踏上了伊利诺伊大学的土地,开始了与众不同的学习体验。考虑到中国是一个农业国家,竺可桢毅然选择农学专业,了解美国先进的农业生产技术。

四年努力后,想要改变“人种天收”观念的他,考入了哈佛大学攻读气象学,并在获得哈佛大学博士学位后,坚定科学救国的信念,执意回到祖国,投身科学教育事业。1936年,竺可桢被任命为浙江大学校长。为保护学校的资产、维护师生的生命安全、保持良好的教学环境,竺校长带领全校师生和家属,举校西迁,历时两年余,穿越南方6省,行程2600多公里,坚持办学7年,谱写了一部伟大的“文军长征”史。

竺可桢校长的一生是奉献的一生,他以赤忱的爱国情怀、求是的思想作风,开物前民,追求真理。他留下的宝贵精神遗产已经成为浙江大学文化传统的重要组成部分。

In addition to cultivating knowledgeable professionals, universities need to cultivate their spirit and culture, inherit historical tradition, develop, and refine characters to lead the development. 2022 is the 125th anniversary of the founding of Zhejiang University and the 20th anniversary of the cooperation between Zhejiang University and UIUC. On this occasion, let's jointly recall the style of President Coching Chu, carry forward the spirit of "seeking truth," lead the cultural construction of ZJUI with the spirit of President Chu, rally people's hearts and promote development. We should guide, unite, and inspire people with the spirit of President Chu, further promote the construction of faculties' ethics and style, foster national passion, and work tirelessly to cultivate intellectuals who can take on great responsibilities.

Campus culture "nourishes things silently," but it has strong centripetal force, creativity, and cohesion. Since its establishment six years ago, ZJUI has gathered high-quality global resources from a single cooperation agreement. It has a team size of 1118 students and 36 full-time faculty members. In addition to the "momentum" of openness, mutual trust, and sincere cooperation between the two universities, it is also inseparable from the efforts of all faculties and students to explore and blaze a new trail through brambles. In the future, towards ZJU's strategic orientation (to be preeminent, excellent, admirable, and keen (PEAK)), ZJUI still needs to further refine its characteristics, gather strength, strive to become a world-class engineering institute, and make contributions to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the progress of human civilization. The road ahead is long, and striving is the only way forward. In the journey to become the world class, I think we need more "tenacity," just as President Chu led all the faculty and students to embark on the "the Academic Army's Long March" a hundred years ago. No matter the enemy's gunfire or the poor conditions, as long as there is light in the eyes and dreams in the heart, we should not fear the chill and rainy road!

The predestination between Zhejiang University and the University of Illinois began more than 100 years ago, and President Chu is the historical intersection of the two universities. In 1906, Edmund James, the president of the University of Illinois, offered advice to the Then-President of the United States Theodore Roosevelt, hoping that he would use the Boxer Indemnity to promote Chinese education.

In September 1910, President Chu went to the United States as the second group of international students sponsored by the Boxer Indemnities. Like me and every ZJUI student, he traveled across the ocean, set foot on the land of the University of Illinois, and began a unique learning experience. Considering that China is an agricultural country, President Chu resolutely chose the major of agronomy to understand the advanced agricultural production technology of the United States.

After four years' hard work, with a wish to change the concept of "harvesting of crops is heaven-dependent," he was admitted to Harvard University to study meteorology. After obtaining a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University, he firmly believed in saving the country through science, and insisted on returning to the motherland to devote himself to the cause of science and education. In 1936, Chu was appointed President of Zhejiang University. To protect the assets of the school, maintain the life safety of teachers and students, and keep a good teaching environment, President Chu led all the faculty and students and their family members to move to the west. Taking more than two years to travel more than 2600 kilometers across six southern provinces, President Chu persevered in running the school for seven years and created a great history of "the Academic Army's Long March."

President Chu's life is a life of dedication. With his sincere patriotic feelings and realistic style of thinking, he innovated to be the vanguard and pursued the truth. His precious spiritual heritage has become an important part of the cultural tradition of Zhejiang University.

We should learn from the patriotic spirit of President Chu, who is "loyal, resolute and can take on great responsibilities." His choice among his own academic development, personal family and national justice, and social responsibility has also set an example for us today. In the face of changes unseen in a century, we should adhere to the educational concept of "national passion, global competitiveness, international vision and worldwide responsibility" advocated by the International Campus, ZJU, further carry forward the lofty spirit of "taking the world as its responsibility and the truth as the ultimate destination," earnestly implement the spirit of President Chu in the process of international cooperative education, inspire faith and draw strength from excellent examples and great history, constantly strengthen the "Four Matters of Confidence," and set up a firm ideal of permanent struggle and sincere dedication for the motherland and the people.

We should learn from President Chu's open spirit of embracing diversities like the vast sea contains all streams and rivers. Faculty, staff, and students, in such an International Collaborative Education Model, should understand that everything is developing under the spirit of freedom and openness. Only with an open attitude that embraces all diversities can we absorb the essence of eastern and western cultures, have unique personality values and creative spirit, and achieve harmonious development and progress. In such a pilot field, we must adhere to openness and inclusiveness to draw strength, achieve win-win cooperation, and create more outstanding cooperation results.

We should learn from President Chu's scientific spirit of "only asking right and wrong, regardless of interests." The most important thing of scientific spirit is to be realistic and pragmatic, and to dare to explore. What's the meaning of science and truth if we count fame and wealth first. At present, a new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation is advancing by leaps and bounds, and the paradigm of scientific research is undergoing profound changes. The General Secretary Xi called for accelerated efforts in building China into a leader in Science and Technology and achieving sci-tech self-reliance and self-strengthening at higher levels." In scientific research, we, ZJUers should dare to be the first, pursue excellence and strive to explore the frontiers of science. We should focus on the important strategic layout areas and key core technical problems of the country, dare to innovate, and provide a lasting and abundant source of innovation for China's self-reliance and self-strengthening in science and technology and the progress of human civilization.

We should learn from President Chu's struggle spirit of being indomitable without fearing for strong resistance. The learning environment in the past is incomparable with that of today. In the era of peace, we should not forget the hard struggle and great work behind President Chu's numerous achievements. In the face of changes, we must continue to carry forward the spirit of hard struggle, comprehensively deepen reform, and grasp the certainty in the uncertainty. Only in this way can we turn danger into an opportunity when dealing with challenges. Facing the future, we must pool our strength through unity and struggle. All faculty, staff, and students share weal and woe and work together to continue to create miracles belonging to ZJUI.

The achievements, thoughts and spiritual realm of the old President Chu should not be a historical or static symbol in the book but should become a sparkling torch for every ZJUI faculty and student, shining in the hearts and guiding our way forward. As an institute jointly run by Zhejiang University and University of Illinois, we learn and inherit the spirit of President Chu, internalize it in our hearts and externalize it in our deeds, which is a sacred duty entrusted to us by history and a solemn commitment to the future. Dear faculty and students, let's join hands to continue the cultural heritage of the two universities, deepen President Chu's spirit as the spiritual and cultural connotation of ZJUI, promote the inheritance and development of President Chu's spirit, make it a powerful spiritual force to lead ZJUI forward, and provide inexhaustible spiritual impetus for "educating innovators in engineering and leaders of tomorrow!"

我们要学习竺老“公忠坚毅、担当大任”的爱国精神。他在自身学术发展、个人家庭和民族大义、社会担当之间的取舍抉择,也为我们如今做出示范。面对百年未有之大变局,我们要坚持国际校区一贯倡导的“家国情怀、国际视野、全球竞争力和世界担当”培养理念,进一步发扬“以天下为己任,以真理为依归”的崇高精神,切实将竺老精神贯彻落实到中外合作办学过程中,从优秀榜样和伟大历史中激发信仰、汲取力量,不断坚定“四个自信”,树立为祖国为人民永久奋斗、赤诚奉献的坚定理想。

我们要学习竺老“大不自多,海纳江河”的开放精神。老师们、同学们,身在这样一个国际合作教育样板区的我们,更应该理解,任何事物都是在自由开放精神的昭示下前进发展的,只有怀着海纳百川的开放态度,才能吸收东西文化的精粹,才能拥有独特的个性价值和创造精神,才能实现和谐发展与进步。在这样一块试验田上,我们必须坚持开放包容,才能汲取力量,实现合作共赢,创造更加卓越的合作成果。

我们要学习竺老“只问是非、不计利害”的科学精神。科学精神最重要的就是求真务实,讲的就是敢于探索。凡事先计名利而后动,谈何科学、谈何真理。当前,新一轮科技革命和产业变革突飞猛进,科学研究范式正在发生深刻变革,习总书记提出了“加快建设科技强国,实现高水平科技自立自强”的要求。我们ZJUI师生在科学研究上,要敢为人先,追求卓越,努力探索科学前沿;要围绕国家重要战略布局领域和关键核心技术难题,敢于创新,为我国科技自立自强和人类文明进步提供持久丰沛的创新源泉。

我们要学习竺老“不屈不挠、不畏强御”的奋斗精神。曾经的求学问道环境与如今无可比拟,身处和平年代的我们,不应忘记竺校长他无数成就背后的艰苦奋斗与辛勤付出。“征途漫漫,惟有奋斗”,面对变局,我们必须继续发扬艰苦奋斗精神,全面深化改革,在不确定中把握确定性,只有这样,才能在应对挑战时化险为夷、转危为机。面对未来,我们必须以团结奋斗汇聚力量,全体师生同甘共苦、携手共进,继续创造属于ZJUI的一个又一个奇迹。

有精神引领,方成气象;有先进文化,方有灵魂。万物有所生,而独知守其根。竺可桢老校长的业绩、思想和境界,不应是书上的历史或静止的符号,而应该成为每个ZJUI师生心中锃亮发光、熠熠生辉的火炬,永驻人心、导航引路。我们作为这样一所浙大和伊利诺伊大学两校合作办学的学院,学习传承竺可桢老校长的精神,将其内化于心,外化于行,是历史赋予我们的神圣职责,更是面对未来的庄严承诺。亲爱的老师们、同学们,让我们一起携手,延续两校文脉渊源,深化竺可桢精神作为ZJUI学院精神文化内涵,推动竺可桢精神的传承与发展,使其成为引领ZJUI前进的强大精神力量,为“培养工程之俊杰,成就明日之领袖”提供不竭精神动力!



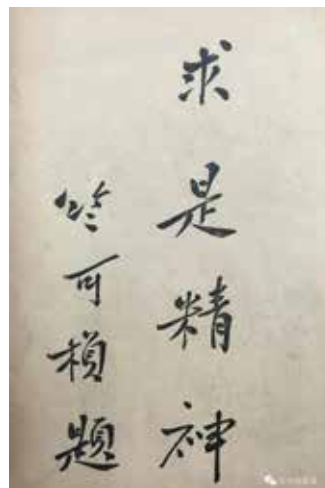
1. 缅怀·竺可桢故事

竺可桢：用一生诠释“求是”精神

President Coching Chu: Illustrating the Truth-Seeking Spirit with All His Life

“第一，到浙大来做什么？第二，将来毕业后做什么样的人？”每每走过浙江大学紫金港校区的大门，静静矗立在一旁的“两问石”总是让人不经意间停下脚步，细细品味，深深思考。

1936年秋天，浙大校长竺可桢在开学典礼上向新生提出了这两个简单但意味深长的问题，这也就是著名的“竺可桢二问”。正是竺可桢执掌浙大的13年期间，浙大整体办学水平大大提高，学风踏实，师生成果众多，学校也发展成为全国著名大学之一。而竺可桢提出并践行的求是精神更是成为浙大人的宝贵精神财富，代代相传。



竺可桢题写的“求是精神”
Calligraphy of Truth-Seeking Spirit by Chu

“Firstly, what are you going to do at Zhejiang University? Secondly, what kind of person are you aiming to be after graduation?” Passing through the gate of the Zijingang Campus, ZJU, I would always inadvertently stop by the “Stone of the Two Questions,” carefully savoring the words and thinking them through.

The autumn of 1936 witnessed President Coching Chu, former ZJU President, raising these two simple yet meaningful questions to the first-year students at the opening ceremony, later known as the “Two Questions of Coching Chu.” It was during the 13 years when President Coching Chu was in charge that the University significantly improved its overall level with the practical study style, gave birth to numerous achievements, and developed its fame nationwide. The Truth-Seeking Spirit, proposed and practiced by President Coching Chu, further becomes a valuable spiritual wealth of ZJU people and is passed down from generation to generation.

求是精神被习近平总书记称作是浙江精神的重要组成部分。2006年9月27日，时任浙江省委书记、省人大常委会主任的习近平到浙大为在杭高校大学生作报告。他满怀深情地说：“作为浙江精神重要组成部分的求是精神是百余年浙江大学的办学理念，是浙大人‘以天下为己任，以真理为依归’的崇高精神的高度概括。求是精神不仅是浙江大学的宝贵精神财富，也是全省教育科技战线的工作者以及全省人民的宝贵精神财富。在新的发展阶段，要进一步发扬、光大求是精神。”

1890年，竺可桢出生于浙江绍兴的一户米商之家。竺可桢从小就天资聪慧、勤奋好学。在入学澄衷学堂后不久，他就自己床边贴上一张纸条，上书“醒来即起”四字。从此，“醒来即起”成为竺可桢求学的座右铭，激励着他更加勤奋、刻苦地学习。

1910年9月，作为第二批庚款留学生，竺可桢登上了前往美国的邮轮，于伊利诺伊大学厄巴纳香槟校区获得农学学士学位，后获得哈佛大学气象学博士学位的竺可桢，拒绝了美国多所高校的邀请，踌躇满志地踏上了归国的轮船。



从近代中国“问天”第一人到浙大掌门人



立者第1排左5为竺可桢
Front standing row, 5th from the left, Coching Chu

President Xi Jinping regarded the Truth-Seeking Spirit as a vital part of the Zhejiang Spirit. On September 27, 2006, Xi, the secretary of the Zhejiang CPC Committee and chairman of the People's Congress Standing Committee, presented to university students of Hangzhou in ZJU. With deep affection, he expressed: “The Truth-Seeking Spirit has been the educational philosophy of Zhejiang University for over a century. It concisely summarizes the University's spirit of ‘taking the world as its responsibility and the truth as the ultimate destination.’ Its precious value goes beyond ZJU and resides in the hearts of workers on the educational, science and technology fronts, and the people of Zhejiang province as their spiritual wealth. Entering the new stage of development, we must carry this spiritual wealth forward.”

In 1890, President Coching Chu was born in a family of rice merchants in Shaoxing, Zhejiang. He has been gifted and diligent since childhood. Shortly after entering the Cheng-Chung Academy, he pasted a note beside his bed with the words “Get up once wake up,” which has been his academic motto and inspired him to study more assiduously.

In September 1910, as the second group of international students sponsored by the Boxer Indemnities, Chu boarded a cruise to the United States, where he acquired a bachelor's degree in Agriculture from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and a Ph.D. in Meteorology from Harvard University. However, he rejected the invitations in multiple American universities and boarded the ship returning home with pride.

An active advocator and practitioner of the truth-seeking spirit

It was during the turbulent migration to the west that the university motto "Seeking Truth" was born. On November 19, 1938, President Coching Chu presided over a meeting in Yishan, Guangxi. Under his initiative, the meeting identified "seeking truth" as the motto of Zhejiang University.

Afterwards, President Coching Chu repeatedly emphasized in his speeches that the "spirit of seeking truth" is a spirit of "Taking a hundred deaths in order to know the truth", and a strict scientific attitude is necessary, "first, do not follow blindly, do not chime in with other easily, only ask right and wrong, regardless of interests; second, do not be arbitrary and do not be arrogant; third, be attentive and consistent, and seek truth from facts"

To allow the students to deeply understand the connotation of seeking truth, he took the trouble to tell them: "to be a future leader, not only to get a little special knowledge, but also to have a sober and rational mind, to distinguish between right and wrong, and not to take advantage of it, to contemplate a foresight, not to be blind to the habit, but also to have a healthy body, willing to endure hardships and hard work, and sacrifice his own effort for the spirit of public."

President Coching Chu is not only an active advocate of the spirit of "seeking truth", but also a model for practicing the spirit of "seeking truth" all his life.

For example, in the aspect of employing people, President Coching Chu is talent-oriented, that is, employing people based on their merits, without any parochial prejudice. It was under his efforts that Zhejiang University gathered a large number of elite intellectuals in various fields at that time. WANG Ganchang was only 29 years old when he came to teach at Zhejiang University. President Coching Chu accompanied him to visit the campus in person and hosted a family dinner for him. "The time I spent at Zhejiang University in northern Guizhou was one of the most active times in my life for scientific research ideas and achievements and is was also one of the most memorable time." It was during that time that WANG Ganchang cultivated a group of famous students such as CHENG Kaijia and XIE Xuejin.

“求是”精神的积极倡导者和践行者

就是在西迁的颠沛流离中，“求是”校训诞生了。1938年11月19日，竺可桢在广西宜山主持召开校务会议。在他的倡议下，会议确定了“求是”为浙江大学校训。

之后，竺可桢在历次演讲中反复强调：“求是精神”就是一种“排万难冒百死以求真理”的精神，必须有严格的科学态度，“一是不盲从，不附和，只问是非，不计利害；二是不武断，不蛮横；三是专心一致，实事求是”。

为了让同学们能够深刻理解求是的内涵，他不厌其烦地跟同学们说：“你们要做将来的领袖，不仅求得了一点专门的知识就足够，必须具有清醒而富有理智的头脑，明辨是非而不徇利害的气概，深思熟虑，不肯盲从的习惯，而同时还要有健全的体格，肯吃苦耐劳，牺牲自己努力力为公的精神。”

竺可桢不仅是“求是”精神的积极倡导者，也是一生笃行“求是”精神的楷模。

比如在用人方面，竺可桢唯才是举，用人唯贤，没有门户之见。正是在他的努力下，浙大聚集了一大批当时各领域的精英知识分子。王淦昌来浙大任教时只有29岁。竺可桢亲自陪他参观校园，还设家宴款待他。“在黔北浙大的这段时间，是我一生中科研思想特别活跃、成就较多、最值得追忆的时光之一。”正是在那段时间，王淦昌培养了程开甲、谢学锦等一批著名学生。



竺可桢发表在校刊上的《求是精神与牺牲精神》
Chu's publication in the journal of ZJU

As the first Doctor of Meteorology in China, Chu founded the first meteorological research institute in the country, established weather stations across the nation, and took back the dominance of weather forecasting. After his return, Chu significantly contributed to the foundation of meteorology in modern China and became the first person to "work on the sky" in modern China.

It was precisely President Coching Chu's ideal to serve his motherland with his knowledge despite any hardship. Nonetheless, his focus has shifted from meteorology since 1936. After numerous attempts of resignation, with the consideration of "revitalizing the cultural and educational undertakings in Zhejiang Province", Chu officially took up the position of President of Zhejiang University, transforming from a scientist to an educator in the hope of revitalizing Chinese culture and education to serve the motherland.

After the outbreak of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, facing the University in jeopardy, Chu decided to lead over 1,000 faculties and students onto the road of "Migrating Westward." The team first moved to Yuqian and Jiande in Zhejiang, followed by Ji'an and Taihe in Jiangxi, Yishan in Guangxi, and Meitan, Zunyi in Guizhou. Due to the similarity in the 2,600-kilometer westward migration route with the first half of the Red Army's Long March, the migration of ZJU is also reputed as the Academic Army's Long March.

