



## 在美国建立强化教育大学的设想

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**Abstract:** 教育是现代社会必不可少的一部分。伴随着人类文明的历史, 教育更是现代人类社会存在与发展的基石。全世界教育投资之大、发展之快、影响之深、学生人数之多, 显而易见。以美国为例, 美国 50 个州 3 亿人口, 有四年制本科大学 3000 多所, 注册本科学学生 1000 万左右, 研究生 300 万左右, 各类培训等受教育学生数千万。中国人对教育的需求, 更是超过美国, 各国各地的人民, 对教育的需要也是会永远保持上升之势。虽然全球化是人类社会进步发展的必然, 势不可挡, 全球化在世界经济方面发展迅猛, 文化与教育的国际交流日新月异, 各国之间互派留学生数量与日俱增。但是, 真正意义上的国际大学全世界至今还没有。本计划是在美国纽约附近建立一所真正意义上的强化教育方式的国际大学(全专业综合大学), 供有共同理想兴趣与志向者参考。我们要以高效率的办学教育方式, 办出名校, 为人类教育发展、教育全球化及社会进步做出贡献。

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## Establishing an Intensive Education University in the United States

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**Abstract:** Education is an essential part of modern society. With the history of human civilization, education is the cornerstone of the existence and development of modern human society. The great investment in education around the world, its rapid development, its deep influence and the large number of students are obvious. In the United States, for example, the United States has a population of 300 million in the 50 states. US has more than 3,000 four-year undergraduate universities, about 10 million undergraduate students and about 3 million graduate students. There are tens of millions of educated students of all kinds. Chinese people's demand for education is even more than that of the people in the United States and other parts of the world. The demand for education will always be on the rise. Although globalization is inevitable and unstoppable for the progress and progress of human society, globalization is rapidly developing in the world economy and the international exchanges in culture and education are changing with each passing day. The number of international students to go abroad increases day by day. However, in the true sense of the word, the real international university in the world does not exist until now. This program is an international university (all-professional comprehensive university) that establishes a truly intensive education located near New York, the United States for reference by people with common aspirations. We need to run an elite university in an efficient way to contribute to the development of human education, the globalization of education and the social progress.

**Keywords:** America; establishment; education; university; vision; international; world

### 1. 前言:

教育是现代社会必不可少的一部分。伴随着人类文明的历史, 教育更是现代人类社会存在与

发展的基石。全世界教育投资之大、发展之快、影响之深、学生人数之多, 显而易见。以美国为例, 美国 50 个州 3 亿人口, 有四年制本科大学

3000 多所，注册本科学生 1000 万左右，研究生 300 万左右，各类培训等受教育学生数千万。中国人对教育的需求，更是超过美国，各国各地的人民，对教育的需要也是会永远保持上升之势。虽然全球化是人类社会进步发展的必然，势不可挡，全球化在世界经济方面发展迅猛，文化与教育的国际交流日新月异，各国之间互派留学生数量与日俱增。但是，真正意义上的国际大学全世界至今还没有。

### 1 Introduction:

Education is an essential part of modern society. With the history of human civilization, education is the cornerstone of the existence and development of modern human society. The huge investment in education, the rapid development, the depth of influence and the number of students in the world are obvious. Take the United States as an example, there are more than 3,000 four-year undergraduate universities in 50 states of the United States with a population of 300 million. There are about 10 million registered undergraduate students, about 3 million graduate students, and tens of millions of educated students in various trainings. The Chinese people's demand for education surpasses that of the United States, and the demand for education of people in all countries will always keep rising. Although globalization is the inevitable and unstoppable development of human society, globalization is developing rapidly in the world economy, the international exchanges of culture and education are changing with each passing day, and the number of exchange students between countries is increasing day by day. However, there are still no real international universities in the world. Our plan is to establish a truly intensive education-oriented international university near New York, USA, and run a prestigious school with high-efficiency education methods. Relevant concepts and planning models are for reference by those with common ideals, interests and ambitions, and contribute to the development of human education and social progress.

我们的计划是在美国纽约附近建立一所真正意义上的强化教育方式的国际大学，以高效率的办学教育方式，几年内成为名校、成为教育效率最高的大学，并办成最适合现代教育理念和科学与人文思想的国际性大学。有关理念与计划模式供有共同理想兴趣与志向者参考，为人类教育发展、教育全球化及社会进步做出贡献。所建大学为全专业综合大学。

Our plan is to establish an international university with a truly intensive education approach

near New York, USA. With an efficient way of running schools, it will become a prestigious university and the most efficient university within a few years, and it will be the most suitable for modern education concepts. And an international university of science and humanistic thought. Relevant concepts and planning models are for reference by those with common ideals, interests and ambitions, and contribute to the development of human education, the globalization of education and social progress. The established university is a comprehensive university with all majors.