"As the head of a school, one should be responsible not only for the students but also for the country's education undertaking." Under the leadership of President Coching Chu, staff and students carried the "library" and "laboratory" on their shoulders wherever the University moved. They used temples and ancestral halls as classrooms and grew vegetables on wastelands. However shabby the conditions were, Chu never wasted time starting classes. As a result, high-quality papers were authored in the valleys of China and published in the world's top journals like Nature. Zhejiang University consequently earned fame and was honored among the Four Best Universities by Joseph Needham, the British historian of science and technology.

作为我国历史上第一位气象学博士，竺可桢创办了中国第一个气象研究所、在全国范围内广设测候所、收回天气预报“主权”……回国后的竺可桢为我国近现代气象事业做了大量奠基性的工作，成为近代中国“问天”第一人。

用自己的所学报效祖国，这正是竺可桢的理想，再苦再难也无所畏惧。然而，从1936年开始他最主要的工作，不再是气象研究。在多次请辞之后，抱着“振兴浙江省文化教育事业”的考虑，竺可桢正式出任浙江大学校长一职，从一个科学家成为了一个教育家，以振兴文化教育事业来报国。

抗战爆发后，面对着战火中岌岌可危的学校，竺可桢决定带领全校1000多名师生走上“西迁”之路。初迁浙江於潜、建德，继迁江西吉安与泰和，三迁广西宜山，四迁贵州遵义湄潭。浙大长达2600多公里的西迁路径与红军长征路径前半段基本吻合，这一壮举，被誉为“一支文军”的长征。

“为一校之长，不止要对学生负责，更要对国之教育负责。”在竺可桢的带领下，浙大搬到哪里，“图书馆”和“实验室”就用双肩挑到哪里。庙宇、祠堂做教室，自己开荒种菜，无论条件如何简陋，竺可桢从不耽搁第一时间开堂上课。于是，一篇篇高质量的论文在中国的山沟中完成，发表在《自然》等世界顶尖期刊上，浙江大学也因此声名鹊起，被英国科技史学家李约瑟称为是中国最好的四所大学之一。



1936年4月，正式担任浙江大学校长时的竺可桢
In April 1936, when he was officially nominated the president of ZJU



浙江大学部分教师马一浮(右7)、梅光迪(右8)、张其昀(右5)、祝文白(右3)、王驾吾(右2)、陈训慈(右1)等在浙大图书馆前合影(1938年摄于江西泰和)

可以说,竺可桢以求是精神和人格魅力网罗了一大批名师大家,包括苏步青、王淦昌、束星北、贝时璋、谈家桢、蔡邦华、梅光迪、张其昀等,很多老师都在浙大期间取得了丰硕的教学科研成果。

一颗不生锈的螺丝钉

A screw that never rusts

解放后,竺可桢出席了全国人民政治协商会议,积极投身新中国建设,担任中国科学院副院长等职,为百废待兴的中国建立了许多第一个:我国第一个由多学科专家组成的自然资源保护和利用研究机构、我国第一批研究和治理沙漠的机构、第一批研究冰川和海洋的科研机构。

作为我国现代气象科学的奠基人,竺可桢始终关注并“尽毕生之力”开展气候变化研究;作为“可持续发展”的思想先行者,他始终关注中国的人口、资源和环境问题;作为我国现代教育的先行者和实践家,他担任浙大校长13年,使浙大成为全国著名学府;作为中国科学院的奠基人和卓越领导者之一,他为发展新中国科学事业打下了坚实基础。

1958年3月,竺可桢写信给院党组,提出了入党申请。在申请书中,他这样写道:“要把自己一切力量献给社会主义

It can be said that President Coching Chu has attracted a large number of famous professors for his spirit of “seeking truth” and charisma, including SU Buqing, WANG Ganchang, SHU Xingbei, BEI Shizhang, TAN Jiazhen, CAI Banghua, MEI Guangdi, ZHANG Qiyun, etc. Many professors achieved fruitful teaching and scientific research results while in Zhejiang University.

After liberation, President Coching Chu attended the National People's Political Consultative Conference and actively participated in constructing a new China. He held the post of Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He made many pioneering works for rebuilding the construction of China: the first research institution for the conservation and utilization of natural resources composed of multidisciplinary experts in our country, the first institutions for the study and management of sandy wasteland in our country, and the first scientific research institutions studying for glaciers and oceans.

As the founder of modern meteorological science in China, President Coching Chu was always concerned about and “devoted all his life” to study climate change. As the pioneer of the “sustainable development” concept, he was always



1949年7月,竺可桢(前排左4)由上海赴北平参加中华全国第一次自然科学工作者代表大会筹备会议合影。

Chu (4th from the left in the front row) going from Shanghai to Beijing to attend the preparatory meeting of the First National Congress of Chinese Natural Scientists in July 1949.



1949年,竺可桢(前排右1)出席新中国第一届政治协商会议时与教育组代表合影

Chu (1st from the right in the front row) with representatives of the education group at the First National People's Political Consultative Conference of new China in 1949.

事业,争取做到:1. 全心全意服从党的领导;2. 认真学习马克思主义。推进人民的科学事业;3. 努力改造自己,争取成为工人阶级知识分子。”

竺可桢在72岁高龄时加入了中国共产党,终于完成了心愿,他高兴地说:“我终于找到了自己的归宿”。入党后,竺可桢在一篇万字思想汇报中,把自己比喻成“一颗不生锈的螺丝钉”,决心“老老实实地尽力而为之,所谓一息尚存此志不容懈怠。”

1974年2月7日凌晨4时35分,竺可桢病逝于北京,享年84岁。有为有守,斯人不朽。求是精神,定当薪火相传!

concerned about China's population, resources, and environment. As a pioneer and practitioner of modern education in China, he had been the president of Zhejiang University for 13 years, making it a prestigious institution in the country. As the founder and one of the distinguished leaders of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, he built a solid foundation for the development of the science progress of new China.

The photo on the left shows President Coching Chu (4th from the left in the front row) going from Shanghai to Beijing to attend the preparatory meeting of the First National Congress of Chinese Natural Scientists in July 1949. On the right, President Coching Chu (1st from the right in the front row) with representatives of the education group at the First National People's Political Consultative Conference of new China in 1949.

In March 1958, President Coching Chu wrote a letter to the Leading Party group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and applied for joining the Communist Party of China. In the application letter, he wrote, “I will dedicate all my strength to the socialist cause and strive to obey the leadership of the Party heart and soul, study Marxism seriously and advance the scientific cause of the people, and try hard to reform himself and strive to become a working-class intellectual.”

President Coching Chu joined the Communist Party of China when he was already at the age of 72. Finally fulfilling his wish, he said happily, “I have finally found my home.” After joining the Party, President Coching Chu, in a 10,000-word thought report, compared himself to “a screw that never rusts” and made up his mind to “honestly try my best, that is never get slack of the mission as long as I am still breathing.”

At 4:35 a.m. on February 7, 1974, President Coching Chu passed away in Beijing at the age of 84.

With such outstanding achievements and lofty character, President Coching Chu is immortal. The spirit of seeking truth will be carried on from generation to generation!



竺可桢全集

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2. 重温·竺可桢语录

竺可桢精神

The spirit of President Coching Chu

一、科学精神Scientific Spirit

	中文	译文
1	不盲从,不附和,一以理智为依归。如遇横逆之境遇,则不屈不挠,不畏强御,只问是非,不计利害。	Do not follow blindly, and do not chime in with other easily. In the face of adversity, be indomitable and fearless. Only ask right and wrong, regardless of interests.
2	虚怀若谷,不武断,不蛮横。	Be modest and open-minded, and do not be arbitrary and do not be arrogant
3	专心一致,实事求是,不作无病之呻吟,严谨整饬,毫不苟且。	Be attentive and consistent, and seek truth from facts. Do not complain without a cause and be rigorous and meticulous.
4	科学永远对抗着迷信以及一切蒙昧无知的思想。	Science always resists superstition and benighted thoughts.
5	科学家的态度,应该是知之为之,不知为不知,丝毫不能苟且。	Scientists should hold the attitude of intellectual honesty. That is, to know what it is that you know, and to know what it is that you do not know.
6	大学的最大目标是在薪求真理,要薪求真理,必得锻炼思想,使人人能辨别真伪是非。	Seeking truth, being the top priority of higher education, requires critical thinking and a sense of discernment.
7	近代科学的目标是什么?就是探求真理。科学方法可以随时随地而改换,这科学目标,探求真理也就是科学的精神,是永远不改变的。	The goal of modern science is to seek truth. Scientific methods can be changed at any time and anywhere. The scientific goal of seeking truth, also the spirit of science, will be immortal.
8	研究科学之目的,固在探求真理,并非专重应用。但应用科学方法,利用厚生,至国家之富强之境,固亦不可忽视。	The purpose of scientific research is to seek truth, not to merely emphasize application. However, the application of scientific methods to make full use of resources to enrich the people and to realize national prosperity and strength, cannot be overlooked.

9	各大学研究院科学作品固希望其多,而尤希望其能精。因唯有这样,才能消灭我们固有的八股习气,亦唯有这样,才能树立真正的科学精神。	More scientific works from research institutes of various universities are desired, but more hopes should be placed on making the scientific work more refined. Because only in this way can we eliminate our stereotyped habits and establish a true scientific spirit.
10	科学家之所以欲人人衣暖食饱者,无非欲使人人能有闲工夫去审思熟虑,以求真理耳。	The reason why scientists make everyone warm and fed is that they want people to have free time to deliberate and explore the truth.
11	科学事业之目的在于求真理。只有求真理,才值得科学家的一番努力。	The purpose of science is to seek truth. Only the pursuit of truth is worth the efforts of scientists.

二、爱国精神Patriotic Spirit

	中文	译文
1	现在的世界是竞争的世界,如果一个民族还是一味以享受为目的,不肯以服务为目的,必归失败。	Today's world is a competitive. If a nation still focuses on enjoyment rather than service, it will definitely fail.
2	科学永远对抗着迷信以及一切蒙昧无知的思想。	Science always resists superstition and benighted thoughts.
3	教育的目的,不但是在改进个人,还要能影响于社会。	The purpose of education is not only to improve individuals, but also to influence society.
4	求学,应不仅在科目本身,而且要训练如何能正确地训练自己的思想;	Studying should not only focus on the subject itself, but also exercise how to practice the thoughts correctly.
5	努力发展自然科学,以服务于工业、农业和国防建设,奖励科学的发现与发明,普及科学知识。	Efforts should be made to develop natural sciences in order to serve industry, agriculture and national defense. Scientific discoveries and inventions should be rewarded, and scientific knowledge should be popularized.
6	诸君决不能妄自菲薄,忽视所以报国之道。	You should never unduly humble yourself and ignore the way to serve the motherland worthily.
7	要有健全的体格,肯吃苦耐劳,牺牲自己,努力为公的精神。	To have a healthy body, to be willing to endure hardships and hard work, and to sacrifice his own effort for the spirit of public.
8	我们若要拯救我们的中华民族,亦惟有靠我们自己的力量,培养我们的力量来拯救我们的祖国。这才是诸位到浙江大学来的共同使命。	If we intend to save our Chinese nation, we must rely on our own power and cultivate our strength to save our motherland. This is your common mission to Zhejiang University.

9	国家给你们的使命,就是希望你们每个人学成以后将来能在社会服务,做各界的领袖分子,使我国能建设起来成为世界第等强国。	The mission given to you by the country is to hope that each of you can serve the society and become a leader of all walks of life in the future, so that our country can be built into the world power.
10	希望诸位将来能做社会上各业的领袖。在这困难严重的时候,我们更希望有百折不挠、坚强刚果的大学生,来领导民众,做社会的砥柱。	I hope you can be leaders of all walks of life in the future. At a time of serious difficulties, we hope to have indomitable and forceful university students to lead the people and become the mainstay of society.
11	大学毕业生如欲为国家造福,则单求一点智识与技能,尚非最重要的目标:大学毕业生的人生观必须确定,方能使社会事业有格外的成功。	If university graduates want to benefit the country, it is not the most important goal to seek only knowledge and skills. Their outlook on life must be determined to make social undertakings more successful

三、奋斗精神与教育精神 Struggling Spirit & Educational spirit

	中文	译文
1	我们人生的目的是在能服务,而不在享受。	Our aim in life is to serve, not to enjoy.
2	教育的发达,学风的优良,在人不在屋,所谓“斯是陋室,惟吾德馨”。	The development of education and the excellence of the style of study depend on the people rather than the surroundings. As the saying goes, "It's true of my humble hut where I see my morality, virtues, and happiness."
3	若侧重应用的科学,而置纯粹科学、人文科学于不顾,这是谋食而不谋道的办法。	Focusing on applied science while ignoring the pure science and the humanities is a way to make a living rather than pursue the truth.
4	要做将来的领袖,不仅求得一点专门的知识就足够,必须具有清醒而富有理智的头脑,明辨是非而不徇利害的气概,沉思远虑,不肯盲从的习惯,而同时还要有健全的体格,肯吃苦耐劳,牺牲自己努力为公的精神。这几点是做领袖所不可缺乏的条件。	To be a future leader, not only to get a little special knowledge, but also to have a sober and rational mind, to distinguish between right and wrong, and not to take advantage of it, to contemplate a foresight, not to be blind to the habit, but also to have a healthy body, willing to endure hardships and hard work, and sacrifice his own effort for the spirit of public. These are indispensable conditions for leadership.
5	一个学校实施教育的要素,最重要的不外乎教授的人选,图书仪器等设备和校舍建筑。这三者之中,教授人才的充实,最为重要。	The most important elements for a school to implement education are the selection of professors, books, instruments and other equipment and school buildings. Among the three, the enrichment of professors is the most important.

6	大学之使命有三:其一,希望造就完人。完人必具智仁勇三达德,而涵濡于六艺之中。仁者爱人,故其上者必其有所成仁,而忠恕次之。其二,学有专长,而于大学中植其基。大学学生对各项基本知识,固应多所明了。其三,养成自己能思想之人,而勿薪教师逐字释义。	A university has three missions: first, to cultivate a paragon who must have three great virtues-wisdom, authoritative conduct, and bravery. Second, to acquire a specialty from study, for which they should lay a foundation in their universities. Third, to develop a person who can think independently, and don't let the teacher explain word for word.
7	排万难冒百死以求真知。	Taking a hundred deaths in order to know the truth
8	教授是大学的灵魂,一个大学学风的优劣,全视教授人选为转移。	Professors are the soul of a university. The quality of a university's style of study depends entirely on the selection of professors.
9	学校并没有顾到学生品格的修养,其上焉者,教师传授他们的学问即算了事;下焉者,则以授课为营业。在这种制度下,决不能造成优良的教育。	The school does not pay attention to the cultivation of the students' character and moral quality. For superior teachers, they just passes on their knowledge to students; For those inferior, the teacher regards teaching as a means of earning a living. Under this system, excellent education can not be created.
10	诸葛武侯所谓“鞠躬尽瘁,死而后已,成败利钝,非所逆睹”。这几句话,每个青年应为圭臬。	Chu-Ko Kung-ming said, "I desire to do all I can, even to the last drop of my blood, but without being able to foretell the consequences." These words should be the conduct standard for every youth.
11	楚之所以能复兴,乃是因为当时楚之民族奋发有为,自强不息以促成之。	The revival of the state of Chu was attributed to Chu nation's unremitting efforts and great striving to make itself strong and untiring.



原文学习

Chu's Speeches

大学毕业生应有的认识与努力 (1938年6月26日)

诸位同学，今天是本校举行第十一届毕业典礼，正值倭寇猖獗万方多难的时候^③，诸位毕业生初入社会，就遇到国难，因此诸位的责任就格外地重大。我们晓得范文正公为秀才时，即以天下为己任。现在诸位离校以后，每个人也应该以使中华民族成为个不能灭亡与不可灭亡之民族为职志。目前虽然敌人炮火飞机连续的天天轰炸，我们前方将士们仍能奋勇杀敌，前仆后继，这种精神，就是我们民族的新精神，这新精神是铁血铸成的。从前战国的时候，秦国是有名强暴的国家，他把韩、赵、魏、齐、楚、燕一个一个地并吞。当时有句童谣，叫“楚虽三户，亡秦必楚。”据《史记》太史公的解释以为秦灭六国，楚最无罪，怀王入关。为秦所杀，楚人哀之，故亡秦必楚。这话是不对的，国之兴亡不能以其君主之如何被杀来断定。楚之所以能复兴，乃是因为当时楚之民族奋发有为，自强不息以促成之。只要看当时几个伟大人物如汉高祖、楚霸王、韩信统是楚人，巨鹿之战，各国诸侯兵皆作壁上观，唯有抱破釜沉舟之楚兵，始能以一当十，击败秦人。这都是表示楚之民族是可有作为的民族，不是一个堕落的民族。所以中华民族只能自强不息，奋发有为。日本虽如何强暴，如何诡计多端，亦徒见其心劳日拙，而不能成功。我希望诸位到社会做事，能够把这自强不息，奋发有为的精神，传播于各村乡、各城市、各机关去。

其次，诸位在校四年，所得于学校及诸位老师之益不少，但同时不可以不知中国现行学校制度之缺点与优点，而对于缺点尤其应该知道，唯知道缺点方能谋补救之方。许多人常以学校培植学生和工厂制造物品相比，毕业生没有出路好像是工厂出品无处可销，这比喻有很重要一点根本不合。工厂出货无论是一部汽车、一只表或是一个铁钉，总是出厂的时候最适用。等到旧了，表会停、汽车会抛锚、铁钉会生锈，毕业生，可不一离校就天天腐化下去。他必得在学校的时候，已经有一种内在力，使其出校后门后能利用其思想以增加智识经验，锻炼身体品性，使学问道德又日日新。有若干教育家以为现代的学校，是教而不育，即是专重智识的传授而缺乏道德的修养，因此也就有许多人赞成恢复从前的书院制度。但即以智育一端，现行制度亦有重大缺点，即专重智识的传授而不注重训练智慧。过重于用授课方法来灌输各国学者已发明的事实，而对于思想的训练方面全未顾及。《中庸》有云：“博学之，审问之，慎思之，明辨之，笃行之。”宋程伊川说道：“为学之道，五者缺一不可。”但实际现在大学能行到博学、审问已经算好的了。现在各大学统以读满多少学分即算毕业。这种制度的弊端到了极点，变了北京填鸭式的教育。孔子教人“不愤、不启、不悱、不发”。程子解说道：“学者须是深思，思而不得然后为他说便好。”伊川大弟子尹彦明见伊川半年，方得《大学》和《西铭》看。这好像新生到校第一学期，不叫他上课，先看其人志趣如何，到第二学期方给他两本书看。有人问朱子此意如何？朱子答道，也是叫他自就切己处思量。在杜威 (John Dewey) 所著的 How We Think (1933 Ed. p. 257) 讲到如何能使学生接受各种知识不像囫圇吞枣的咽下去，他的第一个条件是教师所供给的材料必是学生所期望而切实有需要的，第二是能有刺激性而使觉得尚有改进之可能的。若是老师铺陈事实时使学生得一印象，以为这个问题已经许多学者的研究，已知《吕氏春秋》一字不得增减时，其结果学生但可接受而无自动思想之能力。所以程子说学者要先会疑，他又说“学源于思”。二十年前有一次哈佛大学校长 Lowell 召集一年级学生讲话，他说你们不要过信老师所讲的话。以为金科玉律不能变动的。这话初听很是惊异，但其理由是明显的。以物理学而论，四五十年前当 Lord Kelvin 最有权威的时候，那时物理学家以为所有物理学上重要的学理已经发挥无余，但不久 Curie 雷的发表、Roentgen X光的发明，使物理学上思想大起变化。从前所谓能量不灭 (Law of Conservation of Energy)、物质 T 变 (Immovability) 诸定例，到现在统须加以重新估计了。所以现在我们的教科书上有许多定例，安晓得二三十年以后，不被推翻吗？

中国古代虽无近世的实验科学，但是南宋理学家的思想却是很科学的。近世科学均推培根 (Francis Bacon) 为鼻祖，培根距今不过三百年。他和明朝徐光启是同时，小徐光启一岁。世人之推他为科学鼻祖，是因为他是第一人提倡归纳法 (Inductive Method)，同时注重实验。程子的格物致知其实也是归纳法，如他问：“格物须物物格之，还只格一物而万理皆知？”答曰：“怎得便为贯通，须是今日格一件，明日格一件，积习既多，然后恍然自有贯通处。”又道“一草一木皆有理，须是察”。这所讲就是归纳法。察就是观测。所谓归纳法也者，无非从许多观测的事物，寻求一个公共原则，是为定例。这例既立，然后由定例以推同样事情的归宿，是为演绎法，如 Euclid 几何定例的推演即是。或问程子曰：“如何是近思？”他答道：“以类而推。”就是演绎法。宋代程朱之学确有科学见地。朱子对于进化论，对于化石，对于雷雨的解释，与近代科学的解释甚相吻合，但是所差有一点，就是并无所谓实验。据杜威说，实验者乃是依据一种理论而设计之观测。所世科学以实验为最要之工具。陆九渊、王阳明嘲笑朱子的致知格物，说他照朱子办法，坐在竹子旁边去格竹子的物，结果坐了十天，人几乎病倒了而不能格得一个道理出来。这就是因为不知实验的缘故。广东岭南大学的植物学教授 Prof. Miclure，他花了十几年功夫，把世界所有竹子五百几十种，统种在岭南植物园里，天天观测，数年以后，竹子的性质统被他弄明白了，这才配称格竹子的物。所以实验是近世科学的特长，为中国所无的。至于科学方法即是归纳法与演绎法，以及学者之须善疑、之须深思，则程朱既已倡之于千年以前矣。七八年前国际联盟派了几位教育专家，法国的 Langevin、英国的 Jawney、德国的 Becker 和波兰的 Falski 等来华考察教育，回欧以后，出了一个报告：The Report of the League Of Nation's Mission Of Educational Experts Of China。其中，有一句话很值得我们注意的。他们说中国一般人士以为欧美的文明是受近代科学发达之赐。所以中国只要应用欧美的科学技术，就立刻会把中国济于欧美文明的水平线上。这种观念是错误的。欧美的科学技术，并不能产生现代欧美文明，倒是欧美人的头脑，才能产生近代科学。换言之，若是一般人无科学头脑，则虽满街引擎，遍地电气，科学还是不能发达，好像沙漠里虽移植新鲜苗壮的果树，其萎谢可立而待。我们用许多金钱去买飞机、无线电、电机引擎到一个没有科学头脑的国家，正好像移植果树到沙漠而希望其生长。我们一般人的无头脑，可以从一般人的轻信和盲从看出来。民国二十年，山东乡人梁作友冒称富翁，欲捐巨款与政府，一时社会人士多以上宾相待；“一二八”事变日本白川大将将被击死的谣言，更轰动一时，甚至各地结队游行，放炮庆祝。到了去年卢沟桥事件发生，神圣抗战开始，各种无稽的谣言更是层出不穷。一般没有受过教育的人们的一味盲从，尚无足怪，所可痛恨者，就是许多受过高等教育自命为知识阶级的人们也毫无常识的一唱百和，这是中华民族前途最危险的一桩事。推究其原因，大学里专重传授知识而不训练智慧是最重要的一个。诸位毕业离校以后，若要发扬光大你们的学问道德，必得能深思、能善疑，利用实验方法来解决，要晓得天下事不进则退，不能发扬光大就是腐化。

最后诸位毕业以后，就得寻一个职业，在这国难严重的时候，许多工厂学校已被毁于敌人炮火之下，机会比平时尤难。望诸位就事，不求地位之高，不谋报酬之厚，不憚地方的辽远和困苦，凡是吾人分内所应该做的事就得去做。新毕业的人一进入社会，就一跃而做一个机关的最高职员，不熟悉机关的内容，不能与下级职员同甘苦，则日后必致失败。俗语有句话说道：“吃得苦中苦，方为人上人。”孟子有曰：“故天之将降大任于斯人也，必先苦其心志，劳其筋骨，饿其体肤，空乏其身，行拂乱其所为，所以动心忍性，增益其所不能。”（《告子》篇）现在救国的责任，已在诸君身上，希望大家能担当起来。

注：淞沪会战上海沦陷后，竺可桢率领浙大师生从杭州出发一路迁徙，全体师生于1938年2月18日到达泰和，并在泰和坚持办学至1938年9月中旬。本篇演讲系竺可桢在浙大学生毕业典礼上的演讲，曾刊于《国民旬刊》第9期（1938年6月30日）。

The Cognition and Efforts University Graduates Should Possess (June 26th, 1938)

Dear students, today is the date of the 11th graduation ceremony of our university, and it is also a greatly difficult time when Japanese invaders are rampant on our land. You shoulder especially great responsibility because you encounter our national calamity the time you graduate. We know that when FAN Zhongyan was a skillful writer, he already took the world as his own responsibility. Nowadays, after you graduate, everyone should also regard the work to make the Chinese nation a firm and indestructible nation as your own responsibility like him. At present, although the enemy artillery and aircraft are continuously bombarding our land every day, our soldiers in the front line can still fight bravely, one after another. This spirit is the new spirit of our nation, cast by iron and blood! During the Warring States Period, Qin was a famous violent vassal state, which annexed the other states of Han, Zhao, Wei, Qi, Chu and Yan one by one. At that time, there was a nursery rhyme, said "Even if there are only three households remained in Chu, it will be Chu that destroys Qin." According to the explanation of Qian Sima in the Records of the Historian, Qin destroyed the six states, Chu was the most innocent, and King Huai of Chu was killed by Qin, and the Chu people mourned him, so it must be Chu who destroys Qin. This is wrong. The rise and fall of a country cannot be determined by how its monarch was killed. The revival of the state of Chu was attributed to Chu nation's unremitting efforts and great striving to make itself strong and untiring. We can just see that the great figures of that time such as Emperor Gaozu of Han Dynasty, King of the Western Chu and HAN Xin were all Chu people. And at the battle of Julu, In the Battle of Julu, all the vassals and soldiers of various countries watched from the sideline. Only the Chu soldiers, who fought against the enemy, could be a host in itself and defeat the Qin people. All this shows that the Chu is a promising state, rather than a degenerate one. Therefore, our Chinese nation have to strive for our revival and make unremitting self-improvement to promote it like the Chu state! Only then we can make Japan go on a wild-goose chase and fail to succeed no matter how violent and scheming it is. I hope that as you work in society, you will be able to spread this spirit of unremitting hard-working and self-improvement to all villages, cities and organs.

Moreover, during the four years in university, you have gained a lot of benefits from the school and your teachers, but at the same time, you should not be ignorant of the disadvantages and advantages of the current education system in China, especially the disadvantages. The only way to remedy a disadvantage is to know it. Many people often compare the cultivation of students in schools to the manufacturing of products in factories. They think graduates without place to work are like products with no place to sell. This analogy is fundamentally wrong on an important point. Products, whatever it is, like a car, a watch or a nail, are always at their best state when they are brand new. When they get old, the watch will stop, the car will break down, the nail will rust, but a graduate should not degenerate day by day after he graduate. He must already obtain an inner power in school, which will drive him to use his mind to broaden his knowledge and experience, exercise his body and character, and improve his academic ability and morality day by day. Some educators think that modern schools are just "teaching" students instead of "cultivating" students, that is, they focus on the imparts of knowledge but lack moral cultivation. Therefore, many people are in favor of restoring the former traditional Chinese school system. However, even in the part of knowledge imparting, the current system also has a major shortcoming, that is, it only focuses on the imparting of pure knowledge and does not pay attention to the training of wisdom. It focuses on inculcate facts which have been invented or discovered by scholars of various countries in the form of directly teaching, while the training of how to think is completely not taken into account. The Golden Mean of the Confucian School says that "Study extensively, inquire accurately, reflect carefully, discriminate clearly, practice earnestly," And CHENG Yi Chuan in Song Dynasty said that "These five points are the Tao of learning, and none of them is dispensable." But in fact, current universities that are able to "study extensively" and "inquire accurately" are already good. Nowadays, universities grant the permission for graduation when a student gets certain number of credits. This system is the worst of its kind and has become a spoon-fed education. The way Confucius taught students is that he "instructs only who is anxious to learn and teaches only who wants to express himself but does not know how." CHENG Yichuan explained, "People who study things must think deeply, and the teacher had better tell him the answer until he thinks toughly but still cannot get it." He gave the textbooks The Great Learning and Xi Ming to YIN Yanming, his eldest disciple, half a year later after he was admitted by CHENG Yichuan. It's like when a freshman comes to school in the first semester, he is not asked to attend classes to see what his aspiration and interests are and is given two books to read in the second semester. Someone asked ZHU Xi what he meant, and ZHU Xi answered, "It is to teach him to think from his own

experience by himself." In John Dewey's How We Think (1933 Ed. p. 257), he talks about how to make students avoid swallowing all kinds of knowledge without thinking. His first condition is that the material provided by the teacher must be expected and actually needed by the students. The second is that the material can be stimulating and make the students feel that there is still the possibility of improvement. If the teacher gives the students the impression that this issue has been studied by many scholars, such as the word in Lu's Spring and Autumn cannot be added or subtracted, the result will be that students will only passively accept without gaining the ability to actively think. This is why CHENG Yichuan said that scholars must first doubt, and "learning comes from thinking." Two decades ago, President Lowell of Harvard University gathered freshmen to deliver a speech. He said, "You should not over-believe what your teacher says" and "think golden rules could not be changed." This may sound weird at first, but the reason is obvious. In terms of physics, 40 or 50 years ago, when Lord Kelvin was the most authoritative, physicists thought that all the important theories in physics had been played out. However, the publication of radium by Gurie and the invention of X-ray by Roentgen soon stirred up great changes in thought of physics field. The laws such as so-called Law of Conservation of Energy and Immutability of Matter in the past have to be re-evaluated currently. How do we know that the laws and theories in our textbooks will not be overturned in 20 or 30 years?

Although there was no modern experimental science in ancient China, the thoughts of Neo-Confucianists in the Southern Song Dynasty were very scientific. Modern scientists claim that Francis Bacon is the originator of science, but Bacon is only a figure living in 300 years ago. He was a contemporary of XU Guangqi of Ming Dynasty, who was one year older than Bacon. He is credited as the originator of science because he was the first to advocate the use of inductive method and focus on experimentation. CHENG Yichuan's "Gewu Zhizhi (Gewu means to investigate the phenomena of nature; Zhizhi means to acquire knowledge)" is actually induction, such as he asked: "When we obtain knowledge by investigation of things, should we investigate everything, or just one thing to obtain all the knowledge?" And he answered: "How can we grasp all the facts at once? We have to investigate one thing today, and another thing tomorrow. Day by day, we will suddenly understand some-things." And "Even a tree and a piece of grass have their hidden knowledge, and they must be investigated." What he talked about is induction. "Being investigated" means "being observed." The so-called induction is nothing more than the search for a common principle from many observed things; this common principle is a so-called law. After establishing the law, we can deduce the result of similar things from it, which is called the deductive method, such as the deduction of Euclid's laws of geometry. Someone asked CHENG Yichuan, "What is Jinsi?" "Reasoning by things like your target," he replied. That's the deductive method. The Cheng-Zhu Neo-Confucianism in Song Dynasty indeed had scientific insights. ZHU Xi's explanations of evolution, fossils and thunderstorms were in good agreement with modern scientific explanations, but there is one difference: there is no experiment. According to Dewey, an experiment is an observation designed according to a theory. Modern science uses experiment as its most important tool. LU Jiuyuan and WANG Yangming laughed at Zhu's "Gewu Zhizhi" method. Wang said that according to Zhu's method he got nothing but illness after sitting beside a bamboo to observe it for ten days. This is because of ignorance of the experiment. Prof. Miclure, a professor of botany at Lingnan University in Guangdong Province, spent more than a dozen years of effort to plant all the 500 or so species of bamboo worldwide in the Lingnan Botanical Garden, observing it every day. After a few years, the nature of bamboo was clearly understood by him. Only this can be called observation of bamboos. Therefore, experiment is the specialty of modern science, which is absent in China. As for scientific methods, they are induction, deduction, and the requirements for scholars to doubt wisely and think deeply, which has been advocated by Cheng and Zhu since a thousand years before. Seven or eight years ago, the League of Nations sent several education experts, including Langevin from France, Jawney from the UK, Becker from Germany and Falski from Poland, to China to investigate our education. After returning to Europe, they issued a report: The Report of the League of Nation's Mission of Educational Experts of China. There is a sentence in it worth our attention. They say that the average Chinese thinks that the civilization of Europe and America is the result of the advanced science in modern times. So as long as China applies European and American science and technology, it will immediately put China on the level of European and American civilization. This is wrong. It is not the science and technology of Europe and America that produced modern European and American civilization, but the minds of Europeans and Americans produced modern science. In other words, if the average Chinese people have no scientific mind, though the streets are covered with engines and electricity, our science cannot be developed. It is like planting a fresh, strong fruit tree in the desert. This tree will wither sooner or later. We are spending a lot of money to buy airplanes, radios and electrical engines for a country that has no scientific mind. It is just like

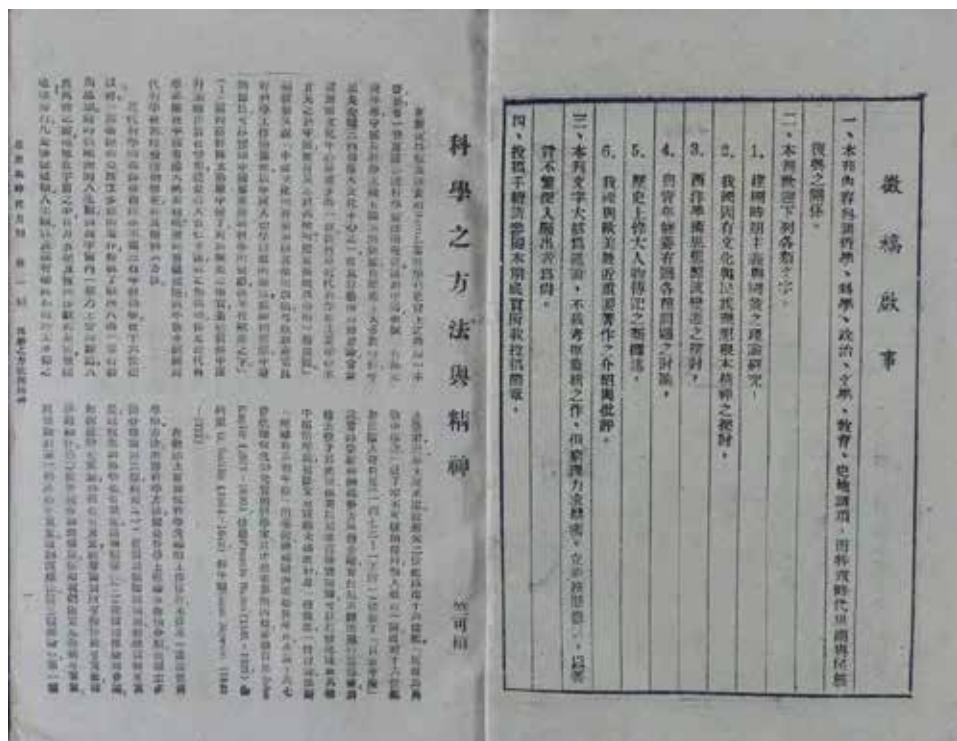
科学之方法与精神 (节选) (1941年5月9日)

但是提倡科学,不但要晓得科学的方法,而尤贵在乎认清近代科学的目标。近代科学的目标是什么?就是探求真理。科学方法可以随时随地而改变,这科学目标,蕲求真理也就是科学的精神,是永远不改变的。了解得科学精神是在蕲求真理,吾人也可悬揣科学家应该取的态度了。据吾人的理想,科学家应取的态度应该是:(1)不盲从,不附和,一以理智为依归。如遇横逆之境遇,但不屈不挠,不畏强御,只问是非,不计利害。(2)虚怀若谷,不武断,不蛮横。(3)专心一致,实事求是,不无病之呻吟,严谨整饬毫不苟且。这三种态度,我们又可用几位科学先进的立身行己来证明的。

科学家的态度一方面是不畏强御,不受传统思想的束缚,但同时也不武断,不凭主观,一无成见,所以有虚怀若谷的模样。世称为化学鼻祖的波义耳(R. Boyle)说,他真却能知道的东西,可说是绝无仅有。有人问牛顿,他在科学上的发明哪一件最有价值。他答道在自然界中,他好像是一个小孩,在海滨偶然拾得一块晶莹好看的石片,在他自己固欣赏不释手,在大自然界,不过是沧海的一粟而已。

科学家的态度,应该是知之为知之,不知为不知^[1],丝毫不能苟且^[2]。近代科学工作,尤贵细密^[3],以期精益求精^[4],以我国向来文人读书不求甚解^[5],无病亦作呻吟^[6]的态度却相反。这与我国古代科学之所以不能发达,很有关系的。……所幸近年来教育注重理工,受了科学训练洗礼的人们,已经慢慢地转移风尚。各大学研究院科学作品固希望其多,而尤希望其能精。因唯有这样,才能消灭我们固有的八股习气^[7],亦唯有这样,才能树立真正的科学精神。

庞加莱^[8]在他的《科学之基础》一书里有这样一番话:“科学事业之目的在于求真理。只有求真理,才值得科学家的一番努力。当然我们应该拼命去解脱人生的痛苦,但解脱痛苦是消极的,世界若是灭亡,不是我们的痛苦统统解脱了吗?科学家之所以欲人人衣暖食饱者,无非欲使人人能有闲工夫去审思熟虑,以求真理耳。”……爱好和平为中国人之特性,而科学愈发达,则战争愈狰狞可怕,愈使世界不得不实现和平。如何能使将来的世界,一方面近代科学仍能继续发达,而一方面却又可实现和平,这是目前极严重的一个问题,而亦是我们中国应该有特殊的贡献的一个问题。



planting fruit trees in the desert and hoping they will grow. We can see the lack of scientific mind of our average people from their credulity and blindness. In 1931, LIANG Zuoyou, a native of Shandong Province, pretended to be a rich man and want to donate a large amount of money to the government. At that time, he was regarded as a great man by the public; the rumor that the Japanese General Shirakawa was killed in the "128" incident was even sensational, and there were even parades and firecrackers to celebrate in many places. When the Lugou Bridge Incident happened last year and the sacred War of Resistance against Japan began, all kinds of nonsense rumors have been emerging one after another. It is not surprising that uneducated people generally believe them blindly. What is distasteful is that many highly educated people who call themselves intellectuals also believe rumors blindly regardless of common sense, which is the most dangerous thing for the future of the Chinese nation. One of the most important reasons is that our universities emphasize the imparts of knowledge rather than the training of wisdom. If you want to broaden your knowledge and morality after graduation, you must be able to think deeply, to doubt wisely, to use experimental methods to solve problems. You have to know that all things only have two outcomes: advancing or falling back, to be or not to be.