### 2. 大学启动计划实施简述:

基本的建校实施简单的说可以有两种，一是每一个关闭的大学，二是在纽约附近（车程 3 小时以内）买一片地建一群楼，然后按照我们的教育教学模式重新开始学校运转。具体的学校运作是使用现有的其它学校正在使用的大学教育教学模式方式，包括专业设置、教师配置、教材、考试等，同时加进我们的强化精准的教育教学模式进行学校运转，同时加强科研。

(1) 使用大约 5 万美元，2-4 人在美国考察运作 2-4 个星期，确定学校地址、地产购置、注册及有关启动细节。

(2) 筹资 100 万美元，在美国东部（距离纽约市 300 公里之内）购置可做校园的学校地产。

(3) 继续筹资 200-500 万美元，另加贷款及投资移民 600-4500 万美元，共计 800-5000 万美元，60% 用于购置学校地产，40% 为流动资金，6-12 个月完成学校建立，开始营运。

(4) 开始营运，包括招生教学每年大约 1-5 万学生（年收入 1-2 万美元/学生）、与其他学校联合（十所以上名校）及融资扩大规模（目标十亿美元）。

### 2. Brief description of the implementation of the university start-up plan:

There are two basic school building implementations. One is each closed university, and the other is to buy a piece of land near New York (within 3 hours by car) to build a group of buildings, and then restart the school according to our education and teaching model. The specific school operation is to use the existing university education and teaching methods used by other schools, including professional settings, teacher configuration, teaching materials, examinations, etc., while adding our strengthened and accurate education and teaching mode for school operation and strengthening scientific research.

(1) Using about 50,000 US dollars, 2-4 people will study and operate in the United States for 2-4

weeks to determine the school address, real estate purchase, registration and related start-up details.

(2) Raising US\$ 1 million to purchase school real estate that can be used as a campus in the eastern United States (within 300 kilometers from New York City).

(3) Continue to raise USD 2-5 million, plus loans and immigration of USD 6-45 million, totaling USD 8-50 million, 60% will be used to purchase school real estate, 40% will be working capital, and completed within 6-12 months. The school was established and started operations.

(4) Start operations, including enrollment and teaching of approximately 10,000 to 50,000 students per year (annual income of 10,000 to 20,000 US dollars per student), cooperation with other schools (ten prestigious schools) and financing expansion (target 1 billion US dollars).

### 3. 基本思路与计划:

1) 招收所有愿意来本校学习的学生, 因材施教。

2) 通过强化教育的方式, 使学生的全部可用的时间与精力都用在学习之上, 最大限度的学习知识, 这样做到标准教育为一年完成大专学位、两年完成学士学位、一年完成硕士学位、两年完成博士学位, 最终的结果是高中毕业的学生, 五年完成学士学位、硕士及博士学位的学习与训练(23岁完成全部学业)。同时, 进行技术训练教育。

3) 训练培养学生最高效率的学习工作与生活的素质及习惯, 提高以后高效工作与生存的能力。

4) 进行因材施教的强化方式的精准教育教学。

5) 所以, 我们的培养目标是在美国纽约(或附近)建立一所实质意义上的封闭的强化教育的国际大学, 即一所位于美国的非美国(国际型)一流大学, 让任何愿意学习的学生高效率的学习到知识, 为整个地球文明的持续发展贡献。同时, 现在美国经历一定程度的经济竞争问题, 从经济角度, 也成为投资建立大规模大学的极适合时机。

6) 学习费用降低为现在重要学校的一半。

7) 其他不能按时完成学业的学生延长学时, 直到完成学习要求然后毕业。学习时间没有限制, 完成所有学习任务即可毕业。

### 3. Basic ideas and plans:

1) Enroll all students who are willing to come to our school and teach students in accordance with their aptitude.

2) Through intensive education, all available time and energy of students are spent on learning, and the maximum learning knowledge is achieved. In this

way, the standard education is one year to complete a college degree, two years to complete a bachelor's degree, and one year complete a master's degree and a doctorate in two years. The final result is that students who graduated from high school will complete the study and training of bachelor, master and doctorate in five years (complete all studies at the age of 23). At the same time, conduct technical training and education.

3) Training to cultivate students' most efficient learning, work and life quality and habits, and improve their ability to work efficiently and survive in the future.

4) Carry out precise education and teaching in a intensive way of teaching students in accordance with their aptitude.

5) Therefore, our training goal is to establish a substantially closed international university with intensive education in New York (or nearby), that is, a non-American (international) first-class university located in the United States, allowing anyone willing to study. Of students learn knowledge efficiently and contribute to the sustainable development of the earth's civilization. At the same time, the United States is now experiencing a certain degree of economic competition. From an economic perspective, it has also become an extremely suitable time to invest in the establishment of large-scale universities.

6) The cost of study has been reduced to half of what is currently an important school.

7) Other students who cannot complete their studies on time extend the hours until they complete the study requirements and then graduate. There is no limit to the learning time, and you can graduate after completing all learning tasks.

### 4. 办学理念与大纲:

- 大学名可暂定为“美国强化教育大学”(本名称供参考, 具体校名待定)。

- 大学地点在美国的中心地区, 如纽约或其附近。

- 大学所有权、体制、管理等实现国际化, 即由美国与世界其它国家地区的投资者及国际组织等共同管理。

- 学校管理营运与教学等一方面参照美国其它大学(比如哈佛、耶鲁等, 尽可能使用她们的有用方式与经验), 另一方面参照全世界各国大学的好经验。与其他大学的区别是通过强化教育, 让学生将全部的时间与精力都用在学习之上, 使得标准教育的学习强度与效率增减一倍, 从而学制减少一倍。

- 学生身在美国接受大学教育, 但完成学业仅用其他学校一半的时间, 并且学到多于其他学校学到的知识。

- 我们的目标是让这所大学与众多大学联合，成为第一个位于美国的非美国（国际型）一流大学，为人类文明的整体发展作出贡献。

#### 4. School philosophy and outline:

- The name of the university can be tentatively designated as "U.S. Intensive Education University" (this name is for reference only, the specific name is to be determined).