Finally, after you graduate, you will have to find a job. This is a time when our nation is in great dangerous, when many factories and schools have been destroyed by enemy fire, when opportunities are even much rarer than usual. When you pursue your career, I expect you to do what you are obliged to do, not seeking high rank, and great reward, not fearing great distances and hardships. If a new graduate becomes the top employee of an organ as soon as he graduates, if he is not familiar with the contents of the organ and cannot go through thick and thin together with his subordinate staff, he will be doomed to fail in the future. There is an old saying that goes, "It is the bitter that makes the best of us." Mencius once said, "When the God is about to grant a man great responsibility, he would first frustrate his spirit and will, toiling his flesh and bone, staving him always, exhausting his body and disordering his actions, so that he will be persistent and benefited for gaining the abilities which he had not before." (Chapter Gaozi, The Mencius) Now, the responsibility of saving our country has been on your shoulders, I hope you can take on this mission!

Note: After the fall of Shanghai in the Battle of Songhu, Chu led the teachers and students of Zhejiang University to migrate all the way from Hangzhou. All the teachers and students arrived in Taihe on February 18, 1938 and persisted in running schools in Taihe until mid-September 1938. This speech is Chu's speech at the graduation ceremony of Zhejiang University students. It was published in the 9th issue of National Periodicals (June 30, 1938).



- ① 本篇演讲系竺可桢在浙大学生毕业典礼上的演讲,曾刊于《国民旬刊》第9期(1938年6月30日)。
- ② 当时国立浙江大学成立年份按1927年在原浙江高等学校基础上新成立的国立第三中山大学(后于1928年5月定名为国立浙江大学)算起,尚未追溯至创办于1897年的求是书院。竺可桢校长后面的演讲中涉及浙大成立年份的相关表述均同此。
- ③ 淞沪会战上海沦陷后,杭州形势急转直下(1937年12月24日杭州沦陷)。1937年11月11日起,竺可桢率领浙大师生从杭州辗转建德、金华、常山、玉山、上饶、南昌等地一路迁徙,全体师生于1938年2月18日到达泰和,并在泰和坚持办学至1938年9月中旬。

Scientific Approach and Spirit (Extract)

May 9, 1941

To promote science, we should not only know the scientific method, but also recognize the goal of modern science. What is the goal of modern science? It is the pursuit for truth. The scientific method can change at anytime and anywhere. The goal of science that to pursue the truth, which is also the spirit of science, will never change. Knowing that the scientific spirit is to seek truth, we can also speculate about the attitude that scientists should take. According to my ideal, the attitude of a scientist should be: (1) do not follow blindly, and do not chime in with other easily. In the face of adversity, be indomitable and fearless. Only ask right and wrong, regardless of interests. (2) be modest and open-minded, and do not be arbitrary and do not be arrogant. (3) be attentive and consistent, and seek truth from facts. Do not complain without a cause and be rigorous and meticulous. These three attitudes can be proved by several scientific and advanced behaviors.

The attitude of scientists, on the one hand, is not afraid of the strong, not bound by the traditional thoughts, but at the same time, not arbitrary, not subjective, not prejudged, so it shows modest and generous. R. Boyle, known as the originator of chemistry, said there was nothing he could have a thorough understanding. Someone asked Newton which of his scientific inventions was the most valuable. He replied that I nature, he was like a child who had picked up a crystal clear and beautiful stone at the seashore by chance. He loved the stone and couldn't tear himself away from the stone, but in the world of nature, the stone was so insignificant that just like a drop in the ocean.

Scientists should hold the attitude of intellectual honesty. That is, to know what it is that you know, and to know what it is that you do not know. In modern scientific work, meticulousness is especially valuable^[3] to pursue excellence^[4], which is opposite to the attitude of literati in our country who were always content with superficial understanding and complained without any cause. This has a lot to do with the reason why ancient science in our country was not developed. Fortunately, in recent years, education has emphasized science and engineering, and people who have been baptized by scientific training have slowly changed their fashion. More scientific works from research institutes of various universities are desired, but more hopes should be placed on making the scientific work more refined. Because only in this way can we eliminate our stereotyped habits and establish a true scientific spirit.

Poincaré^[8] said in his book *The Foundation of Science*: "The purpose of science is to seek truth. Only the pursuit of truth is worth the efforts of scientists. Of course, we should try our best to relieve the pain of life, but relief from suffering is negative. If the world perishes, wouldn't our suffering be relieved? The reason why scientists make everyone warm and fed is that they want people to have free time to deliberate and explore the truth."...Loving peace is a characteristic of the Chinese people, and the more advanced science is, the more ferocious and terrible war is, and the more the world has to achieve peace. How can we make the world in the future, on the one hand, continue to develop modern science, but on the other hand, achieve peace? This is a very serious problem at present, and it is also a problem that China should make special contributions to.

与新生的谈话 (1936年9月18日)

诸位同学,学校开课已一周,今天训育处召集这个会,能如家人似的在一起谈话,觉得非常愉快。

.....大学比之中学,在经费和设备方面,都来的充实,教师的经验和学识,也远胜于中学,这供给诸位切磋学问的极好机会。同时,国家花在诸位身上的钱,每年有一千五百元,而且,全中国大学生仅四万人,诸位都是这一万分之一的青年,这种机会,万万不能错过。

诸位到这里来,应该明了这里的校风。一校有一校的精神,英文称为College Spirit。至于浙大的精神,可以把“诚”、“勤”两字来表示。浙大的前身是求是书院和高等学堂,一脉相传,都可以诚勤两字代表它的学风,学生不浮夸,做事很勤恳,在社会上的声誉亦很好。有的学校校舍很好,可是毕业生做事,初出去就希望有物质的享受,待遇低一点便不愿做,房屋陋不愿住。浙大的毕业生便无此习惯,校外的人,碰见了,总是称赞浙大的风气朴实。这种风气,希望诸位把它保持。

诸位在校,有两个问题应该自己问问,第一,到浙大来做什么?第二,将来毕业后要做什么样的人?我想诸位中间,一定没有人说为文凭而到浙大来的,或者有的为到这里来是为了求一种技术,以做谋生的工具。但是,谋生之道很多,不一定到大学来,就是讲技术,亦不一定在大学。美国大文豪罗威尔氏说:“大学的目的是,不在使生得到面包,而在使所得到的面包味道更好。”教育不仅使学生求得求生之道,单学一种技术,尚非教育最重要的目的。

.....

清醒的头脑,是事业成功的基础。两三年以后诸位出去,在社会上做一番事业,无论工农商学,都须有清醒的头脑。专精一门技术的人,头脑未必清楚。反之,头脑清楚,做学问办事业统行,我们国家到这步田地,完全靠头脑清醒的人才有效。凡是办一桩事或是研究一个问题,大致可分为以下三个步骤:

第一,以科学的方法来分析,使复杂的变成简单;

第二,以公正的态度来计划;

第三,以果敢的决心来执行。

.....

.....现在的世界是竞争的世界,如果一个民族还是一味以享受为目的,不肯以服务为目的,必归失败。.....

以上所说的两点:第一,诸位求学,应不仅在科目本身,而且要训练如何能正确地训练自己的思想;第二,我们人生的目的是在能服务,而不在享受。



注:1936年4月下旬,竺可桢正式履职国立浙江大学校长。本文系竺可桢1936年9月18日晚对大一年级新生的谈话,曾以“新生谈话会 校长训辞”为题刊于《国立浙江大学日刊》第20号(1936年9月23日)“演讲”栏,另有篇名为“毕业后要做什么样的人”“大学毕业后要做什么样的人”等。

Conversation with Freshmen (September 18th, 1936)

Dear students,

It has been a week since the start of the semester. It is a pleasure that we talk together like a family here at the meeting held by the Education Department.

..... Compared with middle schools, universities are better funded and equipped, and the experience and knowledge of the teachers are also far superior to that of middle school teachers, which provides you with an excellent opportunity to exchange your knowledge. In the meantime, the state spends 1,500 yuan per year on you, and there are only 40,000 university students in China, which means you are all one in ten thousand of them. You should never miss this opportunity.

Now that you are here, you should understand our school spirit. Each school has its own spirit, which is called the College Spirit in English. As for the spirit of Zhejiang University, we can express it through two words "sincerity" and "diligence." The predecessor of Zhejiang University is Qiushi Academy and College of Higher Learning, and its style of learning has been passed down from generation to generation through these two words. The students are not pompous, instead, they work hard and enjoy a good reputation in the society. Some schools have good buildings, but when it comes to their graduates, they take material comforts into their first consideration, and they are not willing to do low-paid jobs or live in dilapidated houses. However, graduates from Zhejiang University are not in such bad habits. When people outside the school meet our students, they always praise the simple and unadorned atmosphere of Zhejiang University. I hope you will maintain this atmosphere.

While you are in school, there are two questions you should ask yourself. Firstly, what are you going to do at Zhejiang University? Secondly, what kind of person are you aiming to be after graduation? I'm sure that none of you would say that you came to Zhejiang University just for diplomas, while some came here to learn a technique to earn a living. However, one does not have to be in university to learn a way to earn a living or to learn techniques. The American literary giant Lowell said that the purpose of universities is not to teach students to earn bread, but to make the bread they get tastier. Education does not only enable students to seek a way of livelihood, and learning a single skill is not the most important purpose of education.

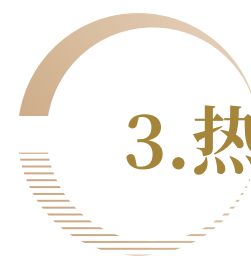
A clear mind, is the foundation of successful career. Several years later, you will graduate from the university and start your own business in the society. Whether you are in industrial, agricultural, commercial or educational circles, you must have a clear mind. A person who dedicates himself to the study of one certain subject may not have a clear mind. On the contrary, people who have a clear mind will do well in both academic and business affairs. Our country is in such a critical situation that it can only be rescued by clear-minded people. Any business or research can be divided into the following three steps:

1. Analyze with a scientific method to make complexity simple;
2. Plan with an impartial attitude;
3. Execute with decisive determination.

.....Today's world is a competitive world. If a nation is still bent on entertainment and refuses to serve, they are doomed to fail.

What was mentioned above can be boiled down to two points: first, you should not only focus on the subject itself, but also train how to correctly train your own thoughts; Second, the purpose of our life is to serve, not to enjoy.

Note: In late April 1936, President Coching Chu officially assumed the post of President of National Zhejiang University. This article is President Coching Chu's talk with freshmen on the evening of September 18, 1936. It was published in the column of "Speech" of No. 20 (September 23, 1936) of the Journal of National Zhejiang University under the title of "President's Speech in the Freshmen Talk Meeting," and it was also named "What kind of person are you aiming to be after graduation?" and "What kind of person to be after graduating from universities?"



3.热议·竺可桢精神学习心得

ZJUI师生热议竺可桢精神 ZJUIer's Comments on the Spirit of Coching Chu

谭述润, ZJUI研究员、助理教授

TAN Shurun, Assistant Professor and Researcher of ZJUI

我们科学和教育工作者,首先要思考科学与教育的目的以及实现科学与教育的路径。竺可桢先生的精神,就是在这些终极问题上去启迪和指引我们。竺先生“科学精神”的要旨在于将“探求真理”作为科学的目标,并指出从事科学的三个基本原则与态度。竺先生这种摒弃一切杂念,而专注于科学本源的精神像一面明镜,值得我们每个科学工作者常常反照内心。反观我们的现实,现行社会评定成败的诸多体系实是与这一精神相悖的。许多科学工作者为了生存,不得不“追逐热点、急功近利、哗众取宠”。究其根源,则是缺少一种“探求真理”的社会空气,使真正理性思辨求真务实者不受待见,不被认可,不受尊敬,不能发出声音。但社会从来就不是一张温床,我们不能期望社会自发为了我们的美好愿望而改变,反而我们得通过不懈努力去改变社会环境。在这艰难的求索过程中,竺先生的精神是我们的信仰和指路明灯。

竺先生主张“追求真理的勇气,以及科学精神的养成,关键是在求学时代受到的训练”。他将“求是”奉为浙江大学的校训,以勉励师生。“求是”者,“探求真理”也。竺先生也以此向我们指明了“探求真理”的路径。他将中华民族的传统“求是”灵魂,在科学时代的背景下重新阐释。中华传统文明力在探求伦理学之真理,而我们则要在此基础上发扬光大,以探求科学之真理。面对科学,我们要同我们的先辈以“博学、审问、慎思、明辨、笃行”来探究实践伦理哲学一样,以同样的标准来探究实践科学哲学。竺先生在八十多年前就给我们植下民族“文化自信”的种子。

We, workers of science and education, should first think about the purpose of science and education and the path to realize science and education. Mr. Coching Chu's spirit is to enlighten and guide us on these ultimate issues. Mr. Coching Chu's "scientific spirit" aims at taking "seeking truth" as the object of science and points out three basic principles and attitudes for engaging in science. Mr. Coching Chu's spirit of discarding all the distractions and focusing on the origin of science is like a mirror, which is worthy of every scientific worker's reflection. Looking at our reality, many systems for the assessment of success or failure in modern society are contradictory to this spirit. To survive, many scientific workers have to "track hot spots, seek quick success and instant benefits, and pursue sensationalism." The root of this is the lack of social atmosphere of "seeking truth", which makes the real rational, speculative, realistic, and pragmatic people unpopular, unapproved, disrespected, and unable to make a sound. However, the society has never been a hotbed. We cannot expect the society to change for our good wishes. Instead, we have to change the social environment through unremitting efforts. In this difficult quest, Mr. Coching Chu's spirit is our belief and guiding light.

Mr. Coching Chu advocated that "the courage to pursue truth and the cultivation of scientific spirit are mainly based on the training received in the time of study". He regarded "seeking truth" as the motto of Zhejiang University to encourage teachers and students and pointed out the path of "seeking truth" to us. Mr. Coching Chu reinterpreted the traditional "truth seeking" quality of the Chinese nation in the context of the scientific era. The Chinese tradition is to explore the truth of ethics. On this

of the CPC to continue its struggle, learn from the fine traditions and spiritual strength formed in the centenary history of the Party, inherit the spirit of scientists, uphold a rigorous and realistic scientific attitude, forge ahead with innovation and the spirit of unremitting struggle, and strive to be a fighter to overcome difficulties. The dream starts from learning, and the career depends on ability. As an administrative staff in universities, I will firmly uphold my ideals and beliefs, be diligent in practice, continue to struggle, and carry forward the excellent qualities of older generation scientists who are mindful of the motherland and serve the people. Although we are in the era of peace, we should keep in mind our original mission, improve our comprehensive quality, hone our excellent skills, accumulate experience, and increase our talents in the face of adversity, serve the people with genuine abilities, and contribute to the country through innovation and creation.

可桢提出“不盲从，不附和，只问是非，不计利害”的改革尝试，这既是时代精神的投映，也是浙大自身蜕变与开新的关键，一方面吸收融汇思辨方法，另一方面也从哲学层面上对自己进行反思批驳。

二、“不武断，不蛮横”的境界。“第一，到浙大来做什么？第二，将来毕业后做什么样的人？”静静矗立在浙江大学紫金港校门口旁的“两问石”总是让人不经意间停下脚步，感受到一种“大有为”的责任担当意识与情怀。很多人都有“先天下之忧而忧，后天下之乐而乐”的精神追求，在这样的情怀中，隐含着一个高远的理想，即以文化兴国，以教育强国。竺可桢在他的社会与教育实践中，就充分体现了这样的胸怀。对浙大的校风也产生了非常深远的影响，流风余韵，绵延至今。

三、“实事求是”的情怀。“求是精神”中的“是”，呈现出一种笃行实践抱负，一种积极探索的实干。解放后，竺可桢出席了全国人民政治协商会议，积极投身新中国建设，担任中国科学院副院长等职，为百废待兴的中国建立了

Only ask right and wrong, regardless of interests. Mr. Coching Chu has been pursuing truth and rigorous scholarship all his life. In his scientific research, the interests of the motherland are always above everything. Compared with simple intellectual achievements, Mr. Coching Chu's scientific spirit is more valuable, and will lead generations of young people to be rigorous and realistic, dare to break through and break new paths, and continue to surpass based on inheriting their predecessors. Be attentive and consistent and seek truth from facts. Mr. Coching Chu is a pioneer and practitioner of modern education in China. He proposed that universities should cultivate leaders who take the world as their own responsibility. His advanced educational thoughts and outstanding achievements in running a school have written a glorious chapter in the history of Chinese education. Standing at the historical intersection of the "two centenary goals" and at the important moment of starting a new journey to comprehensively build a modern socialist country, every communist has the responsibility and obligation to carry the spirit

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回顾浙江大学125载波澜壮阔的历史画卷，竺可桢老校长深深影响着代代浙大人，传承至今。在浙江大学125周年校庆之际，我们ZJUI党支部认真学习了竺可桢老校长的故事和精神。他的“求是精神”深深激励了我，“一是不盲从，不附和，只问是非，不计利害；二是不武断，不蛮横；三是专心一致，实事求是”。这成为每一位浙大人的精神信仰和价值坐标，有十分重要的启迪意义。

一、“只问是非”的精神。“竺可桢精神”之所以深入人心，是因为它首先给人一种强烈的积极意识和进取精神，为学生、为学者树立价值方向。这种精神首先源于竺可桢本人的志向抱负。可以说“华夏之文化，历数千载之演进，造极于飘摇之世。”在经历了西迁后，浙大在政治、经济、社会、文教方面的发展，为人才的涌现提供了土壤与根基，这更让当时的竺可桢怀有强烈的真理意识和以天下为己任的胸怀。在更深的意义上，“求是精神”中的“只问是非，不计利害”，也是中国人文精神的“曲中求直”。知识阶层有了更高的理论素养和哲学追求，所以竺

basis, we should carry forward the spirit to explore the truth of science. As for science, we should explore the philosophy of practical science with the same standard as our predecessors who explored the philosophy of practical ethics with "extensive study, accurate inquiry, careful reflect, clear discrimination, earnest practice." Mr. Coching Chu inculcated us with the national "cultural confidence" many years ago.

Mr. Coching Chu is a pure person. His truth-seeking spirit is a pure scientific view of pursuing verity. He incisively explained the purity of scientific rational thinking, which is a monument to our spirit and has important practical significance.

大旗，汲取百年党史中形成的优良传统和精神力量，传承科学家精神，秉承严谨求是的科学态度、锐意创新和奋斗不息的拼搏精神，珍惜韶华、不负青春，争当攻坚克难的奋斗者。梦想从学习开始，事业靠本领成就。作为一名普通的高校行政工作者，我定当坚定理想信念，勤于实践、继续奋斗，继承和发扬老一辈科学家胸怀祖国、服务人民的优秀品质。虽身处和平年代，但仍要牢记初心使命，提高综合素质，锤炼过硬本领，在经风雨、见世面中积累经验、增长才干，以真才实学服务人民，以创新创造贡献国家。

Mr. Coching Chu is devoted to the motherland and serves the people. "Sharing the country's worries, solving the country's difficulties, and performing duties for the country" became the motto of their generation of scientists. They braved difficulties and made selfless contributions, providing inexhaustible impetus for the development of China's science and technology, and making significant contributions to the improvement of people's lives and the development of the Chinese nation. He joined the CPC at the age of 72. In his 64-page, 20000-word autobiography of joining the party, Mr. Chu carefully reviewed the whole process of his ideological changes, and frankly introduced his ideological understanding and ardent hope for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people. Through the neat handwriting on the yellowing manuscript paper, we deeply felt Mr. Coching Chu's mental process of practicing the "truth-seeking spirit" and establishing and constantly strengthening the communist faith.