- The university is located in a central area of the United States, such as New York or its vicinity.

- The ownership, system, and management of the university are internationalized, that is, jointly managed by investors and international organizations in the United States and other countries and regions.

- School management, operation and teaching should refer to other universities in the United States (such as Harvard, Yale, etc., using their useful methods and experience as much as possible), and refer to the good experience of universities around the world on the other. The difference from other universities is that through intensive education, students are allowed to spend all their time and energy on learning, which doubles the learning intensity and efficiency of standard education, thereby doubling the academic system.

- Students are receiving university education in the United States, but complete their studies in only half the time of other schools, and learn more than other schools.

- Our goal is to make this university unite with many universities and become the first non-American (international) first-class university located in the United States, contributing to the overall development of human civilization.

#### 5. 学校特点:

- 强化教育：通过强化教育的方式，使学校中学生的全部可用的时间与精力都必须用在学习上。

- 国际性：所有权、教学管理与学生来源等国际化。

- 多层次：从技术培训到大专、本科、硕士及博士生培养。

- 多学科：学科多样化全面化，重点突出应用科学，并重视基础科学。

- 新路办学：结合当代人类社会实际状况与长远未来，开拓办学新理念，

- 广泛合作：与世界各国尽可能可能多的大学联合协作，尤其是与美国大学合作。在学生自愿的基础之上，给学生提供机会让学生经过一段时间的学习之后转入其它美国学校。

- 利用网络：尽可能利用网络资源。

- 学用结合：学习与实际工作相结合。尽可能提供学生勤工俭学与应用机会（校内校外），校内工作机会尽量提供给学生。

- 广求支持：广泛寻求各界支持，尤其是联合国等国际机构的支持。

- 全面发展：广开旅游、文化交流、历史探索、科学探讨争鸣，及人际交流等各种开发。

- 产业研发：学校同时兴办产业与研发，比如农业生产基地、科研、出版等。

- 精准教育：只对每一个学生，因材施教，争取最高教育教学效率。

#### 5. School characteristics:

- Intensive education: Through intensive education, all available time and energy of school students must be spent on learning.

- Internationality: Internationalization of ownership, teaching management, and source of students.

- Multi-level: from technical training to training of college, undergraduate, master and doctoral students.

- Multidisciplinary: diversified and comprehensive disciplines, with emphasis on applied sciences and basic sciences.

- New Road School: Combining the actual conditions of contemporary human society and the long-term future, develop new ideas for school management

- Extensive cooperation: Cooperate with as many universities as possible from all over the world, especially with American universities. On a voluntary basis, students are provided with opportunities for students to transfer to other American schools after a period of study.

- Use the network: Use network resources as much as possible.

- Combination of learning and use: combining learning with practical work. Provide students with work-study and application opportunities (on and off campus) as much as possible, and provide students with job opportunities on campus as much as possible.

- Seek support: Seek support from all walks of life, especially from international organizations such as the United Nations.

- All-round development: open tourism, cultural exchanges, historical exploration, scientific discussion and contention, and interpersonal communication and other developments.

- Industrial R & D: The school establishes industry and R & D at the same time, such as agricultural production bases, scientific research, and publishing.

• Precision education: Only teach each student in accordance with their aptitude and strive for the highest education and teaching efficiency.

## 6. 学校概况:

- 第一阶段小规模建校学校占地面积: 大约 100-2000 英亩
- 学校完成后占地面积: 200-100,000 英亩
- 学校楼舍: 第一阶段建校后 10 座楼, 完成后 30 座楼
- 在校学生: 第一阶段建校后共学生 10000 (本科生 7000, 研究生 1500, 其它生 1500). 完成建校后共学生 5 万 (本科生 35000, 研究生 7500, 其它生 7500).
- 教师: 第一阶段建校后教师 100, 完成建校后教师 1000.
- 教工: 第一阶段建校后教工 50, 完成建校后教工 500.

## 6. School profile:

- The first stage of small-scale school construction: the school area: about 100-2000 acres
- Land area after school completion: 200-100,000 acres
- School buildings: 10 buildings after the construction of the first stage, 30 buildings after completion
- On-campus students: 10,000 students (7,000 undergraduates, 1,500 postgraduates, and 1,500 other students) after the first stage. After the completion of the establishment, a total of 50,000 students (35,000 undergraduates, 7,500 postgraduates, 7,500 other students).
- Teachers: 100 teachers after the establishment of the first stage, 1000 teachers after the completion of the establishment.
- Faculty members: 50 faculty members after the first stage of school establishment, 500 faculty members after school completion

## 7. 建校计划:

### 1) 第一阶段建校计划

#### (1) 第一阶段第一期 (启动筹备期):

- 时间: 2021 年 1 月 1 日-2021 年 3 月 31 日。
- 资金: 100-500 万美元, 由启动者投资。
- 任务: 完成计划书报告, 确定校址, 在美国东海岸购买大约 100-10,000 英亩左右价廉质优的地产(使用大约 50-500 万美元)。开始完成第一阶段的校址确定及相关的课程准备与开始招生教学等各项工作。

• 启动: 可以先以 100-500 万美元左右购买合适的酒店 (旅馆) 或者关闭的学校, 以作为供 1000 以上学生学习住宿生活, 开始学校运营。

## 7. School building plan:

### 1) The first stage of school construction plan

(1) The first phase of the first phase (start-up preparation period):

- Time: January 1, 2021-March 31, 2021.
- Capital: USD 1 to 5 million, invested by the initiator.
- Task: complete the plan report, determine the school site, and purchase about 100-10,000 acres of low-cost and high-quality real estate on the East Coast of the United States (about 500,000-500 million US dollars). Begin to complete the first stage of school site determination and related course preparation and start of enrollment and teaching.
- Start-up: You can first buy a suitable hotel (hotel) or closed school for about USD 1 to 5 million to serve as accommodation for more than 1,000 students and start school operations.