竺可桢先生是一位纯粹的人，他的求是精神是纯粹的探求真理的科学观。他精辟地阐释了科学理性思辨的纯粹性，这是我们精神的丰碑，并具有重要的现实意义。另一方面，习近平主席所提出的四个面向的科学研究选题原则，“面向世界科技前沿、面向经济主战场、面向国家重大需求、面向人民生命健康”，则阐释了在当今社会主义中国从事科学研究的社會性责任。这些都是指导我们科学教育工作者开展工作的基本原则。

苟潇珊, ZJUI管理支撑人员

GOU Xiaoshan, Staff of ZJUI

竺可桢先生**心系祖国，服务人民**。“为国分忧、为国解难、为国尽责”，成为了他们那一代科学家的座右铭，他们不畏艰难，无私奉献，为中国科技事业发展提供了不竭动力，为人民生活改善、中华民族发展做出了重大贡献。他以72岁高龄加入中国共产党，在他64页、2万字的入党《自传》中，竺老先生细致地回顾了自己思想变化的整个过程，坦诚介绍了自己的思想认识及对国家富强和人民幸福的殷切希望。透过泛黄稿纸上工工整整的文字，让我们深刻感受到竺可桢用一生践行“求是精神”，树立并不断坚定共产主义信仰的心路历程。**只问是非，不计利害**。竺可桢先生毕生都在追求真理、严谨治学，在他的科研生涯中，祖国的利益永远高于一切。相比于单纯的才智成就，竺老的科学精神更为宝贵，将引领着一代一代年轻人严谨求实、敢于突破、敢闯新路，在继承前任的基础上不断超越，不负韶光。**专心一致，实事“求是”**。竺可桢先生是中国现代教育的先行者和实践家，他提出大学要培养以天下为己任的领袖人才，他带领浙大师生辗转在炮火中艰辛办学，开展科学研究，提高学术与教学水平，培植良好的学风，取得了卓越发展。他先进的教育思想和卓越的办学成就，在中国教育史上书写了光辉的篇章。站在“两个一百年”奋斗目标的历史交汇点，在开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程的重要时刻，我们每一位共产党人都有责任有义务扛起中国共产党接续奋斗的精神

许多第一个。“专心一致，实事求是”就是竺可桢精神凝练的精华，激励我们以积极有为的心态和刚健弘毅的气度，探索未知，关怀大众，经世致用，继往开来。为本民族、本国家乃至全人类谋求长时段的福祉与希望。竺可桢校长对我国科技和教育事业的卓越贡献，他的爱国情怀和毕生倡导的“求是”精神，不仅是我国知识分子自古以来的精神标识，而且是每一个浙大人需要继承和发扬的优秀品质。竺可桢校长所建构的规模宏阔的思想学说、民胞物与的博大胸襟、刚勇不息的为学风格、笃实践履的做事风格，是浙大文化得以延续发展的源头活水，留给了我们一份珍贵的精神文化遗产，值得我们去进一步发掘，进一步认识。

有为有守，斯人不朽。求是精神，定当薪火相传！

Reviewing the 125 years of magnificent history of Zhejiang University, the old president Coching Chu has deeply influenced generations of people in Zhejiang University and has been handed down to today. On the 125th anniversary celebration of Zhejiang University, our ZJUI Party branch carefully studied the story and spirit of the old president Coching Chu. His "truth-seeking spirit" deeply inspired me, "first, do not follow blindly, do not chime in with other easily, only ask right and wrong, regardless of interests; second, do not be arbitrary and do not be arrogant; third, be attentive and consistent, and seek truth from facts." This has become the spiritual belief and value coordinate of every people in Zhejiang University, and has very important enlightening significance.

1.The spirit of "only ask right and wrong." The reason why the "the Spirit of Coching Chu" has been deeply rooted in the hearts of the people is that it first gives people a strong positive consciousness and enterprising spirit and sets up a value orientation for students and scholars. This spirit originates from Mr. Coching Chu's own ambition. After moving to the west, the development of Zhejiang University in politics, economy, society, culture, and education provided foundation for the emergence of numerous intellectuals, which made Mr. Coching Chu at that time have a strong sense of truth and of taking the world as his own responsibility. In a deeper sense, the "only asking right and wrong, regardless of interests" in the "spirit of seeking truth" is also embodied in the Chinese humanistic spirit. The intellectual class has a higher theoretical literacy and philosophical pursuit, so Mr. Coching Chu proposed a reform attempt of "not following blindly, not chiming in with other easily, only asking right and wrong,

regardless of interests" in the "spirit of seeking truth" is also embodied in the Chinese humanistic spirit. The intellectual class has a higher theoretical literacy and philosophical pursuit, so Mr. Coching Chu proposed a reform attempt of "not following blindly, not chiming in with other easily, only asking right and wrong, regardless of interests," which is not only the reflection of the spirit of the times, but also the key to the transformation and innovation of Zhejiang University itself. On the one hand, it absorbs and integrates the methods of thinking and discrimination, and on the other hand, it also reflects and criticizes itself from the philosophical level.

2.The spiritual realm of "not being arbitrary and arrogant." "Firstly, what are you going to do at Zhejiang University? Secondly, what kind of person are you aiming to be after graduation?" Passing through the gate of the Zijin'gang Campus, ZJU, I would always inadvertently stop by the "Stone of the Two Questions," carefully savoring the words and experiencing a sense of responsibility and feelings of "having bright prospects." Many people have the spiritual pursuit of "being the first to bear hardships, and the last to enjoy comforts." In such feelings, there is a lofty ideal, that is, to rejuvenate the country with culture and make it powerful with education. In his social and educational practice, Mr. Coching Chu fully embodied such a mind. It also has a very far-reaching impact on the school spirit of Zhejiang University, lasting until now.

3.The feelings of "seeking truth from facts." The "truth" in the spirit of "seeking truth" shows an aspiration to practice earnestly and an active exploration. "Being attentive and consistent and seeking truth from facts" is the essence of Mr. Coching Chu's spirit, which encourages us to explore the unknown, care for the public, pursue humanistic pragmatism, carry on the past and open a way for future to pursue long-term well-being and hope for our nation, our country and even all mankind with a positive and promising attitude and a strong and resolute bearing. President Coching Chu's outstanding contributions to China's science, technology and education, his patriotism and his lifelong "truth-seeking" spirit are not only the spiritual symbols of Chinese intellectuals since ancient times, but also the outstanding qualities that every ZJU people needs to inherit and develop. The grand ideology, the broad mind of the people, the unyielding style of learning, and the working style of devoting to practice constructed by President Coching Chu are the source of the continuation and development of Zhejiang University culture, leaving us a precious spiritual and cultural heritage, which is worthy of further exploration and understanding.

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陈颖, ZJUI管理支撑人员 CHEN Ying, Staff of ZJUI

通过支部会学习及学习的延伸,我加深了对竺可桢生平与教育思想、举校西迁的历史等的理解,及对浙大的使命与宗旨、传承与发展有了更深刻的理解。首先,感染我的是竺可桢先生对教育事业的严肃和至诚。1936年他临乱受命,担任浙江大学校长。受命前他调研过犹豫过,然而为责任心所驱使,“故此时余若不为浙大谋明哲保身主义,则浙大又必限于党部之手”,最初他只想抗此重任一两年,直到物色到合适人选后退出,然而,正是这份责任心,让他放不开手,扛着担子砥砺前行,此任上一干就是13年,兢兢业业,大公忘私,锐意改革,穷尽心力,为浙大开启了新气象。在文军长征中,这份责任心,表现在他对学生安危与发展的关注关心。这份责任心,也表现在他慎重地提出了《大学之教育方针》,并竭诚尽力地实践每一个理念。为了教师,他广开渠道,不拘一格,增聘学者;为了校舍和设备,他殚精竭虑,四处奔走,争取经费,改善条件;为了生源,他联合招生,提高质量。他借鉴国外大学教育的先进经验,同时服务本土社会需求,试行教授治校,民主管理。回顾是为了更好地知,前瞻是为了更好地做。长记竺可桢精神,指导我们当前和未来的工作,爱岗敬业,尽心尽责。

working style of devoting to practice constructed by President Coching Chu are the source of the continuation and development of Zhejiang University culture, leaving us a precious spiritual and cultural heritage, which is worthy of further exploration and understanding.

With such outstanding achievements and lofty character, President Coching Chu is immortal. The spirit of seeking truth will be carried on from generation to generation!

Through the study of the Party branch meeting, I have deepened my understanding of Mr. Coching Chu's life, educational ideas, and the history of the school's moving to the west, and the mission and purpose, inheritance, and development of Zhejiang University. First, what impressed me was Mr. Coching Chu's seriousness and sincerity in education. In 1936, driven by a sense of responsibility, he was appointed president of Zhejiang University in the face of chaos. It was this sense of responsibility that made him unable to let go. He shouldered the responsibility and strove forward for 13 years. He was conscientious, selfless, and dedicated, opening a new era for Zhejiang University. In the Long March, this sense of responsibility was shown in his concern for the safety and development of students. This sense of responsibility is also shown in his dedication to practicing every educational concept. For the sake of teachers, he broadened channels and recruited more scholars. For the sake of school buildings and equipment, he went all out to seek funds and improve conditions. For enrollment, he recruited students jointly and improved the quality of education. He learned from the advanced experience of foreign university education, and at the same time served the needs of the local society, trying to implement faculty governance and democratic management. Looking back is for better understanding and looking forward is for better doing. Keeping in mind Mr. Coching Chu's spirit can guide our current and future work, to love the school, work hard, and do our duty.

set a good example for students. We should not only focus on teaching students' skills, but also cultivate their character. At the same time, we should be strict with ourselves and constantly improve our quality, so that we can be worthy of the name of "teacher."

the excellence of the style of study depend on the people rather than the surroundings. As the saying goes, 'It's true of my humble hut where I see my morality, virtues, and happiness.'" Therefore, in daily work and life, we should

邱麟, ZJUI研究员、助理教授

QIU Lin, Assistant Professor and Researcher of ZJUI

服务国家、造福人民是科技工作者的历史使命和社会责任,也是科技活动的出发点和最终目标。大力弘扬科学精神,发展先进科学文化,必须跟随前辈竺可桢老先生的足迹,坚持爱国为民的思想,发扬艰苦奋斗和无私奉献的精神。

Serving the nation and benefiting the people are the historic mission and social responsibility of science & technology practitioners, as well as the starting point and final goal of science & technology activities. To energetically promote the scientific spirit and develop advanced scientific culture, we must follow in the footsteps of our predecessor Chu Coching, stick to the ideology of patriotism and serving the people, and carry forward the spirit of hard work and dedication.

詹玥莹, ZJUI管理支撑人员

ZHAN Yueying, Staff of ZJUI

在学院党支部组织的“缅怀竺老风骨,传承求是精神”系列学习活动中,我对竺可桢老校长和他的精神又有进一步的了解。竺校长所强调的“求是精神”就是一种“排万难冒百死以求真理”的精神,必须有严格的科学态度,“求是精神首先是科学精神,但同时又是牺牲精神、奋斗精神、革命精神”。虽然与浙大结缘仅仅只有不到三年,但是我在工作中处处看到身边的同事们在身体力行地践行着“求是精神”,这也不断激励我要端正工作态度,增强自己的责任感和事业心,注重求真务实,提高工作能力,为学院的发展而努力。

In the series of learning activities organized by the Party branch of ZJUI, I had a further understanding of the old President Coching Chu and his spirit. The "truth-seeking spirit" emphasized by President Chu is a spirit of "taking a hundred deaths in order to know the truth," which must have a strict scientific attitude. "Truth-seeking spirit is first of all a scientific spirit, but also a spirit of sacrifice, struggle and revolution." Although it has only been less than three years since I entered Zhejiang University, I have seen colleagues around me practicing the "spirit of seeking truth" in every aspect of the work, which has constantly encouraged me to correct my work attitude, enhance my sense of responsibility and dedication to my career, pay attention to seeking truth and pragmatism, improve my work ability for the development of ZJUI.

王高昂, ZJUI研究员、助理教授

WANG Gaoang, Assistant Professor and Researcher of ZJUI

为了缅怀竺老风骨,传承求是精神,我们学院将竺老精神融入学院文化建设,开展了一系列学习活动。通过学习,收获很大。竺可桢老校长早在伊利诺伊大学求学,我们ZJUI学院也是作为浙大和UIUC的桥梁,对竺老精神进行进一步传承。竺老曾说,大学毕业生如欲为国家造福,则单求一点智识与技能,尚非最重要的目标;大学毕业生的人生观必须确定,方能使社会事业有格外的成功。这段话十分发人深省。所学技能只是一个工具而已,必须要有远大的志向,才能更好地为国家、为百姓谋幸福。如果没有建立坚定的理想信念,未必能成为对国家和社会有用之人。面对现在百年未有之大变局中,作为共产党员,作为一名科研工作者,作为高校老师,更需要建立像竺老所说的正确的人生观,这个跟习总书记提到的“不忘初心,牢记使命”不谋而合。我们不仅要专注于个人的科研工作,还要使学生们也有正确的人生观,让每一代人能在前一代人的基础上继续奋进。

To remember the spirit of Mr. Coching Chu and inherit the spirit of seeking truth, our institute has integrated the spirit of Coching Chu into its cultural construction and carried out a series of learning activities, from which I have learnt a lot. In his early years, President Coching Chu studied at the University of Illinois. As a bridge between Zhejiang University and UIUC, ZJUI further inherited the spirit of Mr. Coching Chu. Mr. Chu once said that if university graduates want to benefit the country, it is not the most important goal to seek only a little knowledge and skills; The outlook on life must be determined to make social undertakings more successful. These words are very thought-provoking. The skills learned are just tools. You must have great ambitions to better serve the country and the people. If we do not establish firm ideals and beliefs, we may not be able to be useful to the country and society. In the face of the great change unseen in a hundred years, as a communist, as a research worker, and as a faculty of universities, it is more necessary to establish a correct outlook on life as Chu said, which coincides with the general secretary Xi's "never forget our original aspiration and founding mission." We should not only focus on personal scientific research work, but also enable students to have a correct outlook on life, so that each generation can continue to forge ahead on the basis of the previous generation.

李斯, ZJUI管理支撑人员

LI Si, Staff of ZJUI

通过学习竺校长的个人事迹,我对于“求是”精神有了更深刻的领悟。首先,在我们日常的工作中,不仅仅要想着做完自己的工作,更要做好,同时也要思考如何让自己的工作更有意义。作为一名管理支撑人员,需要有过硬的专业技能,因此需要坚持不懈的学习,不断的在深度和广度上拓宽自己的知识面,也要做到善于听取他人的意见,及时发现自己的不足之处,虚心改进,多和不同的人交流,可以迸发出不同的感悟,以此来激励自己,提升自己。最后,时刻谨记自己是一名教育工作者,竺校长说过:“教育的发达,学风的优良,在人不在屋,所谓‘斯是陋室,惟吾德馨’”。因此在平时的工作及生活中,要给学生做好的榜样,并不能只着眼于教授学生技能,更要培养学

生的品格,同时要严于律己,不断提升自我的各项素质,才能无愧于学生”老师“的称呼。

Through learning President Chu's personal deeds, I have a deeper understanding of the spirit of "seeking truth." First, in our daily work, we should not only think about finishing our own work, but also think about how to make our work more meaningful. As the management staff, we need to have excellent professional skills, so we should persevere in learning, constantly broaden our knowledge in depth and breadth, and be good at listening to the opinions of others to timely find our own shortcomings and thus make modest improvements, and communicate with different people, which can inspire and improve ourselves. Finally, we should always remember that we are an educator. President Chu said: "The development of education and

interests; second, do not be arbitrary and do not be arrogant; third, be attentive and consistent, and seek truth from facts. Do not complain without a cause and be rigorous and meticulous." These three attitudes are shared by scientists who have made outstanding contributions in the history of science. The citizens of modern China, especially the university students who shoulder the responsibility of national rejuvenation, also need to cultivate this spirit. Today, the spirit of "seeking truth" should not only be the spirit of Zhejiang University, but also the spirit of learning and doing research, the spirit of all Chinese people. As a faculty member of Zhejiang University, I should remember the spirit of President Chu and keep a rational mind and seek truth from facts in scientific research.

Throughout his life, he devoted all his time and career to the Party and the country. As he described himself as "a rustless screw", he is determined to "try the best honestly, that is never getting slack of the mission as long as he is still breathing." To our great scientist, thinker, and old President Coching Chu.

的无知,才能进步,才能奋力学习,才能时刻检查自己的缺点错误,最终无愧于心、无愧于他人、无愧于这个世界。要求事情的是、也要求自我的是,我也时常反省自己,检查自己言行中的得失,坚持原则的同时找到更好的方法来行事。

学“求是”,遵求是。“求是”是“排万难冒百死以求真理”的精神,我们虽不是科学研究者,但在日常生活中,求是依然可以是我们工作学习生活的向导,不盲从、不附和、不武断、不蛮横,专心一致,实事求是。竺可桢精神是浙大人的一部分,无论身处哪里,都将是浙大人共同的价值观和使命,并将一代代薪火相传。

"Firstly, what are you going to do at Zhejiang University? Secondly, what kind of person are you aiming to be after graduation?" These are the questions I heard when I entered ZJU in 2012. I felt confused and excited at the same time because it was the first time, I realized that I could

journey of more than 2600 kilometers. Finally, it persevered in running schools in Zunyi and Meitan of Guizhou Province for seven years. Under the leadership of President Chu, Zhejiang University created a miracle in the history of Chinese education on the way to the west, although suffered from turbulence, lack of food, no fixed residence, and no constant teachers. In 1944, Dr. Joseph Needham, who visited Zhejiang University, called it "Oriental Cambridge." On the way to the west, the most distressing thing for President Chu is the loss of his wife and son. This kind of blow is undoubtedly heavy. However, the sense of responsibility forced President Chu to return to the campus and continue to work for Zhejiang University and China's education. From President Chu's deeds, I can see his great love and achievement.

3. President Chu's spirit of "truth seeking and sacrifice." President Coching Chu said that the spirit of "seeking truth" is a spirit of "taking a hundred deaths in order to know the truth," and a strict scientific attitude is necessary, "first, do not follow blindly, do not chime in with other easily, only ask right and wrong, regardless of

金秀坊, ZJUI管理支撑人员 JIN Xiufang, Staff of ZJUI

“第一,到浙大来做什么?第二,将来毕业后要做什么样的人?”这是我2012年进入浙大读书时听到第一问,我感到迷茫的同时又很兴奋,因为第一次意识到原来我可以成为一个对社会有用的人,我可以自我塑造自我锻炼自我成长。竺可桢精神,从此成为我求学、工作、生活中努力前行的动力。每当在前行中遇到挫折想要退缩的时候,我总会看一眼贴在电脑前的竺老两问,回溯自己来到浙大的初心。“求是”是竺可桢精神的精神内涵,“所谓求是,不仅限于埋头读书或是实验室做实验”,而要有“杀身成仁”“舍生取义”的精神,要有刻苦耐劳、富于牺牲的精神,“凭自己之良心,甘冒不韪”,以使“真理卒以大明”。在追寻学业生涯时,我将“求是”看成是一名学生该有的坚韧和单纯。在踏入社会生活时,我将“求是”看作是照亮前行路的明灯。“吾日三省吾身”是竺老对于自我的求是,他经常在日记里检讨自己,承认自己的差错。人需先承认自己

王爱丽, ZJUI研究员、助理教授 WANG Aili, Assistant Professor and Researcher of ZJUI

ZJUI党支部通过党员分享、视频观看、故事讲述等多种方式,从多方面学习竺可桢老校长的伟大生平、教育思想、科研精神、以及对对中国气象学和浙江大学的巨大贡献。下面从竺校长生平的几件大事谈谈我的心得。

一、竺校长的唯贤用人之道。1936年4月,竺可桢出任浙江大学校长。当时浙大的教师队伍令人堪忧,竺校长决定不仅要找老师,还要把全国甚至全世界最好的老师都给浙大。1936年下半年开学时,被浙大新聘任的教授、讲师有30多人,这包括胡刚复、马一浮等。竺校长看到教授和教师对大学的重要性。一所大学有了博学著名的教授,才会有其领导的实验室和课程,方可育人才为国用。今天的中国,科技创新、企业发展、国家建设、和乡村振兴等各领域发展都离不开人才。浙江大学海宁国际校区在奋力打造国际合作教育样板区这一艰巨、崇高任务中,也是大力引育世界一流学科、优秀师资和顶尖科学家、科技领军人才、青年科技人才。

二、竺校长“文军西迁”的大爱精神。西迁途中,历时近三年,横穿浙、赣、湘、粤、桂、黔等六省,行程2600余公里,最终在贵州省遵义与湄潭坚持办学7年。在颠簸、食不果腹、居无定所、学无常师的西迁途中,浙大在竺校长的带领下,创造了中国教育史上的一个奇迹,1944年被到访的李约瑟博士称为“东方剑桥”。西迁路上最令竺校长痛心疾首的莫过于丧妻失子,这种亲人生死别理的打击,对竺校长来说无疑是沉重的。但身上的担子迫使竺校长重返校园,继续为浙大奔波,为中国教育奔波。从竺校长身上,我看到了他的大爱和大为,为妻儿的疼爱而又不能。

三、竺校长的“求是与牺牲”精神。竺校长说“求是精神”就是一种“排万难冒百死以求真理”的精神,必须有严格的科学态度,“一是不盲从,不附和,只问是非,不计利害;二是不武断,不蛮横;三是专心一致,实事求是,不作无病之呻吟,严谨整饬,毫不苟且”。这三种态度,是科学史上作出杰出贡献的科学家们所共有的。现代中国的国民尤其是担当民族复兴大任的大学生,同样需要培养这种精神。今天看来,“求是”精神,不应只是浙大精神,不应

只是做学问的精神。而应是所有国人处事之精神,是所有人人为人之精神。作为一名浙大教师,我铭记竺校长的精神,在科研中,保持理智头脑,做到实事求是。

观其一生,他把自己的时间和事业全都奉献给了党和国家。正如他自己所描述的“一颗不生锈的螺丝钉”,决心“老老实实地尽力而为之,所谓一息尚存此志不容懈怠。”敬我们伟大的科学家、思想家、老校长竺可桢先生。

ZJUI Party Branch illustrated the great life, educational thoughts, scientific research spirit of President Coching Chu and his great contributions to Zhejiang University and Chinese meteorology through various forms like party members sharing, video watching, storytelling and other ways. Now I am going to talk about my experience from several important events in President Chu's life.

1. President Coching Chu appointed people on their merits. In April 1936, Mr. Coching Chu became President of Zhejiang University. At that time, the teaching staff of Zhejiang University was worrying. President Chu decided not only to recruit teachers, but also to equip Zhejiang University with the best teachers in the country and even in the world. At the beginning of the second semester in 1936, more than 30 professors and lecturers were newly appointed by Zhejiang University, including HU Gangfu and MA Yifu. President Chu realized the importance of professors and teachers to universities. Only when a university has well-known and knowledgeable professors can it have laboratories and curriculums under their leadership, and can it educate talents for national use. In today's China, intellectuals are indispensable for scientific and technological innovation, enterprise development, national construction, and rural revitalization. In the arduous and lofty task of striving to build an International Collaborative Education Model, International Campus, Zhejiang University is also striving to introduce world-class disciplines, excellent faculties, top scientists, scientific and technological leaders, and youth scientific and technological intellectuals.

2. President Chu's great spirit of "Academic Army moving westward." On the way to the west, it took nearly three years to move across six provinces, including Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, and Guizhou, with a

Reading the connotation of the spirit of "seeking truth," I found every word shining with the simple light of removing falsehoods and preserving truths, which is worthy of every scientific researcher to meditate on and bear in mind from time to time. Mr. Coching Chu had the judgment and prediction of the development of the current situation, thus saving China's academics as well as culture at the moment of crisis. He led teachers and students, carrying precious experimental apparatus and ancient materials, to move around the country. He held fast to his self-worth, had the guts and determination to prevent the school from the interference of party and government. He dared to protect the Si Ku Quan Shu when the Hangzhou government was in chaos. And he dedicated his whole life to developing science, promoting education, and protecting the cultural heritage. Throughout Mr. Coching Chu's life, I can see that he not only buried his head in hard work, but also often thought about the development of education in China. His thinking about the spirit of university is very advanced. In the last moments of his life, he unloaded all his burdens and became a pure intellectual, hence, he is a model for our lifelong learning.

朱海双, ZJUI博士后研究员
ZHU Haishuang, Postdoctoral Fellow of ZJUI

默读求是精神的内涵, 每一个字都闪烁着去伪存真的朴素光辉, 值得每一个科学研究人员时常默念, 铭记心头。他有对时局发展的判断和预测, 从而于危难时刻挽救中国的学术以及文化, 他领着师生, 带着珍贵的实验仪器和古籍资料, 辗转四地; 坚守自我价值, 有胆量, 坚决让浙大不受党政干涉, 他敢于在杭州政府乱作一团的时候去保护四库全书。他一生扬科学, 兴教育, 护文脉。纵观竺可桢先生的生平, 我看到他不仅埋头苦干, 也时常抬头望天, 思考中国的教育发展, 他关于大学的精神的思考, 非常的先进。在人生的最后时刻, 他还是卸下了所有的包袱, 成了一个纯粹的知识分子, 他也是我们终身学习的典范。

黄淼, ZJUI管理支撑人员
HUANG Miao, Staff of ZJUI

1938年11月, 竺可桢校长倡议以“求是”作为浙大校训。

“是”即为真理, 为真道。我在学习化学的过程中, 发现在化学的世界里, 科学家们一直在想认识事物的本原, 提出了各种理论和模型去解释和理解这个世界。不仅化学如此, 其他学科亦然。在我看来, 科学, 是不断接近真理的过程。《道德经》开篇说“道可道, 非常道; 名可名, 非常名。”“非常道”有很多不同理解。我更愿意相信这样理解: “道”不是恒定、静止的。那么, 求道求的到底是什么呢? 那么我们最终能知道“真理”是什么吗? 又或问, “真理”与“探索真理”哪一个更重要? 即便不知道是否能求得“真理”, 几千年来, 人们也没有停止探索的脚步。看似颠扑不破的真理可以被证明是错误的, 我们现在所认定的真理, 也有可能某种情况下被证伪。正因如此, 才需要不断地“求”。去伪求真的过程即为“求是”, 也是臻于“真善美”的过程, 在自我、社会和世界求是, 就是求真、求善、求美。

“是”便是“真善美”集合。求, 是方法、是途径。求, 既是方法, 也是信念。竺可桢校长的两问不仅仅是要我们专

注在大学四年, 更是要我们“风物长宜放眼量”: “第一、我们这一生要干什么? 第二、我们这一生要做什么样的人?” 学校外围隔着一条马路, 是一大片盛开的格桑花。每年春天, 新的格桑花种子撒下, 我看着小苗们慢慢开出花骨朵再盛开, 在微风中轻轻摇曳着。心里想着, 真好, 真美, 要是她们是多年生草本就好了。但又转念一想, 她们的“一生”也是“一生”啊! 匆匆, 匆匆。我们都是赶路人, 珍惜光阴莫放松!

In November of 1938, President Coching Chu proposed the initiative to adopt "seeking truth" as the motto of ZJU.

"Truth" means the fact, the true way to explore the world. In the process of studying chemistry, I found that in the world of chemistry, scientists have been trying to understand the origin of matters and have come up with various theories and models to explain and understand the world. This is true not only for chemistry, but also for other disciplines. Science, in my opinion, is the process of getting closer to the truth. The Tao Te Ching begins by saying, "The Tao that can be told is not the enduring and unchanging

truth-seeking for himself, and he often reviewed himself in his diary and admitted his mistakes. People need to admit their ignorance before they can make progress, strive to learn, always check their own shortcomings and mistakes, and ultimately be no shame in the heart, no shame in others, no shame in the world. I always reflect on myself, check my behaviors, and find better ways to act while adhering to my principles.

Learn and follow the spirit of "seeking truth," which is a spirit of "taking a hundred deaths in order to know the truth." We are not scientific researchers, but in our daily life, the spirit of "seeking truth" can still be the guide of our work, study, and life. We should not follow blindly, not chime in with others easily, not be arbitrary and arrogant, be attentive and consistent, and seek truth from facts." The spirit of Mr. Coching Chu is a part of ZJUers and will be the common values and mission of ZJUers no matter where we are and will be passed on from generation to generation.

Mr. Coching Chu is a scientist and educator who has dedicated his life to the country and the society, and to practicing his mission and responsibility. The spirit of Coching Chu is the patriotic spirit of loyalty, perseverance and taking the world as its responsibility, is the scientific spirit of only asking right and wrong regardless of interests, is the open spirit of not being selfish and embracing diversities like the vast sea contains all streams and rivers and is the struggling spirit of striving continuously to make new progress and never being discouraged. He called for "the scientific method to study our country and nation." Also, Mr. Coching Chu believed that scientists should have a rational mind instead of following others blindly and chiming in with others easily. "Inheriting the immortal spirit of Mr. Coching Chu" and following the footsteps of 100 years of Party's history, as ZJUers, we should take up the baton of Coching Chu's spirit and move forward together.

become a useful person to society, and I could shape and exercise myself to grow. Since then, the spirit of Mr. Coching Chu has become the driving force of my efforts to move forward in my study, work, and life. Whenever I encountered setbacks and wanted to retreat, I always looked at the two questions of Chu in front of the computer and retraced my original intention of coming to Zhejiang University. "Seeking truth" is the spiritual connotation of Mr. Coching Chu's spirit." The so-called seeking truth is not only limited to burying one's head in books or doing experiments in the laboratory," but to have the spirit of "disregarding oneself to fulfill benevolence" and "sacrificing one's life for righteousness." Also, we should keep the spirit of hard-working and never fearing sacrifice, to "risk our own life" to make "the truth known." When I was pursuing my academic career, I regarded "seeking truth" as the tenacity and simplicity that a student should have. And when I entered the society, I thought "seeking truth" is a bright light to illuminate the way forward. "Examining myself on three counts each day" is Mr. Coching Chu's

茅仁伟, ZJUI博士后研究员
MAO Renwei, Postdoctoral Fellow of ZJUI

竺可桢先生是一位倾毕生之精力, 厚植家国情怀, 践行使命担当的科学家、教育家。竺可桢精神是公忠坚毅、天下已任的爱国精神, 是只问是非、不计利害的科学精神, 是大不自多、海纳江河的开放精神, 是自强不息、永不懈怠的奋斗精神。他号召“以科学方法研察吾国民族。夫起膏肓, 箴废疾, 壮心胆, 励志节, 悉今日之急务”, 强调要“提倡科学”竺可桢认为科学家应取的态度应该是不盲从, 不附和, 一以理智为依归。“传承不朽竺翁精神”, 循着百年党史足迹, 作为浙大人我们应该接下竺可桢精神的接力棒, 并肩向前; 坚定了百年初心使命, 定将携着伟大的中国梦驶向光辉彼岸!

Through the series of centralized study in the Party branch and self-study of President Coching Chu's spirit, as well as through the conversation with colleagues, I have a more profound understanding of Coching Chu's spirit. I realized that the spirit of Coching Chu is not just the spirit of science. A comprehensive grasp of the spirit of Coching Chu can help us find a direction and a guideline for our daily work and even our whole life. In the process of learning the spirit of Coching Chu, I gradually realized that the pursuit of career and the enhancement of personality are the same, and that we should consistently carry out the spirit of "seeking truth" with high requirements for ourselves. At the same time, as a member of the Party, we should remember who we are fighting for and always remind ourselves of our sense of mission and never forget our original intention. The spirit of President Coching Chu is worthy of long-term study by each of us, and he had given us valuable spiritual heritage in various aspects. As university administrators, we also need to further study and discuss President Coching Chu's advanced concepts of "faculty governance" and "capable personnel recruitment."

In the opinion of President Coching Chu, the decline of the Chinese nation in modern times has much to do with the lack of scientific culture." Therefore, it is necessary to realize "China's scientization." This goal, however, "does not depend only on the efforts of a few scientific professionals but must be the joint efforts of the public and the government." The key point is to "make people's minds scientific", that is, to make people develop a scientific attitude and apply scientific methods. Shortly after the closing of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, rejuvenating the country through science and education and talent training have become a key strategy for the country's future development. To achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, each of us needs to be strict with ourselves, uphold the truth-seeking spirit of President Chu, be more active to explore truth and facts, pay less attention to personal interests, and treat our career, study and life with a pure attitude. Everyone's short life span of several decades, from a small perspective, is to make contributions to small social units such as family and work team. From a large perspective, it is to work with countless other people to promote social progress and expand the boundaries of knowledge. Everything you do attentively will be meaningful and valuable.

王若沁, ZJUI管理支撑人员
WANG Ruoqin, Staff of ZJUI

通过支部系列集中学习和对竺可桢精神的自我学习梳理, 以及通过和事业之友对谈, 我对于竺可桢精神, 已经从片面的字面理解, 过渡到了深刻的认知。我意识到, 竺可桢精神不只是科学精神, 全面把握竺可桢精神有助于为我们的日常工作乃至生活找到前进的方向和度量的准则。在对竺可桢精神的学习过程中, 我逐渐认识到对于事业的追求和对于人格的提升是一体的, 要抱着对自己的高要求始终如一地贯彻求是精神。同时, 作为党员, 要谨记自己是为谁奋斗, 时刻提醒自己身上的使命感, 不忘初心。竺可桢校长的精神学习值得我们每个人长期学习, 他在各个方面都曾给我们下宝贵的精神遗产。作为高校管理人员, 我们还需进一步学习探讨竺老前辈对于“教授治校”“广纳贤才”等等方面的先进理念。

蒋升超, ZJUI管理支撑人员
JIANG Shengchao, Staff of ZJUI

在竺校长看来, 中华民族在近代的衰弱与缺乏科学文化有很大关系。“故以后当以固有之民族自信力, 去树立科学文化”。或者说, 要实现“中国科学化”。而这个目标, “不是仅仅靠几个专门科学的人去努力就行的, 必须得要社会民众、政府当局共同努力才行”。很关键的一点在于“民众头脑的科学化”, 也就是说要使民众养成科学的态度和应用科学的方法。中共二十大会议刚刚闭幕不久, 科教兴国与人才培养成为国家未来发展的一个重点战略, 为了实现中华民族伟大复兴, 我们每个人都需要严格要求自己, 秉承竺校长的求是精神, 对真理和事实多一分较真, 对个人私利少一分重视, 用纯粹的态度对待事业、学业、生活。每个人的短短数十年人生, 往小了看是在家庭和工作团队这些社会小单元上做出贡献, 往大了看是和其他无数人一起推动社会进步、拓展知识的边界, 用心去做的每一件事都会有意义和价值。

Thus, "truth" is the collection of "reality, goodness and beauty." And "seeking" is the method and the way. Actually, "seeking" is both a method and a belief. President Coching Chu's two questions do not only ask us to focus on the four years of college, but also ask us to "look at the things we have to do in our whole life," "First, what do you want to do in your life? Second, what kind of person do you want to be in your life?" On the outside of the school, across the road, is a large area of gerbera flowers in full bloom. Every spring, new gerbera seeds are scattered, and I watch the seedlings slowly blossom and then bloom, swaying gently in the breeze. I thought to myself, "that's nice and beautiful, if only they were perennial herbs. But on second thought, their 'lifetime' is also a 'lifetime!'" We are all in a hurry, so, cherish the time and don't slack off!

With such outstanding achievements and lofty character, President Coching Chu is immortal. The spirit of seeking truth will be carried on from generation to generation. When I was a student, I knew Mr. Coching Chu for the first time in the textbook, and only knew that he was the founder of Chinese modern geography and meteorology and was a great scientist. After joining Zhejiang University, I got to know more about President Coching Chu's story and realized that he was an educator in the scientific community and a gentleman in the educational community. It can be said that he did not select people by a uniform standard, and he pursued truth and promoted innovation. Also, he taught students in accordance with their aptitude and nurtured them to become the pillars of the country and served the society effectively. In the 125th anniversary of the founding of Zhejiang University, ZJUI Party Branch held a series of activities of "President Coching Chu's Spirit," in the form of micro-Party lectures, Party Day activities and thematic lectures, to revisit the life experience of President Coching Chu and understand the specific connotation of patriotic spirit, scientific spirit, and struggle spirit. As a new generation of ZJUers, we should learn President Coching Chu's broad vision, way of thinking, scientific research spirit, patriotism, and love for the school and respect to students. We should try to do what we can do, say what we can say, deliver the warmth and light up the way ahead for others.

Tao. The name that can be named is not the enduring and unchanging name." There are many different understandings of the term "not the enduring and unchanging Tao." I prefer to believe in this understanding, "Tao" is not constant and static. So, what is it that we seek for the Tao? Can we finally know what the "truth" is? Or which is more important, the "truth" or the process of "searching for truth"? Even if we do not know whether we can find the "truth", people have not stopped exploring for thousands of years. The seemingly unbreakable truth can be proven wrong, and what we believe to be true now may be disproven in some cases. It is for this reason that we need to keep "seeking." The process of removing falsehoods and seeking for the true way is the connotation of "seeking truth," which is also the process of achieving "reality, goodness, and beauty."