#### (2) 第一阶段第二期 (建设期):

- 时间: 2021 年 4 月 1 日-2021 年 12 月 31 日。
- 资金: 投资、融资或贷款 600-4500 万美元。
- 任务: 完成第一期校园建设, 建成大约 1 万平方米校舍 (使用大约 500 万美元), 完成课程准备及招生计划。

(2) The first phase and the second phase (construction period):

- Time: April 1, 2021-December 31, 2021.
- Funds: investment, financing or loan of 6 to 45 million US dollars.
- Task: Complete the first phase of campus construction, build about 10,000 square meters of school buildings (using about 5 million US dollars), and complete the course preparation and enrollment plan.

#### (3) 第一阶段第三期 (初步完成期):

- 时间: 2021 年 4 月 1 日-2021 年 12 月 31 日。
- 任务: 完成第一阶段的校园建设、课程准备及开始招生与教学等各项工作。

#### (4) 第一阶段运作核算:

- 初步建设期: 2022 年 1 月 1 日-2022 年 12 月 31 日
- 初步建设期总投资: 投资人投资 200-500 万美元, 银行贷款或融资 600-4500 万美元。

- 开始运转后的年费用：500 万美元/年（工资 300 万美元，其它 200 万美元）。
- 收入：预计总收入 1200 万美元/年（学费收入 1000 万美元/年，科研 50 万美元/年，工商生产 50 万美元/年，社会赞助 50 万美元/年，其它 50 万美元/年）（学费每年每学生大约 1 万美元/年）。
- 年盈余：700 万美元/年。

(3) The third phase of the first phase (preliminary completion period):

- Time: April 1, 2021-December 31, 2021.
- Task: Complete the first phase of campus construction, curriculum preparation, and start of enrollment and teaching.

(4) The first stage operation accounting:

- Initial construction period: January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022.
- Total investment during the initial construction period: the investor invests USD 2-5 million, and bank loan or financing USD 6-45 million.
- Annual cost after starting operation: 5 million US dollars/year (salary 3 million US dollars, other 2 million US dollars).
- Income: Estimated total income of 12 million US dollars/year (tuition income 10 million US dollars/year, scientific research 500,000 US dollars/year, industrial and commercial production 500,000 US dollars/year, social sponsorship 500,000 US dollars/year, other 500,000 US dollars/year) (The tuition fee is approximately USD 10,000 per year per student per year).
- Annual surplus: 7 million USD/year.

2) 第二阶段建校完成期

(1) 第二阶段第一期:

- 时间：2022 年 7 月 1 日 - 2022 年 12 月 31 日。
- 资金：2000 - 5000 万美元。
- 任务：在美国东海岸（纽约附近）购买大约 10,000-100,000 英亩左右价廉质优的地产(使用大约 300-500 万美元), 建成大约 5-10 万平方米校舍（使用大约 2000-5000 万美元）。完成课程准备及招生与教学等各项工作（招收学生 1 万）。

2) Completion of the second phase of school establishment

(1) The first phase of the second stage:

- Time: July 1, 2022-December 31, 2022.
- Funding: 20-50 million US dollars.
- Task: Purchase about 10,000-100,000 acres of low-cost and high-quality real estate on the east coast of the United States (near New York) (using about 3-5 million US dollars), and constructing about 50,000-100,000 square meters of school buildings (using

about 20-50 million) US dollars). Complete various tasks such as course preparation and enrollment and teaching (enrolling 10,000 students).

(2) 第二阶段运作核算:

- 初步建设期：2023 年 1 月 1 日-2030 年 12 月 31 日
- 初步建设期总投资：2000 - 5000 万美元。
- 开始运转后的年费用：5000 万美元（工资 3000 万美元、其它费用 2000 万美元）。
- 收入：预计总收入 1.2 亿美元/年（学费收入 1 亿美元/年，科研 500 万美元/年，工商生产 500 万美元/年，社会赞助 500 万美元/年，其它 500 万美元/年）（学费每年每学生大约 1 万美元/年）。
- 年盈余：7 千万美元/年。

(2) The second stage operation accounting:

- Initial construction period: January 1, 2023-December 31, 2030.
- Total investment in the initial construction period: 20-50 million US dollars.
- Annual cost after starting operation: 50 million US dollars (salary 30 million US dollars, other expenses 20 million US dollars).
- Income: Estimated total income of 120 million US dollars / year (tuition income of 100 million US dollars / year, scientific research 5 million US dollars / year, industrial and commercial production 5 million US dollars / year, social sponsorship 5 million US dollars / year, other 5 million US dollars / year) (The tuition fee is approximately USD 10,000 per year per student per year).
- Annual surplus: 70 million USD/year.

8. 学校一经开始，首先根据投资方及运作方的资金及运作贡献因素，商讨确定各方股份分配。

8. Once the school has started, it will first discuss and determine the share allocation of each party based on the funds and operational contribution factors of the investors and operators.