朱欣然, ZJUI管理支撑人员
ZHU Xinran, Staff of ZJUI

有为有守, 斯人不朽。求是精神, 薪火相传。学生时代, 在课本中第一次认识竺可桢先生, 只知其是中国近代地理学和气象学的奠基者, 伟大的科学家。工作之后, 加入了浙江大学, 对竺可桢校长的故事有了进一步的了解, 才知其是科学界中的教育家, 教育界中的君子。可谓不拘一格降人才, 追求真理创新知; 因材施教教育栋梁, 服务社会讲实效。适逢浙大成立125周年, ZJUI党支部举办了“学习竺可桢精神”系列活动, 以微党课、党日活动、主题讲座等形式, 重温了竺老的生平经历, 更深入了解了爱国精神、科学精神、奋斗精神的具体内涵。作为新一代浙大人, 求是光芒照前路, 学习竺可桢前辈的眼界、思维方式、科研精神、爱国忧民、爱校敬生, 能做事做事, 能发声的发声, 有一份热, 发一份光。

郭倩倩, ZJUI管理支撑人员 GUO Qianqian, Staff of ZJUI

1936年秋天,浙大校长竺可桢在开学典礼上向新生提出了著名的二问,简单但意味深长。正是竺可桢执掌浙大的13年期间,浙大整体办学水平大大提高,学风踏实,师生成果众多,学校也发展成为全国著名大学之一。“西迁”期间,浙江大学确定“求是”校训。正是这种“求是”精神,支撑着竺可桢在困境中坚持办学与科研,千方百计提高教学质量和科学研究水平,使浙大崛起为全国著名学府。习近平总书记曾到浙大为在杭高校大学生作报告。他满怀深情地说:“作为浙江精神重要组成部分的求是精神是百余年浙江大学的办学理念,是浙大人‘以天下为己任,以真理为依归’的崇高精神的高度概括。求是精神不仅是浙江大学的宝贵精神财富,也是全省教育科技战线的工作者以及全省人民的宝贵精神财富。在新的发展阶段,要进一步发扬、光大求是精神。”由此我联想到,在工作中我时刻要以“求是”的精神要求自己,坚持做到不盲从,不附和,一切以理智为依据。遇到困难时,则知难而上,不屈不挠,不畏强御,只问是非,不计利害;做事时专心致志,实事求是,脚踏实地。

In the autumn of 1936, Mr. Coching Chu, the president of Zhejiang University, put forward the famous two questions to the freshmen at the opening ceremony, which were simple but meaningful. It was during President Coching Chu's 13 years in charge of Zhejiang University that the

蔡童姜, ZJUI管理支撑人员 CAI Tongjiang, Staff of ZJUI

竺可桢学成归国后,一心想着振兴中华,发展我国的气象事业。他在担任浙大校长期间,带领全校西迁,保留了众多珍贵的资料与仪器,这种责任感和魄力,是我们今天非常稀缺的精神品质。通过学习,我深刻的体会到,只有把自己所学的专业学精学细,才能发挥出自己的作用。作为党员,我们更应该本着实事求是,不浮躁的心,来完成工作中每一次遇到的问题,踏踏实实的做好自己的本职工作。

overall education level of Zhejiang University was greatly improved, the style of study was practical, and the achievements of teachers and students were numerous. The university also developed into one of the famous universities in China. During the "westward movement," Zhejiang University determined the motto of "seeking truth." It is this spirit of "seeking truth" that supports President Coching Chu to persist in running schools and scientific research in the difficult situation and do everything possible to improve the teaching quality and scientific research level, so that Zhejiang University will rise to become a reputable university in China. The general secretary Xi presented to university students of Hangzhou in ZJU. With deep affection, he expressed, "The Truth-Seeking Spirit has been the educational philosophy of Zhejiang University for over a century. It concisely summarizes the University's spirit of 'taking the world as its responsibility and the truth as the ultimate destination.' Its precious value goes beyond ZJU and resides in the hearts of workers on the educational, science and technology fronts, and the people of Zhejiang province as their spiritual wealth. Entering the new stage of development, we must carry this spiritual wealth forward." From this, I think that in my work, I should always demand myself with the spirit of "seeking truth," adhere to the principle of not following others blindly, and not chiming with others easily. Also, I should advance despite difficulties and be indomitable without fearing for strong resistance, and only ask right and wrong, regardless of interests; additionally, I should work with attention and concentration, and seek truth from facts.

After Mr. Coching Chu returned homeland after finishing his studies abroad, he was intent on revitalizing China and developing China's meteorological cause. During his tenure as the president of Zhejiang University, he led the whole school to move westward and retained many precious materials and instruments. This sense of responsibility and courage is our scarce spiritual quality today. Through learning, I deeply realized that only by studying the major carefully, can I play my role. As Party members, we should be more realistic and patient to complete every problem encountered in the work and do our own work well.

张旖, ZJUI管理支撑人员 ZHANG Yi, Staff of ZJUI

今年是浙大校庆125周年,浙江大学和UIUC正式缔结合作伙伴关系20周年,在今年,ZJUI党支部开展了一系列学习竺可桢精神的活动,我也因此学习了竺老的一系列感人至深、启人心扉的故事。竺可桢老校长既是浙江大学老校长,也是UIUC校友,在百年前就为两校文脉结下渊源。他兢兢业业、鞠躬尽瘁,在学术研究、学生教育等方面都作出了不可磨灭的贡献。他的“两问”始终伴随着浙大学子,指引、推动无数浙大学子往自己的人生方向前进;他提出的“求是”精神,成为一代又一代浙大学子在学习和处事上的标杆。

学习工作中,以求是问事。面对学习与工作,必须有明辨是非、缜密思虑,不唯上,不盲从,能独立思考,能实事求是。坚持把竺老倡导的“求是精神”一脉相传。他曾说“人生的目的是在能服务,而不在享受。”此话令我深有感触,诚然,社会必须有一大群乐于奉献,勤于服务的人作为中流砥柱,才能不停前进,持续发展。

生活为人中,以报国立身。个人命运始终同国家命运休戚相关,只有将个人理想同国家发展相结合,才能真正实现个人价值。竺校长当年在战火纷飞中带领全校师生走出了文军长征路,也号召全体师生,“我们溯往处今,如何可不加倍刻苦奋勉?”“大学教育的目标,决不仅是造就多少专家,而在乎养成公忠坚毅,能担当大任,主持风会,转移国运的领导人才”生在如今的中国特色社会主义新时代,更要高高举起中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜,为构建人类命运共同体,贡献中国智慧和方案。生逢这个伟大时代,希望自己能够通过绵薄之力,与全体中华儿女一道,戮力同心、奋力实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦的时代,为我国日益走近世界舞台中央、不断为人类作出更大贡献添砖加瓦。

重温竺老留下的语录,感受他的深远思想与他的殷切期盼;回顾竺老留下的故事,体悟他的科学精神与爱国情怀。希望自己也能继续缅怀竺老风骨,弘扬求是精神,在竺老精神引领下,为ZJUI学院文化建设添砖加瓦,为进一步推进师德师风建设,厚植家国情怀,培养担当大任的栋梁之才而不懈奋斗。

This year marks the 125th anniversary of the celebration of the founding of Zhejiang University and the 20th anniversary of the formal conclusion of the partnership between Zhejiang University and UIUC. This year, the ZJUI Party branch has carried out a series of activities to learn the spirit of President Coching Chu. Therefore, I have learned a series of touching and inspiring stories about President Chu. As an old president of Zhejiang University and an alumnus of UIUC, Mr. Coching Chu established the relationship between the two universities 100 years ago. He is conscientious and dedicated, and has made indelible contributions to academic research, student education and other aspects. His "two questions" have always accompanied Zhejiang University students, guiding and promoting countless Zhejiang University students to advance in their own direction of life. His spirit of "seeking truth" has become a benchmark for generations of Zhejiang University students in learning and doing things.

In study and work, ask for truth. In the face of learning and work, we must distinguish right from wrong, think carefully and independently, and be practical and realistic instead of copying others and following orders blindly. We should adhere to the "spirit of seeking truth" advocated by President Chu. He once said, "Our aim in life is to serve, not to enjoy." I am deeply touched by this remark. It is true that a society must have a large group of people who are willing and diligent to contribute as the mainstay to keep moving forward.

In the conduct of life, serve our country. Personal destiny is always closely related to the destiny of the country. Only by combining personal ideals with national development can personal values be truly realized. President Chu led all the teachers and students on the Academic Army's Long March amid war, and called on all the teachers and students to work harder. In the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, we should hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics and contribute Chinese wisdom and Chinese methods to building a community with a shared future for mankind. In this great era, I hope that through my modest efforts, I can work together with all the Chinese people to realize the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, to make contributions to China's growing approach to the center of the world stage and to all the mankind.

Reviewing the quotations left by President Coching Chu, we can feel his profound thoughts and ardent expectations. Reviewing the stories left by him, we can understand his scientific spirit and patriotic feelings. I hope that I can also continue to recall the spirit of President Coching Chu and carry forward the spirit of seeking truth. Under the guidance of the spirit, I will make contributions to the cultural construction of ZJUI, and work tirelessly to further promote the construction of faculties' morals and style, foster family and country feelings, and cultivate intellectuals who can take on great responsibilities.

石焯, ZJUI研究员、助理教授 SHI Ye, Assistant Professor and Researcher of ZJUI

让我感受最深的是竺校长提出的“只问是非,不计利害”的科学精神。1941年,在《科学之精神与方法》中,竺可桢明确地强调,“提倡科学,不但要知道科学的方法,而尤贵乎认清现代科学的目标。现代科学的目标就是探求真理。科学的方法可以改变,而科学的目标却永远不能改变,这就是科学的精神。”作为一名年轻的科研工作者,我深刻认识到竺校长发言的重要性。在科研中,唯一的目标就是追求真理,决不能因为利益而歪曲真理,或者隐瞒真理。“只问是非,不计利害”的科学精神也是校训“求是”的内涵之一。我们无论做科研、做事乃至做人,都要实事求是,追求科学与真理。

我还学习了竺校长认真严谨、坚持不懈的做事态度。竺可桢利用日记详细地记录当日的天气情况,用几十年的时间坚持着属于他自己的科学观察工作。坚持记录的习惯,让竺可桢积累了大量的科学观察素材,为日后创造性的科研工作奠定了扎实的基础。竺可桢写日记记录天气状况的习惯终生未曾间断,甚至在他去世前一天,他都在边听收音机,边用笔颤颤地记录着当天的气象情况。我们在科研中也要像竺校长一样踏实严谨、坚持不懈,从小事着手,严谨细致地观察实验现象,一丝不苟地记录实验结果,从而总结出科学发现。

最后,竺校长对身体锻炼的重视也让我深受启发。在他少年之时,同读初中的胡适先生曾预言他一定活不到20岁。竺可桢则制订了一套详细的健身计划,每天坚持练操练拳,坚持游泳远足,几十年如一日,从未间断过。作为科研工作者,我们也要注重锻炼,保证身体健康,才能做出更多的贡献。

What impressed me most was the scientific spirit of "only asking right and wrong, regardless of interests" proposed by President Chu. President Coching Chu emphasized that "to promote science, we should not only know the scientific methods, but also recognize the goals of modern science. The goal of modern science is to seek truth. Scientific methods can be changed, but scientific goals can never be changed, which is the spirit of science." As a young researcher, I deeply realize the importance of President Chu's speech. In scientific research, the only goal is to pursue the truth and we should never distort the truth or conceal the truth for interests. The scientific spirit of "only asking right and wrong, regardless of interests" is also one of the connotations of the motto "seeking truth." Whether we do scientific research, work, or even conduct ourselves, we should be realistic and down-to-earth in pursuit of science and truth.

I also learned from President Chu's serious, rigorous, and unremitting attitude. President Coching Chu used his diary to record the weather conditions of the day in detail, and persevered in his own scientific observation for decades. Adhering to the habit of recording has enabled President Coching Chu to accumulate a lot of scientific observation materials, laying a solid foundation for future creative scientific research work. President Coching Chu's habit of keeping a diary to record weather conditions has never stopped throughout his life. Even the day before his death, he listened to the radio and recorded the weather conditions of the day with a trembling pen. In scientific research, we should also be as practical, rigorous, and persistent as President Chu. We should start with small things, observe experimental phenomena carefully and record experimental results meticulously, to summarize scientific findings.

Finally, President Chu's emphasis on physical exercise also inspired me. When he was young, Mr. HU Shi, a junior high school student, predicted that he would not live to be 20. However, Chu has formulated a detailed fitness plan, and persisted in practicing exercises and boxing, swimming, and hiking every day for decades without stopping. As scientific researchers, we should also pay attention to exercise for good health, and thus we can make more contributions in scientific research.

冯家军, 航空宇航科学与技术2022级博士生 FENG Jiajun, PhD candidate of 2022

竺可桢校长的话伴随着我们走过了大学的四年,而在毕业之后,竺老赠予我们毕业生的寄语也将一直引领着我们。如竺老所言,大学毕业生不应只求眼前的智识与技能,更应在进入社会的第一时间树立正确的人生观,“立定主意”,才能让我们在人生的海洋中更好的前行。同时,竺老也希望我们能够找到自己理想中的模范人物,照样去做,这也是期待我们能够追求精神的光明与理想之伟大。在如今的社会环境之中,精致利己等等盛行之下,我们更应该坚守本心,以正确的人生观指引前进。

宋佳树, 能源动力2020级硕士生 SONG Jiashu, Master student of 2020

1938年,竺可桢老校长提议将“求是”定为浙大的校训,并一致通过。

“求是”精神强调以科学家的态度治学:“一是不盲从,不附和,只问是非,不计利害。二是虚怀若谷,不武断,不蛮横。三是专心一致,实事求是。”

“求是”精神更是个人修为的指引,“两问”引导我们追寻本心,竺老校长更是提出了人生长远的期许:“你们要做将来的领袖,不仅求得一点专门的知识就足够,必须具有清醒而富有理智的头脑,明辨是非而不徇利害的气概,沉思远虑,不肯盲从的习惯,而同时还要有健全的体格,肯吃苦耐劳,牺牲自己努力为公的精神。”

李昊昱, 机械2021级硕士生 LI Haoyu, Master student of 2021

求是精神的文化血脉源远流长,既延绵于中华传统文化之中,也镶嵌在西方追求真理的历程之上。近代以来,“求是”一词逐渐与浙江大学紧密相连,成为浙大人的精神气质。习近平同志在浙大为师生作题为《继承文化传统 弘扬浙江精神》的报告时指出,作为浙江精神重要组成部分的求是精神,是百余年来浙大办学理念的浓缩和凝

What President Coching Chu said to us has accompanied us in these four years of our college life, and after graduation, President Chu's words to graduates will keep leading us. As President Chu said, college graduates should not only rely on their current knowledge and skills, but also establish a proper outlook on life and "make up our minds" so that we can move forward in the ocean of life when we first climb into society. At the same time, President Chu also hopes that we can find our ideal role models like ZHUGE Liang, then we can pursue the lofty spirit and the great ideal. We should always keep those words in our mind in our future life.

In 1938, President Coching Chu proposed that "seeking truth" be the motto of Zhejiang University, and it was unanimously adopted. The spirit of "seeking truth" emphasized the attitude of scientists: "First, do not follow blindly, and do not chime in with other easily, only ask right and wrong, regardless of interests." Second, do not be arbitrary, and not be arrogant. The third is to be attentive and consistent, and seek truth from facts. The spirit of "seeking truth" is also a guide for personal cultivation. The "two questions" guide us to pursue our own hearts, and long-term expectations of life are also be proposed: "To be a future leader, not only to get a little special knowledge, but also to have a sober and rational mind, to distinguish between right and wrong, and not to take advantage of it, to contemplate a foresight, not to be blind to the habit, but also to have a healthy body, willing to endure hardships and hard work, and sacrifice his own effort for the spirit of public. These are indispensable conditions for leadership."

The spirit of "seeking truth" has a long history. It is embedded in traditional Chinese culture as well as in the pursuit of truth in the West. Since modern times, the word "seeking truth" has gradually been closely linked with Zhejiang University and become the spiritual temperament of Zhejiang University people. Xi, the secretary of the Zhejiang CPC Committee and chair-man of the People's Congress Standing Committee, presented to university students of Hangzhou in ZJU. With deep affection, he expressed: "The Truth-Seeking Spirit has been the educational philosophy of Zhejiang University for over a

练,是浙大人“以天下为己任、以真理为依归”崇高追求的高度概括。回顾浙大的历史,不难发现,求是精神象征着浙大的初心和使命,浙大始终以传承和创新求是精神为己任。新时代,求是精神必将继续为浙大践行立德树人使命提供思想滋养和实践指南。林启先生曾言,“居今日而图治,以培养人才为第一义。居今日而育才,以讲求实学为第一义。”百年转眼过,箴言犹在耳。求是创新是浙大对人才培养的核心素质要求,与立德树人所内含的德才兼备、全面发展理念相呼相应。浙大将立德树人理念和求是创新人才培养相衔接,形成了一系列卓有成效的育人举措。“俯下身子做事,勇立潮头创新”已经成为当代浙大人的鲜明特点。近几年,在浙大毕业的学生中,选择服务西部、扎根基层的人数不断增多,反映出学校家国情怀培养、求是创新精神教育成效凸显。

章思婕, 土木水利2022级硕士生 ZHANG Sijie, Master student of 2022

竺老看似简单的两问,却能让不同时期的我静下心来好好思考和反省。竺老语重心长地教导我们,解决问题要有科学的方法、公正的态度和果敢的决心,要有服务精神,不能贪图享福。竺老在多次演讲中提到,要有清醒的头脑,不能盲从。无论是在学习还是工作中都要有自己的思考,不能人云亦云,时刻牢记“求是”精神。每年开学典礼时我们国际联合学院喊出的口号:“以天下为己任, do the best, show the best!”也来自于竺老的教导。作为党员的我更要拥有担当意识,敢于牺牲自我。学习完竺老的名言警句,回过头来思考“到浙大来做什么?将来毕业后要做什么样的人?”这两个问题,对于现阶段的我来说,我来浙大学习专业知识,具备自己独立思考的能力,未来我能将所学所知服务于社会,也能将竺老的教诲时刻铭记于心。

century. It concisely summarizes the University's spirit of 'taking the world as its responsibility and the truth as the ultimate destination.'" Looking back on the history of Zhejiang University, it is not difficult to find that the spirit of seeking truth symbolizes the original aspiration and mission of Zhejiang University. Zhejiang University has always taken the spirit of seeking truth as its own responsibility to inherit and innovate. In the new era, the spirit of seeking truth will continue to provide ideological nourishment and practical guidance for Zhejiang University to practice the mission of advancing morality and cultivating people. Mr. LIN Qi once said, "Today's vision is to cultivate intellectuals. In today's education, practical learning is the first meaning." A hundred years have passed, and the admonitions are still in my ears. Seeking truth and innovation is the core quality requirement of Zhejiang University for student training, which corresponds to the concept of possessing both ability and political integrity and all-round development contained in moral cultivation. Zhejiang University connects the concept of moral cultivation with the cultivation of realistic and innovative talents, forming a series of effective education measures. "Bending down to do things, being a pioneer of innovation" has become the distinctive characteristics of contemporary Zhejiang University people. In recent years, among the graduates of Zhejiang University, the number of students who choose to serve the west and take root in the primary level is increasing, which reflects that the school has made outstanding achievements in cultivating family and country feelings, seeking truth and innovation spirit.

President Coching Chu's seemingly simple questions can calm me down in different periods to think and reflect. He earnestly taught us that to solve problems, we should have a scientific method, a fair attitude and a decisive determination. We should have a spirit of service and not be greedy for happiness. He mentioned in his speeches that we should have a clear mind and not follow blindly. No matter in study or work, we should have our own thinking, rather than imitating others. We should always bear in mind the spirit of "seeking truth." The slogan of our International Campus, ZJU at the annual opening ceremony: "Take the world as our own responsibility, do the best, show the best!" also comes from the teachings of President Coching Chu. As a party member, I should have a sense of responsibility and dare to sacrifice myself. After learning Chu's famous aphorism, I turned around and thought, "What am I going to do at Zhejiang University? What kind of person will I be after graduation?" For me at present stage, I come to Zhejiang University to learn professional knowledge and have the ability to think independently. In the future, I will serve the society with what I have learned, but also always keep Chu's teachings in my mind.

昌隆, 2019级机械工程本科生 CHANG Long, Undergraduate of Class of 2023

竺可桢校长认为大学之使命有三:其一,希望造就完人。完人指具备智仁勇三达德,而涵濡于六艺之中。其二,学有专长,而于大学中植其基。其三,养成自己能思想之人。我曾到达云南景东,跟随驻村书记走访农户,调研扶贫企业,看到了浙大人在景东脱贫攻坚战中的卓越成果;看到了大学实验室里的研究成果是如何在云南的土地上生根发芽,变成产业,改善了当地人的生活。这让我认识到高校人才与技术对于民生的重要性。这是学有专长的意义所在。“少年当有志,凌云又为何?”在我看来,当代青年应该追求优秀与卓越,每个青年人的学习与研究,作为一个个细胞组成一粒粒种子,深埋到祖国各地,总有一天能生根发芽,让一些人享受到它的阴凉。

President Chu believes that a university has three missions: first, to cultivate a paragon who must have three great virtues-the inner sage means wisdom, authoritative conduct, and bravery, imbibed in the six arts; second, to acquire a specialty from study, for which they should lay a foundation in their universities; third, to develop a person who can think independently. I once went to Jingdong, Yunnan Province, where I followed the resident secretary to visit farmers and investigate poverty alleviation enterprises. I saw the remarkable achievements of Zhejiang University people in the battle against poverty in Jingdong. Seeing how research results from university laboratories have taken root in Yunnan's soil, become industries and improve the lives of local people makes me realize the importance of intellectuals and technology in colleges and universities for people's livelihood. This is the meaning of acquiring a specialty from study. Youth should have ambition and know why they should become brilliant and outstanding. In my opinion, the contemporary youth should pursue excellence. The study and research of each young person, as a seed composed of cells, will be deeply buried in all parts of the country, and one day it will take root and sprout, so that some people can enjoy its shade.