## 9. 讨论

学校的主要任务是传授给学生知识。现在的高等教育所需时间过长，即使对于一个从上小学开始就不间断学习的学生，完成学业取得博士学位，正常情况下也要到达 28 岁或更大的年龄。重要的是，实际情况是大部分的学生有一半的时间与精力并没有用在学习之上。就当代通常的情况之下，人生中最有创造性的年龄是从 22 岁开始。但是，针对现在知识爆炸的事实，大学本科的教育已经不能满足高科技及管理人才对知识的要求。

所以，精准与强化教育及缩短学习年限是时代所需。

美国大学教育费用不断上涨，给不少学生及家庭造成困扰，有的学生因学费太高而不得不放弃名校，或转向较低学费的一般大学就读。降低学费是社会的需要。

## 9. Discussion

The main task of the school is to impart knowledge to students. The current higher education takes too long. Even for a student who has been studying uninterrupted from elementary school and completed his studies to obtain a doctorate degree, under normal circumstances, he must reach the age of 28 years or older. The important thing is that the reality is that half of the time and energy of most students are not spent on learning. The most creative age in life is 22 years old. However, in view of the current explosion of knowledge, undergraduate education can no longer meet the knowledge requirements of high-tech and management talents. Therefore, precise and intensive education and shortening the length of study are what the times require.

The rising cost of education in American universities has caused confusion for many students and families. Some students have to abandon prestigious schools because of high tuition fees, or switch to general universities with lower tuition fees. Reducing tuition fees is a social need.

美国现有的主要大学，几乎全部是几十年甚至几百年以前建立的，其办学理念及方式依然沿用几十年甚至几百年前的东西，虽然水平较高贡献较大，但是运转费用极高且效率不高。比如哈佛大学，1636年建立，在378年中，培养了大约323,000名学生。现在大约有2,400名教师与10,400名附属医院的教职员工及大约6,700名本科生与14,500名研究生（学生总数大约两万名）。2013年的支出是42亿美元，现在的学费每年44,000美元，学生生活费大约每年15,000美元。如果按照哈佛大学的一半工作用于学生教育，2013年21亿美元用于20,000名学生就是每个学生每年超过10万美元。这些支出都是来自于社会财富（<http://www.harvard.edu/harvard-glance>）。

Almost all major universities in the United States were established decades or even hundreds of years ago, and their school-running concepts and methods still use those decades or even hundreds of years ago. Although the level is relatively high, the contribution is greater, but the operating costs are very high and inefficient. For example, Harvard University,

established in 1636, trained approximately 323,000 students in 378 years. There are now approximately 2,400 teachers and 10,400 faculty and staff from affiliated hospitals and approximately 6,700 undergraduates and 14,500 graduate students (the total number of students is approximately 20,000). Expenditure in 2013 was US\$4.2 billion. The current tuition fee is US\$44,000 per year, and student living expenses are approximately US\$15,000 per year. If half of Harvard University's work is spent on student education, the 2.1 billion US dollars spent on 20,000 students in 2013 is more than 100,000 US dollars per student per year. These expenditures all come from social wealth (<http://www.harvard.edu/harvard-glance>).

北京大学创办于1898年，2013年度在校生大约50000人，支出超过100亿元（人民币）。如果按照一半的工作用于教育，每个学生的教育成本为花费了每年50万元（人民币），折算美元为大约每个学生每年8万美元（<http://www.pku.edu.cn/about/xxgk/img/jspf2013.jpg>）。

以上哈佛大学与北京大学，以及现存的所有的学校，其资金的花费无论来自何处，无论是来自国家税收的拨款，还是捐助或学费等，全都是社会财富社会资源。费用除以学生数就是教育成本率，也直接显示教育的效率。

我们要做的是要用现代的教育理念及信息咨询，建立全新的大学，更有效率的办教育，并以此作为示范，让教育更适应现代社会的需要，对社会做出更大的贡献，加速社会的发展。

Peking University was founded in 1898. In 2013, there were about 50,000 students in the school and the expenditure exceeded 10 billion yuan (RMB). If half of the work is spent on education, the education cost per student is 500,000 yuan (RMB) per year, which translates to approximately US\$80,000 per student per year (<http://www.pku.edu.cn/about/xxgk/img/jspf2013.jpg>).

The above-mentioned Harvard University and Peking University, as well as all existing schools, no matter where their funds come from, whether it comes from national tax allocations, donations or tuition, etc., all are social wealth and social resources. The cost divided by the number of students is the education cost rate, which also directly shows the efficiency of education.

What we have to do is to use modern educational concepts and information consultation to establish a brand-new university, run education more efficiently, and use this as a model to make education more

suitable for the needs of modern society and make greater contributions to society, Accelerate the development of society.