乔天同, 2020级电气工程及其自动化本科生 Qiao Tiantong, Undergraduate of Class of 2024

竺可桢老校长是浙大求是精神的提出者、倡导者和践行者。求是精神教育我们要在努力向前的同时不忘初心,经常思考自己努力的目的和方向,在探求真理时不计个人利害。在浙江大学海宁国际校区近三年的学习过程中,我体会到大学课堂教授的不仅仅是专业知识,更教育我们应当立德树人,提高道德修养和思想品质,树立更健全的人格。在例如疫情等突发事件中,作为一名中国共产党预备党员能够随时响应国家号召,在关键时刻要不怕牺牲,以实际行动做到为人民群众做贡献。

President Chu is the initiator, advocator and practitioner of the spirit of seeking truth in Zhejiang University. The spirit of seeking truth teaches us to strive forward without forgetting the original intention, to think often about the purpose and direction of our efforts, and to disregard personal interests when searching for truth. During my nearly three years of study at International Campus, Zhejiang University, I realize that what is taught in the university classroom is not only professional knowledge, but also education that we should improve moral cultivation and ideological quality, and establish a more sound personality. In emergency situations such as epidemics, as a CPC reserve member, I should always respond to the call of the state, not be afraid to sacrifice in critical moments, and do my best to contribute to the people with practical actions.

孙雅婷, 2021级土木工程专业本科生
Sun Yating, Undergraduate of Class of 2025

距我第一次踏入浙江大学的大门已经一年半了,但我仍然记得我第一次被问“竺可桢校长两问”时的场景。在这一年半的学习和工作中,我逐渐明白,大学不仅仅是教授专业知识的地方,也是年轻人塑造人生观的地方。一个人的生命意义因为他为别人服务而存在。当一个人只是追求享受时,他的人生意义也将消失。那是因为社会赋予人们价值。如果一个社会没有人愿意服务,这个社会将失去秩序。作为浙江大学的学生,我们享受高质量的教育,我们也有责任为社会创造价值,为他人服务。为了能够承担这一责任,我们应当努力在浙江大学的学习生涯中汲取养分,珍惜每一天。我们还应该考虑如何应用我们自己的专业为我们的社会带来进步。最后,我希望浙江大学的学生能尽最大的努力,使自己成为真正对社会有用的人。竺可桢校长的这两个问题应该铭刻在我们心底,并不断地在之后的生活中拿来叩问自己的内心。

黄启焜, 2022级电子与计算机工程本科生
HUANG Qixuan, Undergraduate of Class of 2026

惟心致远,惟志弘毅。当踏入求是园的那一刻开始,竺老的求学两问早早萦绕耳旁,“来浙大做什么”“毕业后要做什么样的人”。生而为人,立身之本即是尊崇德性,知行合一。自我解构促进理想信念的形成,个人心理阈值随着个人阅历的不断丰富以及思想的不断升华显著提升,心怀“国之大事”,必奋力“走在前列”,对我们肩负历史使命的“浙大人”而言,在漫漫大学路上坚定向前又何尝不是一种突破与唤醒。正如李大钊先生在新青年创刊时所说:“国家不可一日无青年,青年不可一日无觉醒。”科学并不是脱离实际的复杂公式,而是切实应用于实际的造福工具;学术环境包容开放,人要严谨公正地规划生涯;为人民服务不停留于口号中,更落实在对真理的不断检验中。吾辈青年将铸就心魂,传承老一辈们的精神与传统,重塑自我并获得新生,勇于追求卓越,心怀理想格局,“齐家、修身、治国、平天下”,在时代洪流中奋楫争流,勇攀高峰。

It has been a year and a half after I entered Zhejiang University. I could still remember the scene when I was asked the two questions of President Chu. By now I learned that university is not only a place to teach specialized knowledge, but also a place where young people shaping their outlook on life. The meaning of one person's life exists when he or she serves others instead of just enjoying. That's because it was society who assigns value to people. If one society doesn't have someone willing to serve, it will be out of order. As a student at Zhejiang University, enjoying the high-quality education, we should have the responsibility to create values and serve others. To shoulder this responsibility, we need to cherish every day when we are in Zhejiang University to get "nutrients." Also, We should also consider how to apply our own expertise to bring progress to our society. In the end, I hope that the students at Zhejiang University can try their best to be the person who are really useful to society. And these two questions from President Chu should be engraved in our heart and be asked by ourselves repeatedly in our future lives.

The moment when I stepped into the campus, Chu's two questions of study echoed around my ears early on, "Firstly, what are you going to do at Zhejiang University? Secondly, what kind of person are you aiming to be after graduation?" Born as an individual, the foundation of one's identity is to respect virtue and the unity of knowledge and action. Self-deconstruction promotes the formation of ideal beliefs, personal psychological threshold significantly increased with the continuous enrichment of personal experience and the continuous sublimation of ideas. Clenching the "greatness of the country" in mind, we will strive to "walk in the forefront". As for us who shoulder the historical mission, it is a breakthrough and awakening to move forward firmly on the long road of the university. As Mr. LI Dazhao said at the founding of the Journal New Youth, "the country cannot be without youth for one day, and youth cannot be without awakening for one day." Science is not a complex formula detached from reality, but a tool for practical application; the academic environment should be tolerant and open, and people should plan their careers rigorously and fairly; serving the people does not stop in slogans but is implemented in the constant testing of the truth. Our young people will forge our souls, inherit the spirit and tradition of the older generation, reinvent and refresh ourselves, be brave in the pursuit of excellence, and have an ideal pattern in mind. Let's strive to reach the peak in the torrent of the times.

4. 践行·求是传人在行动

1) 寻访再出发:实地寻访足迹,重温竺老精神 Visit the footprints on the spot and relive the spirit of President Chu

1910年9月,作为第二批庚款留学生,竺可桢登上了前往美国的邮轮,来到伊利诺伊大学厄巴纳香槟校区求学,并于此获得农学学士学位。求学期间,他始终牢记自己此行的原委,如果不学成归国,努力报效祖国,如何面对“江东父老”?

百年后的今天,作为浙江大学和伊利诺伊大学厄巴纳香槟校区两校的共同学生,除了在求是园砥砺前行外,ZJUI学子也都会踏上竺老走过的求学路,赴UIUC开展长学期海外交流学习,亲身体会中西文化的不同魅力,拓展全球视野。

在UIUC,ZJUI的同学们追寻竺老足迹,重温竺老精神。

In September 1910, as the second group of international students sponsored by the Boxer Indemnities, Chu boarded a cruise to the United States, where he acquired a bachelor's degree in Agriculture from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. While studying abroad, he always kept in mind the reason for his trip. If he did not return to China and worked hard to serve the motherland, how would he face his countrymen?

Today, more than a hundred years later, as students of the dual degree program of Zhejiang University and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, they will follow the path of Chu, go to UIUC for a semester-long or an academic-year-long overseas exchange in addition to their study at ZJU, which can help students experience the differences of Chinese and Western cultures, and expand their global vision.

At UIUC, ZJUI students follow the footsteps of President Chu and relive the spirit of Chu



College of Agriculture of UIUC UIUC农学院



Green Street of UIUC UIUC绿街





The Quad of UIUC UIUC大草坪



The classroom of UIUC UIUC课堂



竺老曾是UIUC中国学生社团的积极分子,也是国际生社团的成员,是沟通东西、讲好中国故事的前驱

Chu was an active member of the UIUC Chinese Student Association and a member of the International Student Association. Besides, he is the pioneer of communicating the eastern and the western cultural and telling Chinese stories well

一树一宇 一桌一椅
走进如今的UIUC农学院
怀想百年前竺老在这里的勤勉刻苦 坚韧拼搏
追忆他在战乱中带领全校师生征服漫漫西迁路

Today's Agricultural College
Reminds us the hard working days Chu spent there a
hundred years ago



2)求是新传人:传承竺老风骨,续写求是辉煌 Inherit the spirit of Chu and continue to seek truth

承竺老之德,育栋梁之才”——竺可桢老校长精神学习交流会顺利举行

learning exchange meeting of President Coching Chu's spirit was successfully held



ZJUI支部书记、副院长马皓教授主持活动
Prof. MA Hao, Secretary of ZJUI CPC Branch and Vice Dean presided over the event

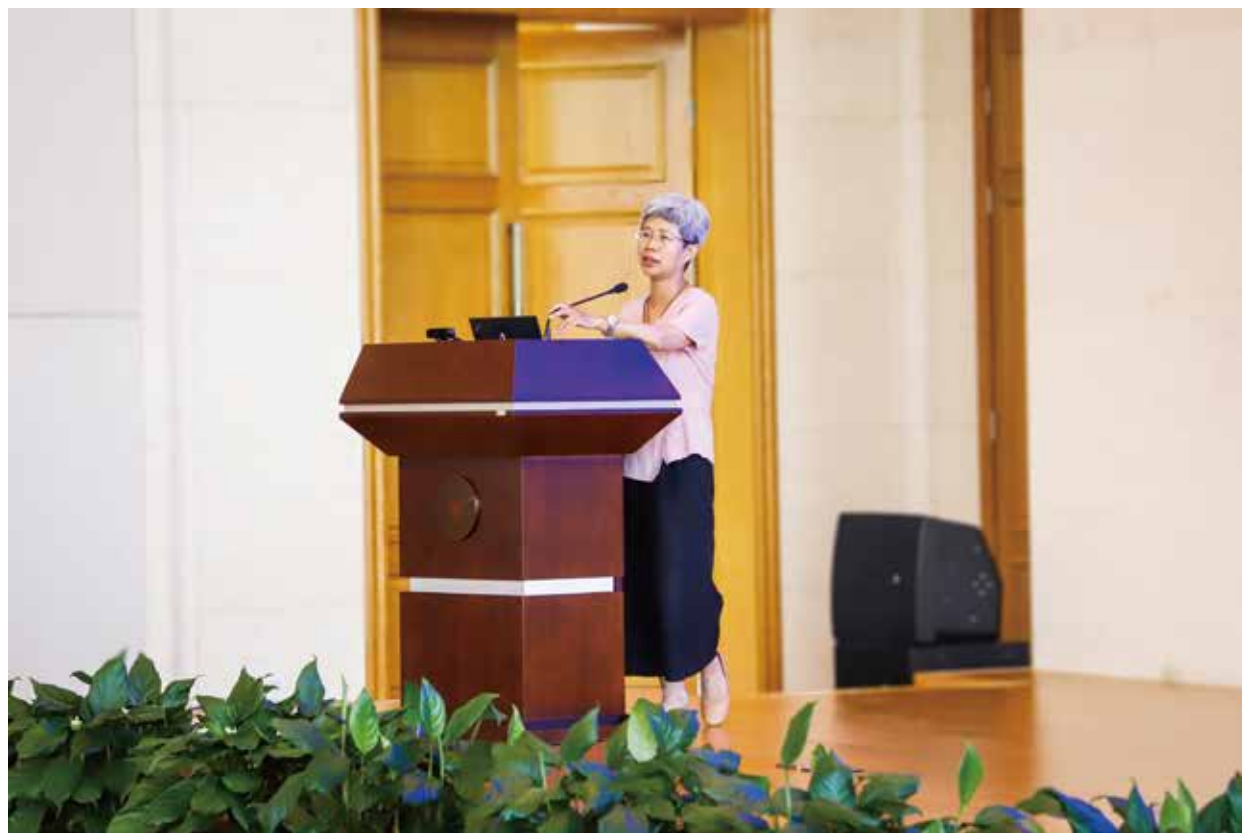
2022年6月9日,ZJUI党支部、ZJUI本科生第一党支部、ZJUI本科生第二党支部、ZJUI研究生党支部联合举办的“承竺老之德,育栋梁之才”——竺可桢老校长精神学习交流会在国际校区多功能厅举行。浙江大学人文高等研究院学术编审李杭春老师作专题报告,国际校区党委副书记兼纪委书记王玉芬、ZJUI院长李德弘出席活动并讲话。活动由ZJUI党支部书记、副院长马皓主持。

On June 9, 2022, the learning exchange meeting of President Coching Chu's spirit, "Carrying on the virtues of Coching Chu, cultivating outstanding students", jointly organized by ZJUI CPC Branch, ZJUI students CPC Branches, was held at the International Campus, Zhejiang University. Ms. LI Hangchun, the academic editor of the Zhejiang University Institute for Advanced Study in Humanities and Social Sciences, made a special report. Prof. WANG Yufen, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and Secretary of Committee for Discipline Inspection of the International Campus, and Prof. Der-Horng Lee, Dean of ZJUI, attended the event and delivered speeches. The event was presided over by Prof. MA Hao, Secretary of the ZJUI CPC Branch and Vice Dean of ZJUI.



王玉芬指出,今年是校庆125周年,也是学校的文化建设年,在浙江大学和UIUC正式缔结合作伙伴关系20周年之际,此次活动的举办恰好契合了学校文化建设的要求,不仅能促进全体师生对竺可桢精神的了解和思考,也能进一步引领全体师生学思践悟、深学笃行、奋楫争先,为奋力创建“国际合作教育样板区”贡献智慧。

Prof. WANG Yufen pointed out that this year is the 125th anniversary of Zhejiang University and the university's cultural construction year. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the official partnership between Zhejiang University and UIUC, the holding of this event fits the requirements of the university's cultural construction. Hopefully this will deepen faculty and students' understanding about Coching Chu's spirit. He taught students and faculty to learn, think, practice, study deeply, work perseveringly, strive for first place, and to contribute wisdom to the effort of creating an "International Collaborative Education Model".



李杭春为与会师生带来了一场生动的“一代宗师竺可桢”专题报告，她将竺可桢老校长的“庚款留学生”、“卓有成就的科学家”等特征标签娓娓道来，也通过竺老写下一千万字日记的坚持、掌校时“民主治校”的坚定、西迁中艰苦奋斗的坚守，生动描绘了竺可桢老校长这样一位怀揣着求真务实的教育情怀和民主科学的教育理想，将尊师爱生的教育实践投入到现代大学教育中的一代教育宗师。通过探讨竺可桢的精神，她呼吁师生坚守“求是”，砥砺前行。

Ms. LI Hangchun presented a lively special report on President Coching Chu to the participated faculty members and students. She talked about the experiences of President Coching Chu, and his persistence in writing a 10 million-word diary. She spoke of his firmness in “democratic governance” when he was in charge of the university, and his arduous struggle during the westward migration. She vividly depicted President Coching Chu as a man with a truth-seeking and pragmatic educational sentiment. He was a man with democratic and scientific educational ambition, a role model of educational masters who put the educational practice of respecting teachers and loving students into modern university education. By discussing his spirit, she called on faculty members and students to stick to the tenet of “seeking truth” and to keep forging ahead.



李德纮作大会主旨讲话，他表示，ZJUI作为这样一所浙大和伊利诺伊大学两校合作办学的学院，更应该延续两校文脉交汇点竺可桢老校长的风骨，传承竺老精神，将其内化于心，外化于行，这是历史赋予ZJUI的神圣职责，更是面对未来的庄严承诺。他表示ZJUI将进一步深化竺可桢精神作为学院精神文化内涵，推动竺可桢精神的传承与发展，使其成为引领ZJUI前进的强大精神力量。

Prof. Der-Horng Lee gave a keynote speech at the meeting. He said that as an institute jointly run by ZJU and UIUC, ZJUI should carry on the spirit of President Coching Chu, which is the cultural intersection of the two universities, inherit the spirit of President Chu, and internalize it in heart, externalize it in action. This is the sacred responsibility bestowed upon ZJUI by history, and also a solemn commitment to the future. He said that ZJUI will further deepen the spirit of President Coching Chu as the spiritual and cultural connotation of the institute, promote the inheritance and development of the spirit of President Coching Chu, and make it a powerful spiritual force leading ZJUI forward.



活动还邀请了ZJUI四位分享人结合个人经历和学习体会, 阐述自己对竺可桢精神的理解与实践。ZJUI研究员、国家优秀青年基金获得者陈文超通过自己对竺老科学精神的解读, 剖析了当前科研工作中存在的问题和改进的方向, 分享了自己在课程思政和科研方向选择上的经验做法, 提出要聚焦国家战略重点研究布局科研方向。ZJUI 2021届毕业生、中国青年志愿者西部扶贫接力计划研究生支教团成员汤志展回顾了他近一年支教的经历, 希望在竺老精神的引领下, 能有更多学子加入帮扶西部的队伍。电子信息2021级硕士研究生陈浩楠表示会秉持竺老开放精神, 开展多学科交叉融合研究, 不畏挫折, 不

怕失败。机械工程2020级本科生金毅权聚焦竺老西迁精神, 表示将不负党和国家对浙大学子的厚望, 践行西迁精神, 勇担时代重任。

The event also invited four sharers from ZJUI to explain their understanding and practice of President Coching Chu's spirit based on their personal and learning experience. They are, CHEN Wenchao, Assistant Professor; TANG Zhizhan, a 2021 graduate of ZJUI and a member of the Postgraduate Voluntary Teaching Group of the Chinese Young Volunteers Western Poverty Alleviation Relay Program; CHEN Haonan, a 2021 graduate student of electronic information; JIN Yiquan, a 2020 undergraduate student of mechanical engineering.



本次活动得到了国际校区党委的指导与大力支持。ZJUI副院长王宏伟、陈喜群, ZJUI全体教职工、学生代表, 国际校区机关部门教职工等出席活动。

The event has received the guidance and strong support of the CPC of International Campus. Prof. WANG Hongwei and Prof. CHEN Xiqun, Vice Deans of ZJUI, all ZJUI faculty and staff, student representatives, and faculty members of the international campus attended the event.



ZJUI支部书记、副院长马皓教授主持活动
Prof. MA Hao, Secretary of ZJUI CPC Branch and Vice Dean presided over the event

12月9日, ZJUI党支部开展“将二十大精神和竺老精神融入学院发展建设”心得交流主题党日活动。未来, ZJUI将进一步把党的二十大精神 and 竺老精神融入学院发展建设, 通过更多丰富有益的活动, 凝聚全院师生力量, 以竺老精神启新程、拓新局。

On December 9, ZJUI Party Branch carried out the learning exchange activity themed "integrating the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress and the spirit of Chu into the development ZJUI". In the future, ZJUI will further integrate the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress and the spirit of Chu through more inspiring activities. We will strive to pool the strength of all faculty, staff and students of ZJUI to start a new journey with the spirit of Chu.



“将二十大精神和竺老精神融入学院发展建设”心得交流主题党日活动



Learning exchange activity themed "integrating the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress and the spirit of Chu into the development ZJUI"



王若沁老师分享
Sharing by WANG Ruoqin



谭述润老师分享
Sharing by TAN Shurun



陈笑宇博士后研究员分享
Sharing by CHEN Xiaoyu