学校教育的主要目的是教授给学生有用的知识。但是几乎所有的学校，一定的时间规定必须的课程内容容量，不能多不能少，考试方式与内容千篇一律，这是不合理的。比如每个学期，每个学生必须学 3-5 门课，但是只能学 3-5 门课，每门考试及格。举例来讲，如果一个学世界历史专业的学生 A 学了 3 门课（比如中国史，德国史，法国史），每门考试 65 分（按 100 为满分算，下同），就通过了。另一个学世界历史专业的学生 B 学了 9 门课（比如中国史，德国史，法国史，英国史，印度史，埃及史，非洲史，美国史及伊朗史），每门考试 55 分，每一门都不及格，就得不到学分甚至开除学籍。但是，学生 A 与 B 哪个学的知识多呢？显然是学生 B，在同样的时间内 B 学到了更多的历史学知识。虽然不能说两门课的 50 分就等于一门课的 100 分，但是也不能说 3 门课的 55 分（合计 165 分）就不如一个一门课的 65 分。所以，现在所有学校的课程设计及考核方式都是不合理的。我们要建立的教学方法就是要给出一个合理的教学与考核方法，让学生在一定的时间内学到尽可能多的知识，并进行尽可能合理的考核与评价。面对当今知识信息爆炸的现实，合理的教学方式应当是让学生在一定时间内尽量多学，并争取掌握更多相关专业的知识与技能。

The main purpose of school education is to teach students useful knowledge. However, in almost all schools, a certain period of time stipulates the amount of necessary course content, no more or no less, and the same test method and content are unreasonable. For example, each semester, each student must learn 3-5 subjects, but only 3-5 subjects, and each exam passes. For example, if a student A majoring in world history has taken 3 courses (such as Chinese history, German history, French history), and each exam has 65 points (100 is the full score, the same below), he will pass. Another student B, majoring in world history, took 9 courses (such as Chinese history, German history, French history, British history, Indian history, Egyptian history, African history, American history and Iranian history), each with 55 points. If you fail in every subject, you will not get credits or even expel students. However, which one of students A or B has more knowledge? Obviously student B, in the same time B has learned more knowledge of history. Although it cannot be said that 50 points for two courses are equal to 100 points for one course, it cannot be said that 55 points for 3 courses (165 points in total) are not as good as 65 points for each course.

Therefore, the current curriculum design and assessment methods of all schools are unreasonable. The teaching method we want to establish is to give a reasonable teaching and assessment method, so that students can learn as much knowledge as possible in a certain time, and conduct assessment and evaluation as reasonable as possible. Facing the reality of today's explosion of knowledge and information, a reasonable teaching method should allow students to learn as much as possible within a certain period of time, and strive to master more relevant professional knowledge and skills.

一个学校教育水平与管理水平及对社会的贡献，主要的不是在于这所学校教出的学生水平如何，更不能看这所学校生源的水平（不能说招到高水平生源的学校就是教育水平高），主要要看学生在原有基础上知识水平的提高程度。比如，一所学校可能是学生入学前的知识水平及天资就很高，而学生入学前的知识水平及天资与这所学校的教育没有直接的关系。招收到好的学生，是件好的事情，但也是对社会资源的占用。学校能否招收到高水平的生源，受很多的因素决定，比如学校的历史（前人所留）、资金占有、社会关系、政府的重视程度、很多人的政治经济利益关系等等。如果一所学校招取了（或说占有了）一个国家或地区大多数的尖子生源，即使该学校的工作者及管理者教育理念陈旧、工作方法不当、教育水平不高及工作态度差效率低并且工作不努力，毕业的学生也可以水平很高。但是，学生入学前的水平与资质差异是是学生入学前就存在的，是一个永存于人类社会的现实。衡量一个学校的教育水平及教育者办学贡献应该是该校使学生通过学校教育水平提高的程度，而不是毕业生的绝对水平。比如，如果 A 校 1000 名学生入学前的平均水平指数是 100，但是毕业时平均水平指数是 90；B 校 1000 名学生入学前的平均水平指数是 50，但是毕业时平均水平是指数 70。虽然 A 校有较高的学生毕业时平均水平指数 90，B 校有较低的毕业时平均水平指数 70，但 A 校是从 100 降到了 90，B 校是从 50 升到了 70，应该说 B 校的教育水平比 A 校高。我们不追求毕业生的绝对水平指数，我们追求的是学生经过教育训练后的水平提高程度，目标是让所有学生都得到尽可能大的提高。我们努力招收更好的生源，但是对学生入学的水平不做特别要求，同时也招收水平不高的生源，对学生区别对待，尽可能的使每一个学生得到最大程度的提高。我们要对毕业生的水平做极其严格的考核与控制，达到博士的，授予博士文凭；达到硕士的，授予硕士文凭；达到学士的，授予学士



文凭；只能为技术训练结业的，就为技术训练结业，等等。

The education level and management level of a school and its contribution to society are not mainly about the level of the students taught by this school, let alone the level of the source of students in this school (it cannot be said that a school that recruits high-level students has a high level of education. ), mainly depends on the degree of improvement of students' knowledge on the original basis. For example, a school may have a high level of knowledge and aptitude for students before enrollment, and the level of knowledge and aptitude before enrollment is not directly related to the education of the school. Recruiting good students is a good thing, but it is also an occupation of social resources. Whether a school can recruit high-level students is determined by many factors, such as the school's history (predecessors), capital possession, social relations, the government's importance, and many people's political and economic interests. If a school recruits (or possesses) most of the top students in a country or region, even if the school's workers and managers have outdated educational concepts, improper working methods, low education levels, and poor work attitudes and efficiency And if you don't work hard, graduated students can have a high level.

However, the differences in the level and qualifications of students before enrollment existed before the enrollment of students, and it is a reality that perpetuates in human society. To measure the education level of a school and the contribution of educators to running a school should be the degree to which the school improves the level of students through the school, not the absolute level of graduates. For example, if the average level index of 1,000 students in school A before enrollment is 100, but the average level index at graduation is 90; the average level index of 1,000 students in school B before enrollment is 50, but the average level index at graduation is 70.

Although school A has a higher average graduation index of 90 and a lower graduation average index of 70, school A has dropped from 100 to 90, and school B has risen from 50 to 70. It should be said that B The education level of the school is higher than that of school A. We do not pursue the absolute level index of graduates. What we pursue is the level of improvement of students after education and training. The goal is to improve all students as much as possible. We strive to recruit a better source of students, but do not make special requirements for the enrollment level of students, and at the same time recruit low-level students, treat students differently, and try to maximize each student's improvement. We

must perform extremely strict assessment and control on the level of graduates. Those who have reached a doctoral degree will be awarded a doctoral diploma; those who have achieved a master's degree will be awarded a master's diploma; those who have reached a bachelor's degree will be awarded a bachelor's diploma; Completion of training, etc.

另外，以科学研究工作为例。评价一项科研工作成果，不仅要考虑结果还要考虑投入。比如，一个课题组 A，5 名科研人员，如果两年投入 1000 万元的科研经费，成果为发表了有较好水平的 10 篇研究论文。另一个课题组 B，5 名科研人员，如果两年投入 10 万元的科研经费，成果为发表了同样水平的 2 篇研究论文。哪一个课题组的水平高贡献大呢？A 组 10 篇文章，B 组 2 篇文章，现在的评价标准大多会认为 A 组水平高贡献大。但是，A 组平均每一篇论文成果花费 100 万元。B 组最然只有两篇篇文章，但是每篇文章只花费了 5 万元。不管资金来源如何，决不能说 A 组比 B 组水平高贡献大。而且，现在的科研经费大多是来自国家税收。从投入产出的效益角度及针对现在科研经费有限等因素，应该认为 B 组比 A 组水平高贡献大。同样，北大哈佛培养的学生虽然水平较高，但是考虑到每个学生的培养花费较高及所占用的生源资源较其它学校强得多，并不能简单地认为北大哈佛较其它学校教育水平高或对社会贡献大。评价一所学校的教育水平，还要考虑培养每名学生所花费的费用及其所占有的社会生源资源。我们办学的目标与宗旨是是最高效率地利用教育培养费用及生源资源，最高效率的教书育人，传授知识，对社会做出最有效率的贡献。

In addition, take scientific research work as an example. To evaluate the results of a scientific research work, not only the results but also the investment must be considered. For example, if a research group A with 5 researchers invests 10 million yuan in scientific research funding for two years, the results will be the publication of 10 research papers of a good level. Another research group B, 5 scientific researchers, if two years of investment of 100,000 yuan in scientific research funds, the results will be published 2 research papers of the same level. Which research group has a high level and makes a big contribution? There are 10 articles in group A and 2 articles in group B. Most of the current evaluation standards will think that the high level of group A will make a big contribution.

However, Group A spends an average of 1 million yuan on each paper. Group B has only two articles, but each article only costs 50,000 yuan. Regardless of the source of funding, it cannot be said

that Group A has a higher level of contribution than Group B. Moreover, most of the current research funding comes from national taxes. From the perspective of the benefits of input and output and in view of the current limited scientific research funding and other factors, it should be considered that Group B has a higher level of contribution than Group A. Similarly, although the level of students trained by Peking University and Harvard is relatively high, considering that the training cost of each student is higher and the student resources occupied are much stronger than other schools, it cannot be simply considered that Peking University and Harvard have a higher education level than other schools. Or make a big contribution to society. To evaluate the educational level of a school, we must also consider the cost of cultivating each student and the social student resources occupied by it. Our goal and purpose of running a school is to make the best use of education and training costs and student resources, the most efficient teaching and educating, imparting knowledge, and making the most efficient contribution to society.

再以出版杂志为例。一个杂志能够得到水平高的文章发表，本身是一件好的事情，但不是衡量杂志出版者工作水平与社会贡献的主要因素。社会中水平高的影响力大的及水平一般影响力一般的文章数量是一个社会存在现实，高水平文章的数量是有限的。一般来说，水平高的文章，花费的社会资源及经费会较高。一个杂志能够得到水平高的文章，整个杂志及其所发表文章的影响力就较大，同时所占有的及使用的社会资源也大。如果杂志 A 因为历史的原因及资金与社会关系等得到了平均影响水平应该是 90 文章，但是此杂志出版了这些文章后整个的平均影响水平是 85。另一个杂志 B 因为历史的原因及资金与社会关系等得到的平均影响水平应该是 50 文章，但是此杂志出版了这些文章后整个的平均影响水平是 70。那个杂志的出版工作水平高社会贡献大呢？虽然杂志 B 的最终影响水平是 70 低于杂志 A 的 85，但是杂志 B 是使本来是影响力 50 的文章社会影响提高到了 70，而杂志 A 是从 90 降到了 85。由此必须承认杂志 B 的出版工作比杂志 A 做得好，对社会贡献更大。

Take publishing magazines as an example. It is a good thing for a magazine to get high-level articles published, but it is not a major factor in measuring the work level and social contribution of magazine publishers. The number of articles with high level of influence and average level of influence in society is a reality in society, and the number of high-level

articles is limited. Generally speaking, high-level articles will cost more social resources and funds. If a magazine can get high-level articles, the influence of the entire magazine and the articles it publishes is greater, and the social resources occupied and used are also greater. If magazine A has an average impact level of 90 articles due to historical reasons and financial and social relations, but the overall average impact level after this magazine publishes these articles is 85. Another magazine B has historical reasons and funding and The average impact level of social relations and other things should be 50 articles, but the overall average impact level after these articles are published in this magazine is 70. Which magazine has a high level of publishing work and a great social contribution? Although the final level of influence of magazine B is 70 lower than that of magazine A's 85, magazine B increased the social impact of articles that were originally influential 50 to 70, while magazine A dropped from 90 to 85. Therefore, magazine B must be admitted. The publishing work of magazine A is better than that of Magazine A, and it makes a greater contribution to society.

再拿经济经营来讲。如果单位 A 的经营管理者用 1 亿元的社会资源（或资金），一年创造了 100 万元的利润（利率 10%），但是单位 B 的经营管理者用 100 万元的社会资源（或资金），一年创造了 50 万元的利润（利率 50%），哪一个经营管理者工作的好贡献大呢？应该是单位 B。

Let's talk about economic management. If the operating manager of unit A uses 100 million yuan of social resources (or funds) to create a profit of 1 million yuan a year (interest rate 10%), but the operating manager of unit B uses 1 million yuan of social resources (or Capital), a profit of 500,000 yuan (interest rate 50%) is created in a year. Which business manager makes a great contribution? It should be unit B.

以国家政府管理为列。假设两个国家 A 与 B，两个国家自然资源等各种条件相同。2010 年国家 A 比国家 B 富裕强大 10 倍。到 2015 年，5 年过去后，国家 A 比国家 B 富裕强大 5 倍。如果从对 2015 年的现状进行比较，国家 A 比国家 B 富裕强大 5 倍，似乎国家 A 比国家 B 的管理方式更先进合理及国家 A 的国家管理工作人员工作做得更好，因为国家 A 2015 年比国家 B 富裕强大 5 倍，但是这个结论是错误的。从历史的发展前后整体分析，国家 2010 年 A 比国家 B 富裕强大 10 倍，但是 5 年后差距只有 5 倍，差距缩小了，从国家发展的角度讲，显然是国家 B 比国家 A 的管理方式

更先进合理及国家管理工作人员工作做的更好。当然其它的方面也会影响社会的发展。一般来说, 社会越发达, 就会有越多的条件与机会去利用, 发展速度就越快。人类社会发展的历史, 尤其是这几百年几十年的发展历史证明, 发达的社会进步状况及科学技术让社会的发展以几何关系上升。美国是当今世界最发达的国家, 也是自然资源、科学技术及社会管理条件最有优势的国家。虽然美国现在依然是世界最强, 但事实是几十年来美国与其它国家, 比如中国的差别在逐渐缩小。所以我们要认真的考察分析当今世界各种国家的管理方式与政府管理工作人员的工作情况, 来得到最佳的选择。

Take national government management as the column. Suppose two countries A and B, and the natural resources of the two countries are the same. In 2010, country A was 10 times richer and stronger than country B. By 2015, after five years, country A is five times richer and stronger than country B. If we compare the status quo in 2015, country A is five times richer and stronger than country B. It seems that country A has a more advanced and reasonable management method than country B and that country A's national management staff do better work, because country A 2015 It is five times richer and stronger than country B in 2015, but this conclusion is wrong. Based on the overall analysis before and after historical development, country A was 10 times richer and stronger than country B in 2010, but after 5 years the gap was only 5 times, and the gap narrowed. From the perspective of national development, it is obviously that country B is better than country A. The method is more advanced and reasonable and the national management staff do better. Of course, other aspects will also affect the development of society.

Generally speaking, the more developed a society is, the more conditions and opportunities there will be to use it, and the faster it will develop. The history of the development of human society, especially the development history of several hundred years and decades, proves that advanced social progress and science and technology have allowed social development to rise in a geometric relationship. The United States is the most developed country in the world today, and it is also the country with the most advantageous natural resources, science and technology, and social management conditions. Although the United States is still the strongest in the world, the fact is that the differences between the United States and other countries, such as China, have gradually narrowed over the past few decades. Therefore, we must carefully investigate and analyze the management methods of various countries in the

world and the work of government management staff to get the best choice.

战争的情况也是如此。一支 10 万人的军队, 打败装备等情况差于自己的 1 万人的军队, 不说明指挥官与战士的英勇杰出。劣势之下, 至少是势均力敌的情况下战胜敌人, 才是将领士兵与战争的杰出。

The same is true of the war. An army of 100,000 people defeated an army of 10,000 people whose equipment and other conditions are worse than that of its own. This does not mean that the commanders and soldiers are brave and outstanding. Under the disadvantages, at least the victory over the enemy in a well-matched situation is the outstanding generals and soldiers.

学校教育是社会存在与发展的重要因素。比较各国的发展速度极其教育方式情况, 选择最佳的教育方式及最高效率的教育管理模式, 具有极其重要的意义。高效率具有极其重要的意义, 也是现在很多学校, 包括美国的学校所缺乏之处。

School education is an important factor in the existence and development of society. It is of great significance to compare the development speed and educational methods of various countries and choose the best educational method and the most efficient educational management model. High efficiency is extremely important, and it is also something that many schools, including those in the United States, lack.

我们办学的目标是对社会做出尽可能大的贡献, 并给与投入者与投资者尽可能大的回报, 办出名校。我们要办出最适合社会情况最有效率的学校。所建大学为全专业综合大学。

Our goal of running a school is to make the greatest possible contribution to the society, and to give investors and investors the greatest possible return, to run a prestigious school. We want to run the most efficient school that best suits the social situation. The established university is a comprehensive university with all majors.

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